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THE ANNALS OF A BORDER CLUB



THE ANNALS
OF
A BORDER CLUB

(THE JEDFOREST)

AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE FAMILIES
CONNECTED THEREWITH

BY
GEORGE TANCRED OF WEENS

AUTHOR OF
"HISTORICAL RECORD OF MEDALS"

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PREFACE.

THIS book has been compiled at the request and under the patronage of the members of the Jedforest Club. At one time or another the records of not a few similar institutions have been published, and sometimes, as in the case of the well-known Aberdeen Club, when the society showed premonitory signs of dissolution.

The Jedforest Club happily continues to prosper. The Borderers have been long noted for a clannish tenacity which they carry with them into every relation of life. Love of family and local tradition is everywhere to be found among them. And, like their brethren of the highlands, they are apt to claim descent from their chief, and to quote the adage, "We cannot be all top branches of the tree, but we all spring from the same root."

In writing the Annals, it has been my earnest endeavour to avoid all subjects which might reasonably be calculated to give offence, or jar on the feelings of any of my readers. If, in spite of my care, I have been so unfortunate as to rouse the susceptibilities of any one, I must plead the difficulty of the circumstances, and entreat for as lenient a judgment as is possible.

It remains for me to thank all who have by their ready help done so much to lighten my task and make pleasant its execution. To the members of the Club I am indebted for much information in connexion with the pedigree of their respective families. I am under especial obligations to Miss Agnes Forrest, and to her brother, Aaron Forrest, of the firm of George Forrest & Sons, Jedburgh. And I have had help, amongst others, from W. J. Stavert, M.A., Rector of Burnsall in Craven; A. O. Curle, W.S., Edinburgh; Alexander Porter, Chief Constable of the County;

PREFACE.

W. C. Stedman, solicitor, Jedburgh (who made extracts for me from the minutes of the Jedburgh Town Council); Miss Grieve, Skelfhill; Miss Frances M. Tancred; George Hilson, solicitor, Jedburgh; R. Hay Smith, Sheriff-Clerk; John M. Stevenson, Commonsides; James Smail, late secretary of the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh; Thomas Smail, Inspector of the Poor; W. Easton; John Smith, proprietor of the "Kelso Mail;" and Walter Laidlaw, custodian of Jedburgh Abbey.

Weens, June 1898.

G. T.

INTRODUCTORY

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

READERS of this book will not expect to find in it a description of the town of Jedburgh and its surroundings, with the topography of which it is presumed that they are familiar. But it may not be known to all of them that there are eighty-two ways in which the name has been spelt,¹ and it may have escaped the notice of some of them that although Jedburgh has never, like the American Boston, asserted a claim to be the "hub of the universe," it yet is situated exactly at the geographical centre of the British Islands.

Jedburgh, as the principal town in the south of Scotland, had a share in all the vicissitudes of the Border district. It witnessed the strife of centuries between the indigenous inhabitants and the Romans, between the Picts and the Scots who came over from Ireland in the fourth century, between the Picts and Scots combined and the hordes of invading Saxons. In very early days the military strength of the burgh consisted of 410 men inured to battle, the trades alone mustering 100 well-armed men, under the command of their own officers, "to go out with the magistrates for the good of the burgh;" and their slogan, "Jethart's here," has so impressed itself on the popular memory that it is said to have been raised by their descendants on the banks of the Alma. In the ninth century Jedburgh formed part of the possessions of Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who bestowed it upon the see of which he was prelate, and to him is probably due the foundation of the abbey, afterwards more amply established in 1147 by David I. In 1174 the castle was handed over to the English as security for the observance of a treaty made

¹"Origines Parochiales," vol. i., p. 366.

at Falaise. In 1221 the town and its pertinents were settled on Johanna, the sister of Henry III. of England, on her marriage with Alexander II. On various pretexts it was occupied on many occasions, and held for a considerable time by Edward I. of England and his officers. In 1309 his son Edward II. ordered the castle to be fortified. At the battle of Bannockburn the trades of Jedburgh were present, and captured a flag from the English, from whom also the castle was recovered in 1318. In 1316, Douglas having defeated the Earl of Arundel and slain Thomas de Richmond and Edmund de Cleveland, Thomas, Earl of Richmond, in an effort to execute vengeance, led 10,000 men to Jedforest, and fell by Douglas' own hand. During the fourteenth century the district was the battle-ground of the Douglasses and Percys in their contest for the possession of Teviotdale. In 1334 the town and forest were ceded by Edward Baliol to the English king, from whom they were recovered by the gallantry of William Douglas in 1342. Lost again on the captivity of David II., they were in 1356 conferred on Henry de Percy by Edward III. In 1393 Robert III. granted the Sherifffdom of Roxburgh, with the town, castle, and forest of Jedburgh, to George, Earl of Angus. In 1403 the whole of Teviotdale was bestowed on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Two years later Henry IV. claimed the town, castle, and territory as his personal property. And in 1409 the Commons of Teviotdale, harassed by the garrison, took the castle and razed it to the ground. In 1410, and again in 1416, the town was burnt by Sir Robert Umfraville, and it met with a similar fate at the hands of the Earl of Warwick in 1464.

The value of life in those days may be estimated from the following note in Jeffrey's history upon the "cro" or blood money which was paid over and above the satisfaction given to those injured or their friends:—"Each offence had its *cro*, and the king himself had his. The *Regiam Magistatem* has a chapter headed 'The cro of ilk man how meikle it is.' The cro of the King of Scots, says a MS. of the age

of Edward I., is a thousand cows or three thousand *oras*—that is to say, three *oras* for each cow. An *ora* was a piece of gold or an image of gold. According to the *Regiam Magistatem*, the *cro* of an earl was seven times twenty *kie*, or for ilk cow three pieces of gold called *ora*. The *cro* of an earles son or ane thane is ane hundred *kie*. The *cro* of the son of a thane is three score and six *kie*. Item, all *quha* are inferior in parentage; (ane husbandman or yeoman); and the *cro* of ane husbandman is saxteen *kye*. The *cro* of ane married woman is less by the third part than the *cro* of her husband. Item, if she has no husband then her *cro* is as great as the *cro* of her brother gif she ane has. The *cro* of ilk man are like in respect of their wives. The blude shed out of the head of an earle is nine *kie*. The blude out of the son of an earl or of ane thane is six *kie*. Item, the son of a thane three *kie*. The nephoy of ane thane two *kie* and ane half of a cow. The blude of ane husbandman drawn under his breath is less be the third pairt than all the pains foresaid. In all persons foresaid blude drawn under the end or mouth is three pairt less than drawn above the end. For the life of ane man nine times twenty *kie*. For ane fute ane marke. For ane tuthe 12 pennies. For ane strake under the ear 16 pennies. For ane strake with the foot 40 pennies.”³

The disorders occasioned by feuds between the chief families on the Borders caused Andrew Lord Gray to hold a court in Jedburgh in 1510; and, the law proving insufficient to establish peace, James IV. led a force into the district, and compelled some of the principal offenders to give hostages for their good behaviour. After the death of James IV. and the flower of the Scotch nobility at Flodden, the excesses became greater than ever. To combat with them the Duke of Albany came to Jedburgh with a great army in 1514, and among the results of his visit Lord

³ Jeffrey's "History of Roxburghshire," vol. i., p. 159, note. Cf. Mr Lang's note, "Letters of Slains" in "Waverley Novels" (Border Edition), vol. ii., p. 382.

Home and his brother William were executed, and John Home the abbot was banished beyond the Tay. In 1523 the Earl of Surrey, at the head of 10,000 men, completely burnt the town and seriously damaged the abbey, the ruin of which was consummated by the Earl of Hertford³ in 1544. In 1526, and again in 1527, James V. came to Jedburgh, on the latter occasion with 6000 men, to put down disturbances caused by the feuds of the Scotts, Elliots, and Armstrongs. Teviotdale was ravaged by the Duke of Norfolk in 1542, by Lord Hertford in 1544, and Jedburgh was occupied by some of his forces after the battle of Pinkie in 1547. During the reign of Mary the disturbances on the Borders were ever in prominence. And if, after the accession of James VI., Jedburgh was involved in struggles of a less desperate character, the records contain a plenty of matters which make the reader feel that the neighbourhood must have been an uneasy one in which to live, and that something can be pleaded against the term "Jeddart Justice" being always one of reproach.

That whoever for the time being was charged with the administration of the law had often little leisure for weighing pros and cons is fairly proved by the traditions and tales of the district. It is reported of Lord William Soulis that his crimes procured for him the distinction of being boiled to death at Nine Stane Rig, and the pot used on the occasion is said to have been preserved in Teviotdale until a recent date.⁴ In 1342 Sir William Douglas dragged Sir Alexander Ramsay from the seat of justice at Hawick, and confined him in Hermitage Castle, where he was starved to death in a dungeon, with a refinement of cruelty worthy of a Red Indian, but which did not deprive the author of his title, the "Flower of Chivalry." A cross till the end of last century marked the spot where Langlands of that ilk

³ Afterwards Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector.

⁴ It is now at Dalkeith Palace. Cf. article in the "Pall Mall Magazine," September, 1898, by Lord Henry Scott.

murdered the abbot of Melrose, who had visited him to demand the tithes which he had delayed to pay. The subsequent dealings of the murderer and his pardon by the king remind one of the Ingoldsby Legends; he sued his pardon for having knocked off a monk's bonnet, and bribed the secretary to add after bonnet the words "and head" in the certificate for assuilmnt.

In 1661 and in the following year commissions were appointed for trying witches, and the necessity of being present at the execution of those found guilty was pleaded by the provost as an excuse for disregarding a summons of the burghs.

In 1714 twelve persons were tried and found guilty of being notorious Egyptians, thieves, and vagabonds, eleven of them being banished to the plantations of America; and the twelfth, a woman, being scourged through the town, and nailed for a quarter of an hour by the left ear to a post at the cross.⁵

Perhaps the last notable exhibition of disorder was that of the 21st of March, 1831. Scotsmen may blush to remember that the man who, more than all others, has made his country illustrious, was at the close of his noble life abused and insulted at a meeting in Jedburgh by the ignorant and insensate clamour of a radical mob.

The notice of the church in the local histories is of the most meagre description. The abbey was probably founded by Bishop Eged between 830 and 838. At the end of the tenth century there existed a monastic institution of which one Kennoch was abbot. In 1147 David I. restored or refounded the house, which he dedicated to our Lady, and appropriated to the use of the canons regular of St Austin. It is believed that in Augustinian foundations the nave of the church was not infrequently used for the benefit of the parish, and it was the fact of such a use which induced the destroyer to leave the nave of the priory at Bolton un-

⁵ Jeffrey, vol. i., pp. 212, 266; vol. ii., pp. 157 *et seq.*, 226.

molested. In the year 1513 there was established at Jedburgh a house of Carmelite friars, and the Knights Hospitallers of St John had establishments in the district. Dr Maitland has discredited the notion that the mediæval monk was necessarily ignorant and indifferent to the propagation of learning, whether secular or religious; and quite recently Dom Gasquet has been able to show that the reproach so often levelled at the pre-reformation ecclesiastic of keeping the Bible a sealed book and resisting all attempts to translate it into the vernacular was in a great measure undeserved. That such establishments as those at Jedburgh, Kelso, and Melrose must have had a great influence is unquestionable; that they had not a greater was probably due, in part, at least, to the fact that human passions are much as they were when at the close of our Lord's unparalleled life the number of His followers was only one hundred and twenty. As we look upon the ruins of the great church there will sometimes be present to our minds the thought of the misery which must have been caused to many a pious soul by its destruction. And there are no doubt some of us who would not be ashamed of possessing a Yorkshire ancestor if only he had borne a part in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

In the ages of faith, or, as the local historian describes them, the "times of superstition," when the glorious abbey was the scene of manifold idolatries, from which it has been happily purged by its subsequent and more enlightened use, whether as a stone quarry for the burgher or a museum for the stranger, Jedburgh and its forest supplied the background to not a few of the social events which attract the attention of the reader of the history of Scotland.

It may be doubted if the love of Scotsmen has ever been given so entirely to any one as it was to Saint Margaret, whose name even to the present time is far beyond all others the most popular in the country of her adoption. In the year 1093 her husband, Malcolm Canmore, fell in a skirmish at Alnwick, and their eldest son Edward, mortally wounded

in the fray, was carried to Jedforest on 17 kal. of December, to die at Edward's Dyke. David I. resided in Jedburgh both before and after he ascended the throne in 1124, and there a charter was issued by Prince Henry, his son. There Malcolm IV. "delighted to dwell," and there he died in 1165 at the age of twenty-four. His successor, William the Lion, also made the town his residence, and there granted many charters between 1165 and 1214. Alexander II. lived there with his queen, Mary, the daughter of Ingelram de Couci. Their son, Alexander III., married in the abbey, on the 14th of October, 1285, his second wife, Yolande, daughter of the Count de Dreux. The marriage was celebrated, when John Morel was abbot, with unwonted splendour, and the dramatic character of the festivities was heightened by the appearance of a spectre and by much consequent consternation. A charter of Robert Bruce was granted at Jedburgh in 1329. In 1526, and again three years later, it was visited by James V.⁶ In 1566 Queen Mary held a court there, and during her stay, which lasted from the 8th of October to the 9th of November, she visited Bothwell, who lay wounded at Hermitage Castle, and remained with him for two hours. To do this she rode a distance of fifty miles, exposed to very considerable danger, and was nearly lost in the morass which is still known as the Queen's Mire.⁷

Since the removal of the Court to England, with the exception of a short visit of Prince Charles Edward in 1745, Jedburgh has had but scanty opportunity of basking in royal sunshine. But at the beginning of the present century its society included several French officers, prisoners of war, a local regiment of militia, and not a few country gentlemen, who had houses in the town, to which they were accustomed to resort in the winter months. At the present time a few quaint houses alone remain to remind us of the

⁶ Jeffrey, vol. ii., p. 155.

⁷ Carre's "Border Memories," p. 169.

halcyon days of the past, and their walls still testify by their strength to the protection sought for and afforded. The memory of the French officers lives only in a book recently written by a compatriot, and the militia disbanded after the peace with France is represented by a local company of volunteers. But,

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem
Testa diu,⁶

the shattered fragments of the present retain the perfume of the past.

In 1810 the day of tavern clubs was on the decline, but one in the neighbouring forest of Ettrick had proved a successful institution, and it was probably owing to this fact that the Jedforest Club was in that year founded by William, Earl of Ancram, afterwards the sixth Marquess of Lothian.

Dr Johnson, who was no mean authority on the subject, defines a club in his dictionary as an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions, and this describes very accurately the Jedforest society. Sir John Hawkins tells us that the great tory high churchman was wont to prepare himself for his grand conversational displays by eating a substantial meal, and by nothing stronger than lemonade, which in later life gave place to copious in-pourings of tea. But some of his friends, and notably his Scotch biographer, arranged their drinking on somewhat different principles.

At one time or another, representatives of all the great Border families have been members of the Jedforest Club, and those of Lothian and Buccleuch have been its staunch supporters from the beginning. Its history is but a reflection from the long roll of distinguished men whose names appear upon its list. As in the case of other clubs of that date, the members used to wear a uniform at dinner, and the minutes record that it was the intention of the founder that the coat should be made of Cheviot wool. But

⁶ Hor., Ep., I., ii., llne 69.

although most of the original rules are still in force, the wearing of the special dress has fallen into disuse.

In 1834, a time when politics were esteemed to be matters of high concern, the Duke of Buccleuch, being unable to take the chair at a dinner, named another gentleman as his deputy. When the loyal toasts had been drunk, the chairman was reminded by the croupier, who was a whig, that it was customary to drink the health of the member of Parliament for the county. This gentleman was also a whig; and at the suggestion the chairman, in a rage, turned his glass upside down and said that he would be d——d before he would propose the toast. One or two other members upset their glasses, and in the end the whigs left the room in a body, and resigned their connexion with the club next day. If Dr Johnson's views about club manners in general and things Scotch in particular might have led him to say something pungent had he been told of such doings by our countrymen, it is suspected that with more respectable feelings he would have experienced a sense of enjoyment at the rout of the whigs.

At the risk of being tedious, it is wished to say a word or two about the chief families of the district to which these records belong.

There are several traditions as to the origin of the illustrious family of Douglas. One of them asserts that its founder in the eighth century came to the assistance of the Scotch king in a fight with the usurper Donalbane, and that the name is derived from the description of this hero: Sholto Douglas—see the dark man. Another story attributes to it a Flemish derivation, and yet another a Spanish one. The authentic records seem to begin with Sir William Douglas, the father of "the good" Sir James, who in 1291 swore fealty to Edward I., and the first royal grant made to the family was bestowed on Sir James Douglas of Jedforest by King Robert Bruce. The pedigree of the Douglasses is set out at great length in Burke's "Peerage," in connexion with the Duke of Hamilton.

From this notice it appears that Sir Archibald Douglas, who signed charters in 1190 and 1232, had probably two sons—Sir William, his successor, and Sir Andrew, who was the ancestor of the Earls of Morton. Sir William was succeeded in turn by his sons, Hugh and Sir William. The latter had three sons—"the good" Sir James, Hugh, and Archibald. Sir James was unmarried, but he had an illegitimate son, who eventually succeeded under a special remainder as third Earl of Douglas. Hugh, Sir James' brother, conveyed the lands to William, the first Earl, the son of his brother Archibald, whose daughter married James Sandilands, and became the ancestress of the Lords Torphichen. The first Earl married Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Mar, by whom he had a son, James, who succeeded him as second Earl of Douglas; and by Margaret, Countess of Angus, he left a natural son, George, who became the first Earl of Angus. James, the second Earl of Douglas, fell at Otterburn, leaving no lawful issue, but two illegitimate sons—Archibald, from whom are descended the Douglasses of Cavers, who after twenty generations have only recently lost the male succession; and William, the ancestor of the Queensberry branch of the family. It is through the second marriage of William, eleventh Earl of Angus, and first Marquess of Douglas that the Duke of Hamilton is descended from the Douglasses. It will be noticed that the only Douglas descent which is free from a bar sinister is that of the Earl of Morton. In the thirteenth century Sir William Douglas "the hardy" is said to have owned property in the counties of Northumberland, Berwick, Midlothian, Fife, Lanark, Ayr, Dumfries, and Wigtown; and to his son, Sir James, Robert Bruce granted lands in Eskdale, Galloway, Jedforest, and Ettrick.

The tradition which gives the longest pedigree to the family of Scott assigns as its founder one Uchtred, described as "Filius Scoti," who was a witness to the foundation charters of the abbeys of Holyrood House and Selkirk in 1128 and 1130. He was the father of Richard Scot, who

lived during the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, and had two sons—Richard, the ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch, and Sir Michael, whose great-grandson was the celebrated wizard, and whose family is now represented by the Scotts of Ancrum. There is no question that Scott of Buccleuch was the undoubted and acknowledged chief of all the families bearing the name of Scott, which we are told by Satchell at one time numbered amongst them one hundred lairds. And since the male line of that noble house became extinct on the death of the second Earl, there is little doubt that the chieftainship has belonged to Scott of Harden, who through the Scotts of Sinton is probably connected with the Buccleuch stem. By good fortune, when this family succeeded to the Hume barony of Polwarth, it was allowed to retain the name of Scott, and not the least of its distinctions is the possession among its cadets of the man who especially has made that name renowned. Satchell tells us that

The lands of Buccleuch they did possess,
Three hundred years ere they had writ or wax.

To attempt an enumeration of all the lands which have at some time or other been held by lairds of the name of Scott would probably be an impossible and would certainly be an unprofitable task. The following are taken almost at random from Satchell — Buccleuch, Branksome, Sinton, Headshaw, Langup, Askirk, Howcoat (Hoscote?), Bonraw, Whitslade, Huntley, Satchells, Whitehaugh, Harden, Raeburn, Wool, Burnfoot, Todrig, Thurlston, Newburgh, Rennalburn, Gilmanscleuch, Midgap, Tushilaw, Hassen-dean, Highchester, Dryhope, Mount Benger, Cachlackknow, Gorinbury, Harwood, Outsiderig, Erckleton. At the present time there are many good old families of Scotts among the farmers of Roxburghshire, and many more who do credit to the name in every part of the British Empire.

The word *Caer* means a fort, and is said to have been used in speaking of a left-handed person, and such the Border Kers are asserted to have been. Their pedigree

begins with John Ker of the forest of Selkirk, who in 1357 had a charter granting him part of Auldtounburn. In the time of his great-great-grandson Andrew, on the fall of the Douglasses, the family became vassals of the Crown. In 1451 the said Andrew had a charter of the king's lands of the barony of Old Roxburgh, and in 1457 is described as "of Cessford." By his marriage with a daughter of Douglas of Cavers he had three sons—Andrew, whose daughter married John Home of Ersilton, from whom is descended the Earl of Home; Walter, who continued the line of the Kers of Cessford, the ancestor of the Duke of Roxburghe; and Thomas, the first of the Kerrs of Ferniehirst, the ancestor of the Marquess of Lothian.

The Elwalds were first known in Liddesdale about the middle of the fifteenth century, and it is probable that they were introduced by the Douglasses, of whom they were ever the firm supporters. The Earl of Angus—"Bell-the-Cat"—in an old Larriston deed, dated 1479, describes the laird of Larriston as "our velbelufyt fameliar squiar Robert Elwald of ye Redheuch," and mentions "gud and faithfull servis to us don and for to be don." The family increased till it became one of the largest on the Border, and at the present time the name of Elliot is a very common one in Roxburghshire. There were Elliots who owned land at Stobs, Penchrise, Larriston, Thorlieshope, Meikledale, Dinlabyre, Bewlie, Borthwickbrae, Arkleton, Lodgegill, Falnash, Ormstone, Binks, Cooms, Fenwick, Peel, Burnmouth, Harwood, Wolfelee, Unthank, Midlem Mill, Brough, &c., but not a few of these families have disappeared.

The Turnbulls are an ancient family, which seems to have been at the zenith of its power and to have exercised a preponderating influence in the district at the end of the fifteenth century. Their castle of Bethiroule, or Bedrule, was a place of great strength, and at one time most of the land in the valley watered by the Rule was in the possession of the family. In 1561 Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule is recorded to have borrowed money, his surety being John

Stewart of Traquair, and his son Walter in 1591, his surety being James Douglas of Cavers. In 1623 the lands of Bedrule and Fulton passed into the hands of the Kers, and shortly afterwards the Turnbulls were left without an hereditary chief. The castle has been entirely destroyed, and although the name is often met with among farmers in the old district, there are very few Turnbulls who now own land in the Border counties; and if some of them believe that they are descended from the old stock they would find it in most cases impossible to give an accurate account of the connexion.

The Riddells are believed to have come into England with the Conqueror, and the name of Ridel is on the roll of Battle Abbey, which, built to commemorate the battle of Hastings, and that prayers might ever be offered for the souls of those who fell there, is now possessed by the descendants of Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. Gervase Ridale witnessed the "Inquisitio principis Davidis" in 1116. Walter Riddale had a charter of Whitunes, Lilliesclive, &c., in Roxburghshire, from David I. The family has at different times intermarried with many others of note in the county, and is now represented by the Buchanan-Riddells, who, though they have no lands in Scotland, have a seat in the neighbouring county of Northumberland.

Another ancient Border family is that of Rutherford. The name is no doubt taken from the place called Rutherford on the Tweed, so called, it is thought, from the red-coloured land in the neighbourhood, but there is not wanting a tradition that its first possessor earned it by conducting a king called Ruther through the river in safety when about to engage in a border foray. It first appears in a charter of William the Lion in 1165. From 1165 to 1249 the names of Gregory and Nicholas of Retherford or Rutheford occur, and in 1260 Nicholas of Rutherford is joined with other persons of importance as witness to a deed. Sir Nicholas Rutherford is said to have been nearly related to Sir William Wallace, whom he joined with sixty men, and his

son Robert was a zealous partisan of Robert Bruce. In 1398 Richard of Rotherfurd was an ambassador to the English Court, and in 1400 one of the wardens of the marches. He had three sons—James, his successor; John of Chatto, ancestor of the Hunthill branch of the family; and Nichol, the ancestor of that of Hundole.

The name of Home is said to be the equivalent of the Saxon holm—a hill, and is also met with in the forms Holm, Howm, and Hume. The manor of Home formed part of the patrimony of the powerful family of Dunbar. Before 1166 the fourth Cospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, granted to his son Patrick the lands of Greenlaw. Patrick of Greenlaw was succeeded by his son William, who married his cousin Ada, a daughter of the first Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, by Ada, the natural daughter of William the Lion. This lady, on the occasion of a previous marriage, had been dowered by her father, Earl Patrick, in *liberum maritagium* with the manor of Home. After his marriage William assumed the name of Home, and from this union sprang the Border family which bears that name. The Homes held their lands under the Earl of March till 1435, when they became tenants of the Crown. In 1515 the castle was taken by the Regent Albany, in 1547 by the Protector Somerset, and again in 1650, after Dunbar, when it offered a spirited resistance to Colonel Fenwick, the officer sent by Cromwell to take it.

The longest pedigrees are by no means always, or even often, associated with strawberry leaves, although he was an ancestor of the Duke of Leinster on whose tomb one may read the odd question, "Who dared Kildare to kill?" A gilded cross or weather-cock is no doubt a fitting decoration for the summit of a steeple, but it adds nothing to the stability of the fabric which it crowns. Deep down under the ground where no eye can penetrate are the great masses of stone or concrete upon which the structure reposes. The editor of the records which follow esteems it to be not the least interesting and important part of his task to chronicle

what he has been able to discover of the lineage of those who, although they have not perhaps occupied a super-eminent position in the crowd of their fellows, have yet had by no means an insignificant share in making the history of the district.

Of less important families there is no lack, and it is not easy to make distinctions among them which are not invidious. It is ventured to notice as a type that of Erskine of Shielfield, a family which has had a career of some distinction. The third Lord Erskine fell at Flodden in 1513, leaving three sons, the youngest of whom, James, married Christian Stirling. By this lady he had four sons, and the latest in age married in 1559 Elizabeth, the only child of Walter Haliburton of Shielfield. Unlike the other families which have been noticed, the Erskines do not trace their descent from one distinguished man, nor own allegiance to an hereditary chief; nor have they, except on two occasions, intermarried with the families of greater account in the Border district. But the present and eleventh laird of Shielfield is the lineal descendant of the first, and there has been no interruption in the male succession.

In compiling notices of pedigrees and genealogies, it is probable that only those who have enterprised such work are at all conversant with the difficulties which beset it. In the cases of many families there are no records to search; in the case of others there is no one who is willing to take the trouble to search them; and from not a few it is impossible to extract any information at all. The editor of the records contained in this book has confined himself strictly to what he knows to be true. In dealing with so large a number of statements he cannot hope to have escaped making mistakes; but he believes that if he has himself gone astray it will be for the most part in cases where, for lack of help and information from the representatives of some family, he has had to do his best in tracing the pedigree without assistance.

It is with diffidence that the writer, who is not a member

of the Jedforest Club, has written these notes, at the request of his friend. The statements are to some extent taken from the works of persons more conversant with their subject than, owing to a long residence in England, he can pretend to be. But in the country of his exile he notices that the prejudices of a Yorkshireman, which still teach him to despise any one who is so unfortunate as to have been born to the south of the Humber, do not include within their range our countrymen of the north, and this although—it may be because—he can still point out the hiding-places into which his forefathers used to drive their cattle in the hope of securing them from the Scotch raiders. It would surprise many a great Scot of the past could he see how much in vogue are our national games, and he would probably smile at the popularity of books written in what to many an Englishman must be an incomprehensible jargon, not less than at the dialect which is sometimes proposed in them as good lowland Scotch. There is a story how once upon a time one of the Bonaparte princes paid a visit to Ireland, and was welcomed with an address by the mayor of one of the provincial towns. When the document had been read, the Prince said that he had been prepared to speak in English—a language he understood—but he regretted that he had not had leisure to make himself acquainted with Irish, and so could only make answer in general terms. Alas for the feelings of the worthy citizen who had been under the impression that he was making himself intelligible in French! The writer has not yet had the fortune to meet with a presbyterian minister happily yoked with an Egyptian, nor with a Free Kirk pastor who has married the accomplished daughter of a retired Indian officer of Jacobite tendencies and a votary of the despised episcopal remnant. Such alliances have not, so far as he knows, been formed in the county of Roxburgh; indeed, they rather suggest a manufacture to suit the taste of the English reader of romance. We are sometimes told that the writings of Sir Walter Scott are not read by the rising

generation, and yet nothing is more remarkable than the continuous flow of one edition after another, issued by publishers who well know what they are about. As long as they find readers, the Border counties of Scotland can never lose the place they have gained in the thought of the British race. And if in time Lady Margaret Bellenden and Jeannie Deans, and the mighty host brought into being by the great wizard, take their place on back shelves with *Clarissa Harlowe* and the *Widow Wadman*, then will fancy be dead and ruthless science in triumph bestride her corpse.

HOSCOTE, *10th May*, 1898.

W. J. STAVERT.

ANNALS



CHAPTER I.

COUNTY CLUBS, as a rule, have been founded in county towns, and, accordingly, the Jedforest Club has always been connected with the town of Jedburgh. Country gentlemen, in former days, depended more upon the society of their neighbours than they do at the present time. Locomotion was formerly slow and restricted; travelling in some parts of the country was even dangerous, and that love of perpetual change which now prevails was yet unborn. The clubs of early days did not possess club premises of their own, but in some favoured tavern or inn the members held periodically social gatherings. Dinner was served at three o'clock in the afternoon, and with toasts, sentiment, and songs, the meeting was often prolonged to a late hour of the night, in accordance with the now obsolete fashions of our forefathers. The Spread Eagle Inn at Jedburgh has been the headquarters of the Jedforest Club from its first institution, and it will not, therefore, in this volume be out of place to refer to the manners and customs of this ancient burgh.

Jedburgh is a place of great antiquity, and its origin belongs to the dark ages of pre-historic times. Legendary stories take the place of history, and from them we gather that the ecclesiastical traditions of Jedburgh begin in the tenth century. It became a royal burgh at a very early date, but there is no authentic deed or record to prove when it obtained that rank. It will be sufficient to refer the reader to Jeffrey, the historian of Roxburghshire, for the early events with which the capital town of Teviotdale is associated. No place in the south of Scotland has a more interesting record. Here the armies of Scotland assembled, and here also kings and queens dispensed

justice to a large and important district. The town was without walls, but every habitation in it was constructed for defence; towers, fortresses, and strong houses surrounded the old abbey in clusters, and the castle crowned the heights; and from its position the place must have formed an imposing barrier to the inroads of the English. Tradition declares that the trades of Jedburgh sent their complement of fighting horsemen to Bannockburn, and returned with a flag taken from the Englishmen. This relic they still possess, and in former days it was unfurled when the trades walked in procession.

With the death of Queen Anne in 1714 the Stuart dynasty came to an end. Her successor, George I., a man of fifty-four years of age, and a foreigner in all his habits and tastes, was not calculated to awaken popular enthusiasm. We hear with no surprise of an attempt of the Jacobites to obtain the restoration of the Stuart family. Dissatisfaction with the government was widespread in Scotland, and armed parties assembled, who proclaimed the Chevalier de St George as King James VIII. The rising soon spread, and its partizans visited our Border towns, proclaiming the Prince as they arrived. Inconstancy of purpose was characteristic of the leaders, but the arrival at Wooler of three regiments of dragoons and a regiment of foot, under the command of General Carpenter, forced them to adopt some definite course of action. The plan which was followed was to avoid General Carpenter, and in order to carry it out the Prince's adherents retreated from Kelso (where they had assembled in numbers amounting to nearly 2000 men) to Jedburgh, where they arrived on the 27th of October. Mr J. J. Vernon, in his pamphlet called "The Jacobites of Teviotdale," which he read before the Hawick Archæological Society, states that at Jedburgh they were joined by Mr Ainslie of Cowhill at the head of sixteen gentlemen of Teviotdale, all well mounted, but that he is unable to give their names. Jeffrey, vol. ii., page 207, says—"After the rebel army left Jedburgh,

Sir W. Bennet informed the Provost that the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of his Deputy Lieutenant, was raising a force in the district, and requested the burgh of Jedburgh to provide a man and horse, well mounted, with broadsword, pistols, and carbine, at Caverton Edge at ten o'clock on Friday following, or else to pay £18, 10s. The Magistrates applied to their tacksman of the mills to provide a man and horse, which he refused to do. Eventually the Magistrates had to do it themselves, and the Provost accompanied him to Caverton Edge, and presented the man and horse fit for service as required." The hereditary High Sheriff was also called upon to supply his man, as appears from the following letter from General Carpenter to him on the subject—
"Jedburgh, Nov. 2, 10 in the morn. Sir,—The man you sent me seems to be trusty and intelligible. So I conclude the rebels are marching for England, therefore shall march immediately for Northumberland to Ellesdon. Pray, say nothing of my march—I mean which way. I have sent orders for my party to meet me, and wish you all happiness, and am, sir, your most humble servant, Geo. Carpenter. To Archibald Duglas, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Twedell, at Hawick." (Douglas Papers.)

In 1723 the burgh of Jedburgh seems to have been in financial difficulties, and found it expedient to sell some of the burgh lands to pay a pressing creditor. At a meeting of the Council, it was resolved to sell, by "voluntar roup," within the council-house of the burgh, "those seven acres of land called Williamslands, rented by Mr John Ainslie, Burges, at £7, 10s yearly." Mr Ainslie was the purchaser for 2545 marks, Scots money.

The town guard was in early times necessary to a country town for purposes of defence. It consisted of a well-armed body of men, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. As time went on, its duties became less important, and although the town guard still lingered on for a considerable time after it had ceased to be effective, it was at last swept away when the county police force was established.

The council records of 1724 contain the following entry: "The Magistrates and Council appoint Thomas Stewart to be Captain of the Town Guard and William Rutherford to be Lieutenant." The Kers of Ferniehirst received a grant from James V. in 1542 of the bailiary of the lands and lordship of Jedburgh Forest (*vide* Privy Seal Register). About the same period, Robert Ker, the son of Ferniehirst, is mentioned as one of those who assisted in rebuilding portions of the abbey. It is supposed that the north transept was in 1724 set apart as the burial place of the Kers. In 1725, it appears from the minutes of the Town Council that the burgh possessed "a thousand merks mortified by the Lord Jedburgh, for which sum they are obliged to repair his aisle when needful, and this being precarious it is not thought proper to enter it among the town's debts as it was formerly."

An election for the shire of Roxburgh took place in 1726, "and the Burgh holding the milns of Jedburgh, the chief magistrate is entitled to vote in the election, and we believe it is the council's mind we should give it (the vote) for Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs." In this contest the baronet was not returned as member for the county. Not long after this Sir Gilbert had occasion to come to Jedburgh to attend a head court, and his defeat was still rankling in his mind, when at the conclusion of the meeting, in company with Colonel Stewart of Stewartfield and several other gentlemen, he went to the Black Bull Inn. Here the party indulged in drink; a quarrel ensued between Elliott and Stewart, and the latter, losing his temper, threw the contents of his glass in Sir Gilbert's face. The hot-headed baronet was unable to endure this insult. He had by his side a sword-stick, which he drew, and in an instant plunged it into Stewart's stomach as he sat at table. This dreadful event created a great commotion in the town, and Sir Gilbert's butler, an old and trusted servant, on hearing in the tap-room of the occurrence, rushed upstairs and endeavoured to persuade him to seek his safety in flight. This

he at first stubbornly refused to do, but when he heard that the wound he had inflicted upon Colonel Stewart would probably prove fatal, he roused himself for a minute to the danger of his position, but still lingered in the room. His servant, a powerful man, who knew the risk of delay, seized Sir Gilbert, carried him downstairs, and deposited him in the abbey churchyard, placing him at the same time in an unfrequented corner of the enclosure, behind a tombstone, and covering him with a blanket or plaid. The faithful fellow had horses waiting after dark a short distance out of Jedburgh, and they rode rapidly to Rulewater, where the baronet concealed himself in Wauchope wood until he made his escape to Holland. The laird of Stewartfield died from the effects of the wound, and on the 12th of August, 1726, a special meeting of the county magistrates was convened to enquire into the matter. There were present, with others, Lord Minto (a lord of Session), Sir William Ker of Greenhead, Sir Walter Riddell of Riddell, Sir William Bennet of Grubbet, Archibald Douglas of Cavers, John Scott, younger of Ancrum, and Dr John Haliburton. They met in the court house of Jedburgh. After hearing the evidence they sent to the Lord Advocate a copy of the precognition, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Sir Gilbert. In the meantime Mr William Elliot of Wells, a rich London merchant, who had much interest with certain influential members of the Court, exerted it to the utmost in favour of his son-in-law, and with no small difficulty a pardon was ultimately procured for him by the united efforts of Mr William Elliot and Lord Minto, his kinsman. The old Black Bull Inn was situated in the Canongate, next to the Vennel, sometimes called Black Bull Close, and latterly Crown Lane. The house, which is still in existence, is now occupied by Mr Noble, a grocer and spirit dealer. The old dining-room in which the tragedy took place is still intact, and is immediately above the shop. Sir Gilbert returned to Scotland, and lived to a good old age. He died in

1764. The sword which had been conveyed away by Sir Gilbert's servant was for a long time preserved by his family. At a later period it became the property of Mr Andrew Scott, an assessor and tax-gatherer, who got it from a descendant of the servant; he lived at Denholm. It was given by Mr Scott to old George Forrest, the well-known gunmaker of Jedburgh, an intimate friend, who in his turn gave it to the late Marquess of Lothian, and it is now in the museum at Monteviot. For this information I am indebted to Aaron and Miss Agnes Forrest, son and daughter of old George.

A tragedy of a similar character was enacted soon afterwards between Thomas Hallyburton of Muirhouselaw and George Rutherford of Fairnington. They had attended a county meeting, and were both rather the worse of drink. They left Jedburgh together on horseback, and on their way home had a quarrel, it is said, about the right to a well situated on the line of march between the estates of Fairnington and Muirhouselaw. When they arrived at the well both men had got much excited, and dismounting from their horses, they drew their swords (which were usually carried by gentlemen in those days), and attacked each other. Rutherford had been the aggressor, having forced the other to fight, and he slew Hallyburton at a place which is popularly known as the "Bloody Well." Rutherford escaped and kept out of the way until he was assured that the law would take no action against him.

George I. died on the 2nd of June, 1727, and was succeeded by George II., who, like his father, was a thorough German, gifted with the hereditary bravery and obstinacy of his family, but with very limited abilities. At this period the vassals of his grace the Duke of Douglas in Jedforest were almost in a state of rebellion. A memorial was drawn up at Jedburgh by order of the duke, dated July, 1728, in which William Ogilvie, his factor, was ordered to pursue the most refractory of the vassals before the Regality Court. They refused to carry out the obligations which they were

bound to perform as vassals, and set at defiance the officer and head forester of the Duke of Douglas. It further states in the memorial that the most convenient place for the head forester to reside is Cleithaugh, or Mervinslaw, being adjacent to the wooded district of the Forest. . . .

—*Vide* Douglas Papers.

During the summer of 1732 the first mention is made of a water supply for the town. William Ainslie, surgeon, complains that, as proprietor of the yards and cleugh called Little Cleugh, adjoining the town, and from which cleugh the town is served with spring water, the grass is frequently trodden down by workmen repairing the pipes or cistern.

The Marquess of Lothian was provost of Jedburgh in 1738; William Ainslie (surgeon), senior bailie; and Lord Robert Kerr, a councillor.

In "Historical Notices of the Superstitions of Teviotdale" we read at page 535:—"There is a story of ancient date still current among some old people about Jedburgh, a place once famed for witches. It runs thus:—A person of the name of Brown, the parish schoolmaster of Jedburgh, had the misfortune to be saddled with a wife who was known through the town to be a most mischievous witch. Brown, being a pious, good man, used to remonstrate with her upon her unlawful practices. Offended, however, by these reproofs, she formed the design of taking away his life. She accordingly, assisted by some of her associates, took him out of his bed in the night time and drowned him in the river Jed. Some of the Jedburgh folk who had been awakened by the noise heard him singing the twenty-third Psalm as they were leading him with a rope about his neck down to the water, and at the same time a company of fairies were observed to be dancing on the top of the steeple of Jedburgh Abbey; and there the whole company regaled themselves with wine and ale after the witches had accomplished their diabolical purpose with the poor dominie. The liquor was taken from the cellar of a Mr John Ainslie, merchant, whose descendants (1820) are still living in very

respectable stations of society. Popular tradition says that a son of Lord Torphichen, who had been taught the art of witchcraft by his nurse, was among the party on that occasion, and that he was the person who first gave information of the murderers of Brown. It is also said that the same company of fairies passed through Jedburgh before the army of Prince Charles with drums beating."

In the rising of 1745 the army of Prince Charles Edward marched southwards in three columns. On the 4th of November the Prince arrived at Kelso after dark with one column. He crossed the Tweed on the following day, and marched towards Jedburgh, where he remained a night. The house he slept in is called Blackhills House, and was then the property of the Ainslies. It is one of the few interesting old buildings still left in the town. David M'Dougall was a tenant in Caverton Mill during 1745, and when the Prince's army was on its way south the Duke of Roxburghe, who was afraid of anything befalling his family plate and valuables, sent for M'Dougall, his tenant, and arranged with him that he and his two sons should come with carts to Floors Castle under cover of night, and convey the chests containing the plate to Caverton Mill, where it was secretly buried in the stackyard, until the danger was over. From the minutes of Jedburgh Town Council it appears that the Marquess of Lothian, the Earl of Ancram, and Lord Robert Kerr were still at this time concerned in the management of the burgh.

On the 30th of October, 1750, the Town Council resolved to solemnise the King's birthday, and, as usual, ordered the treasurer to provide wine and glasses, and further requested the Magistrates to issue orders for the ceremony. There is a curious story told about drinking the king's health, in connexion with the proclamation of William and Mary after the Revolution in 1689. A Jacobite who was present was asked if he would drink the king's health, and he declined, although he was willing to drink a glass of wine. The wine being handed to him, he filled his glass, and said "I drink

confusion to him, and the restoration of our Sovereign and his heir." He then threw his glass in the air, and it fell to the ground without breaking. The glass was picked up and sent to the King by one of the Jedburgh bailies who was present at the ceremony, with an account of the incident.

George II. died in 1760, and George III. was proclaimed King. The first news of the king's death was brought to Scotland on the forenoon of Tuesday the 28th of October by a private gentleman, who came post from London to Edinburgh. It was confirmed by different expresses a few hours afterwards, and at night a king's messenger arrived with the order of the Privy Council and copies of the proclamation.

The steeple in the market place of Jedburgh was built in 1761, as is shown by the following extract from the minutes of the Town Council:—"At Haddington the 20th day of April last, being the preceding Burrow for the time, when Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick was unanimously elected Commissioner to represent this district in the ensuing Parliament, and at the same time he (the Provost) informed the Council that after the election Sir Hugh Dalrymple was pleased most generously to give to him for the use of the town the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, which Sir Hugh desired might be applied towards defraying the expense of raising the steeple upon the new prison. Sir Hugh gave him fifty pounds sterling more for paying the debt and embellishing the new kirk, with one hundred pounds Scots, which Sir Hugh desired might be distributed amongst the necessitous poor of the trades. The Magistrates and Council, being thoroughly sensible of Sir Hugh's most generous donation, resolve that their most hearty thanks should be returned him, and for that purpose recommend the Provost to write a letter in the name of the Council, expressing their grateful acknowledgments for his generosity to this burgh, and at the same time they resolve that when the new steeple is erected there should be an inscription made on this building, signifying by whose donation the

steeple was built." The stone which bore the inscription was placed at so considerable a height from the ground that it could not be read from below, and many years ago it was found that the legend had been purposely defaced, and was no longer readable.

The old bridge at the foot of the Canongate in 1770 showed signs of decay, and was considered to be in a dangerous state. There is a certificate, dated March 5th, 1770, "under the hands of James Winter, Thomas Winterup, two masons of experience," that none of the arches are good, and part of the centre or middle arch is in imminent danger of falling.

Provost Lindsay convened the Council on the 3rd of January, 1780, and informed them of the death of their representative in Parliament, the Hon. Colonel John Maitland, of the 71st Regiment of Foot. Last Thursday he had received a letter from Colonel Maitland's brother, the Earl of Lauderdale, who also enclosed an extract from the letter conveying the sad news to himself. From this it appeared "that the Colonel's extraordinary exertions in bringing forward the troops under his command at Beaufort to the relief of the garrison at Savanna, in Georgia, under the command of General Provost, when besieged by the combined armies of France and the American rebels, commanded by Count de Stainy, threw him into a fever to which he succumbed in October last."

About the year 1782 there was a great demand for Scotch whisky in England, and a strong impulse was given to illicit distillation in consequence. An import duty of two shillings and eightpence per gallon was charged in England, and an extensive system of smuggling resulted. If a man was too idle in his disposition to stick to weekly labour, or too irregular in his conduct to maintain a good character and keep his situation, he had no anxiety about finding another occupation; there was the whisky trade to fall back on, as it was familiarly called. It is small wonder that the attention of the House of Commons was drawn to the state of affairs

in 1801, as at that time every hamlet on our borderland had its private still and its band of smugglers. The farmers, who allowed these stills to be established on their lands, generally shared in the plunder, and, in fact, it was looked upon as an easy method of gaining a substantial livelihood. Fortunes were frequently amassed by these makers of the "mountain dew." In Teviotdale the excise staff consisted of a collector, two supervisors, and eighteen officers under their command. This crime was not only popular among the young lads who loved midnight adventure better than daily labour, but sometimes induced men of good character to join them, "to try their luck with the bladder." This was a convenient receptacle for the conveyance of whisky, and collie dogs were trained to carry through the night a couple of bladders strapped across their backs to certain places on the English side of the border.

In 1785 several traders in Jedburgh combined to refuse to accept in payment of their accounts all halfpence of His Majesty George III., many samples of this coin being counterfeit. This they did unmolested for three years, till John Hall, taxman of the toll-bar at Newtown, went into the shop of John Billerwell, dean of guild, one of the clique, and bought some tobacco, for which he offered six halfpence of George III. The money was at once refused, and the tobacco returned. John Hall went to the Procurator-Fiscal for advice, which resulted in a law plea against Mr Billerwell. The Sheriff found that the defender, keeping a shop, was bound to deliver the tobacco demanded and to accept in payment the true coin of George III. The matter was not allowed to rest there, but was brought before the Court of Session, when the Lord Ordinary ordered the halfpence that had been offered in payment to be submitted to the assay master at Edinburgh, to see if they were genuine. He returned an answer saying he was not certain. The halfpence then went to the London mint, from whence a somewhat similar reply was received. The Lord Ordinary, after receiving these reports, assoilzied the defender from the

action, and found expenses due to neither of the parties. The matter was then brought under the consideration of the whole of the Lords. The defender contended in his defence that no person is bound to dispose of goods till he is perfectly satisfied with what he gets in return. The Court of Session considered the case, however, upon the general grounds of the illegal combination, and fined Mr Billerwell £5, and £16 in expenses.

Roxburghshire in 1786 was badly provided with constables or guardians of the peace. A properly organised police force did not exist, and the rural parishes were left very much to take care of themselves. It was not until 1805 that the Privy Council considered the question of a county police, and stated the numbers necessary for each county. Roxburghshire is mentioned as requiring 39 men, Selkirkshire 5 men, and Peeblesshire 10 men. The police question, if ever really considered, seems to have been persistently shelved and left in abeyance. The burgh had an official who wore a coat with a red collar and a nondescript cocked hat peculiar to town officers. He carried as his badge of office a long stout staff, and was on the best of terms with burghers, whom he kept in reasonable awe and good order. The sight of his staff sufficed to make little boys afraid, and the mention of his name was enough to make refractory urchins submit to parental authority. This solitary individual served all the purposes of our modern civic police. Jedburgh gaol contained, like most of the prisons of the period, a promiscuous assemblage of criminals, with all the evils that the mixed system could produce. During the last century a man and his wife ministered to the wants of the whole establishment, and nobody ever questioned their ability to do so. Escapes were of common occurrence; the newspapers used to describe the escaped criminal and offer a reward for his apprehension. It is told of a magistrate of the royal burgh that he was once waited on by the gaoler, who told his honour that the door of the prison was off its hinges (in fact, from old age they

had given way), and that he did not know what was to be done. The magistrate himself was in doubt, but at length a happy idea struck him. He hastily desired the gaoler to get a harrow and set it up in the doorway, with the teeth turned to the inside; "an' if that wad na' keep them in, the prisoners were na' worth the keeping in." The debtors, if they could obtain assistance from outside, often had a merry time of it. On fine summer evenings they were not forbidden to take a stroll on the ramparts, and even on the sly permitted to extend their walk. The occupant of the condemned cell was often secured by his leg being chained to a heavy stone in the floor. The chain was of sufficient length to allow the condemned man to range forward to the window, through whose bars he could hold converse with his friends outside. He would on a market day lower a tin mug attached to a string, and out of sympathy for his fate obtain a few coppers from the passers-by. Such was the condition of the old Jedburgh gaol, with its rude liberties and lax indulgences. It was not ill suited to the good old days, and to the contemporary state of society. Upwards of a hundred years ago a man called Tweedy was condemned to be executed for theft. The day fixed was Tuesday, the market day, on which the execution was the more calculated to produce a salutary impression. For some reason or other a delay of nearly two hours occurred, and this saved Tweedy's life for the time; for a messenger sent express from Edinburgh opportunely arrived in Jedburgh, with his horse foaming at the nostrils and bleeding from the spur, and shouting at the top of his voice as he entered the High Street "for the execution to be stayed." Tweedy was long a candidate for the honour of the gallows, and he gained it at last and suffered at Morpeth.

An execution which took place in Jedburgh in the last century excited considerable sympathy. It was that of Jimmy Trotter. Jimmy was a "character," a giant in strength, and also a bold smuggler. He had stolen an

old horse, worth thirty shillings, and was condemned to be hung. His wife sat at his feet during the trial, with an infant at her breast, her husband every now and then stretching forth his big hand to pat the unconscious babe with touching affection. He heard his fate unmoved, while his weeping wife rent the court with her sobs. On reaching the court-house stairs, he flung abroad his brawny arms, with a sweep that capsized half a dozen of the bystanders, exclaiming "Now, sirs, my dying day is fixed for the 25th." In order to secure in gaol a man of such enormous strength, a large block of stone was brought from the neighbouring quarry, and placed in the middle of his cell, and he was fastened to it by a chain. In a moment, however, Jimmy jerked the chain from its rivet, and tried the schoolboy game of "barring out," by placing the huge stone against the door of the cell; and in that position it was allowed to remain until he chose to remove it. He broke out one night, and might have got away had he not taken it into his head to say good-bye to the gaoler's wife, who had been kind to him; and this delay again placed him within the clutch of the law. A few days after, Jimmy bade adieu to weeping wife and children, and expiated the theft of the old horse by swinging from the "gallows cheek." He met his fate with gleeful heroism and a stout heart. It is impossible to recall these transactions of a past age without a feeling of horror at the unhesitating severity with which offences of so trivial a character were visited with capital punishment. And humanity shudders at the judicial murders which were constantly committed under our unreformed penal code.¹

Some knowledge of the manner in which trifling theft was

¹ When the vast number of executions for petty theft during the reign of George III. is had in review, the proceedings of the "Bloody" Mary become by comparison insignificant. As a matter of fact, concern for pain is quite a modern affection. Till the discovery of anesthetics it had no more place in the lecture room of a surgeon than in the torture chamber of Torquemada.

punished in Jedburgh in 1796 may be gathered from the *Edinburgh Advertiser* of that date:—"James Robson, a gardener and a proprietor of lands in that neighbourhood, was, on Tuesday the 13th of September, tried before the Sheriff of Roxburghshire for stealing green or new-made hay from an enclosure adjoining to the turnpike road leading from Jedburgh to Newcastle. He was convicted by the verdict of a respectable jury, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail till the 27th (a fair day), then to be set on the pillory in the market place of Jedburgh for an hour, with a bundle of hay suspended over his head, and confined in the county bridewell and fed on meal and water for four weeks thereafter."

Before the century came to a close, a rumour of invasion from abroad aroused the inhabitants of Great Britain to warlike preparations. Every town raised a volunteer regiment, and almost every hamlet sent its representatives or contributed a company to it. Bodies of horse and foot volunteers were formed by private gentlemen and large land-owners. The ladies also vied with their husbands in doing what they could to promote the national enthusiasm by embroidering the standards and colours which were to lead them to victory. Never in the history of the country was patriotism more emphatically displayed. Fencible cavalry and yeomanry were popular corps in the rural districts where young farmers and foxhunters abounded. They were rapidly filled up with a good stamp of men, mounted on serviceable horses. A new Act of Parliament, however, which concerned the militia, was by no means popular, and in consequence of this some ill-disposed people in Jedburgh became very unruly, and, among other acts of outrage and violence, forcibly entered the house of Mr Riddell, a writer, in search of Mr Rutherford of Edgerston, major of the yeomanry cavalry, and a deputy lieutenant for the county. Their search was in vain, and they then proceeded to the Market Place, where shortly a detachment of yeomanry arrived in charge of Major Rutherford to quell the disturbance. Their

appearance seems to have exasperated the rioters, as they assaulted them with sticks and stones, and severely wounded several of the corps. In particular, they made a desperate onslaught on Major Rutherford, pulled him off his horse, and when on the ground struck him a violent blow on his head, which rendered him insensible. With some difficulty he was rescued by his men, who cleared the street and restored order in the town. The ringleaders were tried on the 23rd of October, 1797, and received the sentence they deserved.

The Messrs Hilson, the first woollen manufacturers in Jedburgh, who had a lease of the Waulk Mill, which was the property of the burgh, presented a memorial to the Magistrates and Council in 1798 for a renewal of the lease for a term of sixty years at a nominal rent. This they did on the ground of a large outlay being necessary, not only in the erection of extensive machinery for carrying on the woollen trade, but also on buildings for the accommodation of the hands employed. They bound themselves to erect these buildings, which, at the expiry of the lease, were to become the property of the town. The Council, taking this into consideration, and with a view to encouraging the introduction of a new and rising branch of manufacture, renewed the lease. This family still flourishes, the senior members being William Hilson, who carries on the tweed manufactory, and George Hilson, his younger brother, a solicitor and collector of Inland Revenue. John, another brother, who died, is represented by his son, Oliver Hilson of Lady'syards. To all these gentlemen I am indebted for help in compiling these chapters.

In 1798 the Irish Rebellion had brought about a critical condition of affairs, and a strong force of militia and fencible cavalry was sent to assist the regular troops in Ireland. Among these was the regiment of Roxburgh and Selkirk Light Dragoons, commanded by Sir John Scott, Bart., of Ancrum. They fought with the French at Castlebar, and distinguished themselves on

several occasions. The regiment was soon after disbanded, and a corps of yeomanry formed in its place.¹

On the 7th of August, 1799, two troops of yeomanry assembled at Jedburgh in full dress. At eleven o'clock of that day they were drawn up in review order before the rampart, when two standards, the gift of Mrs Rutherford of Edgerston, were consecrated by the Rev. Dr Somerville, their chaplain, and with an impressive speech, were con-signed to the captains of troops by Major Rutherford, the commanding officer. On the following day they were reviewed at Mounthooly Haugh by the Hon. Colonel Villiers, the ground being kept by the Jedburgh volunteers. The Duke of Roxburghe, Sir George Douglas, M.P., and many others were present.

Mr Rutherford of Knowesouth, who had been agent for the burgh in Edinburgh, died in 1801, and the Jedburgh Town Council appointed in his place John Rutherford, writer to the signet, as his successor. With the intimation of his appointment, they sent him a burgess ticket. Mr Rutherford was the eldest son of Major John Rutherford of Mossburnford, an original member of the Club.

In 1801 Bailie Thomson informed the Council that there was a scheme in hand for building, by subscription, a bridge at the town-foot, which would be of great utility to the community at large, and that already many subscriptions had been received. The Council, having considered what had been represented respecting the erection of a bridge, approved of the same, and authorised the Provost to subscribe and the treasurer to pay fifty pounds towards the cost of the proposed bridge.

Mr Brewster, rector of the grammar school, and father of Sir David Brewster, finding that from failing health he was no longer able to discharge his duties, informed the Provost

¹ Sir John Scott, the Colonel commandant, remained at headquarters. Lieutenant-Colonel William Elliot of Borthwickbrae and Major William Elliot of Harwood served with the regiment throughout the rebellion in Ireland.

and Council in November, 1803, that he was prepared to resign his charge at the next Whitsunday term, upon being allowed a suitable pension for the remainder of his life. The Council appointed a committee to consider Mr Brewster's claim, and it was unanimously agreed to allow him an annuity not exceeding twenty-five pounds.¹

The whole population of the country were much disturbed in 1803 by the fear of a French invasion, which happily never took place. Our great centres of industry for a time became emporiums of warlike stores; muskets and other weapons of defence were manufactured by thousands; the drill sergeant was everywhere in evidence; and a wonderful patriotism was displayed by all classes throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom. For the better protection of our coasts, a system of telegraphic communication by means of beacon fires was arranged. The military authorities also appointed certain places of rendezvous for troops in case of sudden emergency, and every possible means was adopted to repel an invasion should it be attempted. The year passed away amidst nothing more serious than rumours, and the volunteers began to flatter themselves that the immense preparations which had been made had caused the French to change their plans. The warlike spirit of the volunteer was, however, destined soon to be put to the test; and to his credit it may be said that he proved himself equal to the occasion.

On Tuesday the 31st of January, 1804, at half-past eight in the evening, the beacon fires at Hume Castle, Caverton Edge, and soon afterwards on the Dunion were in full blaze, spreading like wildfire the alarming intelligence that the French were landing. The three Border towns, Jedburgh, Kelso, and Hawick, all represented much the same appearance on this memorable night. All was bustle and cheerful activity. At Kelso, within three hours of the first alarm, the town was full of volunteers. The minister of Smailholm, the

¹ Extracts from the Minutes of the Town Council of Jedburgh.

Rev. Thomas Cleghorn, set a noble example that night. He collected the able-body men in his parish, and marched into Kelso at their head. The three companies of Kelso volunteers, commanded by Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park, Captains Waldie and Robson, were under arms, and drawn up in the Square, and cheered their comrades as they arrived from the country.

At Jedburgh, before one o'clock in the morning three companies of volunteers had assembled in the Market Place, under command of Captains John Elliot, Fair, and Jerdon. Hawick also turned out in great numbers, and the volunteers first mustered in the Town Hall. All through the night the Liddesdale men came flocking into the town, and before daylight a splendid body of Border volunteers were ready to defend their country. The western troop of Roxburghshire yeomanry arrived in Jedburgh early on Wednesday morning all fully accoutred, fine men mounted on good horses, under the command of their popular captain, Elliot of Harwood. They then proceeded to Kelso, where the eastern troop joined them on their way to their rendezvous at Haddington. A sleepless night was spent in the Roxburghshire border towns. In Jedburgh torches were used to light the streets, and many of the windows were lighted up. The whole population seemed to be out of doors, and many anxious questions were asked, which no one could answer. Lord Minto happened to be staying at Monteviot on a visit, and when he heard the startling news he ordered his carriage, and drove first to Jedburgh, to see the state of affairs in the town, and from there to Minto. The "False Alarm" originated as follows—I have to thank the editor of the *Kelso Mail* for information about this matter, and I also quote Mrs Oliver of Thornwood — The beacon on Hume Castle was under the superintendence of a retired army captain, who resided about three miles from the castle. The man immediately in charge was a sergeant, and a newcomer to the district. As soon as the beacon on Hume Castle was lighted, the captain ordered his man-servant to

ascertain the cause of the alarm. He mounted a horse and rode off at once on his errand, and returned with the information that the man in charge had made a mistake. The sergeant had taken the charcoal burning at Shareswood to be a lighted beacon on the Doolaw. In a few minutes the Doolaw beacon was seen bursting into flame, and others followed in all directions. Fortunately, the watch at St Abb's Head had his wits about him, and, considering that if there had been an actual invasion the alarm would have come from the coast, and not from the inland stations, he wisely did not spread the alarm by lighting his beacon, and thus saved the Lothians and the north of Scotland from being roused.

It was not until the morning of the 2nd of February that people became aware of the mistake that had been made, although there had been rumours to that effect the night before. The volunteers, horse and foot, returned to their respective stations not a little crestfallen at the sudden change of circumstances. As it may be of interest to know the names of the officers who served in our local county force at this period, I have extracted the following names from the War Office official list dated 1st of October, 1804, and have added some of their local designations.

ROXBURGH CAVALRY.

Major-Com. William Elliot	9th July, 1802	Borthwickbrae
Major Jonathan Elford	20th Aug., 1801	
Captain Archibald Douglas	10th Aug., 1794	
" Henry H. Macdougall	10th Jan., 1798	Makerstoun
" John Morshead	3rd Sept., 1801	
" William Elliot	9th July, 1802	Harrot-on-Rule
Lieut. David Ogilvie	9th Aug., 1794	
" Robert Walker	10th Jan., 1798	Wooden, near Kelso
" William Oliver	27th Aug., 1802	Younger, Dinlabyre
2nd Lieut. Robert Potts	10th Aug., 1794	Writer
" James Haldane	10th Jan., 1798	
" William Ogilvie	3rd Sept., 1803	Younger, Chesters
Chaplain Thomas Somerville	27th Nov., 1799	(Rev. Dr Somerville of Jedburgh)

ROXBURGH 1ST BATTALION VOLUNTEERS.

Headquarters—JEDBURGH.

Lt.-Col.-Com. John Rutherford	13th Sept., 1803	Edgerston
Lt.-Col. Gilbert Lord Minto	13th Sept., 1803	
Major Robert Elliot	13th Sept., 1803	
Captain John Rutherford	13th Sept., 1803	
„ John Corse Scott	Do.	Sinton
„ Hon. John E. Elliot	7th March, 1804	Minto
Lieut. William Fair	13th Sept., 1803	Langlee
„ James Henderson	Do.	Writer, Jedburgh
„ Andrew Pringle	Do.	
„ James Oliver	Do.	
„ Archibald Jerdon	Do.	Bonjedward
„ John Elliot	Do.	
„ Robert Scott	Do.	
„ William Hope	7th March, 1804	Jedburgh
Ensign Thomas Thomson	13th Sept., 1803	
„ John Nixon	Do.	
Ensign Andrew Usher	13th Sept., 1803	
„ Charles Kerr	7th March, 1804	
Chaplain James Arkle	Do.	
Qr.-Master William Hope	13th Sept., 1803	

ROXBURGH 2ND BATTALION VOLUNTEERS.

Headquarters—KELSO.

Lt.-Col. Sir John B. Riddell, Bart.	13th Sept., 1803	
Major Hunter	Do.	
Captain Sir George Douglas, Bart.	Do.	
„ Thomas Mein	Do.	
„ John Waldie	Do.	Banker, Kelso
„ Charles Robson	Do.	
Lieut. Miller	Do.	
„ James Potts	Do.	Writer, Kelso
„ Charles Erskine	Do.	Melrose
„ Adam Boyd	Do.	Cherrytrees
„ George Bruce	Do.	
„ Robert Wang	Do.	
„ John Ord	Do.	(Father of John Ord of Muirhouselaw)
„ Alexander Ballantyne	Do.	
Ensign Charles Gordon	Do.	
„ David Brown	Do.	
„ Henry Oliphant	Do.	
„ ——— Blackie	Do.	
Adjutant T. Williamson	Do.	

Qr.-Master C. Gordon	7th March, 1804	
Surgeon Douglas	Do.	Kelso
Assistant-Surgeon A. Stewart	Do.	

In a few years time these regiments were disbanded. The Roxburgh cavalry was turned into yeomanry, and the two battalions of volunteer infantry became the first and second regiments of Roxburghshire local militia.

CHAPTER II.

ON the morning of Wednesday the 2nd of May, 1810, a party of twenty-four gentlemen met at the old Spread Eagle Inn at Jedburgh, at the invitation of the Earl of Ancram. It included, besides his lordship, Lord Robert Kerr, Sir John Scott of Ancrum, the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Earl of Minto; John Rutherford of Edgerston, William Oliver of Dinlabyre, Major Rutherford of Mossburnford, James Elliot, younger of Woollie; James Paton of Crailing, Walter Scott of Wauchope, Thomas Scott, younger, of Peel; and John Robson, from Chatto, &c. Lord Ancram having drawn the attention of the meeting to the success which had attended the foundation of the Forest Club of Selkirk, and to its popularity among the gentlemen of that county, proposed that an association of a somewhat similar character should be formed by themselves, and that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of drawing up such rules "as they may consider most conducive to the better establishment of the society."

The proposal met with the unanimous approval of those present. A committee was chosen and its first meeting fixed for the 2nd of June, and it was arranged that the result of its deliberations should be made known to a full meeting of the Club on the 7th of August. On this occasion Lord Ancram presided, and the rules, which were framed on the model of those of Selkirk, were read, and with a few alterations approved. The first of them is still in force, and restricts the number of members to forty.¹ A pattern of cloth and a specimen button were exhibited by Lord Ancram, and suggested for adoption as the club uniform, and it was arranged that the cloth should be of a particular colour and

¹ All the original members mentioned are still represented in the Club by their descendants.

be made of Cheviot wool, and that Mr Scott of Lethem should be asked to produce a piece of it for inspection at the next meeting of the Club. The Spread Eagle Inn at the time was kept by Mr Turnbull, and the Club met four times in the year and dined at three o'clock.

Lord Ancram, in the name of the Marquess of Lothian, under his title of Lord Jedburgh, presented the Club with a handsome silver horn, which was ordered always to be placed on the table before the president after dinner. Engraved on the horn is the following inscription:—"Lord Jedburgh to the Jed-forresters, 1810." Above the inscription is engraved the Lothian arms. At the meeting of the Club on the 31st of October, 1810, Lord Ancram informed the society that His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Douglas, Lord Dalkeith, and the Hon. Colonel Douglas had become members of the Club.

The local militia in 1810, having a full complement of officers and men, the following regimental order was issued—"October 4th, 1810. Notice is hereby given that the 1st regiment of Roxburgh Local Militia is to assemble for twenty days' exercise at Jedburgh on Monday, 22nd of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and all such as are attached to the corps of drummers for the Bugle, Cymbal, or Triangle, are to assemble at Jedburgh on Monday the 15th of October. All such as do not attend accordingly, after this intimation, shall be treated as deserters. By order. James Anderson, Lt.-Col."

On the 8th of July, 1811, the officers of the above-mentioned battalion presented their commandant, the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, with a piece of plate, having a suitable inscription engraved upon it, expressive of their high respect and esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman. At the same time they presented a pair of large silver cups, gilt, to the adjutant, Captain Williamson.

Mr Paton of Crailing was president at the meeting of the Club in October, 1811. On this occasion it was

proposed and unanimously agreed that a three o'clock dinner was found to be inconvenient, and that four o'clock should be the hour for the future.

The names of officers who were gazetted to the two local militia regiments in 1810-11 are as follows:—

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 1ST REGIMENT ROXBURGH-SHIRE LOCAL MILITIA, 1811.

Headquarters—JEDBURGH.

- * Lt.-Col. Comt. Hon. Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Lord Minto
- Lt.-Col. James Turner
- * Major James Elliot, younger, of Woollie
- * Captain Walter Scott, Wauchope
- * „ William Fair of Langlee
- * „ Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward
- „ Andrew Pringle
- „ Thomas Scott
- „ James Grieve, Branxholm Braes
- „ John Dawson, Frogden
- * „ George Cleghorn, Weens; date of com., Oct. 24, 1810

Lieutenant James Oliver

- „ William Hope of Tudhope, ironfounder, Jedburgh; afterwards Provost
- * „ Archibald Dickson, Hassendeanburn
- „ Robert Rutherford, saddler, Jedburgh
- „ John Graham, Closeburn Cottage
- „ Thomas Caverhill, Bailie of Jedburgh, 1810
- „ Robert Brown
- „ James Fair, Langlee
- „ William Pringle
- * „ George Pott of Dodd
- Ensign Simon Dod, Catcleuch, in Redesdale
- „ Alexander Scott, factor for the Douglas family
- „ John Nixon, manufacturer, Hawick
- „ Thomas Roxburgh
- „ William Renwick, afterwards Postmaster
- * Adjutant John Williamson; date of com., January 25, 1809
- * Qr.-Master David Blount
- Surgeon James Wilson

* Are Members of the Jedforest Club.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 2ND REGIMENT ROXBURGH-SHIRE LOCAL MILITIA, 1811.

Headquarters—KELSO.

- Lt.-Col. Com.—Sir J. B. Riddell, Bart., of Riddell
- Lt.-Col. James Dunsmuir, Tweedbank

- Major Thomas Riddell
 Captain John Waldie, banker, Kelso
 .. Charles Robson, merchant, Kelso
 .. James Potts, writer
 .. Charles Erskine
 .. William Scott, younger of Raeburn
 .. James Robson
 .. William Scott
 .. Thomas Thompson
 Lieutenant John Ord, father of the late John Ord of Muir-
 houselaw
 .. Thomas Blaikie
 .. George Watt, merchant, Kelso
 .. Adam Ormiston, Melrose; owner of land in that
 parish
 .. Charles Waldie
 .. John Fair
 .. Robert Bell
 .. Andrew Hewitt
 .. George Craig
 .. Andrew Laing
 .. James Purves; date of com., July 19, 1811
 Ensign Richard Hewitt
 .. James Borthwick; date of com., July 19, 1811
 .. George Gordon .. August 2, 1811
 * Adjutant Thomas Watmore .. Sept. 24, 1808
 Qr.-Master Alexander Ballantyne (was Lieut. 2nd Battalion
 Roxburgh Volunteers, 1804)
 Surgeon Alexander Stewart (was Assistant Surgeon 2nd
 Battalion Roxburgh Volunteers, 1804)

On the 29th of July, 1812, Sir John Scott, Bart., of Ancrum, shortly before his death, presented the Club with a mull mounted in silver. At this time a forest green coat with gilt buttons and a white waistcoat was the uniform of the society, and a penalty of a bottle of claret was exacted from those who did not appear so dressed. In those days claret was the favourite drink, and champagne was hardly known. Madeira was also popular wine, but whisky was rarely drunk by the upper classes.

The Rev. Dr Thomas Somerville, the well-known author, became in 1812 a member of the Jedforest Club. He was the parish minister of Jedburgh, and took a great interest in all Border societies.

A keen contest took place at the general election of 1812 between the Hon. Gilbert Elliot and Alexander Don, younger, of Newton Don. The following verses were composed on the occasion :—

Brave Elliot, as you all well know,
Gibraltar's rock protected ;
And well he beat the Spanish foe,
Tho' by a Duke directed.

A scene like this you soon will see
In Roxburghshire repeated ;
And Dukes and Dons again will be
By Elliot's name defeated.

Elliot gained the day by six votes.

His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe and Lord Newbattle were unanimously elected members of the Club in 1813, and Mr Jerdon of Bonjedward, who had acted as honorary secretary from its formation, was succeeded in that office by Mr Shortreede. At a meeting of the Club, July 27th, 1814, William Ogilvie, younger, of Chesters, being president, a silver snuff-box of the value of eight guineas was presented to Mr Jerdon by the members of the Club, as a mark of their appreciation of his services during the time he had acted as secretary.

The 18th of June, 1815, will always be memorable as the date of the battle of Waterloo. It was fought on a Sunday and began at half-past eleven o'clock, and lasted until darkness set in. The British army under Wellington stood the whole brunt of the battle until half-past seven in the evening, when the Prussians, under Marshal Blücher, came to the assistance of the worn-out British soldiers. In this way the name of Blücher became popular in this country, and the energetic landlord of the Spread Eagle Inn, Mr Walter Caverhill, started a four-horse coach to Edinburgh called after the Prussian general. The following circular appeared with reference to this coach, signed by fifteen members of the Jedforest Club :—

THE PRINCE BLUCHER

Four-horse coach with a guard, from Edinburgh to Jedburgh *via* Gala-shiels and Melrose. Starts from Mr Scott's, the Star Inn, No. 36 Princes Street, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, morning; and from Mr Caverhill's, Spread Eagle Inn, Jedburgh, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 7. N.B.—Three passengers may be forwarded to the next stage from Jedburgh, at the coach fare. Tickets—inside, 16s; outside, 11s.

Jedburgh, 13 Sept., 1815.

We, subscribers, considering that Walter Caverhill, Innkeeper in Jedburgh, has, at a good deal of expense and risk, started a coach, with four horses, to run from Jedburgh to Edinburgh, and that such an establishment is likely to prove convenient to the public; we do, therefore, consider it our duty, not only to declare our resolution, so far as opportunity offers, to countenance and support the above establishment, but also to recommend the same to the favour and support of the public in general.

(Signed) THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN;
 EARL OF MINTO;
 JOHN RUTHERFURD of Edgerston;
 WILLIAM OLIVER, Junior, of Dinlabyre;
 JAMES ELIOT, Junior, of Woollee;
 THOMAS OGILVIE of Chesters;
 WILLIAM ELLIOT of Harwood;
 JAMES PATON of Cralling;
 ARCHIBALD JERDON of Bonjedward;
 CHARLES ROBSON of Samistown;
 WILLIAM RIDDELL of Camistown;
 WILLIAM FAIR of Langlee;
 REV. DR THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Jedburgh;
 THOMAS PHILIP AINSLIE of Overwells;
 CHARLES ERSKINE, Melrose;
 GEORGE PRINGLE of Torwoodlee;
 JOHN SCOTT of Gala;
 WILLIAM HOPE, Provost of Jedburgh.

At a meeting of the Club on the 27th of Sept., 1815—Mr Brown of Rawflat being president—on the motion of the Marquess of Lothian, it was unanimously resolved that in future any member attending a meeting of the Club dressed in boots, might wear a coloured waistcoat, instead of a white one, if so disposed, without incurring a penalty.

A committee of the Club met in 1816 at the Spread Eagle to examine the Club accounts and to enquire into the condition of the wine cellar. This they at once condemned, as being too small. Mr Turnbull offered a space for the purpose

of making a larger and more convenient cellar, and Mr Robert Cranston, mason, executed the work for the small sum of £2, 15s.

On the morning of the 21st of October, 1816, the gaoler informed the Provost of Jedburgh that some prisoners had made their escape. The magistrates offered a reward of five guineas each for their apprehension, but to no purpose. The gaoler, Andrew Henderson, was then admonished by the Provost, and ordered to find caution in the sum of £200 for the faithful performance of his duty.

The Waterloo anniversary was celebrated at Penielheugh on the 18th of June, 1817. At noon the tenants of the Marquess of Lothian assembled at the Monument, where they were met by the Marquess. Before the toasts were given, his Lordship addressed them and expressed his satisfaction that he had returned to the country in time to assist at the celebration, and he trusted the Monument would stand to be looked at by the inhabitants of the country as long as Scotsmen existed, and that it would continue to be an everlasting memorial of the valour of British soldiers. A number of toasts were given, at the close of which the oldest tenant on the estate, whose ancestors had been upon it for several centuries, stepped forward and proposed the health of the Marquess and Marchioness of Lothian, the Earl of Ancram (who was present), and the other members of the family. The Marquess in return proposed the health of the tenants, and at the same time gave notice that a meeting would be held annually on the same spot in order that the glorious battle of Waterloo might never be forgotten.

In 1818 the Sheriff of Roxburghshire desired the Provost to report upon the state of the gaol, as he considered it quite insufficient for the secure custody of the prisoners. Upon the report being received, the advantages that would arise from the erection of a new gaol were discussed, and eventually it was decided to build one. On the 18th day of June, 1819, there was a special meeting of the members of the Jedforest Club in the Spread Eagle Inn. The chair was

occupied on the occasion by Lieut.-General the Hon. David Leslie, and the croupier was Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Philip Ainslie of Overwells. The stewards of the meeting were Lieut.-Colonel William Sibbald of Pinnacle, Captain R. Elliot, R.N., and James Elliot, younger, of Woollee. There was a good attendance, and the day was spent in a manner well becoming a society of men firmly attached to the constitution of their country, and who were fully sensible of the invaluable blessings and privileges they enjoyed, which, but for that glorious victory, they might ere now have been deprived of.

On the coronation day of King George IV., 1821, thirty-two members of the Club sat down to dinner, and after the cloth was removed, upon the standing toast to the memory of Lord Jedburgh (the late Marquess of Lothian, "the donor of the horn," and the founder of the Club) being given from the chair, Colonel Ainslie of Overwells rose and delivered an animated and patriotic speech. "The glorious occasion of the meeting and the largeness of the party kept the Club together till a late hour, an extra supply of wine being ordered from the cellar to cherish conviviality." A good many years afterwards, when "the donor of the horn" was given as a toast, Donald Horne, W.S., a leading politician in the county, being rather deaf, thought his health was being proposed, and did not discover his mistake until he got up to return thanks.

Close to Jedburgh Abbey, on a steep bank overhanging the Jed, is the well-known Jedburgh school called "The Nest." Mr Caverhill was the proprietor of the Wren's Nest, the ancient name of this old house, and he sold it in 1821 to Mr Burnett, the rector of the grammar school. The heritors of Jedburgh parish made a grant of one hundred pounds towards the completion of the purchase, as the house occupied by Mr Burnett in the Canongate, belonging to the burgh, was found to be quite unsuitable. Many members of the Jedforest Club, as little boys, got their first education at the Nest, and it is still conducted by Dr Fyfe.

In the month of December, 1822, Mr Samuel Wood, the town-clerk, laid before the Council a letter he had received from the Marquess of Lothian respecting the piece of ground at the market place upon which the old tower belonging to the Kerr family stood, in which letter the Marquess signified his intention to give up any claims against the burgh for arrears of rent. He suggested that the site of the tower should be marked out with stones upon the pavement, and that a rent or feu-duty should in future be paid by the burgh. The matter was so arranged, and the town pays forty shillings annual rent for the ground.

The gaol at Jedburgh was finished in the year 1823. It is built on the site of the old castle, and cost the county nearly £11,000. The architect was the late Mr Elliot, and Mr Gillespie was the builder. A few years ago the gaol was sold by the county to the burgh of Jedburgh for the sum of £800.

Roxburghshire is not a coal country, but many attempts have been made at various times to find so valuable a mineral. Mr Elliot has for some time past been digging for coal on the lands of Whitelee, and is said to have discovered a seam upwards of two feet thick. On a market day in the month of December, 1823, two cart-loads of coal from Whitelee were brought into Jedburgh and publicly burnt in the market place, and the bells rang a merry peal while the coal was burning.

William, sixth Marquess of Lothian, died on the 27th of April, 1824, and was buried at Newbattle. He was born in 1764, and was Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Midlothian and Roxburgh, and founder of the Jedforest Club.

The old weather-cock that had been formerly upon the tower of the Abbey was by subscription in 1826 placed upon the steeple. The Town Council employed Deacons Telfer and Hope to execute the work, and at the same time to repair the cracks in the upper part of the steeple. Mr Wilson, painter, was engaged to gild the weather-cock.

At a meeting of the Club on the 25th October, 1826—

Adam Stavert of Hoscote president—Sir William Scott of Ancrum was balloted for and unanimously admitted as a member. Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward (acting secretary) stated to the meeting that, in consequence of the lamented death of their secretary (Mr Thomas Shortreed), it became necessary to appoint a successor to that office; and the committee begged leave to suggest Mr George Scott as a fit person for the appointment. The meeting approved of the recommendation of the committee, and nominated Mr G. Scott as hon. treasurer and secretary to the Club, he becoming an ex-officio member, with the appointment.

The Roxburghshire yeomanry received orders from their commanding officer to deliver up their arms and accoutrements in the following manner. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th troops of the regiment to assemble for that purpose in Jedburgh, January 23rd, 1828; and the 1st and 5th troops to meet at Kelso on the following day. The gentlemen were to appear in full dress, and partake of a farewell dinner together.

The Club met at the Spread Eagle on July 25th, 1827. Colonel Sibbald proposed, and it was unanimously agreed, that the new uniform coat of the Club should be of dark blue cloth, with a collar of the same, and a gilt button bearing a suitable device. The secretary was directed to procure a drawing of a button and to produce it for inspection by the members at the next meeting. On the 31st of October the secretary produced several specimens of uniform buttons. The Club selected one with the letters J. F. in the centre, in the Saxon character. Mr Jerdon of Bonjedward was asked to consult with Mr Lizars,¹ an engraver, on the subject. In the year 1828 it was proposed and agreed by all present that

¹ Mr Lizars, the engraver, married Henrietta, third daughter of Dr Wilson of Jedburgh. Two Miss Wilsons, sisters of Mrs Lizars, occupied the house in High Street, now the property of the Bank of Scotland. When Sir W. Jardine's *Natural History* was in preparation, the illustrations having been engraved by Lizars, he employed his sisters-in-law to paint them.

the Club should give a ball. For this purpose a committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Captain Elliot, R.N.; James Elliot of Wolflee, Colonel Sibbald, Major Oliver, and Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward. The ball committee found that the large room in the Spread Eagle was not very suitable for the purpose, and Mr Oliver, the sheriff, proposed that the Club should advance five hundred pounds to Mrs Laing, the landlady of the inn, for the construction of a ball-room, at four per cent. interest, and the money should be raised in shares of £25 each, on the security of the inn and its offices. This was adopted, and the following members took each a share:—William Oliver, junior; A. Oliver, David Brown, W. Oliver for Mr Rutherford of Edgerston, W. Elliot, Thomas Scott, William Fair, John Rutherford, Robert K. Elliot, William Oliver for Mr Elliot of Wolflee, Sir William Scott, W. Mein, H. F. Scott, Sir Charles Ker, Archibald Jerdon, Thomas Stavert, A. Dickson, junior; John Paton, for Marquess of Lothian, and George Scott. At the next meeting of the Club a letter was read by the secretary from Mrs Laing, stating that the estimates for building the room amounted to upwards of £500, and requesting that another hundred be added to the total sum. This was done by adding £5 to each of the £25 shares.

Mr Elliot of Wolflee, on the 30th of September, 1829, gave notice of a motion he meant to bring forward at the next meeting: that at the meeting in July next, ladies should be invited to attend, it being understood that any gentleman bringing a lady should pay six shillings. The motion was seconded by Elliot of Harwood. This was a novel proposal, and it was much discussed. Some ungallant members evidently thought that if ladies were present it would place them on their good behaviour, and curtail much of their freedom; others were strongly opposed to such an innovation on principle; and Mr Elliot's motion narrowly escaped defeat. The managing committee were requested at the meeting of the 23d of April, 1830, to concert measures

for the proper reception and amusement of the ladies who were to be invited to the Jedforest Club in July. The ladies received cards of invitation from the members of the Club to dine with them on the last Wednesday of the month, and every arrangement had been made, when, alas! George the Fourth died on the 26th of June. The committee of the Club issued the following circular:—"The committee are of opinion that on account of the lamented death of King George the Fourth, of blessed memory, the invitation to the ladies to dine with the Club on the last Wednesday of this month should be postponed."

The freeholders of the county of Roxburgh met in the town hall at Jedburgh on the 19th of August, 1830, to elect a representative in Parliament. Charles Riddell of Muselee was president, and the clerk was William Rutherford. After the usual routine, George Baillie of Jarviswoode proposed the re-election of Henry Francis Scott, younger, of Harden, and the motion being seconded by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, Mr Scott was unanimously elected.

The short reign of William IV. is chiefly to be remembered for the political storm which accompanied the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. In that year also died the greatest of Roxburghshire lairds, Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford. There can be but few Scotsmen who have not read his novels, and Lockhart's biography of him is, to all persons of education, a model of what that kind of literature should be. Readers of this book know well how large a space is occupied by the border counties of Scotland in these writings. The history, archæology, and topography of the district are constantly introduced, and even the domestic animals of the country are not disregarded. In the novel of *Guy Mannering*, published in 1815, he mentions the pepper-and-mustard terriers and their owner, James Davidson, farmer, Hyndlee, to whom he gives the name of Dandie Dinmont of Charlie's Hope. Davidson was a keen sportsman of the Liddesdale type; he regularly hunted the fox with a few hounds, which he kept in the dale for that pur-

pose; and being swift of foot he was always well to the front, and the terriers, his faithful companions on all occasions, assisted in the sport. Scott, his shepherd, who lived in a cottage at Singdon, on the roadside not very far from Hyndlee, was also an inveterate foxhunter, and his room was ornamented with trophies of the chase. Long after Davidson's death he continued to reside on the farm, and was alive in 1851. Dandie Dinmont terriers became very fashionable, orders coming to Davidson from all parts of the kingdom, and he found it quite impossible to supply the demand. *Richard* Alexander Davidson, farmer in Swinnie, a great-nephew, now represents the family. Mr Davidson is well known with the Jedforest hounds, and his terriers are of the true stock.

A meeting held on the 19th of November, 1834, was remarkable in the annals of the Jedforest Club. The chair was occupied by General Elliot of Rosebank, at the request of the Duke of Buccleuch, who was himself unable to attend. The members present were as follows:—

GENERAL ELLIOT of Rosebank, Chairman (Harwood);
 SIR WILLIAM SCOTT of Ancrum, Croupier;
 CAPTAIN ELLIOT, Royal Navy (Harwood);
 WILLIAM OGILVIE of Chesters;
 MAJOR ARCHIBALD OLIVER of Bush (Dinlabyre);
 WILLIAM OLIVER RUTHERFURD of Edgerston (and Dinlabyre).
 THOMAS SCOTT, Lethem (Peel);
 WALTER SCOTT of Wauchope;
 ARCHIBALD JERDON of Bonjedward;
 ARCHIBALD DICKSON of Huntlaw;
 CAPTAIN WALTER RUTHERFURD;
 WILLIAM BELL of Hunthill;
 JAMES ELLIOT of Wolflee;
 GEORGE POTT of Dodd;
 ROBERT KER ELLIOT, yr., of Harwood;
 THOMAS STAVERT of Hoscote;
 JOHN PATON of Crailing;
 WILLIAM FAIR of Langlee;
 SAMUEL OLIVER, Whitehill (Dinlabyre);
 JOHN CHISHOLM of Stirches;
 GILBERT ELLIOTT, Lieut. half-pay R.A. (Stobs);
 WILLIAM MEIN of Ormiston.

At this dinner there were also three guests, one of whom,

Robert Elliot, son of James Elliot of Wolflee, only died three years ago, in his 90th year. The first member for Roxburghshire, after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, was Captain the Honourable George Elliot, R.N., a son of Lord Minto. One of the "standing toasts" of the Club after the wine had been circulated was "The Member of Parliament for the County." General Elliot of Rosebank, who occupied the chair, and was a confirmed tory, purposely neglected to propose the toast, of which he was speedily reminded by the whig croupier, Sir William Scott of Ancrum. At this time political opinions ran very high, and there was much ill-feeling and bitterness between the rival factions. To Sir William's hint, the General, who rose from his seat, replied—"he would be d——d first, sooner than propose the toast," and at the same time turned his wine glass upside down. This act was followed by several other tories present, and Sir William Scott, followed by all the whig members, rose from the table and left the room. As a result, many members left the Club. The secretary, at the next meeting, gave notice of the resignation of Lord Minto, Gilbert Elliott, Sir William Scott, Bart., Archibald Jerdon, James Elliot of Wolflee, William and Robert Bell, Hunthill, and several others. The meeting accepted their resignation and instructed the secretary to remove their names from the list of members. For some time after this unfortunate affair nothing of any consequence took place in the annals of the Club; the vacancies were filled up, but the whigs kept aloof for many years afterwards.

The committee for managing the affairs of the Club assembled at the Spread Eagle for the purpose of examining the treasurer's accounts on the 10th of June, 1838, and reported the funds to be in a prosperous state. At this period the rules of the Club were strictly enforced. The Marquess of Lothian was fined one guinea for not attending as chairman, and at the same meeting Mr Chisholm of Stirches was fined half a guinea for not being in the uniform of the Club.

In 1839 the members of the Jedforest Club considered it highly desirable that the long projected meeting between the Forest Club (Selkirk) and their own should take place at St Boswells Green. A committee which was appointed in view of the meeting consisted of William Ogilvie of Chesters, Thomas Stavert of Hoscote, and John Chisholm of Stirches. Friday the 6th of September being fixed by a joint committee, the two Border clubs assembled by mutual invitation. Being the first occasion on which they had ever met as a body to hold a festive meeting, the attendance was large, comprising a number of the landed proprietors of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk. The dinner took place within the Buccleuch Arms, St Boswells Green. The chair was to have been taken by the Duke of Buccleuch, but in the absence of his grace, caused by the illness of one of his family, it was filled by the Hon. Henry F. Scott, younger, of Harden; Alex. Pringle of Whytbank, M.P., being croupier. Besides the ordinary loyal toasts, the following were given:—"The Duke of Buccleuch," "The Marquess of Lothian and Lord Montagu, Lords-Lieutenant of the Forests;" "The Duke of Roxburghe," "The Chairman," "Major Riddell of Dryburgh" (father of the Forest Club); "Mr Fair of Langlee" (father of the Jedforest Club); "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott," "The Duchess of Buccleuch and the Flowers of Ettrick Forest," "Lord Polwarth," "The Hon. Mrs Scott and the Flowers of Jedforest," "Lord Douglas," "General Elliot of Rosebank," &c., &c. The evening was spent in true border fashion, amidst the greatest cordiality and good humour. Mr Brown, the landlord of the "Buccleuch Arms," provided an excellent dinner, and the wines were ordered from Edinburgh by Mr James Erskine. Robert Renwick, the Jedforest butler, was in charge. Among the Jedforesters present on this occasion were:—W. Oliver Rutherford of Edgerston, W. Fair of Langlee, W. Scott of Wauchope, Scott of Peel, J. Scott, yr., of Teviotbank; D. Brown, Hundalee; Dickson of Huntlaw,

George Pott of Knowesouth, A. Stavert of Hoscote, Major Oliver of Bush, Samuel Oliver, Whitehill; John Riddell, Ogilvie of Chesters, J. Chisholm of Stirches, Home of Benrig, John Scotland, factor to Lord Douglas; Sheriff Craigie, Bruce of Langlee, Ker of Gateshaw, Lieut.-General Elliot of Rosebank, Major Pringle, M'Duff Rhind, advocate; Pringle Shortreede, and Charles Kerr.

The committee of management of the Club, having been informed that Her Majesty the Queen will visit Scotland during the end of August, 1842, on which occasion the gentlemen of Roxburghshire will be absent from the county, was therefore of opinion that the Club meeting advertised to take place at the end of August should be postponed. The meeting did not take place until the last Wednesday in September. At this meeting a notice was received from the two Miss Laings, who had catered for the Club for some years, that they were about to retire from the business. In the circular announcing the next meeting, the secretary, by the order of the committee, requested a full attendance of members, to testify their sense of the uniform good cheer and comfortable arrangements which had long been provided for the Club by that family.

In 1843 Mr Scotland, W.S., factor for the Douglas estates, was elected honorary secretary to the Club. This year the wine cellar was pronounced unfit for the reception of wines, on account of its being very damp, and a new one in the Spread Eagle was ordered to be constructed, at an expense not exceeding £20.

The burgh of Jedburgh had gradually been getting into financial difficulties for some years, and in 1844 a crisis took place in their money affairs. The crisis was hastened by an expensive lawsuit, which had been going on for some time—"The burgh against the bakers and meal-dealers." At this time the town owned the mills, with the thirlage and other privileges thereto belonging, and in defence of its rights and emoluments the authorities found it absolutely necessary to appeal to the law. In the spring of the following year the

Magistrates were reluctantly compelled to advertise for sale some of the property of the burgh, and the following notice appeared in the newspapers:—

“Judicial Sale of Properties belonging to the Burgh of Jedburgh. To be sold by Public Auction within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of May, 1845, &c. . . with concurrence of Her Majesty’s advocate against the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Burgh of Jedburgh, as representing the community thereof and the creditors of the said burgh.”

At this sale the abbey, town, and east mills were sold, and also the waulk mill occupied by Messrs Hilson. Among the smaller lots offered for sale was the old gaol and gaoler’s house. It seems a curious arrangement in this lot, to retain the steeple and sell the lower portion of the building. It was stipulated in the agreement for free access to ring the public bells and regulate the town clock. It is only fair to the Magistrates of Jedburgh at this time to state that the financial difficulties which they experienced were the result of liabilities contracted many years before, as the debts due from the burgh in 1833 amounted to £5223, 18s 4d—*vide* report on the burgh of Jedburgh.

During many years the episcopal church had only in Roxburghshire a local habitation at Kelso. On the 15th of August, 1844, a church at Jedburgh, dedicated to St John the Evangelist, was consecrated by the diocesan, the Bishop of Glasgow, assisted by the Bishops of Moray and Aberdeen. The sermon was preached by Dr Hook, of Leeds, afterwards Dean of Chichester; and among those who attended the function were the Marquess of Lothian and his mother, Lord Henry Kerr, the Hon. Mr Talbot, the Hon. Mr Boyle, the Hon. Mr Walpole, the Hon. and Rev. J. Grey, the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, Archdeacon R. I. Wilberforce, the Rev. W. Dodsworth, and the greatest churchman in the Anglican communion, the Rev. John Keble. The collection at the consecration exceeded a hundred pounds. The church owes much to the munificence

of the Kerrs. The stained glass in the chancel window to the north was placed there by the young Marquess of Lothian, and that in the eastern one has been erected to the memory of the late Marquess by his widow. The screen was made by one of the workmen at Monteviot. The Queen-dowager presented the white marble pulpit; Dean Ramsay the lectern, and the stained glass window near it was the gift of Mrs Cleghorn, of Weens. When the site of the church was purchased from Provost Deans, a portion of the ground was occupied by a small hosiery manufactory. "The Brae," the residence of the incumbent of St John's, was built by a Mr Dickson, an Edinburgh merchant. It was occupied in succession by Captain Mitford, R.N. (afterwards Admiral Mitford of Hunmauby Hall, Yorks, and of Mitford Castle, Northumberland); by Major Elliot of Harwood, who died there in 1835; and by the widow of Major Oliver of Bush; and was purchased by Rev. S. White. There have been six incumbents of St John's—The Rev. W. Spranger White, 14th December, 1843; Rev. Arthur C. Tarbutt, 29th November, 1850; Rev. James Turnock, 5th January, 1858; The Very Rev. J. Moir, 18th February, 1862; Rev. E. H. Molesworth, 26th December, 1889; and the Rev. C. Dalhousie Ramsay, 13th September, 1897.

James M. Balfour, M.P. for the Haddington district of burghs, invited his constituents to dine with him at Jedburgh on Friday, November 20th, 1845. About a hundred and twenty-five sat down to dinner in the large room of the Spread Eagle. Mr Balfour occupied the chair, and Andrew Mein of Hunthill, in the absence of Provost Mein from indisposition, officiated as croupier.

The old Club butler, Robert Renwick, resigned his post in 1846, much to the regret of all the members.

The Magistrates of Jedburgh, in the year 1849, attempted to put a stop to the old border game of ball in the street of Jedburgh on Candlemas day. Their action was resented by a certain portion of the inhabitants, and the

case was tried before a full bench of the High Court in Edinburgh. Mr Pattison, advocate, opened the case for the ball players, and finished by saying that the right to play at ball on the Borders, and by Jedburgh in particular, had existed for some hundred of years, and could not be taken from the inhabitants by any act of police. George Deas, advocate, followed for the Magistrates, and maintained in a long and eloquent speech the correctness of their behaviour. The discussion lasted about three hours, after which the court unanimously ruled in favour of the ball players, and found them entitled to all expenses. On the news reaching Jedburgh in the evening, there was much ado among the youths, great satisfaction being felt that they had defeated the local magnates. An impromptu procession was quickly formed, and it perambulated the town, headed by a drummer and a few fifes, with a man carrying a ball decorated with ribands at the top of a pole.

The militia which had been embodied on the outbreak of the Russian war to take the place of the regular troops serving in the Crimea were quartered and doing duty in various parts of the kingdom. On the 8th of October, 1855, the town-clerk laid before the Council an intimation from Captain Noake, stating that a company of Roxburgh and Dumfries militia would march into Jedburgh on the 12th, and be stationed there till further orders; and requiring the necessary billets for the men.

The branch railway to Jedburgh was completed in 1856. Mr William Hartley was appointed in that year station-master. After some years' service in Jedburgh, he was promoted to the busy station of Galashiels. He held this new appointment only for about a couple of weeks, and returned to Jedburgh, which he preferred, and where he continued as stationmaster until his death in 1896.

Robert Laing, who succeeded Samuel Wood as town-clerk in 1839, resigned office in 1856. James Stedman, J. P. clerk (elected in 1845), was proposed by Councillor Alexander Jeffrey as a fit and proper person to fill the office. It was

then put to the vote, when Mr James Stedman was elected town or common clerk of the burgh by a majority of two votes over two other candidates. He still holds both the above offices. Mr Stedman is the son of Captain James Stedman of the Cameronians, by Sophia, only daughter and heiress of James Mercer of Broomhill.

Mr Jeffrey, who proposed him, has frequently been mentioned in this volume as the historian of Roxburghshire. He was personally known to the writer, who cannot bring this chapter to a close without devoting a few lines to him. Alexander Jeffrey was the son of Alexander Jeffrey and Janet Smeaton his wife, and was born in 1806 near Bewlie. He was one of a large family, and as a boy worked at Lilliesleaf mill; but he always had a taste for reading, which made it hard for him to occupy himself with manual labour. About the year 1825 he entered the office of Mr Curle, Melrose, in which he remained for more than a year. He desired to become a lawyer, but it was not until 1838 that he was admitted a solicitor before the Sheriff Court of Roxburghshire. Jeffrey was an able lawyer, and thoroughly conversant with the mysteries of his profession. He showed extraordinary skill in defending what others considered hopeless cases. From his early youth he was fond of old Border traditions and antiquities, and after upwards of twenty years' research among dusty records and old parchments, he produced "The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire." He died in November, 1874, aged 68, and is buried in the Abbey Churchyard. Mr George Hilson wrote a memoir of him in the "Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists for 1875." Jeffrey's name will never be forgotten; his book has become scarce, and is a valuable county history.

In 1867, the ball-room at the Spread Eagle in which the Club used to dine, and which had been constructed with money borrowed from certain members of the Club in 1828, was considered by Mr Scott, the owner of the house, to occupy too much space. The Club, also finding the room

inconveniently large for their comfort, and considering that a smaller one would suffice for their requirements, voted a sum of £20 to assist Mr Scott in defraying the expense of alteration.

In terms approved at an earlier meeting, William Oliver Rutherford of Edgerston proposed that Robert K. Elliot¹ of Harwood, Captain Cleghorn of Weens, and Gideon Pott of Dodd be appointed as a committee for the purpose of revising the rules and amending them, in accordance with modern tastes and requirements. The Club meeting took place in October, 1867, and from that date a marked improvement took place in the Club dinners and everything connected with the society.

Among the benefactors of Jedburgh the name of John Tinline will be long remembered. He presented in 1891 a public park to the burgh. It consists of twelve acres of land, finely situated, and in close proximity to the town. Mr Tinline has built a handsome entrance, and has named it Allerley Well Park. After the presentation by Mr Tinline, the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council met in the court room, County Buildings, and conferred the freedom of the burgh on Mr John Tinline, the donor. He is a native of Jedburgh, and was educated at the Grammar School, under Mr Burnett. His father, originally, filled a post in the Canongate of Jedburgh, and afterwards removed to the farm of Hundalee Mill. Young Tinline was employed in the law office of Messrs Rutherford & Thomson. He left Jedburgh at the age of twenty, in 1839, and proceeded to the then infant colony of New Zealand, where he filled the responsible government office of sheriff of the province of Nelson for five years. He is a man of much energy, and enterprise has always marked his character. Jedburgh people are remarkable for the affection they bear to their

¹ Robert Ker Elliot died in 1873, and his vacancy on the committee was filled by his nephew, Major James Paton of Crailing; the other two still remain on the committee of management (1898), having been several times re-elected.

native town, and Mr Tinline's noble gift will be a lasting memorial to his love of home.

In 1897 the Marquess of Lothian proposed to the members of the Jedforest Club that one full dress dinner at 7 P.M. be held in each year, and this was unanimously approved. The Marquess further intimated that he was willing to occupy the chair at the said dinner.

1897 will be always associated with Her Majesty the Queen, as being the year of her Diamond Jubilee. An extra dinner was held in her honour by the Jedforesters, the hour of dining being 7 P.M. The Marquess of Lothian, wearing the Order of the Thistle, with Lord Stratheden and General Sprot, sat at the head of the table. The Earl of Dalkeith was croupier, and on his right sat the Earl of Minto. These noblemen and gentlemen all took part in the speeches and toasts that followed, and the meeting was largely attended. The Earl of Dalkeith, on learning that Gideon Pott of Knowesouth (father of the Club) had been a member for fifty years, at once proposed his health, and it was drunk with all honours.

A LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE JEDFOREST CLUB
FROM 1810.

1	The Earl of Ancram, afterwards 6th Marquess of Lothian, the founder of the Club, . . .	1810
2	Lord Robert Kerr,	1810
3	The Hon. Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Earl of Minto,	1810
4	Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Bart.,	1810
5	John Rutherford of Edgerston,	1810
6	W. Oliver of Dinlabyre, late Sheriff of the county,	1810
7	Colonel Henry Erskine, 8th of Shielfield,	1810
8	Major John Rutherford of Mossburnford,	1810

9	Thomas P. Ainslie of Overwells,	1810
10	Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward,	1810
11	James Elliot, W.S., Younger of Woollee,	1810
12	James Paton of Crailing,	1810
13	William Fair of Langlee,	1810
14	William Ogilvie, younger, of Chesters,	1810
15	Peter Brown of Rawflat,	1810
16	Charles Robson of Samieston,	1810
17	W. Oliver, younger, of Dinlabyre, Sheriff of the county,	1810
18	Walter Scott of Wauchope,	1810
19	Thomas Scott, younger, of Peel,	1810
20	Robert Shortreed, Sheriff-Substitute,	1810
21	Charles Erskine, afterwards 9th of Shielfield,	1810
22	James Henderson, Writer in Jedburgh,	1810
23	John Robson, Chatto, brother of Samieston,	1810
24	John Riddell, Timpendean (Muselee),	1810
25	William John, 5th Marquess of Lothian,	1810
26	Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch,	1810
27	Lord Douglas of Douglas Castle,	1810
28	Lord Dalkeith, afterwards Charles William Henry, 4th Duke of Buccleuch,	1810
29	Colonel the Hon. Archibald Douglas, afterwards Lord Douglas,	1810
30	David Blount, Quartermaster, Local Militia,	1810
31	Thomas Riddell, younger, of Camieston,	1811
32	Captain Williamson, Adjutant, Local Militia,	1811
33	Samuel Charters Somerville, W.S., of Lowood	1811
34	Alexander Don, afterwards Sir Alex. Don, Bart.,	1811
35	William Scott of Wool,	1811
36	Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr,	1811
37	William Elliot of Harwood,	1812
38	William Somerville, M.D., son of Thomas Somer- ville, D.D.,	1812
39	Adam Scott of Arkleton (Scott Elliot),	1812
40	Colonel Elliot Lockhart of Borthwickbrae and Cleghorn,	1812
41	The Rev. Thomas Somerville, D.D., of Jedburgh,	1812
42	George Scott Elliot of Lariston,	1813
43	Archibald Dickson of Hassendeanburn,	1813
44	William Bell, Hunthill,	1813
45	George Pott of Dodd,	1813
46	George Cleghorn, Weens,	1813
47	James, 5th Duke of Roxburghe,	1813
48	Lord Newbattle, afterwards John, 7th Marquess of Lothian,	1813
49	Robert Bell, Advocate, son of Benjamin Bell of Hunthill,	1813

50	Captain James Cleghorn of Weens, late Royal North British Fusileers,	1813
51	Major John Murray, Abbeygreen, Jedburgh, late 20th Regiment,	1814
52	Lieut-General the Hon. David Leslie,	1814
53	Captain Robert Elliot, Royal Navy, afterwards Admiral Elliot,	1814
54	John Oliver, brother of the Sheriff (Dinlabyre),	1815
55	General Henry Elliot of Rosebank, near Kelso,	1815
56	Lieut-Colonel John Ainslie of Teviotgrove,	1815
57	William Rutherford, Sheriff-Clerk,	1815
58	Colonel William Sibbald of Pinnacle,	1817
59	Henry Morton of Benington (no information),	1817
60	William Mein of Ormiston,	1818
61	Charles Ker of Gateshaw, afterwards Sir Charles Ker,	1818
62	Thomas Shortreed, Procurator-Fiscal,	1819
63	Doctor James Grant, Jedburgh,	1819
64	Captain John Rutherford of Knowesouth,	1819
65	Charles Chisholm of Chisholm,	1819
66	Archibald Douglas, younger, of Midshiels and Adderstonshiels,	1820
67	Captain Michael Edwin Fell, The Holmes,	1820
68	Dr Gavin Hilson, Jedburgh, late Surgeon 4th Dragoons,	1820
69	Sir John James Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park,	1821
70	Thomas Stavert, younger, of Hoscote,	1821
71	Gilbert Elliott, Wells, Lieut. (half-pay), R.A.,	1822
72	David Brown of Rawflat,	1823
73	Adam Walker, younger, of Muirhouseslaw,	1824
74	John Castell Hopkins of Rowchester,	1824
75	Peter Forbes, Lieutenant (half-pay),	1826
76	Mr Ambrose, Birseslees (no information),	1826
77	Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.,	1826
78	Major Archibald Oliver of Bush,	1826
79	Sir William Scott of Ancrum, Bart.,	1826
80	Henry Francis Scott, younger, of Harden, after- wards Lord Polwarth,	1827
81	George Scott, Writer, Jedburgh,	1827
82	Captain Ross, Hunthill, afterwards Lieut.-General J. K. Ross, K.H.,	1828
83	John Paton of Crailing,	1828
84	Francis Home, younger, of Cowdenknowes,	1829
85	Robert Kerr Elliot, younger, of Harwood,	1829
86	Robert H. Elliot, R.N., The Cottage, Jedburgh,	1829
87	John Scott, Lethem,	1829
88	Captain Pringle, H.E.I.C.S., afterwards Major,	1829

89	Samuel Oliver, Whitehill (Dinlabyre),	1830
90	William Scott of Teviotbank,	1831
91	Lord John Scott,	1831
92	William H. Scott, Harden,	1831
93	John Chisholm of Stirches,	1832
94	Captain Walter Rutherford, H.E.I.C.S.,	1832
95	Colonel Alexander Cumming,	1833
96	Macduff Rhind, Advocate, Edinburgh,	1833
97	John Millar of Stewartfield, Jedburgh,	1834
98	Walter Francis, 5th Duke of Buccleuch	1834
99	Alexander Pringle of Whytbank,	1835
100	Charles Kerr, East India Merchant, London,	1835
101	Donald Horne, W.S., Benrig, St Boswells,	1836
102	John Scotland, W.S., Glendouglas,	1836
103	John Craigie, Sheriff-Substitute, Jedbank,	1836
104	John Scott of Teviotbank,	1836
105	Francis Scott, Harden, afterwards M.P. for the county,	1836
106	Charles Baillie, Advocate, (Lord Jerviswoode),	1836
107	Thomas Bruce of Langlee, Depute Clerk of Session,	1837
108	James Dickson of Housebyres,	1837
109	James Dickson of Alton and Pinnaclehill,	1837
110	George Hutton of Carlton,	1838
111	William Kerr of Gateshaw,	1838
112	Pringle Shortreed, H.E.I.C.S.,	1839
113	William Grieve, Branxholm Park,	1839
114	William Oliver Rutherford, younger, of Edgerston,	1839
115	Alex. Thomson of Hiltonshill (no information),	1840
116	William Watson of Burnhead,	1841
117	Thomas Macmillan Scott of Wauchope,	1841
118	Harvey Vachell, Stewartfield, late 30th Foot (no information),	1841
119	R. C. Nisbet of Tweedbank (no information),	1841
120	John Henderson, younger, of Abbotrule,	1841
121	James Maitland Balfour, M.P.,	1841
122	James Gilfillan of Cowdenknowes,	1842
123	James Scott of Whitehaugh,	1843
124	Archibald John Oliver Rutherford, 93rd Regiment,	1843
125	John Lang of Overwells,	1844
126	Nicholas Dodd of Bellshield (Mossburnford),	1845
127	Archibald Gerard of Rochsoles,	1845
128	Captain William Shortreed, H.E.I.C.S.,	1845
129	James Giles of Kailzie,	1846
130	The Hon. John Talbot,	1847
131	Charles Scott of Langlee and Howcleuch,	1847
132	William Scott of Eastfield (no information),	1847
133	Gideon Pott, younger, of Dodd (now father of the Club),	1847

134	Major Forbes, Bonjedward (no information),	1847
135	Robert Henderson, Abbotrule,	1848
136	James E. Shortreed Fair of Langlee,	1849
137	James Stevenson, Procurator-Fiscal,	1853
138	Christopher Douglas, W.S., of Chesterhouse,	1853
139	William 8th Marquess of Lothian,	1854
140	James James of Samieston,	1854
141	Dr Frank Douglas, H.E.I.C.S.,	1857
142	William Scott Henderson, W.S., Abbotrule,	1858
143	Sir George H. S. Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park,	1860
144	David Henderson of Abbotrule,	1860
145	Thomas Robson Scott of Newton,	1861
146	Dr James Robson Scott of Ashtrees,	1861
147	Sir Walter Elliot of Wolflee, K.C.S.I.,	1862
148	Captain George Cleghorn of Weens, Royal Scots Greys (now Tancred),	1862
149	John Brack Boyd of Cherrytrees,	1862
150	David Pringle of Wilton Lodge,	1862
151	Archibald Jerdon, Collector of County Rates, Jed- burgh,	1862
152	Francis Russell, Sheriff-Substitute, Jedbank,	1863
153	Major Paton, younger, of Crailing, 4th (King's Own) Regiment,	1863
154	Robert B. Maconachie of Gattonside,	1863
155	Sir William Scott, Bart., of Ancrum,	1863
156	James Charles Cleghorn, Weens (late 7th Madras Cavalry),	1864
157	Henry Rutherford of Fairnington,	1864
158	George Baird of Stichel,	1865
159	Thomas Gordon, Hartrigge,	1866
160	Edward Heron-Maxwell of Teviotbank,	1866
161	Colonel John Briggs, Bonjedward,	1866
162	John Bald, Wells,	1867
163	Captain William Scott, younger, of Ancrum (now Sir W. Scott, Bart.),	1867
164	William Dickson, Wellfield, Hawick,	1868
165	Lord Schomberg Kerr (now 9th Marquess of Lothian),	1869
166	Captain ^b Sir George H. Leith, Bart., Drygrange (now Leith-Buchanan),	1869
167	William Richardson Dickson of Alton,	1869
168	Sir William F. Elliott, Bart., of Stobs,	1869
169	George H. Pattison, Advocate, Sheriff of Rox- burghshire,	1869
170	Walter Macmillan Scott of Wauchope, Lieutenant The Carabineers,	1869
171	James Erskine of Shielfield, Melrose,	1869
172	George Pott of Potburn,	1870
173	James Dalrymple of Wester Langlee,	1870

174	William Thomas Ormiston of Glenburn Hall,	1871
175	Captain James Thomas Pringle, R.N., of Torwoodlee,	1872
176	James Thomas Spencer Elliot, younger, of Wolfelee,	1873
177	The Marquess of Bowmont, afterwards Duke of Roxburghe,	1873
178	William Scott Watson of Burnhead,	1873
179	Colonel Thomas Riddell Carre of Cavers Carre,	1874
180	John Elliot Mein of Hunthill,	1874
181	David Turnbull, younger, of Fenwick,	1875
182	William B. Elliot of Benrig,	1875
183	Colonel Archibald Dickson of Chatto,	1876
184	Captain W. Elliott Lockhart of Borthwickbrae,	1876
185	Major John Elliot Shortreed Fair, Overwells,	1878
186	Charles James Cunningham of Muirhouselaw,	1879
187	William Brack Boyd of Faldonside,	1879
188	Charles Anderson, Hon. Secy., of Glenburn Hall,	1880
189	Alexander Waddell of Palace,	1881
190	William Aitcheson of Brieryhill,	1882
191	John Corse Scott of Sinton, late 7th Dragoon Guards,	1882
192	Captain Edward Palmer Douglas of Cavers, late Rifle Brigade,	1883
193	The Earl of Dalkeith,	1884
194	William E. Oliver Rutherford of Edgerston,	1885
195	General John Sprot of Riddell,	1885
196	Charles W. Dunlop of Whitmuirhall,	1885
197	William Henry Walter, 6th Duke of Buccleuch,	1886
198	Sir George B. Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park,	1886
199	Peter Speirs, Sheriff-Substitute, Bonjedward,	1886
200	Robert B. Anderson, Hon. Secy., of Glenburn Hall,	1886
201	John A. Robson Scott of Newton,	1886
202	Charles B. Balfour of Newton Don (late Scots Guards),	1888
203	James A. W. Mein of Hunthill,	1889
204	The Earl of Dalkeith, M.P.,	1889
205	John S. Heron-Maxwell, Teviotbank (late 14th Hussars),	1889
206	Sir Richard Waldie Griffith, Bart., Hendersyde Park,	1890
207	Henry Seton Karr of Kippilaw, M.P.,	1890
208	Athole Stanhope Hay of Marlefield,	1891
209	The Earl of Minto,	1892
210	Thomas Scott Anderson of Ettrick Shaws, M.F.,	1892
211	Captain William Heron-Maxwell (late the Royal Fusileers),	1892
212	Charles Hope of Cowdenknowes, Lieut.-Colonel 2nd Batt. V. The King's Own Scottish Borderers,	1893

ANNALS OF A BORDER CLUB.

