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# The History of the Aberdeen Volunteers






  
*George*
  
**GEORGE** the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved James Littlejohn Esq.

Greeting:

We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in Your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, do hereby bestow and constitute and appoint you to be Captain of a Company in the Royal Light Infantry, Volunteered by Your Trusty and Wellbeloved Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Douglas Esq. in the Army, now serving the Throne of the said Great Britain, and into which said Army you are therefore to take the said Company, into your care and charge, and daily to exercise as well the Officers as Soldiers thereof in Arms, and to use your best Endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline, and We do hereby Command them to obey You as their Captain, and You are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from His most Excellent Colonel Commandant, or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Statute heretofore reported in Your Obedience at Our Court at Saint James the Twentieth Day of January 1799. In the Thirty Ninth Year of Our Reign.

Witness with the Seal of Great Britain at Westminister the Twentieth Day of January 1799.

By His Majesty's Command  
*Edw. H. the Comdr. General of Marines*  
*Edw. H. the Comdr. General of Marines*

*James Littlejohn Esq. Captain of the Light Infantry*  
*James Littlejohn Esq. Captain of the Light Infantry*

Commission to Mr. James Littlejohn as Captain of a Company in the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers,  
 dated 17th January, 1799.

(From the original in possession of his grandson, David Littlejohn, Esq., F.R.S., Sheriff-Clerk of Ayrshire)

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# The History of the Aberdeen Volunteers

Embracing also some account of the Early Volunteers  
of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and  
Kincardine

By  
Donald Sinclair  
Solicitor, Aberdeen

24-

Aberdeen Daily Journal Office

1907



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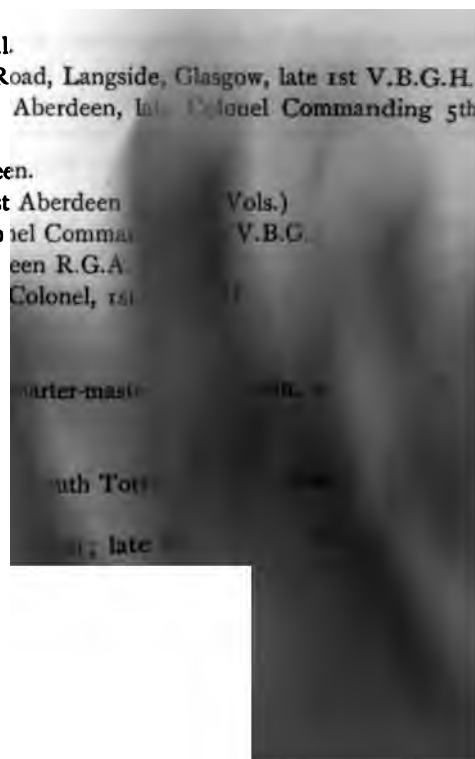
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## **CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.**

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### **CORRECTIONS.**

**Page 133, line six, for "cap" substitute the word "lock."**

**This correction is made on the authority of Major-General Sir A. J. F. Reid, K.C.B., Aberdeen, nephew of the Rev. Dr. Forsyth, in whose possession are all papers connected with deceased's inventions. The same authority also points out that the percussion cap was not invented till fully twenty years after the date of the invention of the lock, and was not the invention of Dr. Forsyth. This finally disposes of a belief largely held in the district, and often repeated, that Dr. Forsyth invented the percussion cap.**

**Page 156, column one, number 74, delete the words "late Colonel, R.G.A. (Vols.)"**

### **ADDITIONS.**

**1st V.B.G.H.**

**In August, 1907, Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Duncan received the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.**

**On 7th September, 1907, Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. D. Stewart was appointed honorary colonel.**



## INTRODUCTION.

---

THE genesis of this work is as follows :—

In December, 1898, there was held in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, a re-union of those members of No. 2 Company (now B Company) of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who had worn the old green uniform when that corps was known as the 1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers. The place of meeting was deemed to be singularly appropriate, in respect that the hotel was built by their first commander, Captain Stevenson, and that the first social gathering the Company ever held was when, as the 1st Merchants' Company, they were entertained there by Captain Stevenson.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Alexander Skene of Avondow, who was lieutenant of the Company in 1859, and who in 1870, by special request, rejoined the corps to succeed Captain Stevenson in the command of his old Company. Captain Skene commanded the Company till 1884, when he retired ; and he was, in 1898, and is now, one of the very few Aberdeen volunteer officers of 1859 still alive. Much interesting information was laid before the meeting by several 1859 veterans as to the early history of the Company, and a desire was expressed that some account of it should be written. Sometime afterwards Captain Skene handed to the writer a packet of old papers relating to the Company, with a request that he would *sometime* write the story. A perusal of these satisfied him that there was in them much interesting matter, but that such a history to be intelligible must embrace, not B Company only, nor even the Rifle battalion, but the whole volunteer movement in Aberdeen from 1859, and he hesitated to undertake the task ; so the matter rested till the Volunteer Review of 1905 was announced ; and, as this event revived interest in volunteer matters, he was again urged to take the matter up. Further investigation demonstrated that the story of our citizen soldiers had

been strangely neglected, and that those who had treated the subject, even from a general or local point of view, had left almost untouched the interesting period of the great national volunteer movement which took place in the decade of the 18th, and the early part of the 19th centuries. From 1855 was naturally led back to that engrossing period of British history—the period of the Napoleonic invasion scares—and again backwards into more recent periods of local history, when, in troublous times our “braif toun” was divided into “even” quarters and “crooked” quarters, and the baillies of each quarter headed the defence bands which were over and over again organised for the protection of the city. The Aberdeen Burgh Records, the most complete in Scotland, contain much of very great interest on this subject, of which, from the year 1398 to 1625, has been published by the Spalding Club in the form of two volumes of extracts.

The present work has been divided into two parts. The first part deals with volunteering in Aberdeen from the earliest times recorded till the great victory of Trafalgar, and in this part are included chapters on the volunteers of the Counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, and lists of the officers in the different parishes. The second part deals with the present movement, but solely with the city volunteers, viz., the Artillery, Engineers, Rifle, and Royal Army Medical Corps. The main sources of information for the first part are the Spalding Club publications (old and new); the Aberdeen volumes of the Burgh Records Society, 1625 to 1808; the Burgh Records themselves, from 1745 to 1808; the old Scots Statute Book; the proceedings of the Privy Council; the Aberdeen Almanacs; the extracts of the “Aberdeen Journal” and of the “London Gazette,” and the curious and interesting Order Book of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, 1794 to 1808, fortunately preserved and kindly lent by Mr. John Reid Dean, Secretary of the Aberdeen. For the second part the authorities are the files of the different newspapers, and the regimental books of the different corps. It will be evident that the variety of the sources of information makes absolute accuracy in detail very difficult, but although there are some blanks, these are small in dates as to the appointment and promotion of officers, where exact dates are not of first-rate importance; the writer ventures to say, however,

nothing essential is omitted in the story, which covers a period of 500 years. If the work adds to our knowledge of the circumstances which led to the rise and progress of what is now a great national institution, and if the perusal of it gives to lovers of the history of the institutions of Aberdeen one tithe of the pleasure it has given to the writer to collect and arrange the material, then the time has been well spent.

While general acknowledgment is made to many for valuable assistance in the preparation of the work, special acknowledgments are tendered to the owners and custodiers of the various portraits, blocks, photographs, and stands of old volunteer colours, for permission to reproduce same; to the city chamberlain, Mr. Munro, for access to the Burgh Records and other valuable assistance; to the commanding officers and the staffs of the corps dealt with in the second part; to certain officers of the Service Companies for permission to use their diaries of the work of these Companies in South Africa, and particularly to Major W. O. Duncan for revising the chapter on the Service Companies; to Mr. J. M. Bulloch, for notes from the files of the "London Gazette" in the British Museum; to Colonel Douglass Duncan for revising the manuscript of the second part, and for many valuable notes on the City Rifles; and to Mr. G. M. Fraser, librarian, Aberdeen Public Library, for revising the manuscript, and otherwise assisting in preparing the work for the press. It remains to be added that a large number of the illustrations have been reproduced from photographs furnished by Mr. James Ewing, photographer (late major, 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders), Aberdeen.

DONALD SINCLAIR.

81 UNION STREET,

*June, 1907.*





**PART I.**

**Early Volunteering in Aberdeen.**



# THE HISTORY OF THE ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.

---

## Part I.—Early Volunteering in Aberdeen.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### EARLIEST TIMES TO 1715.

THE story of the volunteer movement is popularly believed to have begun in the year 1859, and probably if the question were asked at any of our citizen soldiers of to-day, they would unhesitatingly adhere to the popular belief.

It is true that the movement as we know it dates only from that year, but sixty years before there spread over the whole length and breadth of the land a movement probably as great—in comparison to population—and breathing with as much patriotism, enthusiasm, and public spirit as ever actuated the volunteers of modern days.

It may therefore be said with perfect truth that the movement of 1859 was at its best but a renewal of the burst of patriotism which animated our forefathers towards the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, when the hosts of Bonaparte threatened to swoop down like a wolf on the fold, and turn this island—the thorn in the Napoleonic flesh—into the greatest of all the great conquests of our powerful continental neighbour. But Britain was not destined to become a mere colony of France, and in the following pages an attempt will be made to bring home to the reader the full extent of the danger that then threatened our national existence, and the share taken by Britain's citizen soldiers in the great movement of national defence then inaugurated.

To make the story intelligible it will be necessary (1) to give a brief account of such local volunteering as had existed here and there throughout our islands for temporary and local purposes, in order to show that the idea of an additional line of defence was not, when it really became necessary, quite novel; (2) to trace briefly the events that occurred in France (so far as pertinent to the subject), which forced our rulers and the people themselves to recognise the necessity of forming the armed bands or associations for local defence which became known as volunteers; and (3) to show the steps taken in this country which ultimately resulted in the establishment upon a permanent basis of the great army of volunteers.

Volunteering is known to have existed throughout Britain in very remote times, although it cannot be said that any former movement ever assumed the national importance that characterized the movement which began in 1794. There are authentic accounts of bodies of volunteers having arisen in various parts of England from time immemorial, but these were invariably raised for some special temporary local purpose, such as to aid the local authorities in suppressing seditious meetings or repressing tumult, etc. For example, it is on record that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, volunteers were enrolled for the purpose of defending the southern coasts of Britain, and the *Cyclopædia Britannica*, p. 293, says, "Although it is difficult to assign any period when the principle of voluntary organization for national defence was first adopted in England, it is certain that societies to promote this object existed in various parts of the country in the reign of Henry VIII.," and again, "Henry VIII. granted a charter to a body which is now represented by the Honourable Artillery Company of London."

It would be no difficult matter to specify numerous instances in the towns of Scotland where the burghers became soldiers for the time being, not for the purpose of repelling a foreign foe, but for protecting their hearths and homes from predatory neighbours. It may truly be said of Scottish burghers that every man was a soldier and trained to the use of arms. Constant warfare with our "ancient enemy the English"; quarrellings amongst the Scottish nobles, which kept their respective retainers and adherents at war; the clan rivalries, and probably above all, in the eighteenth century, the devotion of Scotland to the cause of the Stuart dynasty, kept a large proportion of Scotsmen more or less engaged in warlike pursuits, and, to some extent, always ready to fight.

Burghers were bound by their oath to watch and ward their city, and all men, "frae they be twelve years of age," were liable to military duty. The quaint language of a Statute of James I., 1424, shows the nature of the duty then imposed upon our ancestors by the necessities of the times:—

Every man of £20 rent or £100 estate to be horsed and hail harnesssed as gentlemen ought to be; and of £10 of rent or £50 of goods to have hat, gorget, and a pisane, with wambrasseris and reirbrasseris and gloves of plate, pans, and leg splents, at the least, or gif him likes, better. Also, all men busk themselves to be archers frae they be twelve years of age; and that in ilk £10 of land there be bowmarks, specially near to paroche kirks, quarin upon hailie days men may cum, and at the least, schute thrise about, and have usage of archerie; and wha uses not the said archerie, shall raise of him a wedder, and gif the laird raises not the said paine, the King's scheriff or his ministers shall raise it to the King. [*See also chapter on the Wapinschaw.*]

Sixty years later there is a local enactment providing that all men between sixteen and sixty were liable at any moment to be called out in defence of the city.

In the course of time something more of the nature of a regular systematic organisation appears, for the statutory provisions take the form of instructions to the authorities in each shire

to make lists of the whole fencible persons between sixty and sixteen years, and that the want of the arms taken out of the country with the armie to Ireland and England may

be speedily supplied, ordains each shire to provide the quantities of arms and ammunition following . . . and to reduce the whole fencible persons into regiments, foot companies, and horse troops, and ordaining the like number of men be drilled and exercised in managing their armes, every regiment once in the month, every company and troop once in the week, and each shire sall entertain ane able and expert Sojour who may have thi cair and inspection of exercising the regiments and compannis, and the Colonels and Comittie of the shire to tak suche cours for inferior officers and sergants as may best with least expense exercise their men, and who are hereby requyred to see thi Captaines of each Company provydid with collores and drumes; and that they be in reddiness as they shall receive orders from the Comittie of estaitis to bring furth sutch number and preparation of thair regiments with sufficient furniture, armes, and provision as shall be requyred; and that the first man that sall be sent furth wheniver occasion sall require be the regiments and troopes which were appointed in the northern and remote schyres to cum out in this present expedition and have staid at home.

In 1649, the whole shires and burghs within the kingdom were ordained to raise and put out 13,400 foot and 5,440 horse—18,840 total strength, and it is interesting to have here the numbers of this levy allotted to each county. The north-eastern district is grouped as follows:—

The Shire of Kincardine and Earl Marischal's part of Aberdeen, 600 foot and 200 horse, the rest of Aberdeen and Sherifffdom of Banff, 800 foot and 480 horse.

A second levy was made in the following year, and the proportion of foot and horse assigned to Aberdeen was as follows:—

Horse, 186 (three troops of 62): Foot, Kincardine and Marischal's part of Aberdeen, 900 (one regiment): Rest of Aberdeen and Banff, 1200 (one regiment).

Thus we find, from our earliest records, that the citizens of our burghs were for generations ever ready to answer the call to arms in support of whatever side they espoused, or to defend their city from pillage, and it was by no means uncommon to find members of the same family upon opposite sides; in fact, during the Jacobite risings, this was of frequent occurrence all over the country, and Aberdeen was no exception.

The history of one city is in this respect, probably in a greater or less degree, the history of all Scottish towns, and in those "good old days" Aberdeen had fully more than its own share of fighting. It may not therefore be unprofitable to take a brief survey of the troubles which our "braif toun" passed through, were it only to show that our ancestors were brought up in a hard school, and that when finally called upon towards the end of the eighteenth century to take part in the great national volunteer movement, they did so with a wealth of experience behind them and a record of doughty deeds to live up to. Local historians tell us that, in the days of Robert the Bruce, Aberdeen witnessed many stirring events, and was the scene of many a bloody encounter. At one time occupied by the adherents of Bruce, the city was taken by the English, and retaken by the Scottish. The battle of Harlaw in 1411 saw the burghers fighting under their doughty provost, Sir (?) Robert Davidson, in defence of their homes and possessions against an attack by the islemen and highlanders of the west, and amongst other citizens who fell in the field of battle was the brave provost himself. There are those who have attempted to cast doubt upon the authenticity of this story,

but it is deeply cherished by Aberdeen's sons, and to this day there is pointed out to the curious, and mayhap the sceptical, in the vestibule of the Town House, the armour worn and the two-handed sword wielded by the worthy provost at this bloody battle. There are also in possession of the Incorporated Trades of the city, swords, alleged to have been taken from the enemy upon this memorable occasion, and the historian of the trades (Mr. Bain) cautiously remarks that "their make and appearance do not belie the tradition." The Burgh Records, from the earliest times to the 18th century, bear eloquent testimony to the troubles with which our "guid toune" was sore beset, and the military duties which fell to the lot of the doughty burghers.

On 5th September, 1442, we find the whole community "alsweile vnfree as free men" sworn to rise in defence of the town, and "quhsa will noght riese and absentis him willfully, he sal tyne his fredome, and be bannysit out of the toune." Provision was also made at this time that the "yattes and othiris opin places of the toune be stekit and closit," and for a watch each night of "threety men at the breste als lang tyme as the cuntreth is in trubble," and a fine of "acht schillinges" was imposed on those who neglected this duty.

Ten years later, 21st April, 1452, the Council agreed to have the town "stryngthnit and fortiflit with walles and stryngthes in all gudeli haste"; and in 1494 the whole "burses and in-duellaris betuix sixty and sextene" are called upon to be ready for war.

On 11th July, 1496, all "fremen burges of this burghe" were called upon to "compeir personalie one Monunday the xvij day of Julij instant at the Cunneger hill, ilk ane hevand ane spear or j bow, and ane targe with wther defensabile wapins . . . and to remane within this burghe for the defense of the samyn, fra ur ald inemyis of England."

The following year was indeed a trying and a busy year in the town. It was resolved on 11th June that "ane blockhouse salbe bigyt of gret strinth at the hevin moutht"; the town was divided into four parts for defensive purposes, and quarter-masters appointed, and "gif the Inglismen propose to lande on the northt partis of the havyne, that al manere of men, with thar cartis of weir, with horsis, gunrye, artailzerie, and ail vther defensabile wapinis, be redy, and pass to resist thame." Burghers were appointed to watch every night, a list of 21, "hedes of Wache" is given, and a list of 45 persons is also given, who were ordered to "furnis thair cartis to the resisting of our "ald inemeys of England." The number of "cartis" thus furnished for the public service was 23.

Throughout all the 16th century there is the constant tale of strengthening the blockhouse, providing artillery, appointing masters of same and gunners, and ordering the citizens to attend the wapinschaws under penalties. In 1530, in consequence of the "cruell slaughters, murthers, and oppressionis done to thame and to thair nichtbours be gentlemen of the cuntre," the former statutes requiring the citizens to have their armour ready, and to provide for watching the town, were renewed, as follows:—

And, attour, it is statut and ordanit that thair be feit four personis: that is to say, tua to the stipill of the tolbuitht, and tua to Santt Nicholace stepill, and thar to remayne eurilk day, sa

lang as day lict lastis ; and thair to spy quhat maner of (persons) on fut or on hors, to quhat nomer or quhat get thai cum to the toun. And the watch that beis in Santt Nicholass stepill to haue ane waif or tua within the samyn ; and quhen he seis ony man cummand to the toun ridand, gif thair be bot ane, gif bot a knell with the bell, and gif thair beis tua, tua knellis ; and gif thair beis mair, ay as he can nomer them, sa mony men as he jugis, to gif sa mony knellis. And gif thai be sa mony that he cannot guidlie tell thaim, than to knell ay continuall ; and quhowson the watch in the tolbuitht heiris him knelland continuall and fast, than he sall jow the comond bell, ay and quhill the toun be in thair geir and harness. And the watch that beis in Sanct Nicolace stepill, to pyt on the waiffs that he hes, to the part of the toun he seis thame cumand to, sua that it may be knaw quhat port and art of the toun thai cum to.

From this lofty though somewhat primitive lookout, many an alarm was given, and many a time and oft have our forefathers, upon the "jowing of the common bell," hurried to the ports to keep the enemy at bay.

At times matters seemed so serious that the Provost and his advisers were ordered to sit in constant session, while, in 1532, the artillery and ammunition of the city appear to have been lost, for a committee was appointed to do all things necessary for the proper defence of the town and

to serse and vesy the townis artailzery, and se quhar tha ar quha intrometit with tham, or ony part thereof, and quhais handis thai ar in, and to collect tham togidder, and to cause, clenge, and graith thame, and mak tham redy quhen euer the tovnns hes ado ; and to se quhar the tovnis povder is, quhayis handis it is in, and gif thair be nocht aneocht to furneise the tovnns, to provid and by mair on the tovnns expensis, for the commond veill of the same.

And this order was repeated a few days afterwards.

Interesting information is about this time given regarding the blockhouse, which (20th February, 1532) was to be "xxxvj fuit of lynth, xvij fuit of breid, and vj fuit thik in the wall ; of heicht as beis thocht expedient be the maisteris of vark, with gunhollis and duiris of aistler" ; indeed, the repairing of the blockhouse and providing of ammunition and arms for the citizens bulk largely in the proceedings of our city fathers. In 1595, in obedience to a command from the King "to lerne and trayn the inhabitantis of the same parochin to gang in ordour, and beir thair wapynnys, and to convene twyis ilk moneth to that effect," the Council

ordanit the four bailleis to be commanderis of the inhabantis of this burght, ilk baillie commander of his awin quarter ;

and further

ordanit the haill inhabitantis, fensabill persones, within this burght to be warnit agane the first day of Marche nixt to be in reddiness that day in thair best armour, ilk man macking the armour he beris as his awin, to accompanie and folow thair commanderis.

This interesting minute also notes that, as the four quarters of the town are very unequal, the baillies and the clerk shall divide the town as equally as they can into "four quarteris, that the numer of ilk quarter may be conforme and agreabill to ane wther, sa nar as may be collectit." This equalising of the different "quarteris" bears some resemblance to the equalising of companies of the present day.

In January, 1626, upon a petition to the Council to appoint a captain to train the "nichtbouris of the toun in militarie discipline," they nominated "Capitaine Arthure



Forbes, quho is ane gintlman that hes borne charge in the Low Countries, and is accompted the most qualifeit and fitt for the busines of any in thair pairtes," to be captain under the direction of the Council for the period of three years; but a new "dreill maister" in the person of John Urrie was appointed in the following October in place of Captain Forbes, who had resigned. This military training, however, fell into abeyance, and upon 31st October, 1638, there was presented to the Council

a supplicatioun be the subscriuares of the militarie band, for themeselffis and representand all wtheris of this burgh who hes in mynd to follow nilitarie exercise of old in vse, bot now dishanted in this burgh,

humbly entreating the Council to allow the military training to be resumed. The Council found the exercise in itself

laudibill and profitabill, and necessarie for the common weil, and thairfor they hawe statute and ordanit, and be thir presentis statutes and ordaines that the hail nichtboures of the toune, alsweil brether of gild, as craftismen and other inhabitantis thairof, fensabill persones, sic as pleassis to learne to handle thair armes, salbe traynit and instructit in the said militarie exercise of dreilling, and for that effect maid instantlie choose and nominatioun of Johne Leslie, ane of the present baillies, to be capitaine, Mr. Thomas Merseur lieutenant, Johne Mengzies ensengyie, Walter Morosone, Alexander Alshinour, and Andro Knowis serjandis, to whome the saids prouest, baillies and counsall committs the present charge of the said militarie exercise of dreilling, and that during the counsellis pleasour, with power to the said capitaine and remanent officiares to caus carrye cullouris, beat drummes, and lift armes for dreilling and trayning wp of the nichtbouris of the toune sic as pleassis, in militarie exercise and discipline weiklie ilk Monenday, begynnand wpoun Monday nixt, the fyft of November, at aucht houres in the morning, and so further weiklie thaireaftir during the counsallis plesour as said is, providing allwayes that sic persones as sall frequent and vse the said exercise carrie thaimselffis modestlie and calmelie, and that thay reteir to thair houssis at thair dissolving ilk day of thair meeting, without shooting or spending of pulder; and forder, the saids, prouest, baillies, and counsall hes dischairgit, and be thir presentes dischairges, the late militarie band and all bandis to be made of that kynd heireftir, except sic as salbe warrantit be the magistrattis and counsall of the burgh for the tyme.

The reason why the military exercise had been formerly "dishanted" in the town is not obscurely stated in the proviso above quoted.

It is of importance to note that, while by this minute the officers were appointed by the Council, the element of compulsory service is wanting, the order applying only to "sic as pleassis." This is probably the earliest example of purely voluntary training in the burgh.

In 1639 the course of events caused stringent precautions to be taken for the safety of the town; a council of war, consisting of the provost, the four baillies, and twelve citizens, was appointed, and officers were again chosen for the different quarters of the city; these and the conditions of their appointment were as follows:—

Thomas Nicolsone to be capitan of Futtie quarter: George Johnstoun capitan of the Greine quarter: Mr. Thomas Gray capitane of the Cruiked quarter: and George Moreson capitane of the Evin quarter, duri the the counsell of this burgh allanarlie: and in lyik maner nominat at c  
Burnett, younger, and Willeam

rtoun, Alexander  
s, Thomas Buck,

James Collison, and Walter Moreson to be ensengzies beraris: Androw Burnet, younger, James Blakhall, Johne Ray, Alex. Ashenour, Mr. Robert Innes, Henrie Dwn, Andro Knowes, Charles Kelo, Thomas Gairdyne, tailzeour, Willeame Andersone, couper, George Pyper, wricht, and Alex. Patersone, armorar, to be serjands, towit, thrie for ilk companie, quhilkis haill persones electit to the generall offices aboue written, ar chosin during the councellis plesure allanerlie, and with conditioun that thay ressaue thair ordour frome the counsell, als oft as occasioun shall offer.

But this corps did not last long, for upon the approach of Montrose's army the officers above named found that the burghers' courage had melted away and the ranks were thinning rapidly. A minute of the 31st day of March of the same year tells us that the four captains publicly resigned their charge, and the town acknowledged that they were unable to withstand the great power approaching:—

a great many of the inhabitantis having alriddie deserted and left the toune, and they hawing no help nor supplie of men from the cuntrie to resist the invasioun of the said armie.

We do not propose to detail the numerous warlike proceedings which accompanied the religious troubles of this period, in the course of which a company of Cromwell's soldiers occupied the town, nor the repeated sieges the town sustained, and we pass on to the year 1665, when, in consequence of war with Holland, the port and town were in danger, and after repairing the block-house and restoring the cannon to same, the Council applied for and obtained permission from the Privy Council to arm the citizens, and appointed captains and ensign-bearers for the different quarters of the town, viz.:—

29 *March*, 1665.—For Futtie quarter, Thomas Mercer, lait dean of gild, captain, and Robert Gray, ensigne; for the Grene quarter, Francis Andersone, captane, Mr. Thomas Forbes, ensigne; for the Cruoked quarter, Arthur Dulgardno, captaine, James Robertsonsone, ensigne; for the Evin quarter, Walter Innes, in absence of George Melvill, captaine, and John Hay, ensigne; and remits to the magistrats and captaines above named to choise and appoynt lievtennents wnder them as they sall find expedient, and Alexander Bruce to be lievetennent of the Grein quarter in absence of Alexr. Burnet Buchanes; and in respect the feires of the Hollanders invasioun did daylie encrease, ordaines as before that the haill inhabitants be in readines with sufficient armour, and that non be exemptit from personall appearance whensoever requyrit, except the old baillies and magistrats and phisitians, who are to be assisting in advyce to the magistrats and counsell in what may concerne the militarie part.