213	Major Edward H. M. Elliot of Wolflee, South Lancashire Regiment,	1893
214	Captain Hon. John Beresford Campbell, Cold- stream Guards,	1894
215	Major Robert Scott-Kerr of Chatto, Grenadier Guards,	1894
216	D. Norman Ritchie of The Holmes,	1894
217	Alexander Sholto Douglas, W.S., of Gateshaw,	1895
218	Lord Jedburgh,	1895
219	Lord Stratheden and Campbell,	1895
220	Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, K.C.B., of Ravens- wood,	1896
221	Arthur Francis Scott of Howcleuch (late Rifle Brigade),	1896
222	James Curle of East Morriston,	1897

CHAPTER III.

AINSLIE.

THOMAS PHILIP AINSLIE, son of Thomas Ainslie, who succeeded to Overwells on the death of his father, figured in Jedburgh society early in the century.¹ He was extremely fond of dress, and studied every turn of fashion. For many years he was an officer of the Roxburgh yeomanry, and obtained the rank of captain in 1819; and on his retirement he was given the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel. He lived for some time at Knowesouth with his mother, who died there on 30th August, 1812.² When the Jedforest Club was first formed, he was one of its chief supporters. He seems to have got into money difficulties in 1816, as a meeting of his creditors took place in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh. He, however, made a proposal for the payment in full of his whole debts, which he carried into effect. In 1821, at a Club dinner, given to commemorate the Coronation day of George IV., upon the standing toast to the memory of the Lord Jedburgh (the late Marquess of Lothian), "the donor of the horn," being given from the chair, Lieut.-Colonel Ainslie rose and delivered a long and animated speech, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm by all present. He never married. Mr James Watson, in his "History of Jedburgh Abbey," page 113, mentions the discovery of the burial place of Thomas Ainslie and his wife, on the removal of the Church from the Abbey, as follows:—"They also came upon a regularly built vault of stone, with arched roof, in the north aisle, containing two coffins,

Thomas
Philip
Ainslie of
Overwells.

¹ Charles Douglas Ainslie, youngest son of Thomas Ainslie of Overwells, died at Grenada in January, 1803.—*Edin. Adv.*

² Colonel Ainslie was related to Mrs Shortreed, who was a Miss Ainslie.—*Vide* Shortreed.

one of lead, the other of oak; and as all remembrance of the existence of these had been forgotten, many conjectures were made as to who were the occupants. The mystery was, however, cleared up. Thomas Philip Ainslie of Overwells, in the parish of Jedburgh, having died at Newcastle, on the 18th of May, 1837, application was made to the kirk-session for permission to have his remains laid in the vault within the church, granted by the heritors to his father. The kirk-session regretted that permission could not be granted—"first, because the vault was originally formed to hold only the remains of the late Mr Ainslie and his wife, both of whom were interred there, which filled up the whole space; and, second, because the place in which the vault is situated, which was formerly a passage, now forms part of the place of public worship, having been some time ago taken in and seated." *Vide* Minute of Session.

The name of Ainslie, which at one time was so common in and about Jedburgh, has now entirely disappeared.

Lieut.-Col.
John Ainslie
of Teviot
Grove.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN AINSLIE, H.E.I.C.S., of Teviotgrove, near Jedburgh, was born June 14, 1760. About the year 1777 "Jock" Ainslie, as he was then called, got a cadetship and proceeded to Calcutta, and served in the 9th Native Infantry. He was made a brevet captain on January 7, 1796, and obtained his regimental rank on January 21, 1803. Early in the century he married Sarah Geddes, by whom he had four sons, and one daughter who died young. Of his sons, the youngest, William Bernard, was the most distinguished.¹ Colonel Ainslie's wife died at Futtyghur, India, on March 6, 1813, and after this he retired from the

¹ Colonel William Bernard Ainslie, C.B., commanded the 93d Highlanders at the Battle of Balaclava, where the Highlanders received the charge of the Russians in line—"The Thin Red Line." He married Joanna, only daughter of Major-General Thomas Falls; she died in 1889. It was the persuasions of Miss Mary Walker which induced Colonel Ainslie to retire from the army, a step which he always regretted. At her death she left him only an annuity of £500. He died on October 31, 1887, at the age of seventy-five.

army, and returned home to Scotland, and resided at Teviotgrove, now Harestains, near Monteviot. He next married Lillias Walker, the eldest sister of Misses Barbara and Mary Walker, who left all their fortune to the Edinburgh Episcopal Church. The Walker family came originally from Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire. Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie joined the Jedforest Club in 1815; he died at his house in Forth Street, Edinburgh, on March 15, 1817, and was buried in the churchyard at Haddington.

AITCHESON.

WILLIAM AITCHESON, son of the once-famous flockmaster, Mr Aitcheson of Linhope,¹ was born April 20, 1839, and was educated in Edinburgh, at the Academy, and subsequently at the University of that city. By the death of his father in 1874 he succeeded to Brieryhill and Calaburn in Roxburghshire, and Glenkerry² in Selkirkshire. At one period Mr Aitcheson rented the extensive sheep farms of Menzion, Peeblesshire, and Penchrise and Linhope, Roxburghshire. He married in 1877 Mary, second daughter of John Wilson of Billholm, who was eldest son of Professor Wilson (Christopher North). Mr Aitcheson was a justice of the peace for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, and a member of the University, Ettrick Forest, and Jedforest Clubs. For the last few years of his life he was a great invalid, and died on the 25th of February, 1889, leaving a widow and four sons.

William
Aitcheson of
Brieryhill

AMBROSE.

MR AMBROSE, who resided at Birseslees, became an honorary member of the Club. He was proposed by Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward, and admitted in 1826. (No further information.)

Ambrose of
Birseslees.

¹ A sister of Mr Aitcheson's married John Usher, only son of John Usher, tenant in Stodrig, who was well known and much liked in the county. A crack shot, a good horseman, and one of the chief supporters of the Jedforest hounds. He died from a chill, caught on his return from the Derby. His widow now resides in Edinburgh.

² Glenkerry once belonged to the Rutherfords of Edgerston, they having acquired it by purchase in 1770.

ANDERSON.

THE ANDERSONS OF SELKIRK have for several generations been members of the medical profession.

Thomas Anderson, who came originally from Earlston, Berwickshire, was born in 1751, and practised as a surgeon in Selkirk from 1771 to 1809, when he removed to Edinburgh, and died there on March 8th, 1816, leaving several sons and daughters, who are enumerated below.

I. Alexander, the eldest son, was a surgeon, and practised with his father in Selkirk. He was born in 1770, and accompanied his brother-in-law, Mungo Park, to Africa, where he died of dysentery at Sansanding in 1805, in the 35th year of his age.

II. John, born in 1777, was also a surgeon, and was attached to the Royal Marine Division, Woolwich. His death occurred in London in 1809. He married, in 1807, Isabella, daughter of Mungo Park, senior, Foulshiels, Selkirkshire, but left no family.

III. Andrew, followed the family tradition and became a surgeon and physician. He was born at Selkirk, October 1st, 1784. In March, 1805, he entered the army as a hospital assistant, became surgeon in 1812, and retired on half-pay in August, 1833. Dr Andrew Anderson served in Naples and Calabria, and acted as assistant surgeon to the grenadier battalion, under Lieut.-Col. O'Callaghan, at the battle of Maida. He was also present at the sieges of Scylla Castle and of Flushing, 1809, and took part in the expedition to Walcheren. He further saw active service in the Peninsula, from December, 1809, to November, 1813, including the defence of Cadiz, the battles of Busaco, Fuentes de Onoro, Salamanca, the siege of Burgos, and actions in the Pyrenees. For these services he received in 1849, by order of Her Majesty, the silver war medal with five clasps. Dr Anderson was twice married; his first wife was Anne Cairns. In an old family Bible is the following entry: "On the 12th August, 1818, I was married at Port Patrick, Wigtonshire, to Anne,

2nd daughter of James Cairns, writer, Peebles (born at Peebles 25th Dec., 1793), by the Rev. John M'Kenzie, D.D., who charged me eight guineas for performing the ceremony." By this marriage he had a daughter, Anne. He subsequently married Georgina, third daughter of Captain John Graham, R.N., by whom he had two sons. Anne married John Bathgate, writer, Peebles, on the 6th of April, 1842, at Edinburgh. Of the two sons, Thomas joined the 78th Highlanders as ensign in 1845, became captain in 1857, and died at Westward Ho in 1879. His brother, John Graham Anderson, went to China to represent the house of Dent & Co. In 1854, when on the Canton river in a country boat, with two other young men, he was suddenly attacked by pirates. Being well armed the little party made a desperate defence, killing eight and wounding nine of their assailants.—*Vide* "Chambers's Journal," March, 1857. John died at Blackheath, 1882.

IV. George, a twin brother to Andrew, was in the Customs office at Greenock. He married, and had issue.

V. Thomas, succeeded his father as surgeon in Selkirk in 1809. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry Scott, Deloraine, Selkirkshire. (*Vide* Sibbald.) She died in 1836. It may be said of this well known doctor that he spent a large portion of his life in the saddle, as, in the early days of this century, the bridle-path was more in use than the turnpike road in the county of Selkirk. Dr Thomas Anderson never spared himself in his professional work, and, alike to the rich and poor, was kind and attentive. He was the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's "Gideon Gray," and a pleasing account of his life was written by the late Dr John Brown in his "Horæ Subsecivæ," entitled, "Our Gideon Grays." He died at Selkirk in 1850, leaving four sons and four daughters.

Alison, married in 1799 Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller; they had three sons and one daughter. Mrs Park died 31st January, 1840, having survived her distinguished husband nearly thirty-four years.

Isabella, died unmarried at Selkirk, in March, 1842.

Dr Thomas Anderson, the second, left four sons, of whom the following particulars have been gleaned:—

I. Thomas, the eldest, went to China in 1834, and obtained an appointment in a bank. He remained there for a few years. The climate, together with a sedentary life, did not suit his health, which began to suffer. He was recommended to try Australia. Following out this advice he joined his friend John Lang Currie, and eventually went into partnership with him in the Larra Station, Mount Elephant, in the western district of Victoria. He was killed by a fall from his horse in 1854, leaving two sons—Thomas Scott Anderson—of whom presently; John MacLaurin Anderson, died 1858.

II. Alexander, born at Dovecot, Selkirk, 1810, passed as surgeon in 1831, and practised at Langholm for one year. He accompanied Lord Napier¹ to China at the close of 1834, when he proceeded to that country as Ambassador. Dr Anderson remained at Macao and Hong Kong twelve years, and returned home in 1846. In 1847 he settled, by request, as medical practitioner in Jedburgh, succeeding Dr Gavin Hilson, who died suddenly when attending a patient. Dr Anderson, whose health had suffered during his residence in China, died in May, 1857, at the age of 47. He married, when abroad, Miss Eliza Gillespie, and left eight children. During his residence in Jedburgh he occupied Abbey Green House. His second son, Henry Scott Anderson, and his fourth son are both in the medical profession.

III. Henry Scott Anderson, a third son of Dr Thomas Anderson, and born 1811, became his father's assistant in 1831. During the half century he practised in his native town, and maintained the high reputation which had been deservedly gained by his ancestors. He was Provost of Selkirk from 1868 to 1880, and was presented with his portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, president of the

¹ Lord Napier died soon after his arrival in China.

Royal Scottish Academy—the subscribers including all his friends and patients in the county. He died on March 15th, 1890, aged 79.

IV. John, also followed the profession of his fathers, and became a doctor of medicine. Appointed assistant surgeon of the 79th Foot in 1840, he was transferred in May of the same year to the 22nd Foot. He sailed for India on the staff of Sir Charles Napier, and served throughout the campaign in Scinde. He was present at the memorable battle of Meeanee, where the 22nd bore the brunt of the action, and again, five weeks afterwards, at the battle of Hyderabad, on the 25th March, 1843. The hospital of the 22nd was denuded of patients on that day, as every man who could stagger along went into action, so keen were the men to fight the Beloochees. On the field of battle, under a heavy fire, Dr Anderson performed a double amputation with great coolness and success; a fact which drew from Major Outram¹ the remark that if ever he required surgical aid, he would have no one but "Johnnie Anderson." On the way home with the regiment, the doctor died at sea between Malta and Sicily, in 1857, and was buried at Trapani. Dr Anderson was much liked in his regiment, and his brother officers, as a mark of their friendship and regard, erected in Selkirk parish church a memorial tablet bearing the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory
of

JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., M.D.,
Son of the late Thomas Anderson, Esq., Surgeon, Selkirk,
Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 22nd Regiment of Foot, aged 34
years, who died suddenly off the coast of Sicily on the
7th March 1851, during his passage home from India,
where he had served for 10 years.

This tablet is erected by General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.,
and the other officers of his late regiment,
as a testimony of their esteem and regret for one whose worth
proved equally in the hour of sickness and in friendly counsel,
and who was as much beloved by the whole regiment for his
sincere and amiable character as respected on account
of his professional skill.

¹ Major Outram (afterwards Sir James Outram, Bart.), then political agent in Upper Scinde.

Above the inscription are the arms, crest, and motto of the Andersons; below, the Napier coat of arms, regimental motto, and colours.

For his war services in Scinde he received a medal with Her Majesty's head on the obverse, "Meeanee Hyderabad 1843" on the reverse.

Thomas
Scott
Anderson
of Ettrick
Shaws.

THOMAS SCOTT ANDERSON of Ettrick Shaws, Selkirkshire, was born June 5th, 1852, at Dovecot, Selkirk. He was the son of Thomas Anderson and Joan MacLaurin, his wife. He was educated at Pau, in France, and at Edinburgh, where he pursued the study of medicine. He took his degree of M.B. at Edinburgh in 1873, and at Paris the same year. The following twelve months Mr Anderson devoted to travel: he proceeded to Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, and returned by Athens, Constantinople, and the Danube. We find him embarking for Australia after his return to England. That huge undeveloped continent presented an excellent opportunity for indulging his taste for natural history, which Mr Anderson had acquired in his early youth. He shot upwards of 300 different species of birds in the colony of Victoria, the skins of which were carefully preserved.

Mr Anderson married, when in Australia, Joan Anderson Shaw, daughter of Thomas Shaw of Wooriwyrte, on June 1st, 1876, and returned with his wife to Scotland. In 1878 he took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh University. Again he visited Australia, this time to take a large sheep farm in the western district of Victoria. During his sojourn there, he was elected a member of the shire council, and made a justice of the peace for the shire of Hampden. Dr Anderson continued his natural history pursuits, and added considerably to his already large and valuable collection of specimens. Amongst others, he shot a male and female white goshawk, which, until recently, was thought to be merely a variety—an albino of the grey goshawk—but is now recognised as undoubtedly a distinct species. These

handsome and majestic birds of prey have been stuffed by Mr Small, the taxidermist, and were exhibited in the museum of the Buccleuch Memorial Hall, Hawick, where they attracted the special attention of naturalists. In the British Museum there is only one (imperfect) skin of this very rare bird.

When Mr and Mrs Anderson returned home in 1882, they resided at Ettrick Shaws, which estate had been purchased in 1873 from the late James Johnstone of Alva. Mr Anderson built the present house in 1891, and has much improved the property. It lies in the parish of Kirkhope, and at one time was included in the Forest of Ettrick. Shaws hill is 1292 feet above the level of the sea, and the estate is of a thoroughly sporting and pastoral character. Mr Anderson is a justice of the peace for the county of Selkirk and a commissioner of supply; he is also a county councillor, in which capacity he represents the parish of Kirkhope.¹

In 1892 he succeeded Charlie Sinclair as master of the Jedforest foxhounds, and resides at Lintalee during the hunting season. The county is indebted for the resuscitation of the Jedforest pack, which for many years had entirely disappeared, to Mr Sinclair, who benefited by the zealous assistance of Capt. Palmer Douglas of Cavers, who acted as master, and that keen sportsman, the late John Usher, Gatehousecote, as first whip. About the time Mr Anderson became master, he had the co-operation of the late Mr James Oliver, Greenriver, who often did duty as whip, and was also secretary of the hunt.

CHARLES ANDERSON, solicitor, Jedburgh, was the son of the Rev. James Anderson, minister of the parish of Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire, and of Mary M'Ghie, daughter of

Charles
Anderson of
Glenburn
Hall.

¹ Kirkhope was formerly in the parish of Yarrow. In 1851 it was made a separate parish, at the request of the Duke of Buccleuch.

John M'Ghie of Castlehill, Kirkcudbrightshire.¹ He was born at Stoneykirk manse on 10th November, 1827, and educated at Edinburgh University. He entered the legal profession as apprentice in the office of the late Simon Campbell, W.S., and afterwards obtained a clerkship in the office of Messrs Hunter Blair & Cowan, W.S., Edinburgh, where he remained until 1857, when he proceeded to Jedburgh, and went into partnership with Robert Laing, solicitor. In 1857, he married Jessie Niven, eldest daughter of Robert Ballantyne, M.D., Girvan, Ayrshire. He was agent of the Western Bank until its suspension, after which he held a similar position in the Royal Bank of Scotland. In 1874 he received the appointment of collector of county rates for Roxburghshire, and, on the adoption of the Roads and Bridges Act, was also appointed collector of road rates.

In 1879, he was made clerk to the lieutenancy by the late Duke of Buccleuch, and continued to hold the post under his successor, the late Duke of Roxburghe. Upon resignation of Mr James Stevenson in 1880, Mr Anderson was offered the hon. secretaryship of the Jedforest Club, which he accepted; and he discharged the duties of the office until his death. In 1884, he purchased the property of Glenburnhall, near Jedburgh. He died there on 28th August, 1886, survived by a widow and eight children.

Robert
Ballantine
Anderson
of Glenburn
Hall.

ROBERT BALLANTINE ANDERSON, solicitor, eldest son of Charles Anderson, was born on 25th August, 1858, educated at the Nest Academy, Jedburgh; at Uppingham School, and Edinburgh University. He entered the legal profession in 1875. He served his apprenticeship with his father

¹ John M'Ghie of Castlehill obtained a commission in the 106th Foot in 1761. This regiment was disbanded in 1763, and the officers were placed on the half-pay list. M'Ghie's commission (which is in the possession of R. B. Anderson) as an ensign in the 106th regiment, commanded by Colonel Isaac Barre, and in the company of Captain Livingstone, is signed by George III., and countersigned by G. Grenville. Ensign M'Ghie died in 1836, having been on half-pay for the long period of 73 years.

and Mr Henry Tod, W.S., Edinburgh. Subsequently, he entered the office of Messrs Skene, Edwards, & Bilton, W.S., Edinburgh, and there he remained until he passed his final examination in law, 1882, when he returned to Jedburgh. In 1884, he joined his father as partner, and was appointed assistant agent of the Royal Bank. Within two years afterwards, his father died, and Mr Anderson found himself at a very early age bearing the burden and responsibility of a large law business, a bank agency, and other public appointments. It is no small compliment to say that he has worthily maintained the reputation the office had gained under his father, and has conducted with honour and credit a business much larger than usually falls to the young country practitioner. Mr Anderson devotes most of his time to trust and family business, the management of land, and the work of his public offices; and he enjoys the confidence of a considerable number of the landed proprietors in his own district, and of the farmers and manufacturers over a wide range of the Borders. Upon the death of his father, Mr Anderson was unanimously appointed to succeed him as secretary to the Jedforest Club. He is agent of the Royal Bank, collector of rates, and treasurer of the county of Roxburgh; and is also an honorary sheriff-substitute for the county. In 1885, Mr Anderson married Agnes, younger daughter of Thomas Macmillan of Changue, Ayrshire, and has a young family.

BAILLIE.

BAILLIE of JERVISWOODE (now merged in the earldom of Haddington). Charles Baillie, the subject of this memoir, was the second son of George Baillie of Mellerstain, Berwickshire, and of Jerviswoode, Lanarkshire. He was born at Mellerstain, on the 3rd November, 1804; his mother was the youngest daughter of Sir James Pringle, Bart., of Stichill. Baillie of Jerviswoode, who died on the scaffold in 1683 for his share in Monmouth's rebellion, was an ancestor. Charles was educated for the law, and was

Charles
Baillie
(Lord Jerviswoode).

admitted as an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1830. He was one of ten children, his elder brother George succeeding his cousin as tenth Earl of Haddington. On the 27th December, 1831, he married the Hon. Anne Scott, third daughter of the fourth Lord Polwarth.¹ Charles Baillie filled the post of Advocate-Depute, from 1844 to 1846, under the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, and, for the second time, under the Earl of Derby, in 1852. In 1858, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, and, soon afterwards, Lord Advocate, an office which entailed a seat in the House of Commons. He was accordingly returned, without opposition, for Linlithgow, on 7th February, 1859. A further elevation awaited Mr Baillie. On the 15th of April following, he was made a Judge of the Court of Session, where he sat, with the courtesy title of Lord Jerviswoode, for a period of fifteen years. He was elected a member of the Club on 28th September, 1836. For many years he was president of the Edinburgh Border Counties Association, and in that capacity took an active part in the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott. In 1874, Lord Jerviswoode retired from the bench on a pension, and also from public life. He resided at Dryburgh House, near St Boswells. Here he spent his remaining days in quiet seclusion, and died there on the 23rd July, 1879.

BAIRD.

Alexander Baird, the founder of this family, was, as a young man, almost exclusively a farmer and miller until 1809, when he made his first commercial venture by leasing the Woodside coal works, near Dalsersf. He added in 1816 the coalfield of Rochsolloch, near Airdrie, and in 1822 that of Merryston. In May 1826 Alexander Baird, then of Lockwood, in conjunction with his sons, obtained a lease from Mr Hamilton Colt of Gartsherrie of the coalfields of Sunnyside,

¹ *Vide* Lord Polwarth.

Hollandhirst, and New Gartsherrie. This family, advancing in wealth and importance, became in the year 1828 iron masters as well as coal owners by acquiring a forty years' lease of the ironstone on the lands of Cairnhill. They afterwards erected blast furnaces, the first of which was put in blast on May the 4th, 1830. This year Alexander Baird, the head of the firm, retired from business, his sons forming a partnership under the title of William Baird & Co.

Alexander Baird married Jean, daughter of James Moffat of Whitburn, about the year 1795, and she was the mother of eight sons. These brothers invested their revenues in the purchase of land, and the estates acquired by the family in the course of their career represented in round numbers the sum of £2,000,000. Alexander Baird died at Newmains in 1833.

I. William Baird, who was born in 1796, succeeded his father, and became owner of the valuable estate of Elie, in Fife. He died in 1864.

II. John Baird of Lockwood, county of Lanark, succeeded to Urie at the death of his brother Alexander. He was born in 1798, and died in 1870.

III. Alexander Baird, born 1799, purchased Urie, which belonged to the celebrated Captain Barclay. He died in 1862.

IV. James Baird of Auchmedden and Cambusdoon, the benefactor of the Church of Scotland, died in 1876. He succeeded to Auchmedden on the death of his brother Robert.

V. Robert Baird, born 1806, died 1856.

VI. Douglas Baird of Closeburn, born 1808, and died in 1854. He left two daughters—Jane Isabella, who married, in 1869, Frederick Ernest Villiers, son of the Bishop of Durham, and Charlotte Marion. She married the same year Viscount Cole, son of the Earl of Enniskillen.

VII. GEORGE BAIRD, born 1810, succeeded his brother David to the estate of Stichill in 1860. He also possessed Strichen, in Aberdeenshire, where he died in 1870. He

Geo. Baird
of Stichill.

married in 1858 Cecilia, daughter of Admiral Hatton of Clonard, M.P., county of Wexford, and had an only child, George Alexander, who succeeded on the death of his father. The present house of Stichill was built by George Baird. The foundation stone was laid by Susanna, Duchess of Roxburghe, and it was completed in 1866, occupying fully three years in its erection. Mr Baird joined the Jedforest Club in 1865.

BALD.

J. Bald,
Wells House.

Mr BALD was born at Carsebridge on 13th November, 1811. He was educated at Alloa and the High School, Edinburgh, and was for some time at the University there. In 1831 he went to Liverpool, and remained there more or less, carrying on the business of a commission agent, until 1863. For about fifteen years he acted as Swedish and Norwegian vice-consul in the city, resigning the appointment shortly before leaving Liverpool.

In 1840, at Stockholm, he married a Swedish lady of great personal attraction, by whom he had eight children. She died in 1856 at Edinburgh. In 1860 he married, secondly, at Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, Miss Campbell, by whom he had seven children.

In the year 1865 Mr Bald, having retired from business, acquired a lease of Wells House, in the parish of Hobkirk, and in the beautiful valley of the Rule he resided for eleven years. His hospitality and that of Mrs Bald was unbounded, and their kindness to the sick and poor of the district will long be remembered.

A short time before his death he purchased a freehold estate in the county of Kent, near Tunbridge, of which he obtained possession in January 1885.

Several of his sons entered the army. Reinhold Baker Bald, a son of the first marriage, joined the 44th Regiment, now "The Essex," and eventually became lieutenant-colonel. He is now a colonel, retired. Alfred, the eldest son by the second marriage, was for some years an officer in

the Black Watch; and Ernest, who is now a lieutenant in the 15th (King's) Hussars. His eldest surviving daughter is Lady Dormer. Mr Bald was a liberal in politics, and when residing at Wells interested himself in local matters. He left a large fortune, his personal estate being upwards of £350,000.

BALFOUR.

The BALFOURS of Newton Don are descended from the Balbirnie family. Peter Balfour, living in the reign of Robert II., King of Scotland, married Eva Sibbald, daughter of Sir Thomas Sibbald of Balgonie, and got with her the lands of Dovan (charter at Balgonie undated). The family were in possession of Dovan (or Devon, as it is now called) for a very long period. They also acquired the lands of Lawlethan at the close of the fifteenth century. Martin Balfour, great-grandson of John Balfour, was served heir to his grandfather in the lands of Dovan in 1596. He parted with the estate of Dovan, and retained Lawlethan. Martin Balfour's eldest son, Dr David Balfour, succeeded to Lawlethan, and his second son, George Balfour, purchased Balbirnie in 1642.

George Balfour of Balbirnie had three sons—Robert, David, and Alexander. On the death of Dr David Balfour, the Lawlethan estate went first to David, and at his death to Alexander, who died in 1692, in debt; and the estate was seized by his creditors.

Robert, the eldest son of George Balfour, inherited Balbirnie, and his son George bought back into the family Lawlethan, in 1716. John Balfour of Balbirnie, born in 1738, had two sons—Robert, his heir; and James, ancestor of Balfour of Whittinghame and the Newton Don family. Robert, born 1762, entered the army and got his commission in the 100th regiment of Foot in 1790, and was promoted to the rank of captain in the following year. When the Scots Greys were augmented to nine troops in 1793 for the Duke of York's campaign, Robert Balfour was

transferred to them. He got command of the regiment in 1805, and eventually became a general officer.

James Balfour, younger brother of the general, was born in 1773. He proceeded to India in 1793 in the Madras Civil Service. In 1800 he filled the appointment of deputy commercial resident at the Presidency, when he returned home. In 1802 he went back to India, where he remained ten years and made a considerable fortune. In 1815 he married Lady Eleanor Maitland, daughter of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale. He bought the beautiful estate of Whittinghame, in 1817, from Mr Hay of Drumelzier, on which he built a mansion-house, and laid out the grounds in a style and taste peculiar to himself. He spared no expense to adorn what nature had already done so much to beautify, and thereby gave constant employment to the labouring classes. Mr Balfour has added to the lands of Whittinghame by the purchase of Pape Garvald and a portion of the Hailes. Land seemed to be his favourite investment, as at different times he purchased the estate of Blackcastle in East Lothian, Prendergast and Butterdean in Berwickshire, Balgonie in Fifeshire, and Strathconan in Ross-shire—so that for land alone he must have paid about £700,000, and died, without doubt, one of the wealthiest commoners of Scotland. His death took place after a long illness in 1845, and he left, with other issue,

J. M. Balfour
of Whitting-
hame.

JAMES MAITLAND BALFOUR of Whittinghame, born 1820, was M.P. for the Haddington burghs from 1841 to 1847; the only conservative they ever returned. Hence his connexion with Jedburgh and the Jedforest Club, which he joined in 1841. He was a keen deer stalker, and the longest and most fatiguing day on the hills was never too long for him. With the Duke of Buccleuch's and Lord Wemyss' hounds he was well known. He reorganised the East Lothian and Berwickshire yeomanry, which he commanded till his death, and spent a great deal of money in promoting its efficiency. The non-commissioned officers and

men raised a monument to his memory, as a mark of their esteem, on Blackieheugh. Mr Balfour's constitution was not equal to the energy of his character. His health gave way, and he fell into a consumption, dying in Madeira in 1856, at the early age of 36 years. He married Lady Blanche Cecil, sister of the present Marquess of Salisbury, and was father of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons, and now of Whittinghame.

Charles Balfour of Newton Don, second son of James Balfour of Whittinghame, married, first, in 1860, Hon. Adelaide Barrington, daughter of the sixth Viscount Barrington, which lady died in 1862, leaving one child, Charles Barrington Balfour—of whom presently. He married, second, in 1865, Minnie Georgiana, daughter of Colonel Hon. G. A. F. Liddell, and died in 1872, leaving a daughter by her, Julian Eleanor, who married Lord Folkestone. When his father died, his intention was to rebuild Balgonie Castle with money left for that purpose, or for purchasing a home elsewhere; but at the time (1847) when the plans were being prepared, Newton Don was in the market, and he bought it, and settled there with his mother, Lady Eleanor. He served in the Grenadier Guards, which he entered from Eton in 1840, and resigned his commission on his father's death in 1846. He, like his elder brother, was a keen sportsman. He fished in Norway with Bromley Davenport (the author of *Sport*), and stalked at Strathconan with his brother. With the Duke's hounds he was quite at home; a hard rider, well mounted, and plenty of nerve, he was always well to the front. Old Williamson, the huntsman, was somewhat jealous of him, and in his broad Scotch and dry humour would crack a joke at his expense when he thought Mr Balfour was riding too near the hounds. He and his brother were of much the same temperament. Over exertion and exposure ruined his health also, and he died at the age of forty-nine, in 1872, at Holly Grove, Windsor Park, and is buried at St Peter's, Old Windsor.

C. B. Balfour
of Newton
Don.

CHARLES BARRINGTON BALFOUR of Newton Don succeeded on the death of his father. In 1870 he went to a preparatory school near Slough, where he was educated for five years and prepared for Eton, which he entered in 1875. He passed second into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1880, and passed out of that institution third of all competitors. Mr Balfour was gazetted to the Scots Guards, and joined in Dublin at the close of the year 1881. He served with his regiment in Egypt, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, for which he obtained the medal and clasp and Khedive's star. Owing to the sudden death of Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park, the conservative party invited Mr Balfour to contest the county, an invitation which he accepted, and met with a measure of success; but the Hon. Arthur Elliot was returned. In 1886, when Mr Gladstone allied himself with the Irish nationalists, to assist a policy of home rule for Ireland, Mr Elliot was among the first who foresaw the disaster which must attend such a system of administration. At the election of 1886 Mr Balfour, to show his approval of Mr Elliot's opinions, came over from Dublin, where he was quartered, to support his former opponent and help to return him to Parliament. Mr Balfour obtained six months' leave to travel, and visited Australia and New Zealand, returning home the following year. In 1888 he married Lady Nina M'Donnell, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Antrim. There are three sons of this marriage—Charles, born 1889; Duncan, born in 1891; and John in 1894.

Mr Balfour was elected to the Berwickshire county council, for Nenthorn and Hume, in 1890, and was re-elected without opposition in 1892. He is a justice of the peace for Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, and a deputy lieutenant for the latter county. The old family place and house of Balfour, which passed out of the family in 1370 to the family of Bethune, during whose possession it was the birthplace of Cardinal Bethune, has been acquired by Mr Balfour by purchase. He became a member of the

Jedforest Club in 1888, the year of his marriage. That year he was presented with a beautiful bracket clock, elaborately ornamented with silver from the mines of the Duke of Buccleuch at Wanlockhead, by about five hundred conservative friends in the county. The presentation took place shortly after his marriage in the Town Hall, Kelso, and on a silver scroll is the following inscription:—"Presented to Charles Barrington Balfour, Esq., Scots Guards, of Newton Don, by a number of his conservative friends in Roxburghshire, on the occasion of his marriage.—12th April, 1888."

BECKWITH.

Lieut.-General Sir THOMAS SIDNEY BECKWITH, K.C.B., was the third son of Major-General John Beckwith, who commanded the 20th Foot at the battle of Minden, and four of whose sons became distinguished general officers. Sir Thomas first obtained a commission in the 71st Regiment, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, 2nd February, 1791. He at once proceeded to India, and was fortunate enough to find Lieut.-Colonel Baird in command of the 71st, and under him learned the science of war. With the regiment, he was present at the first siege of Seringapatam in 1792, at the capture of Pondicherry, and during the operations in Ceylon in 1795. He was promoted to captain, and returned home with the 71st in 1798. In 1800 he volunteered for service with Manningham's new rifle corps (now the rifle brigade), and as a captain in this corps was present at Copenhagen in 1801. In this celebrated naval battle the 49th Foot and Beckwith's company of rifles fought as marines, very much to the satisfaction of the great naval commander. Lord Nelson, in his dispatch, says:—"The Honourable Colonel Stewart and every officer and soldier under his command shared with pleasure the toils and dangers of the day." In 1802 Major Beckwith of the rifle corps married Clementine, daughter of Thomas Loughnan of Great Russell Street, London. During 1805 the corps was formed into two battalions,

Lieut.-Gen.
Sir T. Sidney
Beckwith.

which were stationed at Brabourn Lees. It was here that a singular instance of self-control and magnanimity was shown by Sidney Beckwith, then commanding the 1st battalion. Some men, volunteers from the Irish militia, meeting Mrs Beckwith with her child and nurse on the Ashford Road, most grossly insulted them. The culprits were discovered, but not punished; for Colonel Beckwith next day on parade, forming the battalion into square, addressed them, and after relating the outrage, added—“Although I know who the ruffians are, I will not proceed any further in the business, because it was my own wife whom they attacked; but had it been the wife of the meanest soldier of the regiment, I solemnly declare, I would have given the offenders every lash to which a court-martial might have sentenced them.” It is no wonder that by such acts of generosity, as well as by his leading them in the field, this man won the heart of every soldier in the battalion.

At the battle of Sabugal, in the Peninsular war, Colonel Beckwith greatly distinguished himself. In the heat of the battle, as the riflemen were driving the enemy's skirmishers through a chestnut wood, a man of the 1st battalion, of the name of Flinn, was aiming at a Frenchman, when a hare started out of the fern with which the hill was covered. Flinn, leaving the Frenchman, covered the hare, and fired and killed his game. On the officer of his company remonstrating with him, his reply was: “Ah, your honour, sure we can kill a Frenchman any day of the week, but it isn't always we can bag a hare for supper.” In this battle Beckwith was wounded in the head, and his horse was shot from under him. In his despatch, Wellington says: “Nothing could be more daring, or more characteristic of British courage, than the way in which Beckwith, with a handful of men, withstood and thrice repulsed a whole corps d'armée placed in a strong position.” At the close of the war in 1814, Colonel Beckwith was made one of the first Knight Companions of the Order

of the Bath, and was promoted to the rank of major-general. He also received the gold medal for the battle of Vimiera, with clasps for Corunna and Busaco, having commanded his regiment in these engagements. In 1827 he returned to his old corps, as colonel-commandant of the rifle brigade. The following year the General met with a sad bereavement, his only son, Thomas Sidney Beckwith, captain in the rifle brigade, died at Gibraltar, 21st March, 1828. Towards the end of his career he was made commander-in-chief at Bombay, and died 19th January, 1831, at the Mahabuleshwar hills, of fever, at the age of 58.

The Beckwiths are an old Yorkshire family. Sir Roger Beckwith bought the estate of Aldborough Manor and Nutwithcote, near Masham, at the end of the 16th century. One of the family who had got into difficulties sold it in 1743 to the Huttons. A portrait of Sir Roger Beckwith still hangs in Aldborough Hall.

Sir Sidney Beckwith resided for a short time in Roxburghshire, at which period (1826) he became a member of the Jedforest Club.

BELL.

Anderson, in his "Scottish Nation," claims BELL as a Border name. On the estate of Kirkconnell was a fortified building called "Bell's Tour," or Bell Castle. The Bells of Middlebie were well known in Border warfare, as is proved by the number of "peels" which at one time belonged to lairds of the name of Bell. Dr Benjamin Bell sold the estate of Blacket House, Dumfriesshire, when quite a young man, to provide means to educate his numerous brothers and sisters.

Dr Bell of Hunthill was an eminent surgeon; he was author of the "System of Surgery" and other medical works, and one of the directors of the British Linen Company. He married Grizel, only daughter of Professor the Rev. Robert Hamilton, D.D., by Jean, daughter of John Hay of

Haystoun, Peeblesshire. Dr Bell died at his house at Newington, near Edinburgh, on the 4th April, 1806, leaving four sons—George, Robert, William, and Joseph. George, the eldest, married Isabella, eldest daughter of Colonel Andrew Ross.¹

Robert Bell,
Sheriff of
Berwickshire

ROBERT BELL, the second son, became an advocate. He was born in 1782, and called to the Scottish bar in 1804. Mr Bell married Eleanora Jane, third daughter of Colonel Andrew Ross of the 31st Foot, and by her (she died in 1832) he had a son and a daughter. Through life he was a man of much activity, both of body and mind. He was appointed sheriff of the county of Berwick, and for many years filled the post of procurator for the Established Church of Scotland. Mr Bell was a member of the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Abbotsford literary clubs, and also a member of the Jedforest Club, which he joined in September 1813. "An Account of the Siege of Edinburgh Castle in 1689" was the title of an historical paper which he read before the members of a literary society.

William
Bell, W.S.

WILLIAM BELL, W.S., third son of Dr Benjamin Bell, was born in 1783. He passed as a writer to the signet in 1807, and was for some time crown agent during Lord Melbourne's administration. He married, at Glendoick, in September, 1809, Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Craigie of Glendoick. Mr Bell joined the Jedforest Club the same year as his elder brother Robert. He resided for some time at Hunthill, the estate being left by their father to his four sons. He died June 19th, 1849.

BLOUNT.

David
Blount.

DAVID BLOUNT was the quartermaster of the 1st regiment of local militia. This corps had its headquarters in Jedburgh, and Mr Blount, being on the permanent staff, lived in the neighbourhood. He was made an honorary member of the Jedforest Club at its commencement in 1810.

¹ *Vide* Ross Biography.

BRACK-BOYD.

ADAM BOYD purchased the estate of Cherrytrees from a son of Patrick Murray, late Sheriff of Roxburghshire. The small estate of Thirlestane adjoining, which for generations had been owned by a family of the name of Scott, but had passed into the possession of a Mr George Walker, was bought by a Mr Brack. The dates of these purchases are not mentioned, but among the list of subscribers to the Kelso Bridge fund, dated 11th December, 1799, Mr Boyd of Cherrytrees is named for a subscription of £100, and in the same list Mr John Boyd, Roxburgh, is mentioned as giving £50. At Michaelmas head court, Jedburgh, 1812, Richard Brack of Thirlestane is named as being present. After the purchase of Cherrytrees,¹ Adam Boyd entailed the estate; and when he died, his nephew, Adam Brack, succeeded, taking the additional surname of Boyd. Adam had a brother, Richard, who owned Thirlestane, and at his death, in 1823, he succeeded also to this estate. *Vide* Expede, 23rd April, 1833: "Adam Brack-Boyd of Cherrytrees served himself heir to his brother, Richard Brack of Girnick, in the lands of Thirlestane and others [in non-entry since the death of his brother, 5th of March, 1823]."

ADAM BRACK-BOYD of Cherrytrees married Jessie, eldest daughter of the late James Brunton of Lugton Bridge-end, at George Square, Edinburgh, on the 16th January, 1818. At the close of the same year was born John Brack-Boyd, now of Cherrytrees, who succeeded his father, Adam Brack-Boyd, in 1862. Mr Boyd that year joined the Jedforest Club. He is unmarried.

John
Brack-Boyd
of Cherry-
trees.

¹In the county valuation roll of 1811, it appears that Cherrytrees was then the property of George Murray, and Thirlestane belonged to George Walker and George Douglas. This must be a mistake.

William Kerr of Cherrytrees and Newton, in the parish of Bedrule, sold Cherrytrees in 1691 to James Murray. Lady Cherrytrees was daughter and co-heir of Colonel William Kerr of Newton.

William
Brack-Boyd
of Faldonside

WILLIAM BRACK-BOYD, youngest son of Adam Brack-Boyd of Cherrytrees, married, in 1862, Elizabeth Bell, only daughter of James Wilson of Otterburn and Buchtrig, who succeeded as one of two co-heiresses to the estate of Faldonside, in the county of Roxburgh, upon the death of Nicol Milne of Faldonside, her maternal uncle. Mr William B.-Boyd is well known as an eminent botanist, and has occupied the position of president of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. In the year 1879, Mr William B.-Boyd was admitted a member of the Club. His eldest son, who succeeded to Otterburn, held a commission for some years in a cavalry regiment.

BRIGGS.

Colonel John
Patrick
Briggs.

Colonel JOHN PATRICK BRIGGS, F.R.G.S., second son of Colonel J. F. Briggs of Strathairly, county of Fife, was born in 1825. He went to India as a cadet and joined the 40th Bengal Native Infantry in 1842. When the second Burmese war took place in 1852, he was ordered there, and was a deputy commissioner in British Burmah for several years. He retired on full pay as lieut.-colonel. For a year or two he was tenant in Linthill, the property of William Currie; afterwards he took Bonjedward and resided there for several years. He was an ardent sportsman, and a good shot. When hunting with the Duke of Buccleuch's hounds the colonel met with a most severe accident; his horse, when at full gallop, came to grief, falling on him and smashing his ankle and leg in many places. Dr Jeffrey of Jedburgh with much skill saved his leg, but he never walked perfectly sound afterwards, as a portion of his heel had to be removed. He married twice: first, a daughter of A. Lamont of Knockdow, Argyllshire; secondly, Louisa, daughter of Captain Briggs, Royal Navy—she died in 1885. Colonel Briggs received the war medal for Burmah; was a justice of the peace for Roxburghshire; and the author of "Heathen and Holy Lands," published in 1859. He was popular with the county people, and became a member of the Club in

1866. He left Roxburghshire on account of Mrs Briggs' health, and took a place in Hampshire, called Wolverdene, near Andover, where he died on the 24th of September, 1893.

BROWN.

Among the original members of the Jedforest Club the name of PETER BROWN of Rawflat occurs. He married, in the year 1799, at Hundalee, near Jedburgh, Margaret, daughter of Elliot of Harwood, and died at Edgerston somewhat suddenly. He left one surviving son, David, and four daughters. One of these married Dr Gavin Hilson, late assistant surgeon 4th Dragoons, and afterwards a medical practitioner in Jedburgh; another, the second daughter, married James Pott, W.S., son of Gideon Pott of Dod; the third was unmarried; and the fourth and youngest, Margaret, married Robert Pringle, Bairnkine. She was born in 1817.

Peter Brown
of Rawflat.

DAVID BROWN, son of Peter Brown of Rawflat, was born at Brundeanlaws in the year 1800. He was elected a member of the Club in 1823, and after that farmed Hundalee. He was a good-natured man and a general favourite, and was nicknamed "Gallop Davie," as he usually rode at a hand-gallop. He married three times: his first wife was a Miss Bedford, an Irish lady; his second, Miss Shortreede; and his third wife survived him. About the year 1846 he went to South Wales, having been appointed agent to a large estate near Brecon, where he died, in 1869.

David Brown

BRUCE.

The family is descended from the Bruces of Blackhall. JOHN BRUCE OF BLACKHALL, who died before 1760, had three sons—Thomas, James, and George.

I. Thomas Bruce, Depute-Clerk of Session, had a son, George, who purchased Langlee at the commencement of this century. Like his father, he became Depute-Clerk of

Session. He married on the 21st of April, 1783, Janet, daughter of Robert Wedderburn (by Rachel, a daughter of John Thomson of Charlton), and by her had two sons, Thomas and Robert. His town house at the time of his marriage was in the West Bow, Edinburgh. He died in 1825.

II. James Bruce, was a captain in the African Company, and married Isabella, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery, Bart., of Skel, and had issue a son John, who entered the Royal Navy, and died unmarried.

III. George, a major in the Dutch service, died in Holland.

Thomas
Bruce
of Wester
Langlee.

THOMAS BRUCE, who succeeded to Langlee upon his father's death, had a brother Robert—of whom after.

Thomas passed as a writer of the signet in 1810, and joined the Berwickshire yeomanry, his commission as lieutenant being dated October 20th, 1811. He became a captain in December, 1825, and succeeded to the command of the well-known Eagle troop of that regiment, when his kinsman, John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, was promoted to the rank of major.

Thomas was also appointed Depute-Clerk of Session in January, 1824, an appointment which he held until his death. In 1818 he was admitted to the Royal Company of Archers.

He married on the 6th of March, 1828, Margaret, daughter of Charles Steuart, W.S., and by her had two sons and five daughters. After the marriage ceremony in Edinburgh they drove to Langlee, and on passing through Galashiels were greeted by a number of the inhabitants. A select party of Gala Water folk dined in the Bridge Inn, Galashiels, and the toast of the evening was "Health and happiness to the newly-wedded couple." Sir Walter Scott called at Langlee next day, Friday the 7th March, to offer his congratulations, and Mr and Mrs Bruce dined

with him at Abbotsford that evening. In December of that year, Mr Bruce's mother died, and Sir Walter Scott wrote the following letter of sympathy:—

MY DEAR SIR,

Accept my sincere condolence on account of the death of your worthy mother, and transmit my sincere sentiments on the subject to your brother, Mr Robert Bruce. At how late soever a period this tie of existence is broken asunder, it is always the subject of sorrow to well constituted minds.

I am obliged to go to Tynninghame to-morrow, and though I intend to return on Monday, yet, having particular business which may detain me late on that day, I fear it will not be in my power to attend on the last ceremony, for which I have to request your acceptance of this apology.

I am, with sincere regard,

Dear Sir,

Always your obedient and faithful servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

Edin., 12th December, 1828.

There was great excitement in the Border counties at the passing of the Reform Bill. On the 17th of August, 1832, a dinner party at Gala House was given, on the occasion of the christening of one of the family, at which some of the county people were present. On returning home, Mr and Mrs Bruce were attacked by a mob in Galashiels, and stones and other missiles were thrown into the carriage. Mrs Bruce was all but struck on the forehead by a large stone, which fortunately came in contact with her pearl comb. The stone is still preserved as a curiosity. Mr Bruce ordered the carriage to be stopped; and having got out, addressed the mob, which so far pacified them, and no further annoyance was given.

The interest Thomas Bruce took in politics is shown by the following conservative invitation:—

“The electors of the county of Roxburgh resident in Edinburgh and their friends attached to conservative principles are to dine in the Waterloo Hotel upon Wednesday the 9th July. Thomas Bruce of Langlee in the chair. Charles Baillie and Alexander Douglas, croupiers. Edinburgh, 1st July, 1834.”

Mr Bruce built No. 2 Glenfinlas Street in 1826, and it is still the Edinburgh residence of the family. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1837, having been proposed by Mr Pringle of Whytbank, and seconded by Major Oliver. He died on May 25th, 1850, and is survived by his widow, who has attained the age of 92. His eldest son George, writer to the signet, was born at 2 Glenfinlas Street on 3rd February, 1829; he sold Langlee on 11th November, 1856, for £23,500 to Mr Dalrymple, whose widow is now proprietrix. He was a director of the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, John Watson's Institution, and also of the Orphan Hospital, in the management of which he took an active interest. Like his father, he was a staunch conservative. He died, unmarried, 17th July, 1892.

His second son, Charles, was born also at 2 Glenfinlas Street, 21st April, 1830. He married, first, on the 16th October, 1872, Amelia Forbes, third daughter of the late John Beatson Bell of Kilduncan, W.S., who died 16th February, 1894; and, secondly, on the 15th September, 1896, Mary Stuart, youngest daughter of George Seton, advocate, formerly of St Bennets, Edinburgh. He became agent for the George Street branch of the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, in December, 1860, and still holds that appointment. The late Thomas Bruce had also five daughters.

I now return to Robert Bruce, younger and only brother of Thomas Bruce of Langlee. He was born on the 30th of October, 1787, and died June 29th, 1851. He was an advocate, and for forty years was sheriff of Argyllshire. In 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, he, along with Mr Pringle of Whytbank and John Scott of Gala, accompanied Sir Walter Scott to Belgium, and their tour lasted for several months.

They visited the field of Waterloo on August, 1815, and breakfasted in the room in which the Duke of Wellington slept before the battle. They then proceeded to the field. Captain Campbell, A.D.C. to General Adam, who was in the action, described it minutely, and showed where the

different lines were placed.¹ They visited Hougomont, the possession of which was so severely contested, and saw almost all the houses in ruins. A peasant's family occupied one. They then visited La Belle Alliance, the place where Blucher and the Duke met after the battle; saw John D'Acosta, the peasant who acted as guide to Bonaparte on the day of the battle, and had a good deal of conversation with him. The tree under which the Duke stood was pointed out, and it bore the mark of a cannon shot. They were allowed in peace and quietness to walk over the ground upon which, little more than a month previous, the bloody conflict took place which may be said to have decided the fate of Europe. "The contrast was particularly striking when we entered the garden of Hougomont and saw the quiet and peaceful little arbour it contained. It was difficult to believe that this was the place where such dreadful slaughter had so lately been committed."

LEITH-BUCHANAN.

This family came originally from the county of Aberdeen, and claim descent from the LEITHS of Leith Hall.

Alex. Leith obtained his majority in the Royal Artillery in 1759, and was killed at the battle of Havana in 1763 in command of the artillery. He married Anne, widow of John Milet, by whom he left a daughter—married to Lucius Ferdinando Cary, eldest son of Viscount Falkland; and a son, Sir Alexander Charles George Leith, who entered the army, and became lieut.-colonel of the 88th Foot.² He was created a baronet on the 21st of November, 1775, and

¹ Lieutenant Robert Campbell, 7th Foot, A.D.C. to Major-General Frederick Adam, who showed the party over the field of Waterloo, has his services thus described in the "Waterloo Roll Call" by Charles Dalton:—"He fired the last gun at Waterloo, and the gun was a French one. He captured it in the *sauve qui peut* of the French, and turned it against their retreating masses."

² The 88th Regiment was disbanded in 1785.—*Vide* Army Lists.

was M.P. for Tregony, Cornwall, and died in 1780. Sir Alexander married Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Hay of Huntington, a senator of the College of Justice, and had issue.

Sir George Alexander William Leith, second baronet, was a Knight of the Bath and major-general in the army. He married, December 10th, 1798, at Calcutta, when he was brigade-major of the King's troops in Bengal, Albinia, youngest daughter of Thomas Wright Vaughan of Moulsey, in Surrey, and by her had two daughters, who both died unmarried, and two sons, Alexander and George.¹ Georgina, one of the Miss Leiths, died March 19th, 1828, at her father's house, Melville Street, Edinburgh, at the age of twenty. George, youngest son of Major-General Sir George Leith, married, at St Andrews, on January 14th, 1836, Jemima Campbell, second daughter of George Ramsay.

Sir George died February 2nd, 1842, and was succeeded by Sir Alexander Wellesley William Leith, third baronet. He married, in 1832, Jemima, second daughter of Hector Macdonald Buchanan of Ross, Dumbartonshire. By this marriage there were three sons, who all entered the army—George, James, and John. Mr Buchanan was a member of the Scottish bar, and contemporary and friend of Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford. When Sir Walter got into difficulties, he assisted him, and they constantly interchanged visits at Abbotsford and Ross. After Sir Walter died, Hector Buchanan was one of the trustees of his son, who afterwards commanded the 15th Hussars. "The Lady of the Lake" was written at Ross, and most of the characters are local. Sir Alexander's sister, Flora MacDonald Buchanan, figures as the "Lady of the Lake." Upon the death of Sir Alexander W. W. Leith in 1844, his eldest son succeeded him at the early age of nine years.

¹ 30th of October, 1806, at Armagh, the Lady of Sir George Leith, Bart., of a son.—*Vide* Scots Magazine.

Capt. SIR G. HECTOR LEITH-BUCHANAN, fourth baronet, was born in 1833. He joined the 17th Lancers as cornet, July 10th, 1852, and became captain, March 30th, 1855, at the age of two-and-twenty. When quartered at Brighton, on the 1st of March, 1856, he married Ella Maria, eldest daughter of David Barclay Chapman of Roehampton, Surrey. She died February 10th, 1857. Sir George married, in 1861, Eliza Caroline, only child of Thomas Tod of Drygrange, and has a large family. Sir George served through the latter part of the Indian Mutiny, for which he obtained a medal. When he retired from the army, he almost entirely devoted himself to shooting, and was one of the best pigeon shots at Hurlingham and the Gun Club. He lives chiefly at Ross, and usually resides during the winter in Edinburgh. He succeeded to Drygrange on the death of Mr Tod, in January, 1867, and lived there for some years. It was then Sir George joined the Jedforest Club (30th April, 1869). He was proposed by Captain Cleghorn of Weens, and seconded by Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. Upon the death of his mother in 1877, he assumed the name of Buchanan in conjunction with his own, on his succession to the estate of Ross. He sold Drygrange to Edward Sprot, who pulled down the old house and built in its place a large mansion of imposing appearance.

Captain Sir
George
Hector Leith-
Buchanan.

CHAPTER IV.

STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL.

Lord
Stratheden
and
Campbell.

HALLYBURTON GEORGE CAMPBELL, who succeeded his brother as third baron in 1893, was the second son of Lord Campbell. He was born in 1829; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1849, and retired in 1855. On his return to England, he became Secretary of Commissioners in the Court of Chancery, and afterwards a Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He was also lieutenant-colonel of the Middlesex volunteers. In the year 1865 he married Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander J. B. Beresford Hope, Bart., of Bedgebury Park, one of the M.P.'s for Kent, and of Lady Mildred Cecil. His family consists of three sons and one daughter:—Hon. John Beresford—of whom presently; Hon. Cecil Arthur, born in 1869; Hon. Kenneth Hallyburton, 1871; Hon. Mildred Louisa.

Lord Stratheden and Campbell became a member of the Club in 1895.

The first Lord Campbell (Lord High Chancellor of England)—the present peer's father—married the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Scarlett, daughter of Lord Abinger (who was created by William IV. Baroness Stratheden in 1836), and in 1841 this distinguished lawyer was created Baron Campbell of St Andrews.

His Lordship purchased the estate of Stewartfield from Mr Miller in 1845, and changed its designation to Hartrigge—a name which it had borne during part of the seventeenth century. The first recorded owner of the estate was Andrew Kirktoone, who is mentioned as having been in possession from 1614 to 1640. After this the estate seems to have fallen to Francis Scott of Mangertoun. The next account we have is of Captain James Stewart of Stewartfield, who

died in 1704, and was succeeded by John Stewart, then a captain, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel. This officer was killed in a fracas with Sir Gilbert Elliot¹ at Jedburgh. Colonel Stewart had an only son, John, who was served heir to his father in 1736. A family of Davidson next became the owners of Stewartfield, and from them it passed to Mr Miller, who was related to the Davidsons by marriage. In 1704 it is described as "the Barony of Stewartfield." It was Lord Campbell who had the old house pulled down and the present mansion built. Jedburgh was flattered when his Lordship came to live in the district; and in 1850, when he succeeded Lord Denman as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Provost and Town Council of Jedburgh unanimously conferred upon him the freedom of their ancient burgh.

HON. JOHN BERESFORD CAMPBELL was born in 1866. He is a captain in the Coldstream Guards, and married, in 1895, the Hon. Alice Susan Hamilton, second daughter of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. He was elected a member of the Club in 1894.

Capt. Hon. J.
B. Campbell,
Coldstream
Guards.

CHISHOLME.

The history of this family commenced with WILLIAM CHISHOLME, who married Margaret, daughter of James Balderstone, and had two sons, William and Robert, born respectively in 1652 and 1653.

Robert became sheriff-clerk of Selkirk, and founded the family of Chisholme of Selkirk. He, along with his brother William, who acquired Stirches or Stirkshaws, bought the lands of Philip, Rouchope, and Braidlee in 1684. William's marriage is not traced, but he had two sons—Walter, the eldest, who succeeded him, and William, who eventually succeeded his brother. Walter died unmarried.

William Chisholme of Stirches married Anne, daughter of Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth, and had a son, John,

¹ *Vide* chapter on Jedburgh.

and a daughter, Mary. The latter child was born in 1684, and married to William Oliver of Dinlabyre,¹ on the 5th October, 1708.

John Chisholme of Stirches purchased from his cousin his share in the lands of Philip, Rouchope, and Braidlee, in 1713. John, during his mother's lifetime, lived at Braidlee, and it was here his wife died, in 1728. In 1736 old Mrs Chisholme died, aged 83. John then left Braidlee and lived at Stirches. In the same year (1736) his eldest son, John, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Scott of Sinton.² The newly married couple lived for a time in the old tower of Stirches, and the father returned to Braidlee. In 1745 a party of Highlanders, on their retreat to the north, visited Stirches. Mr Chisholme having, it is said, a leaning towards the Stuart cause, treated them exceedingly well; for which hospitality they repaid him by driving off all his cattle. He died at Stirches in 1755, at an advanced age.

John Chisholme of Stirches, who succeeded his father, was born in 1712, and died in 1794, aged 82. His wife predeceased him by two years. They are both buried in the family vault at Wilton. He left four sons—John, born in 1737, a captain in the 79th Regiment, and A. D. C. to General Draper in India; served at the defence of Madras in 1759, and died at Arcot, of fever, in 1761. Alexander died young; Gilbert, the third son, born in 1743, succeeded; William, born in 1749, obtained a commission as ensign in the 51st Regiment in 1778, and was at the capture of Minorca; he served also during the American War of Independence. He married Maria, only daughter of Captain Charles Eddington, after which he retired with the rank of captain. He died at Sheffield in 1823.

Gilbert Chisholme of Stirches married in 1768 at Posso, the seat of Sir James Nasmyth, Christina, second daughter of Michael Anderson of Tushilaw. Gilbert, on the death

¹ *Vide* Oliver of Dinlabyre.

² *Vide* Scott of Sinton.

of his brother John in 1761, returned from college, and on attaining his majority, went to London, and there led a fashionable life. The acquirement of expensive habits and tastes eventually proved injurious to his fortune. After his marriage, which took place in his 24th year, he lived chiefly at Stirches in a very extravagant manner. With the consent of his father, he sold a portion of his estate to William Chisholme, son of Dr Chisholme of Selkirk.¹ In 1798 Mr Chisholme raised the Hawick volunteers, which checked the lawless spirit in the district—one of the results of the French revolution. In 1800 Mrs Chisholme² died, leaving no children. In her latter years, she was not less beloved for her acts of benevolence than she had been admired in early life for grace and beauty. There is a pleasing and characteristic incident recorded of her: when riding one day with her husband from Tushilaw to Stirches, a balloon appeared on the horizon. As it approached, the aeronaut, the celebrated Lunardi, threw out his grappling irons, which, catching among some strong furze, held the balloon. Mrs Chisholme expressed a wish to ascend; and as the gas was not expended, Lunardi, delighted with her pluck and spirit, handed her into the car. The balloon rose, and the wind being favourable, the venturesome lady made a voyage of several miles, and safely descended at Redford Green, where, with the assistance of the tenant and his servants, the balloon was secured. Lunardi accompanied his fair voyager to Stirches, where her anxious husband awaited her return. There is another anecdote of her as a young girl, before she married. She was on a visit to some friends in Edinburgh, who resided above the flat occupied by the eccentric Lord Monboddo. The young

¹ At Edinburgh, June 28, 1781, Robert Scott of Coldhouse, minister of Innerleithen, to Margaret, daughter of the late Dr Thomas Chisholme of Selkirk.

² Judging from a half-length portrait of Mrs Chisholme in the dining-room at Stirches, she must have been a very beautiful woman. In the same room is a portrait of Gilbert Chisholme, evidently by the same artist.

ladies of the family had remarked that his Lordship, after being dressed for the court, usually popped his head out of a certain window to note the weather. One of the young ladies had a pet kitten, round which Miss Anderson tied a long blue riband; and next morning, when his Lordship looked out of the window she lowered the kitten by the riband, gently, on his large powdered wig, into which it fastened its claws. To the amazement of his Lordship, the symbol of judicial wisdom slowly ascended and disappeared, he knew not how. No one enjoyed the jest more than Lord Monboddoo, when it was subsequently made plain to him, and the young lady became an especial favourite.

The Hawick volunteers having been disbanded, Mr Chisholme, at the request of Government, re-embodied them in 1801. On Monday the 29th March, 1802, the Hawick volunteers fired a *feu-de-joie*, and thereafter marched to Stirches, where they presented Captain Chisholme, their commander, with a silver cup, given him by the members of the corps as a mark of respect. The captain received the unexpected gift with much pleasure; the company fired three volleys, and Captain Chisholme entertained them liberally, very much to the satisfaction of the corps. In the summer of the same year he married a second time, his wife being Elizabeth, daughter of John Scott of Whitehaugh, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Gilbert Chisholme's affairs became so involved in 1810 that he was obliged to sell Stirches. The purchaser was Captain Michael Anderson, who, however, only lived four years to enjoy his property. By his will he bequeathed Stirches back again to the family, and Gilbert Chisholme was once more laird of that estate. He died on the 4th of December, 1820, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John.

John Scott
Chisholme
of Stirches.

JOHN SCOTT CHISHOLME was born Oct. 23, 1810, at Sciennes House, near Edinburgh. He married at the Mumrills, Stirlingshire, on the 26th July, 1840—the Rev. William

Begg officiating—Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Robert Walker of Mumrills. In 1852 Mr Chisholme succeeded to his maternal uncle, James Scott of Whitehaugh, and assumed the additional surname of Scott. Mr Chisholme, when the volunteer movement began, was made commander of the Hawick corps. He took an active part in the promotion of the railway between Hawick and Carlisle. He died at Stirches on January the 15th, 1868, and his funeral was largely attended. The Hawick volunteers were present in full uniform, and marched from Stirches to the grave in Wilton Cemetery, where a crowd of people waited to receive the cortège, and to pay a last mark of respect to one who was so well known to the population of Hawick, and to whose welfare he was so much devoted. He left one son, Colonel John Scott Chisholme, and two daughters.¹

CLEGHORN.

The name is spelt in various ways. Between the years 1600 and 1650, and even later, it is often written Cleggorne in old deeds and registers. The family is said to have come originally from the west of Scotland, but a group of families of that name was located in the parish of Cramond for several generations. There lived in East Drylaw house, in 1665, George Cleghorn, whose wife was Katherine Shiell. Among other issue they had a son, Thomas.

¹ The Chisholme of the north, who claims to be the head of the clan, takes the title of *The Chisholme*. The cognomen is also adopted by Chisholme of the Borders and other members of the family. This rivalry has often caused a good deal of amusement, not unmixed with wonder to outsiders. This is apparent enough from extracts from the *Edinburgh Advertiser*:—"September 20, 1802—At Carlisle, on his way to London, Will Chisholme of Chisholme." A short time afterwards, the following notice appeared in the same newspaper:—"We have much pleasure in contradicting the report of the death of W. Chisholme of Chisholme, the Head of the Clan. The mistake arose from the death of William Chisholme of Queen Anne Street, East London. This gentleman, who was a most respectable member of society, and whose death is so much lamented, was always ambitious to be thought the Chief of the Clan, but we believe his claims to that appellation were unfounded."

Thomas Cleghorn succeeded his father in East Drylaw, and married, on the 20th July, 1709, Margaret Scott, and by her had four sons, all born in East Drylaw house:— Alexander, born in 1710; Walter, born in 1713; James—of whom presently; and Thomas, born 1717.

James Cleghorn, the third son, born on the 24th February, 1715, married in January, 1739, Malvina,¹ daughter of John Angus, an eminent solicitor. By this marriage there were three sons and one daughter:— John, born December, 1736, a midshipman in the Royal Navy, drowned with all hands off the Mauritius; Thomas—of whom hereafter; Archibald, born in 1743; and Margaret.

Thomas Cleghorn of Weens, second son of James Cleghorn, was born on the 1st of August, 1741. He entered into business with his kinsman, Alexander Home, in 1761; married on the 24th of March, 1778, and soon after retired and resided in East Lothian. His wife, Mary, was the eldest daughter of George Yule of Gibslees.² She was born in Fenton tower, near North Berwick, and her grandmother was a daughter of Charles Scott, second son of Sir John Scott of Ancrum. Mr Cleghorn died in 1813, at his house, 12 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, and is buried in St Cuthbert's churchyard, east from the church. He left two sons—James, who inherited Weens, born in December, 1778; and George, born in 1781.

Weens, anciently called Weyndis, belonged to a Thomas Turnbull, who sold it to John Scott, brother-german to Walter Scott in Allanmouth (charter of alienation dated in Jedburgh, 12th April, 1606). Weens was held by the family of Scott until 1744, when John Scott of Weens, with consent of Marion Elliot, his wife, disposed of it to John Armstrong, designed in Berryhill, in the county of Northumberland. The trustees of John Armstrong sold Weens

¹ Malvina's brother John, a Writer, married Margaret, daughter of Elliot of Stonedje and Howa.—*Vide* Elliot of Stobs.

² George Yule married Elizabeth Rose, daughter of the Rev. John Rose, of Udney, of the family of Kilravock.

to Adam Cleghorn, merchant in Edinburgh, in 1760. He was succeeded in the estate by his brother, David Cleghorn, in 1765, who sold it in 1767 to William Sharp, only son of the deceased John Sharp, tenant in Mackside. William Oliver of Dinlabyre was the next purchaser; he bought it from William Sharp in 1773. Twenty years afterwards, in 1793, Oliver sold it to Robert Nutter Campbell of Kailzie, who again disposed of it, in 1796, to Admiral Thomas Pringle, R.N. On the death of the admiral, in 1804, Thomas Cleghorn became the owner.

CAPTAIN JAMES CLEGHORN of Weens succeeded his father in 1813. He was educated at the Edinburgh university, and in Paris. He entered the army as an ensign in the 21st (or Royal North British) Fusileers in 1796. He obtained his commission as captain in 1803, and retired in 1807. Captain Cleghorn from his early youth was a great reader, and being thus fond of books, he eventually acquired a very valuable library. He resided almost entirely in Paris, and married there a French lady, Marie Seraphina Despard, but had no family. Captain Cleghorn was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1813. When he died, at Paris in 1852, his library was scattered. At the time of his death, he was in his 75th year.

Capt. James
Cleghorn.

In the year 1815 James Cleghorn, who seldom visited Scotland, exchanged Weens, which then consisted of Nether Bonchester, Weensmoor, Town-o'-Rule, and the mill and mill lands of Halrule, with his brother George, who gave him in return other heritable property. He, after this, purchased the hill farm of Hawkburn, sometimes spelt Hagburn, in the parish of Melrose. This property he left to his widow for her life, and afterwards to his nephew, James Charles Cleghorn, 7th Madras Cavalry (second son of George Cleghorn), upon the death of his father.

GEORGE CLEGHORN of Weens was the second son of Thomas Cleghorn of Weens, by Mary, eldest daughter

George
Cleghorn of
Weens.

of George Yule of Gibslees. He was born in 1781, and was educated for the law, but never practised. In 1810 the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, afterwards the Earl of Minto, became colonel of the 1st regiment Roxburghshire local militia, and gave Mr Cleghorn the command of a company in his regiment (commission signed by the Duke of Buccleuch, 24th October, 1810). As a bachelor, Mr Cleghorn spent much time on the Continent; Italy being the chief centre of attraction. There he studied the fine arts, to which he was enthusiastically devoted. He published a work in two volumes, entitled "Strictures upon Ancient and Modern Art." It was perhaps too scientific to be popular, and was published rather to gratify his own taste and that of his artistic friends than that of the public. In 1813 he was elected a member of the Jedforest Club, but being of a retiring disposition, conviviality had no charms for him, and he soon withdrew from membership. On the 6th of February, 1822, at the Collegiate Church, Ripon, Mr Cleghorn married Maria Catherine, third daughter of Colonel John Dalton (late 4th Dragoons) of Sleningford Park, Yorks, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire. Mrs Cleghorn's eldest sister, Susan, married Sir James Charles Dalbiac, and their only child married James Henry 6th Duke of Roxburghe. In politics Mr Cleghorn was a liberal, and was very active in this advocacy during the passing of the Reform Bill. The erection of the National Monument of Scotland was a scheme in which he took the warmest interest; he wrote more than one pamphlet on the subject, and subscribed liberally to the funds collected for this great national object. Latterly, he was elected deputy-chairman of the committee charged with the undertaking; but those few picturesque pillars on the Calton Hill serve to indicate to succeeding generations how far this scheme for a Scottish national monument proceeded.

The family of Mr Cleghorn was as follows:—

George, now of Weens (*vide* Tancred).

James Charles—of whom presently.

Thomas Angus, born 1835, died at sea on his return from China in 1860.

John Dalton, born same time, married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Hawley, U.S.A., and has a son, Carlos, and a daughter, Sarah Norcliffe.

Mary Norcliffe, married her cousin Charles Dalton, of the Royal Artillery, afterwards lieut. - general, and left a family of three:—Colonel James Cecil Dalton, Royal Artillery; Charles Dalton (who married his cousin Isabella Dalton Norcliffe), and a daughter, Maria.

Susan, married George Mellis Douglas, and had one son, George Prescott Douglas, major in the "Queen's Bays."

Cecilia, married Arthur Campbell of Catrine, and has surviving two sons, Arthur and George, and one daughter, Frances.

Frances Madeline, died in Edinburgh, unmarried, in 1870.

Mr Cleghorn died at Weens on the 7th July, 1855, aged 74 years, and was buried at Hobkirk churchyard. Mrs Cleghorn died at 4 Maitland Street, Edinburgh, in 1866, aged 68, and is buried at St John's, Jedburgh.

JAMES CHARLES CLEGHORN of Hawkburn was born at Weens in 1833. He was educated at Edinburgh and at Addiscombe. In 1852, he obtained a cornet's commission in the 7th Madras Cavalry. When the mutiny broke out he was at home on furlough, but at once returned to India and rejoined his regiment, serving with it until the mutiny was entirely suppressed; then he retired from the service. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded to the property of Hawkburn, in the parish of Melrose. For several years he indulged his taste for travel. After visiting the four quarters of the globe, he felt an inclination to settle down, and, accordingly, on the 10th of May, 1869, he married, in Guernsey, Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Walker, by whom he has a family of one son and five daughters. His son, Charles Angus, is a lieutenant in the

J. Charles
Cleghorn.

Royal Artillery. Mr Cleghorn joined the Jedforest Club in 1864. His residences are, River House, Twickenham; and Daneswood, near Woburn Sands, in Bedfordshire, for which county he is a justice of the peace.

CRAIGIE.

The old family of CRAIGIE OF KILGRASTON is said to have come originally from Orkney. Lawrence Craigie of Kilgraston became an advocate in 1712, and a Baron of Exchequer in 1747. He married Anne, daughter of Drummond of Megginch, Perthshire, and had, with other issue, a son John, also an advocate, who succeeded to Kilgraston. John Craigie married his cousin Anne, daughter of President Craigie, and had a son Lawrence, who was called to the bar in 1773. Lawrence Craigie sold Kilgraston in 1784 to John Grant, Chief Justice in the island of Jamaica, in whose family it remains.

Robert, younger brother of Lawrence Craigie, was bred to the law, and became a judge under the title of Lord Craigie in 1811. He died, unmarried, in 1834.

J. Craigie,
sheriff-
substitute.

JOHN CRAIGIE, another brother, was for some time Commissary-General of Lower Canada. He married Susan Coffin, widow of James Grant, and had a large family. Their eldest son was John, who was an advocate, and afterwards sheriff-substitute for Roxburghshire, which appointment he filled for many years. He purchased Jedbank, and married Frances Annabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. M. Moreton, of Moreton Hall, by his second wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Henry Hutton, rector of Beaumont, Essex. On this marriage, Mr Craigie assumed the name of Moreton, in conjunction with his own. He joined the Club on August 31, 1836.

CUMMING.

Colonel
Cumming.

COLONEL ALEXANDER CUMMING served at one time in the 7th Bengal Native Cavalry, in which regiment he

became major in February, 1812; lieut.-colonel commandant in May, 1825; and full colonel of the 4th Bengal light cavalry in June, 1829. With this rank he retired, and went home, renting Hunthill, near Jedburgh, after his marriage with Miss Mitchelson, daughter of A. Mitchelson, of Middleton,¹ by whom he had several children. He was admitted a member of the Club on the 27th September, 1833. Colonel Cumming died at Costerton on the 4th of April, 1836.

CUNNINGHAM.

The name of CUNNINGHAM is common in Ayrshire, and was anciently written Koningham. The Rev. Alexander Cunningham, M.A. St Andrews, the clergyman of Ettrick, founded a branch of this family in Selkirkshire. Charles I. presented him with the living in 1641. Mr Cunningham refused to conform to episcopacy in 1662, and, in consequence, lost the benefice. About this time he became proprietor of Hyndhope, which his eldest son inherited.

Alexander Cunningham, second son of the minister of Ettrick, was born in 1654, and became a distinguished historical writer and diplomatist. In 1688 he accompanied the Prince of Orange to this country. On the accession of King George I. he was employed as British envoy to Venice, where he resided from 1715 to 1720. Alexander Cunningham died in London, at the age of 83, in 1737.²

James Cunningham was born in 1651, and succeeded to Hyndhope. He left issue, a son—

Alexander Cunningham of Hyndhope, born in 1694. He married about 1725, and had a large family. Hyndhope, when sold, was purchased by Mr Mercer of Scotsbank.

¹ The estate of Middleton is in the County of Mid-Lothian and close to Vogrie. Colonel Cumming was half brother to Sir Henry Cumming, K.C.H., and to Mrs Dewar of Vogrie.

² *Vide* Craig-Brown's "Selkirkshire" and Anderson's "Scottish Nation." The Rev. Alexander Cunningham in his will declared himself to be a relation of General Henry Cunningham, Governor of Jamaica, who was descended from the Glencairn family.

Walter, a younger brother of Alexander, was born in 1700, and married Agnes Elliot. He farmed Hyndhope, and afterwards Thirlestane, in Selkirkshire.

The youngest son of Alexander Cunningham of Hyndhope was Charles, born in 1743, tenant of Newhouse. He married Agnes Henderson;¹ and of this marriage were born Alexander in 1797, John in 1801, and Adam.

Alexander Cunningham married Agnes Carfrae Walker, and had issue, Charles John, born 21st December, 1849.

Charles John
Cunningham
of Muir-
house-law.

CHARLES J. CUNNINGHAM was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and afterwards with a private tutor, with the view of entering the army; but the sudden death of his father altered these arrangements. At an early age he entered the hunting field, and rode well to hounds. It was in the year 1873 that, having got together a useful little stud of hunters, it occurred to him to try his fortune on the steeplechase course, and he carried out his idea. During his first season he had sixteen mounts, and won on eight occasions. Charlie Cunningham was fortunate enough to obtain three horses all from one dam—the Russborough mare—which did him most excellent service. These three noted hunters, whose names will long live among north country sportsmen, were — Percy, a son of Hotspur; Douglas, a son of Sincerity; and Merry Lass, a daughter of Laughing Stock. The three won no fewer than fifty-one races between them in sixty-eight attempts. Percy was, however, his favourite. But one luckless day, at the Eglinton Hunt meeting, when Percy was, to all appearance, cantering home an easy winner, having jumped the last fence, he fell dead, much to the sorrow of his popular owner, who could not conceal his distress on the occasion. Douglas, like his stable companion, also came to grief; he fell on the flat at Loughborough in making too quick a turn, and broke his neck. Mr Cunningham's name became conspicuous in

¹ Of the Abbotrule family.

the sporting world; he distinguished himself not only in the north, but also in the far south, for Sandown and Kempton know him well. About ten years ago Mr Cunningham's score was 52 wins in 100 mounts; the following year he rode the same number of races, and won 49; and in 1886 he won 43 races in 76 attempts—a not only unprecedented, but an unapproached record. He is exceptionally strong in the saddle, and rarely seems to find a horse that will not do as he is asked. Charlie Cunningham, however, is something more than a thorough sportsman; he fills his station admirably as a county gentleman. Whether it be in the ball-room or the county council—in political controversy or in society—he commands success by his energy of character. He purchased Muirhouse-law from the late Mr John Ord, and has done much towards the improvement of the estate. He is a justice of the peace for the county of Roxburgh; county councillor for the parishes of Morebattle and Hownam; was an officer in the Border Mounted Rifles until disbanded; and is one of the senior members of the Jedforest Club, having joined it in 1879. Mr Cunningham married, in 1873, Margaret, daughter of the late Joseph Crossley of Halifax, and has a large family.

John Cunningham married, on the 30th of April, 1839, Eleanor Brodie, and had, among other issue, JAMES W. B. CUNNINGHAM, born 9th October, 1846. He was tenant of Grahamslaw, and succeeded to the estate of Abbotrule on the death of David Henderson, his cousin. He married Julia Dinsdale, daughter of John Marshall Barwick of Lowhall, Yeadon. Mr Cunningham died on the 30th July, 1891, and was buried in Southdean Churchyard. His family consists of Charles Alexander, now a minor, and two daughters. Mr Cunningham became a member of the Club on his succession to Abbotrule.

James W. B.
Cunningham.

CURLE.

Alexander Curle, born in Kelso on 10th July, 1757, married on 27th December, 1782, Margaret, daughter of

William Ormiston, a member of the old family of Ormiston of Westhouses, and proprietor of certain lands in the High Cross of Melrose. Alexander Curle died on 16th November, 1815, being predeceased by his wife in 1808. They had several children, and their eldest son, James, was born in Kelso on 29th March, 1789. He was bred to the law, and served his apprenticeship with Charles Erskine, of Shielfield, then writer in Melrose, and in a few years was taken into partnership with him, the firm being Erskine & Curle. In 1812 he was admitted a notary, and the certificate of his admission bears the signature of Sir Walter Scott, then a Clerk of Session. Charles Erskine held a number of public appointments in connection with county work; he was the Duke of Buccleuch's baron bailie in Melrose, and he was sheriff-clerk in Selkirkshire under Sir Walter Scott. With Sir Walter he stood on terms of intimate relationship, acting for him in many of the negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the various portions of the Abbotsford estate. Upon his death in 1825 James Curle succeeded him in most, if not all his appointments, and in his connexion with Abbotsford and the Scott family, which has continued with his descendants. He married on 3rd June, 1816, Isabella, daughter of Robert Romanes, writer in Lauder, who was born on 22nd October, 1794, and died on 14th January, 1885. In the years 1835 and 1840 he succeeded to the lands of High Cross, Melrose, as heir to Adam Ormiston, his uncle. Adam Ormiston was commonly known as Captain Ormiston, from his rank in the local militia or volunteers. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott's, and appears in the introduction of "The Monastery" and "The Fortunes of Nigel" under the soubriquet of Captain Clutterbuck. James Curle purchased in 1833 the lands of Millmount and Gattonside Haugh; in 1836 the lands of Evelaw, in the parish of Westruther; and in 1852 the lands of East Morriston, in the parishes of Legerwood and Gordon, in Berwickshire. He died on 16th September, 1861. His family consisted of—

Alexander—of whom hereafter.

James, who succeeded to Evelaw, married Marion White Passmore, daughter of Major William Rous Newlyn of the Madras Staff Corps, and has issue.

Agnes, married Robert Don Gillon Fergusson, of Isle, Dumfriesshire, and has issue.

Margaret Ormiston, deceased; married Richard Parnell, M.D., and had no issue.

Isabella, deceased; married William Towers Clark of Wester Moffat, and left issue.

Eliza, married (1st) James Russel of Blackbraes, Stirlingshire, by whom she had issue; (2nd) George Bliss M'Queen, late captain 60th Rifles.

Alexander Curle was born 2nd February, 1819. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and the University there, and subsequently taken into his father's business. On 11th September, 1860, he married Christian, only daughter of Sir James Anderson, knight, of Blairvaddick, Dumbartonshire, and who represented the Stirling burghs in Parliament from 1852 to 1859. On his father's death, Alexander Curle succeeded to East Morriston and his lands in Melrose, which, during his life, he added to by the purchase of various portions—among others, in 1875, the property of Priorbank, now known as Priorwood, the old name of the lands having been reverted to. Previous to its possession by the Black family, from whom Mr Curle purchased it, Priorwood belonged to Mr Tait, of "Tait's Magazine;" before him to General Goudie, and earlier still, to the Riddells of Camieston. It was part of the old property lands of Melrose Abbey, and indeed it seems probable that some of the outbuildings of the Abbey stood upon the orchard, or garden. In digging, quantities of hewn stones have been found, and several large flooring tiles, one of which, decorated with a large *fleur de lys*, is of a type well known in connexion with early ecclesiastical buildings. He was a J.P. for Roxburgh and Berwick, and throughout his life took a keen interest in all matters relating to the

county, and more particularly his native town. Alexander Curle died on 5th January, 1897, leaving issue, three sons and four daughters, viz.:—

James—of whom hereafter.

Robert Anderson.

Alexander Ormiston, W.S., married, 30th June, 1898, Katharine Wray, second daughter of George Tancred (*vide* Tancred).

James Curle
of East
Morriston.

JAMES CURLE was born on the 27th March, 1862, and, like his predecessors, was brought up to the study of the law. After completing his apprenticeship in Edinburgh, he was admitted a Writer to the Signet in 1886, and shortly thereafter became a member of his father's firm. On the institution of the county council, Mr Curle was elected representative for Melrose, and has continued to represent it ever since. He is also a member of the parish council. Keenly interested in all matters relating to archæology, he is an F.S.A. and F.S.A. Scot.; of the latter society being a member of the council, and occupying the post of Honorary Librarian. Mr Curle possesses parts of the lands of Melrose, of Gattonside, of Darnick, and of Newstead, and his titles have an interest in connexion with the old village life in these places. Each of these villages in the times of the Abbey formed a separate community. Under the Lords of the Regality, each village held its charter as a community, its lands being for the most part undivided, and the feu-duty payable being assessed on the community, and not on the individuals who composed it. In any matter affecting the welfare of the whole regality, such as the appointment of a schoolmaster, each of the villages sent two representatives to confer with the baron bailie at Melrose. These representatives were often the "burleymen" who were elected in the village to arbitrate in local disputes. In the charter of the lands of Newstead, the Pryorwood Cross formed one of the boundary marks; and it is probable that its site was on the field known as the

cross rig, although traditionally it is said that this field is burdened with the upkeep of the Mercat Cross of Melrose, a burden which, however, does not appear on the titles. Another field on Priorwood is known as the Monk's Meadow, from which it is supposed the abbey got the water for its brewhouse, as the little stream which flows from it still bears the name of the Tunhouse Pool Burn. Mr Curle was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1897.

DALRYMPLE.

Robert Dalrymple, who resided near Dysart, in the county of Fife, had a son, JAMES, whom, owing to a mercantile connexion with India, he sent out to the East. In the course of time young Dalrymple was made a partner in the well-known Indian house of R. Watson & Co., indigo and silk merchants. He acquired a good fortune, and, returning to Scotland, purchased from Mr Bruce the estate of Langlee, in the neighbourhood of Galashiels. There he built a handsome modern house, commanding a good view of the surrounding country. In 1870 he was admitted a member of the Club, and he died in 1877. Mr Dalrymple married, in 1845, Christian, daughter of Mr Reddie of Redhouse, by whom he had two daughters, co-heiresses. He married a second time, in 1852, Catherine, daughter of James Milne of Mains, Aberdeenshire, who survives him, but has no children. Of the two daughters, the eldest died unmarried; Christian, the second daughter, married, in 1872, Captain Forbes Gordon of Rayne, Aberdeenshire, late 79th Highlanders, and by her had a son, Arthur Dalrymple, born in 1873. Mrs Gordon died the same year. Mr Dalrymple was a justice of the peace for Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, in which county he owned the estate of Greenknowe.

James
Dalrymple
of Langlee.

DICKSON.

Throughout Scotland, the name of DICKSON has been long associated with forestry and horticulture. Robert

Dickson, the founder of the family, was one of the pioneers of forestry, introducing the cultivation of forest trees, and supplying plants not only for local use, but for foreign export; and to him and his descendants Roxburghshire, in particular, is much indebted for the fine timbered estates still represented in the county. I have mentioned in another memoir that Scott of Bonchester and Bennet of Chesters had previously cultivated nurseries for forest trees on their lands, with some success; and, apparently, these useful gardens originated in Roxburghshire. When Robert Dickson first commenced his career at Hassendeanburn, he was only a tenant there; he owned, however, a portion of Weensland, and some other property near Hawick. He died 20th February, 1744, and was survived by his wife until 17th February, 1758, when she died, aged 78. He was succeeded by his son—

Archibald Dickson, born in 1718; married Christian, daughter of James Thomson, Midshiels. He carried on his father's business with energy, and was instrumental in extending it to other parts of Scotland. Archibald purchased the farm of Huntlaw, and, afterwards, Hassendeanburn. His death took place in 1791, and that of his wife occurred at Hassendeanburn on Saturday the 28th of November, 1799. Archibald's children were as follows:—

I. Robert, who succeeded his father.

Agnes, married Dunlop of Whitmuirhall, born 1743.

II. James of Alton, born 22nd April, 1746.

Janet, became Mrs Clark of Flatfield, born 18th May, 1748.

Margaret, Mrs Turnbull of Greenhouse, born 7th April, 1750.

III. William of Bellwood, born 25th June, 1753.

IV. Archibald of Housebyres, born 18th August, 1755.

Elizabeth, Mrs Scott of Wauchope, born 4th August, 1757.

V. Walter of Chatto, born 6th August, 1759.

Christian, who became Mrs Henderson, born 15th January, 1762.

I. Robert Dickson of Huntlaw was born in 1742. He married Beatrix, daughter of George Pott of Todrig, and, secondly, a daughter of Charles Scott of Wool. By his first marriage he had two sons and two daughters, as follows:—

ARCHIBALD DICKSON of Hassendeanburn, married, in March, 1812, Hannah, daughter of Adam Stavert of Hos-cote (and Anne, daughter of John Brownell), and died, without children, at Hassendeanburn, February 22nd, 1846. He was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1813.

A. Dickson,
Hassendean-
burn.

George, who settled in Edinburgh and conducted the business in that city, married a Miss Campbell. He also died childless on the 3rd of October, 1825. The two daughters, Elizabeth and Christian, died unmarried.

II. James Dickson of Alton, born in 1746, married Christian Turnbull, and left issue—Archibald, Andrew, and Isabella.

Archibald married his cousin Christian, daughter of Charles Scott of Wauchope. He was a banker, and died during his father's lifetime, at Fushiebridge, while on his way to Edinburgh with his wife and her maid in 1819, leaving two sons, James and Charles.

JAMES DICKSON of Alton and Pinnaclehill married Charlotte, daughter of Captain Vigors, and widow of Mr Lodor. They had no children. Mr Dickson became insane, and was placed in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. He died at Morningside Cottage, 13th August, 1846. His Pinnaclehill property went to Scott of Wauchope, and Alton to the next heir male. He joined the Club in 1837.

J. Dickson
of Alton.

Charles, the younger son of Archibald, died unmarried.

Andrew, younger son of James Dickson, and brother of Archibald, succeeded to Alton, and died unmarried. He left Alton to Wm. Richardson, the son of his sister, Isabella, who had married William Richardson, a merchant in Hawick.

William Richardson Dickson of Alton, born in 1806, assumed the additional surname of Dickson. His wife was Mary, a daughter of Robert Mitchell, merchant in Edinburgh. He died in 1852, leaving an only son, William, and two daughters, Jessie and Isabella.

William
Richardson
Dickson.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON DICKSON of Alton and Chisholm, born 5th September, 1846; married, 1873, Jessie, daughter of David Colville, merchant, Glasgow. He died at Chisholm, 6th May, 1881, aged 34. Mr Dickson was elected a member of the Club in 1869. The estate of Chisholm was bought by his trustees during his minority. He left two daughters; the eldest, Blanche Margaret, is his successor.

Both Jessie and Isabella, sisters of the laird of Chisholm, were married — the former to Captain Herbert Barron, 72nd Highlanders; and the latter, first to George Greig of Eccles, and afterwards to George Dove, tenant of St Boswells Bank.

III. William Dickson of Bellwood, Perth, was born in 1753. He carried on that important branch of the business which extended to the Highlands of Scotland. The magnificent plantations and forests in Perthshire are a testimony to the result of his long sojourn in the county town, where he was much respected. He died in 1835, leaving his business and the property of Bellwood to his nephew, Archibald Turnbull, son of his sister Margaret.

IV. Archibald Dickson of Housebyres was born at Hawick in 1755. He married Marion, daughter of Andrew Fisher of Housebyres, to which property he succeeded. His marriage contract is dated 13th November, 1783. He died at Hassendeanburn, February 23, 1841, leaving issue:—

1. Andrew, who went to Australia, and died there.
2. Archibald Dickson of Chatto, 60th Bengal native infantry. He retired in 1836, and died at Pembroke Square, Kensington, 8th May, 1846. He had a son, Archibald William.

Archibald William Dickson, captain in the 17th Regi-

ment, who was disinherited. He left one son, Archibald, now laird of Hassendeanburn.

3. Robert Dickson, a surgeon, died 7th July, 1812, on board the ship "Anne," on his way to Batavia.

4. Walter Dickson, born 1797; became a W.S. in 1823, and died, unmarried, 9th July, 1843.

5. JAMES DICKSON of Chatto and Housebyres married, at Todshawhaugh, January 31, 1827, Christian, daughter of Robert Scott. In the year 1837 he joined the Jedforest Club. He acquired Bughtrig and Castlelaw. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters. Mr Dickson died in 1876, leaving his landed property to his eldest son Archibald, and his share as partner of Dickson & Laing, Hawick, to his younger son William, who for a time carried on the business. Jas. Dickson
of Chatto.

WILLIAM DICKSON lived at Wellfield, near Hawick, and became a member of the Club in 1868; and, being fond of society, was a regular attendant at its meetings. Some years before his death he sold out the business and purchased Morelands, Grange Loan, Edinburgh, where he died. He never married, and left all he had to his sister Marion. William
Dickson.

Marion Fisher Dickson, unmarried, also died at Morelands, and was succeeded by her brother Archibald.

Jane died before her sister, unmarried.

Archibald—of whom presently.

6 and 7, Alexander and William, youngest sons of No. IV. (Archibald Dickson of Housebyres), died without issue.

Isabella, eldest daughter of Housebyres, married, at Hawick, December 16, 1811, William Whitehead Winterbottom, of Huddersfield.

Christian, unmarried.

Marion, who married Mr Grieve, Skelfhill.

V. Walter Dickson of Chatto, born 6th August, 1759, died at Redbraes, near Edinburgh, on the 19th of June, 1836. He left his estate to his nephew James.

ARCHIBALD DICKSON of Chatto, Hassendeanburn, Bought- Col. Dickson.

rig, Castlelaw, succeeded James Dickson, his father, in 1876. He was educated for the Scottish bar, and became an advocate in 1852, but never practised. Mr Dickson entered the Haddington artillery as captain in 1862; he became major in 1875; and afterwards lieut.-colonel, with which rank he retired. The present fine mansion-house at Hassendeanburn was built by Colonel Dickson a short time before he married. His marriage took place in 1880 with Alice Florence, daughter of J. W. Seaburne May, and sister of Captain May, Royal Navy. He was made a member of the Jedforest Club in 1876. He died on the 9th of April, 1895, without children; and all his estates and personalty he left to his wife absolutely, except the estate of Hassendeanburn, which was entailed upon Archibald Dickson, grandson of Major Archibald Dickson of Chatto. Colonel Dickson is buried in Minto churchyard, where other members of his family have been interred.

DODD.

The surname of DODD, or Dod, as it is spelt in some early records, is of Scandinavian origin, signifying a conical hill; and in the northern counties of England, and particularly in Northumberland, it is well known. The family was one of considerable importance in Tynedale in times gone by, where they were one of the four "graynes" of the district, and they appear to have taken their share in the disturbances during the centuries of lawlessness on the Borders. In a document dated 1498, quoted in the "Historical Evidences of North Tynedale" (p. 29) Gilbert Dodd of Smalesmouth appears among those released from the ban of excommunication by Richard, Bishop of Durham, one of the conditions being that they shall not "enter a church or place consecrated to God with any weapon exceeding the length of a cubit." In a letter from King James V. to Henry VIII., published in the State papers, the former relates that "The greatest attempts that was done against our legys (lieges) during the hale war has been committed upon our Middle

“ Marches by certain your legys of the surname of Doddis, Charltonis, and Mylbornis, under the care of Schir Rauf Fenwick, who, on the 6th daye of this instante monthe, has, cummin within the grounds of Teviotdale, reft and spoilzied sundrie gudis, murdyrit five men, and utheris left “ in perill of deid.” In 1585 Sir John Forster, warden of the Middle Marches, vainly endeavoured to heal the feuds existing between the surnames of the English and Scottish Borders; and the Dodds were one of the surnames of north Tynedale who maintained a constant “ blood feud ” with the Scots, the others being the Charltons, the Robsons, and the Millburns.

Sometime about the middle of the 18th century Anthony Dodd of Bellshield, in Northumberland, married Jane Reed, a daughter of John Reed, of Old Town, the representative of an old Northumberland family, the Reeds of Old Town and Troughend. Anthony Dodd and his wife had, besides other children, four sons :—

1. Simon Dodd, who rented Catcleuch, in Redesdale, and resided there. He was the senior ensign when the Roxburghshire local militia was organised in 1809. He died unmarried in 1840.

2 and 3. John and Gilbert, who both died unmarried, predeceasing Simon.

4. NICHOLAS, of Bellshield, born August 26th, 1790, who succeeded his father.

Nicholas
Dodd of
Bellshield.

Mr Dodd, as a young man, was a great athlete, a keen sportsman, and one of the best shots of his day on the Border. He was a large stock farmer on both sides of the Border, and among others rented the farms of Nisbet and Mossburnford in Roxburghshire. In politics Mr Dodd was a staunch conservative. The following amusing anecdote is related of him:—One market day in Jedburgh he met the Hon. John Elliot, M.P. for the county. They were both powerful, heavy men, weighing about 20 stones, and a dispute arose as to which of the two men was the

heavier. To settle the point, they adjourned to an adjoining shop, kept by Mr Allan, and referred the matter to the scales. Dodd weighed Elliot up, and, as he did so, remarked with a smile, "Whigs are always found wanting when weighed in the balance." Nicholas Dodd was a member of the Jedforest Club, and died at the age of 63, on the 12th of August, 1853. Mr Dodd married Mary, daughter of James Bruce of a Stirlingshire family residing in Edinburgh, and by her had several sons and daughters:—

Jane Reed, who married John Ord of Over Whitton and Muirhouselaw, and died in 1898.

James, resident at Hundalee Cottage, is married, and has issue.

Nicholas, tenant of Nisbet, Roxburghshire.

Simon Anthony, late captain 48th Regiment.

Mary, wife of A. Beatson Bell of Kilduncan, late chairman of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland.

DON.

The first of the DONS was a writer in Kelso, and drew up the deed which regulated the Roxburghe succession. He obtained possession of the mailings of Kelso, and converted them into the estate now called Newton Don.

Alexander Don, first baronet, is styled before 1646 "portioner of Little Newton."¹ About that date he acquired Newton, and on the 27th January, 1666, had a crown charter erecting various lands into the Barony of Newton. He afterwards became sheriff of Berwickshire, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1667. He married Isobel, daughter of John Smith, messenger in Duns, and had a numerous family:—

I. James Don, succeeded to the estate, and was the second baronet of the name.

¹ In the charter of confirmation to Andrew Ker of Greenhead in the lands of St Thomas's Chapel, Maxwellhaugh, Bridgend, and signed by the Duke of Roxburghe, 1663, one of the witnesses is Alex. Don, Newtowne, and the charter is written by Adam Edgar, servant to Patrick Don.

II. Sir Alexander Don of Rutherford, knight, married Anne, daughter of George Pringle of Torwoodlee, and died without issue in 1712. His nephew, Sir Alexander Don, inherited Rutherford.

III. Patrick of Auldtownburn, married, on June 26th, 1683, Anne, daughter and heiress of John Wauchope of Edmonstone, and this family, now Don Wauchope, have inherited the baronetcy.

IV. Anne, married James, fourth Lord Cranstoun.

V. Margaret, married Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh; and her granddaughter, Mary, afterwards married her second cousin, Sir Alexander, fourth baronet of Newton.

VI. Jean, first married Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead¹ (1664); and, upon his death, Sir Roger Hog of Harcarse (1685).

VII. Isabel, married Andrew Edmonstone of Ednam.

Sir James Don, second baronet, married Marion, daughter of Scott of Gorrenberry. From the kirk-session records of 19th June, 1700, it appears that the session of Nenthorn resolved to make a collection to build a bridge over the Eden, "as one-half of the parish is detained frequently from the kirk by the water." The bridge was to be of wood, with some stonework at the abutments, and Sir James Don offered two great trees. Sir James died before 1718, leaving children.

Sir Alexander Don, third baronet, inherited Rutherford from his uncle in 1712. He married in July, 1705, Margaret, daughter of John Carre² of Cavers and West Nisbet. He died at Northallerton, in Yorkshire, on April 11th, 1749, on his way to Aix la Chapelle, where he intended staying for the benefit of his health. His body was brought back

¹ *Vide* Scott Ker of Chatto.

² Carre of Cavers Carre.

To "Notes on Newton Don," by C. E. Balfour, Berwickshire Naturalists' Club Proceedings, 1892-93. I am indebted for the information concerning the Don family.

to Kelso, where it was interred in the family burial place. Lady Don survived him, and died at Coldstream, 24th August, 1767; they had issue:—

I. Alexander, who became fourth baronet.

II. Thomas, born 1718.

III. Patrick, born 1718, died 22nd February, 1811. He obtained his captain's commission in 1775, and was serving in 1780 as captain 3rd Buffs.

IV. James of Revelaw, *ob. s.p.* 14th August, 1743.

Sir Alexander Don, fourth baronet, inherited Revelaw from his brother James. In 1750 he married his second cousin, Mary, daughter of John Murray of Philiphaugh.¹ Sir Alexander was a member of the Kelso lodge of freemasons, which he entered in 1751, as appears from the minutes of the lodge. He died on 2nd September, 1776, leaving two sons and a daughter:—

I. Alexander, who became fifth baronet;

II. George, afterwards General Sir George Don, G.C.B., born 1754; and

III. Elizabeth, who married, in 1776, Francis Scott of Beechwood, second son of Walter Scott of Harden.

George was the most distinguished of the Don family. He joined the 51st Foot in 1770 at Minorca, and during his military career saw much active service. At a most critical period in the history of this country, when a French invasion was daily expected, he was appointed deputy adjutant-general for Scotland, and a large body of volunteers placed under his command. He chose Dunbar as a convenient rendezvous in case of an emergency, and was most zealous in the performance of his important duties. General Don was equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, colonel

¹ An object of antiquarian interest connected with the Don family of this period has been restored by Mr C. B. Balfour. It consists of a lion carved in stone, which bears a shield impaling the arms of Mary Murray with those of Sir Alexander Don. It now acts as a sun-dial. The dial, which is of bronze, and was found among some lumber in the joiner's shop, bears the name "Richard Carr, 1665."

of the 36th Regiment (1818), G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G. He was transferred to the Buffs as colonel (1829), and made governor of Scarborough Castle (1831). He married a daughter of General the Honourable James Murray, 5th son of Lord Elibank. General Sir George Don died, 1st January, 1832, at Gibraltar, and was buried there with full military honours in the garrison church, where a monument is erected to his memory. At that time he was acting as governor of the fortress.

Sir Alexander Don, fifth baronet, was born in 1751, and married, in 1778, Lady Harriet Cunningham, daughter and afterwards heiress of the 13th earl of Glencairn, the 14th and 15th earls dying without heirs. Sir Alexander took an active interest in founding the episcopal church in Kelso, and obtained a feu in 1773, on which the church now stands, from the Duke of Roxburghe. The Dons became hereditary trustees of the church and church property. The baronet also took a leading part in originating the "Border Society," now represented by the "Border Union Agricultural Society." A meeting was held at Newton Don in 1812, at which Sir Alexander and his son, Mr Hood of Hardacres, Nisbet of Mersington, Walker of Wooden, John Riddell,¹ Grahamslaw, and Mr Jerdon, factor of the Newton estate, were present; and it was resolved to call a public meeting in Kelso, on 22nd January, 1813, to take into consideration the propriety of forming an agricultural society. The "Border Society" was the outcome, and Sir Alexander Don was the first vice-president. His children were—Alexander, who succeeded; Mary, and Elizabeth.