In 1672 the fathers of the burgh again, through stress of circumstances, appointed watch to be kept against foreign enemies, armed all the inhabitants between sixty and sixteen, and, on 17th April, appointed officers as follows:—

Gilbert Mollesone, late baillie, captane of the Futtie quarter; Walter Robertsonsone, lait baillie, captane of the Grein quarter; John Wells, captane of the Crooked quarter; Master Thomas Forbes, sone to Robert Forbes, provest, captane of the Even quarter; Robert Burnet, elder, John Seatoun, William Robertsonsone, younger, sone to Charles Robertsonsone, baillie, and William Brught. Lyvtennents—John Moir, sone to Patrick Moir, baillie, enseing bearer for Futtie quarter; John Sandilands, sone to the deceist Mr. James

Sandilands, town clerk of the said burgh, the lyke for the Grein quarter; Walter Robertstone, sone to the said Charles Robertstone, for the Crooked quarter; Andro Skene, wone to Andro Skene, lait deane of gild, for the Even quarter.

The honour of a military funeral was accorded to John Wells, the captain of the Crooked quarter, who died in harness, and the order is thus briefly chronicled:—

10 July, 1672.—The said day the Councell considering that it has pleasit God in his over ruling providence to remove by death John Wells, ane of the Captans of this burgh for the Crooked quarter, and thairfor in respect he died in the said charge and was ane deserving persone, ordanis and appoynts that the fencable men of the said Crooked quarter be in arms at the buriall and interment of his corps, and that they convoy him in that postur therunto.

Towards the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, rumours of a French invasion reached the city, and the following interesting and important minutes show the steps taken by our city fathers of the time in defence of the town and its inhabitants:—

10th March, 1696.—The said day the counsell considering and being certainly informed by severall proclamatiounes from the Lords of his Maiesties Privie Counsell that this kingdom is threatened with an invasione from France and with intestine divisione, and ware at home, having therfor thought fitt and expedient to put this place in some posture of defence, and for that end have nominated Major Thomas Robertstone of Clerkseat to be major and commander (vnder the provest) of the hail inhabitants of this burgh, John Davidson, merchant, captane to the Futtie quarter, Robert Davidstone, merchant, captane to the Green quarter, James Browne, merchant, captane to the Crooked quarter, and Alexr. Strachan, merchant, captane to the Evin quarter, John Stewart, merchant, and John Gordon, lister, leivtennants to the Futtie quarter, James Allan, merchant, and Thomas Burnet, lister, leivtennants to the Green quarter, Alex. Patersone, armorer, and James Strachan, leivtennants to the Crooked quarter, Johne Strachan, merchant, and James Andersone, glasier, leivtennants to the Even quarter, John Bruce, ensigne to the Footy quarter, William Miller, ensigne to the Green quarter, William Bisset, younger, ensigne to the Crooked quarter, and Abrahame Davidstone, ensigne to the Even quarter; and appoints the hail inhabitants of this burgh betwixt 16 and 60 yeirs to redevouze in their best armes on Thursday nixt, the twelth instant, be ten aclock in the foirnoon at the respective places vsit and wont, and non to be exemptit therfra, vnder the faillie of being repute disaffected to his Maiesties government, and fyned in tuentie pund Scots each absent, *toties quoties*, and appoints ane watch to be keeped thereafter each night, beginning the first watch upon the said 12th day of March instant, and also appointes Johne Burnet, elder, and John Donaldson, skippers, to take care of the guns on blockhouse and castlehill.

15th March, 1708.—The said day the Counsell taking into serious consideratione the present threatned invasione of the Frenches, and that severalls of the French fleet have been seen for severall dayes bygone vpon this coast, they thought fitt that the whole towne should be mustered this day, and that the major, captain, leivtenants, and ensigns over each particular company should be appoynted, and that dureng the present junctur a company should watch the towne each night, and that a part of them should goe every night to the blockhouse; the counsell forsaide did accordinglie divyde the towne in twelve companyes in manner following, and appoynted Major John Bannerman, Alexander Middleton, and Johne Lumsden, captains

of the artillery ; and also appoynted Archibald Forbes of Putachie, captain ; George Burnet, apothecary, livetennent, and Johne Irvine, ensigne, of the first divisione of Footie quarter, viz., from the beginning to Gilbert Moir, couper's, and including the haill towne of Footie : *Item*, Walter Gordone, merchant, capitaine ; Johne Burnet, poles merchant, livetennent ; and Charles Gordone, advocate, ensigne, for the haill rest of Footie quarter ; *Item*, John Leslie, merchant, captain ; James Anderson, glasier, livetennent ; and Thomas Shand, merchant, ensigne, for the first divisione of the Green quarter, viz., from James Flemings to the Netherkirkgate port : *Item*, George Stewin, merchant, captain ; Hary Elphinston, merchant, livetennent ; and Johne Cumming, merchant, ensigne, from the Netherkirkgate port to the Windmilne : *Item*, George Fordyce, merchant, captain ; George French, litster, livetennent ; and Hugh Hay, merchant, (ensigne) for the haill rest of the quarter : *Item*, Patrick Bannerman, merchant, captain ; Robert Moor, levetennent ; and Johne Paton, advocate, ensigne for the first divisione of the Crooked quarter, viz., from the beginning to the Upper Kirkgate port : *Item*, William Souper, merchant, captain, Johne Strachane, junior, livetennent ; and Johne Owen, merchant, ensign, from the said port to Alexr. Ross, painter's : *Item*, William Moir, merchant, captain ; William Lindsay, goldsmith, livetenant ; and Patrick Sandilands, advocate, ensigne, from the said Alexr. Ross to Johne Davidsons, merchants ; *Item*, John Gordon, apothecary, captain ; John Gordon, litster, livetennent, and James Gordone, Ardmelly, merchant, ensigne for the haill rest of the quarter : *Item*, James Gordon, late Dean of gild, captain, William Simson, merchant, livetennent, and George Forbes, junior, ensigne for the first divisione of the Even quarter, viz. :—from the beginning to Baillie Moir's relicts : *Item*, John Burnet, Daludies, captain, Alexander Paterson, armorer, livetennent, and Robert Burnet, merchant, ensigne from Baillies Moirs relicts, to Charles Laurie's : *Item*, John Douglas, merchant, captain, Peter Shand, merchant, livetennent, and Alexander Ragg, younger, merchant, ensigne for the haill rest of the quarter.

The subdivision of the different quarters of the town and the increased number of companies and officers point clearly to the increase in prosperity and population notwithstanding the troublous times. The citizens were not however called upon to act on this occasion, for within one month an address of congratulation was presented by the Town Council to Her Majesty the Queen "on the delivery from the pretended French invasion."



*13th September, 1745.*

SIR JOHN COPE DEMANDS THE TRANSMISSION ALSO OF THE SMALL ARMS,  
WHICH IS AGREED TO.

Att Aberdeen, the thirteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and forty-five years, in presence of the Provost and Magistrats, and principall burgers, conveener and deacons of the trades of Aberdeen: the said day the Act of Councill, of yesterday's date, being read in presence of the meeting, and the Provost having represented that Sir John Cope had once and again this day conversed with him and the Magistrats anent the small arms, and showing that if the town would determine to keep these arms, and that should they afterwards be seized upon by ane enemy, the town would lay themselves obnoxious to the government and made answerable for such conduct; and they having fully reasoned on the expedience of keeping the town's small arms for the town's defence, or if they should be transmitted along with the cannon in order to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Resolved that the said small arms should be sent along with the cannon to the Castle of Edinburgh for preservation, and that they may not fall into ane enemy's hands, and the Councill afternamed, viz., Provost, Baillies Gordon, Middleton, Burnet, and Leslie; Dean of Guild, Treasurer, Master of kirk work mortifications, and hospital, Provost Aberdeen, Baillie Davidson, David Farquhar, James Mackie, George Gordon, George Cooper, James Thom, having immediately met after the said meeting, and considered their resolution, and Sir John Cope, general of the forces, appearing in councill, and demanding in the King's name, whether they were to deliver up the town's small arms, or let them fall into the rebell's hands, which he was sure would soon be the case, and for which they would be made answerable to the government, and demanded their answer as soon as possible; all which being considered by the Councill, they unanimously agreed to give up the town's small arms, in order to be transmitted to the Castle of Edinburgh for preservation.

The policy of the Government in taking away and storing the means of defence, instead of permitting the burghers to arm against the enemy, can be understood only on the theory that the loyalty of the citizens was doubted. How unjust this suspicion was, is evidenced by the sturdy loyalty of the Provost, as detailed in the following extract:—

*25th September, 1745.*

THE ELECTION OF COUNCILL INTERRUPTED BY THE JACOBITE INVASION  
OF THE TOWN.

The said day, the new councill being chosen, there were lists thereof given out, in order to meet precisely at three o'clock that afternoon with the old councill, to elect magistrates and office-bearers; but immediately after finishing the election of the new councill, which was about twelve of the clock mid-day, John Hamilton in Strathbogie, with a number of armed men, both horse and foot, entered the town in a hostile manner, drums beating and colours flying, and paraded at the cross and market place, where they were joined by severall others in arms of the town and neighbourhood, and immediately they demanded the keys of the cross, and sent a party of armed men in quest of James Morison, Esq., present provost, and not finding him at home, sent a second party with orders to burn his house if he did not appear, and at last having found him, they, in a forcible manner, carried him down prisoner, with drawn swords and other weapons, to the town house, and in the same manner afterwards

forced him up upon the cross, and thereafter sent in quest of the other magistrates and councillors, and having found two of the baillies and some of the councillors, they also forced them up upon the cross, and afterwards, in presence of the said John Hamilton and his adherents, and a great crowd of spectators, James Petrie, Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeen, did openly, and with a loud voice, read the Pretender's manifestos and declarations over the said cross. Thereafter they caused wine to be brought to the cross, where they openly and avowedly drunk the Pretender's health, and severall other treasonable and rebellious healths, and endeavoured by force to make the said provost drink their healths, which he refusing, they poured the wine down his breast, and caused the bells in town to be rung, and made publick rejoicings, and, as a pretended jubilee, caused throw open the prison doors, whereby those that were committed for murder and other crimes, as well as for debts, made their escape; Thereafter the provost, having got free of the rebels, he and some others of the counsellors were immediately obliged to fly the town, whereby there was an intire stop put to any further procedure in the election of magistrates or council, as the rebels remained in town, taking arms and horses from the inhabitants, and threatening all and every person that should do any act or deed but in name of their Pretender, that they would be immediately committed to prison.

Provost Morison had indeed a difficult position to fill, and his determined action on that memorable day has earned for him the sobriquet of "Provost Positive," by which name he has passed down into history. It is worthy of note that at this time he was only thirty-six years of age. Another extract from the Burgh Records shows the anxiety of the Council for the safety of the city and the primitive method of obtaining information in those days.

*13th September, 1745.*

SPYS TO BE HIRED DURING THE TROUBLES.

The said day, the Council considering the troubles that are presently in this country, and in this neighbourhood, they recomend to the Magistrats that they should have trusty persons as spys at all corners, at any distance they shall judge proper, in order to give intelligence of the motions any enemy, and to impower them to hyre horses, and be at all necessary expence.

JAMES MORISON, Provost.

For five months the town was held and ruled by the rebels, who extorted money and supplies of all kinds from the burghers under threats of destruction of their houses, effects, and families. But towards the end of February, 1746, the town was relieved by the flight of the rebels upon the approach of the army of the Duke of Cumberland, who entered the town on the 27th of that month; and before leaving, he placed its civil government under the direction of James Morison of Elsick, the "Provost Positive," who had given ample evidence of his loyalty, and of eleven other citizens, for the purpose of preserving the peace until full tranquility should be restored. At the same time, the newly-erected building of Robert Gordon's Hospital was converted into a temporary fort, with a garrison of 200 men, who were put under the command of a captain. It was surrounded by a trench and earthen ramparts faced with palisadoes, and called Fort Cumberland. The citizens to the number of 400

enrolled themselves as volunteers, to serve as guards in the town in the absence of the King's forces, and were regularly trained to arms.

The worthy Provost lost no time in attempting to set the town once more in a state of defence, for in the Burgh Records we find the following:—

*10th April, 1746.*

The said day the Governors being informed by Provost Morison that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had recommended to them to choose the officers of the Town's Volunteers and Militia, they did therfor nominat and appoint

Mr. David Verner, Professor of the Marshal College, to be captain; James Black, Jun., merchant, lievtenant; and James Deans, merchant, to be ensign of the first company.

John Auldjo, Conveener of the Trades, to be captain; James Smith, saddler, lievtenant; and James Abercromby, watchmaker, to be ensign of the second company.

Robert Thomson, town-clerk, to be captain; Wm. Copland, merchant, lievtenant; and John French, advocat, to be ensign of the third company.

James Strachan, late Baillie, to be captain; Mr. Francis Skeen, Professor of Philosophy in the Marshal College, lievtenant; and George Lesly, Merchant, to be ensign of the fourth company.

Andrew Logie, late Dean of Guild, to be captain; John Dingwall, merchant, lievtenant; and Francis Leys, merchant, to be ensign of the fifth company.

James Ogilvie, collector of the customs, to be captain; George Gordon, Jun., merchant, lievtenant; and David Farquhar, merchant, to be ensign of the sixth company.

William Davidson, late Baillie, to be captain; Alexander Copland, merchant, lievtenant; and Alex. Osborn, ensign of the seventh company.

Captain Duncan Macfarlane to be Town-Major and Adjutant-General.

We are afraid it cannot be asserted truthfully that the volunteers of this period distinguished themselves by any outstanding acts of heroism; in fact the duties assigned to them appear to have been more of the nature of policing the town and "searching for rebels." It cannot even be asserted that they were over successful in this latter branch of their duties, judging by the "List of prisoners in the Tollbooth of Aberdeen," which contains little other than "boatman in Torry," "weaver in Aberdeen," "whitefisher in Futtie," "horse hyrer in Aberdeen," and such like, certainly not rebels of consequence.

The following extracts from the records of the proceedings of the Governors of the town, and from the correspondence with the Duke of Cumberland's secretary, are of interest on the subject of the doings of our earliest volunteers:—

*14th April, 1746.*

The morrow being the fifteenth instant, the anniversary of the birthday of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, appoints the same to be solemnized by ringing the public bells, the town's Volunteers appearing in arms and firing before the Town House.

Three days afterwards,

The Governors having gott account that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has gott a compleat victory over the rebels at Culloden the 16th instant, they did therfor

appoint public rejoycing to be made thro' the town. The public bells to be rung, the town's Volunteers to appear in arms and fyre before the Town House, bonfyres to be putt on, the haill houses in town that front the streets to be illuminat, and the Officers of the Military and Volunteers to be invited to the Town House to drink the healths of the King, Prince and Princess of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, all the Royal Family, success to His Majesty's arms, and other loyal tosses, and to conclude the day with all demonstrations of joy.

There can be little doubt that the latter injunction was, after such a toast list, carried out to the letter. Truly, even in those days, there were compensations in volunteering!

In the correspondence with the secretary to the Duke of Cumberland above referred to, there occur the following interesting passages :—

This morning (14th April, 1746), our Militia mustered, and the numbers are increasing considerably. There are already about three hundred Volunteers of and belonging to this town, including the men engaged in pay, and besides sixty of the old town Militia, we called for arms from Captain Crosby, who has only delivered one hundred and thirty-seven firelocks with byonets, so that you see we will need at least two hundred and fifty stand of arms more than what we have got, otherwise our people cannot do duty, and it will be a great discouragement for any of them to want arms ; besides there are no cartrouch boxes to be got in this place, which you know are very necessary for the service, we wish these were likewise ordered. We hope you'll lay this before His Royal Highness, that he may be pleased to have the same under his consideration.

Again, on 5th May, the Governors write :—

We wrote you sometime ago for more arms to our Volunteers, are fond to tell you that they behave very well, and delight in expeditions for catching of rebels, but vastly discouraged for want of arms, one third of them is not yet provided, must therefore intreat you'll lay this matter before H.R.H.

However willing the volunteers may have been, there was undoubtedly cause for discouragement in the circumstances above narrated, and their usefulness must have been seriously impaired by want of arms. Probably this circumstance accounts for their want of success in "catching of rebels."

The next mention of volunteers in the town's annals is in the year 1759, when, in consequence of disputes with France concerning the British settlements in North America, Britain became involved in a long and bloody war, which was carried on both on the Continent and in North America. France threatened invasion, and preparations were made to meet same.

The Burgh Records of 3rd August, 1759, state that—

The said day, the Council taking to their serious consideration the defenceless state of this town for want of cannon, small arms, and soldiers, they therefore unanimously agreed that the Provost (who is presently at Edinburgh) should be immediately wrote to desiring him to endeavour to borrow or buy from two to three hundred stand of small arms for the use and defence of the inhabitants, with amunition conform : as also four cannon of twelve pounds



shott, with proper amunition, to be placed upon the blockhouse or fort at the mouth of the harbour.

This was followed, in September and October of the same year, by the Council offering bounties to recruits to join the army in Germany and Colonel Crawford's regiment of volunteers. About this time the question of arming the citizens was again seriously discussed, and in the course of the discussion there arose a point of considerable importance. It had hitherto been *assumed* that the magistrates had the right to compel the inhabitants to watch and ward the city. Doubts, however, were cast upon the extent of this power, and the magistrates took the opinion of Counsel upon the subject. The Lord Advocate gave, as his opinion, "that they were entitled to compel all their citizens, or burghers, as also all the inhabitants or residents within the burgh, to watch and ward, and also to accept a small composition to apply same to subsist other inhabitants who may be willing to continue duty."

As Kennedy says—

The blockhouse was repaired and mounted with four twelve-pounders, for the protection of the harbour; and the citizens were enrolled as volunteers to the number of 500, to serve as a corps for the defence of the town, but no circumstance occurred to require their services. On one occasion, however, a considerable alarm was spread by the appearance on the coast of six French frigates, with 1300 land forces on board, under the command of the noted adventurer Thurot; but this squadron did not attempt any landing of troops, and soon disappeared.

Upon the appearance of the French on the seas, the magistrates forthwith called a meeting of the principal inhabitants, who decided to call a head court by "tuck of drum."

This head court met next day (27th October), and they

Intreat of them (the magistrates) to do everything in their power for the protection and defence of the town and safety of the citizens and their effects, and leave it entirely to the magistrates from time to time to call in such of the burgers or other inhabitants as they shall think most proper and capable, to assist them with their advice, in case any attempt of invasion or landing shall be made, or in any other emergency which may occur during the present war.

The activity of Aberdeen in preparing for defence against invasion at this period undoubtedly attracted more than local attention. The "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1759 contains the following:—

#### ABERDEEN COURAGE.

Was e'er such martial courage seen,  
As now appears in Aberdeen!  
For, from the honourable Mayor  
To Johnny Barker, scavenger,  
Men both of high and humble station,  
Who in the town have habitation  
Conglobe, like bees, in num'rous swarms,  
To learn the exercise of Arms.

See the mechanics bold as troopers—  
Wrights, bakers, blacksmiths, barrel-hoopers ;  
See Crispin's sons throw down their awls,  
And cobbling Jobsons leave their stalls ;  
See masons, carpenters, and brick-layers  
Lay down their squares and perpendiculars ;  
See butchers drop the ax and knife—  
Two engines formed to hew down life ;  
See tailors leave their panic fears  
At home, with needles, goose, and shears ;  
See fiddlers, too, and common pipers  
(Tho' generation called of vipers),  
Quit fiddle bag and grumbling drone,  
And put the deathful armour on.  
And numbers more together draw  
Of porters, scurs, et cetera ;  
All well equipped from neck to heel  
With fortitude and glittering steel.

By war-worn invalid's direction,  
The've now attained to great perfection,  
Which fills the minds of all with wonder,  
Who hear their military thunder.  
Which from the crowd the tribut draws,  
Of acclamations and huzzas.  
'Tis hoped they'll make a bold resistance,  
And cause Monsieur to keep his distance,  
Should he attempt to land his host  
Upon the Aberdonian coast.

*November, 1759.*

*J. F.*

The American war of independence once again brought the volunteers to the front, and the Council, upon 8th January, 1778, headed a voluntary subscription list with a donation of five hundred guineas "for the purpose of raising a body of men (to be called the Aberdeen Volunteers), and recommend to the provost, Provost Shand, Baillie Cruden, and Baillie Young, as a committee of the Council, along with Mr. Moir of Scotstown, Mr. Ligertwood of Tillery, Mr. Innes, commissary, Dr. William Thom, Mr. John Burnett, and Mr. Alexander Milne, merchant, and the Convener of the Trades to meet as soon as possible and to cause, make up and leave at the Town House and other proper places subscription papers for the inhabitants and others subscribing such sums for the above purpose, as they shall incline, and to take every other step which shall appear to them to be most effectual for carrying this measure into speedy execution."

Upon the 2nd February, the Lord Provost (Jopp) transmitted the following memorial to the Earl of Suffolk with reference to the town's offer :—

1. That a body of men shall, at the expense of the city, be put upon the establishment as a

separate corps, provided they shall amount to 500 or upwards, and if that number shall be embodied in independent companies.

2. That the community be allowed to recommend officers who are to be approved of by His Majesty, namely :—If 500, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Major, Captains, and subalterns for each of the companies. It being understood that no officers above the rank of lieutenant shall be recommended but such as are of approved merit, and have served with reputation in the army, several of whom have already offered their services on this occasion.
3. If 700 or upwards a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, etc.
4. Pay to commence from the time allowed to other corps now raising.
5. Clothing, arms, etc., to be furnished by Government.
6. The order from the War Office for enlisting to be addressed to the Provost of Aberdeen, with the ordinary power of delegation.

*N.B.*—In order to be able to procure men with more facility, might engagements be made that such as desire it might have discharge at the end of the American war.

This offer was declined. In the letter declining same Lord Suffolk says :—

As, however, it is not at present intended to accept any new levies beyond what are already under the consideration of Parliament, I am on this occasion to decline the offer. At the same time I once more assure you of the justice done to the loyal and constitutional motives from which it originates.

Shortly afterwards an American privateer committed several depredations on the west coast, and this, combined with the recent removal of the regular troops from the vicinity of the town, caused some alarm for the safety of the city, and accordingly the Council (30th April, 1778)—

Resolve and appoint that such of the inhabitants as are able and willing to bear arms for the safety and protection of the town against the attacks of any enemy should be called out and trained to the use of them under proper officers for the above important purpose : and the Council remit to and authorise Provost Jopp, the four Baillies, the Dean of Guild, Provost Shand, Baillie Young, and Mr. Duguid, treasurer, of their number, along with Mr. Innes of Breda, Mr. Ligertwood of Tillery, Mr. Moir of Scotstown, Dr. Alex. Bannerman, physician, Mr. Alexr. Simpson, cashier to the bank, Theophilus Ogilvie, Esq., collector of the Customs, Dr. William Thom, advocate in Aberdeen, Baillie Francis Leys, and John Ewen, merchant, Convener Shirres, Colonel Mark Napier, Major James Mercer, Captain George Symmers, Captains James Skene and Mr. Turner, sheriff-substitute, with full power to them to take such measures as shall appear to them to be the most speedy and effectual for carrying the above resolution into immediate effect, and particularly the Council recommend to and empower the said Committee to cause inspect and to be in proper order the whole small arms which were transmitted by the Government to the Magistrates in the year 1759 for the defence of the town, and to purchase and provide such a quantity of ammunition as shall be thought necessary, etc.

The method adopted by the town, however, did not commend itself to the Government, and the Council, after vainly protesting by a memorial prepared by a

committee, consisting of Dr. Thom, Colonel Napier, Captain Symmers, and Captain Skene, called in the arms. This action was resented by the inhabitants, and the Council Records show that difficulties occurred in getting them returned. A memorial, which is engrossed in the Council minutes, was presented to the Council upon the subject by the gentlemen who had been chosen officers, and is presented here at length :—

MEMORIAL from the gentlemen who were chosen Officers in the Aberdeen Associates to the Honourable the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen.

The memorialists are informed that the Magistrates have it in view to call in the arms delivered to the Associates in May last, or to give them the alternative of receiving powder and ball, in order to be ready to turn out when called upon. As to the last of these propositions, the memorialists must observe that arms were put into the citizens' hands, and they were called upon to use them in virtue of a right supposed to be inherent in the Magistrates of every royal burgh to call forth the citizens in the hour of apprehension or danger. This right has been by Government denied them, and they were forbid to exercise it.

What remained for the Magistrates and Council, the memorialists humbly apprehend, was to ascertain their right, or to give it up altogether as not tenable. By the implicit submission paid to the mandates of Government, the memorialists conceive that the Magistrates and Council have tacitly acknowledged that they have no right to arm their citizens without express orders from Government. Unless, therefore, the Magistrates and Council have received fresh powers from Government, or shall take proper measures to confirm and establish their former supposed constitutional right, the Associates must decline to embark again in an undertaking on which so harsh a negative was formerly put. And they recommend to Mr Ewen and Mr. Auldjo, two of their number, to communicate this their opinion at the first meeting of the Council.

(Signed)	JAMES SKENE.	(Signed)	ALEX. ABERDEEN.
	J. CHALMERS.		WM. SIMPSON.
	ALEX. WALKER, JUN.		JNO. EWEN.
	JNO. FARQUHAR.		WM. HILL.
	JAMES M'LEAN.		JOHN DONALD, JUN.
	JOHN DYCE.		JA. THOMSON, JUN.
	WM. FARQUHARSON.		JAS. ALLAN.

ABERDEEN, 26th August, 1778.