A sad catastrophe happened to both these girls. On Sunday afternoon, the 7th of June, 1795, the two Miss Dons, accompanied by Miss Wilson, second daughter of Dr Wilson, physician in Kelso, and Miss Ramsay from Edinburgh, went for a walk, by the bridge, to the island in the Eden. On

¹ John Riddell was an original member of the Club.

their return home, they resolved to cross the water at the nearest point, although considerably swollen by the rains, rather than go round by the bridge. Miss Don got safely through, but Miss Ramsay, in following her, was carried down by the current, when Miss Don, rushing in to her assistance, unfortunately perished. This, it is said, is all that Miss Ramsay recollected, and she could not even tell how she herself was saved. Miss Mary Don and Miss Wilson ran to their assistance, and both shared the unfortunate fate of Miss Don. The distracted state of Miss Ramsay, on getting out of the water and missing her companions, prevented any discovery of the fatal accident, till a woman, going to cross the Eden by the bridge, saw the body of Miss Mary Don floating down the rivulet. The woman immediately gave the alarm, but, alas! too late to save their lives, as every means used for their recovery proved ineffectual. "The untimely fate of these three ladies, thus suddenly cut off in the bloom of youth, in the generous attempt to save their companion from perishing, has thrown an air of melancholy over almost every countenance." (*Vide* "Edinburgh Advertiser," 16th June, 1795.) Sir Alexander died in 1815 and Lady Harriet in 1801.

Sir Alexander
Don, Bart.,
of Newton
Don.

Sir ALEXANDER DON, sixth baronet. It has been said of him that he was "the model of a cavalier in all courteous and elegant accomplishments." He was born in 1780, and after completing his education he went to Paris, which, to a young man of his tastes, had special attractions. He was in France in 1803, when Napoleon issued his edict against foreigners leaving the country, and he was in consequence detained there until 1810. He had succeeded to the estate of Ochiltree, in Ayrshire, on his mother's death, and was therefore, in a pecuniary sense, quite independent of his father. However, his generous nature and expensive habits, combined with a love for the turf, soon placed him in difficulties. The sale of Ochiltree for a time squared his debts, and he turned

his attention to politics, and became in the year 1812 member of parliament for Roxburghshire. The present house of Newton Don was commenced in 1817 from plans by the well known Sir R. Smirke.¹ Sir Alexander spared no expense in the erection or furnishings of the house. The gardens and surroundings were all laid out according to the fashion of the day, and the work was completed in 1819. Sir Alexander devoted the remaining years of his life to racing, politics, and the society of his friends. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in April, 1811.

Sir Alexander Don's first wife was Lucretia, daughter of G. Montgomerie of Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk. Afterwards he married, at Edinburgh, Grace, eldest daughter of John Stein, M.P. for Bletchley, who bore him a son and a daughter—(1) William Henry, his successor; and (2) Alexina Harriet, who married (1844) Frederick Acclom Milbank, second son of Mark Milbank of Thorp Perrow, Bedale, Yorks. He was created a baronet in 1882, and has issue.

Sir Alexander died in 1826, and being an old friend of Sir Walter Scott, the following extract from the novelist's journal is recorded.²

"April 13, 1826.—On my return from my walk yesterday, I learnt with great concern the death of my old friend, Sir Alexander Don. He cannot have been above six or seven-and-forty. Without being much together, we had, considering our different habits, lived in much friendship, and I sincerely regret his death. His habits were those of a gay man, much connected with the turf; but he possessed strong natural parts, and, in particular, few men could speak better in public when he chose. He had tact, with power of sarcasm, and that indescribable something which marks the gentleman. His manners in society were extremely pleasing, and, as he had a taste for literature and the fine arts, there were few more agreeable

¹ Sir Alexander and Lady Don, before the house of Newton Don was built, lived at Ancrum House.

² *Vide* Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott."

companions, besides being a highly spirited, steady, and honourable man. His indolence prevented his training these good parts towards acquiring the distinction he might have attained. He was among the *detenus* whom Bonaparte's iniquitous commands confined so long in France; and, coming into possession of a large estate, in right of his mother, the heiress of the Glencairn family, he had the means of being very expensive, and probably then acquired those gay habits which rendered him averse to serious business. Being our member for Roxburghshire, his death will make a stir amongst us. I prophesy Harden will be here to talk about starting his son Henry," &c., &c. And, yet another extract:—"April 18, 1826.—This morning I go to Kelso to poor Don's funeral."

Sir William Henry Don, seventh baronet, was born 4th May, 1825. Soon after his father's death, in 1826, a sale took place of the furniture in the mansion-house, and portions of the estate were sold at different times to satisfy the most urgent of the creditors. In 1847, when Sir William attained his majority, the remainder of the estate, which was now reduced from 3330 to 1225 acres, was sold to Charles Balfour, brother of James Maitland Balfour of Whittinghame. Sir William was present at the Eglinton tournament on the 28th to 30th August, 1839, when a lad, and acted as page to Lady Montgomerie. He joined the 5th Dragoon Guards as cornet on 3rd January, 1842, and was extra aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1844. He got his promotion the following year, and left the army over head and ears in debt. From his boyhood he had a taste for the stage, and he now adopted it as a profession, and appeared at the Broadway Theatre, New York, in 1850. He remained some years in America, and married there. He returned home in 1856, when he visited Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, before proceeding to the Haymarket Theatre in London. At Dublin he had quite an ovation from the officers of the garrison, more particularly the cavalry brigade. Sir Wil-

liam Don seemed greatly pleased with his reception, and said that "the last time he had the pleasure of being in Dublin he was an officer of the 5th Dragoon Guards and aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant, and used to drive his four chestnut horses in Grafton Street—now he appeared before them in the light of a poor actor, and hoped to obtain their patronage." In Edinburgh he found his old regiment, the 5th Dragoon Guards, at Piershill. His "benefit" took place at the Theatre-Royal on 12th December, 1856, under the patronage of Colonel M'Mahon and the officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards. He played the part of Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal." Sir William and Lady Don finally went to the Australian colonies, where, after a most successful round of engagements, the actor-baronet broke down in health. Tasmania was recommended for a change of air, but Sir William's extraordinary career came to an end at Hobart Town, where he died on the 19th March, 1862, at the early age of 37.

CHAPTER V.

DOUGLAS OF CAVERS.

THE name of DOUGLAS is of great antiquity, and its origin entirely unknown. So much has already been written about this baronial and powerful family, whose name is so intimately connected with the Borders and the early history of Scotland, that in this little memoir I shall merely attempt to link the ancestral connexion and gallant deeds of former generations with a branch of the family, "Douglas of Cavers," still located in Teviotdale, and represented in the female line. The Cavers branch is descended from James Douglas, second earl, who fell at Otterburn. He is supposed to have left two illegitimate sons—William, the elder, from whom the Queensberrys claim descent; and Archibald, the younger, who was ancestor of the Cavers family.

William de Douglas, son of Archibald, was created Earl of Douglas by David II. in 1357. He was at the battle of Poitiers (1356). He commanded a body of Scots troops that defeated the governor of Berwick (Musgrave), near Melrose, in 1378. The earl died in 1384, and left issue—James Douglas, second earl, who was killed at Otterburn in 1388. His son Archibald, the younger, is said to have borne his father's banner at the battle, and the earl charged him "to defend it to the last drop of his blood." As no man on horseback can defend a banner as well as carry it, both hands being occupied, young Douglas, I have no doubt, defended it, but a stout retainer carried it. (*Vide* White's "History of the Battle of Otterburn," page 131, and "Stavert Memoir.") The following is a condensed account of the battle from Froissart's narrative:—

The author claims to have received his information from knights and squires of both sides who had taken part in the battle, and who agreed that it was the "hardest and most obstinate battle that was ever fought."

The Earls of Douglas, Mar, and Moray, having made an incursion into England, and wasted the country between Newcastle and Durham, the Earl of Northumberland sent his sons and others to Newcastle to meet them, going himself to Alnwick to cut off the retreat of the Scots. The Scotch earls, having overrun the bishopric of Durham, came to Newcastle on their homeward way, "and there rested and tarryed two dayes, and every day they skrymyrshed. The Erle of Northumberland's two sonnes were two yonge lusty knyghtes, and were ever formoste at the barryers to skrymyrshe; there were many proper feates of armes done and atchyued; there was fyghtyng hande to hande; (amonge other) there fought hande to hande the erle Duglas and Sir Henry Percy, and by force of armes the erle Duglas wanne the penon of Syr Henry Percyes, where with he was sore dyspleased, and so were all the englysshmen: and the erle Duglas sayd to Sir Henry Percy—Sir, I shall beare this token of your prowes into Scotlande, and shall sette it on hyghe on my castell of Algest (Dalkeith), that it maye be sene farre of.¹ Syr, quod Sir Henry, ye maye be sure ye shall not passe the boundes of this cuntrye tyll ye be met withall, in suche wyse that ye shall make none avaunte thereof. Well, syr, quod the erle Duglas, come this nyghte to my lodgyng and seke for your penon. I shall sette it before my lodgyng, and se if ye will come to take it away."

Such was the incident which led to the battle. Percy did not accept Douglas' challenge, and the Scots—after waiting to give him a full chance of so doing—withdrew and came to Otterburn. There they assailed the castle, but failed to take it; whereupon—in order that Percy might have a further opportunity of retrieving his pennon—Douglas proposed that two or three days should be devoted to besieging the castle. "Every man accorded to his saying, what for their honour and for the love of hym; also they lodged there at their ease, for there was none that troubled theym: they made many lodgynges of bowes and great herbs, and fortified their campe sagely with the maresse that was thereby,—and their caryages were sette at the entre into the maresses, and had all their beestes within the maresse. Then they aparelled for to saute the next day; this was their entencyon."

Meantime the English—after a debate in which Percy's desire to pursue the Scots was overruled by more prudent counsels—had received information that the small force which they had already seen, constituted the entire Scottish armament, and also that the Bishop of Durham, having raised the country, was advancing to their assistance—without however, waiting for the latter, Percy at once started in pursuit of the Scots. (At this point, in my quotations, I abandon the antiquated spelling and phraseology of the translation of Lord Berners in favour of a more modern version.) "As the Scots were supping—some, indeed, were gone to sleep, for they had laboured hard during the day at the attack of the castle—the English arrived and mistook, at their entrance,

¹ Henry Percy's pennon, so called by historians, is preserved at Cavers House. It appears to be a pair of leather hawking cuffs bearing the white lion of the Percys, embroidered in pearls. They are evidently the work of a lady, and were attached to the spear-head of Percy's lance as a pledge of his lady love.

the huts of the servants for those of their masters. They forced their way into the camp, shouting out 'Percy, Percy!' In such cases, you may suppose, an alarm is soon given; while the lords were arming themselves, they ordered a body of their infantry to join the servants and keep up the skirmish. As the men were armed, they formed themselves under the pennons of the three principal barons, who each had his particular appointment.

"During this, the night advanced, but it was sufficiently light; for the moon shone, and it was the month of August, when the weather is temperate and serene.

"When the Scots were quite ready, and properly arrayed, they left their camp in silence, but did not march to meet the English. They skirted the side of a mountain that was hard by; for, during the preceding day, they had well examined the country around, and said among themselves, 'Should the English come to beat up our quarters, we will do so and so,' and thus settled their plans beforehand, which was the saving of them.

"The English had soon overpowered the servants; but, as they advanced into the camp, they found fresh bodies ready to oppose them, and continue the fight. The Scots, in the meantime, marched along the mountain side and fell on the enemy's flank quite unexpectedly, shouting their cries. This was a great surprise to the English, who, however, formed themselves in better order, and reinforced that part of their army. The cries of 'Percy' and 'Douglas' resounded on each side. The battle now raged: great was the pushing of lances, and very many of each party were struck down at the first onset. The English being more numerous,¹ and anxious to defeat the enemy, kept in a compact body and forced the Scots to retire, who were on the point of being discomfited.

"The Earl of Douglas, being young and impatient to gain renown in arms, ordered his banner to advance,² shouting 'Douglas, Douglas!' Sir Henry and Sir Ralph Percy, indignant for the affront the Earl of Douglas had put upon them, by conquering their pennon, and desirous of meeting him, hastened to where the sounds came from, calling out 'Percy, Percy!'

"The two banners met, and many a gallant deed of arms ensued. The English were in superior strength, and fought so lustily they drove back the Scots. . . . The knights and squires of either party were anxious

¹ Froissart computes the Scotch force at 300 spears and 3000 others; that of Percy at 600 spears, knights and squires, and 8000 footmen. He estimates the losses thus:—English—taken, 1040; slain, 1840. Scots—taken, more than 200; slain, 100.

² The Douglas Banner, a most interesting and ancient relic, is also preserved at Cavers House. It is thirteen feet long and in wonderful preservation. Some antiquarians cast a doubt upon its authenticity, having the opinion that no linen or silk fabric could remain intact for 500 years. This statement, however, has been refuted by what came to light not long ago at Canterbury, when the tomb of Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1205, was opened. Only his bones remained, but these lay in the vestments in which the body was interred nearly 700 years ago. The linen was found to be considerably decayed, but the amber silk on which the embroidery is worked is in very fair preservation.

to continue the combat with vigour as long as their spears should hold. Cowardice was there unknown, and the most splendid courage was everywhere exhibited by the gallant youths of England and Scotland. They were so closely intermixed the archers' bows were useless, and fought hand to hand. . . . The Earl of Douglas, who was of high spirit, seeing his men repulsed, seized a battle-axe with both his hands, like a gallant knight, and, to rally his men, dashed into the midst of his enemies and gave such blows on all around him that no one could withstand them, but made way for him on all sides. Thus he advanced like another Hector, thinking to recover and conquer the field from his own prowess, until he was met by three spears that were pointed at him—one struck him on the shoulder, another on the stomach near the belly, and the third entered his thigh. He could never disengage himself from these spears, but was borne to the ground fighting desperately. From that moment he never rose again. Some of his knights and squires had followed him, but not all; for, though the moon shone, it was rather dark. As soon as he fell, his head was cleaved with a battle-axe, the spear thrust through his thigh, and the main body of the English marched over him without paying any attention, not supposing him to be their principal enemy. . . . His men had followed him as closely as they were able, and there came to him his cousins, Sir James Lindsay, Sir John and Sir Walter Sinclair, with other knights and squires. . . .

"Sir John Sinclair asked the earl, 'Cousin, how fares it with you?' 'But so so,' replied he. 'Thanks to God there are but few of my ancestors who have died in chambers or in their beds. I bid you, therefore, revenge my death, for I have but little hope of living, as my heart becomes every minute more faint. Do you, Walter and Sir John Sinclair, raise up my banner, and continue to shout 'Douglas!' but do not tell friend or foe whether I am in your company or not; for, should the enemy know the truth, they will be greatly rejoiced.'

"The two brothers Sinclair obeyed his orders. The banner was raised and 'Douglas' shouted. Their men, who had remained behind, hearing the shouts of 'Douglas, Douglas!' so often repeated, ascended a small eminence, and pushed their lances with such courage the English were repulsed, and many killed or struck to the ground. The Scots, by thus valiantly driving the enemy beyond the spot where the Earl of Douglas lay dead—for he had expired on giving his last orders—arrived at his banner, which was borne by Sir John Sinclair. Numbers were continually increasing, from the repeated shouts of 'Douglas!' and the greater part of the Scots knights and squires were now there. The Earls of Moray and March, with their banners and men, came thither also. When they were thus collected, and perceiving the English retreat, they renewed the battle with greater vigour than before. . . . In this last attack they so completely repulsed the English, they could never rally again, and drove them far beyond where the Earl of Douglas lay on the ground. Sir Henry Percy, during this attack, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the lord Montgomery, a very valiant knight of Scotland.

"The battle was very bloody from its commencement to the defeat; but when the Scots saw the English were discomfited and surrendering on all sides, they behaved courteous to them, saying, 'Sit down, and disarm yourselves, for I am your master,' but never insulted them more than if they had been brothers. The pursuit lasted a long time, and as far as five English miles."

From Archibald, the second illegitimate son of the second Earl of Douglas, was descended, in direct succession, Sir William Douglas, sheriff of Teviotdale. During the civil war he took the side of the parliament, and was one of those from the Scottish army sent to treat with Charles I. He married Ann, daughter of Douglas of Whittinghame, and was succeeded by Archibald, his eldest son.

Sir Archibald Douglas, knight, of Cavers,¹ served in the army of the parliament. He purchased, in 1658, the lands of Denholm and Spittal. Sir Archibald married Rachel, daughter and heir of Sir James Skene of Halyards, president of the Court of Session. Their united arms may still be seen rudely carved over the kitchen chimney at Westgatehall, Denholm. He died in 1669, not long after his father, and his son succeeded him.

Sir William Douglas, knight, of Cavers, married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Rigg. She was better known as the "good Lady Cavers." Her sufferings during the persecution may be found in "Wodrow" and "The Ladies of the Covenant." She was a prisoner in Stirling Castle from November, 1682, to December, 1684, with the exception of three months, during which she was released on bail, for the recovery of her health. Her son, returning from abroad, gave a bond that she should conform or leave the country within fourteen days. She chose the latter, and went to live in England. Sir William was deprived of the sheriffship of Teviotdale for not complying with the instructions of Government. He died in 1676, leaving five sons (one

¹Sir Archibald Douglas had a daughter Anna, who married Robert Bennett of Chesters, son of Ragwell Bennett (contract of marriage dated April 19th, 1652, at Yearlsyde; *vide* Edgerston Papers)

of them being born after his death), viz.:—William, Archibald, John, James, and Thomas (ancestor of the present family of Cavers).

Sir William Douglas, knight, of Cavers, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas of Newcastle. He was an officer in the regiment of Scots Dragoons (Scots Greys), and was a captain in the corps in 1689. At this time the regiment was commanded by a Sir William Douglas, knight,¹ who owned an estate in France, but his family cannot be traced. Sir William of Cavers left the army in 1694, when the regiment went to Flanders. He died in 1698 and left no children, and was succeeded by his brother Archibald.

Archibald Douglas of Cavers, receiver-general for Scotland from 1705 to 1718, postmaster-general for Scotland in 1725, member of parliament for Roxburghshire at the union, married Anna, daughter of Francis Scott of Gorrenberry, and had four sons, all of whom, in succession, succeeded to Cavers. He died in 1741, and his son William succeeded.

William Douglas of Cavers resigned the sheriffship to his brother Archibald, for the purpose of entering parliament, and was elected member of parliament for the county of Roxburgh in 1742. He never married, and died in the year 1748.

Archibald Douglas of Cavers succeeded his brother. He was postmaster-general for Scotland, and was the last heritable sheriff of Teviotdale, all hereditary jurisdictions having been abolished by Act of Parliament in 1745. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala, and died without an heir in 1774. Archibald Douglas made an appeal for compensation upon the loss of the post of sheriff for Roxburghshire, and his case is as follows:—

“Archibald Douglas of Cavers, with respect to the claim for value of the post of heritable sheriff of Roxburghshire,

¹ *Vide* “English Army Lists and Commission Registers, Vol. iii., page 30, by Charles Dalton.

held by the family for three hundred years. The value of Roxburghshire is the highest of any in Scotland except two—Fife and Perthshire—and is not much inferior to the highest of these two. The family of Douglas of Cavers were sheriffs without interruption until the time of James VI., when certain negotiations were entered into in 1617 with William Douglas of Cavers for the surrender of his jurisdiction to the Crown, but without any further result. Charles I. attempted to abolish heritable jurisdictions in 1633, and a petition was presented by the laird of Cavers to King and Parliament, who made an offer (*i.e.*, claim) of 30,000 merks.”

“In answer to this petition the King and Parliament ordained the petitioners and his heirs, &c., &c., to enjoy the said office *aye and while* payment be made to him and them of the sum of 20,000 pounds Scots money. No payment or offer was ever made to the laird of Cavers. The value of the jurisdiction declared by Douglas was, in 1623, 30,000 pounds Scots, and in 1748 it was worth 75,000 pounds Scots, or £6250 sterling. Douglas also states that in 1633 10 per cent. was the rate of interest, or 10 years’ purchase. In 1748 the price of land was 25 years’ purchase.” Although Douglas claimed £400 as an annuity in compensation, he accepted the sum of £1666, 13s 4d down. (*Vide* Douglas Papers.)

The following refers to the purchase money of Adderstone:—“Received by me, George Grant, factor for Francis Scott of Gorrinberry, from Donald Dunbar, W.S., into the name of Arch. Douglas of Cavers, the sum of £188, 17s 9½ of penny sterling, which, with £200 paid by him to G. Innes, depty. receiver of the land tax, on my draft on him, the 24th day of May, curt., and £111, 2s 2½ penny sterg., also paid by him for me, being the contents of my accepted bill, the 23rd day of May, curt., to the order of James Jameson, Surgn. in Kelso, makes inhaill the sum of £500 sterling money. Which sum, I obliedged me, shall be allowed by the said Francis Scott of Gorrinberry, my

constituent, to Capt. John Douglas, brother-german to the said Arch. Douglas of Cavers, to acct. and in part of the purchase money of Ederstownshiells and Ederstownlee, sold to him by Gorrinberry. In witness thereof, I have written and subscribed this at Melrose, 29 May, 1750 years. (Signed) Geo. Grant."

The Rev. James Douglas, D.D., of Cavers, brother of the above, was prebendary of Durham Cathedral; married at Edinburgh to Peggy Haliburton, sister of Colonel Haliburton of Pitcur, but left no issue, and was succeeded by his younger brother, the laird of Ederstone and Midshiels.

Extract from the will of the Rev. James Douglas, D.D.:—
 "I leave to Captain John Douglas and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Andrew Douglas¹ of Suffolk Street, London, merchant, my 1st cousin, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Captain Archibald Douglas, Inspector of Works at Berwick, also my 1st cousin; whom failing, to Robert Douglas, also my 1st cousin, planter, Jamaica, and the heirs male of their bodies; whom all failing, to my lawful heirs whatsoever. . . . To my sister Catharine Douglas and to my sister Euphane." He expressed a wish that these two ladies should remain, during their joint lives, at Cavers, where they had lived while he was laird, and bequeathed the annual sum of £40 sterling to each for board and maintaining a man and maid to attend them. (*Vide* Douglas Papers.)

John Douglas of Cavers, captain Royal Navy. In the year 1745 Captain Douglas commanded H.M.S. "Greyhound," of 20 guns, and, on his passage from Cork to Lisbon, captured two privateers heavily armed, after a long chase, from St Domingo. He afterwards commanded H.M.S. Unicorn, and, in company with the frigate "Tweed," took the

¹ Thomas, the fifth son of Sir William Douglas, Knight of Cavers, who was born posthumous in May, 1677, married Jean Pringle of the Haining, and was father of Andrew Douglas. Andrew married Miss Mercer, and had two sons—George, who succeeded to Cavers, and Archibald to Adderstone and Midshiels.

“ Marshal Broglis ” privateer, belonging to Brest. Captain Douglas married Ann, daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala ; and when he retired from the service he bought from his cousin, of Gorrenberry, the estate of Edderstone and Edderstone-shiels, and afterwards Midshiels from Scott of Crumhaugh. When an old man he succeeded to the patrimonial estate, and dying without issue in 1786, his cousin George, eldest son of Andrew Douglas, a London merchant, and formerly a paymaster Royal Navy, became the owner of Cavers. Captain Douglas left Adderstone and Midshiels to George's younger brother Archibald.

George Douglas of Cavers married Lady Grace Stuart, daughter of Francis, eighth earl of Moray, and died in 1815, and was succeeded by his son, James.

Lady Grace Douglas died at 33 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on the 23rd March, 1846.

James Douglas of Cavers married Emma, daughter of Sir David Carnegie, fourth baronet of Pittarron (and aunt of Sir James, sixth baronet, who was restored as Earl of Southesk), and had, with other issue, James, his heir, and Mary, who married, in 1857, William Elphinstone Malcolm of Burnfoot, county Dumfries. Mr Douglas died in 1861.

James Douglas¹ of Cavers, born in 1822, married, on the 23rd of June, 1858, Mary Graham, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, seventh baronet of Lochnaw, and died without issue in 1878. The male line of the family, by his death, being now extinct, the estate devolved upon the only child of Mary, who died in 1859, having married Mr Malcolm of Burnfoot.

Captain Palmer Douglas of Cavers, late Rifle Brigade.

Captain EDWARD PALMER, late captain Rifle Brigade, is the youngest son of the Rev. George Palmer of Sullington,

¹ The late James Douglas of Cavers was the twenty-first male descendant from the founder of the family, viz. : Archibald, son of James, second earl of Douglas, who was killed at Otterburn. Mr Douglas's remains were not placed in the family vault at the old church, but in a newly prepared vault on a sequestered spot of ground adjoining the old churchyard, and selected by him some years before he died.

county of Sussex, and assumed the additional surname of Douglas on his marriage. He was born in 1836, and married on the 12th of November, 1879, Mary Malcolm Douglas, only child of W. E. Malcolm, and the heiress of Cavers. They have two sons, Archibald and Malcolm. The lands of Cavers, which had been much neglected by successive proprietors for several generations, have now been transformed into one of the best kept estates in the county. The present proprietor has let portions of the estate in the neighbourhood of Hawick for building purposes, and has obtained from the postmaster-general the grant of a telegraph wire to the Coldmill. In fact, no expense has been spared in adding to the comfort of the tenantry. The old house of Cavers has also undergone a change. It has been remodelled and partly rebuilt. The old tower, the stronghold of the Cavers Douglasses, with its walls of immense thickness, which seem to defy both time and decay, is still there, although not so prominent as formerly. Captain Palmer Douglas was master of the Jedforest hounds for a few years. In 1883 he became a member of the Jedforest Club; he is a justice of the peace, a deputy lieutenant, and a county councillor for Roxburghshire.

Archibald Douglas succeeded to Adderstone and Midshiels¹ upon the death of Captain John Douglas, R.N., of Cavers, his cousin; and at the same time his elder brother, George, succeeded the captain as laird of Cavers. Archibald Douglas married Jane Gale, of Whitehaven, county of Cumberland, and by her had two sons, Andrew John, who died at Midshiels, 11th May, 1806, and Archibald Pringle, who succeeded. There were also five daughters:—

Anne Mary, born 1787. Jane, born 1789.

Katherine Rachael, born 1790, married, in 1809, James Dove of Wexham House, near Windsor.

¹ Midshiels was sold, and became the property of Turnbull of Fenwick, and it was again sold in 1896 to Mr Rutherford Shiels.

Elizabeth, born 1792, married, in 1806 at Coldstream, Ensign Aaron Reid, 2nd battalion 72nd Highlanders. She died at Montrose, November, 1807.

Grace Thomasina, born 1793.

A. Pringle
Douglas
of Midshiels.

ARCHIBALD PRINGLE DOUGLAS of Adderstone and Midshiels, married Margaret Violet, daughter of Mark Pringle of Haining, and died in 1860, leaving an only daughter, Anne Elizabeth, who succeeded to Haining. Mr Douglas during the lifetime of his father became a member of the Jedforest Club, in 1820.

DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS CASTLE.

DOUGLAS, formerly Stewart. Archibald James Edward, first Baron Douglas of Douglas, son of Colonel (afterwards) Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Grandtully, and Lady Jane Douglas. He was one of twins, born on the 10th of July, 1748, in Paris. His mother dying when he was five years old, and while his father was an inmate of a debtor's prison, he was brought up by Lady Schaw, a friend of his mother's. At her death, the Duke of Queensberry took a friendly interest in him, and left him the estate of Amesbury in Wiltshire. His aunt, the Duchess of Douglas, was also kind to him. Douglas was educated at Rugby and Westminster. On the death of the Duke of Douglas, his trustees at once took steps to have him served heir to the estates, and on September 9th, 1761, he assumed the name of Douglas, in consequence of this petition. It was referred to the House of Lords, before which judicial authority also came (March 22nd, 1762) the petition of Archibald Douglas, praying the King for the title and dignity of Earl of Angus. No answer was returned to this petition. The Duke of Hamilton raised the question as to the legitimacy of Mr Douglas, and declared he was not the child of Lady Jane Douglas. This resulted in the well known "Douglas cause," and the most voluminous evidence was taken both in Britain and France. The Court of Session gave their decision against Douglas.

His case had caused a strong feeling in his favour throughout Scotland, particularly amongst the lower classes, and the judgment of the Court was most unpopular.¹ An appeal was then made to the House of Lords, and the decision was reversed (February 27, 1771). This was the signal for great rejoicings in Edinburgh, which ended in tumult and uproar. The mob took possession of the town, and demanded a general illumination in honour of the event. Then they proceeded to wreck the houses of those Lords of Session who had given an adverse vote in the case. The Lord President and Lord Justice-Clerk were especially singled out; their windows were broken, and attempts made to break into their houses. This state of things lasted for a couple of nights, when the military were called out in aid of the civil power, and order restored.

Lady Jane Douglas, only sister of the Duke of Douglas, was the handsomest and most accomplished woman of her time, but, unfortunately, in early life her happiness was ruined. She was the daughter of James, second Marquess of Douglas, by Lady Mary Ker, and was born on March 17th, 1698. Her father died when she was three years of age, and she was brought up by her mother. For some years mother and daughter resided at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, and it was there she became engaged (in 1720) to the Earl of Dalkeith, afterwards second Duke of Buccleuch; but the match was broken off. Lady Jane took this very much to heart, and determined to seek the seclusion of a convent. She disguised herself in man's attire, and, accompanied by her French maid, started for Paris. On this becoming known to her friends, they followed her there and brought her back; and, it was said, her brother fought

¹ Council Records, Jedburgh, August 27th, 1767.—The Magistrates and Council, understanding that the Hon. Archibald Douglas of Douglas is presently at Mounteviot, in the neighbourhood of the burgh, they therefore resolve, as a testimony of their esteem and regard for that gentleman, to present him with the freedom of the town, and authorise the Provost to wait upon him at Mounteviot.—(Signed) JAMES HASWELL.

a duel with Lord Dalkeith on account of his conduct in this affair. The beautiful Lady Jane had many suitors, but after this she, for a long time, rejected all offers of marriage.

In 1736 she took up her residence at Drumsheuch House, Edinburgh, and it was there she concealed the chevalier Johnstone, after his escape from the field of Culloden in 1746. At this house, the same year, she secretly married an old lover, Colonel John Stewart, second son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Balcaskie, of the family of Grandtully, Perthshire; she was then 48 years of age. The colonel had no fortune but his sword, and had distinguished himself in the Swedish army. Lady Jane, who had nothing but an allowance from her brother, feared, if he should hear of her marriage, that he might stop supplies. Under the assumed names of Mr and Mrs Gray, they left for abroad. On July 10th, 1748, when in Paris, she gave birth to twin sons; and when her brother heard of this, he at once stopped her allowance, not believing her story. The unhappy couple had to return to England in a poverty-stricken state, and Lady Jane, through the interest of some friends, had her case laid before the King, who granted her, from the royal bounty, three hundred pounds a year. This grant, however, came too late to prevent Colonel Stewart becoming a bankrupt, and his creditors threw him into the King's Bench Prison, where he spent most of his time during the remainder of his wife's unhappy existence. In 1752, she returned to Edinburgh with her boys, taking rooms in Bishop's Land. She attempted to obtain a reconciliation with her brother, but he refused even to see her. She went back to London to see her husband, who was still in a debtor's prison, and left her children in Edinburgh, under the care of a woman who had formerly accompanied her and her husband to the Continent as a servant. During her absence in London, to her inexpressible grief, the younger of her twin boys died, in May, 1753. She hastened back to Edinburgh,

broken-hearted, and made another fruitless effort to be reconciled to her brother. Her health was now completely broken down, and in the following November (1753) the unfortunate lady died at Edinburgh, in the 56th year of her age, in a house she rented in the Crosscauseway, destitute even of the common necessaries of life. She was interred, by her brother's orders, in the Chapel-Royal of Holyrood, he allowing barely sufficient for her burial.

Although the Duke never forgave his sister, yet, before his death, he executed a deed appointing the Duchess of Douglas, the Duke of Queensberry, and other persons, to be trustees to Archibald Douglas or Stewart, son of his deceased sister, who was to succeed him in his estates.

LORD DOUGLAS married, in London, on 13th June, 1771, Lady Lucy Graham, only daughter of William, second Duke of Montrose. He had a family by this lady, who died at Bothwell Castle in 1780. His Lordship married again, on the 13th of May, 1783. His wife was Lady Frances Scott, sister of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. There was also issue of this second marriage. Lord Douglas was elected member of parliament for the county of Forfar in February, 1782, and designed as Archibald Douglas, heir of the line of Archibald, Duke of Douglas. An objection was taken to his election on the ground of his being a peer, and evidence was laid before a committee of the House of Commons of his right to the earldom of Angus, but the objection was overruled, and he was re-chosen at the general election of 1784. He was created a British peer by the title of Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle, in July, 1790, and was constituted colonel of the Forfarshire militia, in 1798. Lord Douglas, who was himself not a sportsman, was anxious that the game on his Jedforest estate should be well looked after. For this purpose he deputed to the Earl of Ancram the charge of preserving it, and also forming a reserve, to be an asylum and nursery for game. The agreement is as follows, copied from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, dated 1806:—

" LORD DOUGLAS having deputed to the Earl of ANCRAM the charge of preserving the Game on his Estates in Roxburghshire, he withdraws all former permissions to shoot thereon.

" Lord Ancram requests that such gentlemen as may hereafter obtain permission from Lord Douglas will attend to the following instructions, viz. :

" On no account to shoot either Black Game or Hares.

" Not to commence shooting till after the 24th day of August.

" Not to shoot on the *Reserve*.

" To challenge every person coursing or shooting, and to give information against all unqualified persons, or poachers, to Robert Wilson, jun., game-keeper to the Earl of Ancram, at Ferniehurst.

" It is expected that such persons as may obtain permission to course, will not run more than two dogs at a time.

" The following farms constitute the *Reserve*, which is intended to be a general asylum, as well as nursery for the game on this estate, and form a tract of land running north and south, nearly through the centre of the property, from the English border toward Jedburgh. The march between the two kingdoms, at a place called the Three Pikes, on the summit of the Carter, is the most southerly point of this tract ; from thence it proceeds over the Blackburn Ridge, bounded on the west by Blackburn, and on the east by the Carter-burn, through South Dean Law and farm, bounded on the west by the Jed, and on the east by what is called Northbank ; after leaving South Dean, it passes through the whole of the Falside, over the top of the Belinhill, through Westerhouses farms, and terminates at the most northerly point of the Baionkin, about 2 miles from Jedburgh. These farms are all included in the *Reserve*, and are for the most part bounded on the east and west by their respective marches and dykes. They form an uninterrupted chain of communication of about twelve miles in length, which it is hoped will be the means of introducing game from the Northumberland side into this and the contiguous estates.

" As Lord Douglas will permit none but gentlemen to shoot, Lord Ancram confidently expects that no gentleman will shoot without such permission.

" Gentlemen having liberty to shoot from Lord Douglas, will receive a certificate from Lord Ancram to this effect, which they will please to shew to Robert Wilson, to William Rutherford, baron officer, and to the farmers, when challenged by them.

" FERNIEHIRST, August 4, 1806."

In reference to the game in Jedforest, the following letter is of some interest :—

" DOUGLAS CASTLE, 3d August, 1750.

" MY LORD,—I wrote to your Lordship concerning the game in Jedburgh forest some time since. I am sure that I approve very much in the steps which your Lordship was pleased to say you intended to take in it, and as far as I could be assisting I was very ready to join you, and I ordered my Cleark to write to Ogilvie to wait upon your Lordship, and take your directions as to that business of the game through all my lands

and all my vassels lands. What I mean by the game is hunting, fishing, fowling. Now, I desire the favour of a letter from you, that I may know if my factor Ogilvie has obeyed you in every circumstance. I am sure you and I used to live in a friendly manner together, and I am persuaded that I have don nothing to forfit it. I am, with great esteem, dear Cousin, your sincere friend and humble servant."

"DOUGLAS."

Archibald, Duke of Douglas, to his cousin (*i.e.* William, 3rd Marquess of Lothian).

In 1810, the year of the inauguration of the Jedforest Club, at the request of the Earl of Ancram, Lord Douglas and his eldest son, the Hon. Archibald Douglas, became members of the society. Lord Douglas died 26th of December, 1827.

The Honourable ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, eldest son of Lord Douglas, was born on the 25th of March, 1773, at London. He was appointed colonel of the Forfarshire militia in 1802, which he held until his father's death, and retired in the beginning of 1828. He now assumed the title of Lord Douglas, but never married, and died in January, 1844. He was succeeded by his brother Charles, third Lord Douglas, born at London, 1774. He only enjoyed the title for four years, and died on the 10th September, 1848. He was succeeded by his brother James.

Colonel the
Hon. A.
Douglas.

James, fourth Lord Douglas, was born at Petersham, and was a half-brother to the late peer. He was in holy orders, and married, in 1813, Wilhelmina, second daughter of the Hon. James Murray. Lord Douglas died, without an heir, on the 6th of April, 1857, when the title became extinct, and the estates devolved on his Lordship's half-sister, Lady Montagu.

DOUGLAS OF SPRINGWOOD PARK.

This family is a branch of Douglas of Cavers. Sir James Douglas, Bart., was second son of George Douglas of Friarshaw¹ and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Patrick Scott,

¹ *Vide* "Gentlemen's Magazine," 26th December, 1746:—Captain Robert Scott of Horsliehill, of Guise's Regiment, to Agnes, daughter of George Douglas of Friarshaw, advocate. November, 1778.—Henry Douglas of Friarshaw died at Springwood Park.

Bart., of Ancrum. He was born 1704, and entered the royal navy. At the age of forty he became captain of the "Mermaid," and in 1757 was transferred to the "Alcide," a cruiser. The "Alcide" was a fast sailing ship, in which he was extremely active and successful. Having received intelligence that a French frigate of 36 guns, called the "Felicité," had just sailed from Bourdeaux laden with warlike stores, he resolved to attempt intercepting her. Captain Douglas was so fortunate as to overtake her, and, after a short engagement, secured her and a smaller vessel as prizes. In 1759 he served under Sir Charles Saunders at the reduction of Quebec,¹ after which he was sent home with the news of the victory—a distinction which gained for him a gift of £500 from King George II., who also created him a Knight of the Order of the Bath. In 1761, with Lord Rollo, who commanded the land forces, he reduced the island of Dominica, with the trivial loss of eight men killed and wounded. Sir James Douglas also served as second in command under Rodney at the reduction of Martinique, and reinforced the fleet under Sir George Peacock, who was proceeding on the memorable and successful expedition against the Havana in 1762. In the same year he became a rear-admiral of the white. Peace was concluded soon afterwards, and Sir James returned to the West Indies as admiral in command of that station. In 1773 he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and, having hoisted his flag on board the "Barfleur," continued on that station for three years, after which he was advanced to vice-admiral of the red, and retired on full pay. In the year 1750 Sir James purchased from Sir William Ker² of Greenhead the estate of Bridge End,

¹ It will be remembered that this was the occasion when General Wolfe, when rowing ashore with his army, recited Gray's "Elegy" to his companions, remarking as he ended, "I had rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec."

² Sir William Ker, son of Sir Robert Ker of Greenhead; both father and son held commissions in Cope's dragoons.

which comprehended a portion of the barony of Maxwell, now called Springwood Park. Friarshaw, the old family estate, is situated in the parishes of Bowden and Lilliesleaf, and now no longer belongs to the Douglasses. Sir James represented Orkney in parliament for many years. The admiral married first, in 1753,¹ Helen, daughter of Thomas Brisbane, and by her had four sons and one daughter—George, who succeeded; James, who became an admiral; Thomas, who died in 1785; Henry, a judge at Patna, who proceeded to India in the Bengal civil service in 1779; and Mary Isabella, who married Sir H. H. Macdougall, Bart., and died in 1796.

Sir James afterwards married Lady Helen Boyle, daughter of John, Earl of Glasgow (who died in 1796), leaving no children. Sir James was created a baronet in 1786, as a reward for his eminent naval services—an honour which he did not live long to enjoy, as his death took place in the following year at the age of 83.

At Springwood Park are preserved the following pictures in connection with Admiral Sir James Douglas:—A large oil painting of the capture of the Havanna; a full-length, life-sized portrait of George III., presented to Sir James by his Majesty. This picture now hangs in the Town Hall, Kelso (lent by the present baronet to the magistrates of the burgh), and a three-quarter-length portrait of Sir James in the uniform of an admiral.

Sir George Douglas, second baronet of Springwood Park, M.P. for the county of Roxburgh from 1792, succeeded his father in 1787; married, on the 16th October, 1786, Lady Elizabeth Boyle, daughter of John, third earl of Glasgow (she died 1801), by whom he had a family—viz., Elizabeth Georgina, died 1795; Helen, died 1791; and John James, his successor and only son, born on the 18th July, 1792.

¹ Captain Douglas of Bridge End and Miss Brisbane were proclaimed 15th April, 1753.—*Vide* Crailing Register.

Sir J. J. Scott-
Douglas,
Bart.

Sir JOHN JAMES SCOTT-DOUGLAS, third baronet, of Springwood Park, was born at his father's residence in Wellbeck Street, London. He obtained a commission in the 15th Hussars, and served as a lieutenant in that regiment at the battle of Waterloo. He got his troop on the 16th December, 1819; retired on half pay of the 22nd Light Dragoons on July 25th, 1820; and succeeded his father as third baronet on June 4th, 1821. In the latter year Sir John married Hannah Charlotte, only daughter and heiress of Henry Scott of Belford, county of Roxburgh, and assumed in consequence, by sign-manual, the surname and arms of Scott, in addition to those of Douglas. By this lady Sir John had four children, viz., George, and three daughters. In 1826, when the parliamentary seat for the county was left vacant by the death of Sir Alexander Don, he stood for Roxburghshire, but was defeated. The matter is thus alluded to in the recently-published journal of Sir Walter Scott, under date April 15th:—"Received last night letters from Sir John Scott-Douglas and from that daintiest of dandies, Sir William Elliot of Stobs, canvassing for the county. Young Harry¹ is the lad for me." And again, under date, Jedburgh, April 17th:—"Dined with the judge, where I met the disappointed candidate, Sir John Scott-Douglas,² who took my excuse like a gentleman." Sir John resided at Springwood Park till about the year 1830, when he left home, as it proved, never to return. At this time he lived much abroad. He died on January 23d, 1836, aged 43. In character he was very amiable, though somewhat reserved and fond of retirement. He had a taste for classical studies and for good poetry. A fine full-length, life-sized portrait of him in hussar uniform is at Springwood Park. It is the work of Raeburn, and has a special interest in that it was the last picture on which he was engaged before he died. Sir John had been dismissed

¹ Henry, son of Hugh Scott of Harden, whom he succeeded as Lord Polwarth in 1841.

² "Scott's Journal," pp. 177, 179.

from his sittings for a few days, and was employing the time with Lady Scott-Douglas in visiting the scene of the then comparatively new poem, "The Lady of the Lake," when at Glasgow he read in the papers of the unexpected death of the celebrated painter. This was in 1823. The finishing touches were put to the picture by Raeburn's pupil, John Syme.

Sir John's name appears on the roll of the Jedforest Club in 1821, he and Mr Stavert of Hosscote being the only members elected for that year.

SIR GEORGE HENRY SCOTT-DOUGLAS, fourth baronet, born at Great King Street, Edinburgh, on June 19th, 1825, was an only son. He succeeded his father in 1836. He was educated at private schools and with a private tutor, the Rev. Mr Hamilton (afterwards Dean of Salisbury), at Wath Rectory, Yorkshire. It had been intended to send him to the university, and he was on the point of taking up residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, when, at the age of seventeen he received his commission as an ensign in the 34th (now the Border) Regiment, at that time commanded by his connexion and kind friend, Sir Thomas M'Dougall Brisbane, Bart., of Makerstoun. He was quartered successively at Athlone, Corfu, and Gibraltar. Whilst stationed at Corfu in 1846, he became owner of the cutter "Vampire," and in this vessel, and afterwards in the schooner "Ariel," during the next few years, he devoted himself to yachting, whenever his military duties would allow. Interesting journals of cruises, varied by sporting expeditions, performed in company with his brother officers, were kept, and are still preserved. For instance, in 1846, he cruised in the Archipelago, landing on a number of the islands, and subsequently visiting Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Rhodes, and many other places of interest. A copy of Byron's poems formed part of the outfit, and the diary notes that "The Corsair" was read at Prodano, the scene of that poem. In 1849, he returned to England and purchased "The Ariel,"

Sir George H.
Scott-Douglas,
Bart.

and enjoyed some yachting on the west coast of Scotland. The next year he visited the coast of Morocco and the Canary Islands, and his regiment being ordered to the West Indies, performed the voyage thither in his yacht. Sir George retired from the army, with the rank of captain, in 1857. During the rest of his life he never ceased to look back with enjoyment to his military and yachting experiences, whilst his friendship with his surviving brother-officers was cordially kept up to the last. In the year of his retirement from the service he married Mariquita, eldest daughter of Senor Don Francisco Serrano Sanchez de Pina of Gibraltar. Soon after this he settled down at Springwood Park, devoting himself to the care of his estates, and to field sports. But public duties soon began to claim his attention too; and as the admirable business qualities which he possessed were brought into exercise, and his readiness to undertake work, and to perform it with thoroughness, became known, an ever-increasing part in these duties fell to his share. In a word, "whatever his hand found to do, he did with his might." To trifle, or to put his hand to the plough and then turn back, were things which his nature did not comprehend.

The volunteer movement was started in 1858-9, and he then became captain of the Kelso company. On the death of Lord Polwarth, in 1867, he succeeded him in the command of the regiment, which he retained until his death. Into this work he threw himself with special energy. In fact it was, perhaps, as a volunteer officer that his reputation as a popular and painstaking public man was chiefly made. A few years before his death, the battalion, in recognition of his services, paid him the graceful compliment of adopting as its own his family badge with the motto, "Do or die." On the passing of the new Education Act, in 1872, he was returned as an original member of the Kelso School Board, on which body he continued to serve until 1880, when the pressure of other duties had caused him to resign. His political views were of a robust and

independent conservative character, such as, in the too rapid development of the last decade, have already become well-nigh extinct in the Lower House; but his dislike, both to putting himself prominently forward and to town life, made him ever unwilling to seek parliamentary honours. However, he had already come to the front in elections, and when the dissolution of 1874 arrived, so much pressure was put upon him that he deemed it his duty to allow himself to be brought forward as conservative candidate for Roxburghshire. After a very hardly contested election, he was returned by a majority of 27 over the votes obtained by the previous member, the Marquess of Bowmont. He represented Roxburghshire in parliament until the next general election, in 1880, when he was defeated by the Hon. Arthur Elliot by the small majority of ten votes. By this time his interest in politics had become thoroughly aroused; and had his life been spared, he was prepared to contest the seat again at the next election.

In the summer of 1879 he had sustained an irreparable loss by the death of his eldest son, Lieutenant James Henry Scott Douglas, of the 21st Royal Scots Fusileers—a young officer of the highest promise, who was killed by the enemy whilst in the performance of his duty as signalling officer during the Zulu war. In the summer of 1880, Sir George visited the Cape, and proceeding up the country, erected a tombstone over his son's grave at Kwamagwasa, Zululand.

On the adoption of the Roads and Bridges Act in Roxburghshire, he was appointed chairman of the County Road Trustees and County Road Board, and in this position (as I have been informed on the best authority) his thoroughness and administrative ability were seen to conspicuous advantage. To these posts he was subsequently re-elected, and he held them at the time of his death. Such were the more important public duties which he discharged; but, in truth, his services were at all times

available for any good work; and, as is well known, the calls upon him were very numerous indeed. Among local institutions in which he took a special interest may be named the Kelso curling club, of which he was president, and the Kelso museum. Sir George may be said to have occupied a position somewhat in advance of his time, as the numerous farmhouses and cottages which he had erected on the best principles amply testify. If there was one class more than another who admired and loved him, it was the humbler class. He was a man of devout religious feeling, and a member of the Established Church of Scotland, whose services he attended regularly. His death occurred suddenly—almost without warning, in fact—when his powers and faculties were still unimpaired, and a few days after he had celebrated his sixtieth birthday. Sir George joined the Jedforest Club in 1860, and was a regular attendant at its meetings. He is succeeded by his son—

Sir G. B.
Douglas,
Bart., of
Springwood
Park.

SIR GEORGE BRISBANE DOUGLAS, Bart., of Springwood Park, justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant, for the county of Roxburgh, eldest surviving son of the late baronet. He was born on the 22nd December, 1856, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; Master of Arts, 1881. Sir George is a man of cultivated and varied tastes: he is a clever writer, passionately fond of poetry, and quite an authority on Border tradition. He has edited "Scottish Minor Poets," and is author of "The New Border Tales," "Poems of a Country Gentleman," &c. Sir George became a member of the Club in the year 1886.

DOUGLAS OF KELSO.

Archibald Douglas, surgeon at Fort-William, was born at Edinburgh, February 16th, 1683. He married Mary Wilson, who was born at Glasgow in 1689. Mr Douglas died at a comparatively early age (1720), but Mrs Douglas lived to an extreme old age, surviving her husband

for nearly sixty-three years. They are both buried at Fort-William. They had three sons, the eldest of whom died unmarried. The second, George, born at Fort-William, June 29th, 1711, is ancestor of the Douglasses of Kelso. He married, in 1731, Margaret Collis. She died in March, 1778, and he had by her seven children, of whom the eldest son was Christopher Douglas, physician in Kelso, born 1736. He, as a young man, became an army surgeon, and served for some years in the 85th Regiment, disbanded in 1763. For upwards of thirty years the name of Dr Douglas appears on the half-pay list. He settled in Kelso on leaving the army, and obtained a good country practice. Dr Douglas married, in 1769, Pringle, third daughter of G. Home of Bassendean. (This old family is descended lineally from Alexander, first Lord Home.) Dr Douglas, who died on the 1st of May, 1805, left nine children.¹

James Douglas, physician in Kelso, fourth child and second son of the above Dr Christopher Douglas, was born April 12th, 1775. His wife, Frances, third daughter of James Robson of Samieston,² he married in 1810, and by her had twelve children. He died in 1846.

FRANCIS DOUGLAS, M.D., was born March 14th, 1815, at Ednam House, Kelso, being the third son of Dr James Douglas, who for many years had a medical practice in Kelso and its neighbourhood. Frank Douglas studied at the Edinburgh University, taking his degree of M.D. in 1836. At an early period of his life he began to show a decided turn for the study of natural history, and during his college career we find him a member of the Cuvierian Natural History Society. During the session 1836-37 he

Dr Francis
Douglas,
Kelso.

¹ Pringle Home Douglas, youngest of the nine children of Christopher Douglas, born September 18th, 1784, was a captain in the Royal Navy. He married Elizabeth Salisbury, and resided with his wife in Kelso, where he died in 1859. They left issue (three children).

² *Vide* Robson of Samieston.

was elected president of this society, in which he took the greatest interest. In 1837 he commenced practice in Kelso, and two years later, leaving a brother in charge of his practice, he spent several months in Paris attending hospitals and lectures. On his return, he continued his profession in Kelso for several years, until he was offered an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Bengal army, which he accepted. He went to India in 1845, and soon after his arrival the first Sikh war broke out, through which he served with the horse artillery. He was present at Buddoowall, where he, like others, lost all his baggage and camp equipage, and at the battle of Aliwal, when Sir Harry Smith drove the Sikhs across the Sutlej, with the loss of their guns. He was also at Sobraon, the final battle of the campaign, under Sir Hugh Gough. He received the medal for Aliwal and a clasp for Sobraon. The second Sikh war took place in 1848, when he was nominated medical storekeeper with the army of the Punjab, and was present at the affair of Ramnuggur and the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, for which he received a medal and two clasps.

It is said that, in the performance of his duties in the field hospital at Chillianwalla when the panic took place, a portion of the 14th Light Dragoons, a few of the 9th Lancers, and some native cavalry, came galloping into the midst of the hospital, upsetting everybody and everything, to the dismay of the hospital staff. Douglas, to escape from the *melée*, jumped up behind on a friend's horse, still holding his amputating knife in his hand, and there remained until the panic subsided, when he returned to his duties.

At the conclusion of the campaign, he was appointed to the charge of the Nusseeree Battalion (Ghoorka) stationed close to the great hill station of Simla, where he was much esteemed and had a large civil practice. When the mutiny broke out in 1857 he was at home on furlough, and was unanimously admitted as a member of the Jedforest Club.

Dr Douglas returned to India in time to be present at the final relief of Lucknow, in November, 1858; for this also he received a medal and clasp. As a reward for his distinguished services he was given the important post of civil surgeon of Lucknow, which he held, except for a short visit home, till his retirement from the service in 1865. On leaving this appointment, he was presented with a silver tray and epergne by the principal inhabitants of Lucknow, and another presentation of plate he received from the shareholders of the Oudh and United Service Bank in recognition of his services as chairman.

He now returned to his native town, where, during the remainder of his life, he took an active part in every useful work. At the time of his death, he was secretary to the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society, member of the school board, also of the parochial board, chairman of the directors of the industrial school, president of the Kelso Library, honorary treasurer of the Kelso National Security Savings Bank, and a member of committee of the Kelso Dispensary, the Union Poorhouse, and the Kelso Horticultural Society. He was also a justice of the peace for the county of Roxburgh. Dr Douglas was the oldest member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, having joined it on the 30th of July, 1834; just three years after its foundation. He was especially fond of his garden, where he had gathered together a most interesting variety of Alpine and other hardy plants. His last illness was short; he died of pneumonia, at Woodside, on the 7th of March, 1886.¹

Alexander Douglas of Chesterhouse, third son of Dr Christopher Douglas of Kelso, was born June 19th, 1780. He became a writer to the signet, and in 1808 married

¹ Much of the above is extracted from an obituary notice written by his friend, W. B. Boyd of Faldonside, for the "Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for 1886." I have also to thank Dr Charles Douglas of Woodside for his assistance in this and other memoirs.

Janet, daughter of Robert Bow, merchant in Edinburgh. He was for many years a commissioner of police for the city. In politics he was a zealous conservative. His public spirit is shown by the active part he took in the formation of the Princes Street Gardens, which are now acknowledged to be a striking feature in the beauty of Edinburgh. Mr Douglas died in 1851, at the age of 71. His widow survived him for about five years, and both were buried in Greyfriars' Churchyard. They had fourteen children.

Christopher
Douglas
of Chester-
house.

CHRISTOPHER DOUGLAS of Chesterhouse and Gateshaw, eldest son of Alexander Douglas of Chesterhouse, born February 13th, 1811, entered the same profession as his father in 1834, and practised in Edinburgh. He was a justice of the peace for the city of Edinburgh and county of Roxburgh. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1853, and remained a member until his death in 1894. Mr Douglas bought the estate of Gateshaw from Mr Martin Ker for £36,000. He had in his possession a number of interesting letters from distinguished Scotchmen, amongst them being several in the handwriting of Sir Walter Scott. One of his literary treasures consisted in the original manuscript of "The Bride of Lammermoor," excepting the chapters descriptive of the castle of Ravenswood, which are in the possession of Sir Basil Hall of Dunlop. Mr Douglas had almost Spartan ideas on the subject of bodily endurance. He was never seen with an overcoat. He always maintained that people made themselves delicate by over care. In his case the theory was eminently successful, as he hardly ever suffered from cold. Although he died at the age of 83, he might have lived longer if it had not been for an accident, which happened to him about fourteen months before his death. He fell down the stairs in his own house. The severe shock to his constitution rendered him an invalid for the rest of his days, but his cheerfulness of disposition and patience never forsook him. His younger brother succeeds him.

ALEXANDER SHOLTO DOUGLAS, W.S., now of Chesterhouse and Gateslaw, was born in 1829, and married Helen, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Forrester, minister of West Linton. Mr Douglas has become a member of the Club since his brother's death.

A. S. Douglas
of Chester-
house.

DUNLOP.

It is not quite clear when the DUNLOPS (originally an Ayrshire family) came to the county of Roxburgh, but, 200 years ago, they were settled in the district where the present representative of the family is now proprietor of Whitmuir Hall and Whitmuir.

In the early years of last century, Walter Dunlop is described in legal documents as tenant of Ashkirk Town and of Sinton Parkhead, and about that period, several other farms in the district, between Selkirk and Hawick, seem to have been in the hands of Walter and John his brother, as they are mentioned as holding, in addition to the before-mentioned estate, Chisholm, Whitslaid, and others.

James Dunlop, son of the above Walter, was born in 1710, and, in the year 1760, purchased the property of Whitmuir Hall from John Goudie, professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh. The lands had been granted in gift to Professor Goudie by George II.; they had passed to the Crown on the death of the last representative of the family of Thomas Ker. This family of Ker obtained the lands in 1566 by charter from the commendator of Kelso Abbey. John Goudie was, after several years of litigation, confirmed in possession by the House of Lords as *ultimus heres*. In 1760, two years after the final decision, he sold the property to James Dunlop, who was succeeded by his son.

Walter Dunlop¹ was born in 1738, and in 1761 married

¹A nephew of Walter Dunlop was Rev. Walter Dunlop of Dumfries, of whose quaint wit many stories are told in "Dean Ramsay's Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character."

Agnes Dickson, eldest daughter of Robert Dickson of Hassendeanburn.¹ Of the marriage there were seven sons and five daughters.

On the death of Walter Dunlop, in 1808, the property of Whitmuir was left to his son Archibald, who sold it in 1818. Whitmuir Hall remained in trust during the life of his widow (who died in 1826), and was afterwards to be sold if no member of the family desired to buy it from the trustees. It was arranged that the estate should be taken by John or William, fourth and sixth sons, respectively, of Walter Dunlop; and under the supervision of William the property was much improved.

James Dunlop, eldest son of Walter Dunlop, became a physician, and in early life resided at Rochdale. In the troublous times at the close of the last century, he became lieutenant, in the year 1794, in the Rochdale independent volunteer company; in 1796 he was gazetted captain. He died in Bath in 18—.

John Dunlop, the fourth son of Walter Dunlop, was born in 1772. In 1800 he obtained the appointment of factor to Lady Mary Montgomery, and from that time lived at Auchans, in Ayrshire. In 1798 he received a commission as lieutenant in the 4th regiment of militia of Scotland, of which Henry, third duke of Buccleuch, was a colonel. On going to Ayrshire, he was transferred to the Dumfries regiment of militia, and in 1808 he received a commission as adjutant to the middle regiment of local militia for the county of Ayr, which post he held until the corps was disbanded. He was an active and energetic man in county matters, and between the years 1820 and 1827 was instrumental, in conjunction with the late Mr Scott of Maxpoffle, in getting the road constructed from Selkirk to St Boswells, and by Midlem to Lilliesleaf. John Dunlop died in 1838. He had never been married.

William Dunlop, sixth son of Walter Dunlop of Whitmuir

¹ *Vide* Dickson of Hassendeanburn.

Hall, was born on 16th March, 1786. He went to India as a cadet in the East India Company's service in 1801. In 1803 he was made an ensign in the 11th Bengal Native Infantry; in 1824 he was gazetted captain of "the 26th" N.I., and during the same year he obtained the rank of major, and was posted to the 52nd N.I. He was employed on frontier duty during the Aracan war, and reduced some hill forts. In 1829 the governor-general, Lord William Bentwick, requested Colonel Dunlop to take the command of the 1st European regiment (afterwards 1st Bengal Fusileers), which had, from various reasons, declined in prestige and discipline. This fine old corps was then about 2000 strong, with a double complement of officers. Drink had demoralised the men—how far this was the case was shown by the fact of thirty court-martials having taken place in quick succession. On taking over the command, Colonel Dunlop found a private soldier under sentence to be flogged for drunkenness. The regiment was drawn up in hollow square to witness the carrying out of the sentence of the court. The prisoner was marched up to the triangles, stripped to the waist, and secured. Colonel Dunlop at this moment relieved him. The prisoner stopped before the commanding officer, and said: "Your honour shall never have cause to regret your clemency; it will go hard, but I will become the best man in your regiment." This promise was faithfully fulfilled. Colonel Dunlop, upon his retirement from the 1st Bengal Europeans, was transferred to the 40th B.N.I. This was in 1832. In May, 1833, Lord William Bentwick made him deputy commissary-general and, shortly afterwards, quartermaster-general of the Bengal army, a post which he held until his death in November 1841. In 1836 the commander-in-chief sent an embassy to Lahore, at the request of Runjeet Sing. Colonel Dunlop, amongst others, formed part of the embassy.

Runjeet,¹ who lived in friendship with the East India

¹ Tancred's "Historical Medals," p. 302.

Company, entertained a project for creating an order of knighthood on the same lines as those of European nations. He took the opportunity, therefore, when his excellency the commander-in-chief (Sir H. Fane) was paying him a visit, to establish an order. The following is an extract from the *Asiatic Journal* of February, 1838, which is interesting as having a bearing upon the subject of our memoir :—

"The ceremony of investing Major-Generals Torrens, Churchill, and Lumley, and Colonel Dunlop with the Order of the Second Class of the 'Bright Star of the Punjab' took place at Simla by the Commander-in-Chief, who had received the Insignia of the First Class from Runjeet on his recent visit to Lahore. His Excellency, in the presence of the officers of the station, and of the confidential agent of Runjeet, placed the star and riband round the necks of the officers, regretting he was not empowered by his Sovereign to knight them."

Colonel Dunlop is represented wearing this decoration in a portrait painted in 1839 by Mr J. R. G. Watkins, a great-nephew of Sir Joshua Reynolds. By a brevet issued at the birth of the Prince of Wales, the colonel was raised to the rank of major-general. The order was dated 9th November, 1841, a few days after his death at Allahabad, at the age of 55 years.

Charles Dunlop of Whitmuir Hall was the youngest son of Walter Dunlop. Born in 1787, and married in 1844 to Catherine Murray, second daughter of Thomas Jardine of Granton, Dumfriesshire. On the death of Major-General Dunlop, the estate of Whitmuir Hall was purchased by Charles Dunlop from the trustees. He had three sons, only one of whom survived him. He died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son.

Charles W.
Dunlop of
Whitmuir
Hall.

CHARLES WALTER DUNLOP of Whitmuir Hall; born, 1846, at Whitmuir Hall. He received his early education in Edinburgh. Subsequently, he was sent to Wallace Hall School, Dumfriesshire (of which Dr Crawford Tait Ramage was head master), and completed his education in London. For a few years he held a lieutenant's commission in the 3rd West York volunteers, but, in 1868,

he went to India and China for two years, and was thus obliged to resign his connexion with the corps. On his return, in 1870, he became partner with his cousin, Walter Dunlop, as an East India and China merchant, in which business he has since remained. Mr Dunlop resides at Emsay Kirk, Skipton-in-Craven. The house stands on the site of the old priory, full particulars of which are to be found in "Whitaker's Craven." He purchased it from the Duke of Devonshire. Mr Dunlop is a justice of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire and for Roxburghshire. He also is a county magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Selkirkshire. Charles Walter Dunlop married, in 1870, Edith Mary, second daughter of John Greenwood Sugden, of Steeton Hall, Yorkshire. He has three sons and five daughters by the marriage. Their names are as follows:—Walter, Marion Edith, Katherine Mary, Margaret Isabel, Charles Bertram, Janet Jardine, Elsie Frances, John Sugden.

Walter Dunlop, the eldest son, was born in 1871, and was educated at Haileybury, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts in 1893. The estate of Whitmuir (not Whitmuir Hall) was sold by Archibald Dunlop in 1818 to Mr Boyd, the successful bidder for Broadmeadows in opposition to Sir Walter Scott, and was repurchased by Charles W. Dunlop in 1880, from Mr James Hay of Blackhall Castle, Aberdeenshire. This gentleman, a few years before, had acquired the property from Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, to whom Mr Boyd sold it in 1851. Up to the middle of the last century there stood the ruins of an old Border tower on the Whitmuir Hall estate. This tower was said to have been built in 1250; now no trace of it remains. It was pulled down more than a hundred years ago, and the stones used for new buildings.

CHAPTER VI.

ELLIOT OF REDHEUCH AND LARRISTON.

NO name is more intimately associated with the wild uplands of our county, and especially with that pastoral dale which takes its name from the Liddel water, than that of Elliot. Brave and intrepid "riders" they were, and, along with their allies, the Armstrongs, they were responsible for not a little of the turmoil and lawlessness which kept the middle and west marches of the kingdom in such a state of ferment during the sixteenth century, and gave so much trouble to the wardens and their sovereigns on either side of the blue line of the Cheviots.

We have no data to enable us accurately to determine when the Elliots first made their appearance on the Scottish Border, or to tell us why or whence they came. Mr Riddell Carre,¹ in his *Border Memories*, refers to a traditional ancestor as a "Monsieur" Aliot, a distinguished soldier who landed in the train of William the Conqueror, and who, it is further alleged, received an addition to his arms after the conquest. The name Aliot, however, does not appear in the Battle Abbey Roll, and armorial bearings are unknown till, at least, a century subsequent to the Norman conquest. This Aliot is supposed to have settled in Cornwall, and to have been the progenitor of the Eliots of Port Elliot, who were, during the sixteenth century, an important family in the southern kingdom. Tradition states that one of these Aliots accompanied the Bruce in Scotland, and, proving a faithful adherent, he received from Bruce, when he became king, lands in Liddesdale as a reward for his

¹ His authority for this was probably the Hawick edition of *Satchells*, where, in the appendix on Lord Heathfield, the story is told. *Vide also Border Elliots*, p. 464, note.

fideliſy. It has been held by ſome that the Scotch Elliots firſt ſettled in Forfarſhire, on or near the river Eliot or Elot in the pariſh now called Aberlot, preſumed to be a contraction of Aber-Eliot, and that from the river the family derive their name. Another account connects them with Elliotſton in Renfrewſhire. The author of *Border Memories* ſays it is alleged that the Elliots came to Liddesdale to join the Douglases, when their power was on the wane. The migration of a whole clan at this period is not unprecedented, the Gordons in the fourteenth century having removed from Berwickſhire, where their name ſtill lingers attached to lands in the county, to Aberdeeniſhire, where they were deſtined to become a powerful clan.

To all theſe theories, however, as to the original cradle of the family, one inſuperable objection preſents itſelf. When they firſt appear in records in connexion with the Borders, it is under the name of Elwald; towards the end of the ſixteenth century they are called Ellat or Ellot; and not until the ſeventeenth century do they become Elliot. The termination "wald" in Elwald ſeems to indicate a Saxon origin. An "Elwoldus," deſcribed as "dux Eſtanglorum," is mentioned in the Melroſe chronicle as having died about the year 964. The cognate names of Adelwold and Ethelwold were common in Saxon times. The Domesday Book contains the names of an Alwold, a chamberlain in Berkiſhire, and an Adelwoldus, who held a ſimilar office in Kent.¹ There were Elwolds dwelling in the pariſh of Ellingham in Northumberland during the twelfth century,² at Newcaſtle-on-Tyne in 1230, and during the thirteenth and ſucceeding centuries the name is of not infrequent occurrence in the records of the Engliſh northern border counties. It ſeems moſt probable, therefore, that from this ſtock the Liddesdale Elliots are ſprung, and not from the deſcendants of "Monsieur" Aliot, or from the legendary

¹ Battle Abbey Roll (Duchess of Cleveland), vol. i., p. 210.

² History of Northumberland, vol. ii., p. 268.

Elliots of Aberlot or Elliotston. That the name Elwald should find its original form in Aliot seems highly improbable, while, on the other hand, we can clearly trace the modification of the name Elwald into Elwad, Elwood, Ellat, Elliott, and finally Elliot. The English Elliots are thus probably of an entirely different family and origin, and we have accordingly the singular coincidence of two dissimilar surnames, after being subjected to the ill-usage of several centuries, eventually acquiring the same form.

The first recorded mention of the name in Teviotdale is on a notarial instrument preserved at Minto, dated 5th March, 1425-26, referred to by Mr Armstrong and the Hon. G. S. Elliot.¹ From the end of that century the family seems to have rapidly increased in numbers and influence, and to have risen to considerable importance during the sixteenth century. The establishment of the family in Liddesdale, on the benty uplands by the Liddele and Hermitage waters, where still the name remains, is substantially proved by the following writs, contained in an old progress of the titles of Larriston, hitherto unnoticed, and which, by the courtesy of their possessor, we have been permitted to examine:—

On 25th June, 1476,² Archibald, Earl of Angus and Lord of Liddesdale, popularly known as "Bell-the-Cat," granted a charter of the lands of Dalman, Bluntwood, and the Crouke, to "our velbelufyt fameliar squiar Robert elwald of ye Redheuch for his guid and faithful servis to us don and for to be don," which lands had formerly been possessed by David Purdom. This charter is signed at "Lentole," *i.e.*, Lintalee, an ancient possession of the house of Douglas by the banks of the Jed.

On 7th January, 1479,³ the Earl of Angus, at the "Ermtage" (Hermitage), granted another charter in favour

¹ History of Liddesdale, &c., p. 179; and The Border Elliots, appendix, No. xi.

^{2, 3} Larriston Titles.

of the said Robert Elwald, and for a similar cause as the preceding, of the lands of "Layhalcht, Carolschelis, harts-garth et le faulde," lying in the lordship of "ledesdale" and sheriffdom of Roxburgh, to be held for the services of ward and relief.

On 8th January, 1479,¹ Angus granted a precept for infefting the said Robert Elwald in the lands in the last mentioned charter.

On 20th September, 1484,² Angus again executed a precept directed to "Walter Scot de Edschan, Radulpho Ker, fratri Wateri Ker de Cesfurd et Willielmo Elwaldo de goranbery" to infeft Robert Elwald of the Redheuch in the 20 merk lands of Over and Nether "Larrostane."

On 13th November, 1489,³ at "Calco," the earl directed a further precept to William Ker of "Mersyntoune Radulpho Ker de Primsyde louch, Wilielmo elwad de gounbery et Wilelmo gledstanys" to infeft Robert Elwad of the "Redehuch" in the lands commonly called "redehuch," "layhauch," "hartsgarth," "caraschele," "dawmane," and "larostanys superior et inferior," lying in the lordship of "Lyddalisdale;" and on 13th June, 1497,⁴ in presence of Ninian Elwald, Robert Elwald, William Elwald, John Elwald, Andrew Elwald, John Crosar, Quyntin Crosar, John Grame, and George Forstar, sasine of all the foresaid lands was taken in the hands of Richard Hall, notary public. We have thus, in the foregoing writs, the original infeftments of, probably, the earliest Robert Elwald of Redheuch, first of the long succession of Roberts, chiefs of the clan, and frequently captains of the castle of the Hermitage under its various lords, and from whom the leading branches of the clan presume descent. The actual charter of the lands of Redheuch is wanting, but from the terms of the precept of 1489, we may presume that it, too, was granted to the same individual in whose favour the previous writs run. The importance of the family at this period

1, 2, 3, 4 Larriston Titles.

is evidenced by the fact that the Earl of Angus, on entering into certain treasonable communications with the English king in 1491 (which probably caused the exchange of his Border stronghold of the Hermitage for Bothwell Castle in Lanarkshire, a few years later, as a precautionary measure adopted by King James), bound himself to hand over in surety, along with his eldest son, the Master of Angus, "Robert Elwolde, son to Robert Elwolde, of the Hermitage, younger, which late deceassid, to be delivered with said earl's son for the same, or with himself."¹ From a retour of the service of Robert Elwolde, as heir to his grandfather in certain lands in the barony of Cavers, of date 15th February, 1497-98, preserved in the Cavers charter chest, and quoted by Mr Armstrong in his history, we learn that Robert Elwolde the grandfather, and, as we presume, first of Larriston and Redheuch, died on 3rd May, 1497. From another retour,² dated 19th October, 1501, of a service in presence of George Douglas, depute for William Douglas of Cavers, sheriff of Roxburgh, at Jedworth, the said Robert was served heir to his said grandfather, who is stated to have died four years previously, vested in all the before mentioned lands in Liddesdale.

¹ 11th November, 1508—Robert Elwand of Redheuche was witness to a sasine at the Hermitage of Adam, second earl of Bothwell, on the death of Patrick, first earl.

15th May, 1510—A respite was granted to Robert Elwald of Redeheuch and others to come and go freely to the court for the space of three months.

In Hall's chronicle there is mention of a "Master Elliot," slain at Flodden. Mr Armstrong considers it probable that this was the chief of the clan, and their leader on this occasion. If this be so, and the last mentioned Robert of Redheuch was chief of the clan, then the "Robert Elwald of William Elwald of Laverokstanis his brother,"

¹ *Vide* Armstrong's History of Liddesdale, &c., p. 144.

² Larriston Titles.

³ History of Liddesdale, &c., p. 197.

in whose favour, along with others, a respite¹ was granted on 29th January, 1515, were probably his sons. William Elwald of Larestanis is mentioned in a respite² in 1516. On the 8th May, 1526, we find a Robert Elwald again in possession of the whole family estates, as evidenced by a sasine³ of that date, following upon a precept of clare constat of that year, under the seal of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, Great Admiral of Scotland, Lord Hales, Creichtain and Ledallisdale, and of Patrick, Master of Hales, in favour of Robert Elwald as heir to his grandfather, Robert Elwald, in the lands of Reidheuch, Layhauch, Harts-garth, Careschel, Dalemane, and also Over and Nether Larastanis. Robert Elwald of Redheuch, and Archibald his brother, in March, 1537-38, became sureties to enter William Elwald in Layheuch, James Elwald and Simon Elwald, brothers, each of them under pain of 300 merks in the Court of the Burgh of Edinburgh, for breaking open the shop of Thomas Grahame in Selkirk.⁴ On 19th December, 1546, Robert, son of Robert Elwand of the Redheuch, and others, granted a bond to the laird of Ferniehirst, signed "Robert Elwand, sone to Robyne of the Redhwyche, Archibald Elwand, his eym"⁵ (*i.e.* uncle). On 21st June, 1548, we find Robert "Ellot" still described as "the younger," and, along with Archibald Elliot and William Elwald of Laverokstanis, granting a bond to Ferniehirst. In the same year, Robert Elliot is designated "captain of the Hermitage." This Robert must have succeeded his father previous to 1557, in which year he is mentioned as eldest, and along with Martin Elliot, his brother, bound himself to enter an Englishman prisoner to the laird of Ferniehirst. Young Robert Elliot was appointed captain

¹ Reg.: Sec.: Sig.: vol. v. f. 38.

² Ibid. vol. iv. f. 77.

³ Larriston Titles.

⁴ History of Liddesdale &c., app. xxx.

⁵ Ibid. p. 71, app.

of the Hermitage in 1563.¹ He did not long survive the elder Robin, as the military report on the West Marches and Liddesdale, compiled between 1563 and 1566, mentions that "oulde Robyn Elliot and young Robyn, his son, are both dead." The latter was evidently survived by a son who was a minor, as Martin Elliot of Braidley, brother of Robert of Redheugh, acted as chief of the clan during the minority of his nephew. Presumably, owing to this minority we lose sight for a time of the laird of Redheugh. In 1573 he appears again, a Robert as usual, and in 1580 we find him fighting on the side of the Scotts of Buccleuch, in a fray which occurred between them and certain Liddesdale thieves, and in which Redheugh was wounded.² He died in 1590 or 1591, survived by his wife Marion or Marjorie Hamilton, and two sons, Robert and William, both under age.³

Some useful information regarding the family is supplied in a letter from Musgrave to Burleigh anent the Border riders, anno 1583,⁴ in which he gives a list of "Ellottes of the head of Lyddall"—"Robin Elliot of the Reddhughe, chiefe of the Ellotes; Will Elliot of Harskarth, his brother; Gibbe Elliot, his brother; Arche Elliot, his brother; Hobbe Elliot of the Hewghus;" and others of the name.

In 1592 the chief Ellwood is stated as dwelling at "Cariston;"⁵ and Eure, writing to Burghley on 15th October, 1596, states that "Robert Elliott, within these twelve years, has erected a strong tower called 'Lariston.'"⁶ The following account of a fray at Bewcastle, in which the Elliots were concerned, contained in a letter from Henry Woodrington to Sir Robert Carey,⁷ throws a lurid light

¹ History of Liddesdale, &c., appendix, No. 4, xxi (note).

² Scotts of Buccleuch—Fraser, vol. ii., p. 165.

³ *Reg. priv. con.*, vol. iv., p. 646; vol. vii., p. 153.

⁴ Calendar of Border Papers, vol. i., p. 121.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 295.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 203.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 605.

on the habits and customs prevalent in the Borders during the closing years of the 16th century. The letter is dated 13th May, 1599, and has reference to the murder of a Mr William Rydley. "Mr Rydley, knowing the continued haunt and receipt of the great thieves and arch murderers of Scotland, especially them of Whythaugh, had, with the captain of Bewcastle, went about by some means to catch them in English ground, to avoid offence by entering Scotland;" and hearing that there was "a football playing and after that a drynking hard at Bewcastle house betwixt six of these Armstrongs and six of Bewcastle, he assembled his friends, and lay in wait for them. But the Scots, having secret intelligence, suddenly came on them, and have cut Mr Rydley and Mr Nychol Welton's throats, slain one Robson, tenant of her Majesty, and taken thirty prisoners, mostly her tenants, except Francis Whytfield, and many sore hurt, especially John Whytfield, whose bowells came out, but are sowed up agayne, and is thought shall hardly escape, but as yet liveth. The surname and friends of Elwood and Armstrong that were pledges at York were all in this action, where they had no cause of quarrel, but only wantonness." (These pledges were at York for Robert Elliot of Redheugh and others.)

This Robert married, firstly, a sister of John Murray of Lochmaben, afterwards Earl of Annandale, to whose good offices with Buccleuch he was much indebted.¹ Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, inherited with the lordship of Liddesdale a serious feud with Robert Elliot of Redheugh. In 1591, at the time of the forfeiture of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, the lands of Over and Nether Larriston, Redheugh, and others were possessed by Robert Elliot. On 30th September, 1599, Buccleuch took a bond from Elliot and others of his surname, for their good behaviour. Elliot, however, was allowed peaceably to possess his lands until he began to oppress his tenants in Liddesdale, and plotted to lay waste

¹ Scotts of Buccleuch—Fraser, vol. ii., p. 245 *et seq.*

the whole lordship. On this account he was charged in 1608 to remove from the whole of these lands, and Walter, second Lord Scott of Buccleuch, obtained a decret of removal against him on 4th March, 1612. Though Buccleuch and his father had a right to the lands since 1594, they had, till 1612, allowed Elliot peaceably to possess them without payment of maills or duties. On account of his evil courses, however, Elliot was charged, by letters of horning, to remove from the lands, and by reason of his disobedience was denounced rebel, put to the horn, and letters of caption and possession procured thereupon. Through the influence of John Murray, his brother-in-law, however, he obtained from Buccleuch a heritable right to the lands, with a discharge of all bygone violent profits. Not content, Elliot caused the disposition and charter to be vitiated in the whole of its substantial parts, and added the lands of Blackhope, Greenholles and Langhauche, of which he took possession. Among the Larriston writs, however, is a sasine in favour of Robert Elliot of Redheugh, dated 17th June, 1613, following on a charter and precept by Buccleuch of the lands of "Over and Nether Lariestounis de Reidhewch, blackhoup, grenehoilis, haitisgirth," and the "fauld," the lands of "Carriescheill, langhauch, leyhauch," and "dowmane."¹

An action of improbation of the vitiated charter was raised by Buccleuch, and it was found to have been vitiated, and Elliot was again warned to remove, and denounced rebel. Elliot must have come to terms with Buccleuch regarding his estate, as he appears to have continued in possession. The quarrel, nevertheless, seems to have been kept up, and the following narrative from a letter to his Majesty from the Council, dated 26th March, 1624, dealing with these matters, is of interest.² A plot was formed by Elliot of Redheugh and others to assassinate Buccleuch. One

¹ The witnesses to the infestment were William Elliot of Gorrumberrie, William Elliot of Preckenhauch, William Elliot of Rig, Archibald Elliot of Clyntwod, Robert Elliot, called of Braidlie, &c.

² Priv. Conc. Records, 1624, vol. xlii., p. 475, etc.

of the miscreants, however, "Gib. Elliott, callit the Tutour, who, with Gawane Elliott of Hilhouse and Will Elliot, callit Gibbis Will," was to have done the murder, confessed, and the Council wrote to the King for instructions, giving the details of the plot as revealed to them. "The first attempt sould have been made in the town of Jedburgh, quhen the Erll as ane of the Commissioners of the middle shyres was thair at ane Justice Court, in the execution of his office, quhair it was resolvit he sould have been surprysed upoun a suddane in the throng quhen he was comeing out of the Tolbuith." This plan miscarried, however, as the Earl "disopoyntit thame." It was then proposed that the murder might be easily accomplished without hazard in the burgh of Edinburgh, "outher in the throng quhen the Erll wes comeing out of the counsalhous, or then at some tyme under night, when the Erll, according to his wounted manner, was comeing allone in his cotch from his supper, and the deid doar might slip down a cloise and so sauffie escape." The would-be assassins finding the earl "moir foirseing to prevent any danger than they were able to assail him," abandoned the project, and made report accordingly to the laird, who "burst out in vehement and bitter speeches" against friends and fortune, and swore to "adventure his awin persone" upon the deed if no other would undertake it, "althocht he knew it would turne to the undoing of his whole name." The unselfishness of Elliot in abstaining from sacrificing his name to avenge his quarrel, if he could get any one else to turn assassin for him, is difficult to appreciate in these "piping times of peace." Redheugh about this time was a prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh for some matter of debt, and one Cuthbert Herroun, an Englishman in Northumberland, took occasion to petition the Council, accusing him of having stolen 13 kye and oxen from him. Robert Elliot, on the intercession of Buccleuch, seems to have been pardoned for his share in the plot to assassinate, but his accomplice in the theft of the cattle, Adam Usher, was hung. Robert Elliot married, secondly, Lady

Jane Stewart, daughter of Lady Margaret Douglas, widow of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, by her second husband, Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell. She seems to have endured considerable privations on her husband's behalf, whose condition at this time was none too flourishing, as is seen from the following entry in the Privy Council Records under date of 30th November, 1624:—"The Lords of the Secret Counsell having considered from time to time various petitions from Ladie Jean Stewart, spous of Robert Ellote of Ridheugh, now prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, quhairby she deplored the hard estate of her husband, &c., on account of debt, she having impandit her abulymentis and cloaths for intertainment of hir husband in ward," being devoid of means, the Lords, commiserating the condition of the young gentlewoman, granted her relief to the extent of 100 merks, with the addition of an allowance of about one shilling a day in our money, during pleasure.

There was no male issue of this marriage, and the succession, in consequence, devolved upon Margaret, the eldest daughter, who married James Elliot, sixth son of the deceased Gilbert Elliot of Stobs. There exists a deed bearing to be "Ane Settlement of the Estate of Laristone 'upon James Elliott of Stobs and Margret Elliott, Lady Laristone, his spous, and their airs allenary.'" This deed, which is dated 8th August, 1637, is granted by Robert Ellote of Redheuche and Lady Jean Stewart,¹ his wife, for fulfilment of a marriage contract entered into between them and Margaret Elliot, their eldest daughter, on the one part, and James Elliot, son of the deceased Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, on the other (this contract being dated 27th January, 1637), and dispones to James Elliot and his heirs the lands of Redheuch, Hartisgarth, Leyfauld, Carriescheill, Langheuch, Over and Nether Lairiestounes, Blackhoup, Greinhoillis, and Dowmaynholme, reserving the liferent of Lariestoun, Blakehoup, and Green-

¹ Mr Gilbert Elliot of Craigend is one of the witnesses to Robert Elliot's signature.

hoillis to Robert and Lady Jean Elliot. The reader will observe that among these lands are included those which Robert Elliot's father was said to have wrongously inserted into his charter from Buccleuch.

Robert Elliot, last proprietor in the direct male line, died apparently about 1644, and James Elliot, who succeeded him, was dead by 1666. In 1692, Robert Elliot, as heir of Robert Elliot his grandfather, in all the lands mentioned in the settlement, except the lands of Redheuch, obtained a writ in his favour, a precept of clare constat, from the Commissioners of the Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. He was a son of James and Margaret Elliot, and married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Maxwell of Cowhill, and, secondly, a daughter of Scot of Todrig. Somewhere about the year 1688, having got into financial difficulties, the estates were adjudged from him. The lands of Grenhope, Reidheugh, Hartsgarth, Langhauch, and Gullenflat became the property of Christopher Irving of Binks; Blackhope, of William Davidson, merchant and late bailie of Jedburgh.¹ Over and Nether Larriston were saved from the wreck, and redeemed by Robert Elliot, described as eldest lawful son of the deceased Robert Elliot, in 1695. He retained this remnant of the old possessions of his race for four-and-twenty years, and on 20th July, 1719, for the sum of £1808, 6s stg., the lands of Over and Nether Larriston and Larriston Rig passed from his hands to John Oliver, elder, of Dinlabyre. Robert is said to have left three sons—Robert, James, and Gilbert. The two former died without issue, while Gilbert, who settled in Newcastle, was the father of Major-General William Elliot, of whom, hereafter, I quote a short account of the Elliots written by William Scott of Burnhead in 1775 to Gilbert Elliott of Otterburn, which coincides to some extent with what has already been stated:—

“The questions which you propose to me with respect to the antiquity of the families of the name of Eliott are

¹ Charter of Adjudication, 1695—Larriston Titles.

very difficult to be resolved, nor will I take upon me to determine anything positively on that head; but as I would willingly gratify you to the best of my power, I shall give you a few anecdotes that have occurred to me concerning these families.

“From the known antiquity of the families of that name in the west of England, I was long induced to think that possibly all of the name in Scotland, as well as in England, might have derived their origin from them; but upon the strictest inquiry, I could never meet with any documents to support that conjecture. As for the presumption of their having come over from the Continent at the conquest, I should be glad to learn what grounds the gentleman had for it; I never could find any, though I had in my custody, and carefully examined, two different copies of the roll of Battel Abbey, or list of the persons who came over to England with William the Conqueror. These families, however, of the surname of Eliott seem to have been very ancient. Mr Willis, a learned antiquary, places them in Devonshire about the reign of King John; but his account is rather too general, and when he condescends to particulars, the only voucher he quotes is dated 1433; why he did not mention older ones, if he had any, I cannot conjecture. The family of Eliott of Port Eliott, in Cornwall, reputed of the same stock, was seated there about the year 1540. Whether the English or Scotch Eliotts were originally connected, I cannot find; but the surname is so strictly identical in both as scarcely to leave room for supposing it to have had a different rise in each. Now it hath been universally acknowledged that the families of the surname of Elliott in Scotland were settled upon the Borders in Liddisdale towards the close of the fourteenth century, in the reign of King Robert III., or about the year 1395; that for sundry generations before that period they had been seated in Angus; or Forfarshire, at or near a village there called Elliot, which still subsists; that about the time specified they were brought thence by means of the first Douglas,

Earl of Angus, as is supposed, to strengthen the Douglas interest upon the Borders towards England; and, lastly, that they came there, not as one family, but in a body or clanship, for soon after they appear to have been very numerous, and proved to be powerful opposers of the English for near two centuries in defence of the Borders. Joining in a party against the Regent Murray in Queen Mary's time, twenty-four persons were slain in a scuffle at the town of Hawick, whereof fifteen were found to be of the name of Eliott. It hath been a constant prevailing belief, particularly among the predecessors of the family themselves, that their surname was originally assumed from the aforesaid village of Ellet about the time when surnames began to be first used in Scotland. And, indeed, most of the surnames of the oldest families, natives thereof, were local, as derived from places they resided at, or from lands they possessed at the time. This gives them a high antiquity. I have only to add, what possibly you know better than I do, that the family of Elliot of Laristoun or Redheugh was unquestionably the original stock from which all of the name in Scotland at least sprung. The direct male line failed about the beginning of last century, and the heir female was married to James Eliott, a sixth son of the family of Stobs, who continued the line; so that Eliott of Stobs, the principal cadet, hath since been considered as undoubted heir male of that ancient family. I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLM. SCOTT.

“Crowhill, 12th April, 1775.”

William Elliot of Larriston, a major-general of artillery in the East India Company's service, claimed to be the last of the line of Redheuch who possessed Larriston. He entered the service as a cadet in the year 1763. On the 3rd of February 1764, he obtained his commission as lieutenant fireworker; on the 6th of August, 1768, as first lieutenant, and became lieut.-colonel in 1782. He resigned his com-

mission in January, 1785, for some unexplained reason, but was reinstated, and died a major-general in 1803, and was buried at Littleham, near Exmouth, in Devonshire. During the years of his long service in India, William Elliot distinguished himself as an active, able, and good officer through much active service. His conduct in the Carnatic, where he commanded for some time the artillery attached to the army under Sir Eyre Coote, procured for him the entire approbation of this great commander. He was never married, and was survived by a sister, Jane Stewart, the wife of Mr John Williams.

Concerning General Elliot's early history, previous to his obtaining a commission in the East India Company's service in 1763, there appears to be a certain amount of mystery. Local historians have asserted that in early youth he was employed as a tailor's apprentice on the farm of Bowanhill, in Teviothead. From there he went to Stobs, and acted as a stable boy to Sir Gilbert Elliot, who, at the same time, recognised him as the head of the clan, and is said to have educated him, and no doubt procured his commission to India. Fortunes were rapidly made in the Far East in those days, and on Elliot's return to his native land in 1786 he at once entered into negotiations with Mr Oliver of Dinlabyre for the purchase of the estate of Larriston. In December 1786 the purchase of Over and Nether Larriston and Blackhope was completed, and in 1790 the farm of Haggiehaugh or Larriston Rig, as it was formerly called, was added to the estate for the sum of £1900. In order to establish his position as head of his name, Colonel Elliot, as he then was, went through the usual form before the sheriff and a jury at Jedburgh.

The evidence produced in the service of Colonel William Elliot as heir male and of line in general to the deceased Robert Elliot of Larriston, his grandfather, in 1788, is by no means convincing. Henry Elliot of Flatt was his best witness, and he really proved nothing of much importance. He seemed to have

remembered Robert Elliot when a boy, and he stated that he was married to a Miss Appleby, but no proof of such a marriage was forthcoming. Gilbert, his son, father of the colonel, married Margaret, daughter of James Scott of Caufield (near Langholm). The other witnesses were—George Elliot of Princes Square, London, son of a Roxburghshire parish minister; a superannuated village blacksmith; and an old lady, Margaret Beattie, born at Hartsgarth, who brought forward no evidence of the slightest value. But, dare we assume, that owing to the gallant colonel having so recently accommodated the sheriff, Mr Oliver of Dinlabyre, by purchasing his estate of Larriston, the latter, in an affair of such apparently trivial importance, as a proof of propinquity, where nothing more momentous than a question of relationship was concerned, may have somewhat suited his judgment to the sentiments of his friends? A willing and good-natured jury, quite ready to accept the colonel as chief of the clan Elliot merely for the pleasure of toasting him as such at the banquet prepared in anticipation of their verdict, was a valuable adjunct to the proceedings of the day, which terminated in conviviality and good fellowship.

The retour to Chancery bears that he was the eldest son of the deceased Gilbert Elliot, some time of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who was the only son of the deceased Robert Elliot of Larriston by his first wife, Mrs Appleby. In this service it is stated that the name of Gilbert Elliot's wife was Margaret, daughter of James Scott of Caufield. In a family tree, however, of the Scotts of Davington, attached to which there is a footnote, signed by Lord Napier, dated at Thirlestane, 18th July, 1833, to the effect that the pedigree was given to him by Mr Martin, the "Windsor Herald;" the latter part of the evidence having been obtained by the "herald" from persons living about Langholm. It is stated in this pedigree that Gilbert Elliot of Newcastle married Margaret, daughter of Robert Scott of Davington, in Eskdale. No doubt the "Windsor

Herald" had satisfactory proof of this statement. In 1793, General William Elliot of Larriston matriculated arms in the "Lyon Register," viz.:—Gules on a bend or, a flute on the first in the sinister chief point, a mortar proper.

On the death of the general, Larriston passed by his will to George Scott, his cousin, third son of Captain James Scott, tenant of Forge, when he added Elliot to his name. In Liddesdale there was an unfounded belief that George Scott was an illegitimate son of General Elliot. This proves, on inquiry, not to be the case: *vide* the pedigree of George Scott Elliot of Larriston in his memoir.

SCOTT - ELLIOT.

George F.
Scott-Elliot
of Larriston.

GEORGE F. SCOTT, when a youth, was a clerk in the office of Messrs Law & Bruce, London. He was the third son of James Scott, who resided at Forge, in Canonbie,¹ and his wife Phœbe, daughter and co-heiress of James Dixon of Bath, and sister of Lady Harris (wife of Lord Harris). He assumed the name of Elliot on his succeeding to the estate of Larriston in 1803, under the will of Lieut.-General William Elliot, who was a cousin of his father's. Owing to an accident in childhood, he was deprived of the use of one limb, and from this infirmity was known throughout Liddesdale by the sobriquet of "Pinfoot."

As a proprietor he interested himself in farming, and is said to have stocked Larriston with Southdown sheep, a venture which did not prove successful. He had succeeded to an estate already heavily burdened with debt, and in 1843 he was obliged to sell it. Mr James Jardine became the purchaser at a cost of £29,000. Mr Scott-Elliot became a member of the Club in 1813. He died in 1848 at his residence of Woodslee, near Canonbie, where he is buried. He married, in February, 1818, Ann Marjory, eldest daughter of James Bell, merchant in Leith, and of Woodhouselees,

¹ Forge, the residence of Captain James Scott, belonged to the Duke of Buccleuch. He held it on a lease from 1778, and the endurance was for 61 years, to expire in 1839.

Canonbie, and had four sons and three daughters. Captain James Scott, his father, mentioned above, was in the Hon. East India Co. Marine, Bombay, and died on the 10th of October, 1799, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, William, lost a leg at Burtpore, where he died. The second, Charles, served as A.D.C. to Lord Harris at the siege and storming of Seringapatam, 1799, and died in 1822.¹

The family genealogy shows descent from the Scotts of Davinton, the elder branch of the family of Thirlestane, in Ettrick. Thirlestane having passed from the main stock when Sir John Scott of Thirlestane, being over-burdened with debt, surrendered the estate to his cousin, Patrick Scott of Tanlawhill, retiring himself to Davinton. Robert Scott of Davinton, alive in 1743, being father of William Scott of Meikledale (died October 10th, 1772, aged 78), who was the father of Captain James Scott. Margaret Scott, younger daughter of the said Robert of Davinton, married Gilbert Elliot, the issue of the marriage being General William Elliot of Larriston, to whom George F. Scott-Elliot succeeded.

ELLIOT OF STOBS.

The origin of the family of ELLIOT OF STOBS has long exercised the minds of those interested in the genealogies of our Border families. Besides Redheugh, to which has always been assigned the premier position of the clan, there were several well-established branches of the family of Elliot in existence before we first find mention of Stobs. Thorlieshope appears in records before the end of the 15th century, and Park, Falnash, and Gorunberry are all likewise of prior date. The Hon. George F. S. Elliot, in his work on "The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto," which has recently been published, has collected and carefully set out all the data obtainable bearing on this question, and has studiously

¹ *Vide* list of Lord Harris's staff at the siege of Seringapatam, 1799.

criticised the statements of various authorities from Satchells to Sir William Fraser, bringing together much valuable information hitherto inaccessible to the general public. Himself descended from the family of Stobs through that of Minto, his doubts on the chieftainship of the family rightly existing in that branch after the failure of the Redheugh line may be regarded as being free from any bias which might have affected the judgment of other authors. But though the claim of Stobs to be now chief of the Elliots may be open to criticism, yet as a family it has taken a position in the history of the clan of which it may well be proud, and can claim as one of its younger branches the family of Minto, which, through its succession of eminent lawyers and statesmen, has added a lustre to the name of Elliot.

The first mention of Stobs occurs in the year 1544, when it was in the possession of one Clemyt Crossier.¹ It subsequently passed into the hands of the Glaidstones, one of whom sold it to Gavin Elliot, the first laird of Stobs of that name. That this Gavin was one of the Elliots of Horsliehill has now been conclusively proved by evidence contained in a reported case, to which he was a party, concerning the tutorship to a certain William Elliot, described as "oy" (*i.e.* grandson) and heir to William Elliot of Horsliehill. The claimants to the post were William Elliot of Horsliehill, the pupil's uncle, and Gavin Elliot, who is described as of Stobs, brother of the deceased William Elliot of Horsliehill, and therefore grand-uncle to the pupil. Gavin's contention that William, the father's brother, though more nearly related, was legally incapable of acting, owing to his being under 25 years of age, was sustained by the Court.² Gavin was a son of Robert Elliot of Horsliehill (dead in 1564) and a younger brother of William Elliot of Horsliehill, along with whom he was tried in 1564 for the

¹ Hamilton Papers, ii. 742.

² The case is reported in the Register of Acts and Decreets.

murder of Scott of Hassendean, but was acquitted. In 1583 he purchased Stobs from Gawane Gladstones, and in the contract he is designated as "of Ballilie," a possession in Selkirkshire of the Horsliehill family. He died in 1606 or 1607, survived by his wife Jean Scott and three daughters, his co-heiresses—(1) Jean, (?) who married Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston; (2) Dorothy, who married George Halyburton of Pinikell; and (3) Esther, who married Gilbert Kerr of Lochtour.

The second laird, Gilbert, known as "Gibbie wi' the gowden garters," the founder of the present Stobs family, does not appear upon the scene until ten years after the death of Gavin. Of his origin we cannot speak with any degree of certainty, nor do we know what, if any, connexion he had with Gavin, his predecessor. It was commonly believed, on the authority of Scott of Satchells, himself a contemporary of Gilbert Elliot, that Gilbert's father and mother were "Elliot of Lariston and Scott of Buckleugh," and that authority in several places refers to his relationship to the Buccleuch family. A genealogy of 1704-1707, preserved amongst the Minto archives, gives him a similar origin, and, in addition, states that he was the third son of Robert Elliot of Larriston and a daughter of Buccleuch; his elder brothers being Robert of Redheugh and William of Hartsgarth and Larriston. In Crawford's "Peerage of Scotland," published in 1716, we find the statement which Douglas and subsequent authorities have adopted, viz., that Mary, a daughter of Sir Walter Scott (afterwards Lord Scott of Buccleuch), married William Elliot of Larriston and had issue, but no proof is forthcoming either of the marriage of a daughter of Buccleuch to the laird of Larriston or that Buccleuch had a daughter named Mary. It has always been believed, nevertheless, that Gibbie was somehow related to the Scotts of Buccleuch. A tradition still lingers in Liddesdale that one of the lairds of Larriston had a mistress named Maggy Kidd, whom he kept at a place still known as Kidd's Walls, but the

liaison coming to the knowledge of his wife, he removed Maggy Kidd to a tower which he built for her on the farm of Hartsgarth, where she gave birth to several children, for whom the laird made provision; and for the son of one of these, Stobs is said to have been purchased, and that from him the present family of Stobs is descended.¹ Mr Elliot shows that this tradition cannot refer to Gibbie, whose father, according to such evidence as we have, was legitimate, but might be connected with Gavin, the first laird. From the evidence of two deeds, dated 29th and 30th January, 1616, and by reference to family relations, Mr Elliot demonstrates that Gibbie is identical with a person who, previous to that date, was known as Gilbert Elliot of Horsliehill, while the heraldic bearings on his seal, affixed to the later of these deeds, show that he belonged to the Redheugh or Larriston family, *not* to that of Horsliehill, whose arms were quite distinct.

Gilbert Elliot of Stobs married Margaret Scott, commonly called Maggie Feudie, the daughter of Scott of Harden, a celebrated freebooter, by Mary Scott, "the Flower of Yarrow," daughter of William Scott of Dryhope. A circumstance relating to this marriage contract merits a place in the records of the family, as it strongly marks the predatory spirit of the times. Finding it inconvenient to take home his bride, Gibbie besought his father-in-law to allow him to remain under his roof. With this request Harden complied, on condition that he was to receive for his board "the plunder of his first harvest moon;" a most singular agreement, and highly characteristic of the lawlessness and barbarity of the age. Gilbert Elliot flourished in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and died between 1632 and 1637. He had six sons and one daughter:—

1. William, his heir.
2. Gilbert of Craigend, named in a royal charter, dated 1638.

¹ Jeffrey's Roxburghshire, vol. iv., p. 237, note.

3. Archibald of Middlestead, married Elizabeth Lermont, named in a deed of 1637.

4. Gavin of Midlem - Miln and Grange, ancestor of Minto.

5. John, an advocate, married Marion, daughter of David M'Culloch of Goodtrees.

6. James, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert Elliot of Redheugh and Lady Jean Stewart his wife.

7. Elizabeth, married Turnbull of Minto, who sold the estate in 1673 to Scott of Harwood.

William Elliot¹ of Stobs had a charter of the Town-of-Rule in 1649. He chose for a wife a daughter of the house of Douglas, and married Elizabeth of Cavers, and by her had a family of three sons and a daughter:—

1. Gilbert, his heir—of whom presently.

2. Gavin, who got a disposition from his wife, whose name was Nicolson, to her whole effects, £1666, 13s 4d, dated 1687.

3. William Elliot of Peebles, whose male representative was Sir John Elliot of Peebles, physician in London, who died in 1787.

4. Margaret, the only daughter, married William Bennet of Grubit.

Sir Gilbert Ellet, first baronet of Stobs, distinguished himself as a loyal soldier during the period of the civil war, and for his services was knighted by Charles II. In "Metcalfe's Book of Knights" the following circumstance is mentioned:—"Gilbert Ellet of Stobes, colonel to Sir Walter Scott's regiment of horse, was knighted by the king at Largo Sands on the 14th February, 1651." Charles had been crowned at Scone on the 1st of January, and was on his way south when he performed the ceremony. His Majesty created him a Nova Scotia baronet on the 3rd

¹ See further as to William Elliot in appendix No. ix. to "Border Elliots."

of December, 1666. Sir Gilbert married a sister of the third Lord Cranstown, whose family at an early period owned the estate of Stobs, her mother having been a daughter of Francis, Earl Bothwell. By this lady he had an only son, William, who became his heir. By a second wife, Magdaline, daughter of Sir James Nicholson of Lasswade, he had a son, Thomas, who predeceased his father, and died in 1671. Gilbert came next, of whom I have something to say presently. Magdaline, Sir Gilbert's daughter, married Sir John Pringle of Stichill.

The estate of Stonedge (now called Greenriver), in Hobkirk parish, was owned by a branch of the family of Stobs. It is now in possession of Lord Sinclair. There is in his lordship's charter box an instrument of sasine in favour of William Elliot of Stobs and his eldest son, Gilbert, dated 8th September, 1651. Gilbert Elliot disposed his property to Thomas, his eldest son by his second marriage, in 1669. Thomas died two years afterwards, and his next brother, Gilbert, succeeded to Stonedge on the death of his father, Sir Gilbert Elliot, in 1683.

Gilbert Elliot of Stonedge married Elizabeth, daughter of Scott of Harwood-on-Teviot, and died in 1705. His family consisted of eleven, five sons and six daughters. Gilbert was his heir, and married. The other sons—Walter, William, John, and Robert—did not marry. The daughters all entered the married state. Magdalene married Robert Ainslie; Christian, Mr Dawson, surgeon, Kelso; Helen, Mr Haswell, provost of Jedburgh; Elizabeth, Mr Ogilvie; Isobel, Mr Jerdon, a Newcastle merchant; and Margaret, John Angus, son of John Angus, an eminent solicitor (*vide* Cleghorn).

Gilbert Elliot of Stonedge and Howa succeeded his father, and married Cécily Kerr, eldest daughter of William Kerr of Abbotrulle. In the year 1718 he sold Stonedge to Adam Scott, in Wauchope, for 36,500 merks. This Adam Scott was brother of William Scott in Hobsburn, chamber-

lain to the Duchess of Buccleuch. Gilbert Elliot's family consisted of two sons, viz., Gilbert Elliot of Otterburn and Charles, captain of a ship in the Lisbon trade. Margaret, the only daughter, was married to William Ker of Gateshaw. Gilbert Elliot of Otterburn¹ was an army surgeon. He joined the 15th Light Dragoons in May, 1759, and his commission is signed by George II. George Augustus Elliott, of Gibraltar fame, was at that time the colonel of the regiment. After his retirement from the service, Gilbert became agent to Elliot of Wells, and transacted all the business connected with his various estates in the county of Roxburgh.

Sir William Elliot, second baronet, of Stobs. He married, in the first instance, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Scott, Bart., of Ancrum, and by her he had no children. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Charles Murray of Haddon, he had two sons and five daughters:—

Gilbert, his heir, who succeeded to the title and estates.

John, who is supposed to have entered the army.

Margaret, married, on the 2nd of September, 1703, to John Paterson of Granton, afterwards Sir John Paterson, Bart., of Eccles.

Magdaline, married to Alexander Scott of Sinton.

Janet, who married Captain Alexander Corbet.

¹ The following is an extract from his will:—"I, Gilbert Elliot, lately residing at Wells, in the parish of Hobkirk, Roxburghshire, make this my last will and testament. I resign my soul to the Creator, as in a Being infinitely good. As to my body, my will is that it be buried in the isle built by me in Hobkirk churchyard. And in order to prevent any dispute or doubt amongst my surviving heirs and relations, I hereby, for the love and affection I bear to Jane and Margaret Ker, daughters of Gilbert Ker, late of Gateshaw (my nephew), bequeath to them all my estate and effects. I leave to William Elliot of Wells the bedstead, curtains, and furniture of the white room in the house of Wells, also the elbow chair of James Thomson the Poet, that was sent from London by the late Dr John Armstrong. And I hereby appoint the said William Elliot and Gilbert Ker, Dr Charles Ker, and Ellis Martin, executors of this my last will, re-dated 9th day of January, 1801.

(Signed) "GILBT. ELLIOT.

Elizabeth, married to John Forrest, merchant in Edinburgh; and

Christian, who married the Rev. Mr Blair, episcopal clergyman in Edinburgh.

Sir William died, February 19th, 1699, and was survived by Lady Elliott until August, 1739.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, third baronet, of Stobs, succeeded to the title and estates upon the death of his father.

In 1695 it appears that Lymecleuch and Penchrise were added to his estate:—The lairds of these places committed a theft (not specified), and were charged, under the pain of 5000 merks, to appear before the Justiciary Court. Gilbert Elliot of Stobs became surety for them, and the latter absconded. Gilbert Elliot paid the fine, and apprised these two places in security for the said outlay. The Elliots of Lymecleuch and Penchrise extracted another 5000 merks from Gilbert Elliot, and thus these two fine farms passed into the hands of the Stobs family (*vide* Dictionary of Decisions, Court of Session — William and Robert Elliot of Lymecleuch and Penchrise, against John Riddell of Hayning).

Sir Gilbert married Eleanor, eldest daughter of William Elliot; a merchant in London.¹ Their marriage contract is dated April 14th, 1702, and contains in the testing clause an interesting list of persons who witnessed the signing of the deed—

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF (written be Walter Deans, servitor to Thomas Pringle, wryter to the signet) both the saids parties have subscribed thir presents, place, day, moneth, and year of God above written, before these witnesses, William Lord Cranstoun, Mr Robert Pringle, under Secretary to her Majestie for the said Kingdom of Scotland, Mr William Eliot, woolen draper in the city of London, and John Eliot, taylor there. (Signed.) Gilb. Elliott, Ellenor Elliott, Wm. Elliot — Cranston, wittness; Ro. Pringle, wittness; Will Elliot, wittness; John Elliott, wittness." Dated 14th April, 1702."

Sir Gilbert lived a good deal in Edinburgh, as he found it convenient for the education of his large family. He

¹ William Elliot, merchant, London, purchased the estate of Wells, five years after his daughter Eleanor's marriage.

purchased, from Sir John Scott, Bart., of Ancrum, a house situated in Trunks Close, Canongate, which at that period was considered a fashionable quarter in the capital of Scotland. In the year 1707 Sir Gilbert's father-in-law, Mr William Elliot, who had acquired a large fortune as a London merchant, purchased from Thomas Rutherford the estate of Wells, and afterwards became possessed of other estates in the county. Sir Gilbert's children were as follows :

William, born in London, 1703 ; died 5th December, 1705.

Gilbert, born at Stobs, August, 1704 ; died 17th January, 1706.

John, born in Trunks Close, Edinburgh, 1705, who succeeded.

William, born in Trunks Close, Edinburgh, 1706.

Gilbert, born in Trunks Close, Edinburgh, 1707.¹

Eleanor, born in London, 1708.

Charles, born in London, 1709.

Archibald, born at Stobs in 1710.

Eliott, born at Stobs on the 17th of February, 1712.

“On Sunday, the 16th March, 1712, between 11 and 12 at night, the House of Stobs took fire and was burnt to the ground.²”

Gavin was born at Wells, 19th July, 1713.

George Augustus, at Wells, the 14th December, 1717.³

It was not until after 1723 that the family of Stobs spelt their name with a double T and single L. On some old linen still preserved in the family (now in possession of Lady

¹ Trunks Close has now disappeared ; it was formerly entered from the High Street, a little west from John Knox's house.

² At this fire, it is said, all the most interesting old papers and parchments of the family were destroyed. Hawick people are blamed for setting the house on fire. It is a curious fact that no mention is made of this in any of the Parish or Hawick records. In 1770 Sir Francis writes to his sister Ann, in which he declares his wish “to build a proper mansion house suitable to the estate, as there is none at present, the house having been totally destroyed by fire some years ago.”

³ The list of Sir Gilbert's children is copied from an old paper found amongst the documents of Gilbert Eliott of Otterburn.

Elliot) is the baronet's name, and also that of his wife, woven into the fabric—"Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, Bart.," in the centre the family arms, and beneath "Dam Ellenor Elliot, 1723." The families of the name of Elliot had become so numerous that it almost became necessary that the leading branch of the clan should spell their name somewhat differently from the others.

The double L and single T
Descend from Minto and Wolflee,

The double T and single L
Marks the old race in Stobs that dwell,

The single L and single T
The Eliots of St Germain's be,

But double T and double L
Who they are, nobody can tell.

In the year 1713 Sir Gilbert was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. In the year 1726 he attended a head court in Jedburgh, and in an after-dinner quarrel killed Colonel Stewart of Stewartfield, at the Black Bull Inn. For this he received a pardon, and survived the event nearly forty years. He died in 1764.

Before proceeding with the family of Elliot, I shall here give a short account of George Augustus, the youngest son of Gilbert Elliott, third baronet. He was born at Wells (not at Stobs) in 1717. Stobs had been burnt to the ground in 1712, and was not rebuilt for some years after the birth of our young hero. At the age of 17 years he joined the 23rd Regiment (commanded by Lieut.-Col. Peers) as a volunteer. From thence he went into the engineer corps at Woolwich, and remained there until his uncle, Colonel Elliot, made him adjutant in the 2nd troop of horse grenadiers. At the battle of Dittengen he was wounded; he became by purchase lieutenant-colonel of the corps. He was appointed aide-de-camp to King George II. In 1759 he was selected to raise, form, and discipline the first regiment Light Horse, called in compliment to himself Elliot's Horse. He was

promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and served in Germany, and in the expedition against the Havanna, with distinction. When peace was declared, his gallant regiment was reviewed by the King, who asked General Eliott what mark of honour he could bestow on it. Eliott answered that his regiment would be proud if his Majesty should think that by their services they were entitled to the distinction of "Royals." It was accordingly made a royal regiment, now the 15th, or King's Royal Regiment of Hussars.

In 1775 General Eliott commanded the forces in Ireland, after which appointment he got the important command of Gibraltar. The general married a sister of Sir Francis Drake of Nutwell Court. He was created Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar, on the 14th June, 1787, and died at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 6th July, 1790, on his way to Gibraltar to take command of the garrison.¹

Heathfield is in the Eastbourne division of Sussex. In 1766 Lieut.-General G. A. Eliott purchased the estate of Bailey Park, in the parish of Heathfield. After his death, it was sold by his representatives, in 1791, to Francis Newbery, of St Paul's Churchyard, who added to its extent and changed the name to Heathfield Park. When Lord Heathfield died he was 72 years of age, and his remains were deposited in a vault in Heathfield church, although afterwards removed to Buckland in Devon—Lady Heathfield's home. A plate is erected in Heathfield church to his memory, it is formed out of a Spanish gun belonging to the floating battery destroyed before Gibraltar in 1782.

The following anecdote is related of the general:—During the siege of Gibraltar, it was customary with the general to

¹ Lord Heathfield was suffering from paralysis when his Majesty George III. again entrusted to him the command of this important fortress. The gallant old general had expressed a wish that he might end his days in command of the Rock—*vide* his butler's MSS. journal. On the death of Lord Heathfield, General Boyd was gazetted as governor of Gibraltar—*Vide* "London Gazette."

take his nightly rounds in order to see that all was safe, and the sentinels alert on duty. One night, disguised in his roquelean, he came upon a sentry who, overcome with fatigue, was fast asleep with his firelock in his arms. The general clapped him on the shoulder, and raising him, said, "Thank God, General Elliott awoke you." The poor fellow, almost petrified with astonishment, dropped his arms and fell down; the general, however, walked on, first desiring him to be more careful. The soldier expected death as his punishment, and dreaded the dawn of day, which he supposed would usher him to a court-martial. Fortunately for him, however, the general did not mention the circumstance, or take further notice of it. A few days afterwards, the general being present while the soldiers were busily employed in carrying bags of sand, the man showed himself particularly industrious, and as if eager to make atonement for his past neglect, took two bags to carry, beneath the weight of which he could scarcely stand. This being observed by the general, he again addressed him, saying, "My good fellow, do not attempt more than you are able to carry, lest you should sustain an injury that might deprive us of your future services, which are of infinitely more consequence than the additional burden you would now carry."

Sir John Elliott of Stobs, fourth baronet, succeeded to the title and estates when he was about sixty years of age. It is said he was named John, after the great Duke of Argyle. He did not long enjoy his patrimony, as he died three years later. When he was a boy of eight years of age, the burgh of Jedburgh, in 1713, made him a burgess and guild brother. Sir John married Mary Andrews, of London, and died in 1767, leaving two sons—Francis and John—and a daughter, Anne. (She lived, in the year 1770, in New Portugal Street, London.)

Sir Francis Elliott of Stobs, fifth baronet, succeeded his father. He married Miss Dickson of Eckford, and had two sons and two daughters—Mary and Anne. Mary married Mr

Guy, and died on 19th March, 1826. The two sons were William and John. The latter went out to the West Indies, and when the 20th (or Jamaica regiment) Light Dragoons was raised in 1792, obtained a commission in it. He eventually became a captain, and died August 11th, 1795, on board the "Princess Royal" packet on his passage home from Jamaica.

John, brother of Sir Francis Elliott, was for many years a subaltern officer in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and died as senior lieutenant of the regiment in August, 1769.

Sir William Elliott of Stobs, sixth baronet, succeeded his father in 1791, and died May 14th, 1812. He married Mary, youngest daughter of John Russell, Clerk to the Signet, on 30th March 1790, in Edinburgh. They had seven sons and two daughters. Lady Elliott died in the year 1850. Sir William left his successor a heritage of law suits, which cost large sums of money, and kept his eldest son in straitened circumstances throughout his life. The family was as follows:—

1. William Francis, who succeeded.
2. John, major of the 8th Hussars, died unmarried in 1838.
3. Gilbert, a member of the Jedforest Club (*vide* Memoir).
4. Sir Daniel Elliott, K.C.S.T., Madras Civil Service, born 1798, died 1872; he married, in 1818, Georgina, daughter of General G. Russell, and had issue.
5. George Augustus, admiral R. N., born 1799, married, and had issue.
6. Russell, admiral R. N., born 1802, married, and had issue.
7. Alexander, late naval storekeeper, Devonport, born 1807, died unmarried.
8. Bethia Mary, died unmarried.
9. Euphemia Elizabeth Anne, married, 1859, to the Rev. Dean Bagot.

Sir William Francis of Stobs, seventh baronet, was born in 1791. As a youth of sixteen he joined the Queen's Bays

as cornet. He obtained his lieutenantcy on 27th July 1809, and remained in the regiment until 1812, when he retired, on succeeding his father to the title and estates. The regiment was quartered in London for some time, and the Prince Regent, who was always fond of a game at cards and the society of officers, is said to have played a good deal with "certain officers of the Bays." It was also rumoured at the time that young Elliott lost rather heavily to his Royal Highness.¹

Sir William married, on the 22nd March, 1826, Theresa Janet, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., of Auchenleck, granddaughter of the biographer of Johnson. Lady Elliott died at Belvidere, Broadstairs, Kent, on the 9th of October, 1836. Sir William, for a short period before his death, occupied his residence at Wells.¹ He died on the 3rd September, 1864, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William Francis Augustus Elliott of Stobs, eighth baronet.

Other members of this family are:—

Alexander Boswell, born 1830, for a short time in the Royal Navy, married, and has issue.

George Augustus Leslie, born 1833, married, and has issue.

Jessie Blanche Adelaide, married, in 1868, to Captain James John Wood, late 45th Foot, and died at 9 Westbourne Street, Hyde Park, on the 26th of January, 1898, leaving a son and two daughters.

Frances Elizabeth, died in 1869, having married, in 1855, Edmund Forrest of the Post Office, and left a large family.

Sir William
Elliott,
Baronet, of
Stobs.

SIR WILLIAM F. A. ELLIOT was born at Stobs in 1827, joined the 93rd Highlanders as an ensign by purchase in 1845. He married, in December, 1846, Charlotte Maria, daughter of Robert Wood of Quebec (she died 29th

¹ In 1818, Sir W. F. Elliott succeeded his cousin, the Right Honourable William Elliot, M.P., to the estate of Wells; the second Lord Heathfield, on whom the estates were entailed, having died previously in his 63rd year. Wells is now the property of John Usher of Norton.

November, 1878). Sir William married, secondly, on the 22nd of April, 1879, Hannah Grissell, widow of Henry Kelsall, and daughter of H. T. Birkett of Foxbury, Surrey. He has a daughter by his first marriage. Sir William Elliott is a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh, and resided for many years at Wells. He was proposed as a member of the Jedforest Club by his friend Edward Maxwell of Teviotbank, and unanimously admitted in 1869. The arms, crests and supporters in augmentation of the family arms, which were granted by the Crown to Lord Heathfield and his descendants in 1787, were re-granted by James Tytler, Lyon Depute, 28th of January, 1859, to Sir William Elliott.

GILBERT ELLIOTT was third son of Sir William Elliott, sixth baronet of Stobs, by Mary, daughter of John Russell of Roseburn. He entered the Royal Artillery as second lieutenant, on 10th July 1815, about three weeks after Waterloo. He was promoted to first lieutenant, 6th August, 1821, and on that date was placed upon half-pay. Gilbert Elliott returned to Scotland, and resided with his mother at Wells. He was elected a member of the Jedforest Club on the 30th October, 1822. In 1830, he married Isabella Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Robert Elliot,¹ rector of Wheldrake, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. E. Garforth of Askham, Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons. His brother-in-law, Dr Grant, having decided to go to Australia for the benefit of his health, Gilbert Elliott arranged to go there also with his wife and family. He commuted his half-pay in 1839, and left for Australia the same year. He eventually settled down in the neighbourhood of Brisbane, where he was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, in recognition of his talents. He died on the 30th June, 1871, leaving a son, Gilbert William, who was a police magistrate at Toowomba, Queensland, and has two sons now in the colony.

Lieutenant
Gilbert
Elliott, Royal
Artillery.

¹ He was the fourth son of the third Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto.—*Vide* Dr Grant, Jedburgh; Elliott of Stobs, and Elliot of Minto.

CHAPTER VII.

ELLIOT OF MINTO.

THE ELLIOTS OF MINTO are a branch of the family of Stobs. Gilbert Elliot, a distinguished lawyer and judge, the founder of the Minto family, was a younger son¹ of Gawin or Gavin Elliot of Grange and Middlem-miln.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, first baronet, of Headshaw, was born in 1651, and was educated for the law. He first became a writer, and he acted professionally for the celebrated preacher, Mr William Veitch, who was condemned to death for his religious opinions. Mr Elliot, by his tact and perseverance, was instrumental in getting his client's sentence commuted to banishment. This was in 1679. Some years afterwards Mr Elliot also suffered for the same reason, and was denounced by the Scottish Privy Council. In 1685, he got into further trouble, and was condemned for treason, having been in arms with Argyle. Through interest he obtained a pardon in 1687, and was admitted to the Scottish bar the following year.² He formed one of the deputation from Scotland to the Prince of Orange in 1689. At the revolution he was appointed clerk to the Privy Council, which office he held until 1692. Mr Elliot purchased the lands of Minto from the daughters of Walter Riddell, second son of Walter Riddell of Newhouse.

He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1700, and was confirmed by William III. in his title to the barony of Headshaw, by the granting of a charter. Sir Gilbert was M.P. for Roxburghshire; a Lord of Session in 1705 (under

¹ Robert, eldest son of Gavin Elliot, married Elizabeth, daughter of Elliot of Harwood-on-Rule, and had a daughter, Magdalene, who was married to James Pasley of Craig, near Langholm, and died on the 13th of April, 1773, aged 78. There was, with other issue of this marriage, a son, Sir Thomas Pasley, Royal Navy, created a baronet in 1794.

² His house was in Niddries Wynd, Edinburgh.

the designation of Lord Minto), and died in 1718, aged 67. He married, first, Helen Stevenson, daughter of a burghess of Edinburgh, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who was married to Sir John Elphinstone of Logie. Sir Gilbert married, secondly, Jean, daughter of Sir Andrew Carre of Cavers, and had two sons and a daughter, as follows:—

Gilbert, who succeeded.

John, captain Royal Navy, M.P. for Cockermonth, 1766–8.

Ellenor, married, November 1737, to John Rutherford of Edgerston, advocate.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, second baronet, of Minto, was born in 1693, and succeeded his father in 1718. He became an advocate. In this profession he quickly rose, and on the 4th of June, 1726, he was elected a Lord of Session, when he likewise assumed the title of Lord Minto. He was afterwards appointed Lord Justice Clerk, and represented Roxburghshire in Parliament, 1722–7. Sir Gilbert married Helen, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart, Bart., of Allanbank, county of Berwick, and died at Minto on the 16th of April, 1766. With other children, he left three sons and one daughter, Marianne by name, who died at her house in Buccleuch Place, April 10th, 1811 (*vide Edinburgh Evening Courant*). His sons were:—

Gilbert, who succeeded—of whom, presently.

Andrew, of Greenwells, county of Roxburgh, lieutenant-governor, New York.

John, a distinguished naval officer, who attained the rank of admiral in 1787. He captured a fleet commanded by the famous French admiral Thurot, in 1760, as follows:—

Thurot invaded Ireland in 1760. His fleet consisted of three frigates and two smaller vessels, carrying in all 168 guns and 1970 men. He landed a force, about a thousand strong, at Carrickfergus, and plundered the town. In the meantime, Captain Elliot of H.M.S. “*Æolius*,” 32 guns and 210 men, who was stationed off Kinsale, having received advice from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that several French ships had appeared off Carrickfergus, sailed with

the "Pallas" and "Brilliant," two 36 gun frigates, in quest of them. Captain Elliot, on the 28th of February, 1760, sighted the enemy not far from the Isle of Man, when a general action took place, which continued for an hour and a half, after which the Frenchmen struck their colours. The gallant Thurot was unfortunately killed after he had ordered the colours to be hauled down, and about 300 of his men were killed and wounded during the action. After getting his prizes repaired in Ramsey bay, Isle of Man, Captain Elliot took them to Kinsale. For his services he was thanked by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the freedom of the city of Cork was presented to him in a silver box.

An anecdote of Captain Elliot and Captain Kempenfelt is related in *Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury* :—

"As soon as Sir Charles Hardy was appointed to the command of the fleet, Lord Sandwich sent for Captain Elliot, and told him, an able officer was wanted to be captain of the flagship; and that, from his former services and bravery, he was thought a proper person, and, therefore, he now made him an offer of that station.

"Captain Elliot thanked his lordship for the good opinion he entertained of him, but begged leave to decline so great an honour, as he had but little experience in a large line of battle, and therefore, could not in conscience undertake a duty he did not think himself completely qualified for. As to his own single ship, he would fight any force his king or his country should send him against; for neither he nor his men had yet learned the nice calculations, so very fashionable at present, of the superiority of a few odd tons or guns. He said, however, though he did not think himself fit for the station his lordship had pointed out, he knew an officer of great bravery and experience, Captain Kempenfelt, who had made the management of a line his particular study.

"His lordship said, that Captain Kempenfelt had been thought of; but he was not sure it would be agreeable to him. Captain Elliot replied, that Captain Kempenfelt was an old and gallant officer, and perhaps thought himself neglected; that rather than his king and his country should be deprived of his services, he would willingly give up to Captain Kempenfelt his commission of Colonel of Marines, to which his Majesty had been pleased lately to appoint him. When Captain Kempenfelt heard this, he said, 'Elliot is too generous; I will not accept his post, which he himself well deserves; but his good opinion of me has confirmed me in accepting the command.'"

Sir Gilbert Elliot, third baronet, of Minto, was born in September, 1722, and was educated, like his forefathers,

for the Scottish bar, and passed as advocate on the 10th December, 1743. Sir Gilbert was a man of refined tastes; he was a poet, and also a philosopher. This, however, did not prevent his being practical, and he filled several high and important official stations. He was M.P. for the county of Selkirk, 1754, and was again returned for the same constituency in 1761. On a vacancy occurring in the representation of his native county, he resigned his seat for Selkirkshire, and became M.P. for Roxburghshire. Sir Gilbert was one of the Lords of the Admiralty; keeper of the signet in Scotland; and treasurer of the navy. He married, on 15th of December, 1746, Agnes Kynynmound, heiress of Melgund, in Forfarshire, and of Kynynmound, in Fifeshire, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. He died at Marseilles, whither he had gone for his health, in January 7, 1777; and she died at Bath in the end of the following year (*vide Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury*). He had a family, of whom—

Gilbert, who became first Earl of Minto.

Hugh, born 6th April, 1752—a Privy Councillor, governor of Madras and the Leeward Islands; died 10th December, 1830, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

Alexander Kynynmound, born 1754; served in East Indies; died 1778.¹

Robert, born 4th April, 1755; rector of Wheldrake, Yorkshire; ² died 1824, leaving issue.

Eleanor, married, 26th September, 1776, William Eden, first Lord Auckland; he died 28th May, 1814; and she departed this life 18th May, 1818.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, fourth baronet, and first earl of Minto, was born on the 23rd April, 1751. He was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford, matriculating in 1768, and

¹ In India, October, 1778, Alexander Elliot, brother of Sir G. Elliot of Minto, Bart. He died in the 25th year of his age, in a journey through the Mahratta country, having been sent from Bengal on an important embassy to Poonah.—*Vide Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury*, 1779.

² *Vide* Gilbert Elliot, Stobs family.

was, in due time, called to the bar. In January, 1777, he married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyard, Bart., and during the same year was elected member of parliament for the county of Roxburgh. The university of Oxford conferred the degree of D.C.L. upon Sir Gilbert in July, and about the same time he was appointed governor of Corsica and a member of the Privy Council.

In 1794 the French surrendered the principal strongholds they had hitherto held in Corsica, and on the 15th June, 1794, Sir Gilbert became viceroy, and held the reins of government for a time. An insurrection occurred in 1796, and the French party having gained considerably in strength, the British found their position extremely precarious. It was resolved to abandon the island, and Sir Gilbert, with his staff, sailed from Corsica, *en route* for England. He arrived at Gibraltar on February 9th, 1797, and on the 11th he left it, with Nelson, in H.M.S. "Minerve," in order to report his observations on the state of Italy to Admiral Sir John Jervis before proceeding home. The "Minerve" had scarcely reached the Straits, when she found herself hotly pursued by two Spanish line-of-battle ships; and the frigate being cleared for action, Sir Gilbert was requested to so dispose his papers that a portion of them could be sunk if necessary. At the hottest moment of the chase the danger was averted by an incident which is related in the narrative of the battle of St Vincent by Colonel Drinkwater. The sudden cry of "A man overboard!" having led to the lowering of the jolly-boat with a party of sailors, under the gallant young Hardy, the current of the Straits rapidly carried the boat far astern of the frigate—a circumstance which, combined with the fast sailing of the foremost of the enemy's ships, rendered the situation of the crew extremely perilous. At this crisis, Nelson, casting an anxious look at the hazardous situation of Hardy and his companions, exclaimed, "By God, I'll not lose Hardy! Back the mizzen top-sail." No sooner said than done; the "Minerve's" progress was retarded, the

boat regained the ship; and the Spaniard, confounded by this manœuvre, and shrinking from the challenge he believed to be offered him, shortened sail, and was soon lost to sight.¹ In the course of the ensuing night, which was very foggy, the "Minerve" found herself surrounded by strange sails. When morning broke, no ships were to be seen, and Nelson became assured that he had passed through the main fleet of the enemy; and on the 13th he joined that of Sir John Jervis, to the gratification of all parties. Sir Gilbert then left the "Minerve," and repaired on board the "Lively" frigate, under orders to proceed with him immediately to England. However, Elliot could not bear the idea of leaving the British fleet at this critical juncture. He had his request to remain as a volunteer on board the "Victory" refused, but he obtained the admiral's assent to his second proposal—that the "Lively" should be retained to carry home the despatches concerning the expected naval engagement.

Thus it was, that Sir Gilbert Elliot was an eye-witness of the battle of St Vincent (1797). His descendants, furthermore, possess a sword taken from the captain of the "San Josef," by Nelson himself, and by him presented to Sir Gilbert.

The "Lively" arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, 5th March, 1797, and Captain Calder, who had charge of the despatches, immediately landed and proceeded to London. The people of Plymouth were firmly persuaded that the French and Spanish fleets had effected a union, and that ruin and invasion stared them in the face. When told of the glorious battle, they would hardly believe it, and such was the panic prevailing, that only fifteen guineas in gold could be borrowed in the town to enable Sir Gilbert and his servants to pay their way to London. For his services in Corsica and elsewhere, Sir Gilbert was created Baron Minto of

¹ *Vide* "Life of Sir Gilbert Elliot," vol. ii., p. 375-6.

Minto, in the Peerage of Great Britain (dated 20th October, 1797). The next important position the new peer filled was that of Envoy Extraordinary to Vienna in 1799; in 1806 he was President of the Board of Control for India. Soon afterwards Lord Minto was appointed Governor General of India, and, sailing from England in February 1807, arrived at his destination towards the end of the July following. During his tenure of office, he annexed Amboyna and the entire group of the Molucca Islands, for which a badge was given by the East India Company to a portion of the native troops engaged. He took from France, in 1810, the isles of Bourbon and the Mauritius, and in the following year wrested from the Dutch the valuable island of Java, accompanying the expedition in person, and taking an active part in all the arrangements for the campaign.¹ For this, a medal was given to the native troops, and a gold medal of the same design was conferred by the Directors of the East India Company on the earl himself.²

In 1813 he was superseded by the Earl of Moira, and on the arrival of that nobleman he immediately left for England, where he arrived in May, 1814.

In the very moment of hard-won triumph, Lord Minto returned to England, where the allied sovereigns had met to celebrate the downfall of Napoleon; but from national rejoicings, from personal honours, and even from the joyous

¹ Extract G. G. O.—The Governor-General, before his departure from Java, has announced his resolution to propose the commemoration of this conquest, and of the whole efforts of valour and discipline to which the country owes so great a benefit, by medals, to be distributed to the troops, and his Lordship had the gratification of finding on his return to Bengal, that his wishes had been anticipated, and that the measure was already in progress by the orders of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.—Fort William, 11th February 1812.

² Amongst Lord Minto's followers in the expedition to Java was the poet Leyden, who caught a chill after the British troops had entered Batavia, and died a few days afterwards, 28th August, 1811, in his 36th year. His sorrowing friends, Lord Minto and Mr Raffles, followed his remains to the grave.

welcome of children and family friends, his thoughts turned longingly homewards, where his wife waited for him, in redemption of a pledge given when they parted that their reunion should take place at Minto, thenceforth to become the abiding home of their remaining years.

Lord Minto's departure from London had been fixed for the 3rd of June, but on the 28th of May Lord Auckland, who had gone to rest in perfect health, was found dead in his bed. In order to be with his sister in her overwhelming grief, and to follow his brother-in-law to the grave, his Lordship had at once postponed his departure for Scotland. Unhappily, the funeral was arranged to take place at night, at Beckenham, the parish in which the home of the bereaved family was situated. A cold drizzling rain was descending, and Lord Minto caught a severe chill. His longing, however, to get home was too strong to be opposed on medical grounds, and he set out on his journey northward, attended by a doctor. He grew rapidly worse, and sank at Stevenage, the first stage of his journey to Scotland.¹

It fell to John Elliot, his third son, who had accompanied his father from India, to carry down the mournful and almost incredible tidings to the country alive with preparations for his reception. In the town of Hawick the people were in readiness to draw his carriage through the streets; on the hills the bonfires were laid, and it was under triumphal arches that the message of death was borne to her who waited at home.

The surviving children of the first Earl of Minto were as follows:—

I. Anna-Maria, married in 1832 Lieut.-General Sir Rufane-Shaw Donken, K.C.B., G.C.H.

II. Harriet Mary Frances. She died in July, 1825.

III. Catherine Sarah, married in 1825 Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart.

I. Gilbert Elliot, who succeeded to the title.

¹ "Life and Letters of Gilbert Elliot, Earl of Minto," vol. iii., p. 204.

II. George Elliot, born 1784, entered the navy; was a lord of the Admiralty, and was for his distinguished services created a K.C.B. He also held the appointment of general of the Mint in Scotland. He married in 1810, and had a family of five sons and four daughters.

III. John Edmond Elliot, M.P., born in 1785, went to India as a young man when his father, Lord Minto, was Governor-General. He married Amelia, third daughter of James Henry Cassmajor, of Madras. Mr Elliot represented his native county in Parliament. He hunted a pack of his own harriers in Roxburghshire, and when he gave them up, in 1844, William O. Rutherford, younger, of Edgerston, fell heir to the best of the pack. Mr Elliot was a heavy weight, but was remarkable as a very straight rider to hounds. He was a thorough sportsman in every sense of the word, and a popular favourite in the county. He died in 1862, his eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Elliot, 79th Highlanders, predeceased him. His second son, William Brownrigg, is mentioned later on. He had also two other sons, who served in India, and two daughters.

Gilbert
Elliot, second
Earl of Minto

GILBERT ELLIOT, second Earl of Minto, eldest surviving son of the first earl by his wife, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart., was born at Lyons on 16th November, 1782. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and was afterwards prepared for the diplomatic service. On the 28th of August, 1806, he married at Lennel House, Berwickshire, Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone of Coldstream, and the same year he was elected member of parliament for Ashburton, Devonshire, which he continued to represent till March, 1814, when, on the death of his father, he took his seat in the House of Lords. He had allied himself with the whigs, and on the formation of Lord Grey's

Hon. William Elliot, third lieutenant of H.M.S. "Fox," youngest son of the Right Hon. Lord Minto, Governor-General of India, died on his passage from Bengal to England, on the 5th of June, 1811.—*Vide Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

Ministry, was appointed a Privy Councillor. The earl went as British Ambassador to Berlin in August, 1832, where he remained for two years. His tenure of office had been satisfactory, but uneventful, and his Majesty rewarded him upon his return with the distinction of the Civil Order of Grand Cross of the Bath. On the appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor-General of India, Lord Minto succeeded to his post as First Lord of the Admiralty, in September, 1835, and continued to preside over the affairs of the navy till the dissolution of Lord Melbourne's second administration in 1841. It was said at the time, that his period of office was distinguished by the outcry raised at the number of Elliots who found places in the naval service.¹ In Lord John Russell's Cabinet of 1846, Minto (whose daughter Russell had married) became Lord Privy Seal. In the following autumn he was sent on a mission of diplomacy to Italy, to induce Sardinia and Tuscany to assist in accomplishing the reforms proposed by Pius IX., to study the affairs of Italy in general, and to report anything of importance to the home Government.² At the close of the mission the Earl of Minto returned to his Ministerial duties till 1852, when Lord John Russell resigned. His Lordship now retired from political life, and resided at Minto House. He died, after a long illness, on 31st July, 1859, aged 76. His countess predeceased him; she died at Nervi, near Genoa, on 21st July, 1853. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire; a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an Elder Brother of Trinity House. In 1810, when the Jedforest Club was formed, he, as the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, took an active part in its organisation. He continued his Club membership until 1834, when all the whig members resigned.

¹ Not only did the Elliots fill good appointments in the navy, but in the East India Company's service the very name of Elliot seemed to be a talisman to preferment.

² At Minto House are the colours carried at Palermo by the insurgents under Garibaldi. They were given to the second earl when on his mission.

William Hugh Elliot-Murray Kynynmound, third earl of Minto, K.T., succeeded his father on the 31st July, 1859. He was born on the 19th March, 1814. In 1844 he married his cousin Emma Elinor Elizabeth, only daughter of General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. As a liberal he represented Hythe in Parliament from 1837 to 1841; Greenock from 1847 to 1852, and Clackmannanshire from 1857 to 1859, in which latter year he succeeded to the title. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Roxburghshire, and, at one time, held the office of chairman to the Board of Lunacy Commissioners for Scotland. He was a staunch supporter of the Established Church of Scotland. He died in London in 1891, leaving four sons, their names being:—Gilbert John, his successor (Viscount Melgund); Arthur Ralph Douglas, born 17th December, 1846, M.A., barrister-at-law; Hugh Frederick Hislop, clerk in House of Commons, married, with issue; and William Fitzwilliam, born 1849, lieutenant-colonel.

Minto House was originally an old Border tower, which has been added to at various periods. In the present building, the lower storey is all that can be historically traced. During 1757 many alterations and additions took place, and in 1814 the house was further enlarged—in fact one half of the house was added to the older portion. Minto is full of objects of historical interest, such as—letters from Lord Nelson (some unpublished) and from Lady Hamilton; a sword given to Lord Minto after the battle of St Vincent, and previously alluded to; a portrait of Nelson from life; a double-headed shot fired into “the Victory” at St Vincent, and the colours of one of the Spanish ships, presented to Lord Minto.¹

The first Lord Minto was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion of the Roxburghshire volunteers from 13th September, 1803, and he was succeeded by his son, the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, as colonel commandant in the same regiment

¹ The Spanish flag at present cannot be found.

when it was transformed into the 1st battalion Roxburghshire militia. The old colours of this regiment are preserved at Minto House, together with a telegraph code for signalling, in view of the invasion then expected.

The following interesting medals are among the heirlooms of Minto:—a gold medal, struck by the order of the King of Sweden, and presented to Hugh Elliot, to commemorate his intervention as English minister when the combined forces of Russia and Denmark threatened Sweden; gold Seringapatam medal, iv. May, MDCCXCIX; Sir Thomas Hislop's large gold medal for the storming of Guadaloupe, and also a medal given to him for Mahidpoor—viz., a small piece of Indian money set in gold—obverse, Mahidpoor, 21st December, 1817; reverse, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief; Boulton's medal to the heroes of Trafalgar, in gold; a large gold medal of Pius IX., date, 1846; coronation medal in gold of King Stanislaus of Poland, by Pingo, presented to Sir Edmund Burke. Three hundred of these were struck in London for presentation to the nobility who were present at the coronation ceremony.

GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, fourth earl of Minto, was born on the 9th July, 1845. He married, in 1883, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Charles Grey, and succeeded his father in 1891. He joined the Scots Guards in 1867, but retired three years later. In this year (1870) he visited Paris with his two younger brothers, and saw the French troops attack the Commune, the Germans holding the lines north of Paris. He became a captain in the volunteer force in 1873, and subsequently commandant of the Border mounted volunteers; his name also appears as captain in the army reserve.

Gilbert John,
fourth Earl of
Minto.

During the Carlist war in 1875, the present earl acted as correspondent of the *Morning Post*, being attached to the staff of General Dorregarray. From this time, as Lord Melgund, he led a life full of adventure. Wherever war broke

out, there he was generally to be found, his great energy and talents invariably enabling him to obtain good appointments. In 1877 war was declared by Russia against Turkey. In the following month (May) a *jihad*, or holy war, against Russia was proclaimed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Lord Melgund proceeded to the seat of war, and became attached, as assistant military secretary, to the Turkish army on the Danube, and was present at the bombardment of Nicopolis and the crossing of the Danube. With a small Turkish guard he crossed the Balkans by a parallel pass to General Gourko, who had crossed the day before (13th July). He joined Raout Pasha, who commanded south of the Balkans, and met Suleiman Pasha at Adrianople, on his way from Montenegro to the Schipka passes. Lord Melgund, who had suffered a good deal from fatigue and exposure, was obliged to go on the sick list, and was ordered home.

Early in the spring of 1879 he was again on the "war-path," serving as a volunteer on the staff of Sir F. Roberts (now Field-Marshal Lord Roberts), in the Kuram Valley, Afghanistan, until the treaty of Gundamuck, after which he returned home.

He next paid a flying visit to South Africa. After our defeat at Majuba Hill in 1881 and the death of General Colley, Sir F. Roberts was ordered out to succeed him at a few days' notice, and he took Lord Melgund as his private secretary. On arriving at Cape Town, they found that terms had been made with the Boers, and accordingly left for England after only one day ashore.

In 1882, a political crisis in Egypt terminated in war. A corps of mounted infantry was organised at Alexandria, formed of volunteers from various regiments. This useful body of men did excellent service, and Lord Melgund was appointed a captain in the corps, from the reserve. He joined them at Alexandria, and was wounded on the 24th of August in the action of Magfar, near Mahuta. For some weeks he was in hospital, and did not rejoin until the day after Tel-el-Kebir, when he was given the command of the mounted

infantry until they were broken up. Lord Melgund was several times mentioned in dispatches, and at the close of the campaign was thanked in general orders.

After serving in various capacities in the wars of Europe, Asia, and Africa, he turned his steps towards the Far West in 1883, and was appointed military secretary to Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada. In the autumn of 1884 he was offered the command of the Canadian voyageurs for the Soudan campaign, but for family reasons had to decline. But the raising of the regiment was entrusted entirely to Lord Melgund, and also their final despatch from Montreal.

It was during Lord Lansdowne's administration that an insurrection in the North-West territories, headed by Louis Riel, took place. It found its main adherents in French half-breeds and Indians, who claimed equal rights with the rest of the population. Lord Melgund took an active part in the suppression of this rebellion. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian militia, and was present at the actions of Fish Creek and Batoche on the Saskatchewan river under General Middleton. On the evening of the first day's fighting at Batoche, Lord Melgund was sent with official messages to a telegraph station some seventy miles distant. He rode, with two scouts, through the night, and reached his destination at 7 a.m. next morning. Riel was captured three days afterwards, and the campaign closed.

In 1889, Lord Melgund was appointed brigadier-general commanding the Scottish Border Volunteer Brigade. For his various services, his Lordship has received the following decorations:—The Afghan medal, Egyptian medal 1882 and Khedive's star, 4th class Turkish Medjidie, North-West Canada 1885 medal, with a clasp for Saskatchewan, and the volunteer decoration.¹

¹ Since writing the above memoir, the Earl of Minto has been appointed Governor-General of Canada. Hawick, to mark their approbation and to do honour to his Lordship, have presented him with the freedom of the burgh. Roxburghshire will be sorry to lose him even for a few years, and among the many who will regret his absence are the members of the Jedforest Club.

W. B. Elliot,
of Benrig.

WILLIAM BROWNRIGG ELLIOT is the eldest surviving son of the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P. He was born in 1820, and married, in 1858, Mary, daughter of J. M'Carty, of Carrignavar, county of Cork, and widow of T. C. Morton, barrister, Middle Temple, 1853. Mr Elliot is a justice of the peace for the county of Roxburgh, and resides at Benrig, near St Boswells. On the 5th of October, 1875, his name appears as a member of the Jedforest Club. The eldest son of Mr Elliot is William Gerald, born November 9th, 1858.

ELLIOT OF HARWOOD.

This branch is descended from Elliot of Binks.

Simeon Elliot, first of Harwood, was alive in 1643.¹

William Elliot of Harwood, son of Simeon, married, in 1659, Christina Greenlaw, and left his estate to his second son, Henry.

Henry Elliot of Harwood married Mary, daughter of John Scott of Dryhope, and left, with other children, a son William, also a daughter Elizabeth, who married Robert, eldest son of Gavin Elliot of Middlehem Mill.

William Elliot of Harwood succeeded his father, and left ten children. He married, in 1699, Jane, daughter of Thomas Scott of Todrick. Henry, who was the eldest son, succeeded. Thomas and John died young. The fourth son, Robert, married, on January 13th, 1766, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Pringle of Clifton, and died at Hobsburn, Rulewater, in August 1782, aged 60. His widow survived him for many years, dying at Jedburgh, at the age of 88, in 1820. They had a son, William—of whom presently.

¹ Harwood or Harrot-on-Rule appears to have been possessed by Edward Lorrain or Lorain in 1564. It is conjectured that the estate came into his possession through his marriage with a Lady Margaret Turnbull, who, at that period, was the owner of Harwood and Appotside. The Turnbull clan were very indignant at this marriage, and to show their resentment to the alliance, laid waste the whole estate. In a deed dated 1589, Edward Lorrain of Harwood and John Turnbull of Minto became cautioners for Hobbie Elliot, called Vicars Hobb. This information was given me by Mr Walter Deans, Hobkirk.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Elliot of Harrot, married William Scott of Milsington. In 1731, Jean was married to William Elliot of Tarras and Larriston, and Mary was married to John Scott of Weens, about 1727. Three daughters of William Elliot—Margaret, Christian, and Janet—died unmarried.

Herry Elliot of Harwood was born in 1700. He resided on his estate, and was very popular and highly respected in the parish. During his latter years he had the misfortune to become blind and deaf, but even these deprivations did not prevent him taking an interest in local matters. For many years he was led about by a person of his own name, who lived at a cottage called Hasliehirst, on the farm of Stonedge. He was known by the name of "Blind Harrot," and died unmarried, in October 1784, at the age of 84 years. His nephew William succeeded him.

WILLIAM ELLIOT OF HARWOOD, eldest son of Robert Elliot, by Elizabeth Pringle his wife, was born on 25th November, 1766. He married, in 1804, Eleanor, second daughter of John Rutherford of Mossburnford, and had two sons—Robert, who succeeded, and John—and one daughter, Eleanor.¹

William
Elliot of Har-
wood.

John Elliot was born at Hundalee in 1809; married, in 1839, Jane, daughter of Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward; he died in 1881. By his marriage there were three children, a son and two daughters. The only survivor is Elizabeth, who resides at Bournemouth.

Major Elliot, although not an officer of the regular army, saw some active service in Ireland, with the Roxburghshire fencibles, in 1798, both against the French and the Irish rebels. He was promoted to the rank of major in the corps, in 1800. Soon after this, his regiment was disbanded, and in 1802, he was offered, and accepted the rank of captain commandant of the western troop of Roxburghshire

¹ Eleanor married John Paton of Crailing.

yeomanry. This troop under the leadership of Captain Elliot became most popular, many gentlemen serving in the ranks. When the false alarm was given by the beacons being lighted, the troop turned out to a man, and marched through the night to Dalkeith, the appointed place of meeting. Amongst the sergeants of the troop were, Peter Brown of Rawflat, and John Riddell, brother of the laird of Muselee—both original members of the Club. In the rank and file we find Thomas Stavert of Hoscote, Thomas Scott, younger, of Peel, also members of the Club, and Mark Elliot, brother of the captain. Mark was a curious character, well known by every one in the county. When a very young man he had served in the royal marines as a private soldier, and was present at the mutiny of the Nore. Latterly, he farmed Lanton, above Jedburgh, and was a constant guest at the Jedforest dinners, being a general favourite. There is a well-painted portrait of him at Clifton Park, near Kelso. The following list of the members of the western troop is copied from one in the possession of the late Thomas Ogilvie of Chesters, whose father was the lieutenant of the troop:—

Captain William Elliot, Lieutenants William Oliver,¹ and Will Ogilvie; Sergeants Peter Brown, John Riddell, Thomas Thomson; Corporals James Grieve,² Walter Riddell, Thomas Elliot;³ Privates John Amos, John Armstrong, Andrew Blaikie, Andrew Bruce, John Buckham, Will Bell, John Blacklock, Will. Brown, Robert Chisholm, John Caverhill, Arch. Dixon, Arch. Dixon 2nd, Jas. Elliot, Mark Elliot, Walter Grieve, George Grieve, Arch. Hills, Andrew Hall, James Heron, Patrick Jaffrie, Ebenezer Knox, James Laing, John Lockie, James Murray, Thomas Oliver, George Preston, Andrew Potts, John Robson, John Renwick, Walter Rutherford,⁴ John Rutherford,⁵ James Scott, Thomas Scott,

¹ *Vide* Oliver of Dinlabyre.

² James Grieve, of Branxholm Braes; this gentleman was afterwards captain in the 1st regiment of local militia.

³ Thomas Elliot, Kirndeane.

⁴ Walter Rutherford, saddler.

⁵ John Rutherford, Millheugh.

Arch. Scott, Will. Scott, Robert Scott, Chas. Scott, Thomas Stavert, Andrew Thomson, James Thomson, Adam Turnbull, Thomas Turnbull, John Scott, George Duglass.—July, 1806.

Major Elliot, which rank, by courtesy, he still retained, lived for several years at Hundalee, where most of his children were born. He joined the Club in January, 1812, and took a leading part in its management. In the year 1819, when reform riots took place in several of the large towns, a meeting of the lieutenancy of Roxburghshire took place at Jedburgh. The vice-lieutenant laid before them a loyal declaration from the inhabitants of Melrose and its neighbourhood, offering their services within the county. A similar offer came from the town of Kelso, with this addition, that fifty active, steady young men were ready to form themselves into a company of volunteer infantry in aid of the civil power. Although no specific offer was made from Jedburgh and Hawick, it was stated by several deputy-lieutenants present that the inhabitants of these districts were equally willing and ready to come forward, if their services were required. Sir John Pringle of Stichill and Major William Elliot of Harwood very handsomely offered to raise an additional troop of yeomanry cavalry, to be commanded by Major Elliot, who, although well up in years, cheerfully again offered his services and experience to his country. Major Elliot towards the close of his life lived at the Brae, Jedburgh (now the residence of the clergyman of the English church), and here he died on the morning of the 8th of October, 1835, and was interred in the old family burial ground in Hobkirk churchyard. Before his death, a new house at Harwood had been planned and completed, but it fell to his eldest son, Robert Kerr Elliot, to occupy it, on the 22nd of October, 1835, a few days after his father's death.

ROBERT KERR ELLIOT, of Harwood, was born in 1805. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers, in April, 1825, and was promoted to be first

R. K. Elliot
of Harwood
and Clifton.

lieutenant in August, 1826. He married, in 1833, Mary Anne, daughter of Charles Claude Clifton of Twymaur, county of Brecon, and the same year he retired on half-pay of the 98th Foot. When he succeeded his father in 1835, he sold his half-pay and severed his connexion with the army. Previous to his succession to Harwood, Mr Elliot and his family occupied Greenriver house, and there his eldest son was born.

In the year 1845, upon the death of his cousin, Robert Pringle of Clifton and Haining, he succeeded to the estate of Clifton, and built the mansion-house there. In 1873, while residing at Brighton, where he had frequently passed the winter season since 1855, he met with an accident in the hunting field, from which he never recovered, and died there, aged 68. He was buried at Høbkirk, beside his wife, who had predeceased him by eighteen months. They had thirteen children:—

William Claude Elliot, now of Harwood, married Bertha Eliza Blackman, who died in 1895, and left no issue.

Charles John, born 1836, East India Company's service, died 1863.

Robert Henry Elliot of Clifton Park, born 1837, married, in 1868, the Honourable Anna Maria Louisa Barnewall, only child of Thomas, sixteenth Lord Trimleston, and has a son, Thomas Robert Barnewall, born 1871.

Chandos Frederick, born 1842, died 1862.

Edward Cludde, born 1846, married, in 1882, Eleanor, daughter of John Jones.

Mark Pringle, born 1851.

The eldest daughter, Mary Anne Frances, married Sir E. C. Cockburn, Bart.

Ellen Eliza, married, in 1871, Chetwode Drummond Pringle.

Adelaide Catherine, married, in 1877, Sir Basil F. Hall, Bart., of Dunglass.

Anna Maria Octavia, born 1844, died the same year.

Caroline Clifton, married, in 1869, James Moffat.

Charlotte Elizabeth, married, in 1871, John Dalton of Sleningsford Park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire.

Anna Maria, married, in 1876, Colonel Colquhoun, of the family of Luss.

Mr Elliot joined the Jedforest Club in 1829, and after he retired from the Royal Welsh Fusileers became a regular attendant at all its meetings. In 1868, when the rules of the Club were revised and altered, and many improvements made in its administration, Mr Elliot was appointed, with two others, to the committee of management—the sheriff of the county being president. This post he held until his death, when, to mark the sorrow and regret the members of the Club felt at the loss they had sustained, the following tribute to his memory appeared in the minutes of the Club:—

“JEDBURGH, 3rd June, 1873.

“Before proceeding to business, the members desire to record their deep sympathy in the melancholy death of Robert Kerr Elliot of Clifton and Harwood, which took place at Brighton in the month of February last. Mr Elliot was one of the oldest members of the Club, and universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him. The members of the Jedforest Club desire to express their sympathy with his family in their bereavement.”

Mr Elliot was a justice of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant for Roxburghshire. He was a conservative of the old type, and a good specimen of a Border laird.

ROBERT, second son of Robert Elliot of Harwood, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Robert Pringle of Clifton, was born in October, 1767, at Hobsburn (now Greenriver). He entered the navy in July 1781, on board the “Dunkirk” (Capt. Millingan), bearing the flag of Admiral Milbanke, at Plymouth. On 13th July 1793, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the “Savage” (Capt. Wentworth), and after two years’ service in this sloop, became first lieutenant of the “Greyhound” (32 guns). In December, 1796, he obtained command of the “Plymouth,” a hired armed lugger, and in March, 1797, succeeded in capturing the “Spervier,”

Vice-Admiral
Robert Elliot.

carrying 4 guns, 3 swivels, and 29 men, and "L'Amitié," of 14 guns, and 55 men, and in consequence was officially reported for his activity and successful exertions. He was promoted to the rank of commander in February, 1801. Capt. Elliot was subsequently employed in Egypt, and received the Sultan's gold medal for his services, and also survived to receive the naval war medal with clasp for Egypt, which was issued in 1850. He was commissioned in April, 1804, to the "Lucifer Bomb," and proceeded to the Mediterranean. After entering the Dardanelles, he was employed off the Island of Prota, where he assisted (27th February, 1807) in covering the advance, previous to an attack upon the enemy, whose retreat he was ordered to intercept with the launches of the squadron. In June, 1808, he was advanced to post rank. His last employment, dated October 20th, 1813, was in the "Surveillante" (38 guns), in which frigate he served off the north coast of Spain. He went on half-pay in March, 1814; obtained the captain's good service pension in 1842, and was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital in July, 1844. His promotion to flag rank took place on the 9th November, 1846.

Vice-Admiral Elliot was for some years before his death perfectly blind—a misfortune partly attributable to his services in Egypt. He married Ann, daughter of Andrew Hilley, of Plymouth, by whom he had one son, and two daughters.¹ He resided at Hundalee cottage, and latterly at Glenbank, where he died in 1854. He became a member of the Club in 1814, when, as a post-captain, he retired on half-pay. He left an only son,

Capt. Robert
Hilley Elliot,
R.N.

ROBERT HILLEY ELLIOT, born in Jedburgh, 18th July, 1803. He entered the navy on the 15th November, 1818, as first-class volunteer on board the "Liffey" (50 guns, Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan). In 1821, he became

¹ Elizabeth Pringle Elliot, daughter of the admiral, born in 1801, died in 1847; his other daughter married John Paton of Crailing, as his second wife, and lived to an extreme old age.

midshipman in the "Doris" (42 guns, Capt. Thomas Graham), and after passing his examination, became successively mate of the "Victory" (104 guns), and "Barham" (50 guns), flagships at Portsmouth. He proceeded to the West Indies and joined the "Nimble" schooner, under Lieut.-Commander Fleming. He had an opportunity of distinguishing himself on the 19th December, 1827, in the capture of the "Guerrero" slaver, of superior force; and for this, Mr Elliot was promoted to a lieutenancy in the "Valorous" (20 guns, Capt. the Earl of Huntingdon), the date of his commission being the 3rd of February, 1828. With this ship he returned home in the following September, and he appears, in 1829, in the list of members of the Jedforest Club. Soon afterwards, he was employed on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations. Lieut. Elliot was appointed on the 1st of January, 1839, to the "Powerful" (84 guns, Captain Charles Napier), in which he served throughout the Syrian war, and was present at the fall of Acre. He was advanced to the rank of commander on the 4th November, 1840, and in 1844 was appointed an inspecting commander in the coast guard. Captain Elliot married Elizabeth Carr. He retained his appointment on the coast guard until he died. He received the Sultan's medal in silver, and in the year 1848 also became entitled to the naval war medal, with a clasp for Syria, issued by order of her Majesty.

HENRY ELLIOT was a son of Robert Elliot of Harwood, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Pringle of Clifton. He was born in 1769, and entered the army as an ensign in the 70th Regiment, in which corps he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1789. He sailed in 1793, with the expedition from Ireland, under the command of Sir Charles Gray, against the French colonies in the West Indies, and served with the 3rd battalion of Grenadiers in the reduction of those colonies. Vacancies occurring through death during this active campaign, Lieut. Elliot was promoted to a

General
Henry Elliot.

company in the 70th Regiment in 1794, and in 1799 he obtained a majority in that corps. Six years afterwards he received the brevet of lieut.-colonel in the army. He got the command of the 3rd battalion 60th Regiment, with which he was present at the capture of the Danish colonies. On this occasion the inhabitants eulogised his conduct and the discipline which the battalion evinced under his command.

On the 25th of November, 1808, Lieut.-Colonel Elliot was appointed to the 96th Regiment, then at St Croix, and received in brigade general orders the thanks of the Government for his attention to the discipline and welfare of that corps. In 1810, he assumed the command of the 2nd battalion of the 96th, and continued with it till its reduction. On this occasion the officers of his regiment manifested their sincere regret at parting with their commanding officer, and, as a mark of their respect and esteem, presented him with a handsome cup.

The following letters show the high regard in which Col. Elliot was held, and his appreciation of the honour done him by the officers of his regiment:—

JERSEY, GRONVILLE BARRACKS, Oct. 24, 1814.

SIR,—In the name and on the behalf of the officers comprising the mess of the 2nd battalion 96th Regiment, we have the honour to enclose a copy of the resolutions entered into at a full meeting in the officers' mess-room, at Gronville Barracks, on the 23rd inst., and which we hope will meet your entire approbation. The resolutions therein contained will be carried into effect with all possible dispatch.

The officers of the mess of this battalion, impressed with a deep sense of respect and gratitude for your kindness and attention to their welfare and interest during a period of five years that you have had the command, have unanimously voted you a silver-gilt cup, with an appropriate inscription, as a lasting testimony of their most sincere esteem and regard.

If, in soliciting on behalf of the officers of this mess your acceptance of this small token, we have anything to regret, it is the inefficiency of words to convey a sense of the affection and attachment your kindness to them has so well merited, and which was conspicuous in every individual at the meeting in question.

We have also to solicit that you will have the goodness to favour us with an impression of your coat-of-arms, that the same may be engraved on the cup voted you.

We have the honour to be, Sir, with highest regard and esteem,
Your most obedient, humble servants,

JAMES SPAWFORTH, Major, 96th.

JOHN F. GELL, Capt.

PHIL. JEAN, Paymaster, 2nd Batt. 96th.

To Col. HENRY ELLIOT, commanding 2nd Batt. 96th Foot.

JERSEY, GRONVILLE BARRACKS, 25th October, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,—In return for the very honourable memorial of your esteem, to which your voluntary sentiments of attachment give imperishable value, I feel most anxious to convey my most unfeigned acknowledgments. If I was not deeply impressed that the sincerity of my feelings is beyond the warmest language to express, it would be my effort to convince how much I esteem that affection with which you so kindly honour me, but I feel assured that my silence proves its truth. The event of my promotion to the rank of major-general, I may reasonably hope, cannot be far distant, and however happy I may feel on arriving at that rank, yet as it removes me from the 96th Regiment, it will prove a pleasure mingled with concern: but should my King and country again have occasion for my services, Hope might bestow a charm in obeying the sacred call. Again to have the 96th Regiment placed under my command, would crown my wishes and would leave me nothing to desire. In sending you the impression of my coat-of-arms, permit me, Gentlemen, to assure you that I consider my inheritance most proudly honoured, and memory will have a fresh reason to regard their depiction with affection and esteem.

I have the honour to be,

H. ELLIOT, Colonel,

Lieut.-Col., 96th Regt.

To Lieut.-Col. SPAWFORTH and the Officers of the Mess,
2nd Batt. 96th Regt.

Col. Elliot embarked with the 96th for Martinique at the close of 1815. Some time after this he retired from the service, and settled down at Rosebank, near Kelso, and died in 1841. He joined the Jedforest Club, and made himself conspicuous at the eventful dinner in 1834, when in his position as chairman, in the absence of the Duke of Buccleuch, he refused to propose the usual toast:—"the Member of Parliament for the County." The result of this was, all the whig members retired from the Club in a body. He married Janet, daughter of the Rev. Dr Somerville of Jedburgh.

The silver-gilt cup is now in the possession of his great-nephew, Robert Elliot of Clifton.

ELLIOT OF BORTHWICKBRAE.

Elliot in Oakwood, who claims descent from the family of Larriston, is the ancestor of the Elliots of Borthwickbrae¹ (*vide* Elliot of Wolfelee).

William Elliot, who acquired Bewlie, purchased the estate of Borthwickbrae, in 1695. His son, William Elliot of Borthwickbrae, was born in 1689, and married, Margaret, daughter of John Scott of Sinton, and was father of John Elliot of Borthwickbrae—born in 1711, married, first, 1753, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Murray of Cringletie; and in 1764, he married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Walter Laing, by whom he left issue. This lady was heiress to Meikledale, in Dumfriesshire; Flex, Old Melrose, and Burnfoot, on Alewater, in Roxburghshire.

Lieut.-Col.
W. Elliot of
Borthwick-
brae.

WILLIAM ELLIOT OF BORTHWICKBRAE, born on the 30th November, 1764, married in 1792, Marianne, only child of Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn, Lanarkshire, and his wife, Jean Bertram. On the death of the said Allan Lockhart, William Elliot assumed the additional surname of Lockhart. William Elliot was appointed lieut.-colonel of the Roxburgh and Selkirk regiment of fencible cavalry, commanded by Sir John Scott of Ancrum. His king's commission is dated 21st April, 1795.

Elliot served with the regiment in Ireland, in 1798. Being at Castlebar with a squadron, he took part in the short campaign following on the landing at Killala bay of the French under General Humbert, and was present with a detachment of his regiment in the action with the French on their approach to Killala. There is a family tradition that on this occasion his life was saved by his charger having

¹ The various known owners of Borthwickbrae were Sir William Borthwick, in 1500, from whom the name probably originated; William Porteous in 1573, Robert Elliot in 1586, Robert Scott in 1643. In 1792, John Elliot of Borthwickbrae died at Orchard in the eighty-second year of his age. Elizabeth Elliot, daughter of William Elliot of Borthwickbrae, and his wife, Margaret Scott, of Sinton, died at Hawick, in 1809, in the ninety-third year of her age.

thrown up his head at a critical moment, and received a shot in its nostril, which would otherwise have hit his master.¹

Lieut.-Colonel Elliot was also engaged under Lieut.-General Lake, with the Irish rebels and the French at Ballinamuck, on the 8th of September, 1798. His regiment is described in dispatches as the "Roxburgh Fencible Dragoons," and it is further stated that the conduct of the cavalry was highly conspicuous. A few years afterwards, when the fencible cavalry was abolished, Lieut.-Colonel Elliot was appointed major commandant of the "Roxburgh Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry," and his king's commission is dated 9th July, 1802. When the lighting of the beacons took place in January, 1804, he turned out in command of his regiment. In that year, and presumably as a memento of the manner in which the regiment answered the summons, when called upon for their country's defence, Colonel Elliot was presented with a handsome silver cup of classical design and beautiful workmanship, with the following inscription—
"Presented by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Roxburghshire Yeomanry Light Dragoons to William Elliot, Esq. of Borthwickbrae, their major commandant, 1804."

On the 25th of February, 1801, he was appointed by king's commission major of the 3rd or Lanarkshire regiment of militia, and as such received the freedom of the burgh of Musselburgh, on the 28th of August, 1801, and of Linlithgow, on the 26th of April, 1802. From major commandant he was, by the lord lieutenant (Lord Lothian) appointed lieut.-colonel of the Roxburghshire yeomanry cavalry, the date of his commission being 31st of March, 1821.² In 1828, he received another presentation in the form of a large and handsome silver tray, with the following inscription—
"Presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers and

¹ This favourite old horse died at Cleghorn, and an oak tree marks its grave.

² In 1825, Lieut.-Colonel Elliot-Lockhart lost his youngest son, Gilbert, on board H.M.S. "Diamond," on the 9th of January.

privates of the Roxburghshire yeomanry cavalry to Lieut.-Colonel Elliott-Lockhart, M.P., commandant, in testimony of their high respect and sincere esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman, of his kind individual friendships, and uniform zealous attention to the discipline and welfare of the regiment during the period of twenty-five years. A.D. 1828."

He was member of parliament for the county of Selkirk for twenty-four years (1806 to 1830), and died at Cleghorn on 6th August, 1832. His eldest son, John, born in 1796, was a cornet in the 12th Light Dragoons, and was killed at the battle of Waterloo in 1815. Col. Elliott-Lockhart was proposed for the Jedforest Club by Sir John Scott, Bart., at one time his commanding officer, and being seconded by Col. Erskine of Shielfield, was admitted a member of the Club on the 29th of July, 1812.

Lockhart is an ancient family in the parish of Lanark. A charter was granted by James IV. to Sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, of the lands of that name. His son Allan was father of Alexander Lockhart, who was infeft in the barony of Cleghorn and the lands of Crugfoot in 1533. Alexander's son, Allan Lockhart, was seised in these lands in 1582. From him is descended Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn, whose only child, Marianne, married, in 1792, William Elliott of Borthwickbrae, M.P. The old house of Cleghorn narrowly escaped being looted by the Highlanders in 1745. On the return of the rebel army from England, on passing through Clydesdale, Lord Kilmarnock, with a numerous following, paid a visit to Lanark for the purpose of collecting supplies. On that same day a "small party of Highlanders made a raid on Cleghorn house, but they met with so warm a reception from Mr Lockhart, the proprietor, that they were forced to retire empty-handed, some of them limping from wounds received in the scuffle. On this rough repulse being known to the rebels in Lanark, they determined to attack Cleghorn next day with all their forces, while Mr Lockhart judged it prudent to raise barricades and garrison the house with his

tenantry. But Cleghorn was saved from the threatened storm of Highland wrath by a simple stratagem of the good folk of Lanark. This was effected by a man running into the town from the east, shouting, 'Cumberland is at Carnwath,' and the cry was so well supported by the townspeople that 'Cumberland at Carnwath' resounded through every street of the town. The Highlanders were startled, and mustered at the cross. The pipes struck up a scream of defiance, and off they all marched to the westward to join the main army with the prince at Hamilton Palace."

Allan Elliott-Lockhart, second son, who succeeded, was born in 1803, and called to the Scotch bar in 1824. He married, on April 12th, 1830, Charlotte, fifth daughter of Sir David Dundas, first baronet of Beechwood. Mr Lockhart was member of parliament for the county of Selkirk from 1846 to 1862, a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Lanark and Roxburgh, and lord lieutenant for Selkirkshire. He died in 1878.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT-LOCKHART succeeded his father, and was born on 2nd March, 1833. He was educated at Harrow, and joined the 26th Cameronians in August, 1852. He passed through the staff college in 1860-61, and served as deputy-assistant adjutant-general at Aldershot from 1863 for five years. He exchanged into the 74th Highlanders as captain in July, 1865.

Capt. W.
Elliott-
Lockhart of
Cleghorn.

When holding this appointment at Aldershot, he married, on the 11th April, 1866, Dorothea Helen, eldest daughter of the late Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., of Wolfelee, and Maria Dorothea, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan, and has surviving issue — one daughter, May Charlotte. His eldest son, Allan Ashton, captain in the Highland Light Infantry, died at Malta, May 16th, 1898; his younger son, Walter Blair, lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders, died at Cleghorn, March, 1895.

Capt. Lockhart retired from the service in October, 1868,

on receiving the appointment of assistant chief-constable of Lancashire, which post he held till March, 1873.

On the death of Mr Ogilvie of Chesters, he received from the Duke of Buccleuch the post of his chamberlain at Branxholm, in which capacity he served until February, 1891.

He sold his estate of Borthwickbrae to Mr Noble, and now resides at his seat, Cleghorn, in the county of Lanark.

Capt. Lockhart is a deputy-lieutenant for Lanarkshire and Selkirkshire, and a justice of the peace for the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Lanark, and was made an honorary burgess of the burgh of Hawick on the 6th September, 1881.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELLIOT OF WOLFLEE.

WOOLLEE (now Wolflee) is a name of some antiquity. In an inventory of the writs delivered up to Gilbert Eliot of Stennedge by Mr Scott, writer, Edinburgh, 1st November, 1711, concerning his land and others, there is mentioned "A bounding charter of the lands of Woollee and Wolfehopelee by William, Earl of Angus, to David Hume, his armour-bearer, 24th July, 1456." Also

"Disposition of the lands of Over and Nether Woollee by Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Knt., to Sir William Cranston of that ilk and his lady, dated 16 May, 1605."

"Confirmation of the above charter by William, Earl of Angus, 17 July, 1605."

"Disposition by the Commissioners of Lord Cranston, in the lands of Over and Nether Woollee, and pendicles thereof called Midsideshaw, the Mill, Mill lands, &c., the said lands of Wolfehopelee, with Manner place, and these parts and portions of the 20 pound land of Wauchope, Catlee, and Catleeshaw &c., in favour of Sir Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, which charter is dated 15 March, 1659."

It has been stated by various authorities that the Oakwood Elliots claim descent from the family of Larriston.

Thomas Elliot¹ in Oakwood was born in 1659, and married, at Selkirk, Jean, daughter of Cornelius Inglis, and had issue:—

¹ Thomas Elliot, in Oakwood-miln, had a brother, who acquired the farm of Bewlie and purchased the estate of Borthwickbrae. (*Vide* Elliot of Borthwickbrae.)

1. Thomas.

2. William—of whom presently.

3. Agnes, who married John Sibbald in Whitelaw, by whom she had six children; secondly, in 1721, she married Walter Cunningham of Chapelhope, by whom she had fourteen children. One of her grandsons was the late Col. Sibbald of Pinnacle. (*Vide* Sibbald Memoir.)

4. Elizabeth, married Robert Shortreed of Essenside.

Thomas Elliot in Oakwood died in July, 1723, aged 64, and his widow on the 7th of May, 1748, aged 83. They were buried in Lindean churchyard, where an inscribed stone marks the spot.

The first Elliot of Woollee was William, who purchased the estate in 1730. He was a writer, and served his apprenticeship in the office of Andrew Haliburton, W.S. William fell in love with Helen Elliot,¹ daughter of Elliot of Midlem-mill. At first this engagement was not approved of by the lady's family,² as Elliot was a wild and reckless young fellow. But after his marriage to Helen, whom he loved tenderly, he reformed and became very steady. He was tall and handsome, with a pleasing manner, and having good abilities he was much employed by county clients, and eventually obtained a large and valuable business. By Helen he had a son, Thomas, who became a physician; he married, and died soon afterwards. Also a daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres, county of Selkirk.

William Elliot married, secondly, in 1727, Margaret, eldest daughter of William Scot of Stonedge. She died in 1730. He for the third time married, on the 24th of March, 1732, Margaret,³ daughter of Adam Ogilvie

¹ Helen Elliot, daughter of Robert Elliot of Midlem-mill and Elizabeth Elliot of Harrot (*vide* Elliot of Harwood).

² *Vide* Journal of Thomas Beattie of Mickledale.

³ Died at Edinburgh, April 14, 1796, Mrs Elliot, widow of William Elliot of Woollee—*vide* *Edinburgh Advertiser*. There is a portrait of this lady at Wolfelee.

of Hartwoodmyres. By this marriage he left a large family. William Elliot died suddenly in the month of January, 1768. He had been as usual at his office in the Lawnmarket, and had sold the estate of Crieve to Mr Thomas Beattie, for a client, that afternoon. He died about eleven o'clock on the same night, leaving a good business for his son, who succeeded him.

Cornelius Elliot¹ of Woollee was born in 1733. He was a writer to the signet, and, by strict attention to his business, he largely increased his legal connection with Roxburghshire. In 1765, he married Margaret, daughter of James Rannie, and had issue. Mrs Elliot died on the 7th October, 1796; and Cornelius, her husband, who was senior member of the society of writers to his Majesty's signet, died in 1821, at the age of 88. Robert, youngest brother of Cornelius Elliot, was a merchant in Amsterdam. He purchased Pinnaclehill, Kelso, and left it to his niece Charlotte, daughter of his brother Adam, a Dantzig merchant. Eleanora, second daughter of Cornelius Elliot, married, in June, 1794, Robert Anderson, merchant, Edinburgh. William Elliot was born in 1766, was major in 1st Madras Cavalry. He died at Vellore in 1802, in his father's lifetime.²

JAMES ELLIOT,³ the eldest surviving son, succeeded to Woollee, and changed the name to Wolflee. He was born on the 29th February, 1772, and was also educated for the law, but gave it up, preferring the freedom of a country life

Jas. Elliot
of Wolflee.

¹ Cornelius was baptised on the 15th April, 1733, having been born two days previous. The witnesses at the baptism were—Andrew Haliburton, W.S.; John Gibson, writer; Patrick Erskine, younger of Shielfield (all in his father's office); and John Elliot, son of the laird of Borthwickbrae, his kinsman.

² At Wolfelee there is an excellent portrait of this officer, by Raeburn, in a red hunting coat.

³ Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone married, at Edinburgh, July 31, 1806, Lady Carmichael, widow of Sir John Carmichael, Bart., and sister of James Elliot.

to the confinement of an office. He married, on the 16th of September, 1799, Caroline, youngest daughter of Walter Hunter, last laird of Polmood, whose wife, Lady Caroline Mackenzie, was daughter of the Earl of Cromarty (she died, April, 1824). From the beginning of the century Mr Elliot resided almost entirely in Roxburghshire. He rented Stewartfield (now Hartrigge) for some time. He improved and laid out the plantations which now beautify the well-wooded estate of Wolflee, and also added to it by the purchase of several adjoining lairdships. In 1810, when the local militia were formed, Mr Elliot was appointed major in the 1st regiment of Roxburghshire local militia. He became a most energetic officer, and set an example both to officers and men, by his strict attention to duty. In 1810, James Elliot became an original member of the Jedforest Club, in which he always took an active interest. In 1824, he built the mansion-house of Wolflee, previous to which there was only a farm-house. The architect and contractor was Mr Smith of Darnick. From that time forth he resided at Wolflee, and took a deep interest in watching the numerous plantations growing up, which he had planted when a young man. Mr Elliot married, secondly, on the 17th January, 1827, Margaret, daughter of Robert Davidson of Pinnaclehill, Kelso, by whom he had one child, who died young. By his first wife, he had eight sons and four daughters.¹ Although Mr Elliot continued to the last strongly attached to the Established Church, he granted sites in a most liberal manner for both a Free Church and manse on his lands. He died in February, 1855, in his eighty-fourth year, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Walter.

Sir Walter
Elliot of
Wolflee,
K.C.S.I.

Born in 1803, WALTER ELLIOT, in early life, lived at Stewartfield, now Hartrigge, Lord Stratheden's seat near Jedburgh. Born of a Border family, Sir Walter resided on what the Scotch call the *right* side of the Tweed, during such portions of his long life as were not spent

in India. Thus he imbibed Border ideas from his infancy.

His earliest education was imparted by a clergyman in Cumberland, the Rev. James Traill, who afterwards became a chaplain of the East India Company at Madras. After studying with a private tutor at home for three or four years, he was sent to a school near Doncaster, called Carr House, kept by the Rev. Dr Inchbald. Here he remained till he was fifteen, when he went to Haileybury College, where he gained distinction. In March, 1820, being then in his eighteenth year, Walter Elliot embarked in the Indiaman "Kelly Castle," and landed at Madras on the 14th of June following, after a voyage of three months, the usual duration in those days.

In Madras, the young civilian was kept for two pleasant years at the college of Fort St George, going through the regular course of study then prescribed, including the vernacular languages, Indian law and history, and the like.¹ When he had completed his course, and passed out (June, 1823), it was with an honorary reward of one thousand pagodas (Rs. 3500) for remarkable proficiency in the Tamil and Hindustani languages.

Mr Elliot's first appointment appears to have been that of assistant to the collector and magistrate of Salem; but the cut-and-dried life of an executive official in a settled province, even in those days, did not seem to satisfy the impulsive energy of his character, and he begged to be sent for duty to a non-regulation province. The dominions of the Mahratta sovereignty had, very shortly before, fallen under British rule, and the affairs of this unsettled district were being conducted by a commissioner residing at Poonah; and the territory had been divided into provinces, one of which was known as the Southern Mahratta Country. In charge of this tract was a principal collector, Mr St John Thackeray, who was also styled political agent to the Governor of

¹ This Memoir is extracted from the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* and other sources.

Bombay, with headquarters at Dharwar. To this district Walter Elliot was appointed as assistant. The country was in a disturbed state in many respects, even though six years had passed since the transfer of sovereignty to the "Company." The old chiefs and their families, accustomed for generations, like the barons of Europe, to almost unbounded power within their own tracts—owning no lord save the Peshwa, and left practically to rule their estates as petty sovereigns—could ill brook the interference of foreigners and the restraint forced on them by the presence and watchfulness of British agents.

The year after he joined his appointment under Thackeray occurred an event which very nearly put an end to his career. The chief of Kittūr, who lived in a strong fort in the district, surrounded by turbulent followers, and owning considerable estates, died without issue; and the usual intrigues were set on foot regarding the succession. Parties were formed, and an attempt was made to induce Mr Thackeray to recommend to Government an adopted son, on the strength of a document fabricated after the chief's death, and consequently invalid. The political agent, powerless to act alone, referred for orders to his Government, and did his best to quiet the discontent arising from the delay in receiving an answer from Bombay.

On September 29th, Walter Elliot and his companions became alarmed by reports of collections and assemblies of the people; but still Mr Thackeray's inquiries proceeded, all the heads of villages being summoned to render their accounts. During the days that followed, the fort party continued to collect men and arms, and to prepare for open resistance in case of need; but the only positive warning communicated to the English officers appears to have been one given, on the occasion of a shooting expedition, to young Elliot, who had already endeared himself to the people. This warning he repeated to his chief, and Mr Thackeray made an excuse to get a troop of horse artillery sent to Kittūr. These arrived on the 18th

October, commanded by Captain Black and Lieutenants Sewell and Dighton. Mr Elliot tells us that he had been very unwell during those few days, and it was not until the 22nd that he again entered the fort. He then found that he was treated with "the most unequivocal marks of bad feeling;" the same evening the Sardars flatly refused to obey Mr Thackeray's summons requesting their attendance at the office inside the fort. On this, the collector thought fit to send for a division of guns to overawe the people, and on their appearance the civilians left the fort. The position in the evening was as follows:—The inner gate of the fort was in possession of the British troops, but there were two other gates outside this one, held by the Rajah's people, while all the English were at their respective camps. Elliot dined at the troop mess, Thackeray having gone to his own camp. All night armed men in the service of the Rajah were thronging into the fort, and every preparation was made for open resistance. In the morning admission into the fort was refused, and Capt. Black found that his men at the inner gate could not get out, in consequence of the two outer gates being held by the natives. Mr Thackeray seems to have been ill, but on Capt. Black's request for orders, he sent a message that the mutineers were to be warned, and after twenty minutes, on their refusal to allow the division of guns at the inner gate to be relieved, the outer gate was to be blown in. Due notice was given, but entrance was obstinately refused, and the Rajah's men (henceforth called the enemy) were thronging the walls and high ground inside the fort. After twenty minutes, the guns opened fire. One was directed at the gate, and one, under Lieut. Sewell, was posted on some rising ground, to keep down the fire from the walls. The matchlock men made good practice; some men were wounded, and Lieut. Sewell was shot through the breast, receiving a mortal wound, of which he died next day. Mr Elliot hurried off to find Mr Thackeray, and, learning that he had been carried down in a palanquin towards the gate, ran back with Stevenson to join him; but on reaching

the open ground they found that a sortie had been made, and that the gunners had been outnumbered, and were in full retreat. Some native mounted orderlies advised the two young civilians to retire while there was yet time, saying that Mr Thackeray had been killed; but they were unwilling to fly, and remained alone. The enemy rapidly approached, and when it was seen that they were giving no quarter, the two Englishmen fled into a house for refuge. They were kindly treated. After a time, a dependent of the Rajah, with whom they were acquainted, came to the house, surrounded it with a compact body of his own men, to save the inmates from the fury of the armed rabble outside, and then conducted the two Englishmen into the fort; not without difficulty and danger, as several attacks were made on the little party. Near the glacis they saw the dead body of Mr Thackeray, and descending towards the outer gate, that of Lieut. Dighton, who had been killed early in the affair. Inside the gate was the corpse of Capt. Black. At the third gate, standing to their arms, was the small band of gunners, who had never been able to leave the place; but the walls were swarming with matchlock men. Resistance was hopeless; and on the advice of the civilians, all surrendered. Elliot and Stevenson remained prisoners for six weeks. As the insurgents showed no intention of submitting, the Bombay Government had no alternative but to reduce the place by force. Troops were concentrated:—The 1st Bombay Regiment, two companies of his Majesty's 46th Foot, a battery of Horse Artillery, the 4th and 8th Madras Cavalry, the 23rd Madras Infantry, and the 3rd and 6th Bombay Infantry, the whole under the command of Col. Deacon, C.B.; and by the 25th of November the place was invested, and the insurgents reduced to submission. Thus ended this tragic affair. It was an exciting commencement to Elliot's career, and one eminently calculated to strengthen his self-reliance. It is no wonder that a few years later, viz., in 1829, he was retained in that district by Government, though he was a Madras civilian, and

the Mahratta country was placed under the Bombay Government.

As to Elliot's life during these years we get the best knowledge, not from himself—for he says very little about it—but from the well-known work by the late Col. Walter Campbell, called, "My Indian Journal."

It seems that Col. Campbell, then a subaltern, on 24th February, 1831, met for the first time Walter Elliot, then twenty-eight years old, and a sub-collector. The two became fast friends, and, as the following extracts will show, devoted themselves energetically to all manly sports.

Sir Walter was never wont to narrate his adventures with gun and rifle; and though the house at Wolflee is a perfect museum of natural history—the walls covered with trophies, and the principal staircase hung all over with skins, while above is a room specially set apart as a natural history museum—few visitors ever knew how many of these wild animals fell to Elliot's own gun.

A few days after Campbell's arrival, the young Englishmen of Dhárwár seem to have gone out to camp on an organised shooting expedition; and it will be noticed that Elliot appears to have retained in his employ a regular staff of the best native "shikarries" procurable, without which arrangement little can ever be seen of the higher kinds of sport in India. Untrained men are useless, and "casuals" can never be depended upon in an emergency.

Here follow a few extracts from Colonel Campbell's "Journal:"—

"March 1st. This morning, Elliot's native hunters, who have been on the trail of a tiger for a week past, brought intelligence that they had at last succeeded in marking him down.

"Old 'Anak,' a fine elephant, which we had borrowed from a neighbouring rajah, was instantly despatched with guns and ammunition in the howdah, and Elliot, my brother, and I followed soon after, on horseback.

"On arriving at the ground, eight miles from the camp, we found everything looking well for a certain kill. The tiger had been marked into a small open ravine, where there was no strong cover, and every rising ground within sight was crowned by a look-out man, to turn him, or mark

him down, if he should break away. All possible precautions having been taken to prevent his escape, we mounted the elephant, and the tiger was roused by a rattle of 'tom-toms' and a wild shout from the beaters. He was on foot in a moment, and, with a loud roar, dashed from the ravine, took away across country at a lopping gallop.

"The elephant was badly placed, and the tiger passed us at a distance of 150 yards, going at a pace which rendered the chances of hitting him very slight indeed. Two balls rang among the rocks close behind him; and just as he was topping the hill, a long rifle-shot appeared to touch him, for a short angry roar was borne back upon the breeze, and the beaters made signs that he was hit. We followed at the best pace old 'Anak' could muster, and on reaching the summit of the hill, saw the tiger slowly stealing down a ravine on the opposite side. He was out of shot, and we halted to mark him down, and to send the beaters to a place of safety; for he was evidently wounded, and therefore dangerous. One man alone, intoxicated with opium, disregarded every warning signal.

"The tiger was going straight towards him. We called and beckoned in vain. The infatuated wretch drew his sword, and waved it in defiance, while we saw the fatal crisis approaching, but could do nothing to save him.

"Elliot ordered the 'mahout' to urge the elephant forward at his utmost speed. I shall never forget the excitement of that moment. My brother and I, both novices in tiger-hunting, were almost in a rabid state; and in our anxiety to rescue the doomed wretch from his impending fate, we stamped with impatience, and abused the driver for not exerting himself sufficiently, although he was applying the goad with all his strength, and making the blood flow, and extorting a scream of pain from the unfortunate elephant at every stroke.

"But all was in vain. Before we were half-way down the hill, the tiger had caught sight of the poor helpless drunkard, standing directly in his path, and his doom was sealed. He might still have made an effort to escape, for he had a long start; but he appeared paralysed with fear when he saw the tiger making directly towards him, with terrific bounds. The brute was upon him with the speed of lightning. We saw him rear for an instant over his victim, who attempted to defend himself with his sword and shield. One savage roar rang through the soul of the stricken wretch, and he was dashed to the ground, amidst a cloud of dust, through which we could just distinguish the agitated forms of the tiger and the wretched man, writhing like a crushed worm in his gripe. It was over in an instant. The tiger trotted off sulkily to a small patch of thorny bushes, and being now excited to madness by the taste of blood, stood boldly awaiting our attack. The elephant was pushed forward with all speed, the tiger roaring furiously as we advanced, and the moment his splendid head appeared, a volley from six barrels sent him staggering back into the centre of the bush. He rallied instantly, and made a brilliant charge close up to the elephant's trunk, when he was again turned by a well-directed volley from the spare guns, and retreated

growing to his lair. We now retired a short distance to reload, and when we advanced again, the tiger, although bleeding at every pore, rushed forth to meet us, as savage as ever. He was again turned before he could spring on the elephant, and again dragged forward his bleeding body to the charge, roaring as if his heart would burst with impotent rage. We now let him come up quite close, so that every ball might tell, and gave him shot after shot, till he crawled back exhausted into the bushes. We followed him up, and in a last expiring effort to reach the elephant, he was shot dead, while struggling to make good his charge. He was game to the last; and Elliot, who has killed many tigers, says he never saw one die more gallantly.

"Having ascertained, by poking him with a spear, that the tiger was actually dead, we dismounted from the 'howdah,' and leaving the 'mabout' to reward his unwieldy pet after his exertions by giving him balls of sugar dipped in the tiger's blood, went to look after the unfortunate beater who had been struck down. We found him lying under a bush in a dying state, and a more frightful spectacle I never beheld. His lower jaw was carried away, as if he had been struck by a cannon-ball, his cheek bones were crushed to pieces, and the lacerated muscles of the throat hung down over his chest. So dreadful was the injury that literally nothing of the face was left below the eyes. He appeared quite sensible, poor fellow, and made frantic signs for water, whilst his blood-shot eyes, rolling wildly, imparted to the head the most ghastly expression I ever beheld. It was, of course, impossible to afford him the slightest relief, and death soon put an end to his sufferings.

"The important operation of singeing the tiger's whiskers having been performed by the oldest native hunter, the carcass was laid upon a cart drawn by six bullocks, and decorated with flags, and was thus dragged home in triumph. On skinning the tiger, we found sixteen balls lodged in his body, most of which had entered his chest, a strong proof of the extraordinary tenacity of life possessed by these animals."

In 1836 the "Royal Asiatic Journal" contains a paper by Elliot on Hindu inscriptions, and the then little known ancient dynasties of the Dakhan; and he sent with it two manuscript volumes containing nearly 600 copies of inscribed stones, which he had come across between 1823 and 1833. He was one of the earliest contributors to the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," started in 1832, and he was mainly instrumental in founding the "Madras Journal of Literature and Science." His papers on historical subjects constituted a standard work of reference on the subject for many years.

Leaving Bombay, on furlough, in December, 1833, he spent the first year and a half of his leave in travel, not

arriving in England until May, 1835. The journey was begun in company with Robert Pringle,¹ of the Bombay Civil Service. They went up the Red Sea in the cruiser "Coote" (Capt. Rose), touching at the ports of Jidda and Mocha. At Mocha the travellers were compelled to leave the ship, which was detained there in consequence of the Bedouins having expelled Muhammad Ali's garrison, and plundered the place. They crossed in a tender to Massowa, on the Abyssinian coast, where Capt. Moresby was surveying in the "Benares," made the best of their way up the coast, and recrossed to Jidda, where they joined the Company's steamer "Hugh Lindsay," and proceeded to Kossair. Landing there, they rode across the desert to Thebes. During this journey, Elliot met Dr Joseph Wolff, the celebrated missionary, who sailed in the ship from Bombay.

After seeing the wonders of Thebes, Mr Elliot and Mr Pringle descended the Nile to Cairo, and thence crossed the desert of El Arish to the Holy Land. Here they joined the Hon. Robert Curzon (the late Lord Zouche) and Sir Robert Palmer; and the party of four visited Nazareth, the Dead Sea, the Haurán, Lebanon, and Damascus, arriving at Jerusalem in time for the Easter-week celebrations at the Holy Sepulchre. Here Mr Elliot was present at a terrible tragedy which occurred at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on Good Friday (1834), at the festival of the Descent of the Holy Fire, when five hundred people were crushed to death. An account of the affair is given in Curzon's "Monasteries of the Levant." An extract from this book is as follows:—

"It was on Friday the 3rd of May, that my companions and myself went, about five o'clock in the evening, to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where we had places assigned to us in the gallery of the Latin monks, as well as a good bedroom in their convent. The church was very full, and the numbers kept increasing every moment. . . . But every window and cornice, and every place where a man's foot could rest, excepting the gallery—which was reserved for Ibrahim Pasha and ourselves—appeared to be crammed with people; for 17,000 pilgrims were

¹ *Vide* Pringle of Yair. This gentleman died in 1896, aged 94.

said to be in Jerusalem, almost the whole of whom had come to the Holy City for no other reason but to see the Sacred Fire. . . . The people had, by this time, become furious; they were worn out with standing in such a crowd all night, and, as the time approached for the exhibition of the Holy Fire, they could not contain themselves for joy. . . . At about one o'clock the Patriarch went into the ante-chapel of the Sepulchre, and, soon after, a magnificent procession moved out of the Greek chapel.

. . . The agitation of the pilgrims was now extreme; they screamed aloud; and the dense mass of people shook to and fro like a field of corn in the wind. There is a round hole in one part of the chapel, over the Sepulchre, out of which the Holy Fire is given; and, up to this, the man who had agreed to pay the highest sum for the honour was conducted by a strong guard of soldiers. There was silence for a minute, and then a light appeared out of the tomb, and the happy pilgrim received the Holy Fire from the Patriarch within. It consisted of a bundle of thin wax candles, lit, and inclosed in an iron frame to prevent their being torn asunder, and put out in the crowd. A furious battle commenced immediately, every one being so eager to obtain the holy light, that a man put out the candle of his neighbour in trying to light his own. . . . Soon you saw the lights increasing in all directions, every one having lit his candle from the holy flame; the chapels, the galleries, and every corner where a candle could possibly be displayed, immediately appeared to be in a blaze. The people in their frenzy put the bunches of lighted tapers to their faces, hands, and breasts, to purify themselves from their sins. . . .

“In a short time the smoke of the candles obscured everything in the place, and I could see it rolling in great volumes out at the aperture at the top of the dome. . . . After a while, when he had seen all there was to be seen, Ibrahim Pasha got up and went away, his numerous guards making a line for him by main force through the dense mass of people which filled the body of the church. As the crowd was so immense, we waited for a little while, and then set out all together to return to our convent. I went first, and my friends followed me, the soldiers making way for us across the church. I got as far as the place where the Virgin is said to have stood during the Crucifixion, when I saw a number of people lying on one another all about this part of the church, and, as far as I could see, towards the door. I made my way between them as well as I could, till they were so thick that there was actually a great heap of bodies on which I trod. It then suddenly struck me they were all dead! I had not perceived this at first, for I thought they were only very much fatigued with the ceremonies, and had lain down to rest themselves there; but when I came to so great a heap of bodies, I looked down at them, and saw that sharp, hard appearance of the face which is never to be mistaken.

“At this time there was no crowd in this part of the church; but a little farther on, round the corner towards the great door, the people, who were quite panic-struck, continued to press forward, and every one was doing his utmost to escape. The guards outside, frightened at the rush

from within, thought that the Christians wished to attack them, and the confusion soon grew into a battle. The dead were lying in heaps even upon the stone of unction; and I saw full four hundred wretched people, dead and living, heaped promiscuously one upon another; in some places, above five feet high. . . . When the bodies were removed, many were discovered standing upright, quite dead; and near the church door one of the soldiers was found standing, with his musket shouldered, among the bodies. The whole court before the entrance to the church was covered with the dead, laid in rows, by the Pasha's orders, so that their friends might find them and carry them away."

From Jerusalem, Pringle and Elliot travelled through part of Asia-Minor, visiting the Cyclades, the Seven Churches, and Scutari, thence proceeding to Constantinople. From the city of the Golden Horn they went to Athens, Corinth, Corfu, and finally to Ancona.

They arrived in Rome in December, 1834, and travelled slowly home, spending three months at Venice, Milan, Geneva, and Paris. From May, 1835, to October, 1836, Mr Elliot remained at home, and then returned to India as private secretary to his cousin, Lord Elphinstone, who had received the appointment of Governor of Madras. The journey was made in the yacht "Prince Regent," which the English Government was about to present to the Imam of Muscat. They arrived in Madras in February, 1837, and Mr Elliot found himself fully occupied; for, in addition to the private secretaryship, he was, in April, made third member of the Board of Revenue. For this important post he was exceptionally well qualified, from his intimate acquaintance with the native character. For the next few years Mr Elliot was employed in the quiet fulfilment of his duties, his linguistic attainments being recognised by his appointment, at one time as Canarese translator, and at another, as Persian translator to the Government. The work was, however, agreeably diversified in his case by a journey taken to Malta in 1838, where he was married (January 15th, 1839) to Maria Dorothea, daughter of Sir David Hunter-Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan.

For the next few years Mr Elliot sedulously pursued his investigations on antiquarian and scientific subjects.

In 1840, on the 1st of October, he lost his next brother, Lieutenant James Forbes Elliot, 7th Madras Native Infantry, who died somewhat suddenly at Nellore.

The retirement of Lord Elphinstone in 1842 relieved Mr Elliot from the post of private secretary, and thenceforth he was employed officially in the ordinary duties of a member of the Board of Revenue. In 1845 he was called upon to perform a very difficult and delicate mission in the tract of country called the Northern Sirkárs in regard to the revenue. For the successful manner in which he carried out this duty, he was thanked by the court of directors, and a special appointment was created, making Mr Elliot commissioner of the whole Northern Sirkárs, with extended powers in administrative matters. In this he remained until 1854, when he was appointed member of council in the Government of Madras, in succession to Sir J. V. Stonehouse. Unfortunately, Mr Elliot, who had been unwell for some time, had been ordered home on sick leave. He went to England for six months after taking his seat in council, and returned to his duty in 1855. In this high and responsible position in which he had been placed he remained until his retirement from the service in 1860. To the stirring events of that period we shall presently return. Valuable papers of Mr Elliot's on archæological matters appeared from time to time in the "Madras Journal of Literature and Science," of which he was for some years the editor. Amongst others must be specially noted his "Numismatic Gleanings," which remained for many years the only paper of reference on South Indian coins, and has only really been superseded by his own large standard work published in 1886 in the "Numismata Orientalia."

Throughout his long life, with all its varied interests—the love of research, the passion for sport, the patient toil of the office, and the keen excitement of the chase—no side of Elliot's character stands out more prominently than his unwavering belief in the truths of Christianity. Firmly persuaded, from his youth upwards, that faith in Christ was

the only safe and sure rule of life for himself and all men, he earnestly desired to impart that belief to those around him, and yet never allowed his faith to lead him into intolerance. Amongst the good and earnest missionaries of his time, he numbered many of his dearest friends; and his influence and his money were ever at the disposal of societies and individuals engaged in true Christian work.

The marbles discovered by Sir Walter Elliot were sent home by him to England, and remained for many years uncared for in the old India Office, whence they were removed, mainly at the instance of the late Mr James Fergusson, to the India Museum in South Kensington. Finally, they were sent to their present home in the British Museum, where they now line the walls of the grand staircase.

I now revert to the closing scenes of Mr Elliot's Indian career. He became a member of council in the Government of Fort St George, in 1854, and shortly afterwards was elevated to the rank of senior member. Then came the stirring period of English history which began with the Crimean War in 1854, and continued for several years. Hardly had the rejoicings in England, consequent on the proclamation of peace with Russia, died away, than the nation was convulsed by the tidings of the Indian Mutiny. As months passed by, men trembled on the arrival of each mail, in fearful anticipation of the downfall of British power in India, and the murder of Europeans there.

During all this dark and trying period, Mr Elliot was at his post at Madras, and, by his calmness and cool judgment in moments of doubt and danger, set an admirable example to all around him. In this, he was nobly seconded by Lady Elliot. As the plot thickened, and tidings of revolt and massacre came in quick succession from the north of India, public anxiety in Madras was roused to the utmost pitch; and it has never been concealed that Lord Harris took a very gloomy view of the situation. He did not see how Madras could escape the contagion; and, indeed, his fore-

bodings would in all probability have been realised, had not that genuine friend of England, the then Prime Minister of Hyderabad, by his good faith and sound policy, averted an outbreak in the leading Mohammedan state. The loyalty of the Dakhan interposed a barrier between the fanatic revolutionaries of the North and the hesitating inhabitants of Southern India, and brought about the peace of the Madras Presidency. But until that peace was established, anxiety in Madras increased daily, till it reached its highest pitch at the Mohurrum festival in 1857, when many of the leading Europeans anticipated a rising and general massacre.

The anxiety in Madras was so great that the Governor himself had little hope, and the residents looked forward, almost hourly, to a general insurrection — many believing only in the eventual triumph of England by a reconquest of the country. Mr Elliot, head of the Government during the absence of Lord Harris, who was temporarily invalided, resolutely set his face against any conduct which would be likely to lead to a panic.

One morning a rumour was carried to him that Lady Canning, the wife of the Governor-General, was about to sail for England. Mr Elliot strongly expressed his disapproval of the step, saying that it would have the worst possible effect. In this he was nobly seconded by Lady Elliot, who declined altogether to set an example of flight, and busied herself in allaying the fears of those around her.

It was a time when the heroism of the women was exemplified in no less a degree than that of the men, so much so, that Lord Palmerston remarked in Parliament, that in future it would be a sufficient honour for the most distinguished British soldier, to proclaim him as brave as an Englishwoman.

Lord Harris's private letters to Mr Elliot, many of which Lady Elliot kindly showed me, prove how much the Governor relied on the sound judgment and long trained experience of this senior member of Council, in this critical and anxious time.

Lord Harris's health having broken down under the strain, and Mr Elliot being, in the autumn of 1858, provisional governor of Madras, it devolved on the latter to give public effect to the Royal Proclamation which announced to the princes and people of India that the sovereignty of this vast country had passed from the East India Company to the British Crown.

In this connexion, Lord Canning's private letter to Mr Elliot, dated from Allahabad, on October 17th, 1858, will be read with interest.

"PRIVATE.

"ALLAHABAD, *October 17th, 1858.*

"Dear Mr Elliot,—I have just received by the mail of the 17th September, via Bombay, the Proclamation of the Queen upon assuming the government of India.

"I send you a copy of it at once by post, on the chance that it may reach you before the arrival of the mail steamer from Calcutta, by which another copy will be sent officially. It may be necessary for me to delay the departure of the steamer for twenty-four hours.

"It is desirable that the promulgation of the Proclamation should take place on the same day at each Presidency—Madras is the most distant.

"It should be read in some public and open place, to which natives of all classes, as well as Europeans, can have free access.

"The place which will be chosen at Calcutta is the open steps of Government House, and the reading should be, first in English, and then in one vernacular version.

"I suppose that Tamil will be the fittest language for Madras, and I hope that you will receive the document in time to have the translation made by the 1st of November.

"This is probably the day that will be fixed for the ceremony; but of this you shall hear positively by telegraph and by the steamer. If the translation is not ready, a single reading in English must suffice. The Proclamation being from the Queen herself, and treating of matter of the deepest importance, it is especially necessary that no inkling of its contents or purport should leak out or become canvassed before the day of promulgation. Care, therefore, will be needed to put the document into safe hands for translation. The reading will, of course, be followed by a salute, and the evening should be made as much of a festival as possible.

"Believe me, dear Mr Elliot,

"Very faithfully yours,

"The Hon. Walter Elliot."

"CANNING."

In conformity with these instructions, Mr Elliot, as provisional governor, read the proclamation from the steps of

the Banqueting Hall at Government House, on November 1st, 1858, every possible arrangement having been made to invest the occasion with an aspect of supreme importance.

After two years' more residence at Madras, Mr Elliot determined to retire, having remained the full period allotted to a member of the Civil Service.

He had been in India forty years, thirty-seven of which had been passed in active official employment, and he had held for five years the post of member of council, the highest appointment to which a civilian can attain.

Shortly before he left India, Mr Elliot received the compliment of a public dinner in his honour, at which Sir Charles Trevelyan, then Governor of Madras, presided. The latter summed up his opinion of the value of Mr Elliot's advice and counsel by saying, in his valedictory speech:—"In short, if there be anything that I ever wished to know connected with India, from 'the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall,' I would go to Walter Elliot for information."

After his retirement from the Madras Civil Service, Mr Elliot lived at Wolflee till his death, busily at work on his favourite subjects, no less than on county matters and all that concerned the welfare and happiness of those around him.

The "Indian Antiquary," the journals of the various Asiatic societies, that of the Ethnological Society, the Transactions of the Botanical Society, the Journal of the Zoological Society, the Reports of the British Association, the Journal of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, the Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal," all received contributions—some of them very frequently—from his pen; and this, too, while he was fighting, inch by inch, against a daily increasing defect of vision, which resulted during the last few years of his life in total blindness. One of his most important works, the "Coins of Southern India," published in the "Numismata Orientalia," which was conducted, all too

briefly, by the late Mr Edward Thomas, was written at a time when the affection of his eyes rendered him practically incapable of seeing a single coin, and yet his memory was so reliable that by simply handling one of the thousands of coins in his cabinet, after having its device described, he would not only recognise the specimen itself, but, in most cases, remember how he got possession of it, and where it had been discovered. The coin and medal department of the British Museum now possesses the choicest specimens of Sir Walter's collection.

In April, 1862, he became a member of the Jedforest Club, having been proposed by his neighbour, Thomas M. Scott of Wauchope, and seconded by Mr Oliver Rutherford of Edgerston.

In 1866, Mr Elliot received the honour of knighthood, being created a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

In 1877 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1878 the University of Edinburgh recognised his worth by conferring on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The "Kelso Chronicle," writing of his usefulness in the county, says:—"As a commissioner of supply for Roxburghshire, he took an important part in public affairs, and his opinions were always received with respect. He was a deputy-lieutenant, and also on the commission of the peace."

Sir Walter worked with unabated interest literally up to the last hour of his long life, for he passed away, apparently without the slightest suffering, on the afternoon of a day the morning of which had been, as usual, devoted to active occupations. One of his friends, Dr Pope, the eminent Tamil scholar, received a letter signed by him, and dated from Wolflee on March 1st, 1887, the day of his death, containing inquiries as to the forthcoming edition of a Tamil work, and suggesting that the attention of Madras native students should be bestowed upon the early dialects of their own language. He died in his 85th year.

Sir Walter ever maintained a kindly relationship with

his neighbours of all ranks, and had a generous hand for the poor and needy, as well as for every deserving cause. He preserved through life, along with his scientific investigations and studies, a firm faith in the great doctrines of the Christian religion, as is well illustrated by the opening sentence of his deed of settlement, dated 1885, which is as follows:—

"I, Sir Walter Elliot of Wolflee, Knight Commander of the Star of India, having completed my 82nd year, and passed the limit assigned for the ordinary duration of life, desire to revise the settlement of my worldly affairs in such wise as may best conduce to the comfort and happiness of my children in this life, and so, by keeping them free as far as possible from undue care and anxiety, to prepare them for the life to come. And, first, as regards myself, I desire to express my thankfulness to Almighty God for the goodness and mercy which have followed me all my life long, and chiefly for His long-suffering in sparing me till He showed me my true estate as a perishing sinner, and reconciled me to Himself by Jesus Christ, in whom is all my trust; in which hope I desire to depart, having confidence, also, that the prayer of my dear wife¹ will be answered in the conversion of our beloved children,² that we all of us may be ever with the Lord."

JAMES THOMAS SPENCER ELLIOT, eldest son of Sir Walter Elliot, was born at Madras, 6th September, 1845, and was educated at Harrow. At the age of twenty he went to South America for the purpose of stock-farming, but returned home in 1872. He afterwards acquired some land in Manitoba, which he retained until his death.

J. T. Spencer
Elliot of
Wolflee.

In his day, no one was better known in Roxburghshire than James Elliot. He was a useful man, and ready to make himself serviceable. As a justice of the peace and com-

¹ On the 24th December, 1890, Maria Dorothea, daughter of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., and widow of Sir Walter Elliot, died suddenly at Wolflee, aged 74 years.

² Major Herman F. Elliot, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), youngest son of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolflee, died at the Mauritius, aged 41 years, on the 9th of March, 1895. He served with his regiment in Egypt, and was present at the battles of Tel-el-Kebir, El Teb, Nile (1884-5), and Kirbekan, for which he received a medal with four clasps, and the bronze star.

missioner of supply he took a warm interest in county matters. His well-known portly figure was most conspicuous at all county meetings, where he was always welcome. In social life he possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which give confidence to fellowship, and zeal to benevolence. Although short-sighted, almost to blindness—which would have hindered most men from public business and political strife—he was supremely happy in the midst of it. As a politician he was such an enthusiast that he readily sacrificed both his private pleasures and personal convenience in attending political meetings. In 1880 he contested the representation of the Border burghs in the conservative interest, but was defeated by Sir George Trevelyan. Mr Elliot was a Freemason, and held high office both in the grand lodge of Scotland and provincial grand lodge of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk. With his usual energy, he identified himself with the volunteer brigade movement, and joined the Border mounted rifles. He remained in the corps until it was disbanded. In agriculture he took a very keen interest, managing two large farms on the Wolflee estate, and also representing the Border district at the meetings of the Highland and Agricultural Society. On the death of his father, Sir Walter, Mr Elliot became laird of Wolflee. In 1888 he married Emily Grace, second daughter of William St Lawrence Gethin, a brother of Sir Richard Gethin, Bart. His sight, never good, became worse, and he lost the use of one eye entirely. He fought manfully against this affliction, still attending public meetings without assistance, even at a time when the feeble glimmer of light in his other eye was all but extinguished. Death overtook him on the 14th December, 1892, in the forty-seventh year of his age.¹ He was buried in the family aisle at Southdean, 17th December, 1892, and, as

¹ Mr Elliot was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Jedforest Club. No man enjoyed more than he did the delights of friendly intercourse and the pleasures of society.

he had many friends and was very popular, his funeral was largely attended.

Major EDWARD HAY MACKENZIE ELLIOT, the third son of Sir Walter Elliot, was born in India on the 30th of November, 1852, and, with his brothers, was educated at Harrow. He entered the Scottish Borderers militia before joining the 82nd Regiment (now South Lancashire) in 1874. Major Elliot has served abroad with his regiment, at the Cape, in the Straits, and at Hong-Kong. In January 1894, he was appointed private secretary and A.D.C. to the Earl of Glasgow, Governor of New Zealand. In the same year he joined the Jedforest Club. He is thus the fourth Elliot of Wolflee in succession who has been a member of this county Club.

Major E. H.
M. Elliot of
Wolflee.

ELLIOT OF ARKLETON.

The Arkleton Elliots are descended from the third son of William Elliot of Larriston. The whole pedigree of this family appears in Burke.

Arkleton was sold or passed out of the family of Elliot about the year 1623, and Adam Cunningham became the owner. From him it went into the hands of Francis Scott, and was acquired either by purchase or by marriage by Walter Elliot, designed of Arkleton. He registered arms in 1676. In 1694, he executed an entail of Arkleton, which, on his death in 1702, was registered by his third son, William, in whose favour the deed was drawn out. Next in the entail was Nichol, the fourth son; then Walter, the sixth son; afterwards James, the fifth son; and so on, to the exclusion of Adam, the eldest of the family.

William Elliot of Arkleton was born in 1665, married Anne Ainslie, and died in 1721. He had among other issue a son, Adam, who succeeded.

Adam Elliot of Arkleton, born in 1702, married Christina, daughter of William Elliot of Thorleshope, and by her had a son, William.

William Elliot of Arkleton, born 1735, was a doctor of medicine, and resided near Jedburgh. He married, first, Miss Lindsay, a sister of Dr Lindsay of Jedburgh, but had by her no issue; and, secondly, Cassandra, daughter of Robert Elliot of Overtoun, co-heiress along with her sister Margaret, who died unmarried, of Thorleshope and Overtoun. By this marriage he left three sons and one daughter. Thorleshope was sold to James Jardine, tenant of Arkleton.

Adam Elliot, born 1774, appointed to the 22nd Foot as lieutenant, in 1794. The regiment was employed in the West Indies, and he was killed on service there in 1796 or 1797.¹

Robert Elliot, born in 1775, who succeeded, and of whom presently.

William, born 1777. He became an army surgeon, and died young.

Margaret, born in 1779, who succeeded to Arkleton.

Towards the close of last century, William Elliot, M.D., died, and it was not until about 1803, that Capt. Robert Elliot, of the 5th Bombay Native Infantry, returned home, and took possession of the estate of Arkleton.² He had seen active service with his regiment at the siege and storming of Seringapatam in the 6th brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Scott. He took much interest in the Roxburghshire volunteers, and was one of the first to turn out in response to the blazing beacons around Hawick on that memorable occasion. The Liddesdale men, who represented a considerable portion of the volunteers, had not arrived at the rendezvous as soon as was expected, and Capt. Elliot galloped

¹ In an Army List of 1797, Lieut. Adam Elliot, of the 22nd regiment of Foot, still appears; therefore, it is probable that he died that year, as in 1798 his name is removed from the list.

Inquisitiones Generalis, August 23, 1631, Archibald Elliot, heir to John Elliot in Arkletoun, his father.

Arkeltowne belonged to Francis Scott in 1663. He granted a bond to Isobel Ker, wife of George Douglas of Bonjedert.

off to meet them. It was from this circumstance that an accident arose, for on turning sharply round the Tower corner in Hawick, the captain came in violent collision with a young man, Kerr, who resided at Whithaugh; the shock was severe, both men being thrown from their horses. *Vide* "The Narrative of the False Alarm, 1804."

Captain Elliot, during his furlough, lived at Stewartfield, Jedburgh, with his sister Margaret; and it was here that Margaret married, in 1807, Adam Scott, insurance broker in London, third son of the Rev. William Scott of Southdean. At the expiration of his furlough Capt. Elliot returned to India, and was promoted to the rank of major. In 1810, he accompanied the expedition to the Isle of France, and on his arrival was appointed barrack-master general of the Isle of Bourbon. He volunteered his services to the captain of H.M.S. "Afracaine," who was attacked by two French frigates, the "Iphigenia" and the "L'Astria," off the Isle of Bourbon. In this desperate action Major Elliot and many others were killed, and the French were victorious. After the death of her brothers, Margaret was served heir, and assumed the name of Elliot conjointly with that of Scott. She died on the 18th of March, 1816, in Thistle Street, Edinburgh. Her husband, ADAM SCOTT, became a member of the Club in 1818, and died at Edinburgh, in December, 1821. They left a son and a daughter. The son, William Scott-Elliot, now of Arkleton, born 22nd March, 1811, represents Scott of Bonchester and Elliot of Arkleton. He married, in 1848, Margaret, daughter of L. A. Wallace, and is a writer to the signet. His eldest son, William, was born in 1849.

Adam Scott
Elliot
of Arkleton.

The Rev. William Scott, minister of Southdean parish, was a younger brother of Thomas Scott of Bonchester, a family who for a long period owned land in the Rulewater district. There is a tradition connected with this clergyman, which has been always accepted by his descendants with unflinching faith. It is to the following effect:—The Rev. William Scott was riding home one night from a meeting of

presbytery, in company with two other clergymen. When nearing the manse of Southdean, there passed close by them a figure on horseback, so real, and yet so unearthly, that the observers felt in a manner paralysed, and unable to speak. They had not gone far, when the weird horseman repassed so close as to be distinctly seen by all three. Mr Scott then remarked:—"Did I not know that he was lying on his deathbed, I would say that was the Abbot"—meaning Mr Ker of Abbotrule—and adding, "if he comes again I will strike him with my whip." As if to challenge his valour the figure passed for the third time. Mr Scott raising his whip to strike, found his arm fall powerless by his side. On reaching the manse the nervous and terror-stricken ministers related the occurrence. The death of Mr Ker was intimated next morning, having taken place, as near as could be judged, at the very moment that his wraith appeared.

The Rev. William Scott died at Southdean manse in 1809, in the seventy-second year of his age, and the forty-eighth of his ministry.

ERSKINE OF SHIELFIELD.

Erskine is a surname which has been much distinguished in Scottish history, both in matters of Church and State.

The Erskines of Shielfield are descended from Robert, third Lord Erskine, who was killed at Flodden in 1513. He had three sons: Robert, master of Erskine, who died before his father; John, who succeeded as fourth Lord Erskine, and died in 1552; and James Erskine of Little Sauchie and Balgownie, who married Christian Stirling, and by her had four sons. The youngest of these sons, Alexander, married, in 1559, Elizabeth Haliburton, only child and heiress of Walter Haliburton of Shielfield and Agnes Stewart his wife.¹

Alexander Erskine, first of Shielfield, died in 1580.

Ralph Erskine, second of Shielfield, succeeded as heir to

¹ Daughter of James Stewart, Abbot of Dryburgh. To this couple there was a grant of the lands of Nether Shielfield in 1537 by the said abbot.

his father on the 20th January, 1580. He married, first, Isabella Cairncross, by whom he had seven children, and, secondly, Janet Wilson. By his latter wife he left five children. He died on the 13th February, 1645, and his wife in the following September. He was succeeded by his eldest son by his first wife.

John Erskine, third of Shielfield, was born 26th August, 1589, and married Margaret Sinclair of Banks in 1609.¹ His second wife, whom he married on 28th March, 1617, was Margaret Haliburton, daughter of James Haliburton; she died on 12th December, 1668. John himself departed this life four years later (on 16th December, 1672). His half-brother was the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside; he was born at Dryburgh on the 22nd August, 1624, and married Margaret Halcro² in 1674. It is interesting to note that this clergyman was the father of the two celebrated divines, Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, the founders of the secession in Scotland.