These repeated refusals of the authorities to allow the citizens to arm themselves were not soon forgotten, as was shown four years later. Lord Shelburn, one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State, sent, in May of that year, "Heads of a plan for raising corps in the several principal towns in Scotland" of a very elaborate nature, with a request that the same should be immediately taken into consideration and reported upon.

The Council were unanimously of opinion "that the raising a corps, to be composed of the inhabitants, for the defence and protection of the town, is not only highly expedient, but in the present state of public affairs necessary, and they recommended a meeting of the burghers and inhabitants within the Laigh Tolbooth" to consider the

subject. Thereafter Lord Shelburn's letter and plan were printed and circulated amongst the citizens, and a meeting was called for the fourth day of July, by "tuck of drum," but the only person who appeared was Robert Morison, town drummer, who "declared that he had publicly intimated the foresaid advertisement for convening the burgesses this day six different times, on three different days, thro' the whole streets of the town, and the Magistrates, having waited in the court-room till about half-an-hour past twelve, none of the burgesses or any other of the citizens appeared to deliver their sentiments on the foresaid subject."

Nothing further seems to have been done with reference to Lord Shelburn's plan.

From the termination of the Stuart rising till the battle of Waterloo, Britain was constantly at war, not only on the Continent, but in India. These troubles, and the dispute with the American Colonies, which terminated in the declaration of American independence, caused a constant demand for recruits both for the army and navy. It was during this period that William Pitt devised the scheme of securing the loyalty of the Highland clans, by raising the Highland regiments, and in this he was aided by many having clan or territorial influence. The benefits to be derived by the State were two-fold. Not only were the services of a magnificent body of soldiers secured to the Government at a time of great national stress, but there was removed from the country a source of the greatest danger to the Hanoverian throne—the powerful and most tenacious supporters of the claims of the Stuart cause.

By none was the Crown more zealously supported than by the ducal family of Gordon; and amongst the many Highland regiments—line, fencible, and independent companies—raised at this period, most of which have added lustre to the military reputation of Scotland, there were raised two regiments in which the north-east parts of Scotland have a special and abiding interest, viz., the 1st and 2nd Battalions Gordon Highlanders. To trace, even briefly, the rise of these two regiments is indeed tempting, but one must be content here to mention only that the regiment that now forms the 2nd battalion was raised by the Duke of Gordon in 1794, the same year that saw the raising of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers.

We now come to consider the causes that led to the organization of volunteer corps upon a national basis. The French Revolution had startled the world with its horrors, and the world had been no less surprised by the marvellous success which, in spite of the internal disorders, had accompanied the French arms wherever they went. Even England seemed scarcely able to withstand the triumphant armies of France, but on the sea our country was absolutely without a rival. This naval supremacy was gall and wormwood to France, for it enabled Britain to dominate the trade of the world, and the wealth which she so acquired enabled her to subsidize other continental nations that they might fight the common enemy. That a nation with a genius for war like the French should be checked in its aspirations by the despised islanders seemed absurd; but, nevertheless, it was Britain's naval supremacy on the one hand, and her power to supply other European nations with the sinews of war on the other, that effectually checkmated the French ambitious schemes of national aggrandizement, which were finally laid to rest at Waterloo.

France declared war against Britain in 1793, and immediately rumours of invasion and of immense preparation for such reached this country. A policy of harassing

the French ports by our fleet was adopted, and these tactics terminated in the victory of Admiral Howe over the French fleet off Brest, in 1794, on the "glorious 1st of June."

Small wonder then that the French nation thoroughly hated the British; and when the dream of invasion of 1794 was dispelled by Admiral Howe's great victory, the outburst of hatred against this country became more intense than ever. The French newspapers and pamphlets of the period were full to overflowing of invective against England, and it was probably about this time that the phrases were coined which have become historical—"perfidious Albion," "nation of shopkeepers," etc. It is worthy of note that the first mention of this latter phrase, usually attributed to Napoleon, appears to have occurred in a speech delivered from the tribune of the National Convention, by Barrère, the "Anacreon de la Guillotine" as he has been called, in intimating the result of Admiral Howe's victory. He was reported to have said, in a burst of passion, "Let Pitt then boast of this victory to his nation of shopkeepers (*nation boutiquieres*)!" Upon another occasion a decree was passed enjoining the soldiers of the Republic to spare no British or Hanoverian soldier, and this resolution led to a discussion in the British Parliament, and, as a result of it, a formal protest was lodged with the French Government on the subject.

Towards the end of 1795, or the beginning of 1796, General Hoche, who had been appointed to the command of an army intended to produce a revolution in Ireland, issued a proclamation to his army, "urging them to break the fetters of a friendly nation, and to assist them in recovering their rights usurped by the odious English nation," and shortly thereafter he set sail with several warships. He succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the British fleet, and appeared in Bantry Bay, Ireland, where he attempted to effect a landing, but a change in the weather, and the appearance of British warships in pursuit, defeated the project. On 31st January, 1796, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland reported that the French had entirely left Bantry Bay.

In February, 1797, a similar incident occurred on the Welsh coast, but upon this occasion a force under General Humbert actually landed and marched some distance inland. Finding himself, however, confronted by a superior force, he promptly surrendered.

Towards the end of October, 1797, and probably before the news of the destruction by Admiral Duncan of the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, on 11th October, 1797, had reached Paris, an army order was issued by the National Convention creating an "army of England," of which Citizen General Bonaparte was appointed Commander-in-chief. This army consisted of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and Spain and Holland had agreed to co-operate with France in the undertaking. The name of Napoleon had already cast a glamour over the French people, and excitement reached fever height, when, by order of the Directory, Napoleon, accompanied by a Spanish General and Aides-de-camp, visited Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Ostend, etc., reconnoitred the lighthouses on the coast of England, and carried through a series of experiments in the shipping of troops on board flat-bottomed boats, to try how they were to be stowed.

Preparations were being pushed on with feverish haste, and it was authoritatively

stated about this time that part of this army was to operate in Ireland, where the Irishmen were expected to receive, with open arms, their deliverers from the yoke of England. In April, 1798, the Executive Directory decreed :—

1. That General Bonaparte shall proceed to Brest in the course of the present decade, to take upon himself the command of the army of England.
2. He is charged with the direction of all the forces by land and sea, destined on the expedition against England.

Napoleon obeyed the instructions of his superiors, but it is more than doubtful if, at this time, he ever took the expedition seriously. He proceeded to the work of supervision, appointed officers to superintend the operations of the army, and towards the end of May the armament, which had assembled at Flushing, set sail for some rendezvous. This was believed to be the first step of the long projected general invasion. But it was not yet to be. The fascination of the East had laid its hold upon Napoleon, and already he had planned the conquest of Egypt as a step to the conquest of India. So, in the midst of these preparations, he suddenly departed for Toulon, and almost immediately thereafter sailed upon the ill-fated expedition to Egypt. It is probable, as was suspected, that this move was part of a well-concerted plan; the departure of a great French armament would be sure to attract notice. It was a menace to England's power in the East! The English fleet would surely follow, and this would not only weaken the British defensive squadron, but probably relieve the Spanish fleet then bottled up by Admiral Jervis at Cadiz; and, if so relieved, the Spanish fleet would co-operate with the invading force. If such was the calculation, it was correct, so far, but it did not go quite far enough! The Spanish fleet *did* attempt to break through the blockade maintained by Admiral Jervis, and in doing so lost four of its best ships. Admiral Nelson promptly followed Napoleon, and on 1st August, 1798, at the battle of the Nile, he completely destroyed the French fleet. Out of thirteen warships, nine were captured and destroyed, and two were burned; about 5000 Frenchmen were killed in the action, while Napoleon's army was imprisoned in Egypt. This blow, combined with the victory of Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, and the imprisonment of the Spanish fleet, gave Britain complete command of the seas.

The Irish rebellion, which had been fostered by France, in the hope of adding to the embarrassments of the British Government, practically collapsed when the result of the battle of Camperdown made foreign aid all but impossible.

So the great invasion ended in the landing near Killala in County Mayo, Ireland, in August, 1798, of 1800 troops, with a considerable quantity of artillery and arms from several large frigates. This invasion, like the corresponding one in Wales, was short-lived. General Lake promptly marched against the invaders and defeated them. The survivors, not receiving the support expected from the Irish people, laid down their arms. The army assembled on the French coast gradually disappeared, along with the accumulation of boats and warlike stores. Thus ended the invasion "scare" of that period, although the war itself continued till the Peace of Amiens in 1802 gave a brief respite to the belligerents.

In Ireland, so early as 1779, in consequence of the threats of invasion by France and Spain, and the absence of the standing army (all available forces being required in America and on the Continent), the volunteer associations of Ireland sprang into existence, and soon a force of from 40,000 to 50,000 volunteers was raised for the defence of the island. A writer of the period claims that the Irish volunteers (1) saved their country in the time of war; (2) promoted civil liberty; (3) promoted religious liberty and liberality in Ireland; and (4) promoted, perhaps created, national liberty. Whether the Irish volunteer movement of that period conferred upon Ireland the benefits above enumerated or not, certain it is that it had consequences of a far-reaching character, which were probably unforeseen by the promoters, for, the danger of invasion being over, the volunteers became a political force, and backed the efforts of the Irish parliamentary leader of the day by threats of an armed revolt. The result was that Irish independence was established, and may be said to have existed for about eighteen years. It is, therefore, hardly to be wondered at, that the Government looked with suspicion when some years later, in similar circumstances, the movement took definite shape in England and Scotland, and it was only dire necessity which compelled it in a half-hearted way to recognise the existence of volunteers as an active force of defence to be relied upon in case of a great national emergency. This emergency could only occur in the event of our first line of defence, the navy, failing at the critical moment, and on the principle that the unexpected sometimes happens, the authorities tardily recognised the volunteers, and His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept of their services.



## CHAPTER III.

### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND SERVICES.

WHILE these formidable preparations for the conquest of Britain were progressing, what was England doing? Assuredly, she was not idle! The fleet, the first line of defence, and then, as now, the eye and ear of the nation, together with all British representatives abroad, were keenly on the alert; all French ports were closely watched, as also were the movements of French troops, the actions of the French legislature, political signs and speeches of statesmen, and the vapourings of the French press. That the threats of invasion really represented the feelings of the French, there can be no doubt, and there is as little doubt that, upon this side of the Channel, the immense preparations that were being pushed forward with all the energy of our Gallic neighbours, were regarded with the greatest concern. True, the brilliant naval victories obtained by our fleets had tended to create a sense of security, and caused the unthinking to answer the French threats by merely screaming "Rule Britannia," but the more thoughtful knew well that our fleets could not guard all our coasts, and that while a hostile force landing upon our shores might never become sufficiently powerful to carry invasion on to conquest, yet it would certainly be able to create a national panic, and inflict much damage and loss of both life and property before it could be conquered. It must be remembered that means of communication were slow in those days, and before a sufficient army could be transported to meet the invader, he would, in all probability, have established himself in such a position that he could be dislodged only with the greatest difficulty and at a great sacrifice to the country.

In this crisis, the Government adopted two very important resolutions; first, following precedent, to solicit subscriptions from the public for national defence, and second, to empower His Majesty to accept offers to form bodies of volunteers for local defence, of which many had already been tendered. The appeal was not actually issued for some considerable time after it was sanctioned by Parliament, but when it was issued, the country responded nobly to the call.

The King subscribed £20,000 from his privy purse, Cabinet ministers subscribed £2000 each; the nobility, bodies corporate, citizens of all ranks and stations in life, seamen and soldiers, all contributed to the fund.

The northern counties contributed well, and, to reach every section of the community, special collections were made in every parish. Weekly lists of subscriptions received from the different districts were published, and these form very interesting reading.

A meeting of the burgesses and inhabitants of the city of Aberdeen was held on 20th February, 1798, the Lord Provost in the chair, and several important resolutions were adopted. A representative committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect "and to promote the complete success of the voluntary contributions now

resolved upon," and an address to the public on the subject issued. Amongst the resolutions adopted was the following:—

That it be recommended to all bodies corporate in the city and to the ministers of all the parishes in the county of Aberdeen to promote meetings and to procure contributions in their respective districts and parishes for the furtherance of this highly important object.

The following extracts, taken from the numerous published lists, will show that the fund was contributed to by all classes of the community:—

*February 27th, 1798.*

Town of Aberdeen,*	£525
Provost Leys,	105
A. Allardyce, Esq., M.P.,	105
Alex. Tower, Esq.,	105
Dr. Daune, Society of Advocates,	210
Robert Gordon's Hospital,	210
Shipmasters' Society,	210
Strathalva and Boyne volunteers, one day's pay, and regretted they could give no more.	
Fraserburgh volunteers, one week's pay.	
A servant, 2s. 6d.	
A poor woman's mite, 1s.	

The total sum collected in this manner for behoof of Government was about two millions sterling.

While volunteers were arming and voluntary subscriptions were being raised, the people themselves were quite alive to the threatened danger, and to the fact that those who could not personally serve as volunteers might assist their country as effectually in some other way. Accordingly, we find suggestions made that farmers, innkeepers, and others having the command of means of transport—horses, carriages, carts, etc.—should offer the use of these to the Government, and upon 20th February, 1797, a farmer wrote to the *Aberdeen Journal*: "I can muster four or five double carts, and that, with every other aid I can give, are freely at the service of my King and country in any way that they can be most usefully employed"; and he asked the very pertinent question, "Why do not the farmers come forward in a body and freely offer such aid?"

A meeting, however, had already been called for the 24th February, 1797, which is reported as follows:—

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the farmers in the parishes of New Banchory, Newhills, Dyce, Old Machar, New Machar, Belhelvie, Foveran, Logie Buchan, Slains, and Cruden, held at Aberdeen on 24th February, 1797, they unanimously made offer of their services to Government in the present critical juncture as follows:

We, subscribing farmers in the parishes aforesaid, being desirous at this period to aid

\* The town, in 1794, subscribed 300 guineas for a similar purpose.

His Majesty's service by every means in our power, in the event of an invasion of this country taking place, hereby make offer of our carts, horses, and servants, as annexed to our names, for the purpose of conveying troops, artillery, ammunition, military stores, and baggage for one stage of 15 or 18 miles from our respective places of residence, without expense to Government, and we recommend to Alexander Stephen, Esq., and Mr. George Sim to present this our offer to Alexander Moir, Esq., sheriff-depute of the county, and request him to intimate same to the commander-in-chief of the district.

The meeting beg leave to acquaint those farmers within the said parishes who could not attend the meeting, that the minutes thereof are left in the house of George Moir, vintner, to await their subscription. They also beg leave to recommend to the other farmers in the country to hold similar meetings in their respective districts, and come speedily forward with an offer of their services to Government at this important crisis.

It might be too much to claim that the farmers of Aberdeenshire led the country in this matter, but the meeting above referred to appears to have been the first in the north of Scotland, and it was followed by similar meetings all over the north, at all of which similar resolutions were adopted.

The farmers of Nigg, Kincardineshire, immediately thereafter met and passed a similar resolution, and the farmers of Kincardineshire held a meeting at Stonehaven in the following week, with a similar result.

It was just at this time—the day after the Aberdeenshire farmers' meeting—that the French effected the landing in Pembrokeshire, before described, and this fact created the greatest alarm throughout the country, and gave strong impetus to the defensive movement. A largely-attended representative meeting of the nobility, landowners, and other heritors of the county of Aberdeen was called, held, and presided over by His Grace the Duke of Gordon, lord lieutenant of the county, at Aberdeen, on the 10th March, 1797.

Eight resolutions were adopted, which, in consequence of their historical importance, are quoted in full:—

1. That from the preparations made by the enemy, for the avowed purpose of invading this kingdom, it is the duty of every loyal subject to stand forth in defence of their King and country, and this meeting cannot entertain a doubt from the spirit always manifested by the people of this country, in every season of danger, that such exertions will be made as effectually to defeat the hostile intentions of our foes, should they be directed against this part of the island.

2. That it be recommended to all well-affected and able-bodied persons residing in or in the neighbourhood of towns, within the county, to join the volunteer corps already raised, or to form new corps, to be embodied and trained to arms, under the authority of the Volunteer Act, and to the seamen, ship carpenters, and fishermen at or near the several ports, to offer their assistance for the management of great guns, artillery, or for such other purposes as their professions and situations may render their services best adapted.

3. That the lord lieutenant be requested to recommend to his deputy-lieutenants, and the heritors and landowners within their respective districts, to report the names and numbers of all such persons between the ages of seventeen and sixty (not being members of the volunteer corps) as are capable and willing, and appear to them well disposed and proper

to be trained to the use of arms, or otherwise to assist in the defence of this country ; that all such persons be desired to enrol their names with the respective deputy-lieutenants, and that those who are trained to the use of arms be assembled for exercise, at such times and places as the deputies shall appoint, and shall act under their directions, and be under the command of such persons as shall be named by the lord lieutenant ; it being understood that those enrolled are on no account to be called out of their respective districts unless in the case of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on the coast of this or the neighbouring counties of Kincardine and Banff, and shall not, even in these cases, be carried beyond the limits of their counties without their own consent. And such persons so enrolling themselves as aforesaid, shall, upon being embodied, be upon the same footing as other volunteer corps.

4. That it be recommended to persons having male servants to allow them to be taught the use of arms, and to all masters of families and master tradesmen to give every necessary indulgence to their servants, journeymen, and apprentices for enabling them to be trained to military exercise.

5. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. ——— Garden of Troup, and Captain Cumming of Authry for the very spirited and laudable example which they have shewn by enrolling their tenants to serve on the present occasion as volunteer corps, and also to the gentlemen and farmers who have already come forward with the offer of their horses and carriages for the conveyance of troops, artillery, and military stores, and that it be recommended to others within the county to follow so laudable an example.

6. That it be intimated to all farmers residing within the county that they are to obey the orders of the deputy-lieutenants and committee after named, for driving and carrying off their cattle and other stock on the appearance of an enemy ; and that the gentlemen present be named as a Committee (five to form a quorum, and the Sheriff Depute or Substitute convenors) for considering the measures to be adopted for carrying into execution the directions for this purpose, transmitted to the lord lieutenant by His Majesty's Secretary for State.

7. That until the reports of the deputy-lieutenants are made of the number of men to be embodied, the lord lieutenant be requested to make an immediate application for arms and accoutrements, and some manual artillery for the defence of the county and towns within the same.

8. The meeting appoints the clerk to order these resolutions to be printed and transmitted to the ministers of the different parishes, requesting that they will order them, and a copy of the Duke of Portland's letter regarding the transporting of live and dead stock from the coast, to be publicly read after divine service upon the first Sunday after receiving them, with a suitable exhortation.

In addition to those present, a large number, who were unavoidably prevented from attending, requested that their concurrence and entire approbation of the above resolutions might be intimated to the meeting.

The immediate effect of the publication of these resolutions, following the laudable examples formerly described, was seen in the adoption of similar resolutions by the adjoining counties of Banff and Kincardine, and by other northern counties, and in the tenders made in all parts of the country by farmers—usually groups of tenantry on particular estates—of personal services, and of carriages, horses, carts, etc., for the conveyance of stores, etc., inland in the event of invasion ; of villagers as volunteers,

pioneers, guides, etc., and on the coast; of fishermen as "sea fencibles," artillery-men, watchers, etc. In short, the northern counties responded to the call in a manner which was highly creditable to the parties themselves, and could not have been other than satisfactory to the authorities.

The kirk-session records throughout the northern counties bear ample testimony to the loyal manner in which the order was obeyed and followed up by practical steps.

As a typical example of this, there are herein embodied extracts from the registers of the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire, which, on account of its proximity to Aberdeen and the details given, are of more than passing interest :—

*June 18th, 1797.*

Early this spring, in fear of invasion, an offer was made to Government in a letter of engagement to Lord Kintore—that Earl being Lord Lieutenant of this county—from the farmers and others in the parish of Nigg, of all their carts, horses, and servants to carry soldiers, or military stores, in case of invasion, without expense.

There were, in whole, 27 carts, with two horses in each cart, and 25 carts, with one horse in each, with servants to drive them.

Upon application from Government, in the same view, for an account of the live and dead stock of individuals residing near the sea-coast, that it might be removed or destroyed, in case the enemy should attempt to land, an account was made out from the declaration of farmers and others, and sent to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kincardine. The amount was 52 carts, 85 horses, 321 cows, 447 bolls of bear, 642 bolls of oats and meal, 19 bolls of pease, 293 bolls of potatoes, and 10,580 stones of hay. Servants, of whom the number was wished, were 67.

There had also been a call from the Lord Lieutenant, the heritors, and landholders of the county of Kincardine to the inhabitants, from sixteen to sixty, to enrol themselves under the deputy-lieutenants, with certain regulations, for to learn and practise military service for defence of the country, in case of invasion. Under the patronage of a deputation of the Honourable the Magistrates of Aberdeen, and with the presence and influence of John Menzies, Esq. of Pitfoddels, the heritors of this parish, there enrolled themselves at the Cove, to learn the use of small arms, or to manage great guns, land people and fishermen, 49; at Torry and the Bridge of Dee, 27; and also all the fishermen at Cove, 31, and 10 fishermen at Torry, made offer of assisting with their boats to transport soldiers with military stores, if necessary, along the coast, from Bervie to mouth of the Ythan, without expense to Government.

These transactions took place, with various public intimations and meetings at different places, from the end of February and throughout March; but Providence graciously made it unnecessary to proceed in warlike preparation.—*Register of Parish of Nigg*, vol. 2, pp. 111-12.

*July 8th, 1798.*

This season there had been entertained fears of invasion from France. An Act of Parliament had been passed for enabling His Majesty more effectually to provide for the defence and security of the realm; and a letter had been sent from Mr. Secretary Dundas, of 6th April, relative thereto, for the inhabitants, especially along the sea-coast, for

enrolling themselves under the Lords Lieutenant of the counties, for the purpose of being trained to the use of fire-arms, and for other purposes, which might be useful in case of attempts being made by the enemy. On the 21st May, upon an advertisement to the people, John Menzies, Esq. of Pitfoddels, one of the principal heritors of the parish, and a deputy-lieutenant of this county, met at the church, with a considerable number of the inhabitants. After he had explained the case, the minister having also spoken on the subject, first of all, a considerable part of those present enrolled themselves for the purpose of being trained to the use of fire-arms. Then, many fishermen of the Cove enrolled themselves to serve, with their boats, for any purpose judged expedient. And, lastly, some few enrolled themselves as pioneers or labourers, or for other useful engagements for which they were fit and able.

To this engagement a considerable number more of the landward people acceded, at the Bridge of Dee on 28th May, and 29th in other places; and of the fishermen at Torry, 29th May, 1798. An account of this had been duly transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant of this county; but no need had yet been found for the services of the people, or no plan yet formed for their being called forth.

Also, after the example shewn in other places of the kingdom, and sensible of the invaluable privileges and advantages we enjoy under our present Government, the people of this parish entered on making a voluntary contribution for the aid of Government; but tho' it was now fully finished and given in, it might be proper to defer giving an account of the matter till another time, when it would be more convenient.—*Ibid.*, pp. 130-1.

*August 5th, 1798.*

For an evidence of the loyalty of the people of this parish, and in just respect to the conduct of individuals, the Session receive into their records, and transmit to future time, an account of a voluntary contribution for the aid of Government made here, under the present struggle which our country is obliged to make with a powerful and incensed foe for everything dear to us as men or as Christians.

Upon 13th March, 1798, a meeting was held of the Heritors, Feuars, Minister, Farmers, Fishermen, and other inhabitants of the parish of Nigg, at the Church of Nigg, on the present emergency of danger of invasion from France. William Ritchie, Esq., one of the honourable the magistrates of Aberdeen, principal heritors, was called to preside. The meeting then first did unanimously adopt some resolutions expressing their attachment to their King and constitution, and appointing a voluntary contribution for the aid of Government to be opened, with naming a committee to carry it on throughout the parish, the money to be remitted to the Bank of England in a manner which may be judged most proper. And, afterwards, as the heritors either had already subscribed, or would in other places and capacities be naturally called on to subscribe, did receive the subscription of this voluntary contribution from a considerable number of feuars and others, inhabitants of the parish, now present, or some doing it by commission for them.

The committee, which consisted principally of Captain Charles Adamson, feuar of North Kirkhill; Mr. Robert Davidson, feuar of Balnagask; Mr. Alexr. Gildawie, mason, and tacksman of Kincorth; Dr. David Cruden, minister; and Mr. William Patterson, schoolmaster, on some following days, viz., 19th and 20th March, principally by dividing, and with some others going through the parish and receiving subscriptions, along with some made at different times thereafter did complete the voluntary contribution throughout the whole. They like-

wise, by Mr. William Paterson, in a free manner acting, collected the voluntary contribution, amounting to £75 2s. 10d. stg., and by Dr. Cruden and him, gave it in to the honourable the magistrates of Aberdeen, to be by them transmitted to the Bank of England, this being judged the most proper manner of transmission. The following is a list of subscribers, with the sums subscribed :—

[Here follow 2½ folio pages of names, and the sum in each case, amounting in all to £75 2s. 10d.]

A receipt for this sum, dated 6th July, 1798, had been received from Mr. William Copland, town clerk depute of Aberdeen.—*Ibid.*, pp. 132-5.

The following reports of several out of the innumerable offers of service throughout the three counties give an indication of the enthusiasm which moved all classes of society in these stirring times.

The tenants on the Gordon estates, as was proper, set the example, and on the very day of the county meeting—

Eight hundred of the Duke of Gordon's tenants and inhabitants of the town (Huntly) have enrolled their names to serve as volunteers, under His Grace the Marquis of Huntly, when called upon : others are daily coming forward, and we have no doubt but this spirited example will be followed by other tenants in the county.

About 100 of the tenants on the estate of Wardhouse have enrolled themselves to serve as volunteers.

To the many expressions of loyalty from all parts of the kingdom, we are happy to mention that persons of every rank and religious persuasion in the parish of Ruthven, Banffshire, have come forward with the greatest unanimity and enrolled themselves as volunteers. In less than a week upwards of 300 offered their services, and subscribed 274 horses and carts to convey troops, baggage, etc., in case of invasion, free of expense to the Government.