Ebenezer Erskine was born at Dryburgh house, 22nd June, 1680. When fourteen years of age he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he held a bursary on the presentation of Pringle of Torwoodlee, and in September, 1703, he was ordained minister of Portmoak. In the various religious controversies of the period he took a leading part. He soon became famous. Crowds of all denominations flocked to hear him preach, and the high estimation in which Mr Erskine was held procured him "a call" to the West Church at Stirling, which he accepted in 1731. During the rebellion of 1745, Erskine set the example of loyalty by taking an active part in support of the Government. The seceders of Stirling formed themselves into a company, and Mr Erskine, fully accoutred, mounted guard in defence of the town. Stirling was taken by the rebels, and Erskine

¹ Contract of marriage of Margaret Sinclair, sister of John Sinclair of Banks, and John Erskine, signed at Edinburgh and Stirling, 28 and 31 October, 1609. In 1630, John Erskine is called of "Nether Shielfield."

² *Vide* the Erskine-Halcro genealogy, by E. E. Scott.

then preached to his congregation in the wood of Tullibody, some miles to the north. In 1746 he headed two companies of seceders against the Pretender, and received a special letter of thanks from the Duke of Cumberland. He died on the 2nd June, 1754, and a statue of him is placed in the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, Edinburgh.

Ralph, a younger brother of Ebenezer, was born at Monilaws, a village in Northumberland, on the 15th March, 1685. He was also educated for the Church, and eventually became minister of the Collegiate Church of Dunfermline. He followed in his brother's footsteps and joined himself to the seceders in 1737, and was accordingly deposed by the General Assembly. He died on the 6th November, 1752, and a monument to his memory was formally inaugurated at Dunfermline on the 27th June, 1849—nearly a hundred years after his death. *Vide* "Anderson's Scottish Nation."

James Erskine, fourth of Shielfield, son of John, the third laird, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Carré of Cavers, in 1656. He had a brother, William, who died about 1693, and who married a sister of William Cranstoun of Nether Huntliewood.

John Erskine, fifth of Shielfield, son of James, the fifth laird, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Scott of Ancrum;¹ he died 174—, leaving a son and five daughters surviving. His brother Henry was a clergyman, of whom I shall speak presently.

Patrick Erskine, sixth of Shielfield, son of John, the fifth laird, is styled "Doctor." He was the second son, but succeeded to the estate, owing to his elder brother, when a boy, having been killed by a fall from his horse. Patrick died at Dryburgh on the 15th August, 1777.

Rev. James Erskine, seventh of Shielfield, succeeded his cousin. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Erskine, who married Janet, daughter of the Rev. Robert Cunningham

¹ Elizabeth was daughter of Sir John Scott, Bart., by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Scott of Mangerton.

of Hawick parish. The Rev. James Erskine married Henrietta Scott, and succeeded his father as minister of Robertson in 1774, and was transferred by the Duke of Buccleuch, in 1786, to the parish of St Boswells. He left three sons, Henry, Charles, and William. Mrs Erskine, who was a daughter of the laird of Goldielands, died in 1818, at the age of seventy-nine. The Rev. Mr Erskine only lived a little over two years after his change to St Boswells, and died on the 28th August, 1788, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Lieut.-Colonel HENRY ERSKINE, the eighth of Shielfield, was born in 1768, and entered the army as ensign in the Royal Scots, (or 1st Regiment of Foot), on the 20th January, 1790. In 1794, he was promoted to a company in the Old Scotch Brigade. Col. Erskine sold Dryburgh House, and resided at Stewartfield until 1816. He died, 9th November, 1819, aged fifty. The following notification of his death appeared in the *Edinburgh Advertiser* of that date:—"At his house, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, on the 9th inst., Lieut.-Col. Henry Erskine of Shielfield." He was an original member of the Club, and took much interest in its formation. He left no family, and was succeeded by his brother.

Lieut.-Col.
Henry
Erskine of
Shielfield.

CHARLES ERSKINE, ninth of Shielfield, was born in 1771. By profession he was a writer, and held the appointment of baron bailie of Melrose, and resided at the Priory there. He married, at Borthwickshiels, Barbara, only daughter of the late George Pott of Todrig, on the 24th January, 1806. Mr Erskine died suddenly of apoplexy, in Jedburgh, on the 26th January, 1825, aged 54. He had attended a court that day apparently in his usual health.

Charles
Erskine of
Shielfield.

Mr Erskine, who was always fond of society, was also an original member of the Jedforest Club, and was of the number who assembled, in 1810, at its inauguration. The letters which follow are interesting, as showing the friendship which existed between Erskine and Sir Walter Scott.

Copy of a letter, dated on the back, "20th May, 1824."

"Castle Street, 20th May.

"Dear Mr Curle,—Your note gave me pleasure, as I had been for two days very anxious about the health of my very old and excellent friend, Charles Erskine, having heard a confused and alarming account of his attack. I am in great hopes that the danger is now over, and that his convalescence will be progressive. It is an awful visitation. I am glad the ice house was of use—it is the second time that this place, which I accounted a mere luxury, has been beneficial to a valued friend's recovery. If Mr Usher wishes to have more money, you will be so good as to let me know, and I beg to know particularly how Mr Erskine goes on.

"Yours truly (signed) WALTER SCOTT."

The last portion of the above letter probably refers to part of the price of Toftfield, which belonged to the Ushers, and was sold by John Usher to Sir Walter Scott.

Sir Walter Scott's letters, vol. ii. p. 239.—Extract from a letter to his son Charles, written from Edinburgh, 17th February, 1825.

"Joy and grief mingle strangely together in this world. I have lost my good and tried friend, Charles Erskine. He died of an apopleptic fit. . . . The day before he died he had written me a most kind letter on Walter's marriage, begging to know the very day, as he meant, notwithstanding his regimen, to drink, at least, one bumper that day. Alas, the day before the wedding was that of poor Charles's burial."

Charles Erskine held the office of sheriff-substitute of Selkirkshire, under Sir Walter. The value of the office was about £300 a year.

Mr Charles Erskine left, among other issue, two sons:—James, who succeeded; and Colonel George Pott Erskine, who married Jane, a daughter of the Rev. G. Coventry, for many years incumbent of Trinity Church, Dean Bridge, Edinburgh.

JAMES ERSKINE, tenth of Shielfield, born in 1810, succeeded to his father's business, and was a partner in the well known firm of Curle & Erskine, writers. He was appointed baron bailie of Melrose, an office now extinct. He married, in 1841, his cousin Barbara Pott, of the Borthwickshiels family. Mr Erskine did not become a member of the

James
Erskine of
Shielfield.

Jedforest Club until late in life, the date of his election being 5th October, 1869. He died in 1875.

Charles Erskine, eleventh of Shielfield, succeeded his father. He was educated for the law, but never practised. Mr Erskine was born in 1843, and was married, in 1878, to Margaret Catherine, daughter of Edward John Alderman of Forbury Grove, Berks. They also reside at the Priory, Melrose.

CHAPTER IX.

FAIR OF LANGLEE.

JAMES FAIR, a Jedburgh writer, purchased the estate of Langlee, on Jed, and built a house which is now incorporated in the present handsome mansion. He also laid out the grounds and planted most of the timber which adds greatly to the beauty of the situation. Mr Fair married Catherine Lookup, who survived her husband for many years; he died at Langlee in 1796, and she also died there on the 27th April, 1834, aged 97 years. When the British Linen Banking Company first established a branch in Jedburgh, Blind Fair, as he was commonly called, became the bank's agent. His sight had been much injured through the treatment of a quack doctor. He had, amongst others, two sons, William and James, and a daughter, Margaret, who died at Langlee, April 6th, 1849, aged 82.

James Fair, younger brother of William, served for many years in the militia. Lieutenant Fair of the Dumfriesshire militia was stationed in Jedburgh in the year 1813 on the recruiting service. At the close of the Peninsular war, in 1814, he retired from the service and took the farm of Lustruther, and died in Jedburgh.

William Fair
of Langlee.

WILLIAM FAIR of Langlee assisted his father during his lifetime, and afterwards carried on the agency of the British Linen Co. Bank. Like his brother, James, he was fond of soldiering, and served in the Roxburghshire volunteers at the beginning of the century. He turned out at the head of his company when they assembled at Jedburgh on the eventful occasion of the false alarm. Mr Fair lived with a maiden sister at Langlee and never married. At his death he left the property to his kinsman, James Shortreed, who took the additional name of Fair.

FAIRFAX OF RAVENSWOOD.

Joseph Fairfax of Windlesham, county of Surrey, had a son William, born in 1738.

William G. Fairfax at the age of twelve entered the Royal Navy. In the year 1759 he served at the taking of Quebec. As captain of the "Venerable," he fought at the battle of Camperdown in October, 1797, and was created by his Majesty George III., a knight-banneret for distinguished services on that occasion. Sir William married, in 1767, Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Robert Spears; she died in 1770. He married, secondly, in 1772, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Charters, solicitor of customs in Scotland. In September, 1803, Sir William G. Fairfax's name appears as a captain in the "Kirkaldy Volunteers." He died, November 7th, 1813, as a vice-admiral, and had, with other children who died young, two sons, Samuel and Henry, and a daughter, Mary. Lady Fairfax survived her husband, and died in 1832.

Samuel Fairfax, eldest son of Sir William, died at Calcutta on November 19th, 1795—*vide Edinburgh Advertiser*.

Henry Fairfax, the only surviving son of Sir William G. Fairfax, was created a baronet in 1836 by King William IV., for the important and valuable services of his father, the admiral. He entered the army in 1808, and served with the 49th Foot; in the year 1810 he joined the old 95th, now Rifle Brigade, in which, for a short period, he served in the Peninsula, and was at the retreat from Madrid in 1812. He eventually became major of the 85th and brevet-colonel in 1841; he died in 1860. Sir Henry married, in 1830, the third daughter of Thomas Williamson, afterwards Williamson-Ramsay of Lixmount, county of Edinburgh, and of Maxton, in Roxburghshire; she died in 1844. He married, next, Sarah, eldest daughter of W. Astell, M.P., Bedfordshire. By his first wife he had three sons and a daughter.

Mary, the only daughter of Admiral Sir William Fairfax, married Samuel Grieg, Russian consul for Britain, son of Sir Samuel Grieg, high admiral of Russia. Samuel Grieg

died in 1806, aged 29, leaving an only surviving son, Woronzow. Mary, now a widow, married her cousin, Dr William Somerville, in 1812. She was one of the most scientific women of her day, and her life has been written by her daughter—*vide* Somerville Memoir.

The family of Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., are as follows:—

Colonel Sir William G. H. T. Ramsay Fairfax, Bart., born 1831.

Thomas Edward, born 1832, Bengal Civil Service and barrister; died unmarried, 1882.

Sir Henry, R.N.—of whom presently.

Elizabeth Mary Somerville, born December 7th, 1835, at 40 Albany Street, Edinburgh, married in 1861 to James L. Gregory. He died in 1863, leaving a son, Henry, born in 1862, who died in 1881. Mrs Gregory married again, in 1884, Col. W. Marshall Cochrane—*vide* "Dundonald Peerage."

Admiral Sir
H. Fairfax,
K.C.B., of
Ravenswood.

Admiral Sir HENRY FAIRFAX, K.C.B., was born January 21st, 1837. He entered the Royal Navy on December 7th, 1850, became a captain in 1868, rear-admiral in 1885, and admiral in 1897. He now resides at Ravenswood, on the south side of the Tweed, opposite its junction with the Leader. The house was built in 1827, but additions have been made at various times. Old Melrose, which forms part of the estate, is the site of the original convent of Melrose, founded by St Cuthbert. Sir Henry married, in 1872, Harriet, youngest daughter of Sir David Kinloch, Bart., of Gilmerton. He is a justice of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant, and was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1896. He represents East Melrose in the county council. The naval services of Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax are copied from the Royal Navy List:—

"He served in the 'Amphitrite' on two voyages to Behring's Straits and the Arctic Sea, to communicate with the Arctic ship, 'Plover,' reaching lat. 70° 40' N., within 40 miles of Point Barrow; while in 'Ariel,' S.E. coast of Africa, was constantly employed on boat service, and for his

distinguished conduct on several occasions, especially in the capture of a piratical slaver, 'their Lordships, wishing to express their high sense of Lieutenant Fairfax's great gallantry, promoted him to the rank of Commander.' Sat on a committee at the Foreign Office on the East African Slave Trade, 1869-70; accompanied Sir Bartle Frere as Naval Attaché on his special mission to the Sultan of Zanzibar and Muscat, 1872-73; Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, 1873-74; Captain of 'Volage;' conveyed the astronomical expedition to Kerguelen (Desolation Island) for observation of the Transit of Venus, 1874-75; Senior Officer on the South-East Coast of America, 1875; recalled in 1877 to take command of the 'Britannia,' while Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales were on board; C.B. (Civil); F.R.G.S.; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, December, 1881, to July, 1885; Captain of the 'Monarch' at the bombardment of Alexandria, 11th July, 1882; (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star, Osmanish 3rd Class); C.B. for this service; was in command of the Naval and Marine Forces that seized and occupied Port Said on 20th August, 1882; remaining there for the preservation of order; on leaving Port Said, February, 1883, received through H. M. Agent and Consul-General the thanks of the Egyptian Government for the manner in which public security had been maintained; Commander-in-Chief, Australian Station, 1st February, 1887, to September, 1889; a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, 24th October, 1889, to May, 1892; member of a Committee appointed by the Admiralty to take evidence and report upon the manning of the Navy, 1891; Senior Officer in command of the Channel Squadron, 10th May, 1892, to 10th May, 1894; commanded the Red Fleet in the Naval Manœuvres of 1892, and the Red Fleet also in the Naval Manœuvres of 1893; K.C.B. on Her Majesty's birthday, 25th May, 1896."

F E L L.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL EDWIN FELL rented The Holmes, on Tweedside, from the Earl of Buchan, and was the youngest son of the Rev. Dr William Fell, rector of Brereton, Cheshire; and also of Sheepy, Leicestershire. During his residence at The Holmes, he became a member of the Jedforest Club, on the 27th September, 1820.¹ The Duke of Rutland, who was colonel-commandant of the Leicester militia, conferred a captain's commission upon Mr Fell, dated 6th May, 1812. He volunteered for active service, and a hundred of his men elected to accompany him. This circumstance entitled him to hold a captain's commission in the Line. Captain Fell was transferred with his men, in 1813, to the 2nd Provisional Battalion of Militia, and shortly

Capt. M. E.
Fell, The
Holmes.

¹ Capt. Fell gave up The Holmes, and left Roxburghshire, in 1822

afterwards joined the army under Wellington, and was present at the battle of Toulouse. This decisive battle brought the Peninsular war to a close, and on the army returning home, in 1814, the 2nd Provisional Battalion was reduced, and Captain Fell placed on half-pay. He died in London, in 1837, at the age of fifty-seven.

FORBES.

Lieut. Peter
Forbes.

PETER FORBES became a member of the Jedforest Club, on the 26th April, 1826. He was the son of William Forbes who, towards the close of last century, was keeper of the Records of the City of Edinburgh. Peter Forbes obtained a commission as ensign in the 95th Regiment of Foot, in August, 1817, and was placed on half-pay as lieutenant of the same regiment, in January, 1819. He married, on April 30th, 1821, at Edinburgh, Mary, daughter of the late Richard Philp, distiller, Doll, and of Margaret Grieve. Mrs Forbes died in September 1853, and Mr Forbes on January 13th, 1858—both at their house, 18 Hart Street, Edinburgh. They had two daughters—Margaret, who married George Stark, and died 22nd November, 1848, and Jane, who married James Kemp Chalmers, and died on June 12th, 1861.

Major
Forbes.

In the year, 1847, MAJOR FORBES, who was then a tenant of the Marquis of Lothian, having taken Bonjedward House for a residence, became a member of the Jedforest Club. There is no further information about this gentleman.

GERARD.

Archibald
Gerard of
Rochsoles.

ARCHIBALD GERARD of Rochsoles, Lanarkshire, was born on July 8th, 1812. He was the second son of Lieut.-Col.¹ John Gerard of Rochsoles, by Dorothea Montague, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Alison. In 1837 his elder brother, Lieut. Alexander Gerard, 70th Regiment of Foot (who had

¹ Lieut.-Col. Gerard, H.E.I.C.S., Adjutant-General, was wounded at the battle of Laswarree in 1803, under General, afterwards Lord, Lake.

succeeded to Rochsoles on the death of his father), was accidentally drowned in the Nile; the estates consequently devolved upon his next brother, Archibald. In August, 1839, Archibald Gerard of Rochsoles married the eldest daughter (and co-heiress with her younger sister, Mrs Nugent, wife of John J. Nugent of Clonlost, county Westmeath) of Sir John Robison,¹ Sec. R.S.E., K.H., of Edinburgh. Mr Gerard was lieutenant-colonel of the Lanarkshire yeomanry cavalry, and was also a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the same county. His name appeared as a member of the Jedforest Club on the 27th of August, 1845, during such time as he resided at Chesters (on the Teviot), the seat of Mr Ogilvie.

G I L E S.

JAMES GILES, born at Leith in 1816, was the son of a wealthy brewer of the same name, upon whose death he succeeded to a considerable fortune. About the year 1841 Mr Giles purchased the estate of Kailzie, in Peeblesshire, for the sum of £43,000. Soon after this purchase he married Jessie, the eldest daughter of John Scotland, writer to the signet, for many years factor on the Earl of Home's estates in Roxburghshire, and who pre-deceased her husband, without issue, in 1881. Mr Giles thereafter married Mrs Ainslie, a widow with three children. He died at Jersey in 1891. Mr Giles sold the estate of Kailzie to William Connel Black, late captain Royal Scots Greys, for a rather larger sum than he paid for it.

James Giles
of Kailzie.

The family of Giles was well known in Leith during the last century and the first half of this; they took a prominent part in the management of the burgh, and were extensive owners within its boundaries. A street called "Giles Street" still serves to recal the family name. Mr Giles was admitted a member of the Jedforest Club in 1846.

¹ In St John's Church, Princes Street, Edinburgh, there is a monument to the memory of Sir John Robison.

GILFILLAN OF COWDENKNOWES.

James
Gilfillan of
Cowden-
knowes.

JAMES GILFILLAN, a Liverpool merchant, purchased the estate of Cowdenknowes, in November, 1841, from Dr James Home, with consent of the trustees for his creditors. His name appears on the list of members of the Jedforest Club in 1842. Mr Gilfillan, when a young man, was thrown together in business with Robert Cotesworth, a London merchant, with whom he eventually became very intimate. Having no near relations of his own, he left his estate on his death to William Cotesworth, his friend's second son, subject, however, to the liferent by his father, who, in 1847, had experienced some serious losses in business.

GORDON.

Thomas
Gordon.

THOMAS GORDON was born in Dumfries in November, 1809. Having some mercantile connections in the East, he went out to India when eighteen years of age. After a time he settled down to his business at Mirzapore, in the Benares district. In 1854, he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Archibald Brown. About a year after his marriage, he met with a most serious carriage accident, which resulted in a severe fracture of the hip joint, and this caused him much suffering and inconvenience to the end of his life. During the Indian Mutiny he remained at his post at Mirzapore, and calmly waited the course of events, although alarming rumours were circulated through the district. Mr Gordon finally left India in 1860, and returned to Scotland. In May, 1864, he became the tenant of Hartrigge House, near Jedburgh, the property of Lord Stratheden and Campbell, and remained there until 1872. He was a keen sportsman, although very lame, from his accident in India; extremely hospitable, and very popular in the district. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1866, but, upon his leaving Roxburghshire, he retired from the membership. When Her Majesty the Queen visited the county, she drove to Hartrigge, and remained in her carriage in front of the house for half an hour, accompanied by the Duchess of Roxburghe. Mr

Gordon's two eldest daughters, then little girls, presented Her Majesty with a bouquet of flowers. During his sojourn near Jedburgh he was a liberal supporter of St John's Episcopal Church. He bought a house in Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, in 1874, where he died in February, 1890.

G R A N T.

In the year 1818, the two principal medical practitioners in Jedburgh were Doctor Hilson and his partner, Doctor GRANT. The latter, who was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in July, 1819, had a delicate constitution, and was ill adapted for the hard work of a country doctor; but being fond of his profession, he was determined to pursue it. Dr Grant, when a bachelor, occupied No. 7 Abbey Place, Jedburgh, for several years. Afterwards he bought the residence of Friarbank, which he added to and improved. At Edinburgh, on the 23rd March, 1825, he married Eleanor Maria Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Elliot, rector of Wheldrake and Huggate, Yorkshire, and of Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Garforth of Askham, Yorks. The Rev. R. Elliot was brother of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto,¹ by Agnes Kynynmound, heiress of Melgund. In 1838, Dr Grant's health was in such a precarious condition, that he was recommended to leave Scotland for a warmer climate. His brother-in-law, Gilbert Elliot (brother to Stobs) had previously arranged to go to Australia. This induced Dr Grant also to emigrate to the same colony. He sold his house, Friarbank, to Mr Stevenson, in 1839, and sailed at once for Australia. But the change came too late, for he died in 1840, soon after his arrival there.

Dr James
Grant.

G R I E V E.

A certain James Grieve is described as factor to the Countess of Bothwell, *circa* 1580; from him is descended Walter Grieve, who married Blanche, daughter of William

¹ *Vide* "Lord Minto."

Borthwick of Reashaw, in the county of Roxburgh (she was born in 1661 and died in 1716). This Walter was tenant of Branhholm Park, and signed his lease in 1691. He was born in 1646, and died in 1721. James Grieve, his son, succeeded him, and was tenant in Todshawhaugh as well as Branhholm Park. He married Helen, daughter of John Laing of Wester Keir,¹ in Dumfriesshire, and had issue. Walter Grieve, succeeded his father. He was born in 1710, and married Katherine, daughter of Adam Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres, Selkirkshire; and upon her death he married Magdaline, daughter of John Elliot of Borthwickbrae. Walter's youngest brother was James Grieve, who was born in 1737, married Janet Scott of Woll, and died in 1773. They had a sister, Jane Grieve, who married John Elliot of Southfield and The Brough. William Elliot, commonly called "The Laceman," a manufacturer of gold and silver lace to George I., was uncle to John Elliot, and his daughter married Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs.

William
Grieve,
Branhholm
Park.

WILLIAM GRIEVE, who was born in 1796, succeeded his father as tenant in Branhholm Park, East Buccleuch, and Sundhope in Liddesdale, all belonging to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. These three farms, which have been farmed together for several generations, are well known hill grazings. The first lease was granted, as already stated, in 1691. This curious old document is signed by five commissioners of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth,

¹ John Laing of Wester Keir, in the parish of Westerkirk, whose children were:—Walter Laing, chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, county of Selkirk, died at Todshawhaugh on the 1st of February, 1736, aged 86; John Laing of Flex, who lived at The Roan, and was chamberlain to the Duke in Liddesdale; and Helen, who married James Grieve, Todshawhaugh; another daughter married Ogilvie of Briery-yards. Margaret, daughter of Walter Laing, married John Elliot of Borthwickbrae, whose sister (Magdaline) married Walter Grieve. The Elliots of Borthwickbrae by this marriage came into the possession of Flex, Old Melrose, &c. William Laing died in 1774, aged 58. Gilbert Laing, merchant of St Petersburg, left his money and other property also to the family of Borthwickbrae.

three of whom are called Scott, one M'Arthur, and the other David Scrimgeour of Cartmore. The rent agreed upon was four hundred merks. William Grieve was very successful, his well-bred hill stocks being in great demand, and always meeting with a ready sale. He was not a great competitor at shows, but often acted as judge, and as a valuator at Whitsunday deliveries of farm stock. He was president of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club for a time, and took generally an active part in all local agricultural and county matters. His great forte was the management and breeding of hill stock, and his advice was often sought by neighbouring farmers. On the 6th of September, 1839, Mr Grieve was elected a member of the Jedforest Club. He was a consistent conservative in politics, and had many anecdotes to relate of election contests in old days. He married three times. At Elm Cottage, Elgin, May 14th, 1840, he married Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of the late Charles Gordon, and by her had three sons and one daughter; and by his second wife he had one son.

His eldest surviving son, CHARLES JOHN GRIEVE, now represents the family at Branhholm Park. He married, in 1870, Elizabeth Willing, second daughter of Charles Alleyne, of the island of Barbadoes, and has had six sons and seven daughters. Mr Grieve became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1898. Two of his sons entered the Royal Navy. Arthur, at the age of seventeen, a midshipman on board the flag-ship "Victoria" (Admiral Tryon), went down in that ill-fated vessel with the greater portion of her crew on the 22nd of June, 1893, off Tripoli. He was seen by the quartermaster of the "Victoria" still at his post outside the chart-house, attending to the engine-room telegraphs, one minute before the huge battleship took her final plunge. His brother, to whom he was much attached—senior midshipman on board H.M.S. "Nile"—witnessed this appalling catastrophe, and in one of the boats of his ship helped to rescue those who were saved.

C. J. Grieve
of Common
brae.

WALDIE-GRIFFITH OF HENDERSYDE PARK:

The WALDIE family (originally spelt Waltho) is first mentioned in the register of Kelso, November, 1600, on the occasion of John Waltho's marriage with Bessie Learmont. Thomas Waltho was public and papal notary to the Abbey of Kelso. John Waltho had a son, George, who succeeded his father to a considerable portion of the Marklands of Kelso, and was alive in 1652; he spelt his name Waldie. He obtained a charter of his lands from the Earl of Roxburgh in 1664. His descendant, another George, died in 1745, leaving a son, John Waldie, who was born in 1722, and is designed of Berryhill and Hayhope, who married Jean, eldest daughter and heiress of Charles Ormiston of Hendersyde, a member of an old Kelso family. That estate belonged formerly to the Edmonstones of Ednam, from whom it had been purchased in 1715 by the Ormistons. John Waldie died in 1773, leaving a son, George, who was born in 1755.

George Waldie of Hendersyde married Anne, eldest daughter of Jonathan Ormiston of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and died in 1826. He left one son, John, and three daughters—Maria Jane, who married Richard Griffith; Charlotte, who obtained some distinction as the authoress of "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," and of "Waterloo Days," and who married Stephen Eaton of Stamford;¹ and Jane, who married George Edward Watts, afterwards Admiral Watts.

John Waldie, born in 1781, succeeded his father in 1826, and altered and enlarged Hendersyde House to its present form. He interested himself, throughout his life, in making a large collection of Italian pictures, and added considerably

¹ Mrs Eaton was born in 1788, and died in 1859. Her popular little book on Waterloo has been recently republished. Mrs Watts, her younger sister, was early distinguished for taste in literature and art. She was extremely clever and successful in her artistic studies, and many of her paintings were exhibited at the Royal Academy and British Gallery. She and her sister, then unmarried, were at Brussels during the battle of Waterloo, and visited the field almost before the dead were interred. Mrs Watts made a sketch of the field, which she afterwards published.

to the library. He never married, and in 1865 was succeeded by his nephew, George Richard Griffith.

The Griffith family, as the name indicates, was originally Welsh—of the ancient family of Griffith of Penryn—but Sir Maurice Griffith, brother of the Chancellor of North Wales, who had been banished for treason, settled in Ireland in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and erected Drumcar Castle, near the town of Sligo. Sir Maurice Griffith, dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Colonel Edward Griffith. Colonel Griffith had no male heirs, and the estates passed into the English families of his daughters, the Lady Harrington and Lady Rich; his brother, the Very Rev. Dean of Ross, becoming the sole representative of the Griffith family in Ireland.

Dean Griffith married M. Leslie of Balquhair, Scotland; and lived at Maiden Hall, county Kilkenny. He had two children, and was succeeded by his son Edward; he was in turn succeeded by his son Richard Griffith, who, in 1750, married Elizabeth Griffith of Glamorganshire. Their son Richard succeeded his father, and, selling Maiden Hall, settled at Millicent, county Kildare. In 1780 he married Charity Bramstone of Oundle, Northamptonshire, by whom he had a son, Richard John Griffith, and three daughters. He was, for some years, an influential member of the Irish House of Commons. There are at Hendersyde Park two fine portraits by Romney of Richard and Charity Griffith.

Richard John Griffith, born in 1784, had a long and interesting career. In his early life he spared no pains to fit himself for civil engineering, spending some years in practical mining in Cornwall, and afterwards visiting all the mining districts in England, Wales, and Scotland. While at Newcastle-on-Tyne he met Maria Jane Waldie of Hendersyde, to whom he was married in 1812. At the age of twenty-three, he was unanimously elected F.R.S. of Edinburgh, and at twenty-five was appointed sole commissioner for the general valuation of rateable property in Ireland; subsequently he became chairman of the Board of Public Works—the

period of the Irish famine, in 1845, being especially characterised by anxious and unremitting exertion. Throughout his public employment, Richard Griffith was indefatigable in the work of perfecting the details of his geological map of Ireland, which was begun in 1812, and finally completed and published in a fourth edition by Her Majesty's Treasury in 1855—a work described by the president of the Geological Society in London as “one of the most remarkable productions which had ever been effected by a single geologist.” In recognition of his public and geological services, Richard Griffith was created a baronet in 1858; he died in 1878.

George Richard Griffith, his son, born in 1820, succeeded, through his mother, the eldest sister of John Waldie, to the Hendersyde Park estate in 1865, and assumed the name of Waldie as a prefix. He was married, in 1849, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Nicholas P. Leader, M.P., of Dromach, county Cork, and had one son, Richard John, and two daughters, Maria Mona, and Mary Isabel Gwendolen. He was D.L. for Anglesea in 1853, and sheriff in 1860. He succeeded his father in 1878, and died in 1889.

Sir R. J.
Waldie-
Griffith,
Bart.

The present baronet, Sir RICHARD JOHN WALDIE-GRIFFITH, was born on April 14th, 1851; educated at Radley College, and Jesus College, Cambridge; and served in the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) from 1872 to 1879, of which regiment he became a captain. He married, in 1877, Mary Nena, youngest daughter of General Irwin of St Catherine's Park, Leixlip, county Dublin; and was appointed, in 1891, lieutenant-colonel of the Border Rifles, a position which he still holds. He joined the membership of the Jedforest Club in 1890. Sir Richard is a breeder of thoroughbred horses, in which he spares neither trouble nor expense.

HAY OF MARLEFIELD.

HAY OF SMITHFIELD is descended from John, third Lord Hay of Yester, by the heiress of Smithfield, and is thus connected with the family of Tweeddale.

ATHOLE STANHOPE HAY, third son of Sir Robert Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun, county of Peebles, was born on the 25th of March, 1861, and was educated at Cheam School, Surrey, and Repton, Derbyshire. He married, in January, 1890, Margaret Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Edward Cunard, Bart., and sister of Sir Bache Cunard. Mr Hay has two sons, the elder born in December, 1890, the younger in September, 1892. He bought Marlefield from the Marquess of Tweeddale in November, 1890, and having improved and renovated the old house, he has now made it his residence. Marlefield, or Monsmaynes, as it was called at the beginning of last century, is situated between Eckford and Cessford and formerly belonged to the Bennets. Sir William Bennet, who was a great patron of art and literature, built the mansion-house and entertained there the poets Allan Ramsay and Thomson, who were both his intimate friends. Ramsay, who enjoyed his visits to Marlefield, wrote to Sir William the following characteristic letter in 1722, after his return to Edinburgh:—

Athole S.
Hay of
Marlefield.

"Your health, long days, and every pleasure your soul desires be ever your portion. While you trace those delightful scenes which help us to imagine what Eden was, and have the vast satisfaction to behold the success of your own designs, I (one of yours and Apollo's meanest slaves), forced by destiny to breathe nothing but smoak, and hear only the jarring noise of that specie of mankind who are scarce one degree above the brute—whyt sand and Holland sand—oysters—besoms—dulce and tangle—this day's news and all discording din. But thanks to Heaven that, like the Egyptians near the catracks of Nile, I am so accustomed to the noise that I never mind it, and can get my imagination at liberty to breathe in the purer air of Parnasus. . . . Allow me, Sir, to give my humble duty to my Lady Bennet, to Mr Nisbet and his lady, and to all her fair sisters; tell em there will be no new songs this winter. I shall look upon it as a principal part of my happiness to have your countenance and indulgence, while I am, Sir, your most obliged and devoted servant,"

Sept., 1772.

ALLAN RAMSAY.

"If you would please wrap up the Bee and Spider in a cover and send it me; if I think it will answer, I'll cause print it. Attenburn told me of it."

At one time the Bennets were also lairds of Kirk Yetholm, and Sir William took a friendly interest in the gipsies. Tradition says that at the siege of Namur, at the close of the

17th century, the life of one of the Bennets was saved by a gipsy named Young; and to show his gratitude, he gave his deliverer a house and piece of land in Kirk Yetholm; the feu granted to him to extend for a period of 19 times 19 years. Another tradition is that William Faa, king of the gipsy colony, obtained a similar grant from Sir William Bennet, for recovering for him a horse which had been stolen by the Jacobite army in 1715. During this rebellion, Sir William commanded a troop of horse, raised throughout the county for its protection. He was a man of strong religious predilections, which were inherited by his daughter, who married Nisbet of Dirleton. John Bennet, a brother, succeeded on the death of Sir William; and at John's death, without issue, about the year 1760, the Nisbets came into possession. Mr Nisbet, it is said, was a very gay man, and especially fond of society. It is related of him that on a Sunday he had invited a number of young people to dinner at Marlefield. His wife, who had been brought up to honour and respect the Sabbath day, remonstrated, and a scene ensued. Nisbet, in a passion, ordered his coach and drove off, leaving his wife and company to look after themselves. It being an exceedingly dark night and the roads very bad, his coach stuck in a morass; and the tenant of Easter Wooden, with his farm servants, went to Nisbet's assistance, and succeeded in extricating him. Next day Mrs Nisbet followed him, and the house was left with all the evidences of revelry and gambling—cards and wine glasses lying about in all directions. After Marlefield was deserted by the Nisbets, Mr Frain,¹ the tenant of Easter Wooden, occupied the house until it was let, about the year 1775, to Mr Oliphant, when a sale of the effects of the Bennet family took place. Mr Oliphant, among other things, purchased the portraits of Sir William and Lady Bennet, a suit of armour, and some valuable engravings.

¹ The family of Frain occupied the farm of Easter Wooden for 130 years, and one of them kept a diary, from which I have derived some information. The well known Kelso artist, Mr Frain, was one of this family.

When he left Marlefield they were again sold, the portraits finding a resting place with Lady John Scott; the armour was bought by a Mr Nisbet of Lambden, near Greenlaw. A portrait of Sir William Bennet, who was a member of Parliament, now hangs on the staircase of Floors Castle.

HENDERSON OF ABBOTRULE.

In the year 1818, in the month of January, the estate of Abbotrule, which had for generations belonged to a branch of the Kerrs of Ferniehirst, was sold by public auction at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh. The upset price was £35,000, and the purchaser Robert Henderson. Two years before, the library of Abbotrule, which consisted of many scarce and valuable books, had been disposed of by Mr Ballantyne at his auction rooms, No. 4 Princes Street, on the 19th of January, 1816. On the same day, immediately afterwards, the punch bowl which belonged to the poet Burns was sold and realised eighty guineas. The purchasers were said to be the members of the Ayrshire Club in Glasgow.

Robert Henderson of Abbotrule was the son of John Henderson, by his first wife, Betty Gray. She died at Woll in 1798. Robert Henderson had previously acquired the hill farm of Chapelhope on St Mary's Loch. He married, on the 27th of March, 1818, at Edinburgh, Isabella, daughter of the late William Scott, tenant of Singlie, Selkirkshire, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. Mrs Henderson was very reserved in manner: this was attributed to a sad accident that befel her two sisters at Singlie, together with a couple of visitors, Miss Arras of Rink and Miss Anderson of Nether Barns. These girls were at the same school, and had come to spend Saturday to Monday at Singlie. About mid-day they all went to bathe in a deep pool in the Ettrick at the bottom of Singlie garden. The servant, thinking they were a long time in returning, went in search of them and discovered their bodies in the deep pool. Mr and Mrs Scott were on a visit to the neighbouring farm of Kirkhope, but the alarm soon

spread. All the four girls were found holding each others' hands, as if they in turn had entered the water to save those who had gone in before.

Mr Henderson was a pious, homely man ; he was brother-in-law to Mr Scott, secession minister of Bonkle. Another relative of his was the late Rev. Adam Cunningham of Crailing, who died in 1887. The laird of Abbotrule had patriarchal notions about the manner of educating and bringing up his family. He liked to have them all living around him, and to each he gave the life-rent of a farm on the payment of a nominal rent, except in the case of his son William, who preferred to live in Edinburgh. His children were as follows :—

Margaret Pott, born 1819, died unmarried.

John Gray, born 1820, succeeded to Abbotrule.

William Scott, born 1821.

Robert, born 1823.

Betty Gray, born 1824, married Mr Ormiston of Glenburn-hall; she died in 1878.

David, born 1826, who succeeded his brother John to Abbotrule.

James, born 1827, died in Edinburgh, aged 20, in 1847.

Charles, born 1829, farmed Doorpool, and died, like all his brothers, unmarried.

Mr Henderson's brother, from whom he inherited his fortune, was named John Gray Henderson. He was educated as a surgeon and went to India. His commission in the East India Company is dated 1779, and as a member of the Medical Board in 1812. He died in 1814 at his house in Chowringhee, Calcutta. The following garrison order appeared on the occasion by his Excellency the Deputy Governor of Fort William on the 30th of September, 1814 :—
 “His Excellency the Deputy Governor, being desirous to shew every mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr Henderson, second member of the Medical Board, is pleased to direct that the usual military honours paid at the interment of Lieut.-Colonels be observed at this funeral.

Major-General Blair will accordingly be pleased to cause a funeral party of Sepoys, under the command of a field officer, to parade at the house of the deceased at a quarter before 5 o'clock this evening, each man to be furnished with 8 rounds of blank cartridges and one flint."

JOHN GRAY HENDERSON of Abbotrule, the eldest son, succeeded, and never married. He took over the Jedforest harriers from Robert Kerr Elliot of Harwood, and hunted them for some years. He was a good horseman, and well known in his day with the Duke's hounds. He was admitted as a member of the Jedforest Club in 1841, and farmed Ruletownhead before he succeeded to the estate.

John G.
Henderson of
Abbotrule.

WILLIAM SCOTT HENDERSON was educated for the law, and passed his examination as a writer to the signet. He joined the Club in 1858, and died unmarried.

W. S. Hen-
derson,
Abbotrule,
W.S.

ROBERT HENDERSON farmed West Fodderlee on the Abbotrule estate. He became a member of the Club in 1848, and died unmarried.

Robert Hen-
derson,
Abbotrule.

DAVID HENDERSON of Abbotrule succeeded his brother John, and before his succession farmed Gatehousecote, after which he let it to John Usher, and went to reside in the old mansion-house on the estate. He attended almost every race meeting of any importance, and hunted regularly with the Duke of Buccleuch's foxhounds till within a couple of years of his death. He was a most regular attendant of the Jedforest Club meetings, which institution he joined at the end of 1860. He died a bachelor, and left Abbotrule to his cousin, James Cunningham.

David
Henderson of
Abbotrule.

HENDERSON.

JAMES HENDERSON was a writer in Jedburgh, and an original member of the Club. He was factor to the Marquess of Lothian, and clerk to the justices of the peace for the

James
Henderson.

county of Roxburgh—a post in which he was succeeded by his son. Mr Henderson, in the month of June, 1804, married, at Jedburgh, Jane, only daughter of William Cruickshank, one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. This lady, when a very young girl, was immortalised by Burns in a poem, as “Rosebud.” The lines were written on the blank leaf of a book presented to her by the author—

“Beauteous rosebud, young and gay,
Blooming in the early May.”

The poet was a friend of Mr Cruickshank, and visited him at his house in James' Square, Edinburgh, in 1787. It was on the occasion of a second visit to Mr Cruickshank, in February, 1787, that Burns composed and presented to his host's daughter the poem of the “Rosebud.” The interesting original of the poem died at 48 Castlegate, Jedburgh, and is buried in the Abbey churchyard, where a tombstone of Aberdeen granite marks her resting place.

HILSON.

Dr Gavin
Hilson,
Jedburgh.

William Hilson, whose wife was a Miss Turnbull of Teviotbank, had a son born in 1788, and christened GAVIN. His early education was at the parish school, where he shewed a great desire to acquire information. He was sent to Edinburgh, and finished his education at the University. Gavin Hilson now turned his attention to the medical profession, and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Edinburgh. Hilson entered the army on the 17th of May, 1810, as assistant-surgeon of the 4th Dragoons, which were at that time serving in the Peninsula. He was present at the battles of Salamanca and Toulouse, where he was wounded, and his horse shot under him; he himself was left for dead upon the field. Peace being declared in 1814, after the battle of Toulouse, the army was at once reduced, and Assistant-Surgeon Hilson was placed upon half-pay. The peace was, however, of short duration, as, in 1815, a general recall to active service took place for the Waterloo campaign. Dr Hilson, although not actually present at the battle,

attended the wounded immediately afterwards, and was present with the army when they entered Paris. Again he was placed upon half-pay, and promoted to the rank of surgeon. Towards the end of 1815, he entered into partnership with Dr Grant¹ of Jedburgh, and had a house in the Canongate before he married. In 1819, Abbey Green House was for sale after the death of Mrs Murray, mother of Major Murray,² and Dr Hilson bought it. From his uniform attention, both to the rich and poor, he had now acquired a large country practice, when, to his dismay, he was again placed upon full pay, and ordered to proceed to the West Indies. He travelled to Bristol, where he was to hold himself in readiness for embarkation; but he had made up his mind to retire from the army. Having sent in his resignation to the chief of the medical department, he waited at Bristol until he was released from the service. Thus he was able to resume his country practice, much to the delight of his friends and acquaintances around Jedburgh. Dr Hilson married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Peter Brown of Rawflat, and by her had five sons, two only of whom survived. His wife died seven years after the marriage. The Doctor, who, to all appearances, was a strong healthy man, died at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine. On the 14th of September, 1847, he had, together with two other surgeons, performed a difficult operation on a farmer at High Tofts, near Hawick, and whilst he was waiting for his horse to be harnessed into his gig, he expired, without any previous warning. His name appears on the list of the members of the Jedforest Club, in 1820. Dr Hilson had a son, Archibald Hamilton, who also entered the army medical Department, and served in India. He was present with the "Pearl Naval Brigade," under Capt. Sotheby, throughout the Indian mutiny, for which services he received the medal. He also served in the expedition to Bhootan, for which he got the general service medal with clasp. Dr Archibald

¹ *Vide* Dr Grant.

² *Vide* Major Murray.

Hamilton Hilson filled one good appointment after another, until he became the second officer in rank in the Indian medical service. His health now began to fail, and he returned home, living in retirement at Upper Norwood, after a most distinguished career as a medical man. He died in 1895, leaving a widow to mourn his loss.

HOME OF COWDENKNOWES.

Francis
Home, yr.,
of Cowden-
knowes.

FRANCIS HOME was the eldest son of Dr James Home, formerly professor of the practice of physic in Edinburgh University, and grandson of Dr Francis Home,¹ who purchased Cowdenknowes from the trustees of the late John Ferrier. Cowdenknowes was a stronghold of the family of Home; Mungo Home obtained a charter from King James IV. of the lands of Earlstoun and Cowdenknowes in 1505.

In 1612 Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes² and Sir James Home of Whitrig, his son, with the consent of their respective wives, sold Cowdenknowes and other lands to Helen MacMath, widow of John Nasmith, surgeon to King James VI., and Patrick Murray, her husband, who afterwards sold the estate to Thomas, Earl of Melrose. This nobleman subsequently became Earl of Haddington, and he disposed of the property to James Naismith of Posso, brother and heir of the deceased Henry Naismyth, eldest son and heir of the deceased John Naismyth and Helen MacMath, his

¹ Dr Francis Home of Cowdenknowes, one of his Majesty's physicians for Scotland, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, died on the 15th of February, 1813, at the patriarchal age of 94 years.

² Sir John Home, last of Coldingknowes, married, in 1616, Lady Beatrix Ruthven, who probably was his second wife, as his two lawful sons, Harie and Alexander, were charged to enter themselves in ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh in 1625 for assault and deforcement. Home, himself, seems to have suffered a good deal, as in 1622 he was removed from his ward in the Tolbooth on account of his grievous sickness, and was warded in a private dwelling. His health being no better, he was freed from his ward entirely in the following year—evidently much to the annoyance of the Earl of Lothian, on whose account he had been warded, and who tried to have him brought back.

wife. Cowdenknowes seems once more to have got into possession of the Earl of Haddington, for, in 1653, John, the holder of the title, granted a charter to Alexander Halyburton, son of the deceased John Halyburton, sometime of Mertoun. In 1662, Alexander Halyburton disposed it to Margaret Kerr, his wife, in life-rent, and Sir Andrew Kerr of Cavers in fee. This Margaret was daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Cavers and Grizel Halket, his second wife, whom he married in 1638. Alexander Halyburton died, and Margaret Kerr married a certain James Deas, advocate, and to them, in 1668, Sir Andrew Kerr disposed the estate. In 1701, James Deas married as his second wife Barbara Johnstone, daughter of Patrick Johnstone, merchant in Edinburgh. One of James Deas' daughters, Mary, married Alexander (third son of Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford), a commissioner of excise. She had, with two daughters, an only son, Peter Wedderburn of Chester Hall, a lord of session, and from him is descended the Earl of Rosslyn. This couple had an elder daughter, Janet, presumably an heiress, who married a certain Mr Alexander Ferrier, merchant and provost of Dundee, in 1731. They had a son, John Ferrier, who, in 1771, married Ann Home. The Ferriers about this time got into financial difficulties. Alexander Ferrier died about 1764. John Ferrier departed this life in 1767, and his widow, Ann Home, survived the sale of the estate to Dr Francis Home in 1784. His grandson, Francis Home, entered the Jedforest Club in 1829.

HOPE OF COWDENKNOWES.

The Honourable Charles Hope was born in 1808, and married, in 1841, Lady Isabella Helen Douglas, daughter of Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk. He was, from 1838 to 1845, member of parliament for the county of Linlithgow, and for fifteen years lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man.¹ Lady Isabella died on the 4th of July, 1893, at the age of

¹ *Vide* Peerage, Earl of Hopetoun.

eighty-two, and Mr Hope in the month of October following, aged eighty-five, leaving three sons and two daughters.

Captain John Hope (retired), Royal Navy.

Captain Thomas Hope, late Bombay Staff Corps, and member of parliament.

Col. Hope of
Cowden-
knowes.

CHARLES HOPE of Cowdenknowes, colonel, 2nd Berwickshire volunteer battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers, entered the army in 1868, and was promoted to the rank of captain in the King's Royal Rifles in 1880. Capt. Hope retired from the army, and married, in 1887, Julia Isabella, daughter of David Carnegie of Stronvar, Perthshire. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1893.

Cowdenknowes House and Tower is situated on the Leader, in the parish of Earlston, at the foot of the beautiful hill of that name, famous in Scottish song. The tower is quite intact, and the house has much historical interest attached to it, as being the resting-place for the kings and queens of Scotland when they went on their circuits of justice about the Border towns. Mary, Queen of Scots, on her way from Craigmillar to Hermitage Castle and Jedburgh, is known to have resided at Cowdenknowes for some time.¹ The following letters are cut into a stone above the door—"J.H. M.K. 1524."

H O P K I N S .

The family is now represented by William Randolph Innes Hopkins, J.P. and D.L. of the North Riding of Yorkshire, residing at Walworth Castle, near Darlington. He is the eldest son of John Castell Hopkins, late of Rowchester. Mr Hopkins, who was born in 1827, married, first, in 1854, Elise Caroline Sophie, daughter of the late Henry Bolckow; and, secondly, in 1864, Evereld Catharine Eliza, only daughter of Thomas Hustler of Ackham Hall, county of

¹ Mr Cotesworth, who inherited Cowdenknowes from Mr Gilfillan, sold it to the present proprietor.

York, and has, with other issue, Charles Harrie Innes Hopkins, major, Scottish Rifles, and deputy assistant adjutant-general, Lahore district.

William Randolph Hopkins, a surveyor of excise, married Jane, second daughter of Thomas Ewing, a Dublin merchant, by his wife, Henrietta, daughter of George Innes, town major of Limerick. This George Innes married his cousin, Margaret, sister of Sir Henry Innes of that ilk, whose grandson, Sir James Innes, established his claim to the dukedom of Roxburghe.¹ William Randolph Hopkins died in 1798, leaving a son, John Castell.

JOHN CASTELL HOPKINS, married, first, Jane, a daughter of Sir James Innes Norcliffe, Baronet, of Innes. She was born in 1792, and died soon after her marriage, in 1816. She was interred at Bowden, in the Duke of Roxburghe's family vault, which is situated under that church. By his first wife, Mr Hopkins had one daughter, born in 1816; who afterwards married Charles Robson, Lurdenlaw. Mr Hopkins married, for the second time, Agnes, a daughter of Charles Robson of Samieston,² in the county of Roxburgh, her mother being the daughter of Major Rutherford.³ Mr Hopkins for a short period rented the house of Hunthill, near Jedburgh. Afterwards he purchased the estate of Rowchester, in the parish of Greenlaw, and erected a mansion on the property, besides executing many other improvements. In the year 1856, he sold this valuable little estate to Robert H. Broughton, in whose family it still remains. Mr Hopkins, during his residence at Hunthill, became a member of the Jedforest Club. He was proposed by Peter Brown of Rawflat, seconded by William Fair of Langlee, and admitted on 27th October, 1824.

John Castell
Hopkins of
Rowchester.

H O R N E.

DONALD HORNE, W.S., the second son of John Horne of Stirkoke, was born at Stanstill, in the county of Caithness,

Donald
Horne, W.S.

¹ *Vide* Duke of Roxburghe.

² *Vide* Robson of Samieston.

³ *Vide* Rutherford of Edgerston.

on the 20th May, 1787. He was educated at Musselburgh and the University of Edinburgh, and passed as a writer to the signet in 1813. Immediately afterwards he entered into partnership with his uncle, James Horne, W.S., of Langwell. The Peninsular war was then at its height, and Mr Horne, like many other young men, became inspired with military notions and joined the 1st Regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, commanded by the Right Hon. Charles Hope. This was an extremely smart corps, and the best drilled volunteer regiment in Scotland. After the close of the war, volunteer and other local regiments being disbanded, Mr Horne joined another branch of the auxiliary forces. In the Edinburgh squadron of yeomanry cavalry he served as quartermaster several years, and latterly as cornet. The date of his commission being 7th July, 1822, his name appears on the roll of the squadron until 1845, when he retired. In the more recent volunteer movement, Mr Horne took a great interest and an active part. In the year 1821, on the 1st June, he married Jane, daughter of Thomas Elliot Ogilvie of Chesters, by whom he had a large family.

In Caithness-shire, and also in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, the name of Donald Horne is inseparably connected with the election struggles which continued for several years after the passing of the Reform Bill. His views were strongly conservative.

On the death of his uncle, in 1831, Mr Horne succeeded to the estate of Langwell, and was known as a most extensive and successful rearer of sheep, "Langwell wethers" commanding the highest price in the northern markets. For some years he rented Benrig House, near St Boswells, which, from its situation, he found convenient for his political connection with the shires of Roxburgh and Selkirk. On the death of Mr Roderick Mackenzie, in 1843, Mr Horne was appointed solicitor in Scotland for the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and held the office until 1865, when failing health induced him to resign. In 1857 he sold the estate of Langwell to the Duke of Portland. For many

years he was a director of the Highland and Agricultural Society, and took a deep interest in its welfare.

Mr Horne purchased in 1859, for the use of his firm (then Horne & Ross, W.S.), 39 Castle Street, from a Miss Mac-kintosh. This lady had purchased it from the trustees of Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford in 1826. Sir Walter occupied this house as his Edinburgh residence, from 1798 to the date of its sale, and wrote several of his novels in it. No structural alterations have been made in the house since he left, and Donald Horne's business room was Sir Walter's front drawing-room, where his arm-chair is still preserved.¹

Donald Horne was elected a member of the Club in April, 1836. He died at the age of 83, and was buried in St John's churchyard, Edinburgh. The date of his death was the 23rd of June, 1870.

Mr Horne was a man of no ordinary stamp. He had unbounded energy and extraordinary mental vigour. He possessed a peculiar faculty of extracting information from those with whom he conversed, even when there might be an unwillingness to communicate it. He had always stored in a most retentive memory an abundant supply of anecdotes relating to persons and events; and the pleasing manner and genuine good humour with which he could relate them contributed half their charm.

JAMES OF SAMIESTON.

John James of Newcastle was born in 1777; he married, in 1805, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Woodhouse of Scotswood, and by her (who married, secondly, in 1822, Charles Balmer) left issue:—

1. Thomas James of Otterburn Tower and Rudchester, Northumberland, born in 1807; he married, in 1833, Margaret Bernard, third daughter of the Rev. John Collinson, rector of Gateshead.

¹ The grandson of Donald Horne, Thomas Horne, W.S., now occupies this room as his office.

2. William John James; joined the 64th Foot as ensign in 1830, and died in 1851 senior captain of his regiment. He married Susanna Knight.

3. Edward James; married Annie Finlay, who had among other children a daughter, Theodosia, who married Sir Frederick Hughes, of the East India Company's service.

4. John James; married Eleanor Thorpe.

5. Hugh Septimus James; married Alexandrina, second daughter of Dr Hamilton. They lived in Edinburgh. Mr James was a collector and connoisseur of old English china.

6. Rev. Octavius James of Clarghyll Hall and rector of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland; was born in 1818. He married Jane C. H., daughter of Capt. Thomas Bowlby.

James James
of Samieston.

7. JAMES JAMES of Samieston; studied medicine and took his degree of M.D. He had three sisters, two of whom were married. The small estate of Easter Samieston being for sale in 1852, he purchased it from Robert Selby for £10,500, and in 1857 he added the farm of Renniston to it. In the Club list of 1854 Mr James's name appears as a member. He married Georgiana, eldest daughter of John E. Broadhurst of Crow Hill, Nottinghamshire, and has a son, Lancelot, and two daughters. For many years he has lived in the Channel Islands, and is well known as a successful breeder and exporter of Guernsey cows.

JERDON OF BONJEDWARD.

Archibald
Jerdon of
Bonjedward.

ARCHIBALD JERDON of Bonjedward was the only son of Thomas Caverhill and Jane Jerdon, only daughter of Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward, nicknamed "Baldy." The subject of this memoir was baptized Archibald Jerdon, as heir to his grandfather, the laird of Bonjedward. There was also one daughter of the marriage, Jane Caverhill, who married the Rev. Peter Young of Jedburgh. As a marriage portion, Mr Jerdon gave his daughter the farm of Bonjedward Townhead, and built a suitable house for her as

a residence. She died there on the 29th of February, 1780, aged 30 years.

Thomas Caverhill was the nephew of Andrew Caverhill of Jedburgh. He married, secondly, Jane Douglas, and by her had several daughters; she died in 1797, aged 38 years.

Archibald Jerdon was educated at the Grammar School, Durham, and there became acquainted with Mr Milner of South Shields, whose sister, Elizabeth Sarah Milner,¹ he afterwards married. When the old laird of Bonjedward died, Archibald was still in his minority. A family of the name of Jerdon claimed the estate—they were relations of the Jerdons who then lived at The Nest, Jedburgh. A lawsuit followed. Archibald's agent was Cornelius Elliot of Woollee, W.S., who got the case decided in his client's favour. After Mr Jerdon married, he resided at Bonjedward House. His family consisted of two sons and five daughters. From its formation he was a member of the Jedforest Club. In the year 1810 he was appointed captain in the 1st Regiment of Roxburghshire local militia. This was not his first taste of soldiering, however, for he had formerly held a commission in the Jedburgh volunteers. Mr Jerdon was very popular in and around Jedburgh. He was an extremely kind-hearted man, and most liberal in all his dealings—perhaps too much so for his income. More than once he got himself into difficulties, and was obliged to sell portions of his Bonjedward estate. In the year 1842, Mr and Mrs Jerdon died, within a short time of each other, through eating something poisonous, it was generally believed. Many stories were current at the time, but, curious to relate, no steps were taken to discover what the poison consisted of, or how it came to be administered. Another of the family, Mrs Jerdon's sister, also died suddenly, not very long afterwards, in an equally mysterious manner. Husband and wife were buried on the same day in the Abbey churchyard. Closed

¹ At Houghton-le-Spring, Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward, North Britain, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Milner of Barnes, 1808.—*Monthly Magazine*.

shops and drawn blinds showed the universal respect of the inhabitants. In 1845, Bonjedward was sold to the Marquess of Lothian, who now possesses the whole estate.

Thomas Caverhill Jerdon, eldest son of the late A. Jerdon of Bonjedward, was born on the 12th October, 1811, at Biddick House, county of Durham, where his mother was on a visit to her own family. He was educated as a doctor, and was appointed, on taking his degree, assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service. He was an ardent naturalist, and in 1839-40, he published, in successive numbers of *The Madras Journal of Literature*, "A Catalogue of the Birds of the Peninsula of India." He also wrote many pamphlets and books on his favourite subject. He retired from the service in 1870, and died at Norwood, on the 12th June, 1872.

Archibald
Jerdon.

ARCHIE JERDON, as he was commonly called, younger son of Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward, was born on 21st September, 1819. He was educated in Edinburgh at the Academy and the University. As a boy he was very delicate, which interfered with his choice of a profession. A country life was considered the most suitable for him, and he was sent to a farm in East Lothian to study agriculture. From there he was called upon by his father to take charge of the home farm of Bonjedward. Afterwards, he obtained the appointment of collector of Inland Revenue and distributor of stamps, on the death of Mr Riddell, and in 1868 he also was elected collector of county rates, which appointment he held until his death. In 1853, Mr Jerdon married Margaret, the eldest surviving daughter of John Hall, a cousin to the Auchenleck family, and had issue—a son and daughter.¹ After occupying various houses, he at length purchased Allerly Villa, in the immediate neighbourhood of Jedburgh. He was elected a member of the Jedforest Club, in October, 1862. Mr Jerdon early evinced a taste for natural history, and

¹ Now Mrs Waller, who resides in Canada.

became quite an expert in regard to fungi and mosses. He practically discovered some new species. His health, never very robust, began to give way in 1873, and after a painful illness he died on the 28th January, 1874, regretted by all who knew him.

CHAPTER X.

KERR OF FERNIEHIRST.

THE distinction betwixt the Kers of Ferniehurst, the progenitors of the Marquess of Lothian, and the Kers of Cessford, the ancestors of the dukes of Roxburghe, is well known. Tradition states that two brothers settled in the south of Scotland in the twelfth century, neither of whom would yield superiority to the other, and that they became the progenitors of two separate clans or races of warlike Borderers. Of the family of Ferniehurst, of which the Marquess of Lothian is male representative, it is our province now to treat: but before proceeding with a short description of their descent, it becomes necessary to notice that branch of the Kers of Cessford which was dignified with titles of Lord Newbottle and Earl of Lothian. These titles, having been transmitted through an heir female to the house of Ferniehurst, are now possessed by the Marquess of Lothian.

Mark Ker, second son of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, entered into minor holy orders, and was promoted in 1546 to the dignity of abbot of Newbottle, which station he possessed at the reformation, in 1560, when he embraced the reformed religion, and held his benefice in commendam. He had the vicarage of Lintown, in the county of Peebles, for life, and left issue:—

Mark Ker, who was appointed master of requests during his father's lifetime, and on his death the commendatorship of Newbottle, to which his father had been appointed by Queen Mary in 1567, was ratified to him by letter, under the great seal, on the 24th August, 1584. He had the lands of Newbottle erected into a barony, with the title of Baron Ker of Morphet (Moorfoot) and Newbetile, dated 1587. He was also created Earl of Lothian by patent,

dated at Whitehall, February 10th, 1606. He died on the 8th of April, 1609. By Margaret Maxwell, his wife, daughter of John, Lord Herries, who survived him, he left a numerous family, of whom one, Margaret by name, married James, seventh Lord Yester, and founded Lady Yester's church in Edinburgh.

Robert, second earl of Lothian, succeeded his father, and was also appointed master of requests. He married Lady Annabella Campbell, second daughter of the seventh earl of Argyll. Their family consisted of two daughters. Lord Lothian, being without male issue, made over his estates and titles, with the king's approbation, to his eldest daughter, Lady Anne Ker, and the heirs of her body. Lord Lothian's younger brother, Sir William Ker of Blackhope, however, assumed the title, but was interdicted from using it by the Lords of Council, March 8th, 1632. The second earl of Lothian died on the 15th of July, 1624; and Lady Anne became Countess of Lothian, and in 1631 married William, eldest son of the Earl of Ancram, who became third earl of Lothian.

According to Sir George Mackenzie, the Kers of Ferniehirst are descended from the elder brother, while the Kers of Cessford proceed from the younger, because the former carry arms with the Carrs of England and France, without any difference of tincture or charge.

I. Ralph Ker, the first of this house, settled in Teviotdale about 1330, and got possession of land near the water of Jed, and called it Kershaugh. He died in 1350.

II. Thomas Ker of Kershaugh, married Margaret, daughter of Somerville of Carnwarth, and died in 1389.

III. Andrew Ker of Kershaugh, married a daughter of Edmonstone of that ilk. He died in 1405.

IV. Thomas Ker of Kershaugh, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Home of Home, and died in 1430.

V. Andrew Ker of Kershaugh, married Jean, daughter of Crichton of Crichton, and died in 1450.

VI. Ralph Ker of Kershaugh, married Mary Towers, daughter of Towers of Innerleith, and died 1460.

VII. Andrew Ker of Kershaugh, married Mary, daughter of Herbert, Lord Herries. He died in 1488.

VIII. Thomas Ker of Ferniehirst, married Catherine, daughter of Lord Ochiltree. He built in Jedburgh forest a stronghold which he called Ferniehirst. He died in 1499, leaving three sons:—

(1) Sir Andrew; (2) Ralph, ancestor of the Carres of Cavers;¹ (3) William, who had a charter of the lands of Langlee and Gallastongis,² in Jedburgh forest, dated 14th August, 1537, in which he is described as William Ker, brother of Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst.

Sir Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst, the eldest son, distinguished himself in resisting the power of England on the Borders, particularly at the siege of his castle of Ferniehirst by the Earl of Surrey and Lord Dacre, to whom he was obliged to surrender, after a brave defence. He obtained the office of bailliary of Jedburgh forest in 1542, and died 1545, having married Janet, second daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, and had, with other issue, two sons. He was succeeded by Sir John Ker, warden of the middle marches, knighted by the Duke of Chatelherault, in 1548, for his good services in restraining the incursions of the English,³ and who, with the assistance of French troops under D'Esse, retook his castle of Ferniehirst from the English by storm in 1549. Sir John married Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, and died, July, 1562, leaving a son—

Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehirst, who was a distinguished member of a distinguished family. He was a steady friend and a most loyal servant to Queen Mary, who considered him as one of her most faithful and powerful adherents. He suffered at different periods of his life, in all, fourteen years

¹ *Vide* Carre of Cavers.

² Now called Gilliestongues.

³ *Vide* Foster's Peerage.

banishment on her account, and to the last never deserted her cause. In October, 1565, he attended the Queen and Darnley to Dumfries, to assist in quelling the insurrection of the nobles. Upon this occasion, Mary commanded him to raise the royal standard at the head of his followers, and placed herself under his immediate protection. He joined the Queen at Hamilton on her escape from Lochleven, in May, 1568. Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Sir Thomas, in January, 1570, the day after the murder of the Regent Murray, entered England with fire and sword, in hopes of embroiling the two countries in a war which might prove advantageous to the interest of the Queen; and in retaliation the Earl of Sussex and Lord Hunsdon, the same year, entered Scotland, and demolished the castle of Ferniehirst. In 1571, he was one of the party who attacked the parliament at Stirling, when in the conflict the Earl of Lennox was killed. Sir Thomas Ker had his estate confiscated the same year. He then joined the gallant Kirkaldy in the defence of the castle of Edinburgh, to which he had removed his family charter-chest, and which, at the surrender of that fortress, in 1573, was seized by the Regent Morton, and never recovered.¹ In the summer of 1585, Sir Thomas Ker and Sir John Forster, the Scottish and English wardens of the middle marches, having met according to custom of the Borders, a fray took place, in which Sir Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was killed. This gave great offence to Queen Elizabeth, to appease whom, Sir Thomas was committed to ward in Aberdeen, where he died in March, 1586. He was hereditary bailie of Jedburgh forest, warden and justice of the middle marches, keeper of Liddesdale, and provost of Edinburgh and Jedburgh. Sir Thomas married, first, a daughter of Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, governor of the castle of Edinburgh, by whom he left a son, Sir Andrew, and two daughters, Janet and

¹ One of the conditions of the surrender of the castle was that the charter-chest should be restored to Sir Thomas Ker, but the contract was broken.

Margaret, who both married. He married, secondly, in 1569, Janet, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and by this marriage had three sons—Sir James Ker of Crailing, Thomas of Oxenham, and Sir Robert, afterwards the Earl of Somerset.

Sir Andrew Ker (afterwards, in 1622, created Lord Jedburgh) succeeded his father. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, by whom he had a daughter, married to Macdowall of Garthland, and one son, Andrew, Master of Jedburgh. Sir Andrew Ker had a charter of East and West Nisbet, September 5, 1584, and another of the office of bailiary of the lands and baronies belonging to the monastery of Jedburgh, May 15, 1587–8. He died in 1631, without surviving issue, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir James Ker of Crailing.

Andrew, Master of Jedburgh, was appointed captain of the King's Guards, in 1618. In 1625, he had a charter of the barony of Haddon in Roxburghshire, and half the barony of Brochtown, in the county of Peebles. He married Margaret Ker, third daughter of Mark, first Earl of Lothian, widow of Lord Hay of Yester. He died before his father, December 20, 1628, without issue. "The Lady Yester," as she was generally called, among other good works, founded Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh, originally built in 1644, at the corner of the High School Wynd, and surrounded by a churchyard. This old church was pulled down, and rebuilt considerably to the westward. The tomb of the foundress and a tablet recording her good deeds are both rebuilt into the new church. Lady Yester was born in 1572, the year of John Knox's death, and died, March 15, 1647. She had by her first husband, Lord Hay of Yester, two sons and one daughter. Lady Yester bequeathed various sums of money for religious and other purposes, called "Mortifications." She left a sum of money to the barony of Haddon, Roxburghshire, as follows:—

"Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, relict of Andrew, Master of Jedburgh, left one thousand merks scotts, £55, 11s 1½d sterling, to be

placed out by the proprietor of the barony of Haddon, at sight and with advice of the minister and elders of the parish of Sprouston, or whatever parish the said barony shall be adstricted to for the time, on land or other proper security within the shire of Roxburgh. The legal interest of which, to be applied by the said minister and elders, by the advice of the said proprietor of Haddon, his heirs and successors, who is declared Patron of the said sum. To wit, to help, maintain, and sustain six poor scholars of the tenants and inhabitants of Haddon yearly, for learning of letters and knowledge. And in case the barony of Haddon cannot furnish six poor scholars, the deficiency to be made up from any other lands within the parish of Sprouston, or any other parish whereunto the said barony shall be united for the time, and failing thereof, then from any other parish within the shire of Roxburgh, at the sight, and with advice of the proprietor of the said barony of Haddon. The election of such poor scholars to be by the minister and elders of the parish of Sprouston, and, as aforesaid, by advice and consent of the said proprietor of Haddon, his heirs and successors."

The original deed of mortification is dated at Edinburgh, 6th May, 1637, and registered in the books of Council and Session there, 10th December, 1638. An extract was in possession of Mr Robert Turnbull, minister of Sprouston, in 1779.¹

Sir James Ker of Crailing succeeded to the title of Lord Jedburgh, but did not assume it, and died in 1645, leaving by his wife, Mary Rutherford, heiress of Hundalee, a son Robert.

Robert, third Lord Jedburgh, obtained from King Charles II. a confirmation of the peerage of Jedburgh to himself and the heirs of his body, which failing, to William, Master of Newbottle, eldest son of Robert, fourth earl and first mar- quess of Lothian ; he succeeded to the honours of Jedburgh, and on that title voted in parliament in 1702, where his father also sat and voted as Marquess of Lothian.

Robert Ker of Ancrum, third son of Sir Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst, who got from his father a charter of the third part of the lands of Dirleton, and another of Woodend, in Over Ancrum, in feu farm. He also had a charter of the lands of Newton, in the barony of Bedrule. He died in February, 1586.

¹ Copied from an old document, dated 1779.

William Ker succeeded him, but was assassinated by Robert Ker, younger of Cessford, when the disputes were very bitter about the seniority of the Kers.

Sir Robert Ker of Ancrum was served heir to his grandfather on May 12th, 1607. He was the confidential friend of Charles I., who, when Prince of Wales, was the means of bringing about his marriage with Lady Anne Stanley. In 1620 he had the misfortune to kill, in a duel at Newmarket, Charles Maxwell, whose brother was a member of the king's household. He was obliged to fly to Holland, but the following year was received into royal favour. King Charles made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber in 1625, and raised him to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Earl of Ancram,¹ dated 1633, with remainder to the heirs male betwixt him and Lady Anne Stanley. His lordship was the steady and faithful friend of King Charles during all his troubles, and after his execution was obliged to submit again to banishment in Holland. There he passed the remainder of his days in solitary affliction and poverty. He died at Amsterdam in 1654, at the age of 76. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Murray of Blackbarony, he had a son William.

William, eldest son of the Earl of Ancram, married, in 1631, Ann, Countess of Lothian in her own right, with whom he got the lordship of Newbottle, and the same year William Ker was created third earl of Lothian. Hostilities having commenced in 1640, he accompanied the Scottish army into England, which, after defeating the royalists at Newburn, took possession of Newcastle, of which place he was appointed governor, with a garrison of 2000 men. In 1643 the Earl of Lothian was sent from Scotland by the privy council, with the approbation of Charles I., to make some propositions to the court of France relating to certain privileges of the Scottish nation. On his return, a suspicion

¹ There is a curious little painting by Sanders of Robert, first earl of Ancram, showing from what rude beginnings Scottish art arose.

of treachery was attached to his embassy, and he was committed a prisoner to Bristol Castle for some months. In 1644 he commanded, with the Marquess of Argyll, the forces sent against the Marquess of Montrose. When the parliament of England made it known that they intended to proceed against King Charles I. before the high court of justice, the Earl of Lothian was one of the commissioners sent to remonstrate in the name of the kingdom of Scotland. The earl boldly said the whole nation had the utmost abhorrence and detestation of using any violence or indignity upon the sacred person of the king, and there and then took a solemn protest against their proceedings. For this he was placed under arrest and ordered to return at once to Scotland. His lordship died in the year 1675. By Ann, Countess of Lothian, he had five sons and nine daughters.

Robert, the eldest son, fourth earl and afterwards first marquess of Lothian, was a volunteer in the Dutch war in 1673 and a staunch supporter of the revolution, in return for which William III. made him a privy councillor. He was created marquess in 1701, and died on the 15th of February, 1703. He married Jean, daughter of the Marquess of Argyll, his kinswoman, and by her had two children.

William, second marquess of Lothian, succeeded his father in 1703, having previously, in 1692, inherited the title of Lord Jedburgh, and under that dignity sat in the Scottish parliament. He entered the army, and was made colonel of the 7th regiment of Dragoons in 1696. On his becoming Marquess of Lothian his character was thus described in Mackay's Memoirs:—"He hath abundance of fire, and may prove himself a man of business when he applies himself that way; he laughs at all revealed religion, yet sets up for a pillar of presbytery, being very zealous, but not devout. He is brave in his person; loves his country and his bottle, a thorough libertine, very handsome, black, with a fine eye, 45 years old." The marquess had the command of the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards conferred upon him in 1707. Being obnoxious to the tory administration;

he was most unjustly, on account of his political opinions, deprived of his regiment in 1713. He died at London in the 61st year of his age in 1722, and was buried in King Henry VII. chapel in Westminster Abbey. He married his cousin, Lady Jane Campbell, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Argyll (beheaded in 1685). He left issue, several daughters and one son—William, third marquess of Lothian.

Before giving any description of the third marquess, I wish to take notice of his celebrated uncle, Lord Mark Kerr, who was not only a distinguished soldier, but a man of remarkable character. Duelling was fashionable in his day, and he was a skilful swordsman. He had a slight squint or cast in one of his eyes, which made him a most dangerous antagonist to encounter. "He was soldier-like in his appearance, with the strictest notions of honour, peculiar and very particular in his dress, but he commanded respect wherever he went, for none dare to laugh at his singularities. His temper was easily ruffled, which was apt to lead him into rencontres, too often with a fatal termination to his antagonists. His frequent appeals to the sword on trivial occasions drew upon him the imputation of being quarrelsome, but it is said unless provoked he never meddled with any but such as chose to meddle with him." (*Vide* "Douglas Peerage.")

A characteristic anecdote is told of him when quite a young man. One evening at mess after dinner, an officer who delighted in bullying others, commenced chaffing Lord Mark, little knowing whom he had to deal with. His chaff was ill-natured in the extreme, and his manner insulting. This was noticed by the senior officer of the regiment, who dined at mess that evening. Early next morning, he sent for Lord Mark, spoke to him gravely of what had occurred the night previous, and finished by remarking, "You cannot allow such insulting language to pass unnoticed; you must call him out." Lord Mark replied, "I have done so." Then said the colonel, half in jest—for he was not prepared for such a reply from a boy hardly out of his teens—"Well, my lad, I

can say no more, you must run him through if you can." "I have done this also," said his lordship, pointing at the same time to a plantation where the occurrence took place, which could be seen from the window. Lord Mark entered the army in 1693, and at the battle of Almanza, 25th April, 1707, was wounded in the arm. As lieut.-colonel of the 15th Regiment, he was present at Vigo, and became in succession colonel of the 29th and 13th Regiments of Foot, and eventually of the 11th Light Dragoons, which for the next hundred years became quite a family corps with the house of Lothian. He obtained the rank of general in the army in 1743, and died in London, 2nd February, 1752, unmarried, and in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

William, third marquess of Lothian, was a peer in the lifetime of his father, and voted, in 1712, as Lord Jedburgh, at the election of the representative peers of Scotland. He represented King George II. as Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, from 1732 to 1738, both inclusive. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Kemnay, and by her had two sons, William and Robert, and a daughter. He again married, in 1760, his cousin, a daughter of Lord Charles Kerr of Cramond, who survived him for many years, and died at the family mansion in the Canongate of Edinburgh. The Marquess died at Lothian House, Edinburgh, on the 28th July, 1767, and was buried at Newbattle Abbey.

Wilson, in his *Memorials of Edinburgh*, thus describes the house:—

On the site now occupied by a brewery, a little to the eastward of Queensberry House, formerly stood Lothian Hut, a small but very splendidly finished mansion, erected by William, third Marquess of Lothian, about 1750, and in which he died in 1767. His marchioness, who survived him twenty years, continued to reside there till her death, and it was afterwards occupied by the Lady Caroline D'Arcy, Dowager Marchioness of the fourth Marquess. This scene of former rank and magnificence would have possessed a deeper interest had it now remained, from its having formed for many years the residence of the celebrated philosopher, Dugald Stuart, and the place where he carried on many of his most important literary labours. In 1802, it was still the residence of

the professor, for which he paid a rent of £50 a year. There was a smaller house contiguous to Lothian House, at the foot of the Canongate, also the property of the Marquess, which was then occupied by a Miss Scott of Ancrum.—*Vide Edinburgh Advertiser.*

Lord Robert Kerr, second son of the third marquess, served in the army, first in Lord Mark Kerr's regiment, the 11th Dragoons, and afterwards as captain in Barrell's Foot. He fell at the battle of Culloden, on the 16th April, 1746. "Standing at the head of his company when the Highlanders broke through the regiment, he received the leading man on his spontoon, and was killed, with many wounds, in the prime and bloom of youth."—*Vide Scots Magazine.*

William Henry, fourth marquess, was a distinguished soldier. As Earl of Ancram, he was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, April 30th, 1745, where he was wounded. He became lieut.-colonel of the 11th Dragoons, and commanded the cavalry on the left wing at the battle of Culloden. For this he must have received the gold medal, obverse, the bust of the Duke of Cumberland, which was given to officers who commanded regiments in this battle. He seems to have been an A.D.C. to the king.¹ In 1752, he succeeded his grand-uncle, Lord Mark Kerr, as colonel of the 11th Dragoons, which rank he retained until his death. The Earl of Ancram served as a lieut.-general under the Duke of Marlborough, in his expedition to the coast of France, in 1758. Succeeding his father in 1767, he was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers.

¹ In July, 1746, a placard was placed on the church doors in the city and county of Aberdeen, in substance as follows:—"By the Earl of Ancram, aide-de-camp to His Majesty, and commanding the forces on the eastern coast of North Britain. Whereas arms have been found in several houses, contrary to His Royal Highness the Duke's proclamation, this is therefore to give notice, that where ever arms of any kind are found, that the house, and all houses belonging to the proprietor, or his tenants, shall be immediately burnt to ashes; and that as some arms have been found under ground, that if any shall be discovered for the future, the adjacent houses and fields shall be immediately laid waste and destroyed."

His lordship married, in 1735—the year he joined the 11th Dragoons—Lady Caroline D'Arcy, only daughter of Robert, Earl of Holderness, great granddaughter of Frederick, Duke of Schomberg. On this occasion he dropped the title of Lord Jedburgh, and took that of Earl of Ancram. He died at Bath on the 12th of April, 1775, aged sixty-five years. His family consisted of two daughters and an only son—William John, who succeeded. The eldest daughter, Lady Louisa Kerr, married, at Dumfries in 1759, Lord George Lennox, brother of the Duke of Richmond, and lieutenant-colonel of Lord Charles Hay's regiment.—*Vide Scots Magazine.*

William John, fifth marquess,¹ born March 13th, 1737. He joined the 11th Dragoons with the rank of cornet in 1754, and was transferred to the 5th Dragoons as a captain. He succeeded his father as fifth marquess in 1775. When the Horse Guards were changed into Life Guards, the marquess was constituted colonel of the 1st regiment of Life Guards. In the important question of the regency, the marquess voted for the right of the Prince of Wales, and signed the protest to that effect in 1788; on the king's recovery he was removed from his command. He eventually obtained the colonelcy of the 11th Dragoons, the regiment so long associated with the family, and retained it until his decease in 1815. His lordship married Elizabeth, only daughter of Chichester Fortescue of Dromiskin, in the county of Louth, and left issue.

¹ In the 10th vol., "Public Characters," the fifth marquess is described as small in stature, well made, wore a cocked hat finely plumed, a wig carefully dressed in the extreme of fashion, a coat embroidered, so as to prove suitable to an officer of cavalry, and a pair of boots which reflected every object around them with precision. At Covent Garden or Drury Lane, the same gentleman was usually to be seen in the king's box. About 1775 the family sustained a severe loss in consequence of the destruction of Newbattle Abbey by fire, a venerable and ancient pile of building which recalled the memory of past ages, the pristine magnificence of monastic institutions, and the former grandeur in which the house of Lothian was accustomed to live in Scotland.

William,
sixth Mar-
quess of
Lothian.

WILLIAM, SIXTH MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, was born on the 4th of October, 1764, and succeeded his father on the 4th of January, 1815. He took an active interest in the auxiliary forces which at that time were raised for the defence of the country. For a long period he commanded the Mid-Lothian fencible cavalry, which volunteered their services, first for Ireland, and afterwards for any part of Europe. His regiment was employed in the suppression of the Irish rebellion in the year 1798.

As Earl of Ancram, in 1810, he founded the Jedforest Club, and after it was formed he presented the members with a handsome silver horn, on which is the following inscription: "Lord Jedburgh to the Jed-forresters, 1810;" above the inscription are engraved the arms of the family. When his Majesty George IV. visited Scotland, landing at Leith on the 15th August, 1822, the marquess, as lord-lieutenant of the county, was the first to receive him on landing, and on the 28th of that month the king honoured him by visiting Newbattle Abbey.

He married, first, on the 14th April, 1793, Lady Henrietta Hobart, eldest daughter of John, second earl of Buckinghamshire; and by her (who died in 1805) he had two sons—John William Robert, who succeeded, and Lord Henry Kerr, who afterwards took holy orders. He married, secondly, 1806, Lady Harriet Montagu, youngest daughter of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, by whom he had a large family. On Tuesday the 27th April, 1824, the marquess died, at the age of 60. He was visiting his brother-in-law, the Duke of Buccleuch, and he breathed his last in the picturesque old house on the banks of the Thames, above Richmond bridge.¹

John William
Robert,
seventh
Marquess of
Lothian.

JOHN WILLIAM ROBERT, seventh marquess of Lothian, lord-lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh, and colonel of the Edinburgh militia, was born in 1794. He married, in

¹ The house and grounds are now the property of the Corporation of Richmond, who have made the upper portion into a public garden.

1831, Lady Cecil-Chetwynd Talbot, and by her (who died at Rome on the 13th of May, 1877) had issue. He was designed Lord Newbattle when he was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1813. He died at the age of 47, in 1841, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

WILLIAM SCHOMBERG ROBERT, eighth marquess of Lothian, was born on the 12th August, 1832. After a most distinguished career at Oxford, he took a first both in classics and modern history. He married Lady Constance Harriet Mahonesa Talbot, daughter of the eighteenth earl of Shrewsbury. He joined the Club on the 1st May, 1854, and died in 1870.

William Schomberg Robert, eighth Marquess of Lothian.

SCHOMBERG HENRY, ninth marquess of Lothian, K.T., P.C., LL.D., brother of the eighth marquess, was born in 1833, and succeeded in 1870. Intended from his boyhood for diplomatic life, he became an attaché to the Lisbon embassy in 1854. He was shortly afterwards removed to Teheran, and remained in Persia for some time, serving as a volunteer on Sir James Outram's staff during the war with the Shah, in 1856-7. For his services, he received the medal, with a clasp, "Persia." On leaving Persia, he became a member in turn of the embassies at Athens, Frankfort, Berlin, Madrid, and Vienna. The Marquess is colonel of the 3rd battalion Lothian Regiment, having been in active command of the battalion for eleven years. He is also captain-general of the Royal Bodyguard of Scottish Archers. From 1887 to 1892, he was Secretary for Scotland, and Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, in 1887. He married, in 1865, Victoria Alexandrina, eldest daughter of Walter Francis, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., and has had issue—

Schomberg, Henry, ninth Marquess of Lothian.

I. Walter William Schomberg, Earl of Ancram, born 29th March, 1867, and died in 1896, from a gun accident in New South Wales, where he was aide-de-camp to the governor, the Earl of Jersey.

II. Lord Schomberg Henry, born in 1869, died in 1870.

Lord
Jedburgh.

III. ROBERT SCHOMBERG, Lord Jedburgh, born in 1874, became a member of the Jedforest Club on the 29th October, 1895.

1. Lady Cecil Victoria Constance.
2. Lady Margaret Isabel.
3. Lady Mary.
4. Lady Helen Victoria Lilian.
5. Lady Victoria Alexandrina Alberta (H.M. the Queen sponsor).
6. Lady Isobel Alice Adelaide.

The Marquess was unanimously made a member of the Jedforest Club, on the 30th April, 1869, and is the fourth marquess in succession who has been elected to this Club, which owes its origin to the Lothian family.

Vice-Admiral
Lord Mark
Robert Kerr.

LORD MARK ROBERT KERR, third son of William John, fifth marquess of Lothian, and Elizabeth Fortescue, only daughter of Chichester Fortescue, county of Louth, Ireland, was born 12th November, 1776. Lord Mark entered the Royal Navy, and was a midshipman of the "Lion," 64 guns, with Lord Macartney, in his famous embassy to China, 1792. As lieutenant, he served in the "Sanspareil," 80 guns, in Lord Bridport's action, 1795, and was promoted in 1797. At the capture of the important island of Minorca, Lord Mark Kerr, in command of the "Cormorant" sloop of war, 20 guns, in November, 1798, rendered essential service to the Honourable Lieut.-General Charles Stuart and Commodore Duckworth, who were jointly in command of the expedition. When hostilities were again renewed in 1803, he obtained the command of the "Fisgard" frigate. Lord Mark married, 18th July, 1799, the daughter and heiress of the Marquess of Antrim, by whom he had a large family. He died in London, on the 10th September, 1840. His lordship joined the Jedforest Club, 31st July, 1811.

Lieut.-Col.
Lord Robert
Kerr, K.H.

LORD ROBERT KERR was born on September 14, 1780. He was the fourth son of William John, fifth marquess of

Lothian. He entered the army as an ensign, 1798, in the 8th or King's Regiment, and obtained the rank of captain in 1803. He became aide-de-camp and military secretary to Lord Cathcart, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and was also secretary to the Order of the Thistle. In 1809 he was transferred to the 6th garrison battalion, and was gazetted a lieut.-colonel in the army in 1830. King William IV. conferred on him the decoration of a Knight of Hanover.

Lord Robert Kerr was an original member of the Club, and was one of the number present when the association was formed on the 10th of May, 1810. He married, in 1806, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gilbert of Windsor House, Cornwall, and had a family of four sons and five daughters. Lord Robert died in 1843.

CARR [ENGLISH].

There is no name better known on both sides of the Border than that of Ker, Carr, or Carre, as it is spelt on the English side. The Northumberland and Cumberland border families, were, like their Scottish brethren, a brave and lawless race, ever ready for a raid or foray over the border. Although there was a mutual recognition of kinship, no common origin can be traced between the English and Scotch families of the name; and perhaps, what is more remarkable, hardly any intermarriages took place between them for several centuries. I have to thank Mr S. S. Carr, Percy Gardens, Tynemouth, for information concerning the English family, about which, for want of space, I am sorry I can say so little.

Among a few of the well-known old English families of the name of Carr, those of Hetton, Eshott, Woodhall, Dunston, Ford, and Sledford, may be mentioned. They resembled their Scotch namesakes, and were entrusted with the defence of the Borders. John Carre of Hetton was appointed captain

of Wark Castle, upon Tweed, and is described thus:—"He ys a good howeskep, a sharpe boerdera," &c.

In 1517 C. Horsley slew John Carre of Hetton and took shelter in the sanctuary of Durham. The old tower of Hetton is still standing, and Hetton Pele was held for military service of the castle of Alnwick. Thomas Carr served as grome of the chamber to Henry VI., and George Carre of the same period was the great merchant of Newcastle, whose example in commerce was followed by many branches of the family—some settling as merchants at Bristol, where they founded the great charity known as Queen Elizabeth's Hospital; others as merchants at Hull, Boston, and Sleaford.

George Carre established himself at Sleaford as a merchant of the staple of Calais, trading in the export of wool from Boston to the Continent, in which industry he acquired a large fortune. He dwelt in the "Carre House," which now forms the site of the Carre Hospital. His son Robert (familiarily known as Old Robert Carre) became the founder of the great landed wealth of the family. He purchased, among many others, the manor of Old Sleaford, forfeited by the attainder of Lord Hussey, and also the great barony of Sleaford, forfeited by the attainder of the Protector Somerset.

George Carre lived to a great age, and left three sons and three daughters—the three sons (Robert, William, and Edward) succeeding in order to the estates. The latter was created a baronet by James I., but died a few years afterwards, in 1618. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who became second baronet. Early in his married life, when he had daughters only, he made a remarkable settlement of his castle and estates upon the Earl of Ancram, conditional upon either of Lord Ancram's sons (Lord Charles or Lord Stanley Kerr) marrying one of these young ladies. This settlement, which was attested by six ministers of State, was afterwards as solemnly revoked on the birth of a son.

KER OF CESSFORD.

The noble and distinguished family of Roxburghe has held a prominent position in the Borders of Scotland for upwards of five centuries. Like ancient Scottish families, they have had many vicissitudes and changes. Beginning as Border lairds holding the lands of Altonburn, and afterwards of Cessford, the Kers gradually attained to the peerages of Lord Roxburghe, Earl of Roxburghe, and Duke of Roxburghe. But these high honours were not all acquired in the direct male line of the Kers of Cessford. They continued to be commoners from the middle of the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century, when Robert Ker of Cessford was created Lord Roxburghe in 1599. He was advanced in the peerage in 1616, with the title of Earl of Roxburghe. Up to that date, the Kers of Cessford and the Lord and Earl of Roxburghe continued in the direct male line. But the first Earl of Roxburghe having no surviving male issue, but four daughters, made arrangements that the eldest daughter, Lady Jean Ker, should marry her cousin, William Drummond, of the family of the Earls of Perth, and inherit the earldom of Roxburghe.

The origin of the family of Ker of Cessford, now represented in the female line by the Duke of Roxburghe, has, like that of the Kers of Ferniehurst, represented by the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., been the subject of discussion. The descendants of the two families of the name of Ker had long-continued contentions about the precedence of the one family over the other. These contentions led to bloodshed. In 1590, Robert Ker of Cessford, afterwards first Earl of Roxburghe, slew William Ker of Ancram, the head of the rival house of Ferniehurst.

The Drummond Earls of Roxburghe continued in the direct male line till John, fifth earl, was created Duke of Roxburghe. He was a prominent statesman, and held the

¹ *Vide* The Report, Appendix, Part III., Historical Manuscript Commission.

important office of Secretary for Scotland, at the time of the union between Scotland and England. The Drummond Dukes of Roxburghe continued till John the third duke, who died in the year 1804, unmarried. He was well known in the literary world, and his name is commemorated in the Roxburghe Club.

The titles and estates of Roxburghe then devolved on William, seventh Lord Bellenden, who was the direct heir male of William, second Earl of Roxburghe, whose fourth son, John, succeeded, under a Crown resignation, to the title and estates of his kinsman William, first Lord Bellenden of Broughton, whose mother was Margaret Ker, sister of the first Earl of Roxburghe.

William, Lord Bellenden, thus became the fourth Duke of Roxburghe. He did not live long after his succession, having died at Fleurs, aged seventy-seven, in the following year, 1805. He married, in 1789, Mary, daughter of Capt. Bechinoe, Royal Navy, and niece of Sir John Smith, Bart., of Sydley, Dorset. His widow married again on the 19th of August, 1806 (at nine o'clock in the evening, by special licence, by the Archbishop of Canterbury), John Manners, son of Lady L. Manners, at her grace's house in Portman Square, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of St Albans, Lady L. and Miss Manners, Sir W. Heathcote, his brother-in-law, Mr R. Heathcote, &c., &c.

After the fourth Duke's death, a competition arose for the titles of Duke and Earl of Roxburghe and the old family estates, between Lady Essex Ker, daughter of the second Duke of Roxburghe, as heir of line; Sir James Norcliffe Innes, as heir male of the body of Margaret Ker, daughter of Harry Lord Ker; Major-General Walter Ker of Littledean, claiming as heir male of Robert Ker, first Earl of Roxburghe; and the Right Honourable William Drummond of Logiealmond, as heir male of the second or Drummond Earl of Roxburghe.

This remarkable case occupied the attention of the Court of Session and the House of Lords for several years, and on

the 11th of May, 1812, the House of Lords, affirming the judgment of the Court of Session, decided in favour of Sir James Norcliffe Innes Ker, who became fifth Duke of Roxburghe, and is the great-grandfather of the present Duke. The Roxburghe estates and peerages have thus been inherited successively by the families of Ker of Cessford, Drummond of Perth, Bellenden of Broughton, and Innes of Innes. The costly litigation is said to have ruined General Ker of Littledean, although he was generally admitted to have been the heir male of the Kers of Cessford. The estate of Littledean now forms part of the beautiful estate of Lord Polwarth, on the banks of the Tweed, opposite his principal residence, Mertoun House; and the old tower of Littledean is still a prominent feature in the landscape. In addition to Littledean and Nenthorn, county of Roxburgh, General Ker owned a small estate in Northumberland, called East Bolton, which property is still in the possession of his lineal descendants. Two of his daughters married into the Gray family, and it is said that the younger of them (Mrs Edward Gray) was the original of Scott's "Di' Vernon." In the summer of 1873, a nephew of the writer was introduced to this lady, then very old, at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington. The general's eldest granddaughter bore the old Ker name of Essex.

JAMES, FIFTH DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, was the second son of Sir Harry Innes of Innes, Bart., his elder brother dying in his father's lifetime. His great-grandfather, Sir James Innes, married Lady Margaret Ker, granddaughter of the first Earl of Roxburghe. The Duke became a member of the Jedforest Club on the 26th of August, 1813.

James, fifth
Duke of
Roxburghe.

James Innes was born in 1736, and could thus remember some circumstances of the rebellion of 1745. In the autumn of that year, his father, Sir Harrie Innes, went to Culloden House, and from thence to Dunrobin, where he and the Earl of Sutherland were unluckily cut off by the rebels. In this dilemma, they embarked in an open boat, in the month

of March, 1746, and crossing the Moray Firth in safety, after a stormy passage, joined the Duke of Cumberland's army at Aberdeen. Lady Innes was left at Elgin in an old house of the Duke of Gordon's, near the cathedral, where she passed the winter undisturbed. Her family consisted of three daughters and her sons Robert and James, the latter the subject of this memoir. As the Duke of Cumberland advanced, the estate of Innes was laid under military requisition by the rebels; all the horses and cattle, and whatever belonged to Sir Harrie, were carried off to the rebel magazines at Minos, near Inverness. When the royal army drew near, Lady Innes's position in the midst of a hostile country was sufficiently alarming. One day an idle fellow, in passing the house, fired at little James Innes, the bullet striking the stone lintel of the door. Lady Innes, in her uneasiness, despatched the boys' tutor, the Rev. Mr Simpson, with a letter to Sir Harrie at Dunrobin, where she believed him to be. The rebels suspected that the clergyman had been sent with some account of their strength and situation. Being apprised of his danger, Mr Simpson that night crossed the Spey, and got safe within the Duke of Cumberland's lines. The rebels searched Lady Innes's house the same evening for him; happily to no purpose. The Duke of Cumberland crossed the Spey on Saturday, and the same night Lady Innes and party were guarded by Colonel Bagot of the Hussars and Colquhoun Grant, who remained until the advance of Kingston's Light Horse obliged them to join their rear, in the town of Elgin, leaving the gates barricaded. Next morning Sir Harrie arrived, and delighted his son by presenting him with a small sword. James, who had been a spectator of the fight in Quarrelwood, was now mounted upon an old dun pony, and thus set out towards the royal army. He was presented to the duke as he was leading his force on their march from Elgin. On the following day, Lady Innes and her children accompanied the army to the banks of the Findhorn; thence they were conducted home again—not before, however, her ladyship had extracted from the duke the promise of a commission for her son.

James Innes was educated at Fordyce; thence he went to Enfield to attend the Rev. Andrew Kinross's academy, finishing his education at Leyden. He was appointed to a company in Sir Robert Murray Keith's command, but joined the 88th or Highland volunteers, in the year 1759. In May, 1760, the regiment embarked at Leith to join the army of Prince Ferdinand in Germany. In this campaign both the 87th and 88th regiments suffered severely. Capt. Innes had several narrow escapes. It is related that once, when Surgeon Jamison of his regiment was whispering in his ear, a shot struck the doctor in the heart. Towards the close of the war, in the winter of 1761, he obtained leave of absence, and went to London, intending to seek an exchange into the Foot Guards. From the fatigue he had undergone during his two years of active service in the field, although he had never been on the sick list, he was seized with an intermittent fever on his return home, which rendered him unable to return to his duty. His regiment was, however, disbanded on its return to England in 1763.¹ During Capt. Innes's services abroad, his father died, and he was served his heir on the 7th February, 1764, and became Sir James Innes of Innes, Bart.

On the 19th of April, 1769, Sir James married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Wray, twelfth baronet of Glentworth, county of Lincoln. This lady had succeeded, in 1768, to the Langton estate, near Malton, in Yorkshire, on the death of her maternal uncle, Thomas Norcliffe. By the latter's will, Miss Wray assumed, by royal licence, the surname and arms of Norcliffe, and by the same will Sir James Innes became Sir James Norcliffe. Lady Norcliffe, though not endowed with personal beauty, or that charm of manner which makes so many plain women attractive, was highly cultured and well acquainted with the best literature of her time. The cynicism of fate decreed that she should be

¹ In the Army List of 1782, Sir James Norcliffe, Bart., appears on half pay of the 88th or Highland volunteers.

united to one with whom she had little or nothing in common. In course of time the inevitable separation took place. By the marriage contract her husband had a life interest of £1200 a year charged on the Langton estate—of which hereafter. On the 20th July, 1807, Lady Norcliffe departed this life at Langton, and was buried in Langton church on the 29th of July. Six days afterwards, at the age of 71, Sir James married a second time, his wife being Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Charliewood of Windlesham, Surrey, and sister of Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Charliewood, 1st Foot Guards. The House of Lords decided in favour of Sir James on the 11th May, 1812, and he became fifth duke of Roxburghe. It was not until the 12th July, 1816, that a son and heir was born. The story goes that the young marquess, when playing on the floor at his old father's feet, when scarce five years old, managed very cleverly to tilt over his old sire's chair and deposit his grace on the floor. It is said this piece of juvenile mischief, though dangerous enough for a man of the duke's years, highly delighted the aged peer, who felt that the titles for which he had fought would be properly safeguarded by his heir.

The fifth duke¹ died 19th July, 1823, and was buried at Bowden church, the old burial place of the Kers. His widow re-married Lieut.-Col. Walter O'Reilly of the 41st Foot. It ought to be recorded in the fifth duke's favour that he behaved with great generosity to his first wife's great-nephew, Major (afterwards Major-General) Norcliffe, and made over to him the rent-charge which he (the duke) received from the Langton estate. Owing to the Langton property being left to his mother for life, Major Norcliffe did not succeed to the estate at his father's death in 1820. By the duke's liberality the major was enabled to settle down and marry. There are two portraits extant of the fifth duke,

¹ It is said that when the lawsuit was going on he wished to make an arrangement with General Ker that whoever gained the day should pay all expenses. General Ker foolishly objected to this, and his wife was indignant, saying she would be duchess or nothing.

one at Langton and the other at Floors. The latter—a life-sized portrait—representing his grace in old age, is a valuable work of art by that eminent artist, Sir Henry Raeburn.

Robert, third earl of Roxburghe, was drowned when proceeding from London to Edinburgh. The "Gloucester" frigate, with the Duke of York and his family on board, attended by some smaller vessels, was wrecked on Yarmouth Sands. The other vessels sent boats to the rescue, by which means the duke and others were saved, but about one hundred and fifty persons were drowned, among whom were the Earl of Roxburghe, the Laird of Hopetoun, and Sir Joseph Douglas of Pumphreston. The Earl of Roxburghe was heard crying for a boat and offering twenty thousand pounds for assistance. His butler, who was a good swimmer, took the earl on his back, but a drowning man clutched at the latter, and he was seen no more.

The following anecdote is related of John, second duke, when a boy. The first duchess possessed two china vases of great value. One of these attracted the attention of her eldest son, who in his admiration unsettled its equilibrium and shattered it into atoms. The duchess, on returning from her morning drive, was made aware of the destruction of her favourite vase, and enquired concerning it. "Why, my lady," returned her second son, Lord Robert Ker, "it was caused alone by John. He took the vase into his hands, and grasping it thus, he dropped it." Suiting the action to the word, Lord Robert dropped the second vase, fled to the woods, and joined his brother there. It was only after an anxious search and promises of ample pardon that the young delinquents consented to return to Floors.

Wilson, in his Memorials of Edinburgh, states:—"Prior to the erection of Milton House, the fine open grounds which surrounded it, with the site on which it was built, formed a beautiful garden, attached to the mansion of the Earl of Roxburghe. Roxburghe House appears from Edgar's map to have stood on the west side of the garden. It was afterwards occupied by John, fifth earl (the brother of the builder

of the mansion), who took an active share in the Union; and it was, doubtless, the scene both of hospitable gatherings and confidential deliberations during the memorable transactions of 1705. Gifts and honours were liberally distributed to secure the passing of the desired measure, and, soon after, the Earl of Roxburghe was elevated to a dukedom."

Roxburgh Close, which is believed to derive its name from being the residence of the earls of Roxburghe, is still in existence, but few of its ancient features have escaped alteration. A date above a doorway carries us back to 1586, in which year the ancestor of the earls of Roxburghe—Sir Walter Ker of Cessford—died.

James Henry Robert, sixth duke of Roxburghe, K.T., was born on the 12th July, 1816, and succeeded in 1823. He married, on the 29th December, 1836, Susanna Stephania, only child of Lieut.-General Sir James Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H., and had two sons and two daughters. When Miss Dalbiac married the young duke, she was considered one of the most beautiful and attractive women of her day. Her mother, who is mentioned by Napier in the "History of the Peninsular War," was the eldest daughter of Colonel John Dalton,¹ 4th Dragoons, of Sleningford Park, Yorks, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire. At the battle of Salamanca she rode under fire, following her husband's corps, the 4th Dragoons (now 4th Hussars). In the same regiment her brother, John Dalton, was serving as a captain, and her cousin, Mr Norcliffe, as a lieutenant. The latter was severely wounded, and Mrs Dalbiac nursed him for some weeks in the town of Salamanca. He recovered, and eventually succeeded to Langton, once the property of the first wife of Sir James Innes, afterwards fifth duke of Roxburghe, who assumed the name of Norcliffe on his marriage (*vide* preceding memoir). James, sixth duke, died at Genoa in 1879, and his duchess followed him to the grave in 1894, at the age of 80. Both are buried in the family vault at Bowden.

¹ *Vide* Cleghorn of Weens.

JAMES HENRY ROBERT INNES KER, seventh duke of Roxburgh, was born on the 5th September, 1839, at Floors Castle, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. Upon the death of Sir William Scott of Ancrum, in 1870, as Marquis of Bowmont, he was returned unopposed as Liberal member for Roxburghshire. He became a member of the Jedforest Club on the 3rd June, 1873. At the general election in 1874, there was a keen contest, and Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park defeated the Marquis by the narrow majority of twenty-six votes. He remained a supporter of Mr Gladstone until the Irish proposals were brought forward, when he cast in his lot with the Liberal Unionists, being one of the presidents of the Roxburghshire Unionist Association. On the 11th June, 1874, he married Lady Anne Emily Spencer Churchill, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough. In April, 1879, his father, sixth duke, died at Genoa, and he succeeded to the titles and estates.

James,
seventh Duke
of Rox-
burgh.

The Duke, who loved retirement, now settled down at Floors, happy amongst the scenes of his boyhood, and lived the life of a country gentleman. With either rod or gun, he could hardly be excelled, and was well known at Hurlingham as a crack shot, and one who carried off many valuable prizes. As a landlord, he followed in the footsteps of his father, and had the reputation of always being fair and considerate. He was patron of the Border Union Agricultural Society, chairman of the River Tweed Commissioners, lord-lieutenant of Roxburghshire, a deputy-lieutenant for Berwickshire, and a brigadier in the Royal Company of Archers. Gentle by nature, warm-hearted, with an intense love of home, he lived a quiet and irreproachable life, beloved by his family and friends. He died on Sunday morning, 23rd October, 1892, and was buried within the precincts of the Abbey of Kelso.

CHAPTER XI.

KER OF GATESHAW.

AMONG the old Border families of Ker, that of Gateshaw is one of the most ancient. In the year 1451, a Thomas Ker was in possession of Gateshaw. He was a younger son of Andrew Ker of Auldtownburn, from whom, it is said, the noble families of Roxburghe and Lothian are descended. In 1522, Gateshaw was taken by the English, after a gallant defence, and destroyed by them in retaliation for an incursion made by Lancelot Ker into Northumberland. This same Lancelot of Gateshaw, and many other lairds and barons of Roxburgh, came into Jedburgh on the 18th of May, 1530, "to submit themselves to the king's will, and found surety to enter before the justice when required, to underly the law for all crimes imputed to them." Gateshaw, which had been strengthened with the addition of another peel for the defence of that portion of the Border, was fiercely attacked by the English in 1545, and again looted; and it is stated that the tower of Gateshaw and New Gateshaw were both destroyed. Two years after this we find the Gateshaw Kers again at feud, this time with their neighbours, the Scotts of Buccleuch, whose lands, lying on Ale Water, they wasted with fire and sword. Passing to the year 1635, we find the ninth laird of Gateshaw—a boy under age—contracting himself in marriage to "Cicill Ker, dochter naturall to ane noble erle, Robert, Erle of Roxburghe," etc., on the 29th of December, 1635; they are to marry before the 1st of June following, "her tocher to be 4000 merks, he to infest her in lands yielding 88 bolls of victual yearly," if they should have daughters only; and in the event of their having male issue, he to entail the estate on them. He made up titles as heir of his great-grandfather, Lancelot Ker of Gateshaw, and resigned his lands into the hands of the superior, Robert,

Earl of Roxburghe, for new "infestment" in favour of himself and Cicill, his spouse, in liferent, and to the longest liver, and to their son Robert, in fee, on which a charter was granted on the 21st of May, 1644. John Ker of Gateshaw died sometime before 1661, leaving three sons, viz., Robert, Andrew, and Henry. Their names appear as mourners at the funeral of the Countess of Roxburghe, in 1675.

Robert Ker, tenth of Gateshaw, was a commissioner of supply for Roxburghshire, from 1661 to 1686.

John Ker, eleventh of Gateshaw, succeeded his father, Robert, and sold the estate in December, 1749, to Sir William Scott of Ancrum, Bart. Robert Ker, eldest son of John, is mentioned in connection with the sale. Sir William Scott, after having possessed Gateshaw for about nine years, sold it on the 10th of October, 1758, to William Ker, town-clerk of Kelso, and also chamberlain to his kinsman, John, Duke of Roxburghe. He afterwards added to his estate by the purchase of Corbet House, with the lands attached, from Thomas Moir of Otterburn, in 1765.

William Ker, the purchaser of Gateshaw, was born in 1707, and was a descendant of George Ker of Linton, who was related to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford,¹ and was retoured heir to his father in 1528. Ker of Crookedshaws (heir male to Ker of Linton, in the county of Roxburgh) left three sons. The eldest, John, an officer in the army, married in Ireland and had one son, who became a minister at Forfar, and died unmarried. The second Andrew Ker, a merchant in Kelso, was born in the parish of Linton. He married, in 1704, Marie Cranstoun, and had issue. William Ker, the town-clerk of Kelso, was their eldest surviving son.

William Ker, first of Gateshaw (of this family), married, on June 26th, 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Elliott of Stonedged,² in the parish of Hobkirk and county of Roxburgh. He died in 1794, leaving a very large family:—

¹ The family of Roxburghe have always acknowledged their connection with this branch of the Kers.

² For Elliott of Stonedged, *vide* Elliott of Stobs.

Andrew, born 1744; died 1745.

Gilbert, who succeeded, born February 7th, 1749 (was factor for the Wells estate).

John, born 1753, died in 1754.

Charles, born November 17th, 1754—of whom presently.

William, born 1759, a writer to the signet, died in 1811.

Robert, born 1761; lieut.-colonel in the East India Company's service; died in India.

John and Cicily, died young.

Mary, born 1746; died unmarried in 1811.

Elizabeth, born 1751; married Ellis' Martin, merchant, Leith; had four sons and eight daughters.

Essex, born July 27, 1756; married Capt. John Turner, E.I.C.S., and had two sons and one daughter.

Gilbert Ker, second of Gateshaw, born 1749; married Margaret, daughter of John Hood of Stoneridge, county of Berwick, and had the following children:—William, about whom I have something to say presently; John, born in 1780, a lieutenant in the 19th Foot, who died in the island of Ceylon; Gilbert, born in 1783, a midshipman in H.M. ship "Bellequeuss," died young; Thomas, born 1784; Jane, Eliza, and Cecilia, born respectively in the years 1776, 1778, and 1779; Margaret, born in 1781, married December 31, 1808 (as his second wife), Francis Brodie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh. There was another daughter, called Agnes, who died young.

Sir Chas. Ker
of Gateshaw.

SIR CHARLES KER, third of Gateshaw, M.D., head of the military medical department, bought the estate in 1801 from the trustees of his brother Gilbert, who, owing to his large family, had got into difficulties. Sir Charles was knighted, in 1822, for his distinguished services, by George III. He was unanimously admitted a member of the Jedforest Club, in 1818, having been proposed by Charles Robson of Samieston, and seconded by James Elliot, younger of Woollee. In February, 1835, he executed a disposition of his estate in favour of his nephew, William, and died, unmarried, on

September 11, 1837. Miss Ker has a portrait of Sir Charles in her house at Morningside, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM KER, fourth of Gateshaw, born on the 24th of July, 1775, succeeded upon the death of his uncle. He was a merchant in Liverpool, and married, on the 21st of October, 1806, his cousin Jane, third daughter of Ellis Martin. They had the following family:—Gilbert (the eldest son), born 1807, married Isabella, widow of George Gregg and daughter of Thomas Pease, Allerton Hall, county of York, and died in 1878; Ellis Martin, who succeeded to Gateshaw; Elizabeth; Margaret Cecilia; Jane Mary Scott, died 3rd of September, 1894; Essex, died 1846; Wilhelmina Elliot, died young; and Anna Maria, died 1895; Georgina Augusta Wilkinson, married, first, William Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S. (who died in 1857), and, secondly, in 1868, Sir William Johnston of Kirkhill, county of Edinburgh, late Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Mr Paton of Crailing proposed Mr Ker as a member of the Club, and he was admitted in October, 1838. Mr Ker died in 1864, leaving the liferent of the estate to his widow (who died in 1872), and the fee to his second son, Ellis Martin.

William Ker
of Gateshaw.

Ellis Martin Ker, fifth of Gateshaw, sold the estate for £36,000, in 1873, to the late Christopher Douglas of Chesterhouse, a writer to the signet.¹

CARRE OF CAVERS-CARRE.

The family of Ker of Cavers, and West Nisbet, are lineally descended from Ralph Ker, brother of Thomas, abbot of Kelso.² The lands of Cavers, Pinnaclehill, and others, belonging to the family of Cavers Ker, were originally

¹ Among the family portraits in possession of Ellis Martin Ker is one of William Ker, town-clerk of Kelso, born in 1707, the purchaser of Gateshaw.

² Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst was also a brother of the abbot, whose descendants were created Lord Jedburgh, and acquired the lands of Hundalee.

parts of the abbacy of Kelso, and previous to the Act of Annexation of church lands to the Crown, these lands appear to have been held under the abbots, commendator, and others, who, from time to time, had the management of them by the Kers in "kindly tenancy," as the holding was called. For how long the family had possessed these lands, in that way, previous to 1524, is not known; but from a writ in the family titles, dated 19th November of that year, it appears that the said Thomas, abbot of Kelso, granted a tack to the said Ralph Ker, his brother, then in possession, and to his wife, Marion Haliburton, and their "bairns," of the teind sheaves of the above lands. It would appear that the said Ralph Ker erected the old house of Cavers, for when it was partially demolished, about the year 1777, there were taken out of it a number of old stones with coats of arms and names of various proprietors carved on them, the oldest of which bore the names of Ralph Ker and Marion Haliburton, with the date 1532, and showed their armorial bearings. These old stones were wisely preserved, and were placed on the back walls of the present mansion, built in 1800.¹

George Ker, the son of Ralph, was succeeded by his son, Thomas Ker, to whom and his heirs, King James VI. granted a charter under the great seal of the lands of Cavers and others, to be holden of the king and his successors. It is dated the last day of May, 1603. This Thomas was succeeded by his son, George Ker of Cavers, who it would appear made up no titles, as his son, Sir Thomas, obtained himself served and retoured heir to his grandfather, Thomas Ker of Cavers.

Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers was born in 1593. He married, first, Agnes Riddell, eldest daughter of Riddell of that ilk, who died in 1635, aged thirty-four years, leaving a son, Sir Andrew. Sir Thomas's second wife is not mentioned. His third wife was Grissell Halket, second daughter of

¹ Alexander Carre, who owned Cavers, Nisbet, and Hundalee, partly rebuilt the house of Cavers in 1800.

Sir Robert Halket of Pitferine. She died in 1682, aged eighty-five years, leaving four daughters, viz. :—

1. Margaret Ker, married Deas of Coldenknows.
2. Christian Ker, married Scott of Mangerton.
3. Grissell Ker, married Patrick Home of Polwarth, afterwards first Earl of Marchmont. She died in 1703, leaving issue, eighteen children.
4. Isobel Ker, married Hugh Scott of Galashiels, and had issue.

Sir Thomas died in 1681, aged eighty-eight, as stated in the inscription on the tombstone in the family vault erected by Sir Thomas, adjoining Bowden church, in 1661. The north transept of the church is the property of the Cavers family, and the canopied pew is one of the few that are now left. The old Norman arch under which the pew is placed must have been a portion of the original church. It is lined with an oak case, which slightly extends into the church, supported by pillars. There is a private entrance, with an ante-room, over the aisle, where there are numerous memorials of the family. Above the door is the date 1661, and the letters S.T.K. and D.G.H.

Sir Andrew Ker, knight, the only son of Sir Thomas, was born in 1630; he married, in 1652, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie, by whom he had four daughters. Lady Ker died in 1661, and Sir Andrew in 1676, predeceasing his father by five years. Both were buried at Bowden. Agnes, eldest daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Ker, knight, born at Cavers in 1653, married her cousin, John Ker, son of Mr John Ker of West Nisbet, in Berwickshire, in 1679. She died in 1688 or '89, at Nisbet, and is buried in the family vault there, as is also her husband, who died there in 1737. Anna, second daughter, born at Cavers, 1654, married Mr Murray of Deuchar. Margaret, third daughter, born at Cavers, 1656, married, 11th of December, 1690, Matthew Sinclair, M.D., of Hermandston; and Jane Ker, the youngest, born at Cavers, 1657, married Sir Gilbert Elliot

of Minto, one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, and had issue. She died young, and is buried at Minto.

Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers had a brother John, who acquired the estate of West Nisbet. He married Jean, daughter of Sir James Ker of Crailing, afterwards Lord Jedburgh. Sir Thomas had another brother, Robert Ker, who acquired the lands of Middlemas Walls, and married Isobel, daughter of Andrew Riddel of that ilk; they both had issue. Sir John Ker, mentioned above, who married his cousin, Agnes Ker, had by her three sons, viz.:—Robert, John, and James, who assumed the name of “Carre,” from their connexion with Lord Jedburgh, who had adopted that in place of the original family name of Ker. After the death of Agnes Ker, the mother of these sons, her husband, John Ker of Cavers¹ and Nisbet, married Miss Home, daughter of Lord Kimmerghame, by whom he had several children. The eldest of this marriage was George Carre, advocate, afterwards one of the Lords of Session, taking the title of Lord Nisbet,² on whom his father settled the estate of Nisbet. On the death of John Ker, in 1737, he was succeeded in his estate of Cavers and others by Thomas Carre, his grandson, the only son of his eldest son, Robert Carre, by Agnes Ker, his first wife. Robert was married in 1718, to Miss Miln (daughter of Mr Miln of St Boswells, afterwards of Noranside), who died, 1719, leaving no children; and in 1720 he married Helen, daughter of Sir Walter Riddell of that ilk, Bart., by whom he had three children,³ Thomas, Agnes, and Margaret. Thomas Carre of Cavers, having made up titles

¹ 1684. Of this date, John Carre of Cavers and Nisbet made up titles by obtaining himself served heir of entail to his uncle, Sir Thomas Ker, taking, as appointed by the entail, the name and title of Carre of Cavers, and bearing the arms of that family.

² There is a portrait of Lord Nisbet at Nisbet House, Berwickshire.

³ Bowden Parish Register.—Robert Carr of Cavers and Helenor Riddell, his lady, had a child baptized before a meeting of people, and called Thomas, February 2nd, 1724. Do., do., do., a child called Agnes, May 25th, 1725. Do., do., do., a child called Margaret, 1726.

to his grandfather as heir of entail to the estate (1738), went abroad for his health with his travelling tutor, Dr George Stuart, afterwards professor of humanity in the college of Edinburgh, and died at Naples, in July, 1740, aged seventeen years. Agnes, his sister, was married to John Hume of Ninewells, elder brother of David Hume, the celebrated philosopher and historian, by whom she had three sons—Joseph, who became proprietor of the estate of Ninewells; David, bred a lawyer, who was sheriff of Berwickshire and afterwards of Linlithgowshire, professor of Scots law in the college of Edinburgh, and one of the barons of exchequer in Scotland; John, a writer to the signet; and two daughters.

On the death of the said Thomas Carre of Cavers, Mr John Carre, advocate, the second son of John Ker of Cavers and Nisbet, succeeded as next heir of entail to the estate of Cavers, in 1742. Before his succession to the estate, Mr John Carre married Elizabeth Monteith, the heiress of Fox Hall, by whom he had three sons—John, who succeeded him; Robert, a captain in the Royal Navy; and Stair Campbell Carre,¹ a captain in the army; and one daughter, Agnes Carre, all of whom died unmarried. Previous to Mr John Carre's succession, he and his family resided at Fox Hall, but after that event they removed to Cavers, and Fox Hall was sold. Agnes died at Broughton, near Edinburgh, in 1778; and Captain Robert Carre of H.M. Navy, died in October, 1778, at his house in Hanover Street, Edinburgh. Mr John Carre of Cavers died in 1746, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John. John Carre of Cavers married, before 1730,² Jean Reid, by whom he had two sons and two daughters—John, who succeeded him, a captain in the army; and Alexander, for several years in the East India Company's

¹ Stair Campbell Carre joined the 60th or Royal American Regiment of Foot, as ensign, on the 7th of January, 1756.

² Extract from Register.—“John Carre of Cavers and Jean Reid, his lady, had a child born, February 12th, 1730, and baptized same day before a meeting at Cavers, and called Janet.

naval service. Of the daughters, Janet died young, and Elizabeth married William Riddell of Camiestown. John Carre of Cavers and Hundalee, having made up titles, took possession of both properties, and resided at Cavers. Jean Reid, his first wife, died in 1757 or 1758, and in the year 1763 he married Jane Riddell, daughter of Sir Walter Riddell, fourth baronet of Riddell, but had no children by her. He died in 1766, and was succeeded by Captain John Carre, his son. His widow, sister of Sir John Riddell of Riddell, died in Edinburgh, in 1806. Captain Carre, soon after his succession, retired from the army, and lived alternately at Cavers and Hundalee. He was a gentleman of most accomplished manners, an intimate friend and favourite of John, Duke of Roxburghe, and a constant supporter of that nobleman's constitutional measures. In 1777, he caused the ancient house of Cavers, as already stated, to be partly taken down, with a view of erecting a more convenient residence, but, having by that time made considerable additions to the house at Hundalee, he resided mostly there, and in Edinburgh. Hundalee being in the immediate vicinity of the royal burgh of Jedburgh, Mr Carre, although rather of a retiring disposition, took a great lead in the politics of that and other burghs. He was repeatedly chosen Provost of Jedburgh, and at one time had a complete controlling influence in the neighbouring burghs, and even in Lauder, against the Earl of Lauderdale. He died at Hundalee on Friday the 28th September, 1798, unmarried, and was succeeded in the lands of Cavers and Hundalee by his only brother, Alexander Carre, who, on account of bad health, had retired from the East India Company's service, and lived for several years with him at Hundalee, and afterwards in what remained of the old house at Cavers, till the new one was erected. Alexander Carre of Cavers married, at Edinburgh, on Thursday the 3rd January, 1800, Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Boswell, writer to the signet, son of Dr Boswell, physician in Edinburgh, a younger brother of that upright and learned

judge, Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, father of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr Samuel Johnson. Immediately after his marriage with Miss Boswell, Mr Carre built the new part of Cavers House, and chose it as his residence in preference to Hundalee. Alexander Carre died at Edinburgh on the 20th May, 1817, leaving no issue. The Hundalee estate went to the Marquess of Lothian, as nearest heir male by Lord Jedburgh. Cavers, by the destination of the entail, would have passed to Lord Sinclair, the heir male by Margaret Ker, the second daughter of Sir Andrew Ker, but on the opinion of President Blair, then Lord Advocate, that Mr Carre had power to leave the estate of Cavers to whom he wished, he settled it on Elizabeth Carre, his sister, wife of William Riddell of Camiestown.

In the year 1801 Mr Carre got into financial difficulties and sold Bedrule, which had been acquired by the family from the Turnbulls, partly in 1528 and wholly in 1623. The upset price was £19,240, or 25 years' purchase.¹ At the same time another estate belonging to the Carres was exposed for sale, viz., Belches, in the parish of Ancrum, the upset price being £8563—27 years' purchase on a rental of £317, 3s.

The third son of William Riddell of Camiestown, Capt. Robert Riddell, R.N., succeeded, and took the name and arms of Carre, as stipulated in Alexander Carre's settlement. This officer entered the navy in 1796 as midshipman on board the "Albatross," where he assisted in capturing a couple of French privateers. He was present at the surrender of the Dutch Rear-Admiral Storey's fleet in the "Texel," 1799, and at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801. He was also at the battle of Algiers, August 27th, 1816. When her Majesty issued the naval war medal in 1849, Admiral Riddell Carre received one with two clasps—Copenhagen and Algiers. He died unmarried in 1860. His elder brother, John Riddell, went into the Madras Civil

¹ Bedrule was purchased by Mr Elliot of Wells.

service in 1797, and became a writer in 1799. In 1813, after filling various appointments, he became collector of Seringapatam. His last appointment was magistrate of the Zillah of Madura. He died on his passage to England, February 7th, 1815, on board the ship "Europe."¹

The estate of Cavers² now devolved on the admiral's nephew, Walter Riddell, second son of Thomas Riddell of Camieston, by Jane Ferrier. He assumed the name of Carre.

Walter Riddell Carre of Cavers Carre, county of Roxburgh, born in 1807; married, first, 1830, Elizabeth Riddell, daughter of Lieut.-Col.³ Lachlan MacLachlan, 10th Regiment. This officer served in the 73rd Foot at the siege of Gibraltar, under General Elliott. He was promoted to the rank of major for his services at the siege, in 1783, and afterwards obtained his lieut.-colonelcy in the 10th. Mr Riddell-Carre, after his succession to Cavers, compiled a great deal of interesting genealogical notes and anecdotes about Roxburghshire families, which after his death were put into book form and edited by James Tait of the *Kelso Chronicle*, and the volume, "Border Memories," is now very scarce. Mr Riddell-Carre married, secondly, September, 1871, Mary, third daughter of William Currie of Linthill. He died in 1874, and was buried at Bowden. His wife survived him a few years, and died suddenly at Cheltenham.

Col. T. A.
Riddell Carre
of Cavers
Carre.

THOMAS ALEXANDER RIDDELL-CARRE, now of Cavers, late colonel 4th battalion Royal Scots Fusileers, was born September 6th, 1831. For some years he was in the Honourable East India Company's service, and retired with a pension in 1860. He is a justice of the peace; he represents in the county council the parish of Lilliesleaf, and is

¹ *Vide* Prinsep's List of Madras civilians.

² Newhall and Bewliehill, two farms which were included in the Cavers estate had been sold some years before.

³ Lieut.-Col. Lachlan M'Lachlan, late of the 10th Foot, died in Fitzroy Square, London, in 1806, aged 44.

also chairman of the parish council of Bowden. Colonel Riddell-Carre farms a large portion of his estate, and is thoroughly conversant with agricultural pursuits. He married, in August, 1865, Elizabeth, daughter of Alfred T. Fellows of Beeston Fields, near Nottingham, and has a son, Ralph, born in 1868. He had two daughters, but the youngest, Grizel, only survives. Olive, the eldest, died in 1896, much regretted. Colonel Riddell-Carre has been a member of the Club since 1874. He was proposed by Capt. Cleghorn of Weens and seconded by Sir Walter Elliot of Wolflee. There are several good portraits at Cavers—Sir Andrew Ker, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Thomas Ker, by Cornelius Jansen; Colonel M'Lachlan, attributed to Gainsborough; George Ker, Lord Nisbet, by Miller; and Alexander Carre, by Sir Henry Raeburn, &c.

SETON-KARR OF KIPPILAW.

It is established by charters and other important papers at Kippilaw, that King David Bruce, in the fourteenth year of his reign, that is in 1343, granted to the abbot and monks of Kelso, the enjoyment and possession of the village of Kelso, with its lands and pertinents, including the village of Bowden and other lands adjacent.

It seems also clear that it was usual, in those times, for the abbots of such places, to commit the exercise of their jurisdiction, as justiciars, bailies, or sheriffs, included in the grants of land, to some family of position in the neighbourhood.

In this way, the Kers of Cessford, now represented by the Dukes of Roxburghe, discharged the above duties, and were considered protectors of the religious house at Kelso, and of its rights and privileges.

Then came the Scottish reformation, and it appears that in 1565, in the month of November, the abbot of Kelso, with the assent of his chapter regularly assembled, did grant to Mark and Thomas Karr of Yair, in consideration of their services, seisin of the lands of Kippilaw, within the

barony of Bowden and the regality of Kelso, to be held by them as feu and heritage for ever, on payment of a yearly sum of money, and by the performance of certain services to the abbey.

Some ten years after—in July, 1575—King James VI. granted a charter under the great seal, confirming the above charter given by the abbot of Kelso, and infesting Mark and Thomas Karr with the lands of Kippilaw. Afterwards, near the close of his reign (1621), the same monarch granted to his “well-beloved cousin, the Earl of Roxburgh and Lord of Cessford,” another charter, making him the superior over lands for the infesting of Thomas Karr of Kippilaw, the grandson of Mark.

In the year 1587, the abbacies in Scotland and their regalities had been all abolished and annexed to the Crown, with the reservation of the rights of the heritable bailies. In the case of Kelso, these offices, originally granted, as shown above, by the abbots to Ker of Cessford, were continued by the Crown to the same lord.

The estate remained in this condition until after the middle of the seventeenth century, when Colonel Andrew Ker or Karr purchased it from the Karrs of Yair. Colonel Andrew Karr was of the same family, being the grandson of Andrew Karr of Yair, who married Margaret Ker, eldest daughter of Andrew Ker of Faldonside, commonly called “Little Ker of Faldonside.” In the Kippilaw papers, it is recorded of this couple that they lived together for sixty-three years as man and wife—sixty years at Yair, and three at Sunderland Hall, Selkirkshire. This Andrew Karr had six sons and four daughters. The second son of this marriage was Thomas Karr of Melrose, who married Margaret Knox, daughter of Mr Knox, minister of the gospel at Melrose, and was the father of Andrew Karr, who, as already observed, became, by purchase, the owner of Kippilaw. He was a soldier, and eventually was appointed governor of Home Castle. A portrait of him in armour is still in good preservation at Kippilaw.

Colonel Andrew Karr was born in 1620, and married, first, Margaret Maxwell, daughter of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood and of Lady Margaret Cunninghame, daughter of the seventh Earl of Glencairn. She dying in February, 1673, he married a second wife, Elizabeth Thomson, and by her had three daughters. Colonel Andrew Karr died in February, 1697, aged 77 years.

By his first marriage he had a son, born July, 1659, also christened Andrew; he married Jean Stirling, and had two sons: the youngest, John, who succeeded his father, died in 1746; the elder son, Robert, died in the lifetime of his father, without issue.

The entail created by John Karr in 1746 has regulated the succession to the estate for more than a century.

John Karr (who entailed the estate) died, as shown above, unmarried. He had two sisters—Margaret, who died unmarried, about 1752; and Katherine, who married Gilbert Ramsay of Kelso: the issue of the marriage was three sons and six daughters.

Failing male issue in the direct line of Karr, two of the sons—David Ramsay Karr (who for many years was surgeon to the dockyard at Portsmouth, and died on the 27th December, 1794, at his brother's house in the county of Surrey) and Andrew Ramsay Karr became in succession owners of Kippilaw.

Andrew held important offices in the presidency of Bombay, and was ultimately governor of that settlement; he died, unmarried, at Hatchford, in the county of Surrey, 1799. A tablet to his memory by Nollekens is over the south door of the church of Cobham, Surrey. There is a picture of him in a red coat at Kippilaw.

The eldest daughter, Jean Ramsay, married Daniel Seton of Powderhall, in Edinburgh. They had two sons, John and Daniel. The latter went to Bombay, and became eventually lieutenant-governor of Surat; he effected the transfer of that important city from the Nawab to the East India Company. He died, in 1803, at Surat, where his tomb is

still honoured by the natives. John succeeded his uncle, Andrew Ramsay Karr, at Kippilaw, taking the name of Karr in addition to his own name of Seton. During John Seton-Karr's possession of Kippilaw—between 1799 and 1815—much was done to the property; the house especially being considerably improved and enlarged. The approach to the mansion up to the beginning of the century was through the lands of Clarilaw. Fifty years ago, the avenue of trees leading to the house was clearly traceable. The south side of the old house was very substantial; the walls were said to be bomb-proof.

Andrew Seton-Karr, who succeeded to the estate of Kippilaw on the death, in 1815, of his uncle, John Seton-Karr, was the eldest son of Daniel Seton, lieut.-governor of Surat, and was in the Bengal civil service for twenty years, from 1791 to 1811. His younger brother, Daniel Seton, was also in the same service, but was lost in the "Skelton Castle" East Indiaman, which is supposed to have foundered, with all hands, in 1805. Andrew Seton-Karr had held several offices of trust and responsibility, at a time when the East India Company had a monopoly of the most important branches of the inland trade of the country. He had been commercial resident, as it was termed, at Haripal, and at Maldah.

He had three sons by his marriage with Alicia Rawlinson, in 1812—John, George Berkeley, and Walter Scott. He assumed for himself and for his issue the name of Karr, in addition to his own surname of Seton, by the king's sign-manual in 1815.

The eldest son, John Seton-Karr, succeeded his father at Kippilaw, in 1833, and died without male issue, in 1884. He was vicar of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

The second son, George Berkeley Seton - Karr, was educated at Haileybury, and entered the Bombay civil service in 1837. He acted as resident of Baroda during Colonel (afterwards Sir James) Outram's absence in England. At the time of the mutiny, Mr Seton-Karr was

collector of Belgaum and political agent in the Southern Mahratta country, in charge of, and surrounded by, chiefs discontented and excited by the events in other parts of India. During that period of danger and anxiety, he displayed a rare combination of tact and decision, which, under Providence, saved the Southern Mahratta country from the horrors of an insurrection. He received the highest testimonials from the governments of Lord Elphinston and Sir George Clark, and the King of Portugal conferred upon him the order of the "Tower and Sword," on account of the services he had rendered on the Portuguese frontier. Mr George B. Seton-Karr died in England in 1862.

Walter Scott Seton-Karr, youngest son of Andrew Seton-Karr, was a distinguished member of the Bengal civil service, which he entered in 1842. During his service in India, he filled some of the best appointments, such as—secretary to the Government of Bengal, puisne judge of the High Court of Justice of Bengal, foreign secretary in the last year of the administration of Lord Lawrence and the first year of Lord Mayo. He was also vice-chancellor of the Calcutta University, in succession to the late Sir Henry Maine, and he held other offices of equal importance.

George Berkeley Seton-Karr, above referred to, married, in 1847, Eleanor, second daughter of H. Osborne of Branches Park, Suffolk, and by her had five children—three sons and two daughters. He predeceased his brother, John Seton-Karr, vicar of Berkeley, in 1862, shortly after his return to England, having never recovered from the strain of his arduous work in India during the mutiny.

On the death of John Seton-Karr, in 1884, his nephew, HENRY SETON-KARR, M.P., succeeded to Kippilaw. He was born in 1853, and was educated at Harrow, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, taking a second-class honours degree in law in 1876 at that university. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1879, and joined the Northern

Henry Seton-Karr, M.P.,
of Kippilaw.

circuit, where he practised for two or three years. In 1885, being connected with south-west Lancashire by relationship and early associations, as well as by marriage, he accepted an invitation to contest the new parliamentary borough of St Helens as a conservative. After a severe contest against a wealthy and popular local manufacturer, Colonel D. Gamble, Henry Seton-Karr won the seat of St Helens by the narrow majority of 57 votes. This seat he has continued to hold up to the present date, defeating another local man, Mr A. Sinclair, in 1886, by 217 votes; Mr W. R. Kennedy, Q.C. (since made a judge of the High Court), in 1892, by 59 votes; and Mr J. Forster, another local man, in 1895, by 617 votes. Mr Seton-Karr became a member of the Club in 1890; he is a deputy-lieutenant and J. P. for the county of Roxburgh. He has been twice married—first, in 1880, to Edith, second daughter of W. Pilkington, J.P., D.L., of Roby Hall, Liverpool, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, and who died in 1884; secondly, in 1886, to Jane Jarvie, eldest daughter of W. Thorburn of Edinburgh, by whom he has one son and one daughter. It was the fate of Kippilaw to be let for a period of about forty years, prior to 1886. The former owner, John Seton-Karr, resided at Strachur, on Loch Fyne, during the later years of his life, where he could indulge in his favourite pastime of yachting. In 1886, the present owner practically rebuilt Kippilaw House, transforming it from an antiquated residence of the sixteenth century into a modern nineteenth century country mansion. A remarkably fine collection of sporting trophies, all shot by Mr Seton-Karr, are now to be seen in the hall and billiard-room at Kippilaw. These trophies include a good collection of Scotch and Norwegian red-deer heads, and also some very fine specimens of the big game of North America, including heads and skins of wapiti deer, *ovis montana*, buffalo, black-tail deer, antelope, and grizzly bear, obtained in a series of sporting expeditions into Northern Wyoming, in the Rocky Mountains, between the years 1876 and 1894. During his American travels, Mr Seton-Karr has

visited Canada, and also explored a portion of the west coast of the island of Vancouver, British Columbia.

SCOTT-KERR OF CHATTO.

I. Kerr of Chatto, now Scott-Kerr, is descended from James, third son of Ker of Greenhead, who purchased the lands of Over Chatto from Alexander Lord Home, in 1595, and also the lands of Coatlands, in Heiton, from John Ainslie, in 1600. He acquired likewise "the lands of Synlaws with Myln and Myln lands thereof, in 1614," from William Rutherford, who is said to have been the father of the Earl of Teviot, killed at Tangiers, where he was sent as governor by King Charles II. James Kerr also acquired through a "wadsett" from John Rutherford, elder, and Thomas Rutherford, younger, of Hunthill, the lands of Hangingshaw, Gartshawfield, and Pennymuir, "laying contiguous to Chatto." He married Christian, sister of Sir John Stuart, afterwards Earl of Traquair, and died in 1615, being succeeded by his eldest son.

II. James Kerr, second of Chatto and Sunlaws. He had one brother, Andrew, and two sisters. James married Joan Murray, a daughter of Murray of Philiphaugh, and died in 1631, leaving a son, John, and three daughters. He was very extravagant, and left his estates heavily encumbered.

III. John Kerr, third of Chatto and Sunlaws, married Christian, his cousin, the youngest daughter of his uncle Andrew, by whom he had issue. Henry,¹ who married Miss Wauchope of Edmonstone, by whom he had one son, the last Kerr of Frogden. John found his father's debts too great a burden, and he was prevailed upon by his great-uncle, the Earl of Traquair, who was one of the creditors, to sell him the estates. The Earl then purchased all his debts, which amounted to upwards of £30,000. The deed of purchase is dated June 4, 1632. This nobleman presented a

¹ Henry Kerr had also several daughters, one of whom, Barbara, married Dr Scott, whose son, William, became Scott-Kerr of Chatto.

singular instance of the mutability of fortune, for, from being very rich, he sank down into the lowest circumstances of poverty. Andrew Kerr, uncle to John, advancing in fortune and reputation as his uncle, the Earl of Traquair, declined, first purchased from him the lands of Chatto, Hangingshaw, Gaitshawfield, and Pennymuir, and obtained from him a disposition, with consent of Joan Murray, widow of his brother James, dated June 31st, 1637. Eventually he bought from the Traquair trustees the lands of "Synlaws" and Coatlands in Heiton, to which purchase he obtained the consent of Lord Lintown, the earl's eldest son, dated June 5th, 1647. Andrew Kerr also purchased chambers in Edinburgh, as an estate office for the transaction of his affairs.

IV. Andrew Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws, son of the first and uncle of the last, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Wright of Gladswood, and died in 1661. He was successful in all his affairs, and was most attentive to business. He rescued the estate, which had passed away from the family, and added several "new conquests," all of which he settled on his nephew John, failing his only son, William, a weakly boy. Andrew Kerr "fell in with the tymes of Cromwell's usurpation, and acted both as sheriff and commissary depute, under Howard, Earl of Carlisle, in the shire of Roxburgh, when those courts, after a long recess, being again by him opened, were resorted to, much to his advantage." He left issue, two daughters, Joan and Christian, who both married—the latter to her cousin, John Kerr of Chatto—and a son, William.

V. William Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws was born in 1653, and married, in 1673, Christian, eldest daughter of Sir William Scott of Harden, by whom he had seven children, viz.:—William, who died in 1705; John,¹ designed the

Extracts from MS. family history.

¹ John married Margaret, who was born in 1680, a daughter of Gilbert, brother of Sir William Kerr of Greenhead, and had issue, a son Gilbert, born 1711. This John was disinherited, but was granted an annuity.

younger of Chatto; Elizabeth, born September 16th, 1683; Christian, who succeeded; Robert,¹ born in 1687, who died in Maryland, whither he had been transported for being concerned in the rebellion of 1715; Margaret, born in 1689, and Joan in 1690. William Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws married, secondly, Grizzel Porteous. He had no children by her, and died in 1721, and was succeeded by his daughter, Christian, commonly called Lady Chatto.

William, who as a lad was so delicate, and his life so precarious that his father never thought he would succeed, was sent early to travel for his health, under the care of a Dr Shaw. They visited France and Italy; on their return home, William married before he was twenty-one years of age. He lived with his father-in-law for some time, but when his family began to increase, he bought a house called the "Lodging," in Kelso, built by William, Earl of Roxburghe, from Henry Ker, son of Earl William, with consent of Earl Robert, his eldest brother. He then removed with his family to Kelso, where he remained until the revolution—"when being disturbed by the troubles of the tymes," he again changed his quarters, and went to reside in Durham, leaving his two elder boys at school, under the care of a governor, at Musselburgh. From Durham he removed to York, and from York to London, where his wife died, and was buried in "King Henry ye VIII. Chappell" in Westminster. He returned to Scotland in 1700, and took up his abode in Kelso, while the house at Sunlaws was being prepared for his reception. He now settled down in the family mansion and married again—"marrying with Mrs Grizzel Porteous, who, from the attachment she had to his family and person, he thought fit to prefer her to a stranger." William Kerr got so entangled in litigation, that his estate of Ormiston had to be sold. It was purchased by William Elliot of Wells, for whom Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs, his son-in-law, acted as trustee. In 1720, the house of Sunlaws

¹ Robert was taken prisoner at Preston. From MS. family history.

was discovered one night to be in flames, and Mr Kerr had a narrow escape for his life. After this he returned to live at his house in Kelso, and died there on the 21st of January, 1721, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. To his second wife, who only survived him a year and a few months, he left an annuity of 1200 merks. The only two survivors of his family were John and Christian.

VI. Christian Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws, commonly called Lady Chatto, succeeded her father. She was a lady of firm resolution, and was not discouraged by the difficulties which surrounded her. She first settled affairs with her disinherited brother, and gave him a sum of money besides his annuity. Soon after her succession, her troubles began—*vide* the following letter from the Duke of Roxburghe, who refers to her difficulties:—

WHITEHALL, November 24, 1722.

SIR,—I have had yours of the 17th, and you are sure shall be glad to do Chatto all the service I can, but I have not yet seen Mr Cumming, and so cannot say anything as to the merits of the cause, but hope that neither you nor any of your family will doubt of my good wishes.

I am, your most humble servant,

To Sir William Ker

ROXBURGHE.

Lady Chatto added considerably to the mansion-house of Sunlaws, and built an entirely new house at Chatto. She married her cousin, Charles Kerr, but left no children. Lady Chatto entailed the estates of Chatto and Sunlaws (entail dated May 17th, 1759) on William Scott, junior, merchant in Edinburgh, eldest son of the deceased Dr Alexander Scott of Thirlestain and Barbara, daughter of Henry Kerr of Frogden.

William Scott of Thirlestain assumed by royal licence the name and arms of Kerr on the decease of Lady Chatto, and became, therefore, William Scott-Kerr of Thirlestain, Chatto, and Sunlaws.

I. The family of Scott of Thirlestain is descended from James Scott, brother of Sir William Scott of Harden, who

purchased Thirlestain, Heiton Mains and Mill from Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead, in 1661. He married Agnes Riddell on the 17th of March, 1659, and had issue—Mary, born 1660, and married Gideon Scott of Falnash; William, who succeeded, born February 17th, 1663; Walter, John, and Gideon, and two sisters, who died unmarried.

II. William Scott of Thirlestain, married, in 1684, Christian Don, and had thirteen children. The first four died young. Agnes, who came fifth, born in 1690, married Walter Scott of Harden (*vide* Polwarth); Alexander, born 1691, a doctor of medicine, succeeded; Walter, born 1692, a wine merchant at Leith—of whom presently.

The remaining six died unmarried.

III. Alexander Scott of Thirlestain, doctor of medicine, third surviving son of the above William Scott, married Barbara, daughter of Henry Kerr of Frogden, who was a first cousin of Lady Chatto. Dr Scott died in 1743, and his wife in 1781. They had eleven children—Barbara, born 1730, died 1776; William, born 1731, a merchant in Edinburgh, who succeeded to Chatto and Sunlaws; Christian, born 1732, married Leith of Freefield. The rest of the family were named—John, Anne, James, Rebecca, Agnes, Charles, Walter, and Madeline, the youngest daughter, born in 1739. This last-named lady was a well-known member of the family, and lived to a good old age. She resided in the south side of George Square, and was called by her friends “Aunt Maddy.” On her door plate she designed herself as “Miss Scott of Thirlestain.”

Walter Scott, wine merchant, was twice married—first, to Martha, daughter of Cunningham of Balbougie, and by her had a son, Thomas; by his second marriage, a son, Walter, and a daughter, Euphemia, who survived him. He died in 1765.

Thomas, born in 1722, became minister of Cavers, and afterwards of South Leith. He married Helen Balfour, Pilrig, and died 1790. Their eldest son was also educated for the church, and became the Rev. Thomas Scott, minister

of Newton, near Edinburgh. He was born 1764, and died 1825, having married Mary, daughter of Ellis Martin, by Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Ker of Gatheshaw, Roxburghshire. Their eldest son was Thomas Scott, C.A., Edinburgh, born 1799, who married, in 1829, Jane Walker, daughter of Francis Brodie, writer to the signet. Captain Walter Scott, younger brother of Thomas Scott, when he went to India, in 1822, as a cadet, took letters of introduction from Sir Walter Scott, in which he describes him as his cousin. Mr Thomas Scott died in 1883, and left issue, among others, Thomas Scott, C.A., born in 1831, and unmarried, who now represents this, a younger branch, of the old family of Scott of Thirlestain.

William Scott-Kerr of Thirlestain, Chatto, and Sunlaws, married, in 1762, Elizabeth Græme of Balgowan, and died May 4th, 1782, having had the following children:—

Elizabeth, born in 1763, married Dr James Chichester Maclaurin; she survived him, and died at Brighton on the 18th of December, 1845.

Barbara Christian, born 1766, died unmarried in 1845.

Janet Murray, married Sir Peter Thrieland, Bart.

Alexander, who succeeded to the family estates.

Robert, who succeeded his brother.

Charlotte, who lived with her sister Barbara in No. 13 Stafford Street, Edinburgh. These ladies were well known in Edinburgh society during the first half of this century. Their entertainments and dancing parties were most popular.

Stuart, died in Edinburgh in 1797.

Rebecca Agnes, "Nancy Rebecca" as she was called, died April 7th, 1796, also in Edinburgh.

Mr Scott-Kerr sold the estate of Thirlestain, some time before he died.

Alexander Scott-Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws succeeded his father on the 4th of May 1782. He was a lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment of Foot, and died, unmarried, at Philadelphia, in 1790.

Robert Scott-Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws, on his brother's

death in 1790, succeeded to the estates. He married, on the 17th of December, 1806, Elizabeth Bell, daughter of David Fyffe of Drumgeith, county of Forfar, and died on the 5th of December 1831, leaving an only surviving son, William.¹

William Scott-Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws, J.P., D.L., was born in 1807. He first married, on the 19th December, 1837, Hannah Charlotte, only child and heiress of Henry Scott of Horsleyhill and Belford, and widow of Sir John James Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park, and had one child, Elizabeth Mary Charlotte, who married Sir James H. Ramsay of Banff. Mr Scott-Kerr married for the second time on the 10th of January, 1855, Frances Louisa, daughter of Robert Fennessy. She died in 1884, and he in 1890, having had the following children:—

ROBERT SCOTT-KERR of Chatto and Sunlaws, succeeded on his father's death. He is a major in the Grenadier Guards, and married Margaret, daughter of W. Walters. Major Scott-Kerr became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1894.

Major Robert
Scott-Kerr of
Chatto,
Grenadier
Guards.

William Murray Thriepland, who succeeded to Fingask, Perthshire, and Toftingall, Caithness, on the death of Sir Patrick Murray Thriepland, Bart., his father's cousin. He was born on December 21st, 1866; is a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, and served with his battalion at the battle of Omdurman under the Sirdar.

Francis Louis, born 14th June, 1868. He is in the Cameron Highlanders, and married Sybil, daughter of Horace Cockerell, C.S.I., and has issue—William Francis, born 17th September, 1896.

Francis Edith and Mary Elizabeth, are unmarried.

Jessie Louisa, married, 1882, James Hunter of Antons Hill.

Christian Alice, married, 1883, J. W. Fraser-Tytler of Woodhouselee.

¹ Died at Sunlaws, 26th November, 1819, James, youngest son of Robert Scott-Kerr of Chatto.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

Susan, married, 1889, D. Robertson of Penyghael, Mull, and died in 1890.

Hyacinthe, married, 1891, Lord Howard of Glossop.

Sunlaws House was totally destroyed by fire in January 1885. The late Mr Scott-Kerr had done much to improve the house, and had also built additions to it; it was handsomely furnished, partly from the sale at the Malmaison Palace. Among the curiosities destroyed was the bedstead on which Napoleon slept before leaving France for ever, and the curtains of the bed he died in at St Helena—these last being sent to Mr Scott-Kerr by the governor of that island. There is a fine portrait at Sunlaws of the first Lord Ancram. The glass boot, or stirrup-cup, an heirloom of the Thirlestain family, was missing after the fire. This relic was highly prized, and naturally its loss was much regretted. For many years it was in the possession of Miss Madaline Scott, George Square, Edinburgh, when it attracted the attention of Sir Walter Scott, who mentions it in a footnote to "Waverley."

K E R R.

Charles Kerr,
Hundalee
Cottage.

CHARLES KERR, of Devonshire Place, London, was a tenant of Hundalee Cottage. He was a son of Captain Alexander Carre of Cavers and Hundalee; his mother's name was Oliver. He was born in Jedburgh in the year 1788, and was educated in that town, where he passed the early years of his life. When quite a youth his father sent him up to London to serve his apprenticeship in an office, and by perseverance and attention to his duties he eventually became partner in the well-known house of Fletcher, Alexander, & Co., East India merchants, King's Arms Yard, London. Mr Kerr, during the early portion of his business career, chose for his wife a lady called Kezia Sibley, who survived him for some years. In the year 1855 he retired from business and settled down in the neighbourhood of Jedburgh, at Hundalee Cottage. He was excessively fond of shooting, and through the kindness of his landlord,

the Marquess of Lothian, he had frequent opportunities of indulging in this sport. His end was sudden. He had taken his gun to have a stroll through the ravine adjoining the cottage, when death overtook him; and he was found not long afterwards by his coachman, an old and faithful servant, lying quite dead with his gun by his side.

He was interred (1859) in St John's burial-ground, Jedburgh. Mr Kerr had a great love for his native town and everything connected with it. As soon as his circumstances allowed he became a member of the Jedforest Club, and was elected in 1835.

CHAPTER XII.

LANG OF SELKIRK.

THE family of Lang have for a long period been connected with Selkirk.

I. John Lang, who was deacon of the trades of Selkirk, was born in 1640, and married, in 1661, Margaret Riddell, and had issue, with several daughters, a son John.

II. John Lang was deacon convener of the five trades. He was born in 1676, and died in 1762, having married, in 1702, Isobel Murray, daughter of the laird of Philiphaugh. He had four sons and three daughters. John, the eldest son, died young, and Andrew, his next brother, succeeded as head of the family.

III. Andrew Lang, writer in Selkirk, born in 1712, married, in 1741, Henrietta Chisholm,¹ widow of Robert Mercer, commission clerk of Selkirkshire, and daughter of William Chisholm of Broadlee and Ann Rutherford, daughter of the laird of Knowesouth. Mr Andrew Lang was accidentally drowned in the Ettrick between Linglie and Philiphaugh, 2nd February, 1753. He left a young family—a son John and four daughters, the youngest being only four months old at the time of his death.

IV. John Lang,² sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire, born 1744, and married, in 1774, Jean Sibbald,³ daughter of John Sibbald of Whitlaw, in the parish of Galashiels. He died in 1805, and she died, suddenly in Edinburgh, in 1815. They had a family of eight, four sons and four daughters; the eldest son being Andrew—of whom presently. The second son, John Sibbald Lang, entered the army as ensign in the 94th

¹ Henrietta Chisholm, wife of Andrew Lang, died 10th July, 1783.

² Margaret, eldest daughter of John Lang, married Archibald Park, farmer in Hartwoodmyres, brother of Mungo Park, the African traveller.

³ Jean Sibbald was sister of Sibbald of Gladswood.

regiment of Foot, on the 9th of November, 1809, and was killed on the 6th of April, 1812, at the storming of Badajoz.

V. Andrew Lang, was born in 1783, and married, in 1809, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Suter, sheriff-clerk of Ross-shire. She died in 1874, aged 87. Their family consisted of five sons and six daughters. The sons were:—John, the eldest; Andrew, who was born in 1817; Gideon Scott, who married Eliza Cape, and went to Australia; William, born in 1823, married Theresa Jessie Cape, and also went to Australia;¹ Mark Pringle, died an infant, in 1825. Of the daughters, three were married.²

VI. JOHN LANG, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire, was born in 1812, and married, in 1843, Jane Plenderleath, daughter of Patrick Sellar of Ardtornish, Argyllshire, and Anne Craig, his wife. Mr Lang joined the Jedforest Club in 1844, and in the minutes is designed as of "Overwells," near Jedburgh.³ He died in 1869, having had seven sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Andrew, born in 1844, is the well known author. The second son, Patrick Sellar, born in 1845, succeeded his father as sheriff-clerk. He married, in 1873, Henrietta, daughter of John Lang Currie of Larra, Victoria, Australia, son of William Currie of Howford, Selkirkshire. They had the following children:—Florence Jane, married Thomas Robson Scott in 1892; William Andrew, M.A., barrister, Inner Temple; Margaret Suter, married John Alexander Robson Scott of Newton,⁴ 1887; John, of the Indian civil service, under secretary in the Foreign Office, and Mary Theresa.

John Lang of
Overwells.

¹ William Lang left Australia in 1876, and died in London the following year.

² Jane, married David Smith, Charnarandy, Bengal. She was Andrew Lang's second daughter, and died at 7 Danube Street on the 4th December, 1845. Margaret Suter, daughter of Andrew Lang, married at Selkirk (by the Rev. John Campbell), on the 28th August, 1845, James Atkinson, Burdwan, Bengal.

³ John Lang succeeded to Overwells through Gideon Scott, an uncle of his mother's.

⁴ *Vide* Memoir of Robson Scott.

LESLIE.

Lieut.-
General the
Honourable
David Leslie.

LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HONOURABLE DAVID LESLIE WAS third son of David, sixth Earl of Leven, and fifth Earl of Melville, by Wilhelmina, posthumous daughter, and nineteenth child of William Nisbet of Dirleton, in the county of Haddington. David Leslie obtained a captain's commission in the 16th Foot, and was aide-de-camp to his uncle, General Leslie, when commanding in Scotland. On the 25th October, 1794, he was given the lieut.-colonelcy of the Loyal Tay Fencible Regiment of Infantry, with which he was actively employed in quelling the rebellion in Ireland of 1798. He afterwards became lieut.-colonel of the 48th Foot, and major-general on the North British Staff. In 1812, he was promoted to lieut.-general. He married, at Glasgow, on the 16th January, 1787, Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. Dr Gillies, one of the ministers of Glasgow, by Joanna, twin sister of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, Bart. On his retirement from the service in 1814, he became a member of the Jedforest Club. In 1822 he rented Jedbank from Mr Renwick for £50 a year, and died there on the 21st of October, 1838. Immediately after his death Jedbank was offered for sale.

The old general was very fond of birds, and he had made those that frequented his garden so tame by regular feeding, that when he sounded a whistle at meal times, they would fly down in crowds to his feet. The kindly feeling which actuated him in his treatment of the birds, made him a ready sympathiser with the poor and needy of Jedburgh, many of whom experienced his liberality.

MACONOCHIE OF GATTONSIDE.

The Maconochies of Meadowbank, Mid-Lothian, are descended from the Campbells of Inverawe.¹ In 1660, Dougal Campbell, or as he was familiarly called "The Maconochie of Inverough," got mixed up in the rebellion of the Marquess of Argyle, for which he was tried and executed at Carlisle,

¹ *Vide* Anderson's "Scottish Nation."

and his estate confiscated. His son, James, who was only nine years old at the time of his father's death, applied for a restoration of the Argyleshire property in 1688, but without success. William III., however, granted compensation to him, with which he purchased the lands of Kirknewton-in-the-Muir, now called "Meadowbank," which is still in the family.

James Maconochie had one son, Alexander, a writer in Edinburgh, who was father of Allan Maconochie, a celebrated lawyer, born in 1748. He became, in 1796, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Meadowbank, and a lord of justiciary, in 1804. He was also professor in the University of Edinburgh. Lord Meadowbank married Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Welwood of Garvock, by whom he had:—

Alexander Maconochie, who passed as advocate, in 1799; was appointed in succession sheriff-depute of the county of Haddington in 1810, solicitor-general in 1813, lord advocate in 1816, and a lord of session in 1819, when he also adopted the title of Lord Meadowbank. He retired in 1841, and died in November, 1861. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Lord President Blair. Lord Meadowbank, on the death of his cousin, Robert Scott Welwood, succeeded to the entailed estate of Pitliver and Garvock, in the county of Fife, and assumed the name of Welwood.

Allan Alexander Maconochie-Welwood, LL.D., eldest son of Lord Meadowbank, was born in 1806; called to the Scottish bar, 1829; and in 1842 appointed professor of civil law in the University of Glasgow.

ROBERT BLAIR MACONOCHIE OF GATTONSIDE, second son of Lord Meadowbank, was born in 1814, and became a writer to the signet in 1837. He married, at 14 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, on the 6th of January, 1846, Charlotte Joanna, third daughter of John Tod of Kirkhill. They had three sons and one daughter. Mr Maconochie purchased the small estate of Gattonside, near Melrose, from Colonel Duncan, of the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry, who succeeded

Robert Blair
Maconochie
of Gatton-
side.

to it on the death of his father, General Duncan. Mr Maconochie's name appears in the list of members of the Jedforest Club, in 1863. He died in 1883, and is succeeded by his eldest son, John Allan Maconochie-Welwood.

MAXWELL OF TEVIOTBANK.

The founder of the Maxwell family is said to have been a Saxon noble called Maccus, who took refuge in Scotland at the time of the Norman conquest. He obtained a grant of lands on the Tweed at Kelso, which received the appellation of Maccusvil or Maccuswell. This, through lapse of time, became Maxwell, which is the designation of his descendants. There are five baronetcies held by families of the name of Maxwell—viz., Pollok, in Renfrewshire; Calderwood, in Lanarkshire; Monreith, in Wigtownshire; Cardoness, in Kirkcudbrightshire; and Springkell, in Dumfriesshire. The Pollok branch was allied by marriage to royalty. Maxwell of Springkell, in Annandale, is a branch of the family of Auldhouse, of which Maxwell of Pollok is the senior branch. They are second in succession from Pollok. George Maxwell of Auldhouse married, first, Janet, daughter of George Miller of Newton, and had one son, John, whose son George succeeded to the estate of Pollok; second, Jean, daughter of William Muir of Glenderstone, who left issue, a son, named William. This William acquired the barony of Springkell in 1609, and his eldest son, Patrick, became a Nova Scotia baronet in 1683, in his father's lifetime. Sir Patrick Maxwell joined the insurgent force commanded by his brother-in-law, William, 6th viscount of Kenmure, with fourteen mounted men on the 14th October, 1715, on their march to Moffat, where they unfurled the Pretender's standard. Sir Patrick left one son and several daughters.

Sir William Maxwell, second baronet of Springkell, born 10th August, 1703, married, 1725, Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir William Douglas, Bart., of Kilhead, by Helen Erskine, his wife, daughter of Colonel John Erskine, deputy governor of Stirling Castle. Sir William died at Edin-

burgh, on the 14th of June, 1760, and his wife on the 29th of October, 1761. He left one son, William.

Sir William Maxwell, third baronet of Springkell, born on the 1st of December, 1739, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael Stewart, Bart., of Blackhall, on the 24th of March, 1764. He died in 1804, and was succeeded by his second son, John Shaw.

Sir John Shaw Heron Maxwell, fourth baronet of Springkell, was born on the 29th of June, 1772, and was gazetted as lieutenant in the 7th Royal Fusileers on the 15th of June, 1791. He obtained his company in the same regiment early in 1795, and in March he was promoted to major of the 23rd Light Dragoons in the augmentation of that year. He married at Kirrourtree, on 4th January, 1802, the only surviving daughter of Patrick Heron of Heron, M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. On the death of Mr Heron in the following June, he assumed the additional surname and arms of Heron. Sir John entered Parliament as member for the Dumfries burghs in 1807, and represented that constituency until 1812. Before his death, which occurred in 1830, he had obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in the army.

EDWARD HERON MAXWELL OF TEVIOTBANK was the youngest of the family of Sir John, and was born on 2nd March, 1821. He was educated at Harrow, and thereafter, when quite a young man, went to Ceylon, but remained there only a short time. Mr Maxwell married, on 20th October, 1847, Elizabeth Ellen, only daughter of Col. Stopford Blair of Penninghame, Wigtownshire, by Mira Sophia, second daughter of Colonel Robert Bull,¹ C.B., K.H., by whom he

E. H.
Maxwell of
Teviotbank.

¹ Colonel Robert Bull, C.B., K.H., R.H.A., was born at Stafford on 3rd March, 1778, and died at Bath, in 1835. This distinguished officer commanded 1st troop R.H.A. throughout the greater portion of the Peninsular war, and was associated with the gallant Norman Ramsay, who was his 2nd captain. For the battle of Busaco, Capt. Bull was decorated with the gold medal, and for Fuentes d' Onor he received a gold clasp. In this battle two guns were detached from Bull's troop under Ramsay,

had a large family. In the early portion of his married life he resided in Dumfriesshire and the Stewartry. Teviotbank was purchased in 1860, and from that time to the date of his death in 1890, he identified himself with county matters in Roxburghshire. Mr Maxwell took a leading part in sport, especially in steeplechasing. When the Border Mounted Rifles were organised he was one of the original members, steadily supporting them to the time of their disbandment.

John Shaw
Heron
Maxwell, late
14th Hussars.

JOHN SHAW HERON MAXWELL, eldest son of the above, was born in 1850. He joined the 14th Hussars in July, 1872. In the following year his horse Reverescat won the "grand military," for which he received a gold cup, with the following inscription:—"Grand military gold cup, Rugby, 1873, won by J. S. Heron Maxwell's (14th Hussars) Reverescat, 7 years old, by Cheerful Horn, ridden by Mr Wentworth Hope-Johnstone, 7th Hussars, beating Assault and 15 others." Mr Maxwell retired from the army in 1880, and in 1889 was elected a member of the Jedforest Club.

Captain
W. Heron
Maxwell,
late the Royal
Fusileers.

Captain WILLIAM HENRY STOPFORD HERON MAXWELL is the second son of Mr Maxwell of Teviotbank. He was gazetted to the 7th Royal Fusileers in 1872, and served with his regiment in the Zulu war, 1879 (latter part); mentioned in dispatches, and received a medal and clasp.

when unfortunately they were cut off and surrounded by French cavalry. "Presently, however, a great commotion was observed among the French squadrons, . . . where a thick dust was rising, and where loud cries and the sparkling of blades and flashing of pistols indicated some extraordinary occurrence. . . . An English shout pealed high and clear, the mass was rent asunder, and Norman Ramsay burst forth, sword in hand; . . . his horses, breathing fire, stretched like greyhounds along the plain; the guns bounding behind them like things of no weight; and the mounted gunners followed close with heads bent low and pointed weapons in desperate career."—*Vide* Napier. Capt. Bull was present at the battle of Salamanca, for which he obtained another gold clasp to his medal. During the Peninsular war he was engaged in numerous actions, and was twice wounded. At Waterloo, Major Bull again commanded the famous old 1st troop, which was armed with heavy 5½-inch howitzers.

He also served in the Boer war of 1881, in Barrow's mounted infantry. Captain Maxwell retired in September, 1886, and joined the south-east of Scotland artillery militia, and is still an honorary major of that corps. He married, in 1884, Adeline Helen, daughter of the late Osgood Hanbury, of Holdfield Grange, Essex, and has four daughters. In 1892 Captain Maxwell's name was added to the list of members of the Club.

MEIN OF HUNTHILL.

JOHN ELLIOT MEIN succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, James Mein of Hunthill. He received his early education at The Nest, Jedburgh, and afterwards at the Edinburgh Academy and University of Edinburgh. He was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1874, and died on the 12th of August, 1885.

John E. Mein
of Hunthill.

Hunthill, after his death, passed into the possession of a younger brother, JAMES ANDREW WHITELOCK MEIN. He also received the first rudiments of instruction at The Nest, and completed his education at Edinburgh University. He married, in 1886, Isabella, only daughter of the late James Hamilton Calder of Swinton Hill, Berwick, and has a son, James Elliot. Mr Mein was admitted a member of the Club in 1889. Upon the death of his uncle, Andrew Whitelock Mein, he succeeded to Scraesburgh.¹

J. A. W. Mein
of Hunthill.

MEIN OF ORMISTON.

WILLIAM MEIN, about a hundred years ago, purchased the estate of Ormiston. Jeffrey, the historian of Roxburghshire, says, "He greatly improved the lands; built a new house; and erected at his own expense, for the accommodation of the public, a suspension bridge for carriages over the Teviot at Kalemouth."

W. Mein
of Ormiston.

¹ Two brothers, James and Andrew Mein, purchased Hunthill and Scraesburgh conjointly. The latter property was advertised for sale in the year 1840, and the rent of it at that period was stated to be £913, and the tenant Mr James Howie.

In 1654 the estate belonged to William, Earl of Roxburgh, who sold it at that time to John Scot of Langshaw. The property is described in the deed "as all and hail the lands and barony of Ormiston." Scot of Langshaw sold it to Ker of Chatto in 1658. In 1718 it was sold by Chatto to William Elliot of Wells, from whom it passed by purchase to William Mein. It now belongs to the Marquess of Lothian.

William Mein of Ormiston married Mary Millburn, widow of James Oliver, in 1812, and had the following family:— Robert, born in 1813, at Savannah, in Georgia—his heir; Mary Anne, born in 1815, also at Savannah; Margaret, born in 1817, at Southampton Row, Russell Square, London; William, born in 1818, at 137 George Street, Edinburgh. Mr Mein acquired his fortune in Georgia, and when he eventually settled down at Ormiston he became a member of the Jedforest Club; this was in 1818.

Robert Mein of Ormiston succeeded his father, and married, in 1840, Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward. The same year he advertised the Ormiston estate for sale, at the upset price of £38,000. In 1847 Mr Mein resided at Sunlawshill.

MILLER OF STEWARTFIELD.

This family possess a baronetcy of Great Britain. Sir Thomas Miller of Barskimming, Ayrshire, and Glenlee in Galloway, was the first baronet. He was a distinguished lawyer, and became lord justice-clerk on the death of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. He afterwards succeeded Dundas of Arniston as president of the Court of Session, and in the same year, 1788, was created a baronet. His son, Sir William Miller, second baronet, was also a conspicuous member of the Scottish bar, and was appointed a lord of session under the title of Lord Glenlee. He was considered one of the best lawyers of his day, and was also an accomplished scholar. His Lordship married his cousin Grizel, daughter of George Chalmers, November 5th, 1777, by whom he had a large family. His eldest son predeceased

him, leaving a widow and children, the eldest of whom, William, succeeded to the baronetcy.

JOHN MILLER succeeded to Stewartfield in 1833 as heir to his brother Lieut.-Colonel William Miller,¹ under the testamentary disposition of John Davidson. Mr Davidson of Stewartfield was a writer to the signet, and married Martha, daughter of William Miller of Glenlee and Barskimming, and died without issue at the end of last century. His estate of Stewartfield was life-rented by his cousin Robert Davidson, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, until his death in 1833. Upon that event the property was claimed by Mr John Miller, as *heir of line* of Lieut.-Col. William Miller, and also by the nephew William Miller, eldest son of the then deceased Thomas Miller, younger, of Glenlee, as his *heir of conquest*. The Court of Session decided in favour of Mr John Miller, which decision was confirmed upon appeal by the House of Lords.

John Miller
of Stewart-
field.

John Miller of Stewartfield was born December 28th, 1789. He was educated for the law, and passed as a writer to the signet in 1816. As a young man he held a commission in the Ayrshire yeomanry. He married, on the 15th of March, 1828, Mary, eldest daughter of Nicholas Sutherland, by whom he left three sons and a daughter. Mr Miller appears by the manuscript records of the Jedforest Club, to have become a member in 1834. He was a justice of

¹ Lieut.-Col. W. Miller died at Brussels, 16th June, 1815, of his wounds received the day before at Quatre Bras. On finding himself wounded, he said to Colonel Thomas (who was killed two days afterwards at Waterloo) "Thomas, I feel I am mortally wounded; I am pleased to think it is my fate, rather than yours, whose life is involved in that of your young wife." After a pause, he said faintly, "I should like to see the colours of the regiment once more before I quit them for ever." They were brought to him and waved over him. His countenance brightened; he smiled, and declared himself satisfied.—*Vide Dalton's Waterloo Roll Call.*

Lieut.-Col. Miller was buried at Brussels, where many distinguished soldiers killed in this campaign were interred. Colonel W. Miller is the "gallant Miller" in Sir Walter Scott's "The Field of Waterloo," stanza xxi.

the peace for the counties of Ayr and Roxburgh. Mr Miller sold Stewartfield to the late Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor of England, who restored to the estate the old name of Hartrigge. He died in 1863.

MAJOR JOHN MURRAY, JEDBURGH.

Patrick Murray of Cherrytrees had a son, James, who succeeded him, and married Anne, daughter of George Home of Kames, and sister of Lord Kames, the celebrated lawyer. Their eldest son was Patrick Murray, born in 1727, and who became sheriff of Roxburghshire. James Murray, a younger son, married Betty, second daughter of the Honourable George Home, son of Charles, Earl of Home. They had among other children, a son, JOHN, who was born in 1781, and entered the army in 1797, at the age of sixteen. He joined his regiment in Holland, and commenced his military career in that country. In the year 1801, his regiment, the 20th Foot, fought under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and young Murray was one of the 12,000 British who opposed the French on the sandy plains of Egypt, near Alexandria, where Sir Ralph was killed at the moment of victory, on the 21st of March, 1801. He next saw active service with the army of Major-General Stuart, in Upper Calabria, and was present at the hard-fought battle of Maida, 6th of July, 1806. The 20th Foot landed that morning from Messina, and arrived on the field of battle during the fight, and at a moment when the French were making a desperate attempt to turn General Stuart's left. By a well directed fire the 20th completely frustrated this design, and helped, in a large degree, to gain the battle. With natural pride the regiment always commemorated this day. Captain Murray went to Spain at the commencement of the Peninsular war, and was present at the battle of Vimiera, at Corunna, and the subsequent retreat on the 16th of January, 1809. He again proceeded with his regiment to the Peninsula, and was at the memorable battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813, followed by the actions in the

Major John
Murray, Jed-
burgh.

Pyrenees. At the siege of San Sébastian he greatly distinguished himself, and was one of those who volunteered from the 4th division to storm the town. Murray had the honour to command the volunteers of his regiment on that occasion. After an assault which lasted for two hours, under the most trying circumstances, and amidst desperate fighting, the attacking party obtained a firm footing, and the town was taken. In November, 1813, the subject of this memoir was at the battle of Nivelles, and on the 27th of February of the following year he was present at Orthes, where the British loss was 18 officers and 255 men killed. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1814, and retired on half-pay the same year, when the war came to a close. He returned to his native town of Jedburgh, and resided with his mother at Abbeygreen House, and became a member of the Jedforest Club. Major Murray was wounded in four separate actions, and his constitution, never very robust, had been somewhat shattered by his arduous services in the field. He died at Abbeygreen on the 21st June, 1818, at the early age of 37 years, and was buried in the Abbey churchyard, where a tombstone marks his grave. His mother, Mrs Murray, died on the 14th of January 1819, aged 60, also at Abbeygreen; after her death, the house was sold to Dr Hilson.¹

OGILVIE OF CHESTERS.

The Ogilvies of Hartwoodmyres, and now of Chesters, have for a long period been well known in Roxburghshire and the adjacent Border counties. The first member of this family of whom we find a record is one Gideon Ogilvie, who flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century, and who married, in 1656, Susannah Scott of Harden. Of the marriage there was a son, William, who may claim to be the first laird of Hartwoodmyres, inasmuch as he purchased that place in 1694; eleven years afterwards, in 1705, he

¹ *Vide* Hilson.

bought Brierieyards. His wife was Elizabeth Turnbull of Tofts. This William died in 1716, leaving one son, Adam, who married, in 1708, Jean Erskine of Dryburgh. This lady lived to a good old age, and was designated in an old manuscript book, Lady Hartwoodmyres. By the same authority (her son William) her death, which took place on the 16th of December, 1761, is thus described:—"In a quiet old age, free from every worldly wish, she died in her chair with great ease, gently ceasing to breathe; a manner of dying that would be wished for."

William, who was born in 1712, became chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, an appointment held, with the exception of one interval, by successive members of the family, until 1876. In 1745, when the Pretender's army was on its way to England, William Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres was visited by a party of rebels, commanded by Robert Græme of Garvock and accompanied by John Murray of Broughton, secretary to Prince Charlie, who compelled him to pay what they termed a tax or cess of £15, 7s 4d. William Ogilvie¹ married Elizabeth, daughter of William Elliot of Woollie,² a writer in Edinburgh, and had issue—Adam, Thomas (of whom we shall presently speak), and William. Adam, the eldest son, was educated to the law, and became an advocate. He succeeded his father at Hartwoodmyres, and also as chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch. He married Ann Elliot, and died at Branxholm, in 1809, aged 63, leaving a large family. William entered the Royal Navy in 1775, on board H.M.S. "Romney," commanded by Captain Elphinstone. In July, 1776, he was transferred to the "Perseus" frigate, and died of fever on

¹ Portraits of William Ogilvie and of his wife Elizabeth hang in the dining room at Chesters. William Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres describes himself in a deed, dated 1737:—"As Baillie of the Regality of Jedburgh forest and of the several Baronies therein contained, nominated and appointed by His Grace, Archibald, Duke of Douglas, and Lord of the said Regality."

² William Elliot bought Woollie (Wolflee). *Vide* memoir Elliots of Wolflee.

the 25th of July, 1777, at Antigua. Thomas was born in 1751. At the age of nineteen he received an appointment in the Madras civil service, and on the 8th of December, 1770, he left home for London, accompanied by Captain Robert Pringle. His mother, as a parting gift, gave him a Spanish doubloon, which he carefully preserved during his life, and which is now at Chesters. In 1771, he arrived at Madras, and commenced to gain an insight into his work by holding in succession several appointments of minor importance. A good berth was in store for young Ogilvie, whether due to his own merits or to influence I am unable to say—probably both. He was offered and accepted the responsible and, in those days, lucrative position of paymaster to the important station and district of Vellore.

In January, 1780, it was well known to every person in India—except the Government of Madras—that Hyder Ali was making great preparations to invade the Company's territory, with one of the best appointed armies ever seen in that country. No steps were taken to meet the emergency, and the troops remained idle at their respective stations in this presidency. Hyder, on his part, made every preparation with the most scrupulous care. No department escaped his personal inspection. He moved from his capital in the month of June, with a force which had probably not been equalled, and certainly not surpassed, in strength and efficiency by any native army that had ever been assembled in the south of India. It was only when crowds of terrified natives came flying towards Madras, and columns of smoke were visible in all directions, that the governor and council opened their eyes—after neglecting every branch of military preparation—and directed the movement of troops to arrest the advance of the enemy. This formidable array amounted to 120,000 men, of whom 60,000 were cavalry, 50,000 infantry, with upwards of a hundred pieces of field artillery. Of the cavalry, two troops were French hussars, commanded by Mons. Pimoran; and a regiment of infantry (Frenchmen),

500 strong, under Lally. In September of the same year, Hyder annihilated Colonel Baillie's detachment, after a desperate resistance, which was continued with the bayonet in thirteen different charges after ammunition was expended. Lord Macartney had come direct from England to take the governorship of Madras, and Mr Hastings, the governor-general of India, had sent the veteran general, Sir Eyre Coote, charged with the sole direction of the war. Colonel Pearce of the Bengal artillery, a personal friend of Hastings, was also dispatched with a strong detachment of Bengal troops.

On the 15th January, 1781, Sir Eyre Coote had a force at his command of 8000 European infantry, 800 cavalry, 62 pieces of field artillery, besides a large body of native troops, and an abundance of military stores. Coote was not long before he came into collision with the enemy, and he fought one action after another with tolerable success, the battle of Porto Novo being considered the most important.

Vellore had now been in a state of blockade for some time, as the surrounding country was swarming with Hyder's troops, and was in great and urgent need of provisions. Since the commencement of the war, a large portion of the army and siege guns of the enemy had been constantly before it, and the operations were conducted with great judgment by French officers. The command of Vellore was entrusted to Colonel Lang, 1st battalion Madras Europeans, whose corps formed the most important part of the garrison. Mr Ogilvie's duties as paymaster could not be properly fulfilled, as all the available money had now been exhausted. The governor of Madras, Lord Macartney, had made repeated efforts to have sums of from one to two thousand pagodas at a time conveyed to him by trusty messengers, but in every case except one they were intercepted by the enemy. The letters Mr Ogilvie received from Lord Macartney in regard to these monies, and which were smuggled into Vellore by various methods, are extremely curious, from the minute pieces of paper they are

written on, the average size being an inch square. Affairs at Vellore towards the end of October, 1781, approached a crisis. Coote, with a small supply of provisions, made a desperate attempt to relieve the garrison, and in this he succeeded, as Hyder's army retired across the river when he found that the English general was determined to attain his object. In January, 1782, Coote once more came to the garrison's assistance, although he himself was suffering from a severe illness, and accompanied his troops lying in a palanquin. He brought with him a large convoy of provisions. The enemy attacked the British force, but after a hot cannonade the general got within four miles of Vellore, and on the following morning the much needed food was deposited in the fort. The garrison was now much reduced in numbers by the withdrawal of the greater portion of the Madras European Regiment under Colonel Lang, who had joined the army in the field, leaving Vellore to the care of Captain Cuppage. Mr Ogilvie now took advantage of an opportunity to proceed to Fort St George, and there married, on the 27th of May, 1782, Hannah, second daughter of Robert Dashwood, and widow of Dr Pasley. Their son William, the subject of this memoir, was born on the 5th of September, 1785, at Fort St George. Soon after his marriage, Mr Ogilvie wrote a letter to Hyder about some articles of value which had been left by him when it became no longer safe to remain outside the walls of Vellore. To this letter he received the most courteous reply¹ from this

¹ Translation of the reply in Persian from Hyder, directed to Mr Thomas Ogilvie, paymaster of the English Company at Vellore:—

“Health.”

“Your letter has been received, in which you request that a small box with papers, a seal, and a palankeen and its furniture, which were left at Arnee when you went to Vellore, might be returned to you. In compliance with your request, the box and papers, with the key belonging to it, your seal, and the silver ornaments of the palankeen are sent to you. The people of my army broke the palankeen; otherwise it would also have been sent to you. What is to be said more? Sealed with our signet, and dated Monday. Fattah Hyder.”

celebrated Indian prince, who returned to him the greater portion of his lost property. Mr Ogilvie found himself so situated, a few years afterwards, that he could resign the service and return home with a comfortable fortune. He left India, and arrived towards the close of 1786 in England. After remaining a short time in London, he directed his steps to Scotland, where he was anxious to settle down near his old home. At this time the estate of Crailing was for sale, and Mr Ogilvie bought it. Repenting, however, of his hasty purchase, he was fortunate enough to find a customer to whom he transferred it. In 1787, after due consideration, he bought from the Bennets their family property, Chesters, and with it the fine farm of Newton, on the opposite side of the Teviot. The mansion was situated considerably higher up than the present house, and on this portion of the estate are the largest trees. One of the Bennet family, who flourished early in the last century, introduced on the estate a trade nursery-garden for forest trees—one of the earliest in Scotland.¹ Mr Ogilvie's first work was to demolish the old dwelling-house of the Bennets, and, having procured the services of Mr William Elliot, a well known architect, he began to build the present house, which was not completed until 1790. He obtained permission to turn the public road, the traces of which are still to be seen close to the house, and he afterwards added the Grange and Broom farms to the estate.

William
Ogilvie of
Chesters.

WILLIAM was now old enough to go to school. With this purpose he was sent to Edinburgh, and pursued his studies at the High School. He completed his classical education by reading with a clergyman at Bingley, in Yorkshire. This gentleman, whose name was Hartley, was a keen shot, and many a time young William Ogilvie waited for him at the church door, after evening service, with the pointers and

¹ Between the years 1738 and 1748, advertisements are to be found in the old Newcastle newspapers concerning this nursery-garden.

the dog-cart, ready to start for the moors, at the conclusion of the service. William next studied for the law, and was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1808, but he never practised.

In 1796, during a great flood, the Teviot somewhat altered its course, and did an immense deal of damage at Hassendean, where the old churchyard is situated, close to the banks of the river. The old burial ground of the Ogilvies was partly carried away, and the ends of the coffins were exposed. These were removed to Ashkirk, with any of the tombstones which remained. One of these stones was dated 1687. The flood of 1806 completed the destruction of the burial ground, and of what little remained of the old Hassendean church: nothing but a sand bank is now left to mark where the auld kirk stood. Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to Lady Abercorn, dated Ashiestiel, 20th September 1806, says:—"The state of our weather has been most calamitous, land floods, river floods, water spouts, and torrents and tempests of all kinds and denominations, have almost laid waste our country. . . . One gentleman of this county, Ogilvie of Chesters, has sustained more than a thousand pounds worth of damage, much of which is absolutely irreparable, as the very soil is carried away."

Mr Thomas E. Ogilvie joined what was then named the Roxburghshire Gentleman and Yeomanry Cavalry, as a first lieutenant in 1797. The regiment was commanded by Major Sir James Pringle, Bart.; and Sir Henry Hay M'Dougall, Bart., was also a lieutenant in the same corps. These were stirring times with our auxiliary forces; a French invasion was threatened, and much talked of. Regiments were being raised and equipped in every county in England, and Scotland was no laggard in the patriotic race. In 1803, William, whose education was still unfinished, obtained a second lieutenant's commission in the western troop of Roxburghshire yeomanry. This troop, with its popular commandant, William Elliot of Harwood, was considered the best mounted and best appointed troop on

the Borders. Such was its popularity that several gentlemen who could not get commissions were contented to serve in the ranks. William Ogilvie had many incidents to narrate in connexion with this troop, of which he was justly proud. In 1804, on the occasion of the false alarm, or "Lighting the Beacons," William Ogilvie, to his sorrow, missed that excitement. In reference to this, he wrote a letter, in which he alludes to it in the following manner:—"On that memorable night, 31st January 1804, I happened to be in Edinburgh, at college, and unfortunately missed the glory. My groom had the good sense to accompany the troop with my horse, thinking that I would follow or cast up somewhere.

The following singular circumstance happened at Chesters. Mr Baillie's hounds met at Minto house on the 13th of February 1815. They found a fox in Minto Crags, which after an excellent run, being hard pressed, made his way into Mr Ogilvie's house, and ran upstairs into one of the bedrooms, where it lay concealed for some time. In the meantime the hounds found another fox, which made for Minto Crags and got to ground. As soon as reynard was discovered in the bedroom, he was secured, and taken to Mr Don; and on the Wednesday following, he was turned out, and made a brilliant run in the direction of Mellerstain, and was killed near Smailholm.

In 1818, Mr Ogilvie married Alexina,¹ daughter of Alexander Falconer of Woodcot, East Lothian, by whom he had a large family. After his marriage he resided at Ettrickbank, near Selkirk, and while there the notorious couple, Burke and Hare, used to call at the door with fresh fish in

¹ Mrs Ogilvie's brother, George Home Falconer, was at Waterloo as a lieutenant in the Scots Greys. His medal for this great battle is preserved at Chesters. Mrs Ogilvie's sister, a lady of much personal attraction, married Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B., a distinguished soldier, who lost an arm in the Peninsula. He received for his services a silver medal with seven clasps, and the star and badge of a Knight Commander of the Bath; these decorations are also at Chesters.

their cart, which was destined to convey a dead body on the return journey from Selkirk to Dr Knox.¹ Thomas Elliot Ogilvie died in 1831, and his son, William, succeeded to the estate. The valuable farm of Newton, which the Teviot separates from Chesters, was sold by Mr Ogilvie, in 1833, to Scott of Peel.² In 1836, William Ogilvie was appointed chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, succeeding Major Riddell of Muselee and Dryburgh. This post had been previously held by his uncle and his grandfather, the laird of Hartwoodmyres.

As a deputy-lieutenant, a commissioner of supply, and a justice of the peace, Mr Ogilvie acquired great personal influence. He took much interest in the various political contests which ensued after the passing of the Reform Bill. In this, he not only consulted his own feelings, which were highly conservative, but also those of the noble duke. He is allowed to have been one of the most successful canvassers; his influence was great, and his persuasive gifts had an immense effect on the agricultural mind as he expatiated on present and prospective benefits. The true secret of his popularity, however, was, undoubtedly, a kindly manner and a quick apprehension of character.

As chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, he conducted his affairs with much ability and tact, and was a general favourite with the tenants. In county business he was quite at home, and with the greatest facility could bring his knowledge to bear on any important discussion. For several years before his death, owing to old age and declining health, his well-known figure was seldom seen in public; but his mind, up to the last, remained as active as ever,

¹ In the celebrated trial of these two murderers, Hare turned "king's evidence," and was smuggled out of the country to America. There he was recognised, and thrown by the mob into a limekiln. He was much burnt, and his eyesight destroyed. After a time, he returned to England and in 1855 might be seen daily in Oxford Street, London, begging—an old, blind man with white hair, led about by a dog.

² *Vide* Robson Scott of Newton.

and his handwriting as firm and distinct. Mr Ogilvie was a firm supporter of the Jedforest Club, and also one of its original members. He died at Chesters in 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-one. During his long life he saw a complete transformation in the customs and ways of living in the country. As a boy he remembered coals being brought in sacks on ponies' backs over the hills from the English Border. Roads there were few. When a bullock was to be killed in Hawick, the town crier went round with his bell to announce the fact. Domestic housekeeping was curious in those days. The custom of killing "marts" was general, chiefly because there was no winter food: turnips were almost unknown in any quantity; consequently, at Martinmas, both cattle and sheep were killed, and salted for winter use. The wages of out-door servants have undergone a great change. Ninety years ago, cotton fabrics for clothes had not come in, their place being taken by linen, and flax was grown chiefly for part payment of wages. Mr Ogilvie was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Elliot Ogilvie, who was born in 1821; and who married, in 1886, Hope, only daughter of Henry Reeve, C.B., formerly in the Privy Council office. He died in 1896, and his widow is in possession of the estate.

OLIVER OF DINLABYRE.

Jeffrey, the historian of Roxburghshire, in vol. ii., states that "Jedforest seems to have been the land of the Olivers in early times. Even at the present day, the name is found prevailing in many parts of the forest, and the old graveyards show the strength of the vassals of the ancient lords of Jedforest." It is rather curious that this numerous Border clan possessed no chief, although they took their full share in the raids and forays which were the common occupation of the Borderers in former days.

The name occurs in several countries of Europe, spelt in various ways. In Spanish it is found as Olivares; in Portuguese, Oliverira; French, Olivier; Italian, Olivieri.

There is a tradition in Jedforest that the first Olivers who settled there were Spaniards, and "that for some misdeed they were banished the country—for the country's good." Stryndis, a place a little to the east of Abbotrule, was an old possession of the Olivers. Jeffrey says:—"In 1502 there were six brothers of the name at Stryndis, all noted mosstroopers." They stole horses and cattle, and committed slaughter, and were all hanged by order of the sheriff. Some Olivers possessed Lustruther on Jed; they were of the same type as those of Stryndis. About the year 1546, a company composed of Olivers, Halls, Crosiers, and Turnbulls took the old fortalice of Edgerston by storm. Mr Veitch of Inchbonnie, near Jedburgh, has, amongst other curiosities, the sword of Ringa^m Oliver, about the most famous of his name in the district of Jedforest. The sword, a fine specimen of the "Andrea Ferrara," which was much admired by Sir Walter Scott, came into the Veitch family on the female side.

Auld Ringa^m was an Oliver stout,
Of the stout Jedforest clan.
Of him his kinsmen were well proud,
He was their foremost man.

Vide Telfer's "Border Ballads."

Dinlabyre, in Liddesdale, has belonged to the family of Oliver for two hundred years, but prior to that date I cannot obtain any clue to the origin of the family. In 1689 it was the property of an Elliot, a kinsman to Larriston, and it was not until some years afterwards that John Oliver, the elder, as he is termed, acquired the estate.¹

¹ A family of Oliver acquired the small estate of Langraw about the year 1801, and, although not related to the Dinlabyre family, they can trace their descent from an early date. Another family of Oliver is that of Lochside. Robert Oliver, the present laird, born in 1818, succeeded his uncle in 1831. The Olivers of Hawick, represented by the firm of George and James Oliver, solicitors and bankers, are another branch of this clan. Robert Oliver in Dykeraw (Jedforest) had a son, James, who was born and baptized in the parish of Southdean, on the 9th of March, 1694. He settled in the neighbourhood of Hawick, and rented land from

William Oliver, eldest son of John Oliver of Dinlabyre, married, in 1708, Mary, daughter of John Chisholm of Stirches. They had issue—John, their only son, and Mary "Olipher," their only daughter. In 1719, John Oliver, the elder, purchased Over and Nether Larriston and Larriston-rig from Robert Elliot, last direct descendant of the original family, for £1808, 6s (*vide* Extract of Disposition, Larriston Papers).

William Oliver succeeded his father "in all and hail these fourth parts of the lands of . . . commonly called the lands of Dunliebyre, Easterflight, Hiashes, and Burnfoot; also Over and Nether Larriston, Heartsgarth, and Langhaugh," the two latter places having been purchased from Adam Beattie of Heartsgarth. William Oliver and Mary Chisholm left an only daughter, Mary, and a son, John Oliver, younger of Dinlabyre, who married Violet Douglas, eldest daughter of Thomas Douglas, and brother of Archibald, laird of Cavers. The marriage contract was signed at Linthaughlee on the 17th December, 1734, the witnesses being Archibald Douglas of Cavers and his son William, Robert Pringle of Clifton, John Chisholm, &c.

The Olivers presented the church of Castleton, in which parish the estate of Dinlabyre is situated, with four silver sacramental cups, bearing the following inscription:—"Gifted by William and John Oliver of Dunliebyre to the parish of Castleton, 1748."¹

the Duke of Buccleuch. James Oliver, eldest son of James Oliver, was born October 2nd, 1732, and was a merchant in Hawick. The house in which he lived and carried on business was in the High Street, near the Cross. It has recently been taken down and rebuilt. When Prince Charlie passed through Hawick on his way to England, James, then a youth, was sent into the country with his father's horses, to prevent their being seized by the Prince's followers. James Oliver died on the 30th October, 1820, aged 88. John Oliver, writer and town-clerk of Hawick, third son of the above, was born in 1770, and died in 1849, aged 79, leaving a large family.

¹ "The Churchyards of Teviotdale," by J. Robson.

The date of the death of John Oliver cannot be fixed, but it would appear that he died before the 24th December, 1775. He was succeeded by his son.

WILLIAM OLIVER of Dinlabyre, born 1738, and sheriff of the county of Roxburgh. He married Jane, daughter of John Rutherford of Edgerston, by Ellenor, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Lord of Session. By her he had a large family. Mr Oliver seemed to be especially fond of buying and selling land. In 1773 he sold Hartsgarth and Longhaugh to William Sharp, son of John Sharp, tenant in Mackside, and bought from the same person the estate of Weens. It used to be said that Sharp exchanged Weens for these two farms with Mr Oliver. His next deal was with the lands of Over and Nether Larriston and Blackhope, which he sold to Col. William Elliot of the East India Company Bengal Artillery on December 23rd, 1786. On the 17th of February, 1790, he sold the same person the lands of Haggiehaugh, formerly known as the lands of Larriston Rig, for £1900—the disposition of which, signed at Weens, was witnessed by the Rev. John Usher, minister of the gospel at Kinghorn, and Thomas Usher, sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire. Mr Oliver, after possessing Weens for twenty years, sold it to Nutter Campbell of Kailzie, and bought instead Liddell Bank, where, for a time, he settled down. It was here that his eldest daughter married (*vide Edinburgh Advertiser*):—"On the 21st September, 1798, at Liddell Bank, James Russell, surgeon in Edinburgh, to Miss Eleanor Oliver, eldest daughter of William Oliver of Dinlabyre." Also *vide Scots Magazine*, 1806:—"At Liddell Bank, Major Malcolm, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Jean Oliver, fourth daughter, and Archibald Little, of London, to Miss Agnes Oliver, fifth daughter of William Oliver of Dinlabyre." These two girls were married the same day. Violet, the second daughter, married Colonel David Richardson, of the East India Company's service, and was drowned along with him, the vessel being lost in which they were

Wm. Oliver
of Dinlabyre.

proceeding to India. Portraits of this couple are at Edgerston. Elizabeth, the third daughter, married Henry Young, M.D.,¹ and had issue.

William Oliver, eldest son, succeeded to Dinlabyre on the death of his father, and afterwards to Edgerston, when he took the name of Rutherford.²

Major Arch.
Oliver of
Bush.

ARCHIBALD OLIVER, second son of William Oliver of Dinlabyre, entered the East India Company's service and joined the 4th Bengal Native Infantry. In the year 1808, as a lieutenant, he was adjutant of the cadet company. In 1815 he was made a captain of his regiment, and soon afterwards was appointed deputy paymaster at Benares, and eventually retired with the rank of major. He possessed a small property not far from Edgerston, called Bush, or Overton Bush. The present house of Lintalee was built for his residence by the proprietor. On his death he left Overton Bush to his nephew William, son of his brother John. Major Oliver joined the Club in 1826. He married Anne, daughter of Col. John Anderson, of the H.E.I.C.S. European regiment. Portraits of the major and his wife, by Sir John Watson Gordon, are now at Edgerston. He died in 1843, at Dorset Square, London, at the house of Brown Roberts, his brother-in-law, leaving no children.

Sam. Oliver.

SAMUEL OLIVER, brother of the above, led an entirely country life, farming being his occupation. He was a clever, witty, well-read man, and could converse on most subjects. It was a pity he did not enter into some profession where he could have exercised to advantage those talents which he so largely possessed. Mr Oliver became a member of the Club in 1830, at which time he occupied the farm of Whitehill.

¹ Edward, son of Henry Young, M.D., had a daughter, Margaret Jane, who married her cousin, W. A. Oliver Rutherford, in 1862.

² *Vide* Oliver Rutherford of Edgerston.

JOHN OLIVER, another brother, married Margaret Kerr, John Oliver. and had a son William, now of Overton Bush. His name appears in 1815 as a member of the Jedforest Club.

The Olivers of Dinlabyre were great supporters of the Club, a father and four sons being members at the same time.

ORMISTON OF GLENBURNHALL.

Capt. William Ormiston was in the merchant service, and commanded a ship which traded with India. On his retirement from the service, he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Waugh, writer, Jedburgh. This gentleman had acquired by purchase the lands of Glenburnhall and Larkhall; he also possessed the hill farm of Hagburn, or Hawkburn, in the parish of Melrose. When Mr Waugh died, his daughter, Mrs Ormiston, succeeded to his property, in 1804. Her enjoyment of it was of but short duration, as she died in 1809, at the age of 47. Her husband, Capt. Ormiston, died, aged 72, in 1812. Hawkburn was sold by the trustees of Mrs Ormiston, and bought by Capt. James Cleghorn of Weens, Royal North British Fusileers. Capt. Ormiston had several children, three of whom were sons—Thomas, William, and John.

William Ormiston, the second son, was a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and died at sea on board H.M.S. "Modeste," commanded by Capt. the Hon. G. Elliot, on the 22nd of December, 1810.

Thomas Ormiston was born in 1790. He built the present house of Glenburnhall and laid out the grounds and made it a residential estate. He married at Edinburgh, August 4th, 1815, Jane Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Tyrie, Royal Navy. Mr Ormiston died in the year 1820.

John Andrew Ormiston of Glenburnhall succeeded his brother, who left no issue. He was then a lieutenant on half pay of the 91st Foot, having joined it as an ensign in 1811. His wife was Marjory Maxwell Thomson. They

had two sons and several daughters. Mr Ormiston died in 1838, aged 40, and was survived by his wife until 1867.

William T.
Ormiston of
Glenburn-
hall.

WILLIAM THOMAS ORMISTON became laird of Glenburn-hall. He married Betty, youngest daughter of Robert Henderson of Abbotrule, but had no family. Mr Ormiston was elected a member of the Club in 1871. Mrs Ormiston died in June, 1878, and was followed by her husband within a month. The estate was then sold, and the mansion-house and grounds, with the glen and some grass land, became the property of Charles Anderson, solicitor, Jedburgh. Mr Barrie bought Larkhall, with the farm lands attached.

CHAPTER XIII.

PATON OF CRAILING.

THE Rev. James Paton held a bursary in Glasgow University in 1698, and was "licensed to preach the Gospel" by the Presbytery of Dalkeith on February 1, 1709, under the designation, "chaplain to my Lord Justice Clerk." The trustees of the then Viscount Primrose presented him to the parish of Primrose, or Carrington, and on July 27, 1709, he was ordained minister of that parish. He died in 1764 in the 55th year of his ministry. Mr Paton married, first, on April 5th, 1710, Margaret, daughter of William Ritchie, Ayr, and had by her a son, Robert, and four daughters. She died in 1721. He married, as his second wife, Agnes Floss, in 1772, and had issue.

The Rev. Robert Paton, his eldest son, was born in 1711. He was ordained minister of Lasswade in 1746, and died in 1786, in the fortieth year of his ministry, aged 75. He married, first, on January 22nd, 1750, Janet,¹ daughter of Mr Hislop, Dalkeith, and had by her a son, James, born at Lasswade in 1750—of whom presently. The Rev. Robert Paton married, secondly, Helen Scott, widow of the Rev. John Currie. She died (*vide Edinburgh Evening Courant*) in April, 1799, at Paterson's Court, Broughton, near Edinburgh.

JAMES PATON entered the Bombay Civil Service at the age of 22, in the year 1773 (*vide* Bombay Civil List). His name still appears in the list in 1799. He left India in 1798, and married, December 18th of the same year, Christian Mary, second daughter of John Cadell of Cockenzie. In 1802 he bought Crailing, once the residence and country seat of the

James Paton
of Crailing.

¹ Her sisters married, respectively, Sir Robert Preston, Cadell of Cockenzie, and Frazer of Ford.

Lords Cranstoun. This beautiful estate is four miles from Jedburgh, and the house overlooks the banks of the Oxnam and the vale of the Teviot. In 1803, after he had completed the purchase, he commenced the present house, and employed Mr William Elliot, the popular county architect, to carry out the work. The old house of Crailing was situated on higher ground above the old churchyard, which contains some interesting and curious tombstones.¹ Mr Paton was an original member of the Club, and attended the inauguration meeting, May 2nd, 1810. He died at Crailing in 1826. There is an excellent portrait of him by Sir Henry Raeburn which hangs in the dining-room. James Paton had a brother, the Rev. John Paton, minister of Lasswade, of whom I shall have something to say presently. Of James's children, of whom there were nine, I shall mention—

Mary, born 1802, died 1879; married Rev. John Paton, Ancrum.

John, the eldest surviving son, born in 1805, succeeded his father.

Robert Paton was born in 1811, became an ensign in the 15th Madras Native Infantry in 1829, and he died on the

¹ Crailing Church, October 24th, 1762.—The kirk-session of Crailing being met in the church and taking under their consideration the advertisement made by Lord Cranstoun, requiring all persons who have been in use to bury in the old churchyard of Crailing to carry off their tombs, troughs, and headstones to the new churchyard and erect them there, against Wednesday, the 17th November next, and what steps it may be most proper for the members of the session to take, in consequence thereof relating to the tomb of the deceased Baillie George Cranstoun and his son William, for upholding of which the session have a bond of 500 merks Scots, the interest of which is paid yearly to the schoolmaster of Crailing, according to the tenor of said bond. Lord Cranstoun represented that as the said tomb is built upon the wall of the burying-ground belonging to his family, he cannot conveniently remove it till next spring at soonest, the members of the session will have time enough, after this, to consider what they should do to the said tomb. (Copied from the Records, 1876.) The elaborate and handsomely-carved tomb of Baillie George Cranston and his son William, is still in fairly good preservation. At the top are a couple of cherubs, holding between them a crown of glory, with a carved figure in bold relief on either side below.

8th of June, 1831, when on the march, at a place called Bedmore.

JOHN PATON of Crailing was educated at Edinburgh, and married, first, in December, 1830, Ellen, only daughter of William Elliot of Harwood (she was born at Hundalee in September, 1806); and, second, Annie Margaret, only daughter of Admiral Elliot, a cousin of his first wife. He became a member of the Jedforest Club when 23 years of age, and died, aged 84, in 1889; therefore, at the time of his death, he had been for the period of 61 years a member. The Duke of Roxburghe made him one of his deputy-lieutenants in 1885. He was also a justice of the peace. His family consisted of six sons and one daughter.

John Paton
of Crailing.

Major JAMES PATON of Crailing succeeded his father in 1889. He was born, 24th September, 1831, at Crailing House, and was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Grange School. On returning home for his mid-summer holidays in June, 1848, he travelled in the "Chevy Chase"—the last journey that well known Border coach ever made. Major Paton joined the army on the 15th February, 1850, as an ensign in the 4th or King's Own regiment. This corps was stationed in Edinburgh when war was declared with Russia. The 4th Regiment was amongst the first ordered to the Crimea, and it was embarked at Granton on the 8th of March, 1854, on board the "Golden Fleece." Paton accompanied his regiment, and served with it throughout the war. In June, 1854, he got his lieutenantancy, and in the short space of eleven months, he obtained a company. He was present at the battle of Inkermann, and went through all the dangers and hardships connected with service in the trenches before Sebastopol. He got his company by the death of Captain Arnold, who was shot in the abdomen when posting sentries. The King's Own lay nearer the town than any other corps, and suffered from a vertical fire, the shot coming as it were from the clouds. The

Major James
Paton of
Craising.

sufferings of our troops during the winter of 1854 is now a matter of history. The men lay down and died for want of proper food and clothing, and never made a complaint. The 4th at one time could not produce seventy men fit for duty, and the 63rd was so much reduced by cholera, aggravated by privations, that only eight men could be found able to take their turn in the trenches. Captain Paton had a narrow escape on the 26th of July, 1855. An officer reported that there were not enough men to connect the sentries in the advanced trench with the French on the left. The advanced sentries were always posted after dark. Captain Paton was ordered with Corporal Hutchins to make the connexion, and found to his surprise that the numbers were complete, with two files to spare. On the return of the party, now increased to six, at a place where they had to mount the parapet, a howitzer shell burst in their midst. Corporal Hutchins was blown to atoms, the only part of his body that could be found being a small portion of his left arm. Captain Paton was carried into the trench insensible, with wounds in the face and neck, caused by portions of the corporal's skull, he being close to that unfortunate man when the shell exploded. The wounds received by Paton were, happily, not dangerous, and he soon recovered, and returned to his duty in the trenches. By this time, a change for the better had taken place, and when the winter set in, both officers and men were made fairly comfortable. At the close of the Crimean war, Captain Paton returned to England with his regiment in H.M.S. "Exmouth," and landed at Portsmouth. From there, the regiment went to Ireland. In April, 1857, it was again ordered abroad, embarking at Kingstown for the Mauritius in the "Lord Raglan" (a sailing ship).

The Indian mutiny having broken out, the regiment was sent in August of the same year to Bombay, the right wing proceeding in the H.E.I.C.'s frigate "Assaye." On Easter day, 1858, two companies of the 4th and a company of siege

artillery, without guns, were ordered to attack and seize Fort Beyt. Captain Bayley, R.A., commanded this detachment, and was dangerously wounded early in the attack, dying subsequently of his injuries. Capt. Paton succeeded to the command, and an attempt was made to blow in the gate with a bag of gunpowder, but the party engaged in this hazardous undertaking was annihilated. The detachment then had to retire. In Capt. Paton's company (the grenadiers) alone, out of sixty men five were killed, and both his lieutenants and eleven men wounded. For his distinguished services Major Paton received the following decorations:—Crimean medal, with clasps for Inkermann and Sebastopol; the Turkish Crimean medal, the Indian mutiny medal, and the cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor of the French. From India, he accompanied his regiment to Malta and North America, and obtained his majority in 1865. He retired from the army in May, 1871, after twenty-one years' service.

On his return to Roxburghshire, he was appointed major of the Border Rifle volunteers, and on the death of Sir G. Douglas, Bart., succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he held until 1887. Major Paton married, on the 20th of August, 1863, the eldest daughter of J. C. Lamb of Ryton, county of Durham. His eldest son, John, is a captain in the same regiment as his father served in; his third son is a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, in which service he has distinguished himself, having been twice decorated. Major Paton joined the Jedforest Club in 1863, and is now third in seniority as a member. He is a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for Roxburghshire and a member of the county council, in which he takes a leading part.

George Paton, brother of Major Paton of Crailing, served in the 24th Regiment, which he eventually commanded. He was aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., and also to Sir W. Jervois, K.C.M.G., governor and commander-in-chief of the Straits Settlements. He

served in the Perak expedition, Malay Peninsula, 1875-76, and received a medal; was colonial military secretary to the Cape Government during the Kaffir war. In 1879 he commanded a force of irregulars in the Transvaal border during the latter part of the Zulu war, for which he received a medal and clasp. He was created a companion of St Michael and St George for his services in the last named war. Colonel Paton¹ married, in 1873, Ethel (who died in 1885), daughter of Major-General Edward Bagot. He married, secondly, a daughter of Edward Walker. The other surviving brother of Major Paton is Robert Elliot Paton, who was born in 1843, and married, in 1875, Eleanor, daughter of J. Russell, M.D.

I shall now return to the Rev. John Paton, brother of the first laird of Crailing. He was born in 1755, and ordained assistant and successor to his father as minister of Lasswade, in 1782; succeeded his father in 1786, and was appointed King's Almoner² in 1803—he was the last who held that office in Scotland. He married Margaret Main, a lady who was connected with the family of the Earl of Wigton. They had, amongst other children, Robert, born in 1795, who was a writer to the signet, and died in 1884. James, born in 1798, was a captain in the Bengal artillery, and when a first lieutenant served in the Rocket Troop. He filled various military and political appointments, and for ten years was attached to the residency at Lucknow. He married, but had no children, and died in 1848.

John, the third son, was born in 1804. He became minister of Ancrum in 1832, and died at Ancrum manse

¹ Colonel Paton is at present commandant of the school of musketry at Hythe.

² Almoner, an office anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman, who gave the first dish from the Royal table to the poor, or an alms in money. The Lord High Almoner of Queen Victoria is the Right Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely; the Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Eyton, M.A.

in 1870. He married Mary, eldest daughter of James Paton of Crailing, and had issue.

GEORGE HANDAYSIDE PATTISON.

Mr PATTISON, son of William Pattison, by Agnes Handayside, his wife, was born at Wooler, in 1806. He was educated in Edinburgh, at the High School and the University. He entered the office of Mr Dickie, writer, in Edinburgh, where, as a lad, he acquired those business habits which, in a great measure, prepared him for the Scottish bar, to which he was admitted in 1834. Mr Pattison was a conservative in politics, and supported the present Duke of Buccleuch, when Earl of Dalkeith, in his contests for the representation of Mid-Lothian. Mr Pattison's connection with Roxburghshire commenced in 1868, when Mr Oliver Rutherford, the old sheriff of Roxburghshire, resigned his post, after occupying that appointment for an unprecedented period. His appointment as sheriff was the last Act in the Treasury minute-book, when the conservatives went out of office. Pattison was a shrewd and clever lawyer, and could tell a good after-dinner story. He was a regular attendant at the Jedforest meetings, having been elected a member on the 1st of June, 1869. Mr Pattison was most particular in upholding the dignity and importance of his position as sheriff of the county. He died on the 5th of April, 1885.

Sheriff G. H. Pattison.

POTT OF DOD.

The name of POTT has been for long associated with the Borders. In 1521, it is recorded "that the Potts, Rutherfords, Dalgleishes, and Robsons, with their followers, made a raid into England with two slothunds, and carried off a number of sheep and about a hundred head of cattle."

Among the early tombstones in the burial enclosure at Borthwick Walls is one to the memory of George Pott, who died on the 14th February, 1720, aged 69.

James Pott, tenant in Langside and Penchrise, was born

in 1720, and was one of fourteen children. He purchased the small estate of Dod, which is still in the possession of the family, from Captain Vetch, the brother of Lord Bowhill, a lord of session. Vetch was in the 21st Fusileers, and had married the widow of a private in the regiment. Her name was Gladstanes, and by the death of a distant relation she succeeded to Dod. He seemed to have been rather extravagant, and upon leaving the army, sold the estate. James Pott married Jean, daughter of Gideon Scott of Woll¹ and Jean Elliot of Borthwickbrae,² and his second son, Gideon (the eldest, George, died at the age of four years), on the death of his father, succeeded to Dod, with the tenancy of the farms of Penchrise and Langside. James Pott died at Penchrise, in 1765, aged 63 years, and his wife Jean in 1767, aged 48.

Gideon Pott, second of Dod, lived in the good old times, when a great deal of money was made by sheep farming. His landlord, Sir Walter Elliot, Bart., of Stobs, borrowed a considerable sum of money from him, to rebuild the mansion-house of Stobs. As a return for this loan, the Penchrise rent was much reduced, and a long lease was granted. This arrangement was made to enable Mr Pott to receive in full both principal and interest. Gideon Pott married Elizabeth Pott of Todrig (she died in 1840, aged 84), and by her had four sons³ and three daughters. He bought the grazing farm of Riskenhope, which formed part of the old barony of Rodono, from Hay of Duns Castle. He died 5th of May, 1812, at the age of 55, and is buried, with other members of his family, at Borthwick Walls.

George Pott
of Dod.

GEORGE POTT, third of Dod, and also of Knowesouth, was born at Penchrise in 1790. He was educated at Jedburgh, Yarrow, and the University of Edinburgh. He

¹ *Vide* memoir Scott of Woll. ² *Vide* Elliot of Borthwickbrae.

³ The second son of Gideon Pott was James, who became a writer to the signet in 1818. *Vide* Pott of Potburn.

became a captain in the Roxburgh yeomanry cavalry in 1817. Sir William Francis Elliott, from whom he held his lands, was junior captain in the same regiment. These gentlemen soon afterwards had a long and expensive lawsuit, on the subject of the bargain their fathers had made concerning the rent and lease of Penchrise. The case at last went to the House of Lords, and Sir William gained the day. Mr Pott married, in 1823, Jane Elliot, daughter of William Elliot, a well known architect (she died at Edinburgh, in 1864, aged 64). In 1828, he rented Crowhill, on the Teviot, below Hawick, now called Bucklands, where he lived for ten years, until he bought Knowesouth. He sold Riskenhope, in 1860, to John Scott, W.S., Edinburgh, formerly of Teviotbank, for the sum of £14,250. Mr Pott obtained from his cousins at Skelfhill, when a young man, a copper pot or cauldron of large dimensions, nineteen and a half inches deep, and a quarter of an inch thick, which, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, had always been at Skelfhill. One authority inclines to the belief that the cauldron was found under some of the ruins of Hermitage Castle; others say it was discovered buried in the Nine Stane Rig; but all agree in considering it to be a Border relic of great antiquity. Tradition has enveloped it with romance. Lord Soulis, once owner of Hermitage Castle, is represented as uniting formidable strength with detestable cruelty. He was regarded as under the control and guidance of the devil, and was proof against any ordinary forms of death. He murdered Armstrong, laird of Mangerton, and also the chief of Keilder; to the laird, Lord Soulis had himself owed his life. To obtain materials to fortify Hermitage Castle, he compelled his vassals to work like beasts of burden. It has been said that the King of Scotland, irritated by repeated complaints against his lordship, peevishly exclaimed—"Boil him if you please, but let me hear no more of him." Accordingly, he was cut in pieces, wrapped in a sheet of lead, and carried to the Nine Stane Rig. At a spot marked by a small

circle of upright stones, his body was boiled in this cauldron. This remarkable relic Mr Pott presented to the late Duke of Buccleuch; it is still in the possession of the family, and is much prized by the present duke.

George Pott was a universal favourite with the country people, and seldom passed any one without a word of recognition. Riding one day from Knowesouth to Rewcastle, he met an old man, called James Bunyan, herding his cow on the roadside. After the usual remark about the weather, he said, "Well, James, who do you think is the best farmer in this county?" "Scott of Timpendean," James replied, without hesitation. "And who do you think is the worst?" "Weel, sir, I think it is just yersel'." This answer greatly delighted Mr Pott, who often repeated the story. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1813, at the age of 23, and died at Knowesouth in 1862, aged 72, and was buried at Borthwick Walls. In an old ballad are these lines:—

"The Grieves, the Potts, and the Craws,
A' bury in Borthwick Wa's."

He left two sons and four daughters. William Pott, his second son, was for many years an officer of the 89th Regiment, and married a daughter of Thomas Helme, of Surrey. He has children.

Gideon Pott
of Dod.

GIDEON POTT of Dod and Knowesouth is the eldest son of George Pott, and was born in 1824 at Penchrise, and was educated at Canonbie, the Grange School (Sunderland), and the University of Edinburgh. He became a member of the Jedforest Club on the 25th August, 1847, and is now the senior member of the institution. In the year 1848, and for several years afterwards, he acted as collector of county rates. He was offered by the British Linen Company their bank agency in Jedburgh, which he declined. In 1862 it fell to Gideon Pott and Edward Heron Maxwell, of Teviot Bank, to carry out a well-devised scheme for connecting Hassendean station with Denholm and the south side of the river Teviot. The idea originated with Mr

Pott's father and Mr Selby, factor to the Earl of Minto. A bridge was built, costing rather more than £1600, and with roads in connection about £2100, all of which was raised in a very small area by voluntary subscription, only excepting a small grant from the bridge fund. Time has proved this undertaking to be one of the greatest boons conferred on the district. Landlords gave the land; hearty co-operation and liberality followed; but this work would never have been accomplished if Gideon Pott had not thrown his whole energy and determination into it. Mr Pott again, with the assistance of Mr Maxwell, initiated a most popular movement. The late Duke of Buccleuch had for many years kept a pack of foxhounds, and had hunted the county. His Grace was not only very popular on this account with the hunting community, but also commanded the respect of his numerous tenantry for his liberality as a landlord. Pott and Maxwell, both thorough sportsmen, and well known in the Duke's territory, found no difficulty in securing a large following when it was proposed to the county that a presentation should be made to his Grace, in recognition of his great kindness in hunting the district and keeping the hounds at his own expense for the use and enjoyment of others. The appeal at once met with a willing and hearty response. Subscriptions rolled in on all sides, and Mr Pott had in a wonderfully short space of time the satisfaction of seeing his fund reach £1700. The presentation took the form of two very handsome and massive candelabra, which were duly presented to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch by the hunt.

When a troop of mounted volunteers was formed by Lord Melgund, Mr Pott attended the first meeting, when officers and non-commissioned officers were appointed. A mounted corps, of course, had an attraction to a good horseman, and a commission in the troop was offered him, but declined in the first instance. He, however, entered the ranks as a private, and accepted a lieutenantancy after three years' service. Gideon Pott, who generally excels in

everything he undertakes, proved himself to be a first-class shot with the old Snider rifle, with which the Border mounted were armed. Although considerably above forty years of age when he joined the ranks, he took his full share in all the duties of the troop. He went to Wimbledon several years, and in 1876 he came out 9th in the Queen's Sixty, out of two thousand five hundred competitors. In the next year, his shooting again brought him to the front, for he tied for the second place in the St George's Vase, out of about two thousand. He won, three years successively, the officers' challenge cup of the Border battalion, which, according to the conditions, became his property; and he also won smaller trophies at the local competitions.

Nothing of any importance has taken place in the county for the last forty years, without Mr Pott having some share in it. As a farmer, he has few equals; generally, his lambs obtain the highest price in the market. For some years past, he has taken pupils at Knowesouth, who receive a practical training in the best methods of agriculture, and also in the duties and responsibilities of country gentlemen. In private life, his pleasing manners engage and secure the affection of his numerous friends. To detail the services of Mr Pott's long and active life, would demand a much larger space than our limits will permit; and to do justice to his merits would require an abler pen than the writer of this hasty sketch possesses.

Pott of Potburn represents a branch of this family. Gideon Pott of Dod, who married Elizabeth Pott of Todrig, had four sons, the second being James, a writer to the signet. He married, in 1839, the second daughter of Peter Brown of Rawflat, and had, with other issue, two sons. He purchased the estate of Potburn, Selkirkshire, in 1831. He died in 1852, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Gideon Pott of Potburn, born at 55 Albany Street, Edinburgh, in January, 1840. He obtained a cornetcy in the 11th Hussars, in 1859. He was a delicate, handsome-

looking man, very popular with his brother officers, but his health obliged him to retire from the service, and he died at the early age of 25.

GEORGE POTT succeeded his brother, married, and had a family. For some years he resided in Roxburghshire, and hunted with the Duke's hounds. Latterly, he lived in Edinburgh, at his house, 55 Albany Street, where he died in 1898. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1870, at which time he lived at Lintalee, near Jedburgh.

George Pott
of Potburn.

PRINGLE OF WHYT BANK.