The tenants of Mr. Baron Gordon offer their services in defence of their country either by sea or land along the coast, and in case of invasion, the coasts of Banff, Aberdeen, and Moray.—72 signatures.

The postmasters of Aberdeen have cheerfully agreed to furnish His Majesty's forces with all their men, horses, and carriages for a stage or two in case of invasion of this country.

During last week, 160 of the tenants of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk have enrolled themselves to serve under him as volunteers, and have likewise made offer of their horses and carriages to Government for transport.

Upwards of 230 inhabitants of Oldmeldrum and parish of Oldmeldrum have already enrolled themselves, agreeable to the resolutions of the county meeting, and in the event of an invasion, they offer to attend James Urquhart, Esq. of Meldrum, to any place within the three counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, to which they have subscribed their names. They have likewise subscribed upwards of 100 carts and two chaises for one stage.

We learn that the parishioners of Old Deer are, with great spirit, enrolling themselves with Mr. Russel of Aden to form a corps of volunteers, agreeably to the resolutions of the last county meeting. One company is already completed, and the number is daily increasing.

Almost all the tenants on the estate of John Forbes, Esq. of Newe, have enrolled themselves to serve as volunteers in the defence of their King and country.

The farmers on the Earl of Aberdeen's estates in the county of Aberdeen have come forward with great alacrity and made a voluntary offer of their services in the event of invasion, expressive of their regard and attachment to the King and constitution, and their resolution to exert their utmost efforts for the defence of the country; 1,572 of them have already enrolled and agreed to serve without pay under his lordship, or the deputy-lieutenants of the district where they reside, and in the meantime to be trained to the use of arms. They have also engaged to furnish their horses, carts, and servants for conveying, without expense to Government, troops and military stores through the county. In his lordship's estates, 1,200 carts and 2,400 horses can be procured for this purpose. The whole fisher and seafaring people in the sea towns of Auchmedden, Cairnbulg, and Boddam, belonging to the earl, amounting to 73, have also enrolled, and offered their services either by sea or land for the defence of the country.

From far-away Lerwick, early in April, we have the following:—

A company of volunteers is being raised for the defence of the town, and numbers crowd to enrol their names, and they will soon be completed. Remote as Lerwick is, it yields to no town in His Majesty's dominions for steady loyalty and patriotism.

Besides the foregoing and others, the *Aberdeen Journal* in March and April, 1798, reported that it had received letters from many parts of the country, containing the patriotic and spirited resolutions of the inhabitants to enrol themselves for the defence of the country, and offering, besides, the assistance of their horses and servants in transporting troops, stores, etc., if necessary, as follows:—

The tenants on the estate of General Gordon of Fyvie, Mr. Leslie of Rauth, Mr. Forbes of Blackford, and Mr. Hay of Monkswell, have agreed to furnish 150 carts and horses. Almost the whole of Mr. Gordon of Cratherard's tenants have enrolled themselves. The fishers and pilots of Newburgh have offered to serve between Buchanness and Girdleness without any expense to Government. About 60 are already enrolled of Mr. Duff of Echt's tenants; and in less than two hours two companies of volunteers were enrolled in the town of Keith to serve in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray. 300 horses and 200 carts are also offered by the inhabitants of Keith and its neighbourhood.

In this way was every county organised "for defence, not defiance," under the supervision of the Lords Lieutenant of the counties and their deputies, and, in a marvellously short space of time, the Government had the fullest information as to the numbers of men available for all purposes in every part of the country, and means of transport, etc.

The following intimation by the Lord Lieutenant of the county on the subject of voluntary enrolments speaks for itself:—

The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen is happy to find, from the reports already transmitted to him, that the enrolments, on the terms of the resolution of the county, have already made that progress which was to be expected from the loyalty and spirit of the people



of the county ; and he requests that those deputy-lieutenants who have not yet made their reports will transmit the same, as well as those of the live and dead stock, to the Sheriff Depute of Aberdeen.

His Grace, having been informed that reports have been circulated that the persons enrolling themselves thereby become soldiers, and can be drafted into other corps, or marched out of the county without their consent, thinks it proper to give this public intimation, that such reports are entirely groundless, and in particular desires it may be understood :—

(1). That of all the persons enrolling themselves, those to be trained to the use of arms shall assemble for exercise only at such times and places as shall be perfectly convenient for themselves.

(2). That they shall not be carried out of their own parish, unless in the case of actual invasion, and even in that event, only into the two adjoining counties, the inhabitants of which have agreed to give similar assistance to those of this county, on a like emergency ; and when called out, those who desire it shall have the like allowance or pay as is made to volunteer corps.

(3). That every person enrolling himself, who shall be trained to arms, shall be at full liberty to change his employment and residence, or at any time to withdraw from any corps to which he shall be joined, on giving up his arms and accoutrements, except at the period of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on the coast, when it cannot be supposed any man of honour and spirit would incline to exercise this privilege.

*April 4, 1797.*

The country was divided into regimental districts, and each district was placed under the charge of an experienced officer who took the fullest cognisance of all military matters in the district under his charge, and, concurrently with these preparations, the embodying and training of the regular volunteers were pushed on with the utmost vigour.

The first official cognisance that was taken of volunteers appears to have been in 1794, in the reports of the proceedings of the House of Commons, for 17th March :—

“Mr. Pitt, in moving for a bill to augment the militia, stated that it was in contemplation to raise volunteer companies for the purpose of local defence, particularly in the maritime parts, and which, as they would consist of the gentry and yeomanry of the different counties, were not to be marched from their respective counties, except in case of absolute necessity.” Mr. Fox, for the Opposition, commented upon the gravity of the proposal, and stated his belief that the country must be reduced to a very alarming crisis indeed.

Immediately following this announcement, there was published “Terms for raising Independent Companies,” which were as follows:—

For a company—a lieutenant on full pay is to raise 50 men, including three corporals, to be allowed five guineas levy-money, and the pay of three serjeants and two drummers, during the levy, and to receive £150 from the successor to his lieutenancy.

A lieutenant on half pay to raise the like number, but to be allowed eight guineas levy-money.

For a lieutenancy—an ensign on full pay is to raise 20 men, including a corporal, and to be allowed five guineas levy-money, with the pay of a serjeant and drummer during the levy.

An ensign on half pay to raise the like number, but to be allowed seven guineas levy-money.

No officer on full pay to engage in the above service without the approbation of his colonel or commanding officer.

As this was practically an offer of employment to half-pay officers, of whom there were large numbers throughout the country, these gentlemen immediately proceeded to raise, and so obtain the command, of companies or regiments of what were then called “fencibles,” a title derived from the term applied in the old Scots statutes to men able to bear arms. Local authorities and county gentlemen vied with each other in showing “their loyalty to their King, their wish to support the Government, laws, and religion,” by offering bounties of various sums to “each volunteer” who should enlist in one or other of these regiments or companies. It will be observed that the members of these corps were called “volunteers.” While the name was correct in the sense that enlistment was, as now, voluntary, it was not so in the sense in which it was thereafter and is now used, as applied to our great national volunteer force, for those enlisting in these fencible regiments did so for either a fixed period or “during the continuance of the war.” So keen was the competition, and so high the bounties offered, that the authorities found increasing difficulty in obtaining recruits for the regular army and the navy. The following intimation was therefore issued from the War Office to the officers who had been entrusted with the raising of these corps :—

CIRCULAR.

*War Office, 21st February, 1795.*

SIR,

The high bounties offered by the new levies being judged extremely prejudicial to the recruiting for the navy, and His Majesty having, in consequence thereof, signified his commands that the bounty given to recruits enrolled for general service shall not exceed fifteen guineas, and that the bounty to recruits for the fencibles shall not exceed ten guineas, I am directed by the Secretary for War to acquaint you therewith, and to add that His Majesty has at the same time declared his royal pleasure that any officer convicted of a deviation from this order shall forfeit his commission.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

M. LEWIS.

Major James Leith.

The following paragraph, which is similar to many that appeared about this time, throws some light upon the method of recruiting in those days :—

*May 26th, 1794.*

On Wednesday last the Earl of Aberdeen was at Tarland, where he went to give his countenance to the recruiting of the Aberdeenshire regiment. His lordship was met by the

gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and by Colonel Hay and some of his officers, to whom he gave a very handsome entertainment. Punch, etc., was distributed on the street in great abundance, and a number of very fine men were in the course of the day enlisted.

But these fencible regiments were no sooner raised than they were drafted away to England or Ireland, to fill the gaps caused by the constant embarkation of the regular army abroad. There was thus obviously still a want, for the coast remained unprotected, and would have been, for a time at any rate, at the mercy of an invader. This became increasingly apparent to the Government, and Mr. Pitt, who, along with Mr. Dundas (subsequently Lord Melville), was an enthusiastic supporter of the principle involved in volunteering, intimated to the House of Commons that it was in contemplation to "arm the peasantry."

A Volunteer Bill was introduced in 1794, which passed both Houses, but was abandoned temporarily, in consequence of certain amendments having been added by the House of Lords; but the necessary arrangements were not long delayed. A circular letter was soon issued by the War Office to the Lords Lieutenant of the counties on the subject. During the months of June and July meetings of the county authorities were held throughout the country upon the subject of internal defence, and the resolutions adopted at these meetings were, generally speaking, of the same nature, viz., to create a fund for the purpose of internal defence, and to equip volunteers for local defence.

Edinburgh, usually first in all national and patriotic movements in Scotland, took the lead, and towards the end of September, 1794, the Edinburgh volunteers paraded in Heriot's Green, to the number of between 300 and 400, equipped in the uniform of the corps, "round hat with black feather, blue coat with black velvet cape, gold epaules, black belt, white cashmere vest, and breeches, white stockings, and gaiters," and there, with great pomp and ceremony, were presented with their colours. The example was not lost upon the nation, and volunteer corps sprang up in almost every town and hamlet in Scotland.

The county of Aberdeen, which for such purposes embraced the city of Aberdeen, adopted similar resolutions, and promptly offered to the King to raise volunteers at the expense of the county for local protection, and at a meeting of the county authorities, held at Aberdeen, upon the 26th day of August, the following letter to the Lord Lieutenant of the county was laid on the table.

*Whitehall, August 15th, 1794.*

MY LORD,

I have taken an early opportunity of laying before the King, the resolutions of the meeting of the Noblemen, Commisionres of Supply, and Landholders of the County of Aberdeen; and it is with great satisfaction I obey His Majesty's Commands, in assuring your Grace that His Majesty views with much approbation your Grace's early attention to the instructions which you have received as His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County, and the zeal and loyalty manifested by the inhabitants thereof on the present occasion, and that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept of their offer to raise a company of volunteer infantry for the purpose therein stated, upon the terms of the second article proposed by the Government.

Twenty firelocks, with the accoutrements specified in the margin—belt, pouch, sling for firelock—will be allowed by Government to each company of sixty men, or an equivalent will be given in money, if the parties are desirous of providing the articles themselves, the patterns of which may be seen by their agent on application to the Ordnance.

It is proposed that the other 40 men shall be trained to the great guns.

PORTLAND.

The purpose referred to in the above letter was the manning and equipping of the battery at Aberdeen.

The county of Aberdeen, in conjunction with the civic authorities, immediately took steps to have the Aberdeen battery properly manned and equipped, and they now voted part of the funds subscribed for internal defence, towards the expense of equipping it and providing bounties to the men engaged in that work. The Town Council resolved (15th September, 1794) to offer three guineas of bounty to each volunteer who should enlist in said battery company, and subsequently they agreed to give them "the freedom of the town over and above their bounty." Officers were appointed for this purpose, and the following intimation appeared in the *London Gazette* of 7th October, 1794:—

ABERDEEN CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

George Taylor, Esq., to be captain.

Arthur Gibbon, Esq., to be 1st lieutenant.

Wm. Gibbon, Esq., to be 2nd lieutenant.

The above-named officers were thus the first Aberdeen volunteers to be gazetted, and they commanded a company of artillery volunteers who manned the Aberdeen battery; so it came about that the Artillery were the first regularly-organised volunteers in Aberdeen. The company was afterwards attached to the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, which was then in course of formation, although its officers were not gazetted for some time afterwards.

## CHAPTER IV.

### FRENCH INVASION SCARE—FIRST PERIOD, 1794-1802.

#### ROYAL ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.

WITHIN the city of Aberdeen, the Provost and deputy-lieutenants had also taken steps to form a volunteer corps. A meeting of the citizens was called by the Lord Provost, and as a result we are informed, on 4th November, 1794, that

A number of respectable inhabitants of Aberdeen, and also of the heritors and other principal inhabitants of the parish of Old Machar, having enrolled themselves to form corps of volunteers, to act during the war, for the protection of the parishes of Aberdeen and Old Machar, such gentlemen as wish to join either of the corps will please to signify their inclination without delay to any of the deputy-lieutenants of the district, at the Council Chambers, Aberdeen; or to Hugh Leslie, Esq. of Powis, provost of Old Aberdeen.

This was followed, on the 25th of the same month, by :—

On Saturday last, a meeting of the subscribers to the Aberdeen Volunteer Association was held in the town hall, in presence of the deputy-lieutenants of the district, when several resolutions relative to the constitution of that corps were agreed on, and a committee named for carrying them into effect. We understand the same has been transmitted to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant for His Majesty's approbation. The corps, we hear, is to consist of three hundred, to be divided into five companies of sixty each.

A number of gentlemen, who, from particular circumstances, are prevented from entering as volunteers, have offered to serve the office of constable, and others are desirous to aid the purposes of this institution by a subscription in money. (*See advt.*)

The advertisement referred to is as follows :—

#### ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.

AS many gentlemen, inhabitants of Aberdeen and neighbourhood, who, from particular circumstances, are prevented from giving their personal service, are inclined to aid the purposes of this institution by a contribution of money, a paper is lodged in the Council Chamber for subscriptions.

Such gentlemen as incline to join the Volunteer corps, will please to give in their names to the Deputy-Lieutenants, or at the Council Chamber.

*Aberdeen, Nov. 25th, 1794.*

The Aberdeen Volunteer Association was formed by the leading citizens of the time, headed by the Lord Provost and encouraged by the Magistrates and Council, resolutions were passed, a committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements, and the result of the meeting was reported to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and upon the 15th of December next the following announcement was made :—

#### ABERDEEN VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

His Majesty having been pleased to express his entire approbation of the zeal and loyalty evinced by the resolutions of the gentlemen belonging to the Aberdeen Volunteer

Association, and his gracious acceptance of their offer of raising five companies of infantry, for the internal defence of the town and neighbourhood; a meeting of the subscribers and such other gentlemen as are desirous of entering into this corps is requested in the Town Hall, upon Thursday, the 18th, at 12 noon, when His Grace the Duke of Portland's letter on the subject, and other matters of importance, will be submitted to their consideration.

*Aberdeen, Decr. 15th, 1794.*

Shortly afterwards, the following intimation and appeal was made to the patriotism of the citizens generally:—

#### ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.

The committee of management appointed by the Aberdeen Volunteers think it proper to acquaint the public that although every individual of the corps bears the charge of his personal equipment, yet there is a variety of personal charges, incident to the maintaining and training of the corps, which requires a considerable sum, and for which no provision has yet been made. Among these is the charge of instructing drums and fifes who are to be hereafter attached to the corps, the charge of clothing these persons, and providing the proper instruments, the expense of printing and distributing circular letters, notices, etc., in the business of the corps, and of the committee, besides many other incident charges of the like nature.

The committee hope that it will not be held improper for them, as acting for the corps, to have laid these circumstances before the public; and thus to have afforded to those persons, who, from age or other causes, are prevented from giving their personal services, an opportunity of contributing to the support of an institution which every well affected citizen must approve of.

Subscription papers are lodged in the different banking houses and booksellers' shops.

A state of the funds will be made up every six months, and shall lie at the office of the Secretary of the Committee for the inspection of every volunteer and subscriber.

The committee of the county, appointed for managing the fund for internal defence, have generously subscribed One Hundred Guineas.

On 14th April, 1795, the following list of subscriptions was published in the *Aberdeen Journal*:—

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.

The County of Aberdeen,	. . . . .	£105	0	0
The Aberdeen Bank,	. . . . .	52	10	0
Alexander Moir of Scotstown,	. . . . .	2	2	0
Collector Peat,	. . . . .	2	2	0
Mr. Durno,	. . . . .	2	2	0
Mr. Alexander Duguid,	. . . . .	2	2	0
Baillie Copland,	. . . . .	1	1	0
Convenor Low,	. . . . .	1	1	0

Future subscriptions to be published.

Although it is stated that future subscriptions were to be published, no trace of further lists has been found.

The next important step was the selection of officers, and the *London Gazette* of 14th February, 1795, contains the following intimation :—

ABERDEEN CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

William Henderson, captain.	Alex. Milne, lieutenant.
George Symmers, do.	Thomas Leys, do.
Alex. Daune, lieutenant.	Alex. Brebner, do.
Charles Bannerman, do.	Charles Gordon, do.

While, on 2nd May next, the following additional intimation was made :—

Alexander Moir to be major-commandant.

Thomas Bannerman to be captain of a company.

Kennedy states (Vol. I., page 336) that the Provost of Aberdeen was colonel-commandant, and Mr. Munro, in his "Memorials of the Aldermen, Provosts, and Lord Provosts of Aberdeen," repeats this statement, but no evidence of any kind can be found to support this. If the Provost held any such post, it must have been that of honorary colonel, otherwise it would have been gazetted in ordinary course.

To the above list there falls to be added the name of William Byres, who was shortly afterwards gazetted captain. The above names, therefore, together with those of the officers of the battery company previously mentioned, complete the list of the first national volunteer officers of Aberdeen, and, in conjunction with those subsequently added, and the rank and file, are the direct predecessors of the Artillery Volunteers and of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Alexander Moir of Scotstown, proprietor of the estate of that name near Aberdeen, was born in 1764, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, trained to the profession of the law, and became an advocate. He took an active interest in the affairs of the county of Aberdeen, particularly in regard to the defence of the coast and arming the people when the invasion scare was at its height. Accordingly, when, in 1794, the "Gentlemen Volunteers" of Aberdeen were formed, he was appointed major-commandant, and was thus the first commander of volunteers upon a national basis in Aberdeen. His period of command was brief, however, for he tendered his resignation in April, 1796, upon receiving the appointment of Sheriff of Aberdeen, "upon a suggestion from Dr. Beattie." In the same year, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Marischal College. As Sheriff he continued to take an active share in the management of the affairs of the county, and was one of two named to act for the then Lord Lieutenant during his absence at the seat of war. He married Margaret, daughter of James Gordon of Leicheston, Morayshire, and had issue by her, an only daughter, Isabella. He died (predeceased by his wife in January, 1800) on 29th June, 1824, and is buried in the family vault in St. Peter's Cemetery. His only daughter was married to Sir Michael Bruce, eighth baronet of Stenhouse, Stirlingshire, and she died without issue. The portrait here reproduced belonged to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Knight Erskine of Pittodrie, who was married to a niece, and is now in the possession of Rev. James Smith, St. George's-in-the-West parish, Aberdeen, who kindly lent it for reproduction.



Alexander Mont of Sorsdalen  
Mayor, Commandant, Royal Swedish Volunteers, 1795-6





The corps thus inaugurated existed till 12th May, 1802, when, along with all other volunteer corps in the country, it was disbanded. It numbered at this time about 400, and the uniform is thus described by Kennedy (Vol. I., p. 336 note), "A blue coat, white facings, white vest and breeches with black gaiters, round hat and feather."

The rendezvous seems to have been the Record Hall at first, but latterly this was varied with "Gordon's Gardens, Castle Street," and "Poor's Hospital Gardens."

The corps was known as the "gentlemen" volunteers, and they are so designated throughout the orderly book after referred to, although their title at first was the 'Aberdeen Volunteers.' Probably one of the reasons why the term "gentlemen" was applied to them was, that the corps was recruited mainly from the professional and well-to-do commercial classes in the city. They assembled to drill at first to the sound of the bugle horn, and latterly, when they had attached to the corps a "band of music," to the sound of the drum. The hour of drill varied from 5.30 to 8 a.m.! How would our volunteers of to-day like that?

The first change in the personnel of the officers was occasioned by the death, upon 14th February, 1796, of Captain George Symmers, late of the 25th Regiment of Foot, Barrack Master of Aberdeen, who was buried with military honours, the corps attending in full uniform. The order of the day was, "his own company to have arms and accoutrements, and flints fixed. The other companies to have side arms only. The officers to have crapes." Captain Symmers, from his experience as an army officer, had been of inestimable service in the work of organisation, and instructing and disciplining the new corps, and his death was a great loss.

One of the orderly books of the Aberdeen Volunteers, which has fortunately been preserved, begins on 10th September, 1795, and continues till the corps was disbanded in 1802. The various orders in this book show clearly and concisely the history of the corps to that date. The first order is as follows:—

Aberdeen Volunteers—10th September, 1795. G.O.—The corps are to parade on the morning of Saturday next, the 12th, to march off at half an hour after seven. If the morning proves unfavourable, the bugle horn will not sound, but if it does—it is expected that the gentlemen will be punctual in their attendance.

Flints fixed. Cross belts. Undress uniform.

T. BANNERMAN, Commdg. Officer.

This order is important, as indicating the habits of our earliest volunteers. They assembled for drill in the early morning at the sound of the "bugle horn," before the business of the day began. The next order recalls an ancient and time-honoured ceremony, the recollection of which is already fading from the memory of the present generation. The corps is ordered to parade on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th instant (September, 1795), "to receive the circuit judges on their arrival here that evening." The Judges attending the Circuit Court were wont to be received by a guard of the military, and to march in solemn state to their hotel. On the court day the guard again attended, and the Judges, accompanied by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Counsel, and Court officials, marched in procession to the courthouse, Judges and Counsel being robed and wigged. But this procession has now been dispensed with; the Judges

find their way to the courthouse like other people, and the only remaining part of the pomp that used to characterise the Circuit Courts is the official trumpeter, who sounds a fanfare as their lordships enter the court buildings. In these days it sounds like the mere echo of a departed glory.

The same order tells us the system of training that our citizen soldiers then underwent:—

The companys are to be under arms separately once a week for private drill: right company on Tuesdays, centre company on Thursdays, and left company on Saturdays, by eight o'clock a.m. A general field-day once a month, as the commanding officer shall appoint.

A subsequent order, dated 17th October, 1795, specifies the uniform worn, viz., "hat, jacket, light-coloured vest and breeches, half gaiters."

There had been a previous order book, which has unfortunately been mislaid, and accordingly we take from the press reports of the time accounts of the following proceedings, of which there is no other record extant.

#### PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Mr. Alexander Allardyce, M.P. for the burgh, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the county, intimated that he would present to the volunteers "an elegant stand of colours." The offer was gratefully accepted, and the colours were presented to the corps upon Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1795, with great state and ceremony. The report of the presentation will doubtless interest all volunteers past and present:—

On Wednesday last, the Aberdeen Volunteers had a field-day on the Links. They marched from the parade at 11 o'clock. Colonel Leith's band (Colonel Leith's fencible regiment then in course of formation) attended on the occasion. It is doing the gentlemen no more than common justice to say that they went through their several evolutions with great steadiness and promptitude. About one o'clock, Alexander Allardyce, Esq., Member of Parliament for the burgh, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the county, came to pay his respects to the corps, and received a general salute. The line afterwards formed a circle, and were presented by Mr. Allardyce with an elegant stand of colours. On delivering the standard to Thomas Bannerman, Esq., who commanded for the day, Mr. Allardyce said:—

Gentlemen Volunteers,—I beg leave to present you with colours. I request your acceptance of them as a small testimony of my esteem, and of the satisfaction I feel in seeing so respectable a body of my friends and acquaintances so properly arrayed for the defence of the country.

The proficiency you have made in the military exercise marks your zeal. The alacrity with which you devote so much of your time for that purpose, and the handsome manner in which you have equipped yourselves at your own expense, are proofs that your sole motive is the public good.

Your conduct well deserves, and will receive, the approbation and applause of your country.

To which Mr. Bannerman replied:—

The Aberdeen Volunteers accept with pleasure the colours you have presented to the corps. Nothing could be more flattering to them than to receive from their fellow-citizen and representative in Parliament so particular and honourable a mark of distinction to their

institution, which, I am happy to think, receives, no less than it merits, the approbation as well as the good wishes of every lover of his country.

The colours being laid across the drums, were consecrated by the Rev. Mr. Shirrefs, senior minister of this city and chaplain to the volunteers, by a prayer, which, at the request of the corps, he allowed to be published.

The colours were then delivered to Mr. Charles Gordon, one of the officers, officiating as ensign, and Mr. Shirrefs addressed the corps as follows:—

Gentlemen,—You have now solemnly joined in imploring that divine blessing without which no human purposes or endeavours can be effectual. Permit me, in the character of your chaplain, to address a few words to you on this occasion.

Were I to speak very fully of your duty, of the nature and importance of the service to which you are called, I am persuaded you would hear me with serious attention. But your education, your character, your voluntary engagement, everything, indeed, forbids me to consider that as necessary.

Associated as you are for the support of lawful authority, for the special protection and defence of our ancient city, and for all the nearest and dearest objects of our concern, you have formed resolutions which are noble and worthy of you; such as give you a claim to the respect and gratitude of your fellow-citizens, which I trust you will never forfeit.

Persevere, gentlemen, in your laudable undertaking with unwearied constancy. Be solicitous to preserve those with whom you are connected from the influence of pernicious principles, as well as to guard them from any hostile attack. Be exemplary, as the friends of peace and order, in your private stations while no public exigency demands your united strength. And distinguish yourselves always by that prudence, magnanimity, and fortitude which are inseparable from true patriotism.

I need scarcely add that, where my humble endeavours can be useful, it will ever be my ambition to stand forth with you in the station with which you have honoured me in your respectable corps.

The solemn and interesting manner in which Mr. S. delivered the prayer and address, and the apposite terms in which both were conceived, occasioned the most evident impression on the audience.