PRINGLE, a name well known in the south of Scotland, is supposed to be a corruption of the word pilgrim. A pilgrim, so my authority says, who had returned from the Holy Land, settled in Teviotdale, and his descendants were called Hop Pringle, or the son of the pilgrim.

There were two distinct families of Pringle. The one branch settled chiefly in the upper parts of Gala Water and the adjoining counties of Berwick and East Lothian. They were designated the Pringles of Torsonce; and the other family was descended from the Pringles of Whitsun.

Robert Hop Pringle of Whitsun, styled in a charter from the Earl of Douglas "dilecto suo scutifero," who acted in that capacity as armour-bearer or squire of the body to James, Earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. He held the same appointment in the household of Archibald, the next Earl Douglas, and his son Archibald, the 4th earl, whom he accompanied to France, in whose services he lost his life at the battle of Verneuil in 1424. Archibald, 3rd Earl of Douglas, gave a charter of the lands of Smailholm, also a grant of Pilmuir and Blackchester, in Lauderdale, to Robert Pringle in 1408. He built the old tower of Smailholm, formerly a Border keep, on a rocky eminence in the farm of Sandyknowe. This Robert was succeeded by his son.

Robert Hop Pringle of Smailholm is presumed to be the

person who erected the singularly-constructed bridge across the Tweed near Melrose, described by Gordon, and also by Sir Walter Scott in the Monastery; on the centre pillar of which there is his coat of arms, with the following inscription:—

I, Robert Pringill of Pilmore steed,
Gave a hundred nobles of goud sæ reid,
To big my brigg upon the Tweed.

Robert Pringle married Elspeth Dishington, daughter of Sir William Dishington of Ardress, in the county of Fife, who built the house of Galashiels in 1457. The inscription above the doorway of the house was:—

Elspeth Dishington built me.
In syn lye not:
The things thou canst not get
Desyre not.

1457.

By this lady he had four sons and three daughters.

David Pringle of Smailholm was succeeded by his son,

James Pringle of Smailholm, who married Isabella Murray (of the family of Falahill), and had several sons, the ancestors of various families of the name.

The Torwoodlee family are descended from William, a younger son. James was succeeded by his eldest son,

David Pringle of Smailholm. By his first wife, Marion, he had one son, David. Afterwards he married Margaret Lundie, daughter of Thomas Lundie of that ilk. The lands at Woodhouse in Peeblesshire, and Whytbank and Redhead in Selkirkshire, were settled on the heirs of this marriage; in consequence of which their son, James Pringle, took up that succession, and was first of the house of Whytbank. David, the son of the first marriage, predeceased his father, having been slain at the battle of Flodden, 1513. Four sons, who accompanied him are said also to have lost their lives in this memorable battle.

James Pringle of Woodhouse and Whytbank, the first of that family, accompanied his sovereign, James V., to the battle of Solway Moss, in 1542, where he was taken prisoner,

but afterwards was liberated on payment of 400 merks sterling. He married Margaret Kerr of Linton, and there was a family of four sons and one daughter. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Pringle of Woodhouse and Whytbank, who first of all married Marion, daughter of Murray of Black Barrony, and afterwards Julian, daughter of Sir David Home of Wedderburn. He was a staunch Royalist, and attached himself to the cause of Queen Mary, for which he suffered many hardships and the forfeiture of his Peeblesshire estate. His son James pre-deceased his father.

James Pringle of Whytbank succeeded his grandfather in 1622. In his early days he was an officer of the Scotch Guards in France. He represented the county of Selkirk in the Scottish Parliament in 1633. James Pringle was a loyal adherent to King Charles I., on account of which he was heavily fined by the parliament of 1646. He added the lands of Yair and others to his estate, and, on the extinction of the direct line of the Pringles of Galashiels and Smailholm in 1650, he became the male representative of that ancient family. James Pringle married a Danish lady, maid of honour to Ann of Denmark, Queen of James VI., by whom he had an only son, Alexander. On the occasion of her marriage, we are told "Her Majesty presented her with her portrait enamelled on mother-of-pearl, and set with small rubies and emeralds, suspended by a massy gold chain"—a relic still preserved in the family.

Alexander Pringle of Whythank married Anne, daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee; and, secondly, Anne, daughter of Murray of Philiphaugh. He had, however, no issue, and he died in 1695. His next heir was John Pringle of Whytbank, a distant cousin, who married the eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum, by whom he had one son, Alexander, and two daughters. John Pringle, at

NOTE.—The previous owners of Yair were the Kerrs. In the nave of Melrose Abbey the progenitors of this old Border family rest, with this quaint inscription—"HEIR LVIS THE RACE OF YE HOVS OF ZAIR."

the age of twenty-five, died of fever in the year 1703, and was succeeded by his only son. This was Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, who married Susanna, eldest daughter of Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston, by whom he had a large family, consisting of four sons and eight daughters. The pressure of a numerous family and other burdens compelled him to sell his estate of Yair and other lands; but he retained the old family estate of Whytbank, which devolved upon his eldest son at his death in 1772.

John Pringle of Whytbank was a lieutenant in the 36th regiment of Foot, then (1772) serving on the staff of General Murray, commander of the forces in Canada. His health having given way, from the exposure and fatigues of active military service, he died in that country in 1774, and was succeeded by his next brother, Alexander Pringle. Alexander was in the civil service of the Madras establishment, from which he retired in 1783. His previous career is noteworthy, as in his early days he was a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and served on board H.M.S. "Dublin," commanded by Captain Edward Gascoigne. He was engaged at the siege and capture of the "Havannah" in 1762, under Sir George Pocock. On his return to his native country, he had a great desire to repurchase Yair from the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom his father had sold it. His Grace, having been appealed to on the subject, considerably offered to restore the estate; and Mr Pringle accordingly bought it back again, and built the present mansion house. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Dick, Bart., of Prestonfield, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. Mr Pringle commanded the Selkirkshire volunteers¹ until they were disbanded at the peace of Amiens on the 27th March, 1802.

The same year he was appointed vice-lieutenant of Selkirkshire, on the establishment of that office by Act of Parliament. He and his sons were intimate with Sir

¹ Mr Pringle must have assumed command of the volunteers *after* 1797, as his name does not appear in the official list of that year.

Walter Scott, who came to reside at Ashiestiel in 1804, and Sir Walter refers to them in the introduction to canto ii. in *Marmion*. Mr Pringle, in 1812, was appointed to the patent office of Chamberlain of Ettrick Forest. He died in 1827.

ALEXANDER PRINGLE of Whytbank and Yair, J.P., D.L., M.P., who succeeded his father, was born on the 30th January, 1791; studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1814. In July of the following year, with Scott of Gala, he accompanied Sir Walter Scott to the field of Waterloo.¹ He continued to practise as an advocate till 1830, when at the general election which followed the death of George IV., he was elected M.P. for his native county. After the dissolution in 1831, he was re-elected. Mr Pringle was unanimously admitted a member of the Jedforest Club on the 30th September, 1835. At the general election after the passing of the Reform Act, in 1833, he was defeated by Pringle of Clifton, by a majority of nine. Re-elected in 1835, by a large majority, he again sat for the county of Selkirk, and also in 1841. In the latter year, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, and also a member of the Revenue Inquiry Commission. In July, 1845, he resigned office, as he could not give his support to the ministerial measure for increasing the endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. In January, 1846, he was appointed principal keeper of the General Register of Sasines in Scotland. Mr Pringle was appointed vice-lieutenant of the county of Selkirk in 1830.

Alexander
Pringle of
Whytbank,
M.P.

He married his cousin, Agnes Joanna, daughter of Sir William Dick, Bart., of Prestonfield, by whom he had one son, the late owner of Whytbank and Yair.

Mr Alexander Pringle died on the 2nd September, 1857.

¹ *Vide* Memoir of Bruce of Langlee.

PRINGLE OF TORWOODLEE.

The Pringles of Torwoodlee are descended from William Pringle of Smailholm, who had a tack of Caddonlee in 1488, and one of Torwoodlee, in 1509. He was killed at Flodden in 1513.

George Pringle of Torwoodlee, eldest son of the above, was born in 1505; he married Margaret Crichton of Cranston Riddell. In 1568, John Elliot of Copshaw, with a party of 300 Liddesdale reivers, attacked, burnt, and pillaged the house of Torwoodlee, and murdered the laird.

William Pringle of Torwoodlee, who married, in 1571, Agnes Heriot of Trabrown; died in 1581, and was succeeded by his son.

Next comes George Pringle of Torwoodlee. In 1607, he took steps to avenge the death of his grandfather, and summoned the murderers to take their trial for the crime. They did not appear, and were outlawed.¹ He married twice; by his first wife, he had a large family. He was M.P. for the county of Selkirk from 1617 to 1621. He died about the year 1637.

James Pringle of Torwoodlee, son of the preceding, married Jean, daughter of Sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington, in 1610. He subsequently married Janet, daughter of Sir Lewis Craig of Riccarton, by whom he had a son, George, who succeeded him. James Pringle died in 1657.

George Pringle of Torwoodlee married, in 1654, Janet Brodie, and had issue, one son, James. George was a man of strong convictions and great strength of character, and his attachment to the Presbyterian form of worship exposed him to much persecution and suffering. When the Earl of Argyle escaped from Edinburgh Castle, after being sentenced to death, he made straight for the house of Torwoodlee, on the night of the 20th December, 1681, and was conducted thither by Rev. John Scott, minister of Hawick. Mr Pringle gave him shelter, and sent a servant with him

¹ *Vide* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

to the house of Mr William Veitch, who conveyed him safely across the Border. It soon became known that Argyle had found refuge with the Laird of Torwoodlee, who, for two years afterwards, had to live in concealment.

In 1683 a warrant was issued against him on a charge of being implicated in the Rye House plot. He and Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth made their escape to Holland. His estates were confiscated, and bestowed upon General Drummond of Cromlix.

When the revolution took place, Mr Pringle at once returned to Scotland, and was a member of the convention which conferred the Crown on William and Mary. By a special Act of Parliament his estates were restored to him. He died in 1689.

James Pringle of Torwoodlee, who had suffered at the same time as his father, and had been confined both in Edinburgh and in the castle of Blackness when quite a lad, married, in 1690, Isobel Hall of Dunglas. There was one child of the marriage, George.

George Pringle of Torwoodlee, who was an advocate, died unmarried in 1780, and was succeeded by his nephew, James, son of his younger brother, James Pringle of Bowland, writer to the signet, and one of the principal clerks of session. It was he who, in 1722, purchased Bowland. He died two years before his elder brother, in 1778.

James Pringle of Torwoodlee, son of James Pringle of Bowland, married, in 1782, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Tod of Drygrange, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. He sold Bowland to the Walkers, and bought the farms of Buckholm and Williamlaw in Roxburghshire. Mr Pringle was educated at Cambridge and Leyden, and studied for the bar, but he never practised. When he succeeded to Torwoodlee, on the death of his uncle, he devoted himself entirely to the management of his estate. Mr Pringle was convener of the county of Selkirk, and commanded the Selkirkshire yeomanry cavalry from the time it was raised,

in 1797; he was also vice-lieutenant of the county. He died in 1840, and his son succeeded him.

Rear-Admiral James Pringle of Torwoodlee, born in 1783, entered the navy as a first-class volunteer in May, 1797. As captain of the "Sparrowhawk," he captured three French privateers off Cherbourg and Malaga. In 1812, when actively employed on the coast of Valencia, he was taken prisoner by a party of the enemy's dragoons. He attained post rank on the 1st June, 1812, and accepted the retired rank of rear-admiral on the 1st October, 1846, and died in 1859.

James T.
Pringle of
Torwoodlee
Commander
R.N.

JAMES THOMAS PRINGLE of Torwoodlee, eldest son of the admiral, was born on the 29th February, 1832. He entered the Royal Navy in May, 1846, and served with Admirals Sir Francis Collier and Sir Charles Napier. He was engaged in the Burmese war (1851-2), and received the Indian general service medal, with clasp for Pegu. Mr Pringle (then a lieutenant) was also present with the Baltic fleet, for which service he was decorated with the Baltic medal. In 1862 he married Ann Parminter, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel James Lewis Black, 53rd Foot,¹ and has a large family. Captain Pringle retired with the rank of commander. He is a J.P. for the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, and deputy-lieutenant for the former county. For a good many years he has resided with his family in Dresden, but now he has returned to Torwoodlee. Captain Pringle joined the Jedforest Club on the 23rd July, 1872.

PRINGLE OF WILTON LODGE.

D. Pringle of
Wilton
Lodge.

DAVID PRINGLE of Wilton Lodge, son of Alexander Pringle of Whytbank and Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Dick of

¹ Lieutenant John Lewis Black was junior lieutenant in the 1st or Royal Scots regiment at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he was wounded. He previously served in the 49th Foot, and was brought in from the half-pay list in February, 1815. He became major of the 53rd Foot in 1844; served in the Sutlej campaign with that regiment; and was engaged at the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon. He received the Waterloo and Sutlej medals. *Vide* Dalton's Waterloo Roll-Call.

Prestonfield, his wife, the youngest of eleven children, was born at Yair in 1806. He was first educated at Selkirk, he and his brothers riding the distance daily on their ponies from Yair. He was afterwards sent to the grammar school at Durham, and thence went to Haileybury, where he distinguished himself by gaining the gold medal. He sailed for Calcutta in 1825, on board the ill-fated East Indiaman "The Kent," which had on board the headquarters of the 31st Foot. A graphic description of the burning vessel and the subsequent rescue of the crew and passengers is given in a letter from David Pringle to his father.

Extracts from the letter are as follows :—

" On the morning of the 1st of March it blew a severe gale from the W.S.W., which had been gradually increasing since three o'clock. We were then about 400 miles from land, From so great a number of soldiers being on board, an unusual quantity of spirits had been shipped, and the spirit room being unable to contain it, some puncheons had been placed in the after-hold. One of the casks having been shaken from its place, the third mate, who had charge of the lower decks, went down to fix it. For this purpose he called for some wood, but, while he was waiting for it, a sudden lurch of the vessel threw the lanthorn (which he had in his hand) between two casks, the hoops of one of which were loose. This allowed a drop of spirits to reach the light, and the whole cask was immediately in flames; this was the origin of the disastrous events that followed. As the ship, from its blowing so hard, had been rolling very much all the morning, I had not risen from my cot when the alarm was given. But, of course, I immediately did so, and the scene which presented itself was truly awful! The soldiers, who had remained below during the morning that they might not be in the way, now flocked upon deck, and rendered every possible assistance, in handing up water, displaying the most perfect coolness, and performing, with the greatest regularity, every command of their officers. Captain Cobb evinced the utmost coolness in giving his orders. Colonel Fearon and Major M'Gregor, also, were unremitting in their exertions to make the soldiers as useful as possible; but a very small portion of them could, comparatively speaking, be employed; and those who were not so, sat with the utmost apparent resignation on the fore part of the ship, expecting thus to have the easier death of being blown up with the magazine, which was immediately below them. Great, however, as the exertions made by every one were, the fire still gained ground.

I shall not attempt to describe the agonising scene which now presents itself in the after cabins, where a considerable number of the women and children had assembled. Great was the state of helplessness in which Providence left us that He might the more fully lead us to feel

our dependence upon Him, when the cry of "a sail," given from the mast head—though it could not be perceived in what direction the vessel was bearing—raised that hope of life which even to the last we are led to cherish. I confess, under such an accumulation of adverse circumstances, I had never for a moment indulged it, and, even now, my expectations were in no degree raised. In a short time, however, the vessel was distinctly descried to be bearing towards us. On seeing the sail we immediately fired our guns of distress and hoisted our Union Jack, and we had every reason to hope that both were remarked. The captain now gave orders for letting down the boats, and it was at once determined that the women and children should be the first to embark in them, though, from the state of the sea, it was, in all probability only consigning them to a more immediate death. The first boat that was lowered contained a number of the ladies, some being the soldiers' wives. The remaining boats were now lowered, and our next endeavour was to get the rest of the women and children into them. In accomplishing this, many truly agonising spectacles took place; women being lowered with infants at their breasts, and often falling into the water through inability to reach the boat. The children sometimes died in this painful process. Of these instances, none was more affecting than that of a young lady, who, from affection to her father, had refused at first to leave the ship, and who, in the manner described, was six different times under the waves, while her wretched parent had the agony of beholding his daughter hanging, as it were, between life and death, without being able to render any assistance. But the Almighty preserved her. Out of fifty-one females only one perished, but out of seventy-four children there were twenty-one deaths. I myself escaped in the fifth boat, which I reached by swimming, having dropt myself from the stern window. Though my danger after reaching the boat was very little diminished, yet I am grieved to say that from fear of the boat being swamped I felt almost totally regardless of those who were perishing around me, so selfish did the love of life render me.

The day was now far advanced, and the danger to those who still were on board was every hour increasing. However, the remaining survivors had the opportunity of leaving the ship so late as ten o'clock, about which time the captain of the "Kent," and the colonel, the major, and a few remaining officers safely reached the brig. Fifty-three individuals perished, either from the swamping of the boats, or by rashness; and about twenty remained to meet the awful choice of deaths which two such alternatives afforded. The most awful scene still remained to be witnessed, when the flames burst out, and the rigging caught fire. Some wretched individuals were seen ascending the ratlines, only to be precipitated into the burning mass below. About half-past one o'clock the ship blew up, and we were left to reflect upon a scene of which the recollection was all that remained. The vessel which Providence had provided for our safety proved to be the "Cambria," a brig of 200 tons, laden with a very valuable cargo of quicksilver, and bound for Vera Cruz.

No terms of praise can express our sense of the kindness we received from all on board the vessel. Our deliverers distinguished themselves no less for their gratitude to God in having been made the means of saving us than for their unexampled charity and kindness to each and all of us."

His Royal Highness the Duke of York thanked Captain Cook and the crew of the "Cambria" for their humanity and gallant exertions in saving the lives of those on board the "Kent." The Hon. East India Company expressed their satisfaction by presenting Captain Cook with a £1000 bank note, and the officers of the 31st Regiment who were saved presented the captain and mate (of the "Cambria") each with a piece of silver plate. A medal was also struck, at the expense of the towns of Falmouth, Truro, Helston, Penryn, and St Ives for the crew of the brig "Cambria," "as a recognition of their services in the rescuing of the crew and troops of the 'Kent' East Indiaman, destroyed by fire in the Bay of Biscay, Mar. 1, 1825." Names on edge.

Having arrived safely in the "Cambria," commanded by Captain Cook, who so nobly rescued them from the burning wreck, Mr Pringle made the unwelcome discovery that he had lost everything, save his Bible and watch. The same year he sailed again for the east in the ship "Charles Grant," and after a prosperous voyage arrived in India. For a year he studied law in Calcutta—the usual routine for young Bengal civilians. He married, in January, 1827, Frances, daughter of Captain Tod of Alderstone, in whose ship his father, Alexander Pringle, had returned home from India. Almost immediately after his marriage, he was ordered to proceed up country to Bangalore, where he acted as assistant magistrate. Here he remained for three years, and at this station his eldest son was born on the third anniversary of the burning of the "Kent." In 1831 Mr Pringle removed to Cuttack as joint magistrate and deputy collector of the centre division of that district, and served in that capacity for several years. From this, he went to Monghyr for a short time, but was soon promoted to be magistrate and collector of the Zillah of Mymensing. In February, 1839, he visited England, on a three years' furlough, taking a passage in the "Mount Stuart Elphinstone" Indiaman. Immediately upon his arrival in London, Mr Pringle hastened to Scotland, and resided at Friarshaugh, nearly opposite Melrose

Abbey. Here, among the old associations of his early youth, he enjoyed to the full the society of his numerous Border friends and relations. He returned to India in the beginning of 1842. The last appointment he held was that of civil and sessions judge at Purneah. In 1851, he left India, and retired with a pension. Mrs Pringle died at Pau, on the 24th February, 1856. In 1858, Mr Pringle married his second wife, Mary, only daughter and heiress of James Anderson of Wilton Lodge, near Hawick, and there he resided. He added to and improved the house, and spent a large sum upon general improvements on the estate. Although he had retired from his profession, his active mind was still at work, and among the poor of Hawick he found ample scope for his charity and the full play of a generous nature. Mr Pringle appears to have become a member of the Club in 1862. As a member of the parochial board of Wilton, he took, as might be expected, a keen interest in the condition of the poor. The Hawick building society found a great supporter in Mr Pringle, who was one of its most active members. Truly religious, without the shadow of bigotry, he enjoyed life, without the dread of approaching dissolution. He was cheerful and courteous to all around him, and possessed to the last all that gaiety of spirit which was so characteristic. When the end came, at the age of 83, on the 22nd December, 1889, he fell asleep in perfect peace, having almost to the last listened to portions of the Book which was the guide of his life, and his comfort in the hour of death.

The character of Mr Pringle's life work was not such as to die with him. In illustration of this, I may mention an allusion to him in the course of an address on the ancient national buildings of Scotland, in the Town Hall, Hawick, by the late Lord Napier and Ettrick:—

"Mr Pringle," he said, "was an old world man, who remembered Scotland without a steamship or railway; who had seen a Scotch election before the first reform bill; who had gone from Leith to London

on board the smack; who had fixed his flint upon the 12th of August; who had talked with the veterans of Elliott and Rodney; and who had been carried to see Walter Scott at Ashiestiel, when Abbotsford, with all its splendours and its sorrows, was still a dream. He had received a heritage of wholesome faculties and virtues from a long line of honest ancestors—the love of country, the love of letters, the love of God. His was a quiet life, spent in duty in India and at home—useful, but not obtrusive—yet there was a moment in that life which might well appal the stoutest heart. The fires of a burning ship flashed upon his early career, and revealed that, in a gentle form, there dwelt the faith, the courage, and the candour of a Christian hero. The scene should not be forgotten on the banks of the Teviot and the Tweed, for such scenes become the school of future valour and devotion in our people. It is another Scotchman who speaks, and the place is the deck of the burning "Kent." 'One young gentleman,' says Sir Duncan Macgregor, 'having calmly asked me my opinion respecting the state of the vessel, I told him that I thought we should be prepared to sleep that night in Eternity, and I shall never forget the peculiar fervour with which he replied, as he pressed my hand in his: 'My heart is filled with the peace of God; yet, though I know it is foolish, I dread exceedingly the last struggle.' That youth was Mr David Pringle. He devoted the hours which he believed to be his last to the consolation of the suffering women and children around him. He survived those hours of trial for sixty-four years, and during all those years the same spirit of humanity shone with steadfast lustre in his soul."

PRINGLE OF CARRIBER.

MAJOR DAVID PRINGLE obtained his first commission in 1806 in the 7th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. He was born in East Lothian in 1790, and the year he left home for India his mother died. The major had five sisters and two brothers. One brother died in India, and the other was Robert Pringle, who for a long period occupied Bairnkine. Three of his sisters—Agnes, Janet, and Ellen—never married. Isabella became the wife of Dr James Richmond, Madras army, and was brother of the minister of Southdean. Mary married David Sherriff, lieutenant 24th B.N.I., and second in command of the 2nd Rampoorah local battalion. David Pringle in the Army List of 1819 appears as adjutant of this local regiment. Mary left issue, a son, now General Sherriff, and a daughter. David Pringle was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1830, and retired from the service with the

Major D.
Pringle of
Carriber.

rank of major in 1835. On the 11th of March, 1836, John Pringle of Carriber died at Bairnkine, and the major succeeded to the property. On his death he left Carriber to his nephew John (son of his brother, Robert Pringle, Bairnkine), who for some years has been factor to the Earl of Home, in Lanarkshire. Robert Pringle married Margaret, daughter of Peter Brown of Rawflat. Mr Brown, who was an original member of the Jedforest Club, died suddenly at Edgerston on the 15th October, 1822.

CHAPTER XIV.

RHIND.

M^CDUFF RHIND was an advocate, and was sheriff. M. Rhind. substitute for Wigtonshire. He married Jane, the second daughter of William Oliver of Dinlabyre. She died in the year 1833, leaving an only daughter, Jane Oliver, who died in 1854. He became a member of the Jedforest Club on the 25th of September, 1833, a few weeks previous to the death of Mrs Rhind, which event severed his connection with Roxburghshire and also with the Club.

RIDDELL OF MUSELEE.

This family is a branch of the ancient family of Riddell of Riddell. Andrew, father of the first baronet of that ilk, had a son, William, who obtained a charter of Muselee in 1618, and one of his descendants acquired Bewlie. John Riddell of Muselee married, in 1706, Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter Riddell, tenant in North Sinton, and had the following family:— Patrick, who succeeded; William, born 1713; Barbara, born 1715; John, born 1717; Alexander, born 1718.

Patrick Riddell of Muselee, born in 1707, married, in 1752, Margaret, daughter of Charles Balfour of Broadmeadows, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. He died in 1772, at the age of 65 years. John, his eldest son, died young. Charles, who succeeded, was born in 1755, and never married. He was for many years chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, and resided at Branxholm. He was a major of militia, and died when upwards of 90 years of age, and was succeeded by the eldest son of his niece, Capt. Hutton Riddell, after mentioned, who sold the Dryburgh estate owned by the family, together with Bewlie and Bewlie moor.

Walter, who came third in the family, married a daughter of Dr Somerville of Jedburgh,¹ and had issue, a son, Patrick, who died unmarried, and a daughter, Mary, born 15th June, 1809. She married George Hutton, banker, Newark (a son of George Hutton of Charlton-on-Trent, by Frances, daughter of Bertram Mitford of Mitford Castle), and by this marriage had a son, George Hutton Riddell, now of Muselee, late captain 16th Lancers, born 1836. Thomas, the fourth son, entered the East India Company's service, and, after rising to the rank of major, died in India in 1802.

John Riddell. JOHN, the fifth son, was an original member of the Jedforest Club, and farmed Timpendean at that period (1810). Mr Riddell afterwards removed to Grahamslaw, and finally became collector of taxes. He died in Jedburgh, unmarried, in September, 1840.

RITCHIE OF THE HOLMES.

The family of Ritchie were located in Peeblesshire for a period of four generations. They are descended from John Ritchie, born in 1645, tenant of Kirkurd, in that county. He died in 1703.

Daniel Ritchie was the son of James Ritchie, tenant of Blyth, Peeblesshire, who was great-grandson of John Ritchie already referred to. He was born May 16th, 1816, and educated for the medical profession. Mr Ritchie served in the Baltic during the Russian war as a surgeon in the Royal Navy, for which he received the Baltic medal. He married, June 25th, 1857, Janet, daughter of Andrew Roy, brewer, Alloa, and succeeded to the Blackwood estate in Victoria on the death of his elder brother in 1858. The children of this marriage are as follows:—

Janet Agnes, married, in 1892, A. A. Craven Nelson, late captain 5th Dragoon Guards, son of Lieut.-General Sir A. A. Nelson, K.C.B.

¹ *Vide* Somerville Memoir.

Robert Blackwood Ritchie, born 1861, married, 1893, Lillian Mary, daughter of the Hon. William Ross of the Gums, Victoria.

Lily Catherine, married, 1884, George Buchanan of Arden, eldest son of Major Herbert Buchanan of Arden. She married, secondly, in June, 1898, Dr George Robertson, son of Col. John Robertson, C.I.E.

Daniel Norman Ritchie, born 1864—of whom presently. Anna Roy, was married, 1896, to Arthur Ritchie, of the 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles.

DANIEL NORMAN RITCHIE was born at Blackwood, Victoria, on November 8th, 1864. His father and mother returned to Scotland in 1866. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, Rugby, and the Oxford Military College. Mr Ritchie has spent a considerable portion of his time in travel and shooting abroad. He bought The Holmes in 1894, and after demolishing the old house, built a new one. The Holmes is a small but interesting estate, situated on the Roxburghshire side of the Tweed opposite to Dryburgh. It has been associated from time immemorial with the Abbey, being a portion of the old church lands of the monastery. In 1587 the lands were annexed to the Crown, and in 1604 James VI. granted to John, 7th Earl of Mar, the Abbey lands of Dryburgh. The estate, with various lands attached thereto, was sold in 1682 to Sir Patrick Scott, younger of Ancrum, who again sold it to Thomas Haliburton, advocate, of Newmains. The next owner appears to have been a person of the name of John Laidlaw,¹ who left The Holmes to his daughter. She married a Mr Somerville, and their son succeeded, and sold The Holmes in 1786, before he left Scotland for America.

D. N. Ritchie
of The
Holmes.

The purchaser, David, 11th earl of Buchan, entailed the estates of Dryburgh and The Holmes on his natural son, Sir David Erskine, who succeeded thereto in 1810. Sir

¹ At one time there was an old sundial in the grounds near the house, on which was carved the letters, J. L., 1711—*i.e.*, John Laidlaw.

David died without issue in 1839, when the estates passed to Henry David, 12th earl of Buchan. He died in 1856, when they descended to his granddaughter, the Hon. John¹ Berry, who was the heiress of entail. She married the Rev. George Eden Biber-Erskine, at whose death the estates were inherited by George O. H. Biber-Erskine, who sold The Holmes.

ROBSON AFTERWARDS (ROBSON-SCOTT).

Robson is a familiar name in Roxburghshire and Northumberland, and is also that of an old Border clan.² It appears in charters and documents of the fifteenth century, and also in connexion with Border expeditions. The Robsons for generations have been pastoral farmers, occupying large and important farms, and have aided in the improvement of the well-known Cheviot breed of sheep.

James Robson of Samieston, and tenant of Belford and Chatto, married, in 1769, Sarah Alexander, by whom he had four sons and several daughters. One of these daughters, Frances, married James Douglas,³ physician in Kelso; another, Sarah, married Thomas Thomson of Bughrig. The sons were named respectively Charles, John, William, and Selby. Some account of them is given below. Mr Robson died at Chatto on the 4th of December, 1798.

Charles
Robson of
Samieston.

I. CHARLES ROBSON OF SAMIESTON, born in 1770, married Martha, eldest daughter of Major⁴ John Rutherford of Mossburnford. Mr Robson was an original member of the Jedforest Club, and was one of those gentlemen who met together to form the association on the 2nd of May, 1810, at the Spread Eagle, Jedburgh. Soon after the formation of the local militia, he figures as one of senior

¹ *Vide Peerage.*

² *Vide Hodson's History of Northumberland.*

³ Douglas of Kelso.

⁴ *Vide Rutherfurds of Fairnington and Edgerston.*

captains in the 2nd Regiment of Roxburghshire local militia. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Sir J. B. Riddell, Bart., the headquarters being Kelso. Major Rutherford, who had been collector of supply for 35 years, had, on account of age and failing health, sent in his resignation. Charles Robson of Samieston was proposed as his successor by Mr Rutherford of Edgerston, and seconded by Major William Elliot of Harwood.¹ Scott of Harden, however, proposed, and Sir William Elliott of Stobs seconded, the appointment of William Scott, junior, of Raeburn. Mr Robson proved to be the favourite candidate, and was elected by a majority of seven votes. He died in 1830.²

II. JOHN, the second son, was tenant of Chatto. He was born March 13, 1773, and married Esther, younger daughter of Thomas Scott of Peel; and, like his brother Charles, assisted in the formation of the Club. At the close of the last century and the beginning of this, when the Frenchmen were expected any day to land on our shores, Mr Robson, with many other young men, joined the western troop of Roxburghshire yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Major William Elliot of Harwood. This troop served with distinction in Ireland against the French during the rebellion of 1798. Mr Robson, who was also tenant of Belford, died there in 1834. He left issue—of whom presently.

John Robson
Chatto.

III. William Robson was born on 1st of October, 1774, at Belford, and died in Sutherlandshire.

IV. Selby Robson, tenant of Bughtrig, died young.

DR JAMES ROBSON-SCOTT of Ashtrees was the eldest son of the above John Robson. He was born at Belford in 1814, and was educated for the medical profession. At the age of twenty-two he went out to Madras in the East India Company's Service, and was appointed one of the

Dr Robson-
Scott of
Ashtrees.

¹ Elliot of Harwood and Robson of Samieston married sisters.

² There is a small-sized portrait of Mr Robson at Newton. It was taken about the commencement of the century.

assistants in the General Hospital. In 1838 he acted as assistant surgeon to H.M. 39th Regiment, and in 1840 he was appointed to the 4th Madras Native Infantry, and obtained the rank of surgeon in the same regiment in 1853. When he retired from the service in 1858, he assumed the name of Scott in conjunction with that of Robson, having succeeded to the property of Ashtrees, through his maternal uncle, John Scott of Riccaltoun. Ashtrees was previously possessed by his great-uncle, John Scott, who was factor to Capt. John Rutherford of Edgerston in 1754. *Vide Rutherford Papers.* At one time Ashtrees was a place of importance, being the site of a strong tower and fortalice, of which the foundations can still be traced. It is situated in the parish of Southdean, surrounded by the lands of the Earl of Home. Dr Robson-Scott, on his final return home, joined the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and in the researches of that society, he took more than an ordinary interest, having been from his youth ardently attached to the sciences of botany and ornithology. He was voted president of the club in 1874, and that year delivered the annual address at Kelso. He married Marianne, daughter of James Grant of Correemony, Inverness-shire, and had a son, James, late major 3rd Hussars, the present proprietor of Ashtrees, and two daughters, one of whom is married to John Corse Scott of Synton. In 1861, he became a member of the Jedforest Club, and in his person were represented the Robsons and Scotts, both families who contributed original members. As a justice of the peace and commissioner of supply he took his share of county business. After a very short illness, contracted when on a visit to his brother at Newton, he died on the 22nd September, 1883, and was laid in the family burial place in Hownam churchyard.

Thos. Robson
Scott of
Newton.

THOMAS ROBSON-SCOTT of Newton, second son of John Robson, was born in 1815. In 1857 he married Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. T. Wright, minister of Oxnam. Mr Robson-Scott was a well-known authority on everything

Wright

connected with sheep farming. He carried on the lease of Lethem, which had been long in the Scott family, besides several other extensive sheep farms. He was a man of unassuming manners; sound in judgment; a good landlord, and a kind master. He died at Newton on the 19th October, 1893, and was buried in the churchyard of Bedrule. He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN A. ROBSON-SCOTT of Newton and Menslaws; was born in 1858, and was educated at Fettes College and the University of Edinburgh. He has visited America, New Zealand, and Australia; and from the latter he has brought home a fine collection of stuffed birds, all shot by himself, among which are some rare and beautiful specimens. Mr Scott farms his own estate, and is a successful breeder of weight-carrying hunters. He has now turned his attention to thorough-breds, with every chance of success. He married, on the 19th October, 1887, Margaret Suter, second daughter of William Lang,¹ and with other children has a son, Thomas Selby, born in 1894.

J. A. Robson
Scott of
Newton.

THOMAS ROBSON-SCOTT, a younger son of Thomas Robson-Scott of Newton, was born at Newton in 1866, and was educated at the Edinburgh Academy. He married, in 1892, Florence Jane, daughter of William Lang (*vide* Lang Memoir). He farms Lethem, of which the Scotts have been tenants for several generations, also Southdean and Peel. Mr Robson-Scott purchased Lanton Tower, with its adjoining lands, in the neighbourhood of Jedburgh. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1898.

T. Robson
Scott of
Lanton
Tower.

?

ROSS.

Lieut.-General JAMES KERR ROSS, K.H. This distinguished officer, when a captain in the army, joined the Jedforest Club, 3rd September, 1828. He had recently married, and occupied, as tenant, the house of Hunthill,

Capt. James
K. Ross,
afterwards
Lieut.-Gen.
Ross, K.H.

¹ *Vide* John Lang of Overwells and Selkirk.

which at that period belonged to George Bell,¹ his brother-in-law. His first commission is dated 19th March, 1807, and his last—that of lieutenant-general—19th November, 1870. Lieutenant-General Ross served in the Peninsula with the 92nd Highlanders; was present at Arroyo de Molino, Almaraz, and the minor engagements resulting from the operations during the last siege of Badajoz. He was also at the defence of Alba de Tormes, and at the battle of Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, where he was wounded in the left leg by a musket ball. He served as aide-de-camp to Sir John Buchan at the battle of Nivelles and the Nive, also at the battles of Orthes and Aire, and the final fight at Toulouse. It was after this that peace with France was declared, and Napoleon Bonaparte was sent to Elba. In the following year, it will be remembered, Napoleon re-entered Paris and re-established the empire. After a council of war, the Duke of Wellington was placed at the head of the British army, with orders to take to the Netherlands the best troops available, and particularly those regiments which had served throughout the Peninsular war. The 92nd was one of the first on the roll, and marched into Brussels under Lieutenant-Col. Cameron with their old comrades of the 42nd. Ross at this time was one of the senior lieutenants; at Quatre Bras, 16th June, 1815, he was wounded, and on the 18th, at Waterloo, he was again wounded. Notwithstanding, he marched on Paris with the 92nd Highlanders and assisted in its capture. He did not obtain his rank of captain until 22nd November, 1818. He was transferred to the 42nd Regiment in 1821, and served with it until he retired on half-pay on 27th December, 1827.

For his war services, Capt. Ross received the much-prized Waterloo medal; he was nominated a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1848 he became entitled to the silver war medal, with six clasps, for his services in the Peninsula.

¹ *Vide* Bell of Hunthill.

In 1827 he married Margaret,¹ second daughter of James M'Inroy of Lude, county of Perth. Three years later he gave up Hunthill as a residence, and left the county.

This branch of the family of Ross has been settled in Galloway for a long period.

Andrew Ross, who possessed the estates of Balkail, Balsarroch, and Balgreen, all in the county of Wigton, had three sons: (1) Alexander of Balkail, grandfather of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B.; (2) Andrew of Balsarroch, grandfather of Admiral Sir John Ross, R.N., and great-grandfather of Capt. Sir John Ross, R.N., both distinguished in Polar expeditions and researches; and (3) James Ross of Balgreen, who married Isabella Allan, daughter of Captain Allan, R.N., whose son was Andrew, colonel in the army. Andrew Ross married Isabella Macdonnell of Aberhallader, and had the following family:—Alexander James, lieut.-colonel in the army; Adolphus M'Dowall, M.D.—of whom presently; James Kerr, of Laurence Park, county of Stirling, lieut.-general, *ut supra*; Isabella, married George Bell of Hunthill; Mary Anne, married Dr Bartlet Buchanan; Eleanora Jane, married Robert Bell,² advocate-procurator of the Church of Scotland and sheriff of the counties of Berwick and Haddington; Margaret, married David Welsh of Collin, county of Wigton, and of Nuthill, county of Dumfries; and Clementina Blair, married Thomas Corrie of Newton Aird, county of Dumfries.

Adolphus M'Dowall Ross, M.D., of Edinburgh, married, in 1819, Catherine Hume, and left, with other issue, a son, Andrew, who married a German lady. There was one son of the marriage, James Alexander Ross Hume, now of Nine-wells.

RUSSELL.

In the month of April, 1814, in the city of Edinburgh,

¹ Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of William Moore, governor of St Eustatius.

² *Vide* Bell.

F. Russell,
Advocate.

was born FRANCIS RUSSELL, son of Dr James Russell, professor of clinical surgery in the University, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of William Oliver of Dinlabyre. The professor was a well-known man; he lived in Abercromby Place, and gave fortnightly suppers, at which all the wit and talent of Edinburgh used to assemble. Frank Russell was called to the Scottish bar in 1836, and for the next twenty years was a familiar figure in the Parliament House. His ideas and politics were decidedly liberal. He attached himself with special ardour to the non-intrusionist side of the ecclesiastical controversy which ended in the disruption of 1843, and the formation of the Free Church. He kept, however, to his professional career, although not, strictly speaking, as a practising lawyer. In 1856 he became secretary to Lord Advocate Moncrieff, in which office he continued until 1860, when he was appointed sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire. In 1863 his name was incorporated in the list of members of the Jedforest Club. In the year 1885, Mr Russell's health began to give way, and he gave up his appointment as sheriff-substitute. Peter Spiers was his successor, and to him Mr Russell sold his residence, Jedbank. He then went to reside in Edinburgh, and lived in a pretty cottage, Hollywood, in Canaan Lane, and there he spent nine peaceful years in happy retirement. He died in 1895, aged 81. Mr Russell was twice married; his first wife was the only daughter of Colonel Archibald Campbell, C.B., and his second the daughter of George Ross of Woodburn, advocate, son of Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown.

RUTHERFURD OF EDGERSTON.

The origin of this old Border name and family, like many others, is traditional. One of the early Scotch kings is said to have been called Ruther; he was guided through a ford on the Tweed by an ancestor of the family, and, in return for his services, the king conferred upon him the lands adjacent, which were called Rutherford.

The name appears for the first time as Hugo Rutherford, in a grant of lands in Northumberland, in 1215. Sir Robert de Rutherford is mentioned in an old deed, dated from Jedburgh Abbey, 13th July, 1464.

James Rutherford, of that ilk, and the lands and lordship of Edgerston, &c., is in the description set forth in a charter by King James the Fourth, dated 15th January, 1492. This James was appointed one of the Commissioners for pacifying and arranging the Border marches. He also got a charter under the great seal for Wells to himself and Richard Rutherford, his grandson; failing whom, the estate was to pass to his second son and apparent heir. He died in 1493. Philip Rutherford, the eldest son, who predeceased his father, entered into marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, and had issue.

Richard Rutherford, of that ilk, succeeded his grandfather, in 1493, and died in 1502. He was succeeded by his sister—

Helen Rutherford, of that ilk.¹ This lady was married four times, but left no children. Her first husband was Sir John Forman of Davine. Her second, Sir Thomas Ker of Mersington, who was slain shortly after his marriage by the Rutherfords. Her third, Andrew Rutherford of Hunthill; and her last, Patrick Hume of Brumhous. Christian, Helen's sister, married James Stuart of Traquair. She established her claim as heir of line, and obtained the lands of Wells and Rutherford.

Richard Rutherford of Edgerston succeeded about the year 1558, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rutherford of Hunthill.² He died, and was succeeded by

¹ Helen married John Forman in 1502. In a deed dated the 10th of November, she describes Thomas Ker of Mersington as her dearest spouse. Andrew Rutherford of Hunthill is called her spouse in a parchment, dated 10th August, 1529, and Patrick Hume of Bromehous, her fourth and last husband, who survived her, is mentioned in this capacity, in an Edgerston deed of 1536.

² "Agreement between the Kers and the Rutherfords to lay aside all their deidly feids, preceding their compromise entered into at Ancaramé

Richard Rutherford of Edgerston. He married Jean, daughter of William Elliot in Hartsgarth, and had a son, Thomas—of whom hereafter—and a daughter, Margaret, married to Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, as his first wife.

Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston was served heir in 1605. He married his cousin, a daughter of William Elliot of Larriston by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Lady Margaret Douglas. He was a man of a restless disposition and marauding habits, and is described as “a terror to the Borders;” he was familiarly called the “black laird.” As a young man, at the battle or raid of the Red Swire, on July 7th, 1575, he took a prominent part, leading the “Rotherfurds” and the Jedburgh men with great courage, and securing for his country a victory over the English.

Richard Rutherford of Edgerston succeeded his father, died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother—

Robert Rutherford of Edgerston, who married, as his first wife, Marion Riddell, and as his second Elizabeth, a

Spittell, on 6th June, 1560, anent the slaughter of William Rutherford of Longnewtown by Robert Ker of Newhall, for the assythement of which it is agreed that Sir Andrew Ker of Littledean shall satisfy George Rutherford of Langnewtoun, son of the said William, before the first day of June next coming, or else to pay to him 500 merks; and that the said Robert shall come before the congregation, time of the preaching in the Kirk of Ancaram, upon Sononday, the 22nd day of May instant, and offer the sword to the said George, asking God's mercy, and him and his friends' forgiveness, according to the practik and fassoun of the country; and anent the slaughter of John Rutherford in Edgerston and the mutilation of John Rutherford there by Sir Andrew Ker and his friends, it is agreed that Andrew Ker, son and apparent heir to Robert of Newhall, or falling him by decease, his next brother shall complete marriage in face of the congregation with — Rutherford, daughter of Philip Rutherford in Edgerston, and failing of her by decease, then with any gentle woman of the surname of Rutherford, at the sight of Richard Rutherford of Edgerston; and for the slaughter of Ker of Corbthouse by John Rutherford of Hunthill and his friends, the same form of satisfaction is to be observed.” (1560.)—Edgerston Papers.

daughter of Turnbull of Mynto. By this lady he had a large family.

John Rutherford of Edgerston, upon the death of his father, became the owner of the estate. He married, in 1643, Barbara, daughter of John Abernethy, bishop of Caithness, and minister of Jedburgh, by his wife Ann, daughter of Sir J. Murray of Philiphaugh. He raised a troop of horse, and fought for Charles I., and was present at the capture of Newcastle in 1640. He again appeared in the field at the battle of Preston, and afterwards took a prominent part in the hard-fought battle of Dunbar in 1650, where he was severely wounded, and his brave troop nearly annihilated. At the restoration, Charles II. made him one of the chief commissioners of the Crown, with the command of a troop of horse, "to enforce, if necessary, the keeping of good order on the Borders." His eldest son, John, died before him; and the second, Andrew, succeeded.

Andrew Rutherford of Edgerston was served heir to the estate on the death of his father in 1682, and entailed it. He died, unmarried, in 1718, at the age of 71.

Thomas, his third son—of whom presently.

Robert, the fourth son, married a daughter of Murray of Philiphaugh, and acquired the estate of Bowland.

Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston succeeded his brother Andrew, in 1718. During his lifetime he acquired the lands of Bonjedward and Mounthooly, together with the estates of Hunthill and Scraesburgh. He is designed as Thomas Rutherford of Wells, in 1703. He married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Walter Riddell of Mynto. Susanna Riddell, Lady Rutherford, is mentioned as a widow in an agreement with her son, Sir John, regarding her provision, dated at Jedburgh, 13th February, 1722. It may be assumed, therefore, that Thomas Rutherford died about 1720.

Among the Edgerston Papers there is an acknowledgment, dated at Ancrum Bridge, 4th July, 1648, from Archibald Elliot, "for a sufficient horseman and armes for the hall lands of Edgerston, and pay conforme to the ordinance of Parliament."

Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston, eldest son of Thomas, succeeded. He was knighted by Queen Anne, in 1710, and married in the same year to Elizabeth, daughter of William Cairncross of Langlee, and had by her a large family—

I. John, his heir.

II. William Rutherford of Nether Ancrum, born 1714.

III. Thomas Rutherford, born 1715 (*vide* Fairnington).

IV. Robert, born 1723, created baron of the Russian Empire. He repurchased Fairnington, and bequeathed it to John of Edgerston.

V. James Rutherford, died, unmarried, 1742.

VI. Walter Rutherford, who married Mary, daughter of General Alexander, claimant of the earldom of Stirling. For some years he was a captain in the 60th Regiment, or Royal Americans, and eventually settled in the United States of America, in a district named after him—Rutherford County. He died at New York in 1804.

VII. Hugh Rutherford, had four daughters, who all married.

Sir John married, secondly, Sarah, daughter of Sir John Nisbet, Bart., of Dean, by whom he had a son, Henry Rutherford of Hunthill, and a daughter, Christian, who married Rev. Dr Davidson of Muirhouse. Sir John died in 1747 or '48.

John Rutherford of Edgerston succeeded. This gentle-

Robert, Lord Rutherford, in 1703, wished to resign his title in favour of Thomas Rutherford of Wells, his kinsman, but the latter declined to accept it. Among the Edgerston documents there is a bond by Thomas Rutherford of Wells to Robert Lord Rutherford, who, having no means of subsistence, the granter, out of affection to him as his blood relation, becomes bound to pay to the said Lord Robert a free annuity of £55. 10s sterling (payable at Newcastle or Wishington in England or elsewhere), dated Hounam Kirkstyle, June 5, 1703.

Thomas Rutherford sold Wells, in 1707, to William Elliot, lace merchant, London. This estate was sold for the second time on the 9th October, 1895, to Mr Usher, who belongs to a family long associated with the parish of Melrose.

man's career was most checkered. He began life as an Edinburgh advocate, and finished his course on the field of battle. He was born in 1712, and was returned as member for the county in 1734, and again in 1741. He married, in November, 1737, Eleanor,¹ daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,² a Lord of Session. Walter, his younger brother, persuaded the laird to join him in America. He sailed for New York, and, on his arrival, in December, 1741, he received a commission in the Independent Regiment of Foot in the province of New York. In this regiment he served for upwards of thirteen years, until the 60th, or Royal American Regiment, was raised, when he was transferred, with the rank of major, on the 6th of January, 1756.

His wife and family resided at New York, and there most of his children seem to have been born. Amongst the Edgerston papers there is a copy of Major Rutherford's last will, appointing his eldest son, John, his executor, and obliging him to pay to Robert and Archibald, his brothers, and to his sisters, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Jean, and Agnes, sums of money on certain conditions. In this document, which is dated at the camp at Little Falls (above Saratoga), 13th of June, 1758, he refers to the will which he had made in the previous spring before leaving New York, but having heard of the birth of another daughter (Agnes), and fearing the law might not allow her an equal share with her elder sisters, he makes the new will, in which the following sentence occurs—"I expect to march to-morrow to Fort Edward, on our way to attack Ticonderago and Crown Point, with a few regulars, mostly ill-disciplined, and a confused multitude of provincials—troops more likely to confound us than hurt our enemies." He was killed at the unsuccessful attack on Ticonderago, which is noted in the army list of 1759, page 162. His brother, Walter, was a captain at that time in the 60th Regiment, and as six

¹ Died at her house, George Square, Edinburgh, Mrs Rutherford, Dowager of Edgerston, Nov., 1797. (*Vide Scots Magazine.*)

² *Vide* Elliot of Minto.

companies of this corps are stated in general orders to have been present at Ticonderago, it is probable that he was there also. Major Rutherford left a family of seven ; three sons and four daughters—

John, who was born in 1748 at New York—of whom presently.

Robert, who entered the East India Company's Service, and died at Madras on October 3, 1780.

Archibald, entered the army, and was appointed captain in the 27th Regiment of Foot in 1777, and died in Dublin when senior captain in 1789.

Eleanor, died at George Square, Edinburgh, in October, 1821, unmarried.

Elizabeth, married Andrew St Clair of Herdmanston, and was mother of Lord Sinclair.

Jane, married William Oliver of Dinlabyre. (*Vide* Oliver of Dinlabyre.)

Agnes, who was born a short time before the attack on Ticonderago, died, unmarried, in December, 1840, at 43 George Square, Edinburgh.

John Rutherford
of
Edgerston.

JOHN RUTHERFURD of Edgerston, advocate. "He was admitted to the study of law, with proceedings thereon," on 30th June, 1769 (*vide* Edgerston Papers). There is also a certificate of the passing of Mr John Rutherford, as advocate, signed by Alexander Tait at Edinburgh, 18th December, 1770. He married, in 1787, Mary Anne,¹ the only daughter of Major-General the Honourable Alexander Leslie, second son of the Earl of Leven, but had no children. Mr Rutherford represented the county of Selkirk in

Extract from Parish Register.—12th September, 1738, Mr John Rutherford, of that ilk, advocate, and Mrs Eleanor Eliot, his spouse, a son, John.—Witness, Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, one of the senators of the College of Justice, and Sir John Rutherford, of that ilk, baptised the same day, Edinburgh.

¹ Died on the 16th September, 1845, at No. 18 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Anne Leslie, relict of the late John Rutherford of Edgerston. (*Vide Evening Courant.*)

Parliament, and afterwards Roxburghshire, of which he was also vice-lieutenant. On the 12th January, 1780, he was appointed major and captain in the Southern Regiment of Fencible-men, under Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. He seems to have held a variety of commissions, as we find him in 1797 in command of a troop of Roxburgh yeomanry. On the 22nd of August of that year, he had a narrow escape from losing his life in the town of Jedburgh when in command of the yeomanry. He was knocked off his horse, and received blows on the head which rendered him insensible.¹ In 1803, Major Rutherford was promoted to colonel-commandant of both battalions of Roxburghshire volunteers. The 1st battalion had for its lieut.-colonel, Gilbert, Lord Minto, and the 2nd battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Sir John B. Riddell, Bart. In county matters, he was supreme, and possessed the power of influencing the minds of others, and leading them in the direction he wished. He was one of the original promoters of the Jedforest Club, and took much interest in its formation. He died in 1834, at the age of 86, leaving his estates to his nephew, William Oliver of Dinlabyre, sheriff of the county.

At Edgerston, are three royal portraits, full length, painted by the King's portrait painter, viz.:—George II., George III., and Queen Charlotte. General Alexander Leslie, father of Mrs Rutherford, was actively employed during the American war. At the battle of Guildford, 15th March, 1781, he was second in command, under Lord Cornwallis. When the British army re-entered New York in retreat, the Government House was found to be on fire. General Leslie, anxious to save the royal portraits from the flames, entered the large reception hall in which they hung, just in time to cut the pictures out of their frames, which he quickly rolled up and escaped with from the burning edifice. At the general's death, these pictures were sent to Edgerston, and now hang in the dining room.

¹ *Vide* Jedburgh Chapters for more information.

In the same room there is a fine portrait of Baron Rutherford, by Benjamin West. There is a sketch in water-colours of John Rutherford, who died in 1834, by Lord Sinclair. He is represented as wearing a white beaver hat, blue-tailed coat, with gaiters, and is taken in the act of walking, with a stick in his hand. There is also an oil painting of the old house of Knowesouth, before Mr Oliver erected the present building.

RUTHERFURD OF FAIRNINGTON.

This estate was acquired by the Rutherfurds, about 1647 or 1648, from Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. In 1664 a marriage took place between George Rutherford, the younger, of Fairnington (with the consent of George Rutherford, elder of Fairnington, his father), and Elizabeth Rutherford, only sister of John Rutherford of Edgerston. In 1686, George Rutherford, younger, of Fairnington, married Barbara Hallyburton, daughter of John Hallyburton of Newmains, by Margaret Rutherford of Edgerston. They had a son, George,¹ born in 1691, who did no honour to his family. He was extravagant, reckless, and quarrelsome. One day, as a very young man, when returning from the Jedburgh market, he had a dispute with his brother-in-law, Thomas Hallyburton of Muirhouselaw, about the proprietorship of a well which was almost on the boundary line between their respective estates. They arrived opposite this well, and the quarrel reached a climax. Hallyburton tried to pacify Rutherford, but to no purpose. The latter forced a fight, and slew his neighbour close to the spring, which is known as the "bloody well" to this day. Rutherford took to flight after this sad event, and the family went to the West Indies;²

¹ Walter Rutherford, George's younger brother, died at Edinburgh in April, 1776.

² Charter of Sale, 1777, under Great Seal, of the lands of Fairnington in favour of T. Strother Ker. Minute of sale, 1779, between the said J. S. Kerr, with consent of Mrs M. Kerr, widow of the deceased George Rutherford of Fairnington, and Robert Rutherford, baron of the Russian Empire.

the estate of Fairnington passed into other hands for a short period.

Fairnington was repurchased in 1779 by Robert Rutherford, baron of the Russian Empire (fourth son of Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston). He was a Leghorn merchant, and made himself useful to Russia during her war with the Turks in 1770. The baron planted trees and laid out money in various ways on the estate. He named fields after some of his Russian friends. On the top of a hill he built a summer-house, now known as "The Baron's Folly." At his death he left Fairnington to his nephew, John Rutherford of Edgerston.

Thomas Rutherford, third son of Sir John Rutherford, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Cairncross of Langlee, married Martha, daughter of an alderman of the city of York, named Town, by whom he had a son, Richard, a captain in the Royal Navy (who died in 1796), and also John, of whom I have a good deal to relate.

JOHN RUTHERFURD was born in 1746. When still an infant, his father, Thomas Rutherford, died at Barbadoes, and he was sent home to the care of his grandfather at Edgerston. Before he had completed his education he was despatched, at the early age of fifteen, to New York, where his uncle Walter (late 60th Regiment), was engaged in commercial affairs; and, on his arrival, was directed to proceed to Fort Detroit, in Canada, with a convoy in charge of military stores. He volunteered to join an exploring party formed by Major Gladwin, the commanding officer at Detroit, the object being to explore and ascertain whether certain lakes and rivers were navigable. At that time (1763) we were at war with France. The exploring party consisted of Captain Robson and Sir Robert Davers, six soldiers and two sailors, and young Rutherford. They had not proceeded very far when they were attacked by Indians; Capt. Robson and Sir Robert Davers, with two soldiers, were killed, and Rutherford made prisoner. He

Major John
Rutherford
of Mossburn-
ford.

was the captive of an Indian, called Peewash, who, with his wife, became much attached to him. His outward appearance underwent a great change. His head was shaved, except a small tuft on the top; his face was painted; he was presented with a blanket, and his general appearance and condition was that of a Chippewah Indian. He was, however, hard worked, especially when discharging the duties usually allotted to the squaw. The English garrison in Fort Detroit made a sortie, and killed a chief of the Chippewahs. Thereupon, the friends of the chief determined to kill a prisoner of equal rank. Accordingly, they murdered Captain Campbell, a captive of the Ottawahs. The next event of any importance was that Rutherford was liberated by a Frenchman, Peewash agreeing to receive, in exchange, goods to the value of £40. The Chippewahs, hearing of this transaction, put forward a claim for their captive, and Rutherford was re-surrendered to their chief. He soon became a great favourite with his new master—so much so, that one of the best looking daughters of the tribe was talked of as the future wife of the “little white man.” His life now was fairly comfortable, but this condition was of short duration, for Peewash, his former master, wished to repurchase his late captive; which, after a time, he succeeded in accomplishing. About this time numbers of English and Indian prisoners were constantly coming in. The young Scotsman witnessed the murder of eight men under circumstances of the greatest atrocity. The wish to escape became uppermost in Rutherford’s mind, and this he effected with the assistance of a Frenchman called Boileau. He reached Fort Detroit in safety, after undergoing hardships and imminent dangers. His extraordinary appearance—from his shaved head, paint, and limited clothing—caused much curiosity and amusement among the people in Fort Detroit. Having recovered from his swollen limbs, he was ordered to proceed to Niagara, as one of a small force to obtain supplies for the garrison. They sailed accordingly, and on the return journey the

vessel sprang a leak, and, with some difficulty, was run ashore on a coast where hostile Indians were known to be. Landing by the only available boat, the party hastily formed a temporary breastwork. Very soon the Indians appeared. Young Rutherford, with others, was then at a distance from the improvised post. On a rush being made for the breastwork, one of the party was shot; during the attack several more fell within the protecting circle. The Indians, however, were kept at bay, and eventually retired. On Rutherford's return to New York, he joined, about 1764, the first battalion 42nd Regiment as ensign, obtaining his lieutenancy on the 31st of March, 1770. He rose to the position of captain on the 18th of August, 1778. Captain Rutherford afterwards obtained the rank of major in the Dumfries militia. He was well known in the Jedburgh district as the "little major." After he retired from the army, he acquired the estate of Mossburnford.¹ At this place, in 1787, he had a visit from the poet Burns. He married, first, in 1769, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Chalke of Artane, county of Dublin, and by her (who died at Jedburgh,² 23rd January, 1799) had three sons and two daughters.

John, born in 1777, who became a writer to the signet in 1800. In the following year, on the death of Mr Rutherford of Knowesouth, he was appointed by the Town Council of Jedburgh as their Edinburgh agent. He died in 1822.³

Charles, born 1780, died in 1846, unmarried, having inherited Fairnington on the death of John Rutherford of Edgerston, who died in 1834.

Thomas, succeeded to Fairnington on the death of his brother.

Martha, married Charles Robson of Samieston.

Eleanor, married William Elliot of Harwood.

Major Rutherford's second wife was Agnes, daughter of

¹ Mossburnford was advertised to let in January, 1786, and was then the property of the Marquess of Lothian.

² *Vide* obituary, contemporary newspaper.

³ *Vide* Town Council Records and List of Writers to the Signet.

J. Chatto of Mainhouse, and by her he had a son, Walter—of whom presently. The major is described, in 1810, as “John Rutherford of Mossburnford,” and appears as one of the original members of the Jedforest Club. He seems to have let Mossburnford about the year 1798, with the farm, to Mr A. Pringle, and he advertised it again to let (the mansion-house and farm) in 1817. Major Rutherford died in 1830, aged 84 years.

Thomas Rutherford of Fairnington was born in 1784. He went to India in 1805, in the East India Company's Medical Service, and was attached to the 23rd Native Infantry. He was present at the siege of Camoona and other actions in the districts of Bareilly and Agra. After serving for some time in the army, he was promoted to the civil station of Moradabad, which he held, although frequently otherwise employed, until he retired from the service. There, in addition to his medical duties, he held the office of superintendent of the Colipoor factory in connexion with the Nepaul Hills, and at a subsequent period was appointed agent for timber and ordnance carriages, with a general rangership of the forests skirting the mountains. On the outbreak of the Nepaul war in 1816, Mr Rutherford's local knowledge rendered him very useful in the campaign, and the governor-general appointed him assistant-commissary-general of the first class. He accompanied the force under General Nichols in the invasion of Kumaun and the capture of Almora. Mr Rutherford's services were honourably mentioned by the governor-general in council. At the close of the war, he returned to his appointment at Colipoor, and by good management he extended and developed the enterprise to a great extent. He was recommended to take a voyage to China in search of health in 1822, but derived no benefit from the change. The following year, therefore, he returned home, and retired from the service upon a small pension; afterwards he resided in France. In 1850, Mr Rutherford received for his services the Army of India medal, with a clasp for Nepaul. He married Caroline

Sanderson, daughter of William Ball (by Lydia Wyvil), and had issue.

HENRY RUTHERFURD of Fairnington, J.P., barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, was born on the 19th of January, 1831, and succeeded his father in 1863. He married, in 1868, Mary Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. E. Bruxner of The Holt, Thurlaston, county of Leicester, and has a family of five sons and two daughters. His eldest son is Thomas Henry, born in 1869. Mr Rutherford joined the Jedforest Club 34 years ago—in 1864—and is now one of the senior members. He does not reside at Fairnington, the old mansion-house being let with the farm. A portion of the house shows undeniable signs of antiquity. The foundations are arched; the walls are five feet thick, and in one of them a secret stair was discovered. The house resembles, in general appearance, Lessudden House, but it is less varied, being extremely simple in style. There are a few fine old trees near the house, but the greater portion of the wood was planted by Baron Rutherford. Henry Rutherford of Fairnington represents the direct male line of the Rutherfurds of Edgerston.

Henry
Rutherford
of
Fairnington.

WALTER RUTHERFURD, son of Major John Rutherford of Mossburnford by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of J. Chatto of Mainhouse, was born on the 25th of July, 1801; marrying, in March, 1835, Mary, daughter of Capt. Knight, R.N., of Gordonstown, Perthshire, son of Admiral Sir John Knight. Walter entered the Bengal establishment of the East India Company's service in 1819, as a cadet, and soon afterwards was promoted to be ensign in the 28th N.I. He came home on furlough in 1832, as captain, when he was nominated an honorary member of the Jedforest Club. Captain Rutherford attained his majority in 1846, and served for some time in the department of public works. He died a lieut.-colonel, at Allahabad, in 1856. He lost a son, a daughter, and her husband—victims of the Indian mutiny.

Lieut.-Col.
Walter
Rutherford.

RUTHERFURD OF KNOWESOUTH.

Capt. John
Rutherford.

The family of Rutherford of Knowesouth¹ is a branch of the original family at Edgerston. Capt. JOHN RUTHERFURD was a younger son of John Rutherford of Knowesouth by Mary, daughter of William Ker of Abbotrule. His elder brother became laird of Knowesouth, and, at his death, left it to his sister Jean, who married Thomas Scott (uncle to Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford), whose son, Charles, succeeded. Charles sold it to William Oliver of Dinlabyre, who, again, sold it to George Pott, in whose family it still remains. Captain Rutherford's name appears on the Club list of 1819 as a member.

RUTHERFORD.

William
Rutherford,
sheriff-clerk.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD was a writer by profession, and also sheriff-clerk. He was a son of John Rutherford, convener of the trades in Jedburgh, by Margaret Ainslie, his wife. His grandfather was the Rev. Mr Rutherford of Oxnam. Mr Rutherford was a man of small stature, and was nicknamed "Little Willy," to distinguish him from other members of the numerous family of Rutherford who lived in and around Jedburgh. He married a Miss Martha Hardy, who died young. In 1815 his name appears as a member of the Club, his county appointment of sheriff-clerk making him eligible.

OLIVER-RUTHERFURD OF EDGERSTON.

W. Oliver-
Rutherford
of Edgerston.

WILLIAM OLIVER of Dinlabyre, afterwards W. Oliver-Rutherford of Edgerston, was born at Weens, in 1781.

¹ *Vide* Bedrule Parish Register—"Robert Ainslie, writer in Jedburgh, to Christian Rutherford, younger daughter of the deceased Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth. September, 1724." John Rutherford of Knowesouth was a doctor of medicine, and had succeeded his father before 1715. Died at Knowesouth on the 19th August, 1804, Cecilia Rutherford, daughter of the late Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth. There was also a family of Ladfield—*Vide* Cavers Register, November 26, 1712—John Rutherford of Ladfield, younger, and Margaret, daughter of ye deceased William Rutherford of Falla, were married at Humbleknowes, in the parish of Cavers. Adam Rutherford of Ladfield is mentioned in 1713, probably father of the above.

He spent the first ten years of his existence in the valley of the Rule, and throughout his long life, he never forgot the early scenes of his childhood. When he was considerably above eighty years of age, he expressed a wish to visit Weens and sleep in the room in which he was born. He arrived in his old-fashioned yellow carriage, with his old coachman, who was known as "long-necked Andrew." He slept that night in the bedroom he desired, and the following morning inspected the larch tree, planted in the year he was born, and entertained Mr and Mrs Cleghorn with many amusing stories of his youthful days. Mr Oliver was educated for the Scottish bar, and entered that profession in 1803. He succeeded his father as sheriff of Roxburghshire when he resigned that office in 1807. A few years before this, in 1802, young Oliver was serving his country in another way; for we find him a lieutenant in the Roxburgh cavalry, with William Ogilvie of Chesters and Robert Walker of Wooden, together with the well-known minister of Jedburgh, Thomas Somerville, D.D., as brother officers. Mr Oliver contracted a matrimonial alliance on 21st August, 1804, with Agnes, second daughter of Alexander Chatto of Mainhouse. Several of their children died young: William, the eldest son, died at Knowesouth, July, 1818; and their second son died at Havre, May 28, 1818 (*vide Edinburgh Advertiser*). In 1810, when the Jedforest Club came into existence, he was one of those who attended the first meeting, and took a large share in its management. He was convener of Roxburghshire, a deputy-lieutenant, and a justice of the peace. His father, William Oliver of Dinlabyre, died in 1830; and his mother, Jane, daughter of John Rutherford of Edgerston, died in 1820. The Edgerston laird being unfettered by an entail, and having no family of his own, left his estates, on his death in 1834, to William Oliver, his nephew, eldest son of his sister Jane; and he then became William Oliver-Rutherford of Edgerston and Dinlabyre, assuming the additional surname on succession. Mrs Oliver-Rutherford died in 1859,

and her husband survived her for twenty years, dying in his ninety-ninth year, in 1879. He left, with other issue, two sons—William Alexander and Archibald John.

Major Arch.
J. Oliver-
Rutherford
of Dinlabyre.

ARCHIBALD JOHN OLIVER-RUTHERFURD, born in 1820, was the second son of William Oliver-Rutherford of Edgerston. He entered the army as ensign in the 93rd Highlanders, and afterwards was transferred to the 70th Regiment, retiring with the rank of major. His father left him the estate of Dinlabyre, which his eldest son now inherits. He joined the Club soon after he entered the army.

W. A. Oliver-
Rutherford
of Edgerston.

The eldest surviving son, WILLIAM ALEXANDER OLIVER-RUTHERFURD, succeeded his father in 1879. He was born at Knowesouth in 1818, and therefore was sixty-one years of age on his succession. He served for a number of years in the militia, and retired with the rank of major. When Robert Elliot of Harwood relinquished the Jedforest harriers, Mr Oliver-Rutherford got together a pack. He bought them chiefly from the Hon. John Elliot, who was then changing his pack from harriers to beagles. On concluding the hunting season of 1845 (being the first season of Mr Rutherford's pack of harriers), a number of the neighbouring gentlemen and farmers entertained him at dinner in the Camphouse Inn—John Henderson, younger, of Abbotrule, occupying the chair. He continued hunting until he met with an accident which prevented him mounting a horse, when he was obliged to give up the harriers. John Henderson, who was a keen sportsman, after the disposal of the Edgerston pack, spared no expense in replacing it with suitable dogs, the kennels being at Abbotrule. In 1862 Mr Rutherford married Margaret Jane, his cousin, daughter of Edward Young, whose mother was Elizabeth Oliver. By her he had two sons and one surviving daughter, viz.:—William Edward, born 1863; Archibald Aymer, born 1867; and Meta Isabella.

Mr Oliver-Rutherford married, secondly, Mary Anne,

daughter of W. H. Brakespear of Deanfield, county of Oxford, and by her had two children, Malcolm and Agnes. He died in 1888.

WILLIAM EDWARD OLIVER - RUTHERFURD of Edgerston succeeded his father. He served in the militia for some years, and married, in 1891, Nancy, youngest daughter of Gideon Pott of Dod, and has a son. On the same day that Mr Oliver-Rutherford married, and in the same church, were also married the elder daughter of Mr Pott and Mr Isaac Bayley; the double ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr Fisher, the parish minister of Jedburgh.

W. E. Oliver-
Rutherford
of Edgerston.

CHAPTER XV.

SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH.

THE immediate ancestor of the family of Buccleuch appears to have been Richard le Scot of Murthockstoun, now Murdiestoun, in the county of Lanark. Sixth in descent from Richard le Scot was Sir Walter Scot of Kirkurd, who was served heir to his father in 1426, and in July of the same year obtained a charter of the lands of Lempetlaw from the Earl of Douglas for services rendered, wherein Scot is designed son and heir of Robert Scott of Murdieston. He made an exchange in 1446 of his lands of Murdieston and Hartwood, in the barony of Bothwell, with Thomas Inglis of Manar, for the half he possessed of the barony of Branxholm, in the county of Roxburgh. Tradition ascribes the exchange to a conversation betwixt Scot and Inglis, the latter of whom complained bitterly of the frequent plundering raids of the English borderers and the injuries he was exposed to in his lands of Branxholm. Scot at once offered him the estate of Murdiestoun in exchange for that of Branxholm; and, when the bargain was completed, drily observed "that the Cumberland cattle were as good as those in Teviotdale," and proceeded with a system of reprisals upon the English, which was pursued regularly by his descendants. This exchange of land had an additional advantage for Scot, inasmuch as the lands of Branxholm were not far from possessions he already held in Teviotdale and Selkirkshire. In 1455 the Douglasses broke out in rebellion against the king. Sir Walter Scot exerted himself in suppressing it, and for this service King James II. granted him the remaining half of the barony of Branxholm, to be held blench for payment of a red rose.

The next member of this family worthy of note is Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm and Buccleuch, who succeeded

Accord. 5. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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his father in 1516. This powerful baron was held in high estimation by King James V. At that time the dominion of the Earl of Angus and the Douglas faction was supreme, the king being entirely under their supervision and control. From this thralldom he was anxious to free himself, and an opportunity soon occurred. In July, 1526, he visited the Borders to keep marauders in awe. As usual, the king was accompanied by Angus and the Douglasses, with an armed force, who conducted him to Jedburgh, as the seat of operations against the freebooters. His Majesty wrote a secret letter with his own hand to Sir Walter Scott, and sent it by a trusty messenger, entreating him to come with all his retainers and meet him at Melrose, on his return from the Borders, to take him out of the hands of Douglas.

Sir Walter made his appearance at the head of about 1000 well-armed men at Halyden, near Melrose, on the 18th July. A messenger was speedily sent to inquire the reason of his coming with such a large force; the answer was, "that he came to show his clan to the King, according to the custom of the Borders." Sir Walter was then commanded to retire; but to this he replied that he knew the King's mind better than Angus. A conflict ensued, and Sir Walter, after a severe contest, was forced to retreat. The death in this engagement of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, a man of much worth, was regretted by both parties, and occasioned a deadly feud between the Scotts and Kers, which, for generations afterwards, cost much blood on the marches. For this affair, Douglas caused a summons of treason to be issued against Scott; but the King declared Sir Walter innocent of all crimes laid to his charge, and ordered the summons to be cancelled. In October, 1532, the Earl of Northumberland sent 1500 men to plunder Branxholm and the surrounding country. Sir Walter, in resentment of this, assembled about 3000 men, with whom he laid waste Northumberland as far as the river Beamish, and returned home with much booty. Sir Walter unfortunately ended his career in a nocturnal encounter in

the High Street of Edinburgh with Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. This took place in October, 1552, and Sir Walter was buried in the vault of St Mary's Church, Hawick.

Sir Walter Scott, thirteenth in succession, succeeded his father in 1574. This powerful chieftain, in no way inferior to the bravest of his ancestors in courage and intrepidity, received the honour of knighthood from James VI., by whom he was appointed warden of the west marches in 1590. Sir Walter distinguished himself by a daring and well-planned enterprise. A meeting being appointed between him and Lord Scrope, the opposite warden, and a day of truce fixed for that purpose, one of his attendants, called Kinmont Will, was seized by the English and carried to Carlisle in breach of the truce, which was always understood to extend to sunrise next morning. Sir Walter Scott sent to Lord Scrope, desiring that the prisoner might be set at liberty. Being refused, he collected 200 horsemen, and on the 13th April, 1596, surprised the Castle of Carlisle and carried off Kinmont Will. No spoil was allowed to be carried away in this raid. The gallant achievement, which is poetically described in the ballad of "Kinmont Willie" in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," excited the great indignation of Queen Elizabeth. The convention at Edinburgh took place on the 22nd May, when Bowes, the Queen's resident, made a long speech which declared that peace could no longer continue betwixt the two realms unless Sir Walter Scott was delivered into the Queen's hands, to be punished at her pleasure. Sir Walter's answer to this complaint was that he entered England with no intention to assault any of the Queen's houses or to do wrong to any, but to relieve a subject of Scotland unlawfully taken on a day of truce—neither did he attempt his relief till redress had been refused. No act of hostility had been committed, nor the least wrong offered to any within the castle, yet he was content to be tried by commissioners appointed by both sovereigns. To this

reasonable proposition Elizabeth would not agree. In the meantime, some English borderers having invaded Liddesdale and wasted the country, Sir Walter Scott retaliated by a raid into England, in which he not only brought off much spoil, but apprehended thirty-six of the Tynedale thieves, all of whom he hanged. This added fuel to the Queen's indignation, expressed in a letter from her Majesty to Bowes. After much delay, and with difficulty, arrangements were made by commissioners of both nations, by whom it was agreed that offenders should be delivered up on both sides, and that the chiefs themselves should enter into ward in the opposite countries. Sir Walter Scott and Sir Robert Ker appear to have objected to this stipulation; so much so, that it required all King James's persuasion and authority to bring to obedience these two powerful chiefs.

Before surrendering himself to the English, Sir Walter selected to be placed in the hands of Sir William Selby, master of the ordnance at Berwick. According to family tradition, Sir Walter was presented to Queen Elizabeth, who, with her usual rough and peremptory address, demanded how he had dared to undertake an enterprise so desperate and presumptuous. "What is it," answered the undaunted chieftain, "that a man dare not do?" Elizabeth, struck with the reply, said to a lord-in-waiting, "With ten thousand such men, our brother of Scotland might shake the firmest throne in Europe."

On the accession of King James VI. to the English throne, it was found no easy matter to induce the Borderers to submit to the laws. To accomplish this end, Sir Walter Scott raised a regiment for foreign service, to assist Maurice, Prince of Orange, in his war with Spain. The chance of plunder which such an enterprise seemed to offer soon filled the ranks with the boldest and most desperate of the Border raiders, who left their native shores, never to return.

Sir Walter was raised to the dignity of the peerage,

with the title of Lord Scott of Buccleuch, on the 14th November, 1608. His lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir William Ker of Cessford, and had issue. He was buried in the vault of St Mary's Church, Hawick.

Walter, second Lord Scott, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Buccleuch. His son, the second earl, married Lady Margaret Leslie, only daughter of John, sixth Earl of Rothes, and by her had two daughters, Mary and Anne.

Mary was served heir to her father, as Countess of Buccleuch, on the 6th October, 1653. She was born in 1648, and was married at Wemyss on the 9th February, 1659, to Walter Scott, eldest son of Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester, of the house of Harden. The bride was only eleven years of age, and her husband-elect fourteen. They were married by Mr Harry Wilkie, minister of Wemyss, without proclamation, by virtue of an order from the presbytery of Kirkcaldy. None of her ladyship's friends were made aware of her engagement until the preceding day, when the contract was signed. The marriage was brought about by her mother, much to the indignation of many relations. In 1660 her husband was created Earl of Tarras; but his young countess died the following year, at the age of thirteen, and was buried in the church at Dalkeith.

Anne succeeded her sister as Countess of Buccleuch, and served heir of entail to her on the 17th October, 1661; and her wardship and marriage were assigned to her uncle, the Earl of Rothes. The countess was born in 1651, at Dundee—then the place of refuge for the principal nobility—about the time it was besieged by General Monk. She was thus ten years old at the time of her succession to the title.

She married, on the 20th April, 1663, James, Duke of Monmouth (born 1649), son of King Charles II., by Lucy, daughter of Richard Walter of Haverfordwest, in the county of Pembroke. The marriage feast took place in the Earl of Wemyss's house in London, where his Majesty and the Queen were present, with various members of the Court.

On his marriage, Monmouth assumed the name of Scott, and he and his duchess were, on the 20th April, 1663, created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Earl and Countess of Dalkeith. The young duke, who was then a lad of barely fourteen, was extremely handsome. The young duchess, naturally plain in features, was so unfortunate as to become lame through an accident when dancing. She had, however, a charming manner, and possessed all those perfections which were wanting in her husband. The doings of Monmouth are events of history. It is enough to say that for rebellion he was conducted to the Tower, attainted of high treason, and executed on Towerhill on the 15th July, 1685, behaving with fortitude on this awful occasion. Thus perished, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, James, Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth.

There was a rumour current at the time of a contract of marriage betwixt Charles II. and Monmouth's mother; the document, it was said, being contained in a black box in the custody of Sir Gilbert Gerard. This story was, however, disproved by the King's solemn declaration, enrolled in Chancery.

James II., although he condemned his nephew to the block, entertained a very friendly feeling towards the duchess. He was so well satisfied with her conduct and deportment that he restored to her the duke's personal and real estates in England, which had been forfeited to the Crown. Her grace married again in 1688, her husband being Charles, third Lord Cornwallis. He died in 1698, in the forty-third year of his age. In Chambers' "Traditions of Edinburgh," he says—"It is curious to learn that the duchess, notwithstanding the terms on which she had been with her husband, and the sad stamp put upon his pretensions to legitimacy, acted throughout the remainder of her somewhat protracted life as if she had been a widow of a true prince of the blood-royal." She had a canopy erected in her state apartment, and underneath this was the only seat in the room. Here she received those to

whom an audience was granted. When Lady Margaret Montgomery was at a boarding school near London, she was invited by the duchess to her house. The duchess and Lady Margaret were distant cousins, therefore she was allowed a chair; but this was an act of grace seldom granted. The duchess was the last person of quality in Scotland who kept pages — that is, young gentlemen of birth, who acquired courteous manners and a knowledge of the world by attending upon those of high rank. The last of her grace's pages rose to the rank of general. The duchess resided occasionally at Dalkeith House, where she kept almost royal state, and, dying on the 6th February, 1732, in the 81st year of her age, was buried in the church of Dalkeith. She was succeeded by her grandson, Francis, second Duke of Buccleuch, who was born January 11th, 1695. He died, on the 22nd of April, 1751, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of Eton College.

Henry,
third
Duke of
Buccleuch.

HENRY, THIRD DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, was next in succession. He was born September 13th, 1746, succeeding his grandfather to the title and estates. After being educated at Eton, the young duke was most anxious to travel. To that end, the services of the celebrated Doctor Adam Smith were secured as travelling tutor. They were joined at Dover by Sir James Macdonald, whose life was unhappily cut short at Rome in 1766. The same year the duke and Dr Smith returned to London, after spending nearly three years abroad. His grace married, on the 2nd of May, 1767, Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only daughter of George, Duke of Montagu, K.G. Being at that time under age, an act of parliament was obtained, to enable "Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, a minor, to make settlements on his intended wife, Lady Elizabeth Montagu." By this alliance, very large estates in England ultimately came into the Buccleuch family.

The duke, coming of age soon after his marriage, devoted

himself entirely to the improvement of his large estates in the south of Scotland. He also adopted the most judicious measures to promote the trade and manufactures of the country. On the commencement of the war with France in 1778, he raised a regiment of fencibles—mostly volunteers from his own estates. In 1798 he was constituted lord-lieutenant and colonel of the militia of the county of Edinburgh, until the regiment was disbanded, on the proclamation of the peace. At the termination in 1803 of that short-lived truce, the duke again assumed command of the regiment. He was also made lord-lieutenant of Roxburghshire. On the death of William, fourth Duke of Queensberry, on 23rd of December, 1810, he succeeded to his title and estates. The Duke of Buccleuch was nominated a member of the Jedforest Club on the 31st of October, 1810, a few months after its foundation. He died on the 11th January, 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY, fourth Duke of Buccleuch and sixth Duke of Queensberry. His grace was born on the 24th of May, 1772, and married, in 1795, Harriet Catherine, daughter of Viscount Sydney. While Lord Dalkeith, he joined the Jedforest Club the same year as his father. At one period he sat in the House of Commons, and for many years he was colonel commandant of the Dumfriesshire regiment of militia.

Charles W.
H., fourth
Duke of
Buccleuch.

The management of the Buccleuch estates was conducted on the plan recommended by the former duke, and no tenants who conducted themselves properly were ever deprived of their farms, and scarcely any have voluntarily relinquished possession. The estate of Queensberry, to which the duke succeeded, although extremely valuable, added but little to his income, owing to well-known circumstances. In the year 1817, when the poor stood in so much need of employment, a friend asked the duke why his grace did not propose to go to London for the season.

By way of answer, the duke showed him a list of day-labourers then employed on his different estates, the number of whom, exclusive of his regular establishments, amounted to 947. As the Duke of Buccleuch held his high position for the happiness of those around him, he did not forget by Whom it was committed to him. Public worship was at all proper seasons performed in his family, and, a devout believer in the truths of religion, he never, even in the gayest moment, permitted them to be treated with levity in his presence: to attempt a jest on these subjects was to incur his serious reproof and displeasure. The duke was a Knight of the Thistle; lord-lieutenant of the counties of Mid-Lothian and Dumfries; president of the Pitt Club of Scotland; colonel of the Dumfries militia; governor of the Royal Bank, and president of the Highland Society of Scotland. He died at Lisbon on the 20th of April, 1819, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.¹ To outward appearance, he had a strong constitution, and, being in the prime of life, his death was quite unexpected.

He left two sons and four daughters—

Walter Francis, who succeeded and became fifth duke, and

Lord John
Scott.

Lord JOHN DOUGLAS MONTAGU SCOTT. Lord John was born in 1809 and entered the Grenadier Guards on 10th May, 1827; he was promoted to lieutenant and captain in 1831. He married, in 1836, Alicia Anne, eldest daughter of John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, county of Berwick. He retired from the army in 1833, and at the age of twenty-three contested the county of Roxburgh against the Hon. Capt Elliot, R.N., brother of Lord Minto. "The glowing eloquence of young Lord John, although unsuccessful, surprised all that heard him"—so a contemporary newspaper

¹ On Saturday the 12th of February, 1819, the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Beresford, commander-in-chief of the Portuguese army, arrived at the George Inn, Portsmouth, to embark in His Majesty's frigate "Liffey," commanded by Capt. the Honourable Henry Dundas, C.B., for Lisbon, which ship has been fitted for their reception.—*Vide Edinburgh Advertiser.*

remarks. He was an excellent horseman, a good shot, and the most popular man in Roxburghshire. He died on the 3rd of January, 1860, leaving no children. Lord John Scott joined the Jedforest Club in 1831; he was proposed by Mr Ogilvie of Chesters, and admitted on the 4th of October.

WALTER FRANCIS, fifth Duke of Buccleuch and seventh Duke of Queensberry, was born on the 25th of November, 1806. He was educated at Eton, and entered St John's College, Cambridge, in 1825. He succeeded to the dukedom at the early age of thirteen, while still an Eton boy, so that he was a duke for the unprecedented period of sixty-five years. He married, in 1829, Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, youngest daughter of the Marquess of Bath, and had four sons and three daughters. The duke was obliged to reside abroad, for family reasons, until 1839, when he again took up his residence in Scotland. This event was celebrated by his grace's tenantry in a dinner given on a colossal scale at Branxholm on the 26th of September, 1839. The pavilion which was erected on the occasion was constructed in the form of an ancient baronial hall and was seated to contain upwards of a thousand persons. Above the chair was a buck's head, a magnificent specimen, and in letters of gold the words "Bellenden," the ancient war cry of the clan. The whole arrangements were under the care of Messrs Smith of Darnick. Tenants were present from the most remote corners of the Buccleuch estates, and even representatives from the fishermen of Newhaven sent a deputation to this remarkable gathering of his grace's tenantry.

Walter
Francis, fifth
Duke of
Buccleuch.

James Grieve of Branxholm Braes, an old tenant, occupied the chair; on his right, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, sheriff of Dumfries; Mr Hope Johnstone, M.P.; Mr Macalpine Leny of Dal-swinton; Rev. Mr Wallace, Hawick; Major Riddell of Muselee; Mr John Gibson, W.S.; Sir James Graham, M.P.; William Ker of Gateshaw. On the left, the Earl of Home; William Oliver-Rutherford of Edgerston, sheriff

of Roxburghshire; Mr Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode; Mr Pringle, M.P.; Mr Baillie, younger of Jerviswoode; Col. Macdonald of Powderhall; and Capt. Hope Johnstone, R.N.

Mr Aitchison of Linhope acted as croupier, and was supported by Lord John Scott, Sir James Malcolm, Mr Ogilvie of Chesters, Mr Scott-Moncrieff, Major Crichton of Dabton, Mr Graham Bell, etc. Mr Grieve, the venerable chairman, proposed the toast of the evening, "The Duke of Buccleuch." Then turning to his Grace, he said, I have the honour, in the name of your tenantry, to offer you a sincere and heart-felt welcome home, and to add our sincere and fervent prayer that you may be long spared, a blessing to your family, to your tenantry, and to your country. The Duke then rose amidst loud and protracted cheering, and delivered a speech, which was often interrupted by the applause of his enthusiastic tenantry. The toast that followed was that of his popular brother, Lord John Scott, having been proposed by Mr Scott Elliot of Larriston. Mr Bell of Woodhouselee rose and said that allusion had already been made to their friends from the other side of the Border, who were present on this occasion; he would say no more than propose the health of Sir James Graham of Netherby, M.P. Sir James, in returning thanks, alluding to Border raids, said "his ancestors had often ridden to Branxholm in ancient days, some of them never returning to tell the tale, and many regretting the boldness which brought them here, to the last hour of their lives."

No Duke of Buccleuch, it may be safely said, more endeared himself to all classes of the community by his public and private actions. He made it his study to befriend the poor; he promoted agriculture; he erected useful works; he patronised benevolent institutions, and took a warm interest in everything relating to the comfort of his numerous tenants. Whilst doing all this, he manifested the strictest possible propriety in every relation of life. During the second administration of Sir Robert Peel, he

was Lord Privy Seal. In the House of Lords he was a regular attendant, though he rarely spoke. His grace uniformly attended the meetings of the Jedforest Club until within a few years before his death, which took place on the 16th of April, 1884. He was colonel of the Edinburgh Militia, the "Duke's canaries," as they were sometimes called, from their yellow facings. The duke took the greatest pride and pleasure in commanding this fine regiment. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

WILLIAM HENRY WALTER, sixth Duke of Buccleuch and eighth Duke of Queensberry. He was born on the 9th of September, 1831, and married, in November, 1859, Lady Louisa Jane Hamilton, third daughter of James, first Duke of Abercorn. By this marriage he had six sons and two daughters.

William
Henry, sixth
Duke of
Buccleuch.

LORD DALKEITH joined the Club, September, 30, 1884. He was a young nobleman of great promise, but his career was cut short, to the sorrow of every one, by an accident, while deer stalking, on the 16th of September, 1886.

Walter
Henry, Earl
of Dalkeith.

The Earl of Dalkeith, JOHN CHARLES SCOTT, is the second son of William Henry Walter, sixth Duke of Buccleuch, and of Lady Louisa Hamilton, third daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn. He was born 30th March, 1864. When quite a child, he was destined for the navy, and, at the early age of twelve, he passed the examination necessary for his entrance into H.M.S. "Britannia," without the special tuition of a navy crammer. When on board this ship, then commanded by Capt. Fairfax, he added to his school reputation, and, after two years' study, he passed out, obtaining "firsts" in all subjects. His success gained for him, at once, the rank of midshipman. Lord John Scott, as he then was, joined H.M.S. "Monarch," of which the late Sir G. Tryon was captain, and went to

John Chas.,
Earl of
Dalkeith,
M.P.

sea in January, 1879. He was appointed, in July, 1879, to H.M.S. "Bacchante," under the command of his uncle, Lord Charles Scott, and served in this ship for three years. The royal princes, the late Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, now Duke of York, were also serving on board.

In 1883, he passed as sub-lieutenant, with first-class marks in seamanship. He then went to the Royal Naval Colleges at Greenwich and Portsmouth, where his high standard of proficiency entitled him to be promoted to lieutenant at once, and to have his commission ante-dated to September 1883.

Besides this, during his term at Greenwich College, he gained the Beaufort testimonial for the best examination passed by a sub-lieutenant. He was appointed to H.M.S. "Tenedos," on the North American and West Indian station. In June, 1886, this ship was paid off, when his lordship was selected for a special course for gunnery-lieutenants; but his naval career was interrupted by the accidental death of his elder brother, Walter Henry, Earl of Dalkeith, on the 16th of September, 1886.

He left the navy, and as Earl of Dalkeith was summoned to assume the responsibilities which this position involves. He married, in January, 1893, the Hon. Margaret Alice Bridgeman, second daughter of Viscount Newport, and with other children, has a son, whose birth, on the 30th December, 1894, occasioned universal congratulation and rejoicing throughout the Borders. Lord Dalkeith joined the Jedforest Club in 1889.

The noble family of Buccleuch have been associated with the Club from its commencement. Henry, third duke, was elected a member in 1810, and was followed in succession by Charles William Henry, fourth duke; William Francis, fifth duke; William Henry, sixth duke; Walter Henry, Earl of Dalkeith, and John Charles, Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., the last named being thus sixth in direct succession of this great Border family whose names are recorded in the Annals of the Jedforest Club.

SCOTT OF HARDEN.

The family of Harden are descended from Walter Scott of Sinton, who traced his pedigree to John, second son of Michael Scott of Murthockstone. William Scott was the first laird of Harden, having acquired the estate from Lord Home in 1501.

A member of this family, commonly called "Auld Wat," and his marauding exploits have been the subject of many a Border tradition. Sir Walter Scott relates an anecdote of this chieftain:—"Upon one occasion, when the village herd was driving out the cattle to pasture, the old laird heard him call out loudly to drive out Harden's cow. 'Harden's cow,' echoed the affronted chief; 'is it come to that pass? By my faith, they shall soon say Harden's kye.' Accordingly, he sounded his bugle, set out with his followers, and next day returned with "a bow of kye and a bassened (brindle) bull." Wat of Harden died about 1629, at a great age, leaving several sons. His second son, Walter, was killed by the Scotts of Gilmanscleuch. The third son, Hugh, was the progenitor of the Scotts of Gala. The old family estate of Sinton was conveyed by Old Wat to his fifth son, Francis, who is the ancestor of the family of Sinton.

Sir William Scott of Harden succeeded. He was a favourite of James VI., by whom he was knighted in his father's lifetime. He fought against Cromwell, and was fined £3000 for so doing, in 1654. Sir Walter Scott relates a tradition concerning his marriage, which is established and regarded as true in both families. The Scotts and Murrays were old enemies, and, as their lands adjoined each other, they had frequent opportunities of exercising their enmity. In the seventeenth century the greater portion of the lands lying upon the river Ettrick belonged to Harden, who made his principal residence at Oakwood Tower, a Border keep still in existence.

¹ *Vide* Scott Plummer of Sunderland Hall.

Sir William Scott organised an expedition against the Murrays of Elibank, whose territory was but a few miles distant. Elibank had been warned, and was upon his guard. The Scotts came sweeping down the valley, driving off all the cattle that came in their way, when the Murrays, who were lying in wait for them, suddenly appeared, and a fight ensued, in which William Scott was taken prisoner. Sir Gideon Murray conveyed him to his castle, where Lady Murray received the victor, and congratulated him upon his success; and, at the same time, inquired what he was going to do with the prisoner. "The gallows," answered her husband. "Hout, na, Sir Gideon," answered the considerate matron, in her vernacular idiom. "Would you hang the winsome young laird of Harden, when you have ill-favoured daughters to marry." "Quite right," answered the baron, who caught at the idea, "he shall marry our daughter, or strap for it." Upon this alternative being proposed to the prisoner, he, at first thoughts, stoutly declared his preference for the gibbet to the plain-featured daughter of Murray of Elibank. But, at length, when he was actually led forth to execution, and saw no other chance of escape, he retracted his ungallant resolution, and accepted the figurative noose of matrimony for the literal cord of hemp. They became a happy and loving couple, and had a large family. The marriage contract to this remarkable event is still in existence. Sir William had, by this compulsory union, five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, called "little Sir William," was knighted by Charles II. immediately after the restoration. The next son was Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester, whose posterity perpetuated the line of family. The third son was called Walter, and nicknamed "Watty Wudspurs," and from him the Scotts of Raeburn are descended. James Scott of Thirlestane was the fourth son; and the youngest and fifth son became John Scott of Woll, and was the ancestor of the family of Woll.

The eleventh laird of Harden was Hugh Scott, son of

Walter Scott and Lady Diana Hume Campbell, youngest daughter of the Earl of Marchmont. He was born in 1758, and married, in 1795, Harriet, daughter of Hans Maurice, Count de Bruhl, Saxon Ambassador at the Court of St James's. This lady was a great friend of Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford. Their first child was Charles Walter, born at Harefield, in the county of Middlesex, in 1796. In 1797, Harriet Diana was born at Westminster, and died on the 1st of June, 1816, and was interred in the family vault at Mertoun. Mr Scott succeeded in recovering the barony of Polwarth, which had been conferred, in 1690, on Sir Patrick Hume, his maternal ancestor. Lord Polwarth died on the 28th December, 1841, aged 83 years.

Hugh, the last Earl of Marchmont, who also held the title of Lord Polwarth under an earlier creation, was a highly accomplished statesman, and during the lifetime of his father, from 1734 to 1740, as a member of the House of Commons, he distinguished himself by his successful opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. After he became the Earl of Marchmont, he was, in the year 1750, elected one of the representative peers of Scotland. He was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland in 1764, which office he held till his death, in the 86th year of his age, on the 10th of January, 1794, at Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire. Lord Marchmont, who possessed a valuable library of rare books and manuscripts, was also an accomplished scholar, and was generally acknowledged to be one of the most enlightened men of his day. He was on intimate terms with eminent men, including Alexander Pope, the poet. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who died in 1744, the same year as Pope, was another of his friends. He acted as executor to both of them, and the duchess left him a legacy of £2500.

On the death of the third Earl of Marchmont, in 1794, several claimants appeared for his titles of Earl Marchmont and Lord Polwarth, by reason of his having been predeceased by his two sons without issue. The earldom of Marchmont, being limited to heirs male, was claimed by

Captain Alexander Home, a member of the Wedderburn family, as the nearest heir-male of the Homes of Polwarth and Marchmont.¹ In 1804 this claim seems to have been referred to the House of Lords, but it does not appear to have been actively prosecuted until 1822, and the claimant dying within a year afterwards proceedings were stayed. On behalf of Capt. A. Home's eldest son, Francis Douglas Home, an additional case was printed in the year 1842. The claim of Hugh Scott of Harden to the peerage of Lord Polwarth of Polwarth was found by the House of Lords to be proved in the year 1835. The laird of Harden became the lord of Polwarth. He died in 1841, and Henry Francis Hepburne Scott succeeded as second Lord Polwarth of the house of Harden.

H. F. H.
Scott, Lord
Polwarth.

HENRY FRANCIS HEPBURNE SCOTT was a son of Hugh Scott of Harden (who, in 1835, assumed the honours of the barony of Polwarth) by his wife, a daughter of the third and last Earl of Marchmont. Lord Polwarth was born in the year 1800 at Bighthelmstone (Brighton), in the county of Sussex. He was lord-lieutenant of Selkirkshire, and in that capacity was colonel of the Roxburgh and Selkirk volunteers. During the first two administrations of Lord Derby he had the honour to be a lord-in-waiting to Her Majesty. He paid great attention to agricultural matters, being himself one of the most famous breeders of Leicester sheep in Scotland. In August, 1867, Lord Polwarth died from paralysis, his last appearance in public being at a volunteer inspection. The deceased peer became a member of the Jedforest Club in October, 1827, and is described as "Henry F. Scott, younger of Harden," in the minute-book of the Club. He was a faithful supporter and an elder of the Church of Scotland, and on several occasions a member of the General Assembly. Lord Polwarth married, in 1835, Georgiana, daughter of Baillie of Jerviswoode. By this marriage he had two sons and three daughters.

¹ The Marchmont peerage is extinct.

On the 28th of September, 1836, the youngest brother of Lord Polwarth, the Hon. FRANCIS SCOTT, together with Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode,¹ his brother-in-law, were unanimously admitted members of the Jedforest Club. Mr Scott was a barrister, and sat as member of parliament for Roxburghshire during 1841-7. He married, in 1835, when twenty-nine years of age, Julia Frances Laura, only surviving child of the Rev. Charles Boulton and Laura, sister and sole heir of George, fourth Earl of Egremont.

Hon. Fras.
Scott, M.P.

The old stronghold of the Scotts of Harden stands on the left bank of the river Borthwick. The entrance hall is paved with marble, and the ceiling still shows some artistic remains. The walls are of great thickness, and from the position of the keep on the precipitous banks of a glen, it was so constructed that it could be defended with success from any ordinary attack of Border raiders.

Mertoun House, now the chief residence of Lord Polwarth, is situated on a picturesque peninsula formed by one of the windings of the river Tweed. His lordship is thirteenth Baron of Harden and sixth Lord Polwarth. He was born in 1838, and married, in 1863, Mary, daughter of the fifth Earl of Aberdeen, and has issue.

Among the portraits at Mertoun, there is a very fine full-length picture, by Ramsay, of Mary Lilius Scott of Harden. She had refused the Duke of Hamilton, who wished to marry her, because she was attached to Mr Scott, second son of Scott of Scotstaver; but the Duke of Hamilton admired her so much that he obtained her consent to have her portrait painted and placed in the gallery at Hamilton Palace. Mr Scott died, and Miss Scott never married; she became the intimate friend of the beautiful Duchess of Hamilton (Miss Gunning). Lady Diana Scott asked permission to get a copy of Miss Scott's portrait, upon which the Duke of Hamilton sent her the original. There are also portraits of Walter Scott of Harden and his wife, Lady Diana Hume Campbell, third daughter of

¹ *Vide* memoir—Lord Jerviswoode.

Hugh, Earl of Marchmont, painted in 1756; also of Hugh Scott of Harden, in 1787. The most interesting relics at Mertoun House are the golden spurs of Harden, used at "the feast of the spurs." There is also an old horn or bugle, covered over with initials, and various emblems and crosses; and a horn powder flask, belonging to Gideon Scott of Highchester, who was born in 1678. This curiosity is elaborately engraved with grotesque designs.

SCOTT OF ANCRUM.

The Scotts of Ancrum being descended from the ancient family of Balwearie, in Fife, a short account of the famous Michael Scot (whom tradition declares to have been a scion of that house) is allowable in these pages. The following information is derived from the "Life of Michael Scott," by the Rev. J. Wood Brown:—"Hector Boëce, Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, who first gave currency to the story, could hardly have meant to imply that Michael was actually born at Balwearie. It is to be presumed that he understood *Scotus* to have been a family name; and the Scotts who became of Balwearie by marriage with the heiress of that estate did not enter into possession of it till long after the close of the twelfth century. To call Michael a son of Balwearie, in the genealogical sense, however, is in perfect agreement with the conclusion regarding his origin which we have just reached; for the original home of the Scotts, who afterwards held that famous property as their *chef lieu*, lay by the upper streams of Tweed, in the very district which every probability has already indicated to us as that of Michael's birthplace."

Michael Scotti, the wizard, was probably born between 1170 and 1180. It is supposed his birthplace was somewhere in the valley of the Tweed. The place of his early education is also doubtful. At Roxburgh, in the twelfth century, there was a somewhat famous school, where probably he was prepared for Durham and Oxford, as both these universities are associated with his name. He then went

to Paris, and there made himself conspicuous by the honours he won in that school. From Paris he proceeded to Sicily as tutor to the young king, Frederick II., who afterwards obtained the imperial crown. Here he remained for a few years, until the king married, when his duties in the royal household ceased. Michael Scot left Sicily and travelled to Toledo, and during the years of his residence there he gained immense reputation in the world of letters. Here also he studied alchemy, astronomy, and medicine, which at that time was of a very primitive description. There is no doubt that Michael Scot, with all his learning, believed and practised witchcraft, divination, and magic. About the year 1220, he returned to the court at Palermo, to his former patron, as imperial astrologer. It is said that before he died he returned to England and went north to his native valley. Among the many curious stories told of Michael Scot and his power as a magician, the one referring to the Eildon Hills is best known. Michael is said to have "commanded his spirit to divide Eildon Hill into three. The feat was accomplished in a single night, but, the magician's instructions being very precise, and the spirit finding one of the peaks he had formed greater, and another less, than the mean, accommodated the matter very skilfully by transferring what seems like a spadeful of earth, still visible as a distinct prominence on the sky-line of the hill. Next night brought the need for another task, and Michael gave orders that the river Tweed should be bound on its course by a curb of stone. The remarkable basaltic dyke which crosses the bed of the stream near Ednam is said to be the result of this command." The only tradition concerning Scot's death is that he died while on the borders of Scotland, and there is every reason to suppose that he lies not far from the place of his birth.

As I have already stated, the Scotts of Ancrum claim descent from Scott of Balwearie. Douglas of Glenberrie remarks:—"There is no family in Scotland of the name Scot which can justly claim a higher antiquity than that of Balwearie." It will be sufficient, in this short biography,

to mention the sixteenth and last direct descendant—Colonel Walter Scott, styled “of Balwearie.”¹ He entered the army, rose to the rank of colonel, and died unmarried in Flanders, during the reign of Charles I. Shortly before his death, he sent over from Holland the seal of the family of Balwearie to Patrick Scott of Langshaw, with a letter, claiming him as a kinsman. This interesting relic is still preserved in the family.

Sir William Scott of Balwearie married Isobel, daughter of Patrick, fifth Lord Lindsay of Byres, and had two sons—

First, Sir William, his successor, whose male line failed.

Second, Andrew, from whom the Scotts of Ancrum claim descent.

With the death of Colonel Walter Scott ended the whole direct male line of the ancient family of Scott of Balwearie, which had existed for sixteen generations from father to son.

Patrick Scott of Kirkstyle, Perthshire, lived in the reign of James VI. He sold the estate of Kirkstyle and purchased that of Langshaw, and eventually acquired the lands of Ancrum.

Sir John Scott of Langshaw and Ancrum, who succeeded, obtained a charter under the great seal, in 1670, of the lands and barony of Ancrum, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on the 27th October, 1671, with the remainder to his heirs male generally. Sir John married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Scott of Mangerton, and had by her several sons and daughters.

Of this marriage, Patrick was the heir. Charles was the second son. He married Margaret (sister of John, fifth Lord Rutherford²), and they had a son, John Scott of Belford, in Roxburghshire, who supported the Stuart cause in 1715, and lost his estate in consequence. He married Marion, daughter of A. Baillie of Ashiestiel, and had an only child, Agnes. Charles had another son, Patrick, who

¹ Balwearie had at that time passed into other hands.

² *Vide* pedigree of Rutherford of Edgerston.

was lost at sea. Of the daughters, Margaret married Capt. Ronalds; Cecilia married Mr Sinclair; W.S.; and Elizabeth married; in July, 1719, the Rev. James Rose of Udney,¹ a cadet of the family of Kilravock.

John, the third son of Sir John, settled in New York, married, and had a large family, which branch is still represented. The daughters all married into well known Border families: viz., Elizabeth married Sir William Eliott of Stobs, second baronet; no issue. Anne married Scott of Raeburn, and, secondly, Scott of Sinton,² and had children to the former. Cicely married William Ainslie of Blackhills. Jean married John Murray of Bowhill, second son of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, and a senator of the College of Justice. Another daughter married John Erskine of Shielfield, and had children. Sir John married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bennet of Grubbet, by whom he had two daughters. He married, for the third time, Barbara, daughter of Ker of Littledean, but had no issue. Sir John died in 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir Patrick Scott, second baronet, of Ancrum, was an eminent lawyer. At the Scottish convention in 1688, he was one of those who represented the county of Selkirk. He married Anne, daughter of William Wallace of Helington, a lady of large fortune, but had no surviving issue. Sir Patrick married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Scott of Harden, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

John was his heir.

William was educated for the law, and became an advocate. He married Anne, daughter of Captain Benjamin Barton, and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of W. Ainslie of Blackhills, his cousin; but he had no children.

¹ *Vide* Cleghorn of Weens.

² John Scott of Sinton and Anne Scott, Lady Raeburn, gave up their names in order to marriage, the said John producing testimonials from Ashkirk parish. Dec. 31st, 1702.—*Vide* Register.

Christian married John Pringle of Whytbank, in 1699. Mr Pringle died in 1702, at the age of twenty-five; and his wife at Edinburgh, on the 11th of April, 1770, surviving her husband sixty-eight years.

Elizabeth married George Douglas of Friarshaw.

Jean married David Muirhead, and afterwards James Gartshore, W.S., and died at Edinburgh on the 12th of August, 1750.

Margaret died, in 1768, unmarried.

Sir Patrick died in 1734, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Scott, third baronet, of Ancrum. In April, 1714, he married Christian, eldest daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, and of this marriage there were four sons and two daughters—1st, Patrick, who was an officer in the army, and died unmarried during his father's lifetime; 2nd, William, who succeeded; 3rd, John, born at Ancrum in 1729, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to the estate of Craigentinnie, and took the name of Nisbet in conjunction with his own. He married Margaret, daughter of C. Lewis, collector of His Majesty's customs at Leith, and died on the 31st of December, 1764, leaving a son, John, who became laird of Craigentinnie, and afterwards fifth baronet of Ancrum; 4th, Walter, born in 1733, who had no issue. The daughters of Sir John were—Margaret, born in 1728; and Christian, in 1735. Sir John Scott died at Edinburgh on the 21st of February, 1746, and his eldest surviving son, Lieutenant William Scott, of Barrel's Foot, succeeded.

Sir William Scott, fourth baronet, of Ancrum, died on the 16th of June, 1769, and was succeeded by his nephew, John Scott Nisbet of Craigentinnie, who dropped the name of Nisbet.

Sir John
Scott, Bart.,
of Ancrum.

Sir JOHN SCOTT, fifth baronet, of Ancrum, was born in 1757 at Longnewton, in the parish of Ancrum. When twenty years of age (in 1777), he was gazetted to a cornetcy in the royal regiment of Horse Guards. From this corps he

was, in 1781, transferred as a sub-lieutenant to the 2nd troop of Horse Grenadiers. Sir John next appears, in 1783, as a captain on half-pay in the 17th Foot. He married, in 1792, Harriet, daughter of W. Grahame of Gartmore, and by this lady he had two sons and four daughters. When the increase to the auxiliary forces took place, in 1794, he was offered the command of the Roxburgh corps of cavalry, which he accepted, and accordingly his name appeared in the gazette as major-commandant. Sir John was promoted to the rank of colonel the following year, when the regiment was augmented and its designation altered. At the same time, William Elliot of Borthwickbrae was appointed lieutenant-colonel; and William Elliot of Harwood was gazetted as major. When the Irish rebellion, which had been smouldering for some time, burst into open flame, Sir John took his regiment to Ireland, the headquarters being at Athlone. It was here his eldest son, John, was born, on the 14th of July, 1798. The Roxburgh cavalry, soon after their arrival, got broken up into detachments, one of which did good service when it came into collision with the rebels at Castlebar, and also against the French at Killalo, where some were killed and others wounded. In 1810 Sir John Scott was present at the formation of the Jedforest Club, and presented the members with a handsome snuff-box in the shape of a mull, mounted in silver, which ever since has been placed on the table at meetings. On the 24th of December, 1812, Sir John Scott¹ died at Edinburgh, and was interred in his father's grave in the old Greyfriars churchyard on the 30th of December.

Sir John Scott, sixth baronet, of Ancrum, born at Athlone, in 1798, entered the navy as a midshipman, and died on board H. M. S. Rhin² on the 29th of August, 1814, at the age of sixteen. He was succeeded by his younger brother, William, who had a long minority.

¹ *Vide* inscription on tombstone.

² *Vide* *Edinburgh Advertiser*, 1814.

Sir W. Scott,
7th Bart., of
Ancrum.

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, seventh baronet, of Ancrum, was born in 1803, and married, at the age of three-and-twenty, Elizabeth, daughter of David Anderson of Balgay, Forfarshire. For a short time he was an officer in the 2nd Life Guards. Sir William was member of parliament for Roxburghshire and deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the same county. Sir William Scott died on the 12th of October, 1871, and Lady Scott in 1878. Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters:—

William, who succeeded.

John, captain in the Scots Guards; died on the 10th of February, 1859.

Henry Warren, born in 1833; married, in 1870, Caroline Louisa, daughter of E. Burnaby of Baggrave Hall, and widow of the Rev. C. C. Bentinck; and died 23rd August, 1889.

Arthur, born in 1835, and died on 1st November, 1874.

Elizabeth, married in 1871, to Lieut.-Col. Charles Lennox Tredcroft, late captain R.H.A., and died on the 10th April, 1886, leaving issue.

Harriet, married, in 1879, to Col. Edward E. Dulier, C.B., and has issue.

Louisa, married, in 1871, to Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., of Fetteresso, county of Kincardine, and by him (who died in 1895) has children.

Sir W. Scott,
8th Bart., of
Ancrum.

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, eighth baronet, of Ancrum, was born in 1829. He married, on the 17th of January, 1861, Amelia, daughter of General Sir Thomas Monteith Douglas, K.C.B., of Stonebyres, county of Lanark. Sir William was at one time in the 79th Highlanders, and afterwards in the Roxburghshire volunteers. He is a deputy-lieutenant and a county councillor for Roxburghshire. Lady Scott died in 1890, leaving one daughter, Constance Emily. To the regret of Sir William and the whole neighbourhood, the old baronial house of Ancrum was burned to the ground on the 2nd December, 1873. A new house was erected, with

every modern improvement, which also took fire in 1885, with the result that nothing but the walls remained. A third building now occupies the position, but many of the interesting relics of the past, which the old house contained, have been destroyed in one or other of these conflagrations. In the park at Ancrum are to be seen some magnificent trees, chiefly hardwood, which invariably command attention.

SCOTT OF SINTON.

The origin of the ancient barony of Sinton is not known. In 1305, Edward I. of England, having just completed the conquest of the north, received a petition from Isabella de Synton and her husband claiming the sheriffdom of Selkirk. It is recorded that William the Lion (1165-1214) had appointed Andrew de Synton to the sheriffdom of Selkirk, in which office he was followed by his descendants for several generations. Sinton before 1509 belonged to a family of the name of Erskine. Walter Scott of "Sintoun" appeared before the Lords at Edinburgh in 1525, and swore to rise in support of the Earl of Angus, warden of the Borders. In 1610 George Scott of Sinton was returned heir to his father in the lands of Bonraw, in Roxburghshire. Up to this date the old line of Scott of Sinton was as follows:—

Robert Scott of Sinton, slain November, 1509.

Walter (his son) died 1570. Had married, 1st, Cockburn; 2nd, Riddell.

John (his son) predeceased his father.

Walter (his son) died in 1608; he had married Isabel Douglas.

George (his son) married Mary Gladstaines.

George sold Sinton to Francis, 4th son of Walter Scott of Harden. From various privy council registers, the entries make it appear that George became laird of Sinton in his father's lifetime. In reference to Isabel Douglas, wife of the above Walter Scott of Sinton, the records of the Presbytery have preserved a curious entry. In 1615

she was summoned as the good wyffe of South Sinton "for abusing the minister, Mr. Alex. Hog, publicly, by words and countenance, on Sabbath, betwixt the sermons, in the audience of the congregation." The following genealogy of the Harden Sintons is derived from family MSS. Francis Scott, son of Walter Scott of Harden, married Isabel, sister of Scott of Whitslade.

William Scott, his son, made burgess of Selkirk, 1643.

John Scott, his son, retoured in the lands of North Sinton in 1675, married Anna, eldest daughter of Sir John Scott of Ancrum, and widow of William Scott of Raeburn. He obtained a portion of Selkirk Common when it was divided, and added the farm of Satchels to the estate.

Alexander Scott, his son, married¹ Magdalen, daughter of Sir William Eliott of Stobs, the curators being John Erskine of Shielfield, Walter Scott of Woll, Will Elliot of Borthwickbrae, Walter Scott of Todrig, and William Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres.

John Scott, who succeeded his father, married Mary, daughter of William Oliver of Dinlabyre, whose tocher was 20,000 merks. He died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son, Alexander.

Alexander succeeded his grandfather, sasine dated 1765. He married Eleanor, daughter of Walter Grieve of Branxholm Park, and died in 1782.

John Scott, only son of Alexander, died in 1796 without issue, leaving two sisters, Catherine and Helen.

Catherine had titles made up in her favour, excluding the heirs male whatsoever of Alexander Scott, her great grandfather—viz., John, only son of Hugh Scott of Gala—and Hugh Scott of Harden.

Catherine Scott of Sinton married John Corse of Bughtrig,

¹ 1713—Alexander Scott of Sinton had a child baptised at Sinton before the people (there assembled), in lawful marriage with Magdaline Eliott, his lady—the child's name, Margaret.—Ashkirk Register.

The most of my information is derived from Mr Craig-Brown's History of the County of Selkirk.

who took the name of Scott, and was succeeded by his son, John Corse Scott, born in 1801 at Edinburgh. He died, and was succeeded by his son—

JOHN CORSE SCOTT, now of Sinton, born 1854, late lieutenant 7th Dragoon Guards; married, in 1880, Esther Jane, daughter of Robson Scott of Ashtrees, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and has issue. In 1882, Mr Scott was elected a member of the Club. He is also a member of the Forest Club, Selkirk, an older institution than that of Jedburgh. He is a justice of the peace for the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, a deputy-lieutenant for Selkirkshire, and a member of the county council.

John Corse
Scott of
Sinton.

Mr Craig-Brown has little to say regarding the estate of Sinton. He remarks that both tradition and documentary evidence are silent as to the site even of the hereditary sheriff's ancient stronghold. There is an eminence known as Blackcastle Hill, but its surface reveals no trace of wall or rampart. During some draining operations on the estate, fine old oaks and red-deer horns were unearthed. An excellent specimen of the latter has been preserved, and is now in Sinton House.

SCOTT OF WOOLL.

The Scotts of Wooll, now represented by Scott Plummer of Sunderland Hall, are descended from John, fifth son of Sir William¹ Scott of Harden, by Agnes, daughter of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank.

John Scott² purchased Wooll in 1660, and married Agnes, daughter of Robert Scott of Harwood. In the "History of Selkirkshire" it is stated that John Scott of Wooll, in 1678, when part of Selkirk common was divided, acted as "ami-

¹ *Vide* Polwarth.

² John Scott, father of Walter Scott of Wooll, was fined by Meldrum in March, 1683, and again in October, 1684, by the Lords of Justiciary, on account of his wife's withdrawal from the parish kirk. He craved, as a loyal subject, that execution might be stayed. His petition was refused.

cable compositor" between the parties. He was also chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch. His eldest son succeeded him.

Walter Scott of Wooll married, in 1694, Elizabeth, daughter of Scott of Horseley Hill, and had, with other issue, two sons:—William, his successor, and John, born in 1702. Walter Scott died, at a good old age, in 1744.

William Scott of Wooll, advocate, sheriff of the county of Selkirk, married, about the year 1740, Jean,¹ eldest daughter of Charles Balfour of Broadmeadows, by Janet his wife—a daughter of William Plummer² of Middlestead and Jean his wife, daughter of W. Kerr of Sunderland Hall, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters, including Charles, the eldest, born in 1744, and John³—of whom presently.

Charles Scott of Wooll, who, on the death of his father, succeeded to the estate, married, in 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of William Waugh of Shaw (by Barbara, daughter of Gavin Plummer), and by her, who died in 1831, left three sons.

WILLIAM, the eldest, was designated "the younger of Wooll." He joined the Jedforest Club early in 1811. He went out to Canada, and married, at Quebec, in 1815, Alicia, daughter of R. J. Uniacke, Attorney-General of Canada. He obtained the appointment of commissioner of customs. Mr Scott's family consisted of two sons—Charles Andrew, born at Quebec, 16th August, 1817; and Richard, born at the same place in the following year, and who died at the age of nine. Charles Andrew Scott died at Rome, in 1838, at the age of twenty-one.

William
Scott of
Wooll.

¹ Jean Balfour, widow of W. Scott of Wooll, advocate, died at Hawick in 1797.

² Died in Edinburgh, 1799, Andrew Plummer of Middlestead.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

³ John was father of William Scott of Teviotbank.

Jean, daughter of William Scott of Wooll, born in 1750, married Rev. Benjamin Dickenson, minister of Hobkirk; died in 1824, and is buried there, *vide* tombstone in Hobkirk churchyard. It is said that Jean was one of five daughters, all six feet high.

Andrew, the second son, died in Edinburgh on the 1st of February, 1799.

Charles Balfour Scott, W.S., the third son, was born in 1782; he married, in 1818, Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. Alexander Ker, and died in 1838, leaving a son, Charles, and four daughters.

Charles Scott of Wooll was born in 1821, and succeeded, in 1838, to Wooll, and, in 1839, to the entailed estates of Middlestead and Sunderland Hall, when he relinquished the estate of Wooll to his uncle, Lieut.-Colonel John Scott, in terms of the entail.

Lieut.-Colonel John Scott of Wooll succeeded his nephew, and sold Wooll in 1863. He married Clementina, daughter of Edward Shaw, and had two daughters. The eldest, Clementina, married Mr Durbin; Elizabeth, the other daughter, died in 1883.

There seem to have been some Scotts of Woll before 1660. In 1608, John Scott, brother of Walter Scott of Woll, with some others, attacked and maltreated some of the people of Selkirk. In 1643 "George Scott callit of the Woll" was made a burgess of Selkirk. Wooll originally belonged to the bishoprick of Glasgow, and a stone in the march dyke between Wooll and Hartwoodmyres is still known by the name of "the bishop's stone."

John,¹ a younger brother of the first-mentioned Charles Scott of Wooll, acquired the estate of Glenormiston. He was born in 1757, and married Beatrice Caverhill. He died in 1803, leaving two sons, William and James.

WILLIAM SCOTT of Teviotbank, born in 1782, became a writer to the signet in 1808. He purchased Teviotbank about the year 1804; he married Miss Jordan of Edinburgh, on 22nd September, 1808, and died on the 18th of August, 1841. By this marriage he had one son, John. Mr Scott

Wm. Scott
of Teviot-
bank.

¹ John Scott of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, passed as a writer to the signet in 1784, and was apprenticed to Cornelius Elliot of Woollee.

married, secondly, Margaret, a daughter of Dr Duncan of Edinburgh, by whom he had two sons—Dr Andrew James Scott and William C. Scott, and one daughter, who died unmarried. Mr Scott joined the Club in 1831.

John Scott
of Teviot-
bank.

JOHN SCOTT of Teviotbank, a writer to the signet, was born on the 2nd of October, 1809. He joined the Club in 1836, and his name then appears in the Club list as "John Scott, younger, of Teviotbank." He entered into marriage, in 1850, with Anne, second daughter of Henry Singleton of Belpatrick, County of Louth, but had no family. Upon the death of his father, William Scott, he succeeded to Teviotbank, and in 1854 he sold the property for £17,000 to Mrs Agnes Scott, widow of his uncle, James Scott of Ellem. Mrs Scott was succeeded by her son, William John Scott, who sold Teviotbank, in 1860, for £22,550. John Scott, W.S., the subject of this short memoir, bought Riskenhope from George Pott of Dod, for £14,250, and the farm of Chapelhope from John Gray Henderson of Abbotrule, for £25,000. These formed the old barony of Rodono,³ which name Mr Scott revived. He built a mansion-house on the estate, but before it was quite completed he died. It was said that he was preparing a family history of the Scotts of Wool at the time of his decease.

SCOTT OF WAUCHOPE AND HOWCLEUCH.

This branch of the family of Scott is descended from Walter Scott, second son of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh.

Walter Scott, born in 1700 (whose mother was a daughter of Robert Bennet of Chesters), was the purchaser of Wauchope and Howcleuch. The former he bought from the trustees of Lord Cranstoun. Mr Scott married Rachael, daughter of Francis Elliot of Fenwick, and had two sons, Walter and Charles.

³ Rodono was sold by John Scott's widow, and bought by the trustees of Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick; it is now the property of the Earl of Wemyss

Walter Scott of Wauchope, born in 1726, married, in 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of David Rutherford of Capehope. This lady was well known to the poet Burns, and while on his Border tour, in 1787, the poet paid a visit to Wauchope, and states in his note-book "that she possessed all the sense, taste, intrepidity of face, and bold critical decision which usually distinguished female authors." Mr Scott married a second time, in 1789, Beatrice, daughter of Gideon Scott of Priestthaugh, and died without children in 1796. Mrs Scott died at Priestthaugh in 1807.

Charles Scott of Howcleuch, born in 1728, succeeded to Wauchope upon the death of his brother. He married, in 1776, Elizabeth, a daughter of Archibald Dickson of Hassen-deanburn and Huntlaw, and died in 1808, leaving the following, viz. :—

Walter, his heir, born in 1778.

Archibald, who succeeded to Howcleuch, born in 1779; he married, in 1804, Charlotte, daughter of John Sibbald and sister of Col. Sibbald of Pinnacle. He farmed Commonsides¹ for a long period, and died in Hawick, in 1874, at the patriarchal age of 96.

Charles, was born in 1782, and died unmarried in 1856.

Robert, who came next, was born in 1786, and died unmarried in 1833.

James, went to India as a cadet in 1806, having been born in 1789, and served in a Madras native infantry regiment. He died unmarried in 1810.

William, was born in 1792, and also served in the Madras army. He obtained his lieutenancy in the 21st Madras Native Infantry in 1815, and when the 42nd M.N.I. was raised, he was promoted to a captain's commission in that regiment. He died in India in 1828.

Rachel, married, in 1807, Hugh Mitchell, merchant, who resided in Dumfries, and had issue.

Christian, married Archibald Dickson, and died without

¹ He was always called "Old Commonsides."

surviving issue. Through this connexion, Pinnaclehill came into the Scott family.

Jessie, died in 1857, having married a Mr Cockburn.

Walter Scott
of Wauchope.

WALTER SCOTT of Wauchope succeeded his father in 1808. He married, in 1812, Marion, daughter of Thomas Macmillan of Shorthope,¹ county of Selkirk. He had the following children:—

Charles, born 1814, died 1817.

Thomas, his heir.

Walter, M.D., born 1817, studied medicine, and entered the East India Company's medical service, and died at Allahabad, Bengal, in 1844.

Charles—of whom presently.

Archibald, born November, 1822; died at Malta, 1862.

Anne, died in childhood.

Walter Scott of Wauchope, as a young man, was a zealous supporter of the volunteers. When the false alarm took place, in consequence of the beacon fires being lighted on the evening of the 31st of January, 1804, Capt. Scott, who commanded the light company of Roxburghshire volunteers, at once rode off into Liddesdale to collect some of his men who came from that quarter. The blazing beacons on the Cheviot Hills had already aroused them, and he found many equipped and ready to march at a moment's notice. He placed himself at their head, and they proceeded as fast as they could travel to Hawick, picking up on the way the remainder of the company. Occasionally the shrill notes of the bugle horn were sounded as they went along, and this warlike music, which was echoed from hill to hill in the middle of the night, gave notice to all concerned that their services were required to expel the invader. Capt. Scott arrived in Hawick before daylight on the morning of the 1st of February, after a long,

¹ Mr Macmillan resided at Musselburgh in a nice old-fashioned residence called Shorthope House, standing a little off the street, with extensive grounds in the rear.

fatiguing night march. He found Hawick on that eventful morning in an intense state of bustle and excitement. The town was lighted up with torches, and volunteers and yeomen were flocking in on all sides. The whole population of the town seemed to be in the market-place, everybody's door was wide open, and no one went to bed that night. Capt. Scott found Scott of Sinton at the head of his company drawn up in front of the Tower Hotel, and, having formed up his company in its proper place, he called the muster roll. He was highly complimented by his commanding officer for the soldier-like appearance of his men and the very small number of absentees. In 1809, after the Local Militia Act was passed, and the volunteers disbanded, the Duke of Buccleuch, lord-lieutenant of the county, presented Capt. Scott with the senior captain's commission in the 1st Roxburghshire local militia, commanded by the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Earl of Minto. The captain was an original member of the Jedforest Club, and attended the first meeting of the society in 1810.

He farmed the whole estate of Wauchope, and was seldom absent from home. His children were all born at old Wauchope House. Up to a short period before his death he took an active part in all parish business. Mr Scott died at Wauchope on the 24th of May, 1857. His eldest surviving son succeeded.

THOMAS MACMILLAN SCOTT of Wauchope was born in the year 1816, and assumed the additional surname of Macmillan, in accordance with the entail of his maternal grandfather's estate of Shorthope. He entered the society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet in 1838, and married, in 1844, Katherine Jane, daughter of Captain Brown Roberts of the E.I.C.S., and at one time high sheriff of Calcutta. Although educated for the law he preferred a country life, and, after his marriage, rented, from Mr Elliot, Harwood House; and most of his family were born there. He became a member of the

Thomas M.
Scott of
Wauchope.

Jedforest Club in April, 1841. Mr Macmillan Scott died at Wauchope on the 10th of June, 1862, aged 46. His family consisted of the following:—

Walter, born 1846, died 1847.

Walter, now of Wauchope.

Arthur Francis, born 1854—of whom presently.

Edith Marion, married Major-General Frederick Edward Sotheby, late Rifle Brigade, in 1876.

Marion Maud, is unmarried, and lives with her mother at Pinnaclehill. She rides well to hounds.

Katherine Margaret, devoted several years of her life to good works. She joined a sisterhood in the south of England, and fell a victim to over-exertion in the line of life she had chosen. She is buried in St John's churchyard, Jedburgh, where a beautiful marble cross marks her early grave.

Capt. W. M.
Scott of
Wauchope.

WALTER MACMILLAN SCOTT of Wauchope and Pinnaclehill was born in 1848, and received his education at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the Carabineers as cornet on the 23rd of October, 1867, and served for about seven years in that regiment. After his retirement from the regular army, he received a commission as captain in the Scottish Borderers, their headquarters being Dumfries. It was here he met Miss Antoinette Dury, whom he afterwards married. She was the eldest daughter of Theodore Henry Dury of Bonsall, County of Derby, late of the 10th Hussars. Captain Scott built the present mansion-house of Wauchope in 1875, from plans drawn by the architects Kinnear and Peddie, and the work was completed shortly before his marriage. After the Local Government Act of 1888 had been passed, and when county councils were formed, Capt. Scott was the first elected representative of his native parish of Hobkirk. He is a justice of the peace for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, chairman of the Hobkirk school board, and has been a member of the Jedforest Club since 1869.

His family consists of a son, Thomas Alexander Frederick, born in 1881, and now at Eton, and one daughter.

CHARLES SCOTT of Howcleuch, third son of Walter Scott of Wauchope, was born in 1819 at old Wauchope House. After he left school he studied the management of sheep and general estate work with the factor of Lord Breadalbane. He farmed Tythehouse and Dykeraw, to give himself occupation—the former on the Harwood estate and adjoining Wauchope, and the latter in Southdean parish. For the greater part of his life he was a well known member of the Buccleuch Hunt, and a straight rider to hounds. Mr Scott married, in 1862, Margaret Amelia, widow of Captain Robert Main (late 54th Regiment), younger, of Ravensbourne Park, and daughter of Captain Brown Roberts of the 25th Bengal Native Infantry. After his marriage he lived for some time at Lintalee. When the estate of Langlee was exposed for sale by auction, Mr Scott purchased it for the sum of £16,500. He built thereon a handsome residence, including the old house within the precincts of the new. Mr Scott joined the Jedforest Club in the year 1847, and when he retired from its membership his name stood at the head of the list. At Langlee there are two excellent portraits by Sir John Watson Gordon, one of Mrs Elizabeth Scott, a daughter of Dickson of Hassendeanburn — a remarkable picture, painted by the artist when a young man; the other of Mrs Marion Scott, daughter of Macmillan of Shorthope — also a splendid example of this well known artist's genius. There is also a striking likeness of Mr Scott (full-length) by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A. Mr Scott died at Langlee on the 26th of August, 1895, and was buried in Hobkirk churchyard.

Chas. Scott of
Howcleuch.

ARTHUR FRANCIS SCOTT of Howcleuch and Langlee succeeded his uncle. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the army as sub-lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion, in November, 1873, and became lieutenant in the

A. F. Scott of
Howcleuch.

following year. A few years afterwards he joined the 5th Lancers, and then retired from the service. He next turned his attention to the study of law, and became a member of the Scottish bar in 1883. For a short time he held the lease of a farm in New South Wales, but gave it up just before the great monetary crisis took place in our Australian colonies. Mr Scott was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1896.

SCOTT OF WHITEHAUGH.

In 1479, David Scott became possessed of "the Lands of Whitehaugh, to be held for the yearly payment of one penny."

He was succeeded by his son Philip. His successor in turn was Walter, who succeeded to Wester Heip in 1532.

Walter Scott of Whitehaugh married Janet Scott, daughter of Walter Scott of Headshaw. He had two sons:—

William Scott of Whitehaugh, who died unmarried; and

Walter Scott of Whitehaugh, who sold the estate to his maternal uncle, Robert Scott of Headshaw. This Robert's son sold the lands of Whitehaugh, on the 6th December, 1623, to Andrew Hay, writer, who held the estate until 1656, when he sold it to Walter Scott of St Leonards, who again sold it to his nephew Walter Scott, the representative of the Headshaw family, in 1671.

William Scott of Whitehaugh succeeded in 1697, and married, in 1705, Ann, daughter of Dr John Rutherford of Knowesouth. He presented, in 1728, to the church of Wilton, the silver sacramental cups, still in use, which bear the following inscription:—"Gifted to the parish of Wilton by William Scott of Whitehaugh, 1728." Under the inscription are the family arms and motto, "Vincit Amor Patriæ." He died without issue in 1751, and was succeeded by his sister Isobel.

Isobel Scott of Whitehaugh married, in July, 1753, the Rev. William Somerville, minister of Hawick;¹ she died

¹ *Vide* Rev. Dr Somerville of Jedburgh.

without issue in 1759; and her second cousin, John, then a minor, succeeded her.

John Scott of Whitehaugh married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Walter Scott of Newton, in the parish of Wilton, by whom he had twelve children, but only three sons and three daughters survived childhood. John died in 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Walter Scott of Whitehaugh. He was educated for a surgeon, and practised as such for many years. He died unmarried in June, 1841, and was succeeded by James, the third brother.

JAMES SCOTT of Whitehaugh for a long period resided at Whitslade, in Selkirkshire. He became a member of the Jedforest Club on 1st May, 1843, and died unmarried on the 19th October, 1852. Francis, second son and eldest brother of James, entered the army, and served with his regiment, the 59th Foot, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and also in India, where he was promoted to a company. He served in Spain, and was in several battles. He received a gold medal¹ for the battle of Vittoria, having succeeded to the command of the regiment in that action. Major Scott was killed leading the volunteers of the 59th at the storming of San Sebastian.

Jas. Scott of
Whitehaugh.

1. Agnes Scott, sister of James Scott of Whitehaugh, married Adam Stavert of Hoscote.²

2. Elizabeth Scott, married Gilbert Chisholme of Stirches³ on the 17th August, 1802. Whitehaugh now belongs to Colonel Chisholme of Stirches.

SCOTT OF PEEL.

This family has been associated with pastoral farming on the Borders for many generations.

Thomas Scott, tenant in Lethem, was the second son of

¹ This medal is still in existence.

² *Vide* Stavert of Hoscote.

³ *Vide* Chisholme of Stirches.

John Scott of Ashtrees. In the year 1807 he purchased Peel from Lord Douglas for £5000. It was then called Baxtonlees, *alias* Peel. Thomas Scott of Peel died on the 28th June, 1813, aged 76; and his wife, Esther Turnbull, died at Lethem on the 5th of August, 1787, aged 37.

Thos. Scott
of Peel

THOMAS SCOTT of Peel, son of the above-mentioned Thomas Scott, joined the Jedforest Club as an original member in 1810, during his father's lifetime, and was then designed younger of Peel. He served in the yeomanry, and turned out with the corps at the alarm of invasion in January, 1804. In 1810, the Duke of Buccleuch gave him a captain's commission in the 1st Regiment of local militia. In 1833 he added to his family possessions by purchasing the valuable estate of Newton, on the Teviot, from William Ogilvie of Chesters. His portrait, taken by Mr Frain of Kelso, in the old uniform coat of the Jedforest Club, now hangs in the dining-room at Newton. Thomas Scott died at Edinburgh on the 13th of May, 1858, aged 77, having been a member of the Club for the long period of forty-eight years. He left Newton to his nephew, Thomas Robson, who took the additional name of Scott. Peel was left to his nephew, William Elliot,¹ eldest son of his elder sister, Helen.

John Scott of
Riccaldon.

JOHN SCOTT, a younger son of Thomas Scott of Peel, and tenant in Lethem, was born in 1785. He was elected as an honorary member of the Jedforest Club in 1810. At the first meeting of the club, on the 7th of August of that year, Lord Ancram laid before the meeting a pattern button, which was approved of. His lordship then took into consideration the uniform coat, and said that, as members of a Border club, he would recommend that the cloth should be manufactured out of pure Cheviot wool. This proposal was unanimously agreed to by all present, and Mr John Scott, tenant in Lethem, engaged to get it executed.

¹ Peel has descended to John Elliot, The Flatt, in Liddesdale.

The estate of Riccalton was exposed for sale on the 6th March, 1829, and was bought by John Scott from the heirs-at-law of Lady Essex and Lady Mary Ker, daughters of Robert, second Duke of Roxburghe, for £9000, and at the same time he purchased the superiority of the estate for an additional £400. Mr Scott afterwards acquired from his kinsman the old family property of Ashtrees.¹ In the year 1829, he was elected as an ordinary member of the Jedforest Club. He and his brother Thomas lived at Lethem, and he died there, on the 6th November, 1858, aged 73. He left Ashtrees to his nephew, Dr James Robson, eldest son of his sister Esther, who took the name of Scott conjointly with that of Robson. Riccalton he left to another nephew, John Elliot, the second son of his sister Helen, who added Scott to his surname.

GEORGE SCOTT, JEDBURGH.

Mr SCOTT was the son of a schoolmaster. He practised as a writer in Jedburgh, and married a daughter of Doctor Wilson, and afterwards built the house called Boundary Bank, and lived there. Mr Scott was manager of the Jedburgh savings bank. In early life he was a volunteer in Colonel Rutherford's regiment, and acted as commissary clerk. Mrs Scott predeceased her husband by many years. Their family consisted of an only son, John, and two daughters, who both married Free Church ministers. Mr Scott was elected secretary and treasurer to the Club on the 25th of October, 1826, in succession to Mr Thomas Shortreed, deceased, and thus became an ex-officio member of the Jedforest Club. He died in 1843, and was succeeded by Mr Scotland, W.S., as secretary and treasurer.

Geo. Scott,
Writer,
Jedburgh,
Secretary.

¹ John Scott of Riccalton purchased Ashtrees, in the parish of Southdean, in 1855, from the trustees of the late John Scott of Ashtrees, and tenant of Woodhouses, for the sum of £4400. In 1808, Adam Scott was laird of Ashtrees, and was elder brother of Thomas Scott, first of Peel. Ashtrees is now the property of Major Robson-Scott, late of the 3rd Hussars.—*Vide* Robson-Scott Memoir.

CHAPTER XVI.

SCOTLAND.

John Scot-
land, W.S.

JOHN SCOTLAND was the son of Thomas Scotland, W.S., Wester Luscar, Fifeshire, and grandson of John Scotland, a merchant of Leith. Mr Scotland was educated for the law, and became a writer to the signet in 1815. For a time he followed the ordinary routine of his profession, but, having been offered by the Earl of Home the management of his estates on the Borders, he took up his residence at Glen Douglas, the chamberlain's house, on the Jedforest estate, near Jedburgh. Mr Scotland married, in 1820, Mary, daughter of Robert Burn, architect in Edinburgh, and by her had children. She died at Glen Douglas. Mr Scotland married again in 1851, his second wife being Anne Catherine, daughter of Brown Roberts of Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham, who survived him. In his later years Mr Scotland lived at Kenilworth, where he died on the 14th October, 1860. The subject of this memoir was a member of the Club from the 27th of April, 1836, and took an active interest in its affairs. At a general meeting held on 1st May, 1843, he was unanimously elected as hon. secretary, on the death of Mr George Scott, and this office he discharged with efficiency for many years.

SHORTREED OF JEDBURGH.

This family, which at one time was so well known in Roxburghshire, and particularly in Jedburgh, has now died out.

Robert Shortreed of Essenside, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Elliot of Oakwood Mill, and sister of William Elliot, the first of Woollee, had a son, Thomas Shortreed, who became one of the most extensive farmers in Jedforest. He occupied at various times the farms of

Lustruther, Westshiels, Jedheads, Hyndlee, and Woollee. At the close of the American war, in the year 1778, he became seriously involved, like many others—a circumstance which weighed heavily on his mind, and, to a certain extent, shortened his life. Mr Shortreed was born in 1733, and married at Abbotrule House, in 1757, Anne, daughter of the laird of Abbotrule. He died in 1798.

ROBERT SHORTREED, eldest son of Thomas Shortreed, was born on November 7th, 1762. He was educated as a lawyer, and eventually became sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire. Mr Shortreed began business in the office of James Fair of Langlee, whose third daughter, Margaret, he married on April 13th, 1795. In 1802, he had the misfortune to lose two infant children, and on this occasion applied to the Magistrates of Jedburgh for a burial-ground in the Abbey churchyard.¹ The portion of ground assigned to him had belonged formerly either to the family of Rutherford of Farnielee or of Simpson of Sharplaw, both families being now extinct. Robert Shortreed had a great talent for music; he delighted in old Border ballads and legends, of which he had a large collection. He was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and accompanied him on his well-known journey into Liddesdale, when they visited Mr James Davidson, farmer of Hyndlee, the original breeder of the dandy dinmont terriers, and referred to in the novel of "Guy Mannering." Shortreed, from early associations, knew every inch of this country, his father having been tenant of Hyndlee. He built a house in Jedburgh, now the British Linen Bank house. Here he resided during the greater part of his married life, and it was here he died, on the 7th of July, 1829. Mr Shortreed was an original member of the Club, and was unanimously appointed honorary secretary, in September, 1813, in succession to Mr Jerdon of Bonjedward, who only accepted the office until

Robert
Shortreed,
Sheriff-
substitute.

¹ Minutes of the Town Council of Jedburgh.

the Club should be formally established. Mr Shortreed sent in his resignation in July, 1820, which the members of the Club accepted with regret.

Mr Shortreed left a large family, of whom four became members of the Jedforest Club.

Thomas
Shortreed,
curat or-
fiscal.

THOMAS SHORTREED, eldest son of Robert Shortreed, sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire. He is described as a man of refined taste, and as one who took much interest in local antiquities. He published a pamphlet on the old orchards of Jedburgh—once so famous—giving a description of some of the remarkable old trees, which, in his opinion, had been planted by the monks of Jedburgh Abbey. It is said that Mr Thomas Shortreed gave Sir Walter Scott much assistance in composing the “Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.” He was passionately fond of old Scotch songs and ballads; and being also a good musician, he jotted down the tune as well as the words of any song he fancied. His bosom friend and schoolfellow was Mr Armstrong, the proprietor of Queen Mary’s House, Jedburgh, who afterwards became the master of the Mint in Russia. With him he corresponded until his death. Mr Thomas Shortreed never married, and died at Camberwell on the 26th August, 1826. He was procurator-fiscal for the county of Roxburgh, and was elected a member of the Club in 1819. He accepted the duties of honorary secretary when his father, Robert Shortreed, resigned in 1820. Mr Shortreed held this office until July, 1826, when he was obliged to relinquish it on the score of ill-health; he died very shortly afterwards. He was succeeded in the offices of treasurer and secretary by George Scott.

Captain W.
Shortreed,
H.E.I.C.S.

Captain WILLIAM SHORTREED, second son of Robert Shortreed, went out to India as a Bengal cadet in the East India Company’s service. He eventually joined the 2nd regiment of Europeans, and obtained his lieutenancy in that corps in 1823. He became a captain in 1836, and

was transferred to the 1st regiment of European Light Infantry. His health gave way, from the effects of an Indian climate, and he returned home, and resided with his uncle, Mr Fair of Langlee. Captain Shortreed was admitted a member of the Jedforest Club in 1845.

JAMES ELLIOT SHORTREED-FAIR of Langlee, third and eldest surviving son of Robert Shortreed, having succeeded his uncle, Mr Fair, to the estate of Langlee, was proposed by William Oliver-Rutherford of Edgerston, as a member of the Jedforest Club. He was elected in 1849. Mr Shortreed-Fair sold Langlee by auction, and it was bought by the late Charles Scott, son of Scott of Wauchope, in whose family it now remains.

J. E. Shortreed-Fair of Langlee.

PRINGLE SHORTREED, youngest son of Robert Shortreed, got his commission in the Bengal army in 1825, and was posted as a supernumerary to the 58th Bengal Native Infantry. He was transferred to the 17th Native Infantry, in which regiment he remained until the close of his service. He retired with the rank of colonel; was married, and has left a family. He joined the Club, having been proposed by his uncle, Mr Fair, and seconded by Major Oliver, in 1839.

Lieut.-Col. Pringle Shortreed, H.E.I.C.S.

JOHN SHORTREED ELLIOT FAIR was a son of James E. Shortreed-Fair of Langlee. He was nominated for the Club after his father's death. He inherited the love of music, in which art his ancestors excelled, and frequently sang a good Scotch song after a Jedforest Club dinner, to the delectation of the company. "Jock Fair," as he was familiarly called, was an officer of the Jedburgh company of rifle volunteers, in which he took much pride and pleasure. He died at Overwells, near Jedburgh, where he had resided since the sale of the Langlee estate.

J. S. E. Fair.

SIBBALD.

The surname of Sybald, Sybald, or, as now spelt, Sibbald, is one of the most ancient in Scotland. Duncanus

Sibauld is mentioned in a bull of Pope Innocent IV. in 1250. The old family of Sibbald of Balgonie, in the county of Fife, was at one time the chief of the name in Scotland. One of their descendants was Sir Robert Sibbald, the eminent physician, naturalist, and antiquarian. He flourished between 1641 and 1712, and was the author of several works, among which the "History of Fife" was not the least important. About 1867 he and Dr Sir Andrew Balfour formed the design of instituting a botanical garden in Edinburgh, and for this purpose rented a small piece of ground, "of some forty feet every way," in the north yards of the Abbey, which they stocked with a collection of plants. In 1682 Robert Sibbald was knighted by the Duke of York, then high commissioner of Scotland.¹

In the county of Roxburgh, a William Sibbald is mentioned as a portioner in Eildon, a village adjacent to the hills of that name. He had a son, John, who is described as a portioner in Bowden parish, in Roxburghshire, and who was tenant of Whitlaw farm. This John was born in 1637, and died in June, 1707. His children were:—

I. William Sibbald, portioner in Bowden and tenant in Faughhill, born 1676; died unmarried, March 12th, 1724.

II. John Sibbald, born 1677, married and had issue.

III. George Sibbald, married Jean Sibbald, and was tenant in Holydean.

IV. Helen, born 1685, married Thomas Stenhouse of Whitelee in 1703, and died on June 29th, 1736.

V. Janet, married William Richardson, Kelso.

VI. Isobel, married Mr Grierson, tenant in Clarilaw.

John Sibbald (No. II.) married Ágnes,² daughter of Thomas Elliot, in Oakwood Mill, and Jean, daughter of Cornelius Inglis of Newton, and portioner in Murdiston, Lanarkshire.³ He succeeded his father in the farm of Whitlaw. Their children were:—

¹ *Vide* Anderson's "Scottish Nation."

² Agnes died October 7th, 1801, at Selkirk, considerably upwards of 80.

³ *Vide* Memoir of Elliots of Wolflee.

John, farmer, Whitlaw, born in 1714.

William of Pinnacle, born in 1719—of whom presently.

Andrew, born in the year 1721, died in 1724.

Thomas, ironfounder in Edinburgh and Leith, died in 1783.

George, died young; and

Jean, married Mr Cleland of Edinburgh.

John Sibbald, born in 1714, as already stated, married Margaret Grieve, and died April 21st, 1783. Their children were:—

I. James Sibbald, born in 1747, who began life by farming, which he abandoned in 1779, and thereafter found employment more congenial to his tastes in the establishment of his kinsman Charles Elliot, the publisher. In 1781 he purchased the circulating library of Allan Ramsay. In 1783 Mr Sibbald commenced a literary publication, called "The Edinburgh Magazine." His portrait was bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery of Scotland by W. Watson. It is a small-sized picture, well painted. He died at his lodgings in Leith Walk in April, 1803.

II. William Sibbald of Gladwood, merchant and ship-owner, Leith. He married, and had issue, and died in 1817 at Edinburgh. As a mark of respect to his memory, the magistrates, ministers of North and South Leith, and the masters of the four incorporations, with their assistants, attended the funeral to the family burial-place in South Leith churchyard. Mr Sibbald had a very large family. His ninth son was a writer to the signet.

III. John, married, about 1804, Jean Cunningham, and had a large family. He was a tenant in Borthaugh farm, and died there, 10th April, 1822.

IV. Agnes, married Mr Scott, tenant in Deloraine.

V. Jean, married in 1774, John Lang, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire,¹ and died in Edinburgh, in 1815. Mrs Lang was the patriotic lady of Sir Walter Scott's note—"Alarms

¹ *Vide* Memoir of Lang, Selkirk.

of invasion," in "The Antiquary." Their family consisted of eight, four sons and four daughters, of whom Jean Lang married Thomas Blaikie, Clarilaw Moor; and their son, William Lang Blaikie, Holydean, married Helen, only daughter of James Brunton of Hiltonshill.

William Sibbald of Pinnacle, second son of John Sibbald (No. II.), was born on 12th January, 1719. He married Charlotte Cleland, and died in October, 1798; and by her had twelve sons and one daughter, of whom

John Sibbald, younger, of Pinnacle, was born in 1746, and predeceased his father, in 1777. His wife was Anne Franks, and they had one son, William, and two daughters. Charlotte, one of the daughters, married, in 1804, Archibald Scott of Howcleuch.

Lieut.-Col.
W. Sibbald
of Pinnacle.

Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM SIBBALD of Pinnacle and Whiterig, succeeded his grandfather in 1798. He was born 11th January, 1771, and entered the army about 1794, and was promoted to the rank of captain in the 35th Foot in 1797. He was transferred as lieut.-colonel to the 15th Foot, in 1807. He married the same year, on the 14th of December, at Eildon Hall, Susan, daughter of Thomas Mein of Eildon Hall, and left a large family. Colonel Sibbald became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1817, and took much interest in its management and affairs until his death, which took place in 1835.

Lieut.-Colonel Sibbald's family consisted of nine sons and two daughters—

John, the eldest son, born at Whiterig in 1809, was a captain in the 34th Madras Native Infantry, and died in 1843, unmarried.

Thomas, commander Royal Navy, of Eildon Hall, Ontario. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Waddon Martyn, Lifton, Devonshire, and left two sons—William M., now of Eildon Hall, Ontario, who married Miss Pearman, and has three sons; and Thomas M. Sibbald, fleet surgeon, R.N.

William, third son of Colonel Sibbald, born in 1814.

James, born in 1816.

Archibald, born in 1817.

Charles, born at Pinnacle, Roxburghshire, in 1819, went to Canada with his brothers¹ on his father's death. In the Canadian rebellion of 1837, he served as an officer of militia. He was twice married, and has left a large family.

Hugh, unmarried, born in 1823, was for thirty years in Bengal, but now resides in Canada.

Francis Clunie, M.D., of The Briars, Sutton West, Canada, served in the Royal Navy, and was resident for many years at Shanghai.

The following extracts from a letter received from Mr Hugh Sibbald, son of Colonel Sibbald, may be of interest to some of my readers:—

Eildon Hall, Sutton West, Ontario,

Oct. 6, 1898:

"My father, William Sibbald, J.P., of Pinnacle, was lieutenant-colonel in command of the XV. Yorkshire East Riding Regiment from 1807 to 1813. In 1807, he married Susan, sixth daughter of Thomas Mein of Eildon Hall, which mansion was built by Mr Mein. His family had long held the adjoining property of Greenwells and other lands in the neighbourhood. My father was born in London in 1771, and died at Whiterig, on the 12th December, 1835. Though then only in my 13th year, I have a vivid recollection of him, and of many events occurring before that period—such as the great Reform Bill, the death of Sir Walter Scott, &c. I remember his attending the Jedforest Club dinners; the coat was then blue, with velvet collar, the buttons were stamped with J. F., but he had an older coat, which was green; the buttons were flat, and bore 'Jedforest' on a scroll. My father had been a member of another Roxburghshire club (then extinct), 'The Border Bowmen;' the buttons were marked with B. B. My father was the only son of John Sibbald, merchant, of London—born 1746, died 1777—whose wife was Anne Franks, a Shropshire lady. I copy the following from an old family bible, now before me; it is in the handwriting of my great-

¹ The three brothers, Thomas, Francis Clunie, and Hugh erected an episcopal church on the lake shore on Jackson Point, Ontario, called Sibbald church, in memory of their mother (*nee* Susan Mein).

The greater part of the above information has been provided by Mrs Blaikie, Holydean; and Mr Hugh Sibbald, Eildon Hall, Ontario. Miss Margaret Sibbald, postmistress, Bonchester Bridge, is descended from W. Sibbald, portioner in Eildon.

grandfather, William Sibbald of Pinnacle—born 1719, died 1798. Though the father of twelve sons and one daughter, he survived them all, save his son William, a major or colonel in India, who died without issue. 'My 10th son, Captain Hugh Sibbald, of the 71st Regiment, fell gallantly defending a fort taken from the enemy at Seringapatam, the 6th February, 1792; much lamented.' My great-grandfather, William Sibbald (just mentioned), was married to an Edinburgh lady, Charlotte Cleland. The following obituary notice is also in his own handwriting:—'Charlotte Cleland, my spouse, the mother of twelve sons and one daughter, of which ten sons and the daughter died before herself; only William and Hugh remain alive, in the East Indies. My spouse died the 13th October, Thursday, at 5 o'clock, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.'

"William Sibbald of Gladswood, merchant, and admiral of Leith, was my great-grandfather's nephew; he had a son a distinguished soldier—Brigadier Hugh Sibbald, C.B., commanding in Rohilkund and Keemaon, who was killed at Bareilly in 1857, during the Indian Mutiny. He left three daughters, married severally to Major-General A. H. Paterson, Weston-super-Mare; to Surg.-General Sir B. Simpson, K.C.S.I., London; and to Captain George Gordon, Horse Artillery (deceased).

At my father's death there were so many to share that it was determined to sell the landed property, Pinnacle and Whiterig; the latter had been associated with the family for a considerable period."

SOMERVILLE.

The name of Somerville is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Mr Anderson in "The Scottish Nation" says that members of the family accompanied the Conqueror into England, and at one time had very large estates both in England and Scotland. Their progenitor was the famous Sir Philip de Somerville, proprietor of the lordship of Whitchnour, who bequeathed a fitch of bacon to every husband and wife in the manor who could say they had lived together for a year and a day after marriage without strife or disagreement. It is still occasionally claimed at Whitchnour House, and is called the Dunmow fitch. William de Somerville came to Scotland with David I., and he witnessed the charter founding the abbey of Melrose in 1136. William Somerville, in the reign of William the Lion, slew a fearsome monster which haunted the neighbourhood of Linton, in Roxburghshire. Tradition declares it to have been a large serpent, and a terror to the district. The king, as a

reward, conferred the lands of Linton on Somerville in 1174. A place is still pointed out as the serpent's den, and bears the name of "the worm's hole;" the name of the locality is Wormington. On an old stone on the wall of the parish church is the figure of a man on horseback in the act of killing a huge beast, in form like a dragon. Inscribed underneath are the words—

"The wode laird of Lariestone
Slew the wode worm of Wirmieston,
And won all Linton parochine."

The motto to the crest of Lord Somerville is "The wode laird." This member of the family ultimately became sheriff of Roxburghshire. He was buried in Linton church.¹

Sir Thomas Somerville was made a peer about 1430. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Dernely, and got with her the estate of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. It is from this old family that the subject of this memoir is descended.

The Rev. Dr Somerville's grandfather, Mr THOMAS SOMERVILLE, was presented to the parish of Cavers by the Bishop of Glasgow, in the reign of Charles II., episcopacy being the established form of religion at that time. Having taken the oath of allegiance to James II. on his accession to the throne, he resigned his living. Some of his parishioners built a small chapel for him in Hawick, and he fulfilled pastoral duties until the time of his death. He left a widow and a young family, consisting of one son and two daughters. The son, afterwards the father of Dr Somerville, was educated for the church, and became a tutor in the family of Lord Elibank. In 1720 he took orders, became a chaplain in the family of Lord Somerville, and assisted his lordship in administering his affairs till his ordination as minister of Hawick, in 1731. Dr Somerville's mother was the only daughter of the Rev. Mr Grierson of Queensferry, and

Rev. Thomas
Somerville,
D.D.

¹ *Vide* "Life and Times of Dr Somerville."

a woman of great beauty. She died when young Somerville was scarcely eight years of age. Somerville was educated in the parish school of Hawick, and in 1752 he was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr Dickson of Duns. He went to the University of Edinburgh in 1756, and soon after this his father died in the manse at Hawick. He had now his sisters to support, as well as his own education to carry on, with very narrow means at his disposal. He obtained a house, rent free, near the Netherbow Port, from his mother's cousin, Miss Colville, which act of kindness was a great help to him. At this time a connection of Lord Somerville, a Mr Burges, was appointed commissioner of the excise in Scotland, and came to reside near Edinburgh, in 1759. He offered to young Somerville the post of tutor to his son, which he gladly accepted, and was treated as one of the family. From there he went, in the same capacity, to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. In 1767 the parish church of Minto became vacant, and Sir Gilbert presented the living to him. Soon after his settlement in the parish, he married a daughter of Mr Charters. In the year 1772, on the translation of the Rev. James Macknight to Edinburgh, the more lucrative pulpit of Jedburgh became vacant. Somerville's former patron successfully used his interest for him, and he was named as the successor of Dr Macknight. He published, in 1772, "A History of the Political Transactions and of Parties, from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Death of King William." The following year Dr Somerville was nominated one of the chaplains-in-ordinary to His Majesty in Scotland, and was also elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

He published his great work, "A History of the Reign of Queen Anne," in 1798. At this time he happened to be in London, where he had a curious experience. He had gone to the House of Commons, and was standing in the lobby when he was suddenly arrested, and taken to Bow Street police office on a charge of felony. Utterly incapable of accounting for the strange predicament in

which he was placed, he could scarcely avail himself of the advice of the magistrate, to inform his friends of the circumstance. Meanwhile, Harry Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), who had witnessed his arrest, entered the court, and having satisfied the magistrate of the respectability of the doctor, indulged in a hearty laugh at his expense. A notorious swindler was a passenger on board the packet in which Dr Somerville came to London, and when landing he had been seen in the company of this man, which led to his seizure as an accomplice. The doctor often related with much pleasantry this episode in his visit to London.

Always strict in the performance of his pastoral duties, Dr Somerville was at the same time devoted to the pursuits of literature; he numbered among his friends many distinguished divines and scholars. At the Chapter Coffee-house, a mutual friend introduced him to Peter Pindar, then in the zenith of his fame.

He stretched out the hand of friendship to the poet John Logan, and shielded him from the attacks of his enemies during a certain period of his eventful life. Dr Somerville was presented by the poet, when he bade farewell to Scotland, with a gold-headed cane, a gift which the recipient highly prized, and always carried.

Dr Somerville lived to the venerable age of ninety. He died at Jedburgh on the 16th May, 1830, in the sixty-fourth year of his ministry. On the previous Sunday, he had preached and administered the sacrament to his congregation.¹

He became a member of the Jedforest Club on the 27th January, 1813, by unanimous consent.

Dr Somerville, as already stated, was married on the 5th of June, 1770, to Martha,² daughter of Samuel Charters, solicitor of the customs for Scotland, by whom he had

¹ *Vide* "Life and Times of Dr Somerville."

² Rev. Dr Somerville lost his wife on December 17th, 1809. She died at the manse, Jedburgh, and is buried within the confines of the Abbey.

several children. His wife was a clever woman, with a well-stored mind, and took much care in the education of her daughters. They were taught by the son of the Jedburgh schoolmaster, David, afterwards Sir David, Brewster, the great philosopher. Their children were:—

1. Christian, the eldest daughter, married Walter, third son of Patrick Riddell of Muselee,¹ and had a son and a daughter. The latter was born on 15th June, 1809, and on the 9th October of the same year Mr Riddell died.

2. Janet, or Jenny, married at Jedburgh, on the 8th December, 1812, Joseph Pringle,² late consul-general in the island of Madeira. On his death, she married General Henry Elliot of Rosebank, son of the laird of Harwood.

3. Martha was married at Jedburgh by the Rev. Dr Charters, on the 19th of August, 1819, to William Rutherford, junior, writer. Mr Rutherford afterwards became the first agent for the Jedburgh branch of the National Bank of Scotland, and also factor to Lord Somerville. There were six children of the marriage. The eldest, Thomas Somerville Rutherford, solicitor, Jedburgh, married, at Cessford, Jessie Johnstone M'Dougall, daughter of Archibald M'Dougall, Cessford. She died in 1866, and left, with other issue, a daughter, Christina, who was married in 1875 to Dr Jeffrey, Jedburgh.

4. Margaret died in 1843, aged fifty-four years, at Rosebank, Kelso, the house of her sister, Mrs Elliot, the widow of General Henry Elliot.

William Somerville, M.D., was the eldest son—of whom presently.

S. C. Somerville, W.S.

SAMUEL CHESTERS SOMERVILLE of Lowood, younger son of Dr Somerville of Jedburgh, was a writer to the signet. On July 16th, 1807, he married the eldest daughter of

¹ *Vide* Riddell of Muselee.

² Mr Pringle died in his father-in-law's house, and is buried in the Abbey churchyard.

Robert Low of Clatto, Fifeshire. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1811, soon after its institution, and died at Wimbledon, June 18th, 1823, in the 47th year of his age.

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, M.D., was born in 1771. He entered the army as a medical man. In 1795 he went to the Cape of Good Hope with the expedition under Admiral Elphinstone and General Clarke, and after its capture from the Dutch, he was appointed garrison surgeon to the troops. The savage tribes on the borders of the colony were very troublesome, and Somerville was employed by the authorities to make a treaty of peace with them, which he accomplished with some difficulty. He made a second expedition, accompanied only by a native interpreter, and penetrated as far as the Orange river — then quite an unknown region—and was considered to be the first white man who had been there. He married, first, at Jedburgh, Miss Rutherford of Knowesouth, on the 2nd September, 1806. She died at Falmouth, in March, 1808. Dr Somerville was employed in Canada, and also in Sicily, at the head of the medical staff. In 1812 he was at home, and it was then he became a member of the Jedforest Club. In the same year he took as his second wife his cousin Mary, daughter of Admiral Fairfax, and widow of Samuel Grieg. She was one of the most scientific women of her day. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, Baronet. Soon after his marriage, Dr Somerville was appointed deputy inspector of army hospitals in Scotland. They accordingly made Edinburgh their headquarters, and a daughter was born there in March, 1813. In 1816 he was gazetted a member of the army medical board, which necessitated a removal to London. On his arrival in the metropolis, he was pleased to hear that he had also been made physician to Chelsea Hospital, both of which appointments he was allowed to hold. He died at Florence on the 26th of June, 1860, in his 89th year. Mary Somerville now became

W. Somerville, M.D.

a widow for the second time. Her life, which is full of interest, written by her daughter Martha, is well known. She died, aged 92, surviving her husband about twelve years.

SPEIRS.

My authority says, Speirs, a surname sometimes written Spears, evidently has reference to that well-known military weapon, the lance.

In Renfrewshire are to be found the families of Speir of Burnbrae, and Speir of Blackstoun, and also Speirs of Elderslie. In 1760, the lands of Inch, near Renfrew, were purchased by Alexander Speirs, an eminent merchant in Glasgow, and in 1769 he bought from Mrs Campbell of Succoth, mother of Sir Hay Campbell, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, the estate of Elderslie, in the same county, with which the name of Sir William Wallace is so intimately associated. Mrs Campbell was of the hero's name and lineage, being the only child and heiress of John Wallace of Elderslie. Mr Speirs having, in 1777-80, built a large mansion-house at Inch, gave it the name of Elderslie House, from the estate whence he took his designation. He died in 1782.

Peter A.
Speirs, late
Sheriff-
substitute.

PETER A. SPEIRS, only son of the late Archibald Speirs, of the East India Company's Civil Service, third son of Peter Speirs of Culcreuch, Stirlingshire, by Mary Anne, daughter of W. A. Pringle (son of Alexander Pringle of Whytbank and Yair), was born in 1842, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A., in 1864. Mr Speirs was called to the Scottish bar in 1866. He married, on 23rd June, 1880, Florence Cooke, daughter of the late Richard Cooke, Woodford. His eldest son, Archibald Douglas, was born in 1882, and educated at Eton. From 1877 to 1886 Mr Speirs was sheriff-substitute of Inverness-shire, and resided at Portree. He was then removed to Jedburgh, as sheriff-substitute

for the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, when he became a member of Jedforest Club, in 1886.

Mr Speirs is a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Stirlingshire. His family is a younger branch of Speirs of Elderslie.

SPROT OF RIDDELL.

The name of Sprot, or Sprott, is by no means common either in England or Scotland. The Scottish Sprotts were doubtless among the Saxons who came north after the conquest. In the Domesday Book the name of Sprot is mentioned in connection with Yorkshire; and Hunter, in his history of the county, says:—"It is believed that when Conisbro' was the king's borough, Sprotbro' must have been the abode of some person to whom the name belonged." In 1272 we hear of Thomas Sprott, a monk of Canterbury, writing his "Canterbury Chronicle," a work which is still extant. At the same period there was in Northumberland a Richard Sprot, and also a William Sprot, who owned an estate in Tynedale. There was also a Richard Sprot of Bryset, county of Roxburgh, in 1307. In a volume of state trials there appears the name of George Sprot, who was a solicitor, of Eyemouth, and was executed for the part he took in the Gowrie conspiracy in 1608. He was the son of a Richard Sprot in Jedburgh.

One branch of the family settled in Galloway. It is descended from Hugh Sprot, burgess of Urr, who witnessed a charter of Baliol to the monks of Holyrood in 1262, and who is believed to have been that Hugh of Urr who, with other Gallowidians, signed the Ragman's Roll in 1296. His seal, bearing a boar's head, is still extant in the public archives. The Rev. George M. Sprott, D.D., North Berwick, son of the Rev. John Sprott, Nova Scotia, belongs to this branch.

Sprouston, below Kelso-on-Tweed, is said to have belonged at one time to a Sprot.

Jeffrey, in his "History of Roxburghshire," writes as follows:—

"On the estate of Galashiels was a farm called Boghall, now incorporated with the farms of Holnbush and Parkhouse, which had been occupied by a family of Sprot for more than two centuries. One of the family, named Habby, was of great strength, and on more than one occasion did good service for the laird of Gala in repelling the English marauders, or the predatory expeditions of neighbouring lairds. In an incursion made by a party of Englishmen, all the cattle of the town were carried away. Next morning the men of Galashiels, horse and foot, were called out to follow the laird. Habby turned out, armed with a scythe tied to the end of a pole—a dangerous weapon in the hands of a person of such strength. The laird, at the head of his followers, started in pursuit of the English, and overtook them on the south side of the river Tweed, where a fight ensued. The English leader distinguishing the laird, determined to end the fray by slaying him; and, setting his spear in rest, rode at him full tilt. The laird, perceiving his danger, called to Habby Sprot, who stood between him and his careering foe—'Strike, Habby, strike!' The deadly weapon of Habby went whistling round his head for an instant, and descending with terrific force upon the unfortunate Englishman, cleft his head to the chin. Thus the laird's life was saved."

The pedigree of the family is as follows:—

William Sprot of Yorkstone, in the parish of Temple, Mid-Lothian, married, on February 28th, 1696, Euphane Moffat, sister of the Rev. Thomas Moffat, who was minister of Newton, near Edinburgh, from 1700 to 1743, and by her had issue, four sons—William, Thomas, Mark, and John. John was baptised on April 11th, 1703. He became a merchant and burgess of Edinburgh, and was common ancestor of the families of Riddell and Garnkirk. He married, on the 12th March, 1727, Janet, daughter of Alexander Esplin,¹ merchant, and one of the magistrates of the city of Edinburgh, and had issue, eight sons and one daughter who married Benjamin Yule of Wheatfield, near Edinburgh, brother of George Yule of Gibslees.² The portraits of Benjamin Yule and his wife, by Skirving, are in possession of Lieut.-General Sprot.

¹ Alexander Esplin, late one of the magistrates of Edinburgh, died 1781. *Vide Edinburgh Advertiser.*

² *Vide Cleghorn Memoir.*

Mark, fourth son of John Sprot, was born in Edinburgh in the year 1741. Before he had nearly completed his education, and while the shock which the country received at the news of the capture of Minorca by the French and Spanish was still rankling in the breasts of many, Mark, full of youthful ardour, formed the resolution of going to sea. In 1753 he made his first voyage on board an East Indiaman, under the immediate care of a relation, who was a surgeon in the East India Company's service. Soon after his return he again, in 1761, embarked for India as a midshipman. He was present at the taking of Pondicherry, and was at several smaller engagements on the coast of India. He remained in the navy till 1769, when he obtained a post in the service of the East India Company, as secretary to the supervisor of three provinces of Bengal. This turned out to be a lucrative appointment, and Mark Sprot then laid the foundation of his future fortune. He returned home in 1775, settled in London, was elected a member of the Stock Exchange, and became one of the greatest capitalists of the reign of George III., as described in "Public Characters," by Gillet, vol. 8, page 302. The well-known business thoroughfare, Mark Lane, it is said, was named after him. Mr Sprot married Joanna, daughter of Stewart of Physgill, but had no family. Portraits of both, painted by Skirving and engraved by Ward, are in possession of Lieut.-General Sprot.

Mark Sprot, in his will, vested a sum of seventy thousand pounds, which he afterwards increased to one hundred thousand, in his executors, for the purpose of purchasing a landed estate in Scotland. The estate of Garnkirk, in the county of Lanark, was bought, in 1811, from John Mackenzie, merchant in Glasgow, and on which an annuity of three thousand a year was partly secured for Mark Sprot's widow, Mrs Joanna Hathorn Stewart Sprot, of 23 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. Alexander Sprot, one of the youngest sons of John Sprot and Janet Esplin, was born in December, 1746, and was ancestor of the Garnkirk

family. He married Elizabeth Rannie, died in 1829, and is buried in St Cuthbert's churchyard, Edinburgh. His children were:—

John Sprot of Southpark, Ayr; Mark Sprot of Garnkirk, and four daughters.

Mark Sprot of Garnkirk was born in 1799, and died in 1870. He married Harriet, daughter of Principal Hill, D.D., of St Andrews, and had issue as follows:—

Alexander Sprot, born in 1823, died in 1854.

George Hill Sprot, lieutenant, 2nd Bengal Fusileers; killed at Goojerat, 1849.

Mark Sprot, died in New Zealand.

Harriet, married W. F. Davidson of Ruchell, Lanarkshire; and

Elizabeth, unmarried.

Alexander Sprot, eldest son of Mark Sprot of Garnkirk, who died in 1854, in his father's lifetime, married Rachel Jane, daughter of Patrick Cleghorn of Stravithie, and had a son, Alexander, born in 1853, major of the Carabineers, now of Garnkirk and Stravithie. Major Sprot married Ethel Florence, daughter of Edward C. Thorp, I.M.D., and has seven daughters.

James Sprot, third son of John Sprot, married Frances Blair, and had, with other children, a son, John Sprot of King's Road, Clapham Park. He spent a portion of his early life in India, where he made a considerable fortune. He inherited the financial genius of his uncle Mark, and on his return home, settled in London, where he acquired great wealth. He married in London, at St Andrew's Church, Holborn Viaduct, in 1801, Mary, his cousin, daughter of Benjamin Yule of Wheatfield, and had issue as follows. He died in 1817, and was succeeded by his eldest son:—

1. Mark, who succeeded to Riddell.

2. James of Spott House, Dunbar, J.P. and D.L., born 14th of January, 1804; married in 1834, Mary, daughter of Richard Watt of Bishop Burton, county of York, and

Speke, county of Lancaster; and died in 1882. His wife died in 1881, leaving no issue.

I. Marion, married, in 1840, A. D. Tait of Milrig, late captain 4th Dragoon Guards, who died in 1881, and left two sons:—1. James Alexander. 2. John Sprot.

II. Frances, died unmarried, in 1885.

III. Jessie, married in 1831, Mark Sprot Stewart of Southwick, and had issue:—1. Sir Mark John Stewart, Baronet, of Southwick and Ardwell. 2. Robert, and two daughters.

IV. Mary, married Sir William Maxwell, Baronet, of Cardross, and is the mother of the present baronet, and of Mary, second wife of Sir William Gordon, Baronet, of Earlston, late colonel 17th Lancers.

V. Caroline Isabella, married William Fordyce Blair of Blair, Ayrshire, captain R.N., and had issue:—

1. William Augustus, dead.

2. Frederick Gordon, present representative, born in 1852; married, 1880, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Baird of Elie and Rosemount, county of Fife.

I. Mary, married, in 1873, John Cunninghame of Craighend.

II. Caroline Madeline, married, in 1867, Sir Charles A. Cunningham of Fairlie, Baronet.

III. Adelaide Gordon, dead.

Mark Sprot of Riddell, J.P. and deputy-lieutenant, was born in 1802 (in the same house in Gower Street, London, in which Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, was born), and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Although Mr Sprot never served in the regular army, his name appears in the army lists as a half-pay officer, for the space of twelve or thirteen years. At the age of fourteen, an ensign's commission was purchased for him in the 90th regiment of Foot (with the intention of his serving, which he would have done but for the death of his father), and the same day he was placed on half-pay until of sufficient age. He also served in the Roxburghshire yeomanry, about 1826. He married,

in 1829, Elizabeth, daughter of John Shewell of Sutton Park, Surrey (brother of Colonel Shewell, who commanded the 8th Hussars at Balaclava, and brought the Light Brigade out of the action after the famous charge. (*Vide* Kinglake's *Crimea*, vol. iv.) Mr Sprot died on November 29, 1883, and left two sons, two others having predeceased him—

1. John, now of Riddell.

2. Edward Sprot of Drygrange, who was born in 1846, was twice married, and has issue, four sons:—

1. Edward Mark, now of Drygrange (of the first marriage), now serving in the King's Shropshire light infantry, was born 4th February, 1872. He married, 1897, Tara, second daughter of Edward William Bray, formerly captain, 83rd Regiment (now 1st battalion Royal Irish Rifles), afterwards colonel commanding 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, who died in 1892.

2. James William Lennox, born 7th April, 1886.

3. Harold Maitland, born 3rd June, 1888.

4. John Boyd, born 4th September, 1889. He died 1st February, 1898.

Lt.-General
John Sprot
of Riddell.

Lieut.-General JOHN SPROT of Riddell succeeded his father in 1883. He was born on 12th March, 1830, and was educated in England and in Germany. He obtained a commission by purchase in the 83rd Regiment (now 1st battalion Royal Irish Rifles) as ensign, on 19th September, 1848. On joining his regiment, which was then quartered at Fermoy and Cork, he found himself in the midst of the Irish rebellion, in which Smith O'Brien took so prominent a part. In 1849, in consequence of the losses sustained during the Punjab war, several regiments were suddenly ordered to India, the 83rd being one of them; and Ensign Sprot embarked with a detachment on board the "Zion's Hope," sailing from Cove of Cork on St Patrick's Day, 1849. He arrived at Bombay about three months afterwards, when he found that in the interim he had been promoted to the

rank of lieutenant, and was, on reaching headquarters, posted to the light company of his battalion. After a year at Poona, he went with his corps to Kurrachee, and served in Scinde, and subsequently in Gujerat, for about five years. In 1855 he obtained permission to attend the military college at Poona, and a few months after this he received an offer of a good appointment, quite unexpectedly, in the public works department. He was soon called upon to take charge of a large undertaking, viz., the construction of a trunk line of road between Ahmednugger and Mow, about 150 miles, 26 of which he completed, under very difficult circumstances. The public works were now (October, 1856), owing to the exigencies of the state, suspended for a time, and it was then that Lieut. Sprot received the following very flattering resolution of Government, dated "Bombay Castle, October 10th, 1856:"—

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is anxious, having in view the completion hereafter of this road, that the execution of so much of it as can be undertaken by Lieut. Sprot, be entrusted to him."

When, some months later, the public works were reopened, Lieut. Sprot was directed to construct a line of road, twenty-six miles long, from Ahmednugger to Toka, on the Godavery river. This really great work, he had, in little more than four months, completed, with the exception of two bridges; and in June, 1857, he had the satisfaction of leading over this road the Central India field force. After taking this large body of men across the Godavery, Lieut. Sprot accompanied it to Aurungabad, and was present at the action there. When the mutiny broke out, all officers on civil employ were ordered to rejoin their regiments, and Lieut. Sprot returned to his corps at Deesa. Arriving there, he was dispatched with his own company to suppress an émeute at Mount Aboo. Shortly after, in January, 1858, he was nominated brigade-major to a field force of all arms, which was ordered to assemble at Mount Aboo, and proceed to Nusserabad. A very few days after reaching this station, he found himself and his company

in orders to form part of a small force dispatched to relieve the fort of Neemuch, then besieged by the mutinous sepoys of Bengal, and was nominated staff officer by the colonel commanding. He was next appointed assistant executive engineer of the Rajpootana field force, in which capacity he received the commendations of the Bombay Government twice, and also those of the supreme government of India, for the "energy and ability displayed by him in building barracks under extreme difficulty for the European and native troops during the mutiny." He was afterwards appointed executive engineer, in room of Lieut.-Colonel Munby, R.E., with charge of Rajpootana states.

After twelve years' continuous service in India, ill-health from continuous exposure during the mutiny campaign obliged Captain Sprot, in 1860, to return to England, and on his arrival he joined the depot of his regiment at Chatham. In 1862, the 83rd Regiment returned to England, and he was quartered with them at Dover and Shorncliffe, until ordered again to Chatham to take command of the depot there, where he was for four years. In 1866, at the end of the year, he proceeded to Ireland in connection with the Fenian disturbances, in the suppression of which he took an active part. On the 22nd January, 1867, he obtained his majority by purchase, and in April embarked with the 83rd Regiment for Gibraltar.

In September of that year he retired on half-pay for about eighteen months, and this interval of leisure he spent in visiting the chief places of interest on the Continent, making himself well acquainted with the armies of the different European states. In 1869, he was appointed to the 91st Highlanders as a major, obtaining command of this fine corps on the 29th of January following. Probably this regiment, while under command of Colonel Sprot, was (1872) the first in the British army to recognise the necessity of being always prepared to resist a night attack; and the inhabitants of our Scotch capital still remember the excitement they were thrown into when; in the dead of a dark

stormy night, suddenly and without any warning, the shrill notes of the 91st bugles sounded the "assembly" in the Castle and High Street. The men cheerfully obeyed the call, and followed their popular colonel into the wet and the darkness, they knew not whither, seeming to enjoy the novelty of these important movements. The quiet citizens of Edinburgh also soon became accustomed to Colonel Sprot's midnight manœuvres. The Scotch newspapers of the time gave full accounts of his plans of attack and defence, which also commanded the attention of the military newspapers of the day, not only in England, but in America.

There is an interesting event to be noted in connection with the colonel's command of the 91st Highlanders at Aldershot. The year 1871 was marked by the wedding of the Princess Louise and the Marquess of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, at Windsor Castle; and Colonel Sprot craved permission from Her Majesty to furnish a guard of honour on the occasion from the "Argyllshire Highlanders," which request was graciously conceded. On the day before the ceremony, the colonel and the officers of the guard were permitted an audience of the Queen, and presented to the Princess the wedding gifts of the regiment. To commemorate this happy event, Her Majesty bestowed on the regiment the further title of "Princess Louise's" Argyllshire Highlanders, and sanctioned the addition to the regimental colour of the cipher "L" in three corners, with the boar's head (the crest of the Campbells), and the motto "Ne obliviscaris" (Never forget).

After more than six years in command of the 91st Highlanders, Colonel Sprot was appointed assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general for Scotland. In 1878 he received command of the 46th Brigade Depôt at Maidstone and subsequently of the 31st Surrey (South London) Brigade at Kingston-on-Thames. During this command Colonel Sprot wrote a letter to the publication called *The Cyclist* in April, 1881, advocating the military importance of the bicycle. In

fact the year before, he ventilated the subject in various ways,¹ although at that time with little success. He was, undoubtedly the first officer in England to recognise the advantages of the bicycle in certain military departments. Several years afterwards, in 1888, the editor of *The Cyclist* noted the fact that Colonel Sprot was the first to propose their use in the army, and on the 8th June of the same year, Colonel Savile, in his lecture on military cycling, pointed this out. At the expiration of his term of command (October, 1882) at Kingston-on-Thames, Colonel Sprot was placed on half-pay, until he succeeded, in due course, to the rank of Major-General on the active list, when, having completed his term of service in that rank, he, on the 18th of July, 1885, retired with the rank of Lieut.-General.

The estate of Riddell was purchased on the 26th of November, 1823, at public auction, under the authority of the Lords of Session, at the Parliament House, Edinburgh, during his father's minority. The late Mr Sprot built all the farm-houses and farm-steadings on the estate, drained the whole of the property, and planted a considerable portion of the woods which now add so much to the shelter and beauty of the district.

Lieut.-General Sprot married, first, in 1869, Georgina Mary, daughter of the late H. E. Surtees of Redworth Hall and The Grove, county Durham, and Greenend and Dane End, in Hertfordshire; secondly, in 1878, Cecilia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. W. B. Doveton of Corston; and, thirdly, in 1886, Charlotte Gertrude, daughter of W. T. Cole of Boscastle, Cornwall, late E.I.C.S., and his wife, Anne Rutherford, daughter of William Scott of Raeburn and Lessudden—first cousin of Sir Walter Scott. The lieut.-general received the Indian mutiny medal for his services in 1857,8,9. He is a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Roxburgh, and takes

¹ *Vide* "Journal of the United Service Institution." General Sprot is the writer of many useful military pamphlets, all of which have met with favourable notice in the daily papers and military journals.

an active part in promoting the prosperity of the thriving village of Lilliesleaf, near which he resides. His eldest son is John Mark Francis, born 12th November, 1881. Lieut.-General Sprot joined the Jedforest Club in 1885.

STAVERT OF HOSCOTE.

The name Stavert is supposed to have been originally Staward, and it is recorded that a yeoman of that name carried the Douglas pennon or banner at the battle of Otterburn in 1388.¹ It is a family tradition that Henry Staward was an ancestor of the Staverts. It is said that his morion or helmet was so much damaged in the battle that when returning into Scotland he had to have it repaired on the way by a blacksmith. The name, through lapse of time, has been corrupted into Stavert, and for many generations the family were retainers of the hereditary sheriffs of Roxburgh. In 1684, William Stavert and his wife Jean, with several others, signed a petition to the laird of Cavers against the injustice of having to pay a year's rent in advance towards the fine exacted for the release of the good Lady Cavers.²

The name of George Stavert is familiar to many as that of the pioneer of the reformation at Cambridge. It will be found in connexion with that of Latimer in several of the Parker Society volumes and in Wren's MS., which is in the possession of Pembroke college, of which he was a fellow.

The earliest authentic records of the present family begin with the first page of the parish register of Cavers, of which, unfortunately, all before 1695 has perished. At that date there lived at Earlswood one Robert Stavert, who, among other children, had a son Thomas, who was christened in

¹ "The pennon of Archibald Douglas, the young laird of Cavers, was borne in the field by a retainer of his own, a stout, trusty yeoman of the name of Staward."—Cf. White's History of Otterburn, published 1857, p. 131.

² Wodrow's Church History.

1709. Thomas occupied the farm of Collifordhill, the lease of which it is believed he held as a reward for military services rendered to the Duke of Buccleuch.

Thomas Stavert married, in 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Pott of Hoscote. She died in 1793, and he a year later, at the age of 85. They had a large family.

The Hoscote property was at one time in the possession of the noble family of Home, and was sold by George, Lord Home, in 1535, to the Scotts of Harden. By them it was sold to Adam Pott in or about the year 1723. On his death, it passed to his son George, by whom part of it was bequeathed to John Grieve, and part to George Stavert, the nephews of the testator. George Stavert sold his portion to his brother Adam, who also either purchased John Grieve's moiety or succeeded to it on his death, as under his uncle's will he was entitled to do.

Adam, son of Thomas Stavert, was baptised in 1750. He married, first, Anne, the daughter of John Brownell of Breck, county of Lancaster (by whom he had one daughter, Hannah, who married, in 1814, Archibald Dickson of Hassendeanburn, and died d.s.p.); and, secondly, Agnes Scott, who died in 1827. By her he had four children:—

Thomas, born 1797.

Margaret, born 1801.

Elizabeth, born 1805; and

John, born 1807.

Adam Stavert and his children—Thomas, John, and Margaret—were all in turn proprietors of Hoscote. Margaret married her cousin, Thomas Stavert, and died without issue in 1865.

Thomas
Stavert
of Hoscote.

THOMAS STAVERT of Hoscote, proposed by James Elliot of Wolflee, and seconded by W. Fair of Langlee, became a member of the Jedforest Club on the 19th July, 1821, and died in 1847.

George, another son of Thomas Stavert and Elizabeth Pott, was born in 1756, and married, in 1783, Elizabeth

Brownell,¹ a sister of his brother's first wife. He was a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and died in 1807 in Liverpool. He left several children:—Thomas, born in 1787, D.L. and J.P., Selkirkshire, married his cousin Margaret, as already stated; and William, born in 1792, married Marion, a daughter of Archibald Park, Windymains.

The eldest surviving son of William Stavert and Marion Park is Archibald Stavert, the present proprietor of Hoscot, who was born in 1828, and married, in 1857, Rosina, a daughter of William Hope, whose family is believed to be descended from the Hopes of Craighall, and has issue.

William James, born 1858, New College, Oxford, M.A., rector of Burnsall, Yorks, and chaplain to the Earl of Craven.

Thomas Hope, born 1859, major in the Leinster Regiment.

Herbert John Brownell, born 1861, C.A., Edinburgh.

Archibald Arthur, born 1864, University College, Durham, B.A., priest-in-charge of the priory of South Queensferry, Linlithgow.

Francis Edward Vose, born 1870, and a daughter.

Mr Stavert, besides his estate of Hoscot, owns lands in the parishes of Oxnam and Hownam in Roxburghshire. Mrs Stavert died at 34 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, their town residence, December 24th, 1897.

STEVENSON.

JAMES STEVENSON, procurator-fiscal of Roxburghshire, and for many years honorary secretary to the Jedforest Club,

James
Stevenson,
Procurator-
fiscal.

¹ The family of Brownell, with which the Staverts have twice intermarried, is of some antiquity. Robert and Edmund Brownell occupied the position of Mayor of Coventry in 1477 and 1565. William Brownell, their descendant, took his degree at Oxford in 1575, and was Rector of Gawsorth, in Cheshire, from 1597 to 1630. His great-grandson, Nathaniel Brownell, took his degree from Ch. Ch. in 1674, and was presented to the rectory of Halsall, county of Lancaster, in 1683; and his son John, the father of the two ladies who married Adam and George Stavert, was recorder of the Isle of Man when the Earls of Derby were its sovereigns.

of which he became eventually a member, was born in Edinburgh on the 23rd December, 1805. He was educated in the grammar school of Jedburgh (where he obtained considerable commendation from Dr Lorraine, the then rector, as an apt pupil), and when he left school he was placed in the office of Mr Shortreed, procurator-fiscal. Here, at an early age, he showed such excellent business capacity, that, on Mr Shortreed's death, the then sheriff of the county, Mr Oliver-Rutherford of Edgerston, resolved to appoint him in succession. It was found, however, that he was not of age; but so satisfied was Mr Oliver-Rutherford with the young man's qualifications that, despite strong remonstrances from professional men in the town, who were naturally jealous of so young and apparently inexperienced a man being preferred, he made an interim appointment, and permanently appointed Mr Stevenson to the office as soon as he came of age.

This was very early in 1827, and the new procurator held the office for the long period of sixty years, though his son shared with him the duties of fiscal for the last twenty-five years. He only resigned the appointment a few years before his death. During his long tenure of office he had served under the following successive sheriffs-substitute:— Mr Shortreed, until 1830; Mr John Elliot, from that time till 1835; Mr John Craigie, from 1835 till 1861; and Mr Francis Russell from 1861 down to the time he resigned his office. In addition to the post of procurator-fiscal, Mr Stevenson held important county appointments. He was made, after a keen competition, clerk of supply, on the death, in 1843, of Mr George Scott of Boundary Bank, and he continued to hold that office and others arising from it—such as clerk to the local authority—until he virtually retired from business. Though he held strong conservative views—being, in fact, what might be termed an ultra tory of the old school—Mr Stevenson never took any active part in politics. He was keenly attached to the Church of Scotland, and was an elder in the parish

church of Jedburgh. It is to him that the town is indebted for the commodious mission hall in Queen Street. Having presented the site to the session, Mr Stevenson, in addition, subscribed nearly £150 to the building fund. As some acknowledgment of his services, the Sabbath-school teachers presented him with his portrait. Mr Stevenson has been much missed by the poor of the town; his charities were always unostentatious, and were very numerous. He adhered with almost literal fidelity to the Saviour's injunction—"Do not your alms before men to be seen of them." Mr Stevenson was twice married. His first wife was the only daughter of William Graham, M.D., Jedburgh, by whom he had a large family. James Charles Stevenson, his eldest son, has succeeded to his father's county appointments. One of the daughters married the late Mr Arthur Perigal, R.S.A., a well known artist. Mr Stevenson's second wife was a daughter of the late Rev. William Aston Shute, vicar of Thornley, in the county of Durham, who survives him. Mr Stevenson died on the 30th September, 1889, in his 84th year, and was interred in the Abbey churchyard.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHETWYND TALBOT.

CHARLES CHETWYND TALBOT, Earl of Talbot, married Frances Thomasine, daughter of Charles Lambert, in the year 1800, and had ten sons and two daughters. The elder daughter married the Earl of Dartmouth, and the younger, Lady Cecil, married, in 1831, the seventh Marquess of Lothian.

Honourable
John
Chetwynd
Talbot.

JOHN CHETWYND TALBOT, the fourth son of the above mentioned marriage, was born in 1806. He was educated as a barrister, and married, in 1830, the Hon. Caroline Jane Stuart Wortley (born in 1809), daughter of James Archibald, first Baron Wharnccliffe. Mr Talbot, at the time of his marriage, was commissioner in bankruptcy, and became, in rotation, a queen's counsel, attorney-general to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and recorder of Windsor. He died in 1852, and his wife survived him until 1876, leaving two sons. During a period of residence in Roxburghshire, he was unanimously admitted an honorary member of the Jedforest Club in 1847.

TANCRED OF WEENS.

George
Tancred of
Weens.

GEORGE TANCRED, eldest son of George Cleghorn of Weens, by Maria Catherine, third daughter of Colonel John Dalton of Slenningford Park, Yorks, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire, was born at Weens, on the 16th of October, 1831. At the age of nineteen he obtained a commission in the East India Company's service and proceeded to Calcutta, *via* the Cape, in the "Nile," East Indiaman. Soon after his arrival in India, he was gazetted as ensign, in the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry, which was stationed at

Amritsar, in the Punjab. There being a scarcity of officers, Cleghorn was placed in command of a company almost at once. After a time he was taken ill—so much so, that the doctor gave up hope of saving his life. He was removed from his tent to a room in Govinghur Fort, which a staff-officer had allowed him to occupy, there to die. One evening, however, when his illness was at its height, the staff-officer, a lieutenant,¹ and the doctor were dining together in an adjoining room, when the conversation turned on young Cleghorn, and the doctor again declared his case as hopeless—poor consolation for the sick lad who heard every word they said. The gentlemen proceeded to discuss the amount and value of the patient's belongings, with a view to the auction which, in India, took place immediately after a death. Cleghorn traced his return to health from that time; weak as he was, it stimulated a determination to disappoint the calculations and arrangements of his friends.

He slowly recovered, and was allowed to go to Simla on sick leave for six months, which was afterwards extended. In May, 1853, he visited Ladak, the chief town of Little Thibet, and thence the valley of Cashmere. From over fatigue, his health again gave way, and a committee of doctors ordered him to proceed to England for three years, as the only chance of recovering his health. When he reached Calcutta, he found the ship "Southampton" about to sail, with the headquarters of the 18th Royal Irish; in this vessel he obtained a passage home, leaving India on the last day of 1853. The voyage occupied nearly four months. At Cape Town the ship remained for about ten days, taking in additional cargo and provisions for the remainder of the voyage. When the ship arrived in the English Channel, a pilot brought the news that England had declared war against Russia. At this time, it was blowing a gale of wind, and all sails were

¹ Charles Lyons Montgomery of the 65th N.I., who died a general officer, in 1897, was the last survivor of the trio.

reefed. The Irish soldiers on board, who were returning from the Burmese war, were much excited by the news. Getting possession, by some means, of ammunition, the soldiers commenced firing one of the carronades which were mounted on deck. The officers, for a short time, lost all control of the men. The firing was taken for signals of distress, and pilot-cutters and other craft bore down on the ship to know what was wrong. In the spring of 1854, George Cleghorn joined the 2nd West York militia at York, and accompanied the regiment when it proceeded to Sheffield. Volunteering for the seat of war, or wherever its services might be required, the regiment was dispatched to garrison Gibraltar.

Cleghorn had previously applied for a commission in a cavalry regiment serving in the Crimea, and, a few days before the 2nd West York militia sailed, he was gazetted to the 17th Lancers, and was ordered forthwith to join the depôt at Brighton. However, a fortnight after, Cleghorn found himself again gazetted as a cornet in the Inniskilling Dragoons. On going to the War Office for an explanation of so strange a proceeding, he was curtly informed that his name was on the strength of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and he must join the regiment without delay. Such was the state of confusion in the War Office during the Crimean war.

At the close of the campaign the 17th Lancers went to Ireland, and in 1857 were ordered to India. A misunderstanding arose in the regiment with regard to the officers who were to be left at the depôt. Cleghorn found himself amongst those who had to remain behind, so he immediately exchanged into the Scots Greys, which was then under orders for India. On the 10th of June, 1862, when quartered in Edinburgh, he married, at Aberdeen, Mary Anne Hay, third daughter of Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of Bethelvie Lodge, Aberdeenshire, by whom he has had eleven children. In 1866 Captain George Cleghorn retired from the Scots Greys by the sale of his commis-

sion, and turned his attention to country matters and country pursuits. On the death of Charles Tancred of Arden Hall, Yorkshire, in 1885, Captain Cleghorn succeeded as heir of entail to that estate, and took by royal licence the name and arms of Tancred only. The ancient family of Tancred is descended from Richard Tankard of Boroughbridge, county of York, who married Adela, daughter of Jordayne Bushe, and had two sons. This Richard Tankard was descended from Tancardy, nephew of Richard, second Duke of Normandy. He had twelve sons, some of whom came into England with William the Conqueror; the others warred against the Saracens in Italy and elsewhere. [For pedigree of the Tancreds, *vide* Foster's "Yorkshire Families."] Arden Hall was built by Sir Ralph Tancred, about the year 1559, on the site of a dissolved nunnery; a small portion of this old building still remains.

Mr Tancred is a member of the county council for Roxburghshire. He was elected at the head of the poll for the first parish council of Hobkirk, of which he was the chairman. He is a justice of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for Roxburghshire. Mr Tancred is author of an "Historical Record of Medals," and has published various pamphlets on the same subject. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1862. Mr Tancred takes a great interest in the affairs of the Club, and has been a member of the committee of management since 1867. His family now consists of seven sons and three daughters.

1. George Harry Lumsden, born in 1863; married, in 1897, Sarah, daughter of J. Gillespie of Nanango, Queensland, and has issue, a daughter, Mary Frances.

2. James Charles, lieutenant Royal Navy, served in Egypt, 1882; medal and bronze star.

3. Thomas Angus, captain Royal Artillery, served as captain in the British Bechuanaland police in the Matabele war; medal.

4. Richard Fairfax, Queensland, Australia.
5. Edward Meynell, Queensland, Australia.
6. John Yule, 2nd lieutenant Indian Staff Corps.
7. Walter Cecil, born 1885.
1. Mary Norcliffe.
2. Katherine Wray, married, in 1898, A. O. Curle, W.S.
3. Frances Madeline.
4. Edith Dalton, died 13th July, 1890, at St Andrews.

TURNBULL (OF FENWICK).

Turnbull of Bedrule was, without doubt, the chief of this famous Border clan, and the stronghold of this family was Bedrule Castle, although the Turnbulls of Mynto likewise occupied an important position amongst the great Border families. Not a vestige now remains of the castle; even the foundations have been removed; and a few stones bearing a bull's head, the crest of the family, still surviving in the churchyard of Bedrule, are the only memorials left now to mark the seat of this well-known and turbulent race. In the exchequer rolls, 1501 and 1528, it is noted that the king grants certain fines, &c., to Thomas Turnbull, son and heir apparent of George Turnbull of Bedroule. The king confirmed to Helen Rutherford of that ilk the half merk land of Bethiroull, in the town and territory of Bethiroull, near the parish church of the same, held in tack by Herbut Turnbull, with the advocacy of the parish church, which she, with consent of her husband, Andrew Rutherford of Hunt-hill, sold to Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst and his heirs. In the privy council records, 1553-4, frequent mention occurs of Thomas Turnbull of Bethieroule, knight, in bonds of assurance between the Kers on the one side, and the Rutherfurds, Turnbulls, and Ormistonnes on the other.

By these extracts it becomes apparent that the Turnbulls at a very early date became involved in difficulties, and in 1528 a portion of the estate was conveyed to the Kers. It was not, however, until 1623 that the whole of

Bedrule passed into the hands of this family, and with it the Turnbells lost their leader and their chief. Bedrule remained in the family of Carre of Cavers¹ until 1801, when it was sold by auction, and purchased by Mr Elliot of Wells. In 1894 Bedrule was sold, with the estate of Wells, to John Usher of Norton for £39,600. Many of the name of Turnbull claim descent from the original stock, but none can prove a direct descent from father to son.

The family of Turnbull, known as that of Fenwick, have for a long period been connected with the district of Hawick. Bailie Thomas Turnbull was a merchant there, and purchased Fenwick in 1762, and other properties, including Rashiegrain, near Hawick, in 1771. In the "Annals of Hawick" it is mentioned that Turnbull of Fenwick was a claimant for a share of Hawick Common in 1777. He left two sons and two daughters, who all married and left children. The eldest son, Thomas Turnbull, who inherited Fenwick, married Martha, daughter of David Ogilvie of Briery-yards, and had three children, William, Martha, and David.

William Turnbull of Fenwick, who also succeeded to Briery-yards through his mother, married Alison Turnbull, and died in 1840, leaving an only son, Thomas.

David Turnbull went to India in the medical service in 1799, and was at Mirzapore, as civil assistant surgeon, in 1818. He retired, and became an indigo planter and a speculator in cotton. He was nick-named "Million Turnbull," owing to his large ventures. Mr Turnbull died in India during the lifetime of his father.

Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick lived and died at Briery-yards. He was of weak intellect, and was placed under the charge of trustees. During his life the property increased in value to a large extent, and the trustees added to the

¹ Carres of Cavers, formerly Ker, are descended from the family of Ferniehirst.

trust several estates, with the surplus funds at their disposal. Thomas Turnbull died on the 15th of October, 1874, and was succeeded by his cousin William, son of David Turnbull, who died in India.

William Turnbull of Fenwick was born in India, and on his return to this country he lived for a time with his uncle William at Briery-yards. He afterwards took a lease of Muirdean, a farm in the Kelso district. From there he went to Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, where he settled down, taking a great interest in promoting the cause of the presbyterian church. Mr Turnbull succeeded to the following estates in the county of Roxburgh, viz.: Fenwick, Rashiegrain, and Commonbrae, with some properties near Hawick. Briery-yards came into the family in the female line in 1783. The fine agricultural farms of Palace and Shortacres were added in 1806. The small estate of Midshiels was purchased in 1852 from Archibald Douglas, a kinsman of Cavers. The barony of Rodono and the farm of Over Kirkhope were the last purchases made by the Turnbull trustees. These lands are situated near St Mary's Loch, and consist of 9200 acres. When William Turnbull became possessed of these estates he took up his residence at Briery-yards, but preferring the society and also the milder climate of the Channel Islands, he returned to the scene of his labours among his presbyterian brethren, where he continued until his death, which took place on the 9th of May, 1891. His wife predeceased him. Mr Turnbull was a deputy lieutenant and a justice of the peace for Selkirkshire. He left three sons—David, his heir; William Turnbull of Kilburn, Guernsey; and Dr George Hogarth Turnbull of Kelso.

David
Turnbull
of Fenwick.

DAVID TURNBULL succeeded his father in all his estates except Palace, which had been sold to Mr Waddell. He improved and added to the house of Briery-yards. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1875, and married, the same year, Christian, daughter of George Oliver, solicitor,

Hawick, by whom he has a large family. Mr Turnbull has now sold all his landed property, retired from the Jedforest Club, and left the country.

VACHELL.

HARVEY VACHELL was a tenant in Stewartfield (now Hartrigge), near Jedburgh. He served in the army for a few years, and obtained a commission as second lieutenant in 1825 in the royal staff corps, and when this regiment was reduced and attached to the ordnance department Mr Vachell was transferred as lieutenant to the 30th Foot. He retired from the service in 1834.

H. Vachell,
late 30th
Regiment.

When Mr and Mrs Vachell came to Roxburghshire they had a family of three—one boy and two girls—and Mr Vachell's great delight was to instruct his boy in all sporting amusements. He was himself a good steady shot and a first-class fisherman, and rented the shooting of Fairnington, together with that of Stewartfield. Mr and Mrs Vachell were much liked in the neighbourhood, and were entertained to a considerable extent during their residence in the county. In August, 1841, Mr Vachell was elected a member of the Jedforest Club.

WADDELL OF PALACE.

ALEXANDER WADDELL, some years ago, purchased from the trustees of Mr Turnbull of Fenwick the farm of Palace. On that portion of it which lies next to Crailing, and is almost overshadowed by the fine timber of that estate, he has built a large house, which he occasionally occupies. Mr Wallace is said to have in Palace one of the best farms in the county. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1881, having been proposed by Major Paton and seconded by David Turnbull of Fenwick.

Alex.
Waddell -
of Palace.

WALKER OF MUIRHOUSELAW.

Although the family of Walker of Wooden was well known in the county early in the century, especially in the

neighbourhood of Kelso, it is remarkable that little information can now be obtained respecting them. The first entry in the parish register of Kelso in reference to the Muirhouse-law branch of the family, the subject of this memoir, is as follows:—"For Adam Walker, Esq. of Muirhouse-law, son of Adam Walker, Esq. of Wooden, and Agnes Macdougall his wife (date 1760)—see page 94, 1767." Page 94 is, however, missing from the register.

In an old family bible, the property of Mr J. Murray Walker of 92 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin, son of the late Adam Walker of Muirhouse-law, are the following entries:—"Andrew Walker and Mary Jordan, married A.D. 1754. Mary Jordan or Walker, died 15th May, 1755, aged 20 years. Adam Walker and Katherine Gairdner, married 1787. Adam Walker, their son, was born 1788," and then follow the dates of births of six daughters. In referring again to the parish registers, the following entry appears:—"1798—Mr Adam Walker of the parish of Sprouston and Miss Anne MacDougal of this parish (Kelso) gave in their names, in order to marriage, 23rd March. Witness—Robert Walker,¹ Esq.," &c., &c. Adam Walker of Muirhouse-law,² resided at Mellendean, which he farmed, as well as Softlaw, in the parish of Sprouston.

Adam Walker, younger, of Muirhouse-law.

ADAM WALKER, mentioned as being born in 1788, joined the Jedforest Club in 1824. He was proposed by Mr Robson, and seconded by Elliot of Harwood, and then designated Adam Walker, younger, of Muirhouse-law. He married, at Corsbie, August 3rd, 1819, Catherine, third daughter of John Murray of Uplaw, and resided at Mainhouse, and had issue.

¹ Adam Walker, eldest son of Robert Walker of Wooden, died at his house, Rocky Branch, in Georgia, North America, on the 15th October, 1811.

² In the valuation roll of 1811, the lands of Muirhouse-law are divided between David Haliburton and Adam Walker. There seems to have been no residence on Mr Walker's portion of the estate.

Several of Mr Walker's sisters entered the married state. Anna was married at Mellendean, December 20th, 1820, to Charles Abraham Leslie, eldest son of Sir John Leslie, Bart., of Wardes and Findrassie. They had a son, Norman, who was killed in the Indian mutiny. She died in 1845. Also at Mellendean, December 18th, 1821, Agnes, Mr Walker's second sister, married the Rev. Alexander Wood, minister of Rosemarkie; and Rebecca married her cousin, David M'Dougall, Caverton Mill. In the year 1834, Muirhouselaw was sold, and Mr Adam Walker left Scotland for Ireland, where he took up his residence in the county of Tipperary, and died there in 1858.

Muirhouselaw became the property of a Mr Ord, whose son sold it to Mr Charles Cunningham, the present owner.

WATMORE.

Captain and Adjutant THOMAS WATMORE. This officer was adjutant of the 2nd regiment of Roxburghshire local militia, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Sir J. B. Riddell, Bart., of Riddell, and resided at Kelso, the headquarters of the corps. The Jedforest minute-book of 1811 states that "the secretary was instructed to inform Captain Watmore of the local militia that the Club would be happy to make him an honorary member of the society. On the 3rd December, 1810, at Kelso, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2nd Roxburghshire regiment of local militia presented him with a handsome silver tea

Capt.
Watmore.

In Lockhart's life of Scott is the following reference to the Walkers of Wooden. Sir Walter Scott writes to his friend William Clerk, advocate, dated Rosebank, Kelso, 10th September, 1795—"I am lounging about the country here, to speak sincerely, as idle as the day is long. Two old companions of mine, brothers of Mr Walker of Wooden, having come to this country, we have renewed a great intimacy." One of these brothers was David Walker, who became a general officer, and was engaged in the Peninsular war. The general died, in 1825, at Riddeltown Hill, the farm of Thomas Walker, who married Anne Pringle.

service, "as a mark of their high respect, esteem, and affection for him, as an officer and a gentleman."

WATSON OF BURNHEAD.

The family of Watson of Burnhead are the heirs and representatives of the family of Scott of Burnhead, the property having passed in descent through the female branch of the Scotts to the Watsons in the year 1815. This old Border family claims descent from Scott of Kirkurd.¹ James Scot, the progenitor of this family, was proprietor of these lands, and was designated by that title. He afterwards, in 1484, acquired the lands of Over and Nether Newhall, now called Burnhead and Burnfoot, from David, 3rd Lord Lindsay of Byres, and resigned the estate of Kirkurd to the family. He also acquired, from the family of Glencairn, the lands of Hassendean. James Scot left three sons, to each of whom he bequeathed an estate. To David, the eldest, he left Hassendean; to Robert, the third son, Nether Newhall; and John got Over Newhall (or Burnhead) by a charter dated 1492. John Scott of Burnhead lived to a great age, and died in 1582, leaving issue, a son and successor—Robert Scot of Burnhead, who died in 1609, and left three sons—William Scott of Burnhead, who, during his father's lifetime served in Holland in the Scotch brigade. He married Margaret, daughter of Nicol Cairncross of Hislop, by whom he had a son, Robert. He died about 1640.

Robert Scot of Burnhead married, in 1636, Marion, daughter of Ragnal Bennett of Chesters, by whom he had two daughters. He married, secondly, in 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of Hector Turnbull of Clarilaw, by whom he had four sons, William being his heir. He died in 1677.

William Scot of Burnhead married Agnes, daughter of Archibald Widderstain, merchant, of Dalkeith, by whom he had three sons and several daughters. One of the daughters,

¹ *Vide* Buccleuch.

Euphan, married Thomas Watson, writer in Hawick, and had a son, William (to whom reference is made further on). William Scot died in 1714, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Scott of Burnhead. He married Agnes, second daughter of Gideon Scott of Falnash, by Mary his wife, daughter of James Scott of Thirlestane, county of Roxburgh, and by her had two sons and two daughters. He died in 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Scott of Burnhead, who died unmarried on the 31st March, 1795, and was succeeded by his sister, Margaret Scott, who married the Rev. Dr Samuel Charters, minister of Wilton parish, in 1786. She died, without children, on the 17th November, 1815, and was succeeded by her cousin and next heir—William Watson of Burnhead (son of Thomas Watson, writer, Hawick, and his wife, Euphan Scott). William married, in 1785, at Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, off the coast of Florida, Rebecca Peters, by whom he had one son and two daughters. He died on the 3rd July, 1818.

WILLIAM WATSON of Burnhead, born in 1787, married, in 1818, Bridget Bowles, daughter of William Abraham, of Bath, and by her had three sons and one daughter—Margaret, who married John Stavert of Hoscote.¹ He was proposed by his friend and neighbour Mr Scott of Teviotbank as a candidate for the Club, and was unanimously admitted on the 30th of September, 1840. Mr Watson died in 1870. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

William
Watson
of Burnhead.

WILLIAM SCOTT WATSON of Burnhead was educated as a boy at Rugby, under the famous Dr Arnold, and afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1842. For some years he practised at Brighton, but gave up practice when he married, in 1851.

W. Scott
Watson
of Burnhead.

¹ *Vide* Stavert of Hoscote.

Thenceforward he lived in Edinburgh and Melrose until 1860, when his father gave him the family house of Bucklands to reside in. He was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1873. He was also for many years a member of the Ettrick Forest Club, Selkirk. When a volunteer corps was formed in the county, in 1860, Mr Watson received a commission as lieutenant in the 4th company of Roxburghshire rifles—Mr Chisholme of Stirches being the captain. When the Hawick detachment was formed into two companies, in 1864, Mr Watson obtained the command of the 2nd company, and four years later was promoted to captain-commandant. Mr Watson took his share in all county business, and was a justice of the peace and a member of the school board when it was first instituted.

The old Border tower of Burnhead is beautifully situated, looking down on a glen, with a burn winding through it. The building is in excellent preservation, and in 1858 the farm-house of Burnhead was added to it. The arch-roofed apartment below, into which the cattle used to be driven when the English crossed the Border, is now a dairy and larder. On the floor above is a pretty drawing room, in the wall of which is a large cupboard known as "the laird's bedroom." This was the only privacy the poor laird had when the tower was full of retainers. A stone staircase in the wall leads to the flat roof, where once on a time a beacon was kept ready to be lit, to flash on the signal that the English were coming. These Border towers formed a chain of outposts across the country, being all in communication with one another. Burnhead was observable from Goldielands, up the Teviot.

William Scott Watson was born on the 8th of May, 1819, and married, in 1851, Louisa Sarah, daughter of

The mansion of Bucklands was sold by the present laird of Burnhead, in 1887. He still retains, however, all the property, except about sixty acres sold with the house.

Thomas Dennis of Pilton, by whom he had a large family. He died in 1885.

WILLIAM WATSON, now of Burnhead, J.P. for Roxburghshire, B.A. Cantab, late captain 1st Essex regiment (44th), was born on the 20th of January, 1856, and married, in 1892, Mabel Agnes, fourth daughter of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Mahon, R.A., and has a son, William, born in 1893. He was elected a member of the Jedforest Club in 1898.

Captain
Watson of
Burnhead.

WILLIAMSON.

JOHN WILLIAMSON was captain and adjutant of the 1st Regiment Roxburghshire local militia, the date of his commission as such being January 25th, 1809. He was stationed in Jedburgh with the permanent staff of the corps. He was very popular both with officers and men, and much liked by the residents in Jedburgh. On the 11th of July, 1811, his brother officers presented him with a pair of large silver cups with a suitable inscription engraved thereon, as a mark of their approbation and regard. The Jedforest Club made him an honorary member during the period he was in the district.

Captain John
Williamson.

With the completion of the biographical notices of the members of the Jedforest Club, this work comes to a close. In these short memoirs it is both interesting and instructive to note how our Border families are linked together by ties of blood and traditional association. History relates how they stood shoulder to shoulder in the days of Border warfare, and, though, happily now, the need for such mutual support no longer exists, yet the old clannish spirit which held our forefathers together in those troublous times, still survives; and at home or abroad it draws

together in a closer fellowship those who can claim the Border country as the place of their birth.

When, musing on companions gone,
We doubly feel ourselves alone,
Something, my friend, we yet may gain;
There is a pleasure in this pain:
It soothes the love of lonely rest,
Deep in each gentler heart impress'd.

—*Marmion*.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB FOR 1899.

1. Gideon Pott of Knowesouth, "Father of the Club," late lieutenant Border Mounted Rifles.
2. Captain George Tancred of Weens, late 17th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys.
3. Major James Paton of Crailing, late the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, and colonel 1st battalion Scottish Borderers (Volunteers).
4. Henry Rutherford of Fairnington, barrister, Middle Temple.
5. Sir William Scott, Baronet, of Ancrum, late lieutenant 79th (the Cameron) Highlanders, &c.
6. The Most Honourable the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., colonel 3rd battalion Lothian Regiment, &c.
7. Colonel Thomas A. Riddell Carre of Cavers Carre, late 3rd battalion the Royal Scots Fusileers (Militia).
8. Charles J. Cunningham of Muirhouselaw, late lieut. Border Mounted Rifles.
9. John Corse Scott of Sinton, late lieut. 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
10. Captain Edward Palmer Douglas of Cavers, late the Rifle Brigade.
11. William E. Oliver-Rutherford of Edgerston, late lieut. 3rd battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers (Militia).
12. Lieut.-General John Sprot of Riddell, late colonel commanding the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general for Scotland.
13. Charles W. Dunlop of Whitmuir Hall.
14. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., late lieut.-colonel Midlothian Yeomanry, &c.
15. Sir George Brisbane Douglas, Baronet, of Springwood Park.
16. Peter Speirs, Bonjedward House, late Sheriff-substitute for Roxburghshire.
17. John A. Robson-Scott of Newton, late Border Mounted Rifles.
18. James Andrew Whitelock Mein of Hunthill, late Border Mounted Rifles.
19. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., late lieutenant Royal Navy, &c.
20. Sir Richard Waldie-Griffith, Bart., of Hendersyde Park, late captain Queen's Bays, and lieut.-colonel commanding 1st battalion Scottish Borderers (Volunteers).
21. Henry Seton Karr of Kippilaw, M.P., barrister, Lincoln's Inn.

22. Walter Macmillan Scott of Wauchope, late lieutenant The Carabineers, and captain 3rd battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers (Militia).
23. Athole S. Hay of Marlefield.
24. The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, late Grenadier Guards, &c.
25. Thomas Scott Anderson of Ettrick Shaws, master Jedforest hounds.
26. Captain William H. S. Heron-Maxwell, late of the Royal Fusileers, and Major S.-E. Scotland Artillery Militia.
27. Charles Hope of Cowdenknowes, late captain the King's Rifle Corps, and lieutenant-colonel commanding 2nd Battalion Scottish Borderers (Volunteers).
28. Major Edward H. M. Elliot of Wolflee, late 2nd battalion South Lancashire Regiment.
29. Captain the Hon. John B. Campbell, Coldstream Guards, Hart-rigge.
30. Major Robert Scott-Kerr of Sunlaws, Grenadier Guards.
31. Daniel Norman Ritchie of The Holmes.
32. Alexander Sholto Douglas, W.S., of Gathshaw.
33. The Right Hon. Lord Jedburgh.
34. The Right Hon. Lord Stratheden and Campbell, late lieutenant-colonel 40th Middlesex Volunteers.
35. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, K.C.B., of Ravenswood, late a lord of the Admiralty, &c.
36. Arthur Francis Scott of Howcleuch, late the Rifle Brigade and 5th Lancers.
37. James Curle, W.S., of East Morriston.
38. Captain William Watson of Burnhead, late 1st Essex Regiment.
39. Charles Grieve of Rashiegrain (Braxholm Park), late ensign 4th Roxburghshire Volunteers.
40. Thomas Robson-Scott of Lanton Tower (Lethem).
Robert B. Anderson of Glenburn Hall, solicitor, hon. secretary, late 1st Volunteer Battalion K.O.S.B. (Border Rifles).
C. W. Anderson, joint hon. secretary, captain 1st Volunteer Battalion K.O.S.B. (Border Rifles).

The full-dress winter dinner of the Club took place on the 18th of January, 1899, at 7.30 p.m. The Marquess of Lothian occupied the chair, and the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., was croupier. The business of the meeting was transacted before the dinner hour. Three names of candidates were enrolled for ballot when vacancies should occur. Captain Tancred of Weens intimated in the name of the committee of management that the funds of the Club were in a prosperous condition; the cellar was well stocked with wine, and the Club consisted of its full complement of members. After this announcement, Mr Pott of Knowesouth and Captain Tancred expressed their wish to retire from the committee of management. They were elected for this office in 1867, and have held it ever since.

After dinner, the Marquess, on rising to return thanks to his toast as chairman, took the opportunity to express his pleasure at the flourishing state of the Club, which, he remarked, was founded by his grandfather, and in which, he said, he took the warmest interest, and hoped it would continue to prosper.



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