Within two months after having received their colours, the Aberdeen Volunteers were reviewed on the Links by His Grace the Duke of Gordon, and on the following evening were inspected by Lord Adam Gordon, then Commander-in-Chief for Scotland. The satisfactory progress made by the corps in the short time that had elapsed since its formation is borne out by the report, which is here quoted:—

On Wednesday last, the volunteers were reviewed by His Grace the Duke of Gordon, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who was pleased to express, in the most handsome terms, his satisfaction at seeing so fine a body of men armed and disciplined on the most patriotic and disinterested principles, and his entire approbation of the steadiness and promptitude with which they performed their various evolutions. It is but justice to add that their soldierlike appearance not only merited, but received, the approbation of an immense crowd of spectators assembled on this occasion. After the review, the whole corps dined with his grace at the New Inn. The duke has subscribed very liberally for the incidental expenses of the corps.

On Thursday evening, His Excellency Lord Adam Gordon, Commander-in-Chief for Scotland, arrived here, and having expressed a desire to see the volunteers, His Grace the Duke of Gordon, in a very polite manner, requested that the gentlemen might assemble again on Friday ; they accordingly did so, and had another field-day on the Links. His excellency was attended on this occasion by His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, Sir Hector Munro, Sir John Sinclair, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Banff, and many of the officers from the camp. The corps went through their several evolutions to the entire approbation of his excellency, who, with the other military gentlemen present, was pleased to express very flattering compliments on the occasion.

Aberdeen was evidently proud of its volunteers in those days ; even in the theatre they were honoured, as the following advertisement shows :—

Tuesday, September 15th, 1795.  
 THEATRE, ABERDEEN.  
 By desire of the corps of  
 GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS,  
 On Thursday, September 17th, will be presented Shakespeare's  
 Comedy of the  
 MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.  
 End of act second, the favourite glee of  
 "How merrily we live that soldiers be."  
 End of act third, a new song addressed to the GENTLEMEN  
 VOLUNTEERS, written by a gentleman of this city.  
 End of the play, a song in honour of the Volunteers, written  
 by Mr. KEMBLE.  
 A HORNPIPE, in the character of a British Tar,  
 by Mr. SCRIVEN.  
 To which will be added a farce called BON TON ; or  
 High Life Above Stairs.  
 The evening's entertainment to conclude with  
 "GOD SAVE THE KING,"  
 In full chorus, by Messrs. Barnet, Holland, Scriven, Bell,  
 Blanchard, Underwood, Miss Barnet, Mrs. Blanchard,  
 Mrs. Walcot, Miss Jones, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Egan, etc., etc.  
 Days of playing this week, Tuesday, Thursday,  
 Friday, and Saturday.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, as the case may be, these songs do not appear to have been reported or otherwise preserved.

Towards the end of 1795, great restlessness existed amongst certain classes of the population, and in some places riots had taken place. Aberdeen had as yet been free from these, but the Magistrates, deeming it advisable to prepare for any eventuality, had desired the volunteers to be ready for such an emergency. Accordingly, the following general order was issued :—

*20th October, 1795.*

Ball cartridges to be furnished to each company ; the officers to see that each volunteer is supplied with twelve rounds to be in readiness in case of any alarm.

Arms and accoutrements to be always kept clean and in good order, with flints fixed. The officers are to give in a signed report to this purpose within ten days.





Colours of Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, 1795-1802 and 1803-07.

In case of any disturbance or alarm, the commanding officers will order the drummers to beat to arms and the bugle horn to be sounded, when the volunteers are immediately to assemble at the Record Hall, with their arms and accoutrements and ball cartridges, uniform—jackets and hats. But the volunteers are upon no occasion of internal service to march without an officer who will apply to a civil magistrate to attend also upon every duty of that nature.

T. BANNERMAN, Commanding Officer.

The ladies of Aberdeen desired to show their appreciation of the gallant citizen soldiers, and they accordingly subscribed for a stand of colours to present to their heroes: the only mention of this event in the orderly book is as follows:—

*22nd October, 1795.*

The gentlemen volunteers are requested to assemble in the Record Hall, on Monday first, at eleven forenoon—full dress, arms and accoutrements, and flints fixed. It is hoped the whole will attend in order to practice some manœuvres previous to the meeting for receiving the colours from the ladies. Officers to have their swords in place of fuses.

T. BANNERMAN, Com. Officer.

We again resort to the *Aberdeen Journal* of 9th November, 1795, for a description of this important event:—

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS BY LADIES.

Tuesday last being the day appointed for receiving the standard, which does honour to the taste of the ladies by whom it was presented, the corps met in the Record Office, and marching to the Castle Street, formed a hollow square, when a deputation was sent to introduce the ladies subscribers, who were received by the volunteers with presented arms. The colours were delivered by Mrs. T. Bannerman to Major Moir, who expressed in suitable terms the sense which the corps entertained of the honour conferred by this present.

The standard was consecrated by the Reverend Dr. Shirrefs, chaplain to the corps, who said:—

“Gentlemen Volunteers,—The sons of Caledonia can receive from their country no higher honour than when her amiable daughters condescend to give them praise. This pleasing mark of distinction has been very significantly conferred on you by the valuable present you have this day received. An honour of which, I am persuaded, you will ever entertain the most grateful sense.

“You will endeavour, as citizens and soldiers, to be always deserving of that public estimation by which you are so eminently distinguished. But I observe with peculiar pleasure that you are laudably ambitious of something more than human approbation. The desire you have expressed to join on this occasion, as formerly, in the sacred duty of prayer, must be regarded as a proof that you aspire to that highest of all honours—the honour which cometh from God only.

“Already have we offered, indeed, and we trust with acceptance, our humble supplications for His divine blessing, on receiving the Royal Standard.”

In the evening, the corps gave a ball and supper to a numerous and brilliant assembly of ladies at the New Inn.



The brunt of the training and disciplining of the corps had fallen upon Captain W. Byres, and the following letter addressed to the "Gentlemen Volunteers of Aberdeen," copied into the orderly book, and what follows, seem worthy of reproduction:—

*26th October, 1795.*

A letter from Captain Byres, of which the following is a copy, was this day read to the corps, viz. :—

*Aberdeen, 26th October, 1795.*

GENTLEMEN,

Since your association in arms, had your attendance and zeal been equal, you would not have been inferior by this time to any corps in Britain in parade and field exercise, but as both your appearance and performance has met with the approbation of the first military characters in Scotland, I must in justice add that, while in the ranks under arms, your attention and obedience reflects on you the highest honour and claims my most sincere thanks. And in case you should ever be called on for the protection and defence of your fellow-citizens, I have every reason to think that you will act with honour to yourselves and credit to your country, which will give the greatest pleasure to your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) W. BYRES.

Addressed to the Gentlemen Volunteers of Aberdeen.

After which, the gentlemen of the corps unanimously voted their best thanks to Captain Byres for his great attention to them on all occasions, and particularly for the vast time and trouble he has bestowed in disciplining and parading the corps since its formation. And they requested Captain Bannerman to communicate to Captain Byres the high sense they entertain of these services accordingly.

In order to keep up the discipline of the corps, the companies are to assemble at the Record Hall once a month for private practice, during the winter months, in the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of every month, at eight in the morning. Captain Bannerman's company on Monday, Captain Symmer's company on Tuesday, and Captain Henderson's company on Wednesday. The sergeants to give notice to the different companies accordingly.

In November, 1795, the corps presented an address to the King, congratulating him upon his escape from a recent attempt upon his life.

In June, 1796, the corps showed its gratitude to Captain Byres in a much more tangible way, as the following will show:—

The Royal Aberdeen Volunteers have presented Capt. William Byres with an elegant silver tea vase, and a handsome sword, on which is engraved the following inscription:—  
"From the Aberdeen Volunteers, to Captain William Byres, in testimony of their sense of obligation for his attention and services to the corps, 1796." The sword was delivered by Major Bannerman, encircled by the volunteers, on the parade on His Majesty's birthday—on receiving which, Captain Byres, addressing himself to the corps, in answer to Major Bannerman, said—"Gentlemen, the present you have been pleased to make me, delivered in so handsome a manner, claims my grateful thanks; but the testimony of regard and the approbation of so respectable a corps as the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers will ever be esteemed by me as the highest honour."

There are usually few incidents of an exciting nature in the life of a volunteer regiment, and the orderly book, though interesting in many ways, is certainly not thrilling, and it is intended to chronicle here only such as may be regarded as outstanding events in its history. The corps drilled constantly at the Record Office, in Gordon's Gardens, Castle Street, and on the Links, and were periodically inspected by the Commander of the Northern District, and occasionally by the Duke of Gordon, as Lord Lieutenant of the county. If one may judge by the terms of the reports and speeches to the corps at these inspections, the volunteers made rapid and satisfactory progress in acquiring a thorough proficiency in drill, "the closeness and dexterity" of their firings being constantly and favourably commented upon.

Upon ceremonial occasions they formed guards of honour, and upon occasions of public display—such as the King's and Queen's birthdays—the volunteers were called out. They marched to Castle Street "and fired three volleys with great closeness and dexterity, to the approbation of an immense crowd of spectators," or "with that dexterity and exactness that has always distinguished this patriotic corps."

At inspections the Artillery Battery Company, as it was then called, had an opportunity of showing its proficiency with the big guns. On these occasions the battery company was stationed on the right, and fired salutes from their field-pieces, and the reports usually go on to say "the volunteers then went through their several evolutions and firings in so masterly a style that the general was pleased to signify in the handsomest manner his entire approbation of their military appearance."

One duty which frequently fell to the volunteers of that time was that of "standing on the plainstanes" upon civic or national festive occasions and firing a volley after each of the loyal "tosses." Upon one occasion, when the Lord Provost and Magistrates were entertaining distinguished guests, the volunteers were reported to have fired a volley after *every* toast. As the toast list upon that particular occasion contained more than thirty toasts, one can only hope that after such enthusiasm, to say nothing of the exertion (there were no breech-loaders in those days), the volunteers were not allowed to go empty away! Thereafter, this part of the proceedings was altered to firing a volley after the first nine "tosses," and, later still, after the loyal "tosses."

The Aberdeen Volunteers of that time had opportunity of performing, if one may so term it, before many distinguished persons. The iron horse had not yet come, the stage coach was still a power in the land, and travelling was consequently more leisurely than in these days of express trains with their luxuries of sleeping and dining cars. Aberdeen was looked upon as a desirable resting-place for the weary traveller, and many distinguished guests tarried on the way to rest in one of the numerous well-equipped hostelrys in the city. Volunteering was then something new, and such visitors were repeatedly entertained by the volunteers being unexpectedly called out and put through their various exercises in their presence.

On 7th December, 1795, there is an order written into the book, apparently by the major-commandant himself, and signed by him, as follows:—

*7th December, 1795.*

It is the commanding officer's orders that the sergeants of the volunteers are to take the ordinary duty of the corps weekly in turns. They are in particular to watch over the morals

of the drummers, and attend and inspect them punctually every time they beat off from and return to the Record Hall—as they become answerable for the drummers' dress and attendance—and report all deficiencies to the commanding officers.

ALEX. MOIR, M.-C.

One naturally asks, why the drummers? Can the drum or the beating thereof by any possibility have an immoral tendency? This entry is all the more curious as, with the exception of one unimportant order, it is the only one signed by Mr. Moir.

The dreaded riots did occur in Aberdeen, and the foresight of the Magistrates in warning the volunteers to be ready was amply justified. The corps in this emergency justified their existence, and their prompt action at this time was an eloquent plea in favour of the movement.

The following extracts speak for themselves:—

G.O., 10th March, 1796.

Captain Bannerman has the honor to lay before the gentlemen volunteers a letter, of which the following is a copy, this day received by him from the Lord Provost, expressive of the sense entertained by the Magistrates of the services of the volunteers on occasion of the late riots, viz. :—

*Council Chamber,  
Aberdeen, 9th March, 1796.*

SIR,

The Magistrates of this city being impressed with a due sense of the readiness and alacrity with which the gentlemen of the Aberdeen Volunteers under your command gave their attendance and assistance in suppressing the riots which lately happened here, I beg leave, in name of the Magistrates, to return their sincere thanks to you and all the other gentlemen of the corps of volunteers for the steady and spirited conduct displayed by them upon that occasion, whereby they have conspicuously manifested their zeal to support the civil magistrate in the preservation of the public peace and good order, as well as in the protection of the persons and property of their fellow-citizens.

I have only further to request that you will take the first opportunity of communicating this letter of thanks to the other officers, as well as to the private gentlemen of the corps, and that you will believe me to be, with great respect and esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE MORE, Provost.

To Thomas Bannerman, Esq.,

Captain-Commandant of the Aberdeen Volunteers.

The following answer was this day returned by Captain Bannerman to the Provost of Aberdeen's letter of thanks, viz. :—

*Aberdeen, 12th March, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I had the honor to receive and communicate to the Aberdeen Volunteers your letter of 9th instant.

The gentlemen are much gratified by so honorable a mark of approbation from your Lordship and the Magistrates, and I am desirous to assure you that the volunteers will be ready





**Thomas Bannerman,**  
**Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, 1796-1802.**

on every occasion to give every aid in their power to the civil magistrate in the suppression of riots and protecting the persons and property of their fellow-citizens.

I have only further to request your Lordship and the Magistrates will accept of best acknowledgments from me and the other officers for the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to mention both, and that you will believe I am, with much respect and esteem,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) THOMAS BANNERMAN,  
Captain, Aberdeen Volunteers.

To the Honourable  
the Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

In April, 1796, Alexander Moir, the major-commandant, resigned his commission. As a result, the following promotions and new appointments were made:—

*"London Gazette," April 9th, 1796.*

ROYAL ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Thomas Bannerman to be major, *vice* Moir appointed Sheriff of Aberdeenshire; Lieut. Alexander Milne to be captain; John Dingwall to be lieutenant; Lieutenant Charles Bannerman to be captain; John Ewen to be lieutenant; Lieutenant Alexander Daune to be captain; James Hadden to be lieutenant; Dr. James Shirrefs to be chaplain; Peter Farquharson to be adjutant; John Watson to be quarter-master; Dr. William Robertson to be surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bannerman, merchant in Aberdeen, who now succeeded to the command as major, was a member of the well-known family, the Bannermans of Elsie. He was the second son of Alexander Bannerman, merchant in Aberdeen, and Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Burnet of Kirkhill, and grandson of Patrick Bannerman, the Jacobite Provost of Aberdeen in 1715, who, on presenting an address to James at Fetteresso from the town, "on his arrival in his ancient kingdom of Scotland," was knighted.

Thomas married, in 1779, Jean, daughter of George Simpson of Hazelhead, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Alexander, became M.P. for Aberdeen in the Reform Parliament, 1832, and occupied that position for fifteen years. He subsequently became Governor of Newfoundland, and latterly of Prince Edward Island, and had conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. His town house is now occupied as the Royal Northern Club.

The silhouette of Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman is reproduced from the original by kind permission of his grand-daughter, Lady Reid, St. Luke's, Aberdeen.

The first order by Major Bannerman on assuming the command is dated 22nd April, 1796, and shows a desire to enforce a more regular attendance at drill, and lays upon the sergeants the responsibility of acquainting the "gentlemen volunteers" with the orders. The order says:—

Such gentlemen as from business or bad health cannot attend will please signify so to

the sergeants, who in future are directed on every similar occasion to make up returns of their respective companies, that it may be known who are to attend.

Upon 9th May the corps is called to the Record Hall at 6.30 a.m., and attendance is specially urged,

that the companies may be properly sized previous to a general field-day in full uniform.

Intimation is also given in this order of private drill at the Record Hall every morning from six to nine, and from six to eight in the evening, "for such as want or wish for practice." The usual order as to uniform or accoutrements is "with arms and accoutrements, wooden drivers, and full uniform," or "with flints fixed."

Upon the 26th of May, 1796, the major made the following pleasing intimation to the corps :—

*26th May, 1796.*

Major Bannerman takes the earliest opportunity of communicating the following card, addressed to him from the Magistrates of Aberdeen, previous to his returning an answer :—

The Lord Provost and Magistrates require the honor of Major Bannerman, the other officers, and all the gentlemen of the corps of Aberdeen Royal Volunteers, to dine with them in Gordon's Inn, on Saturday, 4th June next, at 4 o'clock.

The major further requests the volunteers will parade at the Record Hall, on Wednesday next, at half-past five afternoon, with arms, accoutrements, wooden drivers, and full uniform, for practice, previous to the parade on Saturday thereafter, being the 4th of June.

T. BANNERMAN, Commandant.

There does not appear to have been any necessity for urgently requesting attendance in this case!

Difficulties as to seniority appear to have occurred amongst the officers, and these were decided by ballot, when the order was fixed as follows :—

*Captains.*

Alexander Milne.  
Charles Bannerman.  
Alexander Daunev.

*Lieutenants.*

Messrs. Thomas Leys.  
Charles Gordon.  
Alex. Brebner.  
James Hadden.  
John Ewen.  
John Dingwall.

There was obviously an ardent desire amongst the members of the corps to perfect themselves in military pursuits, and that desire was shared by the commander. The following order, copied in full, is instructive :—

ROYAL ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS. 1796. *October 14th.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

The officers of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers being sensible of the utility of having a regular plan of exercise and field manœuvres established for the corps, and having at present

an opportunity of obtaining the assistance of Sergeant Keith, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, who has undertaken to attend the corps for that purpose, they have resolved, that as the system of manual and platoon exercise formerly practiced by the corps does not differ materially from the established rule of the Army, that the Army Regulation shall in future be strictly adhered to, both in the field manœuvres and manual and platoon exercise, with the exception only of shouldering at two motions from the order and after loading, as has been hitherto practised.

It is therefore ordered that the different companies do assemble twice in the week, at the Record Hall or in Gordon's Garden, at eight in the morning, for practice, where Sergeant Keith will attend. The right company on Mondays and Thursdays, the centre company on Tuesday and Thursday, and the left company on Wednesday and Saturday. The officers will attend the drills of their respective companies for practice; at least one officer of the company at drill must attend, and report to the commanding officer the number present at each drill, and their progress.

It is expected the gentlemen will attend punctually twice a week, either on the days appointed for their respective companies, or, if more convenient for any of them, on the days appointed for the other companies. The plan of exercise now established shall be strictly adhered to in future, and each officer will be furnished with a card containing the whole manœuvres practised by the corps.

The drill to commence on Monday first, the 17th current.

With a view to accomodate every individual in the corps, and to make them perfect in military discipline, a furlough has been obtained for Mr. Keith, who will attend every lawful day for private drill, at eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, at the Record Hall as formerly.

Sergeant Keith's attendance is repeatedly thereafter referred to, and members are urged to take advantage of his services.

On 20th November, 1796, Captain Taylor, of the Battery Company, resigned, Lieutenant Ar. Gibbon was promoted to be captain, and Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie became lieutenant.

The following order will doubtless call forth a smile from modern volunteers:—

*Aberdeen, 4th January, 1797.*

R. Order.

Several volunteers having lately joined the corps, whose sizes are unknown. The adjutant will attend to see that such gentlemen be properly sized, report the same to the commanding officer, and a return is hereby ordered from the different companies as soon as possible (to be signed by the captains) of the effectives belonging to each, in order they may be equalized and completed.

We have referred to the extremely favourable reports of the inspecting officers, but, notwithstanding these, there undoubtedly existed a feeling—possibly prejudice—probably jealousy—in certain quarters against the citizen soldier, and Aberdeen volunteers had their fair share of this. As in the case of their successors of sixty years afterwards, they were scoffed at and held up to ridicule by that ubiquitous personage, in evidence then as now, the man in the street. The movement began spontaneously in 1794, and it is undoubted that the enthusiasm was then very great,



but possibly the constitution of this particular corps militated against its popularity: they accepted neither pay nor grant from Government; they paid all their own expenses, including uniforms, and, beyond arms, did not cost the Government one penny. It was, in fact, their proud boast that they, unlike other corps, served without pay. While this was praiseworthy in the highest degree, it tended to make the corps too exclusive, and consequently unpopular with the masses; the principle underlying their existence might truly appeal to the people, but how many, in those days especially, could afford both to contribute to the general expenses of the corps and provide the cost of their own uniforms, etc.? It does not, therefore, appear surprising that, after the first burst of enthusiasm had passed away, and Britain's naval victories had made the risk of invasion more remote, attendance at ordinary drills showed signs of decline. There was possibly just a little too much of the "gentleman volunteer" about the corps, and the members may have been a trifle too independent. The artizan appears to have had no inducement to join the corps; he could not afford the conditions, and the popularity of the movement showed unmistakable signs of being on the wane. The orderly book is itself ample evidence of a constant anxiety on the part of the commander on the subject of attendance.

This state of matters appears to have become known to General Hamilton, the district commander at the time, who communicated with the Lord Provost on the subject. The Provost in turn passed the communication on to Major Bannerman, who called a meeting of the corps in the Record Hall, in January, 1797, to hear read some communications from the Duke of Portland and the Lord Lieutenant of the county, as well as communications from General Hamilton to the Lord Provost relative to the gentlemen volunteers, and to consider the most effectual means of discharging the duty they owed to the public, in case of any emergency which might render their services necessary. Major Bannerman, after consultation with the officers and committee of management of the corps, called a meeting, and the following entry appears in the orderly book:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Aberdeen, 25th January, 1797.*

The Major Commandant, by the advice and with the unanimous concurrence of the officers and committee of management of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, orders:—That there shall be a general drill every Saturday at three o'clock p.m., in the Poor's Hospital Garden, in undress; and a parade of the whole corps every Sunday, in uniform, with side arms only, at one p.m., on the Castle Street, till further notice. And it is requested that such officers and gentlemen as cannot attend drill or parade will intimate the cause of their absence, in writing, to the captain of the company to which they belong, in order it may be reported to the commanding officer. The gentlemen of the battalion will keep their firelocks flinted, and in the best order, so as to be always ready for service.

The major, officers, and committee regret that the present situation of the country, joined to the defective attendance of many of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, obliges them to insist upon a strict compliance with these orders. But the corps must be sensible that, should the occasion of actual service arrive, the attendance of such as are not properly drilled is more likely to prove injurious to their friends in the ranks than to their enemies.

The press report of this meeting is deemed worthy of reproduction, and is as follows :—

To the credit of this respectable corps, hardly one who has been in use to attend exercise and bear arms was absent ; and they unanimously resolved to hold themselves in readiness to attend any call of duty which they had, by the original terms of their association, undertaken to perform.

It was well observed on the occasion, that while the meeting did so much honour to its members, by the very prompt attendance which was given upon a very short notice, *it was somewhat extraordinary, that in Aberdeen, a city supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, so small a number should turn out in its defence* ; but it was still more strange, that upwards of fifty names who had originally subscribed the terms of the association, had never taken arms, and never attended a single drill ; that several of those had much more slender pleas of business and want of time than many gentlemen who gave, much to their honour, a uniform and regular attendance. Among these, too, might be found many who, although they eat the bread of the public, showed no inclination to assist in its defence, and while they enjoyed the sweets of office, ungenerously left the task of preparation and duty to those who, by giving their disinterested services to the community, had no other object in view ; that Government, confident of the attachment and loyalty of the city of Aberdeen, *had as early as the year 1759*, sent 400 stand of arms, not surely to lie rusting in the store, but to be put into the hands of respectable citizens for common defence. Every burgess was bound by his oath of admission to watch and ward. Why then should not this solemn tie of obligation be enforced ? And why, while the members of the present meeting had given a disinterested and uniform attendance on duty for two years, should so many, equally able, and on whom there were obligations equally binding, be excused ? It was therefore moved that application be made to the Magistrates that such burgesses as have not joined the R.A.V. be immediately called upon to receive arms, and qualify themselves to assist in discharging any public duty which the exigencies of the times, and the state of public affairs, might require ; and that such steps be immediately taken by the officers and standing committee of this corps as may facilitate the junction of such citizens as manifest a disposition to that honourable purpose.

There was also published as part of the proceedings an eloquent and highly patriotic address, written by a member of the corps, to fire the enthusiasm of the burghers and press upon them the duties of citizenship ; and this address was highly approved by the corps as congenial to the principles upon which it was at first instituted, “and upon which it is their determination that it shall be in future uniformly conducted.” It was signed by the major, but the author of this interesting document was believed to be the well-known Mr. John Ewen.

The reproof thus given to those members of the corps who had been volunteers only in name, and the republication of this patriotic address seem to have been taken seriously, for a time at any rate, for on Her Majesty the Queen's birthday, which occurred shortly after this meeting, when the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers paraded as usual, and “fired three volleys with that dexterity and exactness that has always distinguished this patriotic corps,” General Hamilton “expressed his high satisfaction at their soldier-like appearance and discipline.” The report also adds that the evening concluded with a very splendid and numerous assembly at “Gordon's,” which, it may

be necessary to explain, was the well-known inn, not the educational institution of that name.

This parade was also memorable forasmuch as

the band of music newly attached to the corps made their first public appearance. They were dressed in a very elegant and becoming uniform, and, considering the short time that they have been in training, their performance was such as to reflect much credit on Mr. Napier, by whom they were taught.

This Mr. Napier may therefore be regarded as the first volunteer bandmaster in Aberdeen.

It was also at the meeting above referred to that an offer was made by the corps, upon any emergency, to take upon them such duties as a sudden marching of the King's troops might render necessary.

The following letters speak for themselves :—

Provost More presents compliments to Major Bannerman, and informs him that he has communicated to General Hamilton and likewise to the Magistrates the major's card of 7th curt., conveying the resolutions of the Royal Volunteers on the present emergency.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates embrace with pleasure the opportunity of testifying to this most respectable corps the high sense which they entertain of their present loyal and spirited resolution, which certainly merits the utmost acknowledgments of the public, and corresponds with that alacrity and firmness which the corps has formerly evinced in support of the peace and good order of the city.

*Aberdeen, Monday, January 9th, 1797.*

*Whitehall, January 22nd, 1797.*

MY LORD,

I have had the honour of laying before the King your Grace's letter of 12th inst., containing the very spirited offer of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers upon any emergency to take upon them such duties as a sudden march of the King's troops may render necessary, and I have received His Majesty's commands to desire your Grace will take the earliest opportunity of assuring all the members of that respectable corps of the sense His Majesty entertains of this mark of their loyalty to him, and of their love for their country.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

His Grace the Duke of Gordon.

PORTLAND.

## CHAPTER V.

### ROYAL ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS (*continued*).

THE next order (23rd February, 1797), says, "The private gentlemen from the different companies for the committee of management will be elected in the field on Saturday first, for the ensuing half year." This is the first mention of the election of a committee of management, but, unfortunately, the result is not given.

On 27th May there were indications once more of a laxity in attendance, for the order of the day finishes off thus:—"A full attendance is expected next week, as no gentleman who has not attended these previous drills can be allowed to fire on the [King's] birthday."

An order, dated 29th June, 1797, intimates that the inspection was to be held on the 15th of next month, and fixes a whole series of drills, morning and evening, "with flints fixed," and "wooden drivers," and concludes as follows:—

All ye officers are enjoined to use their best endeavours to procure full and regular attendance on these drills, and to inform such gentlemen as absent themselves on this occasion (without having a proper excuse) that they will unavoidably forfeit their title to an exemption from being balloted for in ye militia for Scotland; and from ye hair powder tax, and whatever other privileges are attached to their situation in this respectable corps.

The threat as to the militia was undoubtedly serious, but the truly awful consequences as to the hair powder tax must have had a powerful effect on the minds of the backward members of the corps.

The inspection of the corps by Major-General Hay, on 15th July, gave the commandant another opportunity of urging close attention to drill, and a series of private drills was arranged for mornings and evenings.

The following two orders must have caused quite a flutter of excitement amongst the lazy patriots:—

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

*Aberdeen, 9th August, 1797.*

Intelligence being received of ye Dutch fleet having sailed ye 30th ultimo, in case His Majesty's troops should be ordered from hence, the volunteers are requested to hold themselves in readiness for duty when called upon: in the meantime, to keep their arms and accoutrements in good order, flints fixed.

#### REGIMENTAL ORDER.

*Aberdeen, 25th September, 1797.*

The Lord Lieutenant having desired that ye volunteers should hold themselves in readiness, in case their services should be wanted, it is ordered that there be a general drill of the whole corps, in undress, with arms and accoutrements, wooden drivers, to-morrow morning,

precisely at seven. The adjutant will take care to examine and see ye arms and accoutrements are in good order, and that every gentleman have a couple of good flints, and the battalion when ordered for duty will keep their firelocks flinted and in ye best order, and will parade in full uniform. Should any officer or gentlemen have occasion to leave town, they will be so oblidging as to acquaint ye commanding officer also ye day they return.

But the excitement was doubtless allayed when the following order was issued :—

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

18th October, 1797.

The battalion will parade at ye Record Hall, this day, at one o'clock, in order to fire a *feu-de-joy*, in consequence of a victory gained over ye Dutch fleet by Admiral Duncan.

Towards the middle of the year 1797, the offers of voluntary services of all kinds had become so numerous that the authorities decided to limit the raising of volunteers to the principal towns on the sea-coast. This decision, as soon as it was intimated, called forth a general expression of regret that the Government should have taken a step which, intentionally or otherwise, tended to check the patriotism and enthusiasm of the volunteers. The reason given for this step was that a plan was to be submitted to Parliament "for raising a further military establishment in Scotland."

This plan was no less than the establishment of a militia system for Scotland. There had been no attempt to raise militia in Scotland for several generations, and, although the bill was duly passed by Parliament, it was the cause of much misconception, and some rioting took place in different parts of Scotland in connection with the enforcement of the provisions as to the ballot. But what concerns the present subject is that volunteers were specially exempted from the militia ballot; and upon the introduction of the bill into Parliament, Mr. Dundas, the Minister for War, passed very high encomiums upon the people of Scotland for the manner in which they had pressed forward to enrol themselves as defenders of their country, and the persevering assiduity with which the volunteer corps had acquired a knowledge of military manœuvres and discipline.

Major Bannerman was, in September, 1797, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant, and Captain Milne to that of major, and this necessitated certain other alterations amongst the officers, so that ballot was again resorted to to settle the vexed question of seniority. The result, as recorded in the order book on 27th March, was as follows :—

*Lieutenants.*

Peter Farquharson.	James Thomson.
Alex. More.	Wm. Black.
Chas. Farquharson.	Thomas Burnett.
W. D. Fordyce.	

The arrangements for summer drill are detailed in an order dated 28th March, 1798, and in the course of same the following occurs :—

Gentlemen in ye ranks situated as above (*i.e.*, are prevented by pressure of business or sickness from attending drill) are to send similar intimations (written) to ye captain or com-

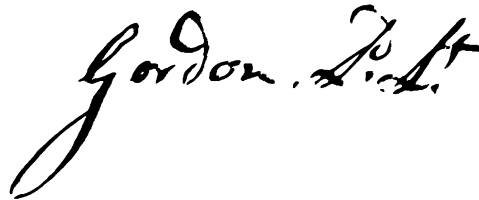
manding officer of their company, by whom regular field returns are to be made, and those twice returned absent without cause given will be considered non-effective, and as having relinquished ye honourable engagement they came under when they joined the corps; of course they will be required to deliver up their arms. The present crisis of alarm and threatened invasion, as well as a due regard to ye late notification from Government, render ye enforcement of this resolution a measure of indispensable necessity, and, besides, the corps must be sensible that, in case of their being called on service, ye attendance of those unpractised in arms and military movements is likely to prove more detrimental to friends than enemies.

Upon the 21st of April there is an order addressed to the whole volunteer corps of the county of Aberdeen, signed by the Lord Lieutenant himself, which is here reproduced in full, together with a fac-simile of his Grace's signature:

**ORDER FROM THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF ABERDEENSHIRE.**

The Lord Lieutenant feels it incumbent upon him at ye present momentous crisis to address ye volunteer corps of ye county of Aberdeen, who have, with so much honor to themselves and advantage to their King and country, associated to preserve its internal tranquility and secure it from foreign invasion. The time is now arrived when nothing short of ye most vigorous, united, and persevering efforts can secure us against the fierce attacks of a daring, insidious, and inveterate enemy.

To men sensible of their happiness, to point out the danger is to secure their strenuous exertions. The volunteers, by so honourably associating, afford such ample proof of their sense of ye blessings they enjoy, as can leave no doubt concerning their determined resolution with their lives to secure them. The Lord Lieutenant perfectly relies on the patriotism and zeal of ye gentlemen volunteers in the event of their being called on to act, but he begs leave to recommend and strongly to urge their attention to discipline. It is this which will enable them to act on a point with effect, and irresistibly; without it, exertions however \* earnestly recommends attention to the drill, and a sedulous unremitting attendance at all times set apart for exercise. The Lord Lieutenant conceives it unnecessary to say more on this subject to gentlemen who must feel their honour at stake, and on whose exertions he relies with confidence.



*Aberdeen, April 21st, 1798.*

This order was promptly communicated to the corps, and the next few orders contain urgent requests to attend, and insist upon receiving written explanations of cause of absence.

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\* There is apparently an omission here

In June, 1798, the Burgh Records show that, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, George Mearns, a member of the corps, was admitted a burgess of guild, "in respect that he had been wounded in the public service."

It would have been somewhat surprising if, even in those early days, the "spring poet" had not discovered in the volunteers a theme for the practice of his muse. Two examples are given.

The first is by a young lady, "inspired by the magnificent spectacle of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers on parade on the Links, along with the other corps in the city, on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's birthday in June, 1798."

See yonder martial band in bright array,  
To celebrate the sovereign's natal day,  
In all the radiant pomp of arms they shine ;  
And ranged in order form a beauteous line !

See on the right the cavalry advance,  
While in the wind the waving banners dance ;  
And in the centre a brave Highland band,  
With ready movements, answer each command.

But who are they that on the left appear,  
And, as they march, form such a steady rear ?  
More graceful figures have I seldom seen,  
Than these, the Volunteers of Aberdeen.

A corps whose beauty, order, and address,  
All must allow, and every tongue confess ;  
Their skill in arms the hardy veteran owns,  
And Scotia marks them as her favourite sons.

Ye brave defenders of your country's right,  
Whom all must view with wonder and delight  
Accept this simple tribute justly due  
To patriot spirit and to men like you.

May you still champion in your country's cause,  
Protect our lives, our liberties and laws ;  
Till wars subside, till warlike tumults cease,  
And Britain's sons again rejoice in peace.

Another is as follows :—

#### THE ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.

1. Ye brave-hearted fellows, attend to my song,  
And ponder my words while you mix with the throng  
The subject demands both your hearts and your ears,  
While I sing what is due to our brave volunteers.

2. No sooner had France, with her wild carmagnols  
Aroused the slow vengeance of free British souls,  
Than he who commands us resolved, as appears,  
To raise a new regiment of brave volunteers.
3. Short time has elapsed since the orders went forth  
To call to their duty the sons of the north ;  
Their hearts beat with courage to join their compeers,  
Impatient to rank with our brave volunteers.
4. Each friend to his country embarked in the cause  
Will nobly support our religion and laws ;  
And wisely united, both commons and peers  
Will frankly give aid to our brave volunteers.
5. The young and the old, and the grave and the gay,  
Each showed his goodwill to our much favoured Hay  
While the ladies, with smiles so benignant, did cheer,  
And gladdened the heart of each brave volunteer.
6. At last we're completed, approved we have been  
As a corps not unworthy of famed Aberdeen ;  
And may we still hold it the pride of our years  
To act with the spirit of brave volunteers.
7. And now, my dear fellows, whom we leave behind,  
Do think on us kindly ; each make up his mind  
To join us : nay, pray do not heed the girls' tears,  
For they too will follow our brave volunteers.
8. As onward we press to our comrades before,  
They loudly shall hail us with shouts from the shore ;  
While waving on high Britain's standard appears,  
To urge us to deeds worthy brave volunteers.
9. When peace, with unnumbered delights in her train,  
Shall visit these much-envied regions again,  
The thoughts of return to our country so dear  
Shall enrapture the heart of each brave volunteer.
10. The King, may God bless him and send him long life,  
And soon put an end to all faction and strife ;  
Then fill up your glasses and drink, with three cheers,  
A bumper to Hay and his brave volunteers.

The author of the latter song was John Ewen, jeweller, Aberdeen, the reputed author of that excellent Scottish song, "The Boatie Rows," and himself a captain of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers. It was set to music by John Ross, the cele-



brated organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, and published by Messrs. Longman & Broderip, London, 1797.—*Scottish Notes and Queries*, Vol. X., page 139, where the music is also given.

The last order of the year 1798 is one which should have required no whip to urge attendance:—

*Saturday, 6th October, 1798.*

The battalion will parade on Castle Street precisely at two afternoon, in uniform, arms and accoutrements, flints fixed, and fire three volleys on Admiral Nelson's brilliant victory.

In the autumn of 1798 the Government indicated an intention to raise additional supplementary militia in Scotland, and an act was passed empowering such action. Doubts had existed in some quarters as to the position of volunteers with reference to the ballot, and in order to make the matter quite clear the following section was included in the act:—

In every case, where volunteer corps of infantry or cavalry raised under the acts passed in the 34 and 37 years of the reign of his present Majesty, or any other of the said acts, shall consent and agree, in manner hereinafter mentioned, when called out to place itself under the command of any general officer within the military district where such corps may be formed, to serve in any part of the said district in case of actual invasion, or of the actual appearance of an enemy on the coast, or of the danger of invasion being so eminent as to make it advisable for the Lieutenants or Deputy-Lieutenants, or any of them, to give orders for the removal of cattle, corn, or other articles which may be of advantage to the enemy or useful to the public service, or shall consent or agree, or shall have consented or agreed to any other more extensive conditions of service, all and every the persons enrolled or to be enrolled, and serving in such corps, shall be exempted from being liable to serve personally, or to provide a substitute to serve in the said supplementary militia.

Whether it was the exemption above referred to conferred upon volunteers, the recent attempts to land a force in Ireland, a desire to interest a class of the community which had taken but small part in the movement hitherto, or differences amongst the officers of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers as to the management of the corps, or probably all combined, is unknown, but it is certain that, about this time, a strong desire was manifested throughout the city to form an additional corps of volunteers, to be composed of the artizan class, upon the terms offered by Government, and negotiations with the Incorporated Trades had been going on for some considerable time past. Upon 13th February, 1797, the Conveners' Court had before it a proposal to form a corps among the trades for the purpose of internal defence, and the matter was remitted to the different deacons to lay same before the separate corporations. Within three days, the deacons reported lists of those who were willing to form a corps, and the court decided to wait on the Magistrates, and concert as to the proper mode of carrying the association among the trades into effect, agreeable to the resolution as prefixed to the lists. Unfortunately, these lists do not appear to have been preserved.

It was soon apparent that this proposal, as it relieved the members of the cost of uniforms and equipment, found favour in the city, and accordingly Captain Alexander

Daunev and Lieutenant James Hadden, both of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, were nominated lieutenant-colonel commandant and major respectively of the new corps.

The first list of officers was published in the *Gazette* of 19th January, 1799, and this newly-formed corps soon became numerically very strong. This defection, if it may be so called, caused certain alterations in the personnel of the officers of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, but beyond that, the work of the corps went on regularly as before.

These alterations, dated April, 1799, were as follows:—

1st Lieutenant John Ewen to be captain *vice* Daunev, appointed to the Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers. Wm. Gibbon to be 1st lieutenant *vice* Hadden, appointed to the Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers. Wm. Byres to be 1st lieutenant *vice* Ewen. William Byres to be adjutant.

On the 7th January, 1799, Sir Ralph Abercrombie was in Aberdeen, and at his special request the corps paraded before him, and, in an order dated 15th January, the commander says:—

The lieutenant-colonel feels it incumbent on him to repeat to the corps the recommendation which Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the Commander-in-Chief, made to him in the field on Monday, the 7th inst., when he was pleased to express (and in very flattering terms) his marked approbation of their military appearance on that occasion. His excellency added he hoped and trusted that the officers and gentlemen of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers would continue their united exertions to discipline and attention to drill in support of their honourable establishment, by which alone they would secure to themselves that respectability to which he had the honour to bear the most cordial testimony.

The *amour propre* of the corps had apparently been touched by the veteran Commander-in-Chief, for the complaints about non-attendance are less frequent in the order book; but in May members are again warned that unless they attend punctually they cannot possibly be exempt from the hair powder tax.

The corps was inspected on 22nd July by Major-General Hay, and this inspection is important as there appears in the order book the following field return of the corps—the only one in existence:—

FIELD RETURN OF THE ROYAL ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BANNERMAN, AS INSPECTED BY MAJOR-GENERAL HAY.

*Aberdeen, 22nd July, 1799.*

	Commissioned Officers.					Staff Officers.			Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.		
	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Chaplain.	Adjutant.	Quarter-Master.	Surgeon.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Under arms, . . .	1	1	3	10	...	1	1	...	5	5	236
Sick, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
At drill, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Leave on business, . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	41
Total effective, . . .	1	1	5	10	1	1	1	...	5	5	300

A return of absentees from a parade of 14th August also appears as follows :—

Captains and officers commanding companies R. A. V. will please make a return of the *names*, and opposite to *each* the *cause* for being absent from the field this morning, viz. :—

Right company,	. . . . .	4
Right center,	. . . . .	14
— center,	. . . . .	8
Left center,	. . . . .	7
Left company,	. . . . .	17
Total,		<u>50</u>

in order that a more punctual attendance as well as a regular return may in future be enforced.

At the same parade the different companies named “two gentlemen from each to represent companies in the committee” for settling accounts, also “two from each company to act occasionally as sergeants.” These were as follows :—

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Sergeants.</i>	<i>Committee.</i>
Captain Bannerman.	{ John Stewart. John Mitchell.	George Hogarth. Duncan Davidson.
Captain Leys.	{ James Wildgoose. Alex. Robertson.	John Garden. Geo. Craig.
Captain Gordon.	{ George Robertson. Wm. Gray.	John Gordon. Thos. M'Combie.
Captain Brebner.	{ George Ironside. George Menie.	Wm. Johnston. James M'Hattie.
Captain Ewen.	{ Andrew Angus. Wm. Ironside.	Andrew Angus. Wm. Ironside.

T. BANNERMAN, Col. Com. R.A.V.

The above list is interesting as it gives the names of several members of the corps other than the officers.

Upon the 9th September, the corps paraded by special order along with the other military in the city, and fired “three volleys on the glorious success of the British arms in Holland”; and upon this occasion the cheers were joined in by the crowd, “who were highly gratified by so splendid a military appearance.”

In November, it was deemed advisable to appoint a sergeant-major and a drum-major, and accordingly we find that “Sergeant M'Pherson is hereby appointed sergeant-major, and Peter Smith, drummer, to be drum-major; both to receive such additional allowance daily to their pay as their conduct and good behaviour shall be found to merit.”

Everything seems to have gone on satisfactorily till May, 1800, when we find the order book again threatening dilatory members:—

The days of exercise being now as few as possible, consistent with a necessary attention to discipline, irregular or occasional attendance only, without a justifiable excuse, can on no account be admitted. It will therefore be understood that every gentleman returned absent, unless under the circumstances already stated, will be considered in future as non-effective, and as having relinquished the honourable engagement he so deliberately came under when he joined the corps. An unavoidable attention to a regular but easy course of discipline renders the strict enforcement of this order (which must be felt by every gentleman so reasonable in itself) a measure of indispensable necessity.

In this month, also, Lieutenants Byres and J. M. Watson retired, and were succeeded by Alex. Smith and Wm. Jamieson respectively. Major Milne died at Edinburgh upon 19th May, and this is duly recorded in the order book, and the corps, as a mark of respect, attended church, "with crape on the left arm."

The following memorandum in connection with an order to meet and celebrate the King's birthday (4th June) will commend itself to all who have any recollection of the joyous scenes that used to take place in our streets upon such occasions:—

#### MEMORANDUM.

No gentleman without full uniform is to be permitted to fall in with the corps to-morrow. Pouches on all occasions to be examined before the powder for the day is delivered.

After firing, if any arms are found loaded they are to be drawn, and on no account to be fired off in the streets, and all cartridges not used are to be returned.

When parade is over, side arms to be laid aside, but officers to wear swords.

On 29th July, Captain Charles Bannerman, as a result of the ballot, was promoted to be major, Lieutenant John Dingwall became captain, and William Carnegie lieutenant.

The next order of any importance is one from the Adjutant-General's Office, which copied into the book, and is as follows:—

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

*Adjutant-General's Office,  
Edinburgh, 27th December, 1800.*

In consequence of instructions which Major-General Vyse has been honoured with by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, it is the General's orders that on the first of January next, 1801, the new colours, upon the union of Great Britain and Ireland taking place upon that day, be displayed under a royal salute of artillery, and that every regiment or corps in Great Britain shall at the same time be under arms and fire a *feu-de-joye* in celebration of this auspicious and happy event. Such castles, forts, regiments, or corps as are not yet in possession of new flags or colours are to display their old ones, and salute or fire a *feu-de-joye* as above directed on the 1st of January in honour of that day.

By the General's commands,

(Signed) ALEX. MACKAY, D. Ad. Gent.

The old colours referred to had on them an emblematical wreath of the rose and thistle, and after 1st January, 1801, the shamrock was added. In Aberdeen they thriftily picked out several of the leaves of the roses and inserted shamrocks instead!

Upon 21st May, 1801, the officers, by order, wore crape round their left arm "as a mark of respect no less than a tribute justly due to the memory and meritorious services of Sir Ralph Abercrombie."

Upon Monday, the 3rd August, the laggards are again called to account, and the following appears in the orders:—

That every gentleman who hereafter is returned *absent* (without a proper excuse) shall be considered non-effective, as having relinquished his honorable and voluntary engagement, and must return his arms.

2nd Lieutenant Alex. Smith resigned, and was succeeded, on 5th September, by George Hogarth.

On 5th October the following order appears:—

COPY.

*Aberdeen, 5th October, 1801.*

The Right Hon. Mr. Dundas having signified to Major-General Hay his wish to see the volunteers and garrison of Aberdeen at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, begs Colonel Bannerman will use every endeavour to increase as much as possible the number under arms on this occasion. That every mark of respect may be shown by the Royal Aberdeen corps to a person who was the original, and has been the constant patron and protector of the volunteer establishment.

ORDERS.

*R.A.V., Monday Afternoon, 4 p.m.*

In consequence of the above, the battalion will to-morrow morning, precisely at eight, be under arms in Castle Street, in uniform, flints fixed.

On the morning of the 6th, accounts arrived of the *preliminaries of peace* being signed, and the line fired three volleys by battalions.

Upon the 22nd October, the Secretary of State for War sent formal intimation that the preliminaries of peace had been signed, and that "it will consequently be unnecessary to proceed further with the measures directed in case of invasion, but until the final peace is signed to continue preparations for general defence"; and upon the same day the corps was called together, and the terms of the circular letter communicated to them.

The corps continued to drill till April or May, 1802, but a general movement of all regular troops, militia, fencibles, and yeomanry towards their respective bases indicated that the peace negotiations were progressing satisfactorily.

Upon the 24th December, 1801, Major-General Hay resigned command of the Northern Military District, and in doing so, he addressed the following letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman:—

*Aberdeen, 23rd December, 1801.*

Sir,—Altho' I have already expressed to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant the sentiments with which the conduct of the volunteers of the county in general has inspired me, yet as I have

had more frequent opportunities of observing the zeal, loyalty and public spirit by which the corps in the city have never ceased to be actuated. I should not do justice to their merits if I retired from the command of the northern district without expressing and requesting you to communicate to the respectable corps over which you preside the sentiments with which their meritorious conduct has impressed me. It affords me the highest gratification to reflect that during a period of nearly five years in which I have had the honour to command in the district of which this is the headquarter there has not arisen the slightest appearance of tumult or disorder, nor any cause of complaint which evinces that the volunteers have, added to the most persevering attention to the duties of their institution, the strictest regularity and the most exemplary demeanour.

I have the honour to be, etc.

Signed E. B. Hay Major-General.

T. Bannerman, Lieut.-Col.  
Comd. R.A.V.

To which Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman replied —

*Received 25th December 1861*

Sir,—I am much honoured and highly gratified with the sentiments you have been pleased to express in your letter of the 23rd inst. in the very flattering manner you apply to the corps of volunteers which I have the honour to command. Many of the volunteers who compose the battalion have the honour to come from the most respectable and distinguished situation in life, their character and conduct are such a high credit to the institution, the best pledge, and to me a degree of satisfaction which I am proud to feel and pleasure to maintain.

We have always experienced from you the most liberal and generous support which has made our public duty less light and which, I trust, will continue to receive your approbation, will leave upon our minds an impression which will be able to resist which no lapse of time will be able to efface.

With much respect I have the honour to be, etc.

Signed T. Bannerman Lieut.-Colonel.

Major-General Hay

Major-General Hay also addressed a letter to Lord Hay, which was suitably acknowledged.

Upon the 27th day of March 1862, the Times published an account of the proceedings of the House of Commons in relation to the volunteers. It was stated that a circular letter was issued by Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State, to the Lords Lieutenant of the counties, in which he expressed his appreciation of the signal services performed by the volunteers in the county of Aberdeen during the late war, and intimating that from the 1st of April the volunteers would be free from further service.

In answer to a request from the Aberdeen Volunteers Association, the following

ment, copied into the order book by the commander himself, was forwarded to that office upon 20th April, 1802:—

RETURN OF THE NAMES AND RANKS OF ALL THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS NOW SERVING IN THE CORPS OF ROYAL ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS, AND WHO RECEIVE NO PAY, EXCEPT THE ADJUTANT.

Thomas Bannerman, Lt.-Co. Commd. }  
Charles Bannerman, Major. } Serve without pay.

*Captains.*

Thomas Leys.  
Charles Gordon.  
Alexander Brebner.  
John Ewen.  
John Dingwall. } 5 Captains.

*Lieutenants.*

Serve without pay. { Peter Farquharson.  
Alexander More.  
Charles Farquharson.  
James Thomson.  
Wm. Black.  
Thomas Burnett.  
William Dingwall Fordyce.  
Wm. Gibbon, Junr.  
William Carnegie.  
George Hogarth, Junr. } 10 Lieutenants.

{ William Robertson, surgeon.  
James Shirrefs, chaplain. }

Quarter Master, vacant.

RETURN OF THE DAILY PAY OF THE ADJUTANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

William Byres, adjutant, receives of daily pay . . . . . 3/6

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON DAILY PAY.

5 Sergeants, being one for each Company .	$1/6\frac{3}{4} = 7/9\frac{3}{4}$	
5 Corporals . . . . .	$1/2\frac{1}{4} = 5/11\frac{1}{4}$	
5 Drummers . . . . .	$1/1\frac{3}{4} = 5/8\frac{3}{4}$	
		<u>19/5<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

Total daily pay received by the Adjutant and Non-Commissioned Officers as above . . . . . £1 2/11 $\frac{3}{4}$

20th April, 1802.

Sheriff of Aberdeenshire (who had been elected their first Commandant), in terms expressive of his entire approbation of the conduct of the corps since its first formation, and of his attachment to many of the individuals of which it was composed. After this the corps were addressed by Major Bannerman (commanding in the absence of the Lieutenant-Colonel), who, in name of the officers, made offer of their best acknowledgments and good wishes to all the gentlemen for their uniform meritorious conduct in discharge of the patriotic engagements which they came under when they first associated, and which they were then about, for themselves, most honourably to conclude. Their respected Chaplain, Dr. Shirrefs, then addressed them in terms eminently suitable to the occasion, and in a manner which, on bidding them *farewell*, did much honour to his feelings.

These several addresses were listened to with the most profound silence, and in conclusion were returned with huzzas of acknowledgment by the corps, the music playing "God save the King."

The battalion, being again formed into line, marched to the barrack parade on the Castlehill, when, after an inspection of arms and accoutrements by the officers appointed for that purpose, the whole were delivered into the King's store, after which the corps marched back to their general parade and were dismissed.

The gentlemen of the Lieutenancy, the Magistrates, and the gentlemen privates of the corps soon after met in the New Inn, and partook of an entertainment to which they had been previously invited by Major Bannerman and the other officers of the battalion, and the evening was spent in a manner well becoming the occasion, and particularly gratifying to all who were present.

The gentlemen of this corps associated at an early period of the war; they have now served upwards of seven years without pay, and have thus disinterestedly discharged their duty to their King and country in a manner which does them the greatest honour.

Perhaps no circumstance could, to them, be more fortunate or flattering than that of their having been inspected by the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and at his own desire. This most respectable veteran passed along the ranks, examining every gentleman in them with that keenness of eye so peculiar to himself. After having again come in front of the battalion, he addressed Colonel Bannerman in these words:—

Sir,—I am happy in having seen your battalion: if I had not, I should have been deprived of an unexpected but very particular pleasure. I am not apt to flatter, sir, you will therefore believe me when I say that I have seen few volunteer corps equal to this, and certainly none to exceed them.

#### PRESENTATION.

On Monday, the 24th June, the gentlemen of this respectable corps presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman an elegant service of silver plate, accompanied with an address expressive of their esteem for his character, and approbation of his conduct as their commanding officer; to which Colonel Bannerman returned an appropriate answer.

This corps received no fewer than three stands of colours—one from the M.P. for the city in 1795, another from the ladies of the city in the same year, and a third, after reimbodiment, from the Town Council in November, 1804. The first two stands have fortunately been preserved; of the third, no trace can be found. The writer had all but despaired of finding any trace of these colours, when, fortunately, in the course of an interview with Colonel Thomas Innes of Learney, he learned that the "lost" colours



## CHAPTER VI.

### ROYAL ABERDEEN LIGHT INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

THE necessity for another corps of volunteers to encourage the working classes to identify themselves with the movement seems to have been generally admitted, and the lead in the matter was taken by Alexander Daunev, LL.D., advocate in Aberdeen, professor of civil law at King's College, and Mr. James Hadden, both prominent citizens, and both enthusiastic volunteers. Their experience in the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, and the association with the Incorporated Trades already referred to, enabled them to rapidly adjust their first list of officers, and they tendered their services to the Crown, which were promptly accepted.

At the request of Dr. Daunev, the Conveners' Court, on 3rd January, 1799, "wishful to accommodate the Trades Volunteers," granted permission "to enclose and cover in the north-east side of the court to the extent of 60 feet eastward, and in breadth to the gavel of the low part of the buildings," for drill purposes.

The War Office list in the *London Gazette* of 19th January, 1799, contains the following intimation:—

#### ROYAL ABERDEEN LIGHT INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Alexander Daunev, from the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel commandant.

Lieutenant James Hadden, from the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, to be major.

#### *Captains of Companies:*

James Ferguson, James Littlejohn, James Middleton, Alex. Barron, John Blaikie, and James Chalmers.

#### *To be 1st Lieutenants:*

Arthur Farquhar, Wm. Michie, Alex. Duncan, Alex. Hall, Alex. Brown, and John Johnston.

#### *To be 2nd Lieutenants:*

Robert Spring, Thomas Duncan, James Dick, George Craig, George Smith, and Charles Panton.

#### *To be Chaplain:*

Rev. Wm. Laurence Brown.

#### *To be Surgeon:*

Wm. Dyce, M.D.

#### *To be Quarter Master:*

Thomas Duncan.





Alexander Daune, LL.D.,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry  
Volunteers, 1798-1802.

On 11th February, this list was supplemented as follows:—

1st Lieutenant John Johnston to be captain, Alexander Duthie to be 1st lieutenant, Charles Baird to be 2nd lieutenant.

*Artillery Company:*

Francis Dodds to be lieutenant.

Upon 8th April, the following additions and alterations were gazetted:—

*To be Captains:*

William Daunev, 2nd Lieutenant Charles Baird, Alex. Shirrefs.

*To be 1st Lieutenants:*

Charles Fyfe, Alex. Smith, 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Duncan, 2nd Lieutenant Robert Spring *vice* Johnston. promoted, 2nd Lieutenant James Dick *vice* Michie, who resigns.

*To be 2nd Lieutenants:*

James Matthews, George Smith, John Alan, Alexander Leach *vice* Spring, Robert Smith *vice* Dick, John Imray *vice* Duncan, Robert Cate *vice* Baird. promoted.

*To be Sub-Lieutenant of Artillery:*

James Harvey.

*To be Ensign:*

John Clark.

In June, Sergeant-Major Andrew Affleck was appointed adjutant, and, in August, Captain William Daunev was promoted to be second major.

Alexander Daunev, LL.D., the commander of the new corps, was born in 1749, and was one of the leading local lawyers of his time. He was four times, viz., 1796, 1797, 1808, and 1809, president of the Society of Advocates and held the office of legal assessor to the city of Aberdeen. He was also professor of civil law in King's College, but Kennedy in his *Annals* says he had not been a teacher of any class in the branch of science of which he was a professor. In Daunev was, in February, 1806, appointed sheriff-clerk of the county of Aberdeen. He was married, and died on 14th July, 1833, but not in Aberdeen. He was one of the first officers in the parent corps, the Gentlemen Volunteers, having been appointed a lieutenant in February, 1795, and a captain in April, 1796. There is a small tablet erected to his memory on the outside wall of the Free Church (Aberdeen) Cathedral. The portrait here reproduced belongs to a engraving of Dr. Kennedy, and permission to reproduce it was obtained for the writer by his nephew, the Hon. Charles Kennedy, London, son of the late William Daunev, advocate Edinburgh, who was the nephew and adopted son of Dr. Daunev. The portrait is believed to have been painted by David Martin in 1780.

The corps does not appear to have left any records that would assist us to-day, but this may be stated as about 600 rank and file. The corps was disbanded in 1810.

with numerous drillings and firings in what may be called its recruit stage, but after a certain period these were eased off slightly so as not to make the burden of military duty too heavy a strain upon the time of the members. As early as 5th June, 1799, less than six months after the first of the officers had been gazetted, the corps was, upon the King's birthday, paraded in uniform and presented with its colours. The ceremony was thus described:—

On Tuesday last the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday, who now enters the 62nd year of his age, was celebrated here. The flags from the battery and from all the ships were hoisted in the morning. At 11.30 the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers paraded in Castle Street to receive their colours, but so heavy a rain fell that it was necessary to adjourn to the Town Hall. There were present a numerous company of ladies, the deputy-lieutenants and magistrates, together with the officers and as many of the corps as the hall could contain. The colours were delivered by Mr. Allardyce, M.P., and Provost Leys to Mrs. Dauney and Mrs. Hadden, who presented them to Lieutenant-Colonel Dauney. They were then laid across the drums and consecrated in a very apposite prayer by their chaplain, Principal Brown, who afterwards addressed the officers and corps in an energetic, solemn, and impressive manner. The colours being then given to Lieutenants George and Robert Smith, the corps formed a square on the plainstones, and the colours were carried from the hall, preceded by the Lieutenant-Colonel, Captains Blaikie and Chalmers, accompanied by four sergeants, and marched within the square to their proper station in the regiment. The whole line then marched down to the Links in the following order, viz., the Windsor Foresters, Artillery, Ross-shire Militia, Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers, and the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers. The rain, which began in the morning and had never ceased, became so heavy by the time the line reached the ground that it entirely frustrated every attempt at regular firing, and the whole, after remaining a considerable time on the field, were obliged to march back completely drenched. It was unlucky, indeed, that the day was so particularly unfavourable as to spoil the effect of the most splendid military exhibition ever witnessed here. At 5 o'clock the magistrates and principal inhabitants met in the Town Hall, where the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk, while a party of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers drawn up on the plainstones fired a volley after the principal toasts with uncommon exactness. The evening concluded with every becoming and festivoous demonstration of joy.

Yesterday morning, 9th June, the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers paraded in Castle Street and marched to the West Church to hear a sermon from their chaplain, after which they were inspected in Castle Street by General Hay, who was pleased to express his satisfaction at the soldierly appearance and handsome equipment of so numerous a body.

Nothing is here said as to who gifted the colours, but although the corps is not specially referred to by name, it is not now open to doubt that the donor was the Conveners' Court of the Incorporated Trades, as the following minute testifies:—

At a meeting of the Convener Court, *5th December, 1798.*

A letter from Dr. Dauney to the convener being read to the Court, they agree to allow the use of the hall to the Trades Volunteers, and resolve to present the corps with a stand of colours with the convener's arms, the expense of which the Master of Hospital is hereby warranted to pay out of the funds, and which colours is to be returned to the Convener Court when the corps shall be dissolved.

Unfortunately the stipulation about returning the colours was not implemented, and no trace of them can now be found. A relative of Dr. Daunev, still alive, informs the writer that he recollects having seen a stand of colours in the hall of Dr. Daunev's house, but he has been unable to discover what became of them after that gentleman's death.

Upon 23rd August, 1799, the corps, numbering between 500 and 600 men, was inspected on the Links by Major-General Hay. "His excellency was pleased to express, in the handsomest terms, his approbation of their appearance, steadiness, and forward state of discipline." The report goes on to say that "the day was uncommon fine, and an immense crowd of spectators seemed highly gratified at the pleasing and interesting sight of a numerous and patriotic band of citizens associated for the most honourable and praiseworthy purpose of defending their country against hostile invasion or domestic disorder."

On 4th March, 1800, Adjutant Affleck got the rank of lieutenant. In December, John Gordon was appointed 2nd lieutenant in place of Lieutenant Matthews deceased, and Wm. Troup 2nd lieutenant, in place of Gen. Smith resigned.

It would be more than tedious to detail the constant drillings and various inspections which this corps went through, and it is proposed here to note only the outstanding events in its history. The special events in which it took part were the celebration of the surrender of the Dutch army, and those held on 1st January, 1801, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to celebrate the legislative union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

At the various inspections held by Major-General Hay, the Commander of the Northern District, the corps received nothing but the highest praise, and at the inspection held on 13th October, 1800, the numbers given were 646, whereof 539 were present, 58 were absent without leave, and 43 were absent through sickness; and the inspecting officer certified them as having arrived at such a state of discipline as to render a constant attendance at drill for any specific number of hours in the week unnecessary. Upon 3rd August, 1801, when a renewal of the panic of invasion occurred, the corps volunteered to extend its services to any part of Great Britain, or to take garrison duty in Aberdeen should necessity arise.

Upon 5th October in the same year, the corps formed one of the several bodies of regulars, militia, and volunteers which, at the request of the Major Hon. Henry Dundas, paraded before him. On two different occasions, the 13th March, 1800, and 27th September, 1801—the corps was reviewed by the Lord Provost, James of Gordon, and upon one occasion (January, 1802) by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city.

On July 19th, 1800, a number of the members of the corps rendered valuable service to the city by giving valuable assistance in extinguishing a fire which, had the fire prevented from spreading to the neighbouring houses, the loss of the furniture was saved.

The following changes in the personnel of the corps took place in 1801: Captain Middleton resigned, and Lieutenant Alex. Hall was promoted to a captain. 2nd Lieutenant Robert Smith became 1st lieutenant, and Mr. James Hall was promoted.

2nd lieutenant *vice* Leith resigned. Alex. Law and John Law were also appointed 2nd lieutenants.

There was one local event of outstanding importance to the city of Aberdeen in which the members of this corps took part. They formed the guard of honour upon the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of Union Bridge on 7th July, 1801.

On retiring from the command of the northern military district, Major-General Hay addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Daunev and to Major Gerrard commanding the Old Aberdeen volunteers a letter similar to that addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, to which the following reply was sent:—

Lieut.-Colonel Daunev and Major Gerrard have much satisfaction to repeat in this public manner the respectful acknowledgment of this corps to Major-General Hay for his encouraging attention and politeness on all occasions, and in particular for this last very flattering testimony of his approbation, deeming themselves peculiarly fortunate to have had the honour of acting under his more immediate auspicious observation.

The resignation of Major-General Hay clearly indicated that the time for disbandment was near. Upon 15th March, 1802, the "corps had a field-day, when James Hadden, Esq., Lord Provost of Aberdeen, as first major, presented an elegant sabre, value ten guineas, to Lieutenant-Colonel Daunev from the officers of the corps, accompanied with an address expressive of the high sense they entertained of Lieutenant-Colonel Daunev's exertions on behalf of the corps, and of their personal esteem for him as their commanding officer, and a piece of plate for Mrs. Daunev." The comment that one obviously makes here is, that the choice of a sabre as a gift when the war was over and peace proclaimed does not appear to have been very appropriate. This was followed by a presentation by the non-commissioned officers and privates to Adjutant Affleck of a service of plate, "as a testimony of the attention he has bestowed upon the discipline and conduct of the regiment." The news that a definite treaty of peace had been signed arrived in Aberdeen upon 14th April, 1802, and the corps paraded and marched to the Links, where they fired a *feu-de-joie* in honour of the event.

Upon Monday, the 3rd day of May, 1802, the regiment was disembodied in the barrack-yard,

where they delivered up their arms and accoutrements, having served about three years and a half. As not unusual on such occasions, some discontent (proceeding from misinformation and bad advice) appeared among the men—particularly as to their accoutrements, which they wished to retain along with their clothing—in consequence of which the officers have thought proper to publish the following statement on purpose to obviate all reflections, and to show with what favour the corps have been treated at *their* expense:—

Dr.

Appointments and clothing for 674 non-commissioned officers and privates,	£2597	12	10
Cost of accoutrements (15s. 9d. per set), helmets, &c.,	1089	11	8
Proportion of contingent expenses previous to August, 1801, when the accounts were settled,	808	0	0
	<u>£4495</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

£s.

Stoppage of pay from non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, . . . . .	£2045	4	0
Government allowance for ditto, . . . . .	074	0	0
Do. do. for accoutrements (6s. 10d. per set), . . . . .	217	6	0
	<hr/>		
	£3534	10	0
Total disbursed on the men out of the officers' pay, . . . . .	960	14	6
	<hr/>		
	£4495	4	6
	<hr/>		

Exclusive of the commission to the agent in London, which has been paid entirely by the officers.

After the rupture with France in the beginning of 1803, and when the Government had called upon the volunteers to reassemble, an attempt was made to revive this corps, but the offers made to Government with that end in view were declined. As the refusal to accept this offer of service caused some stir and no little feeling at the time, it may not be inappropriate to briefly detail here the circumstances as they then appeared in the local press.

Upon 7th April, 1803, a meeting was held of the commandant, Dr. Daune, ten captains, and fourteen lieutenants, late of the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers, and they resolved to make, and actually did make, an offer to the Government to re-embody the battalion to the extent of 400 rank and file, but "owing to certain occurrences a few days afterwards, joined to the hopes that were then entertained of the continuance of peace," the offer was departed from upon 25th April. The "occurrences" above referred to do not appear to have been made public, but the parties interested evidently regretted the withdrawal of their offer. The hopes of the continuance of peace were illusory, and the promoters of the corps not only lost much valuable time, but other corps were raised in the interval. On 10th August, the same parties again made a tender of their services, and we are informed that "the bare mention of it has brought forward, in the course of a few days, upwards of 500 respectable citizens of Aberdeen, who agree to be embodied as volunteers in the staff of the above corps, and to serve in any part of Great Britain." This offer was transmitted to the Secretary of State for War for His Majesty's gracious consideration.

The clerk to the lieutenancy, writing to the Lord Lieutenant upon 26th August, 1803, with reference to the arrangement of the volunteer force to be allowed for the county of Aberdeen, said: "Respecting the 400 volunteers proposed by Colonel Daune and making part of the proposed arrangements, I have some reason to understand that his offer may not altogether coincide with the terms of Lord Hobart's letter of the 3rd current. This, however, your Grace will be able to determine on looking at his proposals. The offer made by the Provost of Aberdeen is from the principal inhabitants, without pay, and with the convenience of being immediately furnished with arms from the town's armory, consisting of 400 muskets. I deem it my duty to put these circumstances in your Grace's view previous to the final disposition of this force."



Apparently Dr. Daunev and those acting along with him could not see their way to modify their offer of service to suit the terms of Lord Hobart's circular letters of 3rd and 18th August, for the offer of service was declined. The declinature does not seem to have passed through the hands of the clerk, as there is no note of it in the letter book of the period. But in a letter from the clerk to Mr. Horn of Logie, dated 23rd September, 1803, he says: "I have the honour to communicate to you the paragraph of a letter written by authority of the Lord Lieutenant, dated 23rd curt., in the following terms: 'As Colonel Daunev's corps have declined to serve upon the terms contained in Lord Hobart's circulars of 3rd and 18th August, the Duke has made some additions to his arrangement, and, among others, added a company to Mr. Horne's district, which will give him a corps of 200 men from Logie Durno, Kintore, and Inverury.'" Up to this point, therefore, it would appear that it was in consequence of Dr. Daunev's offer not being consistent with the Government terms that the offer fell through.

In July, 1804, the following paragraph appeared in the *Aberdeen Journal* :—

R.A.L.I.V.

The promoters of this establishment, having held a meeting for the purpose of forwarding the measure recommended by Dr. Daunev (late commandant of the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers), resolved to transmit to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant an offer of service of a corps of riflemen or sharpshooters, which they are of opinion might be mustered to the number of three or four hundred men, in Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, and the immediate neighbourhood, and to request of His Grace to forward the offer for His Majesty's gracious consideration. In the meantime, as it would be desirable to have the number proposed to be raised filled up as expeditiously as possible, it is expedient that those who intend to become members of the corps will give in their names at Dr. Daunev's office, west-end of George Street, or to Mr. Ferguson at Ferguson's Square, or Mr. Anderson, Queen Street, Aberdeen; and for Old Aberdeen to Mr. Stewart at the Brewery.

Upon 22nd August the following was published :—

We have authority to mention, for the information of those who intended to become members of this corps, that in answer to the offer of service transmitted to Lord Hawkesbury his lordship has been pleased to signify that, though he had every disposition to encourage the zeal and spirit of the individuals concerned in the offer, he must decline submitting to His Majesty at present any proposal for increasing the volunteer force of the county, the quota prescribed for it being already filled up; unless, in consequence of a representation from the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland, Government should be led to think an augmentation necessary.

Thus were the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers finally disposed of. It was felt strongly at the time that a deliberate slight was intended, but when it is remembered that Captain Finlason's corps had been authorised in addition to the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, the scarcity of arms that existed, and the fact that there were also two pike corps in the city, such a feeling does not appear to be justified.

The following is a list of the officers at the date when the corps was disbanded :—

**Lt.-Col. Commandant—Alexr. Daunev.**

**1st Major—James Hadden.**

**2nd Major—Wm. Daunev.**

*Captains.*

**James Chalmers, James Littlejohn, Alexr. Barron,**

**James Middleton, John Blaikie, John John-**

**ston, Charles Baird, Arthur Farquhar, Alexr.**

**Duncan, Alex. Brown, Alex. Hall.**

*1st Lieutenants.*

**Alex. Duthie, Thomas Duncan, Robert Spring,**

**Charles Fyfe, George Smith, sen., Charles**

**Panton, John Imray, John Allan, Robert**

**Caie, and Robert Smith.**

*2nd Lieutenants.*

**James Matthews, David Reid, George Barclay,**

**Alex. Cooper, John Gordon, Wm. Troup,**

**David Chalmers, Alex. Law, John Law.**

*Artillery Company.*

**1st Lieut.—Fras. Dodds ; Sub-Lieut.—James Harvey.**

**Adjutant—Andrew Affleck.**

**Chaplain—Rev. W. L. Brown.**

**Surgeon—Wm. Dyce.**

**Quartermaster—Thos. Duncan.**

## CHAPTER VII.

### OLD ABERDEEN VOLUNTEER LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE records of Old Aberdeen show conclusively that the inhabitants were from early times accustomed to be armed by the Council for the defence of the town.

In January, 1644, "stent" was imposed on the citizens for 12 soldiers, and on 2nd September

Baillies Johne Forbes, Mr. Johne Lundie, and Mr. William Rait have acknowledged the receipt of threttie muskittis and bandeleiris conforme,

and

The said day it is appointed the toun and chanrie of Auld Abd. sal be dewydit in thre partis, and ilk ane of theas partis dewydit sal be led owt in armes with thair bailliss, to wit, Mr. Williame Rait for the Chanrie, Johne Forbes from the Cross to the colledge on the eist pairt, Mr. Johne Lundie from the Cross to the colledge on the west pairt, and the spittel boundis to be cum in diuislie betuixt Johne Forbes and Mr. John Lundie, to be excerceit and dreillit thre dayes in the weik, Monday, Woddinsday, and Fryday, fra this weik furth, at ten hours ilk day, wind and wadder serwand.

In 1685 freemen of the burgh were ordained to furnish themselves with "ane sufficient gun, aither musket or fyre-lock, or els with ane sufficient pick." The standing "army" of Old Aberdeen in those days consisted of "four militia souldours," and in 1688 the whole battalion was engaged for five years.

In consequence of "divers outrages, thefts and pillages, . . . and also for the defence of the toun frome foreigne or inbred invasiones," it was found necessary shortly afterwards to augment the "army," and so we find an order that "there sall be ane guard nightlie within the toun, consisting of tuell armed men and ane overseer of each guard"; the town was divided into four equal quarters, and masters were appointed to see the orders of the magistrates carried out.

At this time also an inventory was made of the town's arms, and the contents of the arsenal are given as follows:—

Nyne firelock guns, ten halberts, tuo swords, and tuo banderts, with tuo militia muskets, tuo picks, and other tuo swords, q<sup>ch</sup> did belong to the toun abefore.

In the following year, for fear of invasion by the Highlandmen, the baillies and Council resolved to instruct the whole inhabitants to handle arms, and revive and augment the night guard. The following excerpts show the steps taken to accomplish that end:—

### RECORDS OF OLD ABERDEEN.

*10th June, 1689.*

The said day the baillies and the Councell (to the effect the inhabitants and people of Old Abd. may be instructed and acquainted in and with the heates and discipline of war and learne to handle ther armes handsomlie) have ordored, and heirby ordors and ordaines that



Captain Mathieson was a magistrate of Old Aberdeen, but, although nominally commander as a representative of the Corporation, the corps was really under the command of Dr. Gerard. The reverend major-commandant was a member of a well-known Aberdeen family (being a son of Alexander Gerard, D.D., professor of moral philosophy and of divinity in Marischal College, and subsequently professor of theology in King's College), and was one of the ministers of Old Machar and professor of divinity in King's College. He published several important works of a theological nature, and died on 28th September, 1815, in the 56th year of his age. One of the two portraits of Dr. Gerard belonging to the University is here reproduced with permission of the University authorities.

The corps, which was usually associated in drill and inspection with Dr. Daune's corps in the new town, made its first public appearance in October, 1798, at the demonstrations held in the city to celebrate Nelson's victory at the battle of the Nile. Its debut was described as follows:—

At one o'clock the Old Aberdeen Volunteers marched in front of the Town Hall and fired three volleys, which, although it was their first attempt at firing, they performed with great exactness. At six o'clock in the evening they returned to the same place, and, having fired three more volleys, they partook of an entertainment provided for them by the Provost and magistrates of the city.

In June, 1799, they celebrated the King's birthday in the orthodox way by parading and firing three volleys, and in the evening, while the magistrates and others in the Town Hall, Old Aberdeen, were drinking loyal and constitutional toasts, the volunteers fired a volley after the principal toasts, "with no less exactness than in the forenoon."

Upon 27th January, 1800, the *Gazette* contains the following intimation:—

#### OLD ABERDEEN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Gilbert Gerard to be major-commandant; Robert E. Scott, 1st lieutenant, *vice* Gerard; James Gordon to be 2nd lieutenant; John Irvine to be do.; Rev. Skene Ogilvy to be chaplain.

The command of the corps thus devolved upon Dr. Gerard.

On 4th March, 1800, the corps was inspected by the Duke of Gordon, who expressed great pleasure at seeing them.

On Monday, 25th July, 1800, the corps was formally presented with its colours with great ceremony, and thereafter inspected by Major-General Hay, who highly complimented the new corps upon its admirable appearance.

In August, Captain Mathieson died, and Lieutenant Jack was promoted to be captain; 2nd Lieutenant James Gordon to be 1st lieutenant; and Mr. Robert Law was appointed 2nd lieutenant.

Upon 22nd July, 1801, a similar inspection was held by General Hay, when the corps was similarly complimented.

In September, the corps agreed to extend its services in case of invasion to any part of the United Kingdom.

In November, 1801, the corps was inspected by General Hay, and shared the praise lavished by him upon the different corps inspected at this (his last) inspection.



Union Jack flying on flagpole



## CHAPTER VIII.

### FRENCH INVASION SCARE—SECOND PERIOD, 1803-08.

#### RENEWAL OF PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

DURING this brief interval of peace, Britain observed that preparations, both naval and military, upon a hitherto unprecedented scale were being carried on in the ports of both France and Holland. One hundred thousand men were in camp on the heights of Boulogne, and at least other 50,000 were ready at different ports—all trained soldiers. War-ships and transport boats of every description, to suit the requirements of this great armament, were being prepared with feverish haste, not only in the ports of France, but in the interior of the country. France declared that these preparations were for colonial purposes, but Britain could not afford to allow them to go on without making a corresponding advance on her part. Information leaked out that a small part of this force was intended to invade Ireland, but that the greater part of it was intended to strike against Britain. It would be impossible in brief space to give any adequate idea of the enormous extent of these preparations. M. Thiers, in his *France under Napoleon*, says that a shudder of fright ran through every rank in England, but he adds that "this was not a proof of want of courage." An English writer represents the English people as "not rashly undervaluing either the genius or resources of the great chief opposed to them, but as steadily determined, by all human efforts, to meet and overcome them. Not merely the navy, . . . not merely the army, . . . but chiefly and above all there arose in 1803, as in 1860, the indomitable spirit of the volunteers. Men of all ranks or creeds or classes pressed forward, eager to have arms and to be enrolled."—*Stanhope's Pitt*, IV., 79. Many have doubted the sincerity of Napoleon's designs upon this country, but a perusal of M. Thiers's description of these preparations, and the intensity with which Napoleon directed his genius and that of his best military and naval advisers upon every detail of the scheme, seem to show that the conquest of Britain had, at this period, become the dominating passion of his life.

These hostile preparations had been watched by the British Government with many misgivings, and finally, upon March 16th, 1803, the King presented the following message to the House of Lords:—

His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint the House of Lords that very considerable preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland. He therefore judges it proper to take every additional means for maintaining the peace and security of his dominions.

Though these preparations are avowedly for colonial purposes, yet, as discussions of great importance are now depending between His Majesty and the French Government, the result of which must be uncertain, he deems it proper to make this communication to the House of Lords as soon as possible, that, while they participate in His Majesty's earnest and invariable solicitude for the continuation of peace, he may rely with confidence on their concurrence in such measures as shall be calculated to support the honour of his crown and the essential interests of his people.



The foregoing message was immediately followed by another ordering the embodiment of the militia, and the effect upon the country was instantaneous. Offers of renewal of service, not only from the recently disbanded volunteer corps, but also from additional sources to raise new corps, poured in upon the Lords Lieutenant of the counties. Upon 31st March, 1803, the following letter to Lords Lieutenant of counties was made public:—

*Downing Street, March 31, 1803.*

MY LORD,

The frequent references lately made to me from some of H.M. lieutenants of counties, in consequence of the anxiety expressed by a large proportion of volunteer corps to renew their engagements, have induced the King's confidential servants to consider upon what footing it would be advisable to place this establishment, and to determine the extent of the aid to be afforded by Government to those whose services H.M. may be pleased to accept.

I convey to your lordship in the accompanying paper a general outline of the plan it is intended to act upon, for the purpose of your being enabled to satisfy any enquiries which may be made to you with regard to the sentiments of Government in this respect.

It may be right, however, that I should intimate to your lordship that, although the actual state of affairs has rendered it advisable that I should make this communication at this time, the plan must rather be considered with reference to a permanent system than to a situation of emergency. The application of it, in point of extent, to depend upon, and be regulated by circumstances.

With this view, I must request of your lordship to receive and communicate to me, for H.M. information, any offers of service that may be made to you in the city of , in order that such a selection may be made as may be best calculated to give the most universal effect to that loyalty and public spirit by which volunteer institutions have been uniformly distinguished.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

HOBART.

The following is the paper referred to in the above letter, which is of very great interest. Volunteers will be able to compare the conditions of service in 1803 with those of the present time.

PROPOSED CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR CORPS OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Every corps receiving pay to engage to serve in the military district in which it is situated.

Every officer, N.C.O., and private to take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to His Majesty.

The companies to be not less than 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 50 privates each, with 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign; 2 lieutenants to the flank companies and to such as consist of 80 men. No company to have more than 100 privates.

Field officers, in proportion to the whole number of private men in the corps, to be same as in the British Militia: an adjutant and sergeant-major to be allowed to corps of 300 private men and upwards; a sergeant-major only to corps of 150 privates to 300, one officer in every company, if taken from the half-pay, to have constant pay of his volunteer commission, not higher than that of captain; if not on half-pay, but formerly a commissioned officer in the

military service, to have constant pay equal to the half-pay of his volunteer rank, not higher than that of captain, the other officers not to receive any pay, the adjutants excepted.

When not called out on active service, the adjutants, sergeant-major, and one sergeant per company to be allowed constant pay as in the disembodied militia, pay (as disembodied militia) for the rest of the sergeants, and for the corporals, drummers, and privates, to be allowed for two days in the week from Ladyday to Michaelmas, and every day of muster in each of the winter months; but for effectives only, present under arms.

PER DIEM.	s.	d.	PER DIEM.
Adjutants . . . . .	6	0	Sergeants . . . . .
Sergeant-Majors . . . . .	1	6	Corporals . . . . .
and 2s. 6d. per week in addition.			Drummer . . . . .
			Private . . . . .
To be allowed for clothing:—			
Each sergeant, . . . . .			£3 3 9
Corporal, . . . . .			1 11 3
Drummer, . . . . .			2 3 6
Private, . . . . .			1 10 0

and to be repeated at the end of three years.

An annual allowance to be made to each company (exclusive of agency, for which business a general agent will be appointed by Government), namely, £25 for companies of 50 private men, with an additional allowance of £5 for every ten men beyond that number.

The whole to be clothed in red, with the sole exception of the companies of artillery which are to have blue clothing.

Field officers and adjutants to be allowed the tax for one horse each, and the whole officers and men to be exempted from the hair powder duty, and from being balloted for the militia during their service as volunteers.

When called out in case of actual invasion, to be paid and disciplined in all respects as the regular infantry; artillery companies to be paid as artillery when on actual service.

The foregoing conditions as to pay of officers evidently created dissatisfaction, for on 21st May, 1803, a circular letter was addressed to the Lords Lieutenant of counties by the Lieutenant-General commanding in North Britain on the subject, and enclosing an extract from a letter to him from the Right Honourable Lord Hobart. The extract is as follows:—

But as under present circumstances considerable inconvenience might arise from a delay in forming such corps as it may be judged advisable to establish, I feel disposed so far to relax from the original plan as to authorise you to communicate the intention of Government to allow pay to officers for the days of exercise, provided it shall in no case be extended to those of a higher rank than captain.

Upon 14th May, 1803, the British Ambassador left Paris, and war once more broke out between the two countries. The negotiations to maintain peace were not unduly prolonged, but since the date of the King's speech, Britain had become prepared for any eventuality. Both the army and the navy had been strengthened; the militia had been called out, and was in motion throughout the country to set free the regular

10. When on service, every man shall be subjected to regular discipline, and to the operations of martial law, in the same manner as the regular army.
11. Persons obtaining a certificate from the captain, allowed by two deputy-lieutenants, of his proficiency, excused from farther attendance on the days of exercise.
12. No person serving under the Act to be compelled to serve out of Great Britain.
13. On volunteer corps being formed of satisfactory numbers, in proportion to men enrolled for military service under this Act and under certain regulations, His Majesty may exempt the county or parish when formed. Such volunteer corps to be liable to march on invasion on the summons of the Lords Lieutenant, and to be punishable as deserters for neglect.
14. Wives and families of persons enrolled to serve under this Act entitled to relief.
15. Act to continue in force till ratification of a definite treaty of peace with His Majesty's enemies.
16. When assembled, every man shall be allowed two guineas to provide himself with necessaries; and on his return, over and above the usual fee, one guinea.
17. The services of these corps shall be limited to the continuance of invasion.
18. When the enemy shall be *pushed* into the *sea*, or otherwise exterminated, these corps shall have leave to return to their respective homes.

The foregoing provisions clearly indicate what the inhabitants of these islands must be prepared to face in the event of invasion being ever again threatened.

The exemption awarded to volunteers from the militia, and the *Levy en Masse Act*, gave a strong impetus to volunteering, and, on account of the numbers who volunteered, the Act was never put in force to the full extent of its provisions in this part of the country.

The following advertisement shows the steps taken in the city in virtue of the Act:—

#### VOLUNTEERS FOR DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

**BY** James Hadden, Esq., Lord Provost of Aberdeen, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the county of Aberdeen.

All the male inhabitants of this city between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five are hereby required to appear within the Town House on any lawful day from this date to the 9th inst., betwixt the hours of ten in the morning and three in the afternoon, and then and there to declare, by subscribing their names to papers prepared for that purpose (in case they are not already enrolled, either at the Town House or in the Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers), whether they are willing to serve as volunteers for the defence of their country, in terms of the Act of Parliament passed the 27th July last, and also to report what arms are in their possession.

J. A. HADDEN,  
Provost and Deputy-Lieutenant.

N.B.—Those who do not appear will be considered as unwilling to offer their services as volunteers.

the same book we also learn that the number of offers was much in excess of those accepted, and that considerable feeling existed in many districts on account of these offers being only partly accepted.

The whole of Britain had indeed become an armed camp. Upon 10th August, 1803, Mr. Sheridan proposed in the House of Commons a vote of thanks to the volunteers "for the promptitude and zeal with which at a crisis the most momentous to the country they had associated themselves for its defence." This was unanimously awarded, and communicated by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen to the volunteers upon 28th August. Towards the end of the same month the Secretary for War issued a circular letter to the Lords Lieutenant of the counties requesting them to decline additional offers of military service. This decision gave rise to expressions of regret all over the country, and it was freely said that the "ardour of the country ought not to be repressed at the present moment"; but the energy and spirits of the people rose above all ministerial snubbing! The ardour was indeed great, and it is worthy of record that numerous instances occurred where old men—beyond the age limit—and young lads—below it—insisted in joining their neighbours in defence of their country.

Amongst other methods adopted to spread the alarm in the event of the enemy appearing on the coast was that of beacons erected along the coast, and on prominent points inland. A system of communication by means of signal lights was established from the maritime parts inland, so that by means of these the alarm might be spread, and all might hasten to their post. In a letter, dated 28th October, 1803, to the Marquis of Huntly (Lieutenancy Letter Book, p. 85), there is sent a copy of the lieutenancy proceedings bearing reference to establishing signal posts in the north. The scene so admirably pictured by Sir Walter Scott in the last chapter of *The Antiquary* will readily recur to many, and it is well known that, although made to fit into the story, the alarm there pictured was founded upon a real incident in which Sir Walter himself took part.

The Government also spent large sums of money in arming coasting vessels to enable them to defend themselves against privateers of the enemy. The following, taken from the *Aberdeen Almanack* of 1807, is instructive on this point:—

ABERDEEN SHIPPING COMPANY'S SMACKS  
TRADING TO LONDON.

ARMED BY GOVERNMENT WITH 18-POUNDER CARRONADES.

Ships.	Tons.	Masters.
Mansfield . . .	142	Robert Moor.
Cato . . .	132	Alex. Nicol.
Aberdeen Packet . .	124	Wm. Robinson.
Thetis . . .	107	Wm. Milne.
Union . . .	86	Andw. Crawford.

ARMED BY THE COMPANY.

London Packet . .	85	James Morice.
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## LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY'S SMACKS.

## ARMED BY GOVERNMENT.

Thames Packet ; Ord.	Caledonia ; Heley.
Nelson ; Smith.	Commerce ; Thompson.

In the maritime counties, arrangements were made for driving the cattle, horses, etc., into the interior; for killing or hamstringing of such horses as were likely to fall into the hands of the enemy; for the removal of corn, etc.; in short, every impediment that could inconvenience or embarrass invaders was "to be rigidly and immediately enforced with all the spirit of the several Acts of Parliament."

The preparations to meet the foe were thus described by a writer of the period:—

Everything that could be done by activity and attention on the part of the Government, by skill and vigour on the part of our navy and our army, has been done. Our ships swarm upon the seas, our batteries and strong works cover the coast, but infinitely more are we covered and strengthened by the justice of our cause, the valour and patriotism of the people, by the love of freedom and of our dear country, by our hatred for the restless and remorseless tyrant who has sacrificed so many thousands to his immeasurable pride and insatiable ambition. He will find that, like the Swiss of old, we are determined to lay waste our country rather than let it contribute to the support of his banditti.

During the next eighteen months instructions of various kinds were issued by the War Office to volunteer corps in the United Kingdom, and by the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland to district commanders, Lords Lieutenant of counties, volunteers, and magistrates, of which the following are interesting examples:—

*December 7th, 1803.*

Colonel J. Gordon Cumming, inspecting field officer to the district comprehending the counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Nairn, has sent to communicate to officers commanding corps, troops, and companies of yeomanry and volunteer cavalry, infantry, and artillery within that district, the following orders, to which they will be pleased to pay the most exact attention, and be regulated in all applications and forms accordingly:—

- (1) Commanding officers and captains of companies will provide themselves in orderly books, in which all orders are to be inserted; all orders wherein the men are concerned are to be read to them on parade.
- (2) Monthly returns from every corps are to be sent to the inspecting field officer on the 24th of each month.
- (3) All applications to the general officer commanding the forces in North Britain or to the general of the district are to be made through the inspecting field officer.
- (4) In first returns, the names, ranks, and former services of all commanding officers now serving in the yeomanry and volunteers are to be specified.
- (5) All applications for arms and accoutrements are to be made through the Lord Lieutenant of the county to the Board of Ordnance.
- (6) Applications for ammunition for exercise and practice are to be made through the inspecting field officer to the Board of Ordnance only. Ammunition for service to be drawn through the medium of the inspecting field officer from the depot under the orders of the general officer of the district.

- (7) If any commandant is desirous of augmentation, or change of title, names, or dates of commission, application is to be made to the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF GOOD ORDER TO BE ADOPTED IN  
CASE OF ACTUAL INVASION IN EACH COUNTY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*August 12th, 1804.*

The magistrates of each division of the county remaining at home to sit daily at the place to be appointed in each division for the purpose.

To procure the trustworthy housekeepers and others to enrol themselves to serve as special constables under their orders where the same has not been already done pursuant to the Secretary of State's circular letter of the 8th of November last.

To be attended at the place appointed for each division by an officer of the volunteer force, if any should remain in that division, and by the chief or superintendent of the special constables enrolled for that division. Such volunteer officer and chief of the special constables to receive and execute the orders of the magistrates in preventing and quelling disturbances, in taking up and conveying offenders to prison, in supplying escorts for all military purposes required by the general or other officer left in command of the district, and in furnishing a guard for the county jail or other persons if wanted.

If, contrary to expectation, any impediment should occur in the regular supply of the different markets, every assistance to be afforded to the persons who are accustomed or who offered to supply them, and escorts to be granted in cases where it may be necessary for the secure passage and conveyance of cattle and provisions.

The constables within each division, assisted by patrols of volunteers, if requested, to see that all public-houses within the same are orderly and regularly conducted, and, if thought necessary by the magistrates, to be shut at such hours as they may direct, and to bring all unknown persons, who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, before the magistrates.

A certain portion of the constables and volunteers in rotation to go such different routes in the night as shall from time to time be prescribed by the magistrates of the division, to whom they are to make their report every morning.

The magistrates of each division to report daily to the lieutenant of the county or deputy-lieutenant within the division appointed to receive same.

The lieutenant or deputy-lieutenant so appointed to report all matters of importance immediately to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to the general or officer left in command of the district, or to the officer who shall be appointed by him within the county to receive same, to whom they are to apply in case of wanting further military aid.

*Nov. 30th, 1804.*

EXTRACT OF THE INSTRUCTIONS RECOMMENDED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FOR THE USE OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The nature of the service will require every individual being in the lightest state of equipment. Besides his arms and ammunition, each volunteer will only carry one shirt, one pair of shoes and stockings, and combs and brushes. It will be essential, if possible, that each man shall start with three days' bread,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. In the infantry, one horse for each effective officer will be allowed, including staff, and one extra for each field officer, one per company for officers' portmanteaus. One light two-wheeled cart will be allowed for each company, but no other

## CHAPTER IX.

### LOYAL ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS, OR FINLASON'S FENCIBLES.

HARDLY had the call to arms spread over the country when an offer was made to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen to raise a regiment of volunteers, 800 strong, by Captain William Finlason, late of the 89th Foot, and one of the deputy-lieutenants of Aberdeenshire for the 2nd or Deeside District. This offer was promptly accepted, and we are told by a writer of the period that "already (1st June) above 300 privates have enrolled themselves."

A week later (8th June) we are informed that

We have now the happiness to say that so great was the alacrity of the inhabitants, and so eager their desire to partake in this honourable service, that the battalion was completed to the full number of 800 men within eight days of the opening of the subscription roll, and the returns to that amount were sent off to the War Office on Sunday last.

Measures will speedily be taken for embodying and disciplining the corps, and we have no doubt but, from the loyalty and steady attention of the men, as well as the care and experience of their officers, they will soon become qualified to discharge the duties of their engagement with honour to themselves and advantage to their country.

So great was the energy displayed by Captain Finlason that, upon Saturday, the 12th June—within two weeks from the date when the earliest enrolments were received—the Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers—for such was the name adopted (although they were popularly known as "Finlason's Fencibles")—held their first parade on the Links. They had not as yet received either arms or uniforms, but they were there and then divided into ten companies of eighty men each, and at the time it was said of them that "they were as fine a body of men as ever were assembled together." A large number of Dr. Dauney's corps joined Captain Finlason's corps, including the worthy Deacon Robb, George Smith, weaver, and John Milne, shoemaker, who were well known as local poets of no small merit. Smith was a fugleman in the corps.

Upon Friday, 29th July, when assembled on the Links for exercise, the members of the corps voluntarily offered to extend their services to any part of Great Britain in case of invasion, or of the enemy's ships appearing on the coast. It was said at the time that "a genuine outburst of patriotism broke forth from every rank in loud and repeated huzzas, and gave testimony that this gallant offer came from the heart," and "their officers must feel a pride in commanding men animated with sentiments so truly British."

The Marquis of Huntly, who was at this time commanding the district, unexpectedly appeared at this parade. His lordship was informed what had taken place, and addressed them in an

Animated and impressive speech, expressing the high satisfaction he felt in seeing so fine and so large a body of volunteers assembled in the district of which His Majesty had intrusted him with the command. His lordship said he was doubly gratified in having learned since he came upon the ground the gallant offer they had then made, by giving their extended services in aid of the Government in the event of an enemy landing on our shores.

entertained by the colonel with porter, when both officers and men united in drinking with enthusiasm the following appropriate toasts proposed by the colonel, and followed by repeated cheers from the whole corps :—

The King ; The Duke of York and the Army ; The Lord Lieutenant of the County ; Major-General the Marquis of Huntly and the Northern Military District ; The Volunteers of the United Kingdom ; May unanimity prevail throughout the Empire, and an utter abhorrence of French principles ; Disappointment to the designs of the enemy, and destruction of the French Armada.

There were also toasted the healths of *all* those present at the review, and the proceedings terminated with

An elegant dinner given in Adams's to Lord Huntly by Lieutenant-Colonel Finlason and the officers of the corps, at which were present the Right Honourable the Earl of Caithness and a number of military officers, with the provost and magistrates, the sheriff of the county, and a numerous company of respectable gentlemen and public characters.

Major-General the Marquis of Huntly issued the following battalion order :—

*Aberdeen, November 22nd, 1803.*

PAROLE FINLASON.

The review of the Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers this day did them great honour, and their discipline far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of Major-General the Marquis of Huntly, who takes this opportunity of returning his best acknowledgments to Lt.-Colonel Finlason for the unremitting attention he has ever paid to his corps. His lordship also begs leave to return his warmest thanks to the officers for their great exertions in their various duties in the regiment and the constant support they have given to Lieutenant-Colonel Finlason. The Marquis of Huntly was proud to see the steady and soldier-like appearance of so fine a body of his countrymen, and, as he knows their loyalty and zeal for the cause we are all embarked in, has no doubt, should the vaunting enemy make good a landing on this coast, that the Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers will gain the greatest credit to their officers, and to themselves immortal honour.

By order,

JOHN RAMSAY, A.D.C.

The corps was inspected again on 2nd February, 1804, by Colonel Gordon Cumming, and he confirmed the praise "so justly bestowed on them by the general," proving, as he added, "to what a respectable proportion of military reputation our brave and loyal volunteers can be brought in so short a time when they meet with officers who take so great an interest in their welfare."

The 24th February, 1804, was truly a red letter day in the brief history of this patriotic corps, for on that day they

Paraded at 12 o'clock for having their colours presented by Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon in the barrack court as the bad weather prevented the ceremony from being done in the Links, which was intended, in order that everyone might have an opportunity of seeing—the disappointment in which created much regret on the part of Her Grace and of the regiment. At one o'clock, the regiment being formed into hollow square, Lieut.-Col. Livingston and Major



Black went to acquaint Her Grace that the regiment was ready, and, being preceded by 10 sergeants, they conducted Her Grace into the square, accompanied by His Grace the Duke of Gordon, Lord Lieutenant of the County, Lady M. Sinclair, Major-General the Marquis of Huntly, and the staff of the district.

Her Grace, on entering the square, was received with presented arms and a general salute. Lieut.-Col. Finlason then advanced towards Her Grace, who was standing between the colours held by the two field officers fronting the regiment. Her Grace then addressed Lieut.-Col. Finlason, at same time presenting him with the colours.

After Lieutenant-Colonel Finlason had replied to Her Grace, the colours were consecrated by Rev. Dr. Gordon, who addressed the corps, and the field officers then placed the colours on the drum-head, the regiment presenting arms and the officers saluting.

The colours were then unfurled and given to the two ensigns, while the regiment presented arms and officers saluted. Col. Finlason once more addressed the corps; thereafter the regiment formed into open column and marched back to the regimental parade, from whence the colours were lodged in form by the Grenadier company. The regiment afterwards marched to Drum's Aisle, where several hogsheads of porter, presented by the Lord Lieutenant, were waiting the men, who, after drinking the healths of the Duchess of Gordon, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, Major-General the Marquis of Huntly, and of their colonel and their officers, etc., were dismissed in perfect order.

Upon Monday, June 27th, the corps entered upon a month's permanent duty in Aberdeen along with other volunteer corps, and upon being dismissed, they were highly complimented by the inspecting officer, who commented upon the fact that not a single member of the corps had during the month subjected himself to military censure. During the years 1805-6, the corps was, along with the Aberdeen Pikemen after-mentioned, inspected six times, and upon each occasion the inspecting officer reported in very high terms of their efficiency. In August, 1805, they again went on garrison duty, nearly 800 strong, for a period of twenty-one days. The paymaster's return shows the strength of the corps at 14th August, 1805, as follows :—

Companies.	Privates.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.
Colonel's, . . . . .	73	3	2	1
Colonel Livingstone's, . . . . .	71	3	2	2
Grenadier, . . . . .	69	3	2	2
Light Infantry, . . . . .	69	3	2	2
Captain Moir's, . . . . .	74	3	2	2
Do. Fraser's, . . . . .	73	3	2	2
Do. Bannerman's, . . . . .	75	3	2	2
Do. Burnett's, . . . . .	75	3	2	2
Do. Gilbert's, . . . . .	75	3	2	2
Do. Chalmers's, . . . . .	73	3	2	2
	727	30	20	11

The pay allowed volunteers while on permanent duty was as follows:—

	Per day.		Per day.
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, including warrant men, . . . . .	20/11	Assistant Surgeon, . . . . .	7/6
Lieutenant-Colonel, . . . . .	15/11	Paymaster, . . . . .	9/4
Major, . . . . .	14/1	Sergeant-Major, . . . . .	2/0½
Captains, . . . . .	9/5	Quarter-master Sergeant, . . . . .	2/0½
Lieutenants, . . . . .	5/8	Pay-master's Clerk, . . . . .	1/6½
Ensigns, . . . . .	4/8	Sergeants, . . . . .	1/6½
Adjutant, . . . . .	8/-	Corporals, . . . . .	1/2½
Quarter-master, . . . . .	5/8	Drummers and Fifers, . . . . .	1/1½
Surgeon, . . . . .	9/5	Privates, . . . . .	1/-

Billet money at the rate of 9d. per week was allowed for non-commissioned officers and privates, and these were also allowed 1d. per day for beer money.

In November, 1805, the corps assisted in the celebration of the victory of Trafalgar, and contributed one day's pay (£54 18s.) to the wounded.

In April, 1806, the Government brought forward a "new military system," which seriously affected volunteers. Many corps refused to continue their services, and the officers resigned their commissions. The Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers met for the purpose of hearing the new regulations read to them by Lieutenant-Colonel Finlason, and he appealed to the corps, in the name of those sentiments of loyalty and public spirit which had all along actuated them, to unanimously consent to continue their services under the new regulations, "for the support of their King and the defence of their country." To their credit the regiment testified their assent by three huzzas, and upon the following Monday (4th August) the corps assembled for exercise, with the usual full attendance of about 898 rank and file.

The corps continued to drill till 1808, when they volunteered to transfer their services into the newly created local militia.

The officers at this period were as follows:—

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding*—Wm. Finlason.

*Lieutenant-Colonel*—Hay Livingstone.

*Major*—Wm. Black.

#### *Captains.*

Charles Skene, James Roy, James Moir, Alex. Fraser, Thomas Burnett, David Chalmers, George Mackenzie, Henry Lumsden.

#### *Lieutenants.*

Thomas Sangster, William Skene, Jas. Simpson, Alex. Booth, James Turriff, Alex. Smith, John Brown, Jas. Morrison, Hugh Fullerton, James Dyce, Charles Grant, Charles Baird, John Middleton, Robert Gibb, Jas. Spalding, Alex. Duthie, Robt. C. Grant, Alex. Abercrombie, James Grant, James Milne, John White.

## CHAPTER X.

### ROYAL ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.

WHILE the Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers were already at drill, and had even offered to extend their services to any part of Great Britain, much speculation existed in the city as to what had become of the Gentlemen Volunteers, who took so much credit to themselves for serving without pay—the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers—and this feeling found vent in a letter signed “Civis,” published on 27th July, 1803, and addressed “To the gentlemen who composed the late Battalion of Royal Aberdeen Volunteers.”

This appeal to the patriotism of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, which was probably written by the before-mentioned John Ewen, was slow in being responded to, but at last, upon 18th August, the members of the corps were called together by the following intimation:—

A General Meeting of the subscribers to the Volunteer Association entered into at the Town House to serve without pay, is to be held in the Court Room, to-morrow at half-past two o'clock, to consider of the measures which it may be necessary to adopt for carrying into effect the objects of the Association.

*Council Chambers, August 17, 1803.*

At this meeting, the corps resolved to offer its services again to the Lord Lieutenant, and to call another meeting when the answer had been received. Accordingly, on 21st September, another meeting was called as follows:—

Provost Hadden requests that the subscribers to the Volunteer Association entered into at the Town House to serve without pay, etc., will meet at the Court Room, to-morrow at half-past two o'clock, when a letter from His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, accompanying one from the Secretary of State, in answer to their offer of service, will be communicated to the Meeting.

The answer was an acceptance of the offer, and the meeting appointed a Committee to carry out the preliminary arrangements. Upon October 19th:—

The Committee named by the last meeting of the gentlemen enrolled in the Volunteer Association for serving without pay, etc., having received an answer from His Grace the Lord Lieutenant respecting the proposed establishment of the corps, a general meeting of the whole is requested in the Court Room, this day at 2.30, to concert measures for carrying into effect the object of the Association.

There is, unfortunately, no information available as to the details of the measures proposed, nor, so far as is known, have any lists or minutes of proceedings been preserved, but from a letter by the Clerk to the Lieutenancy to Provost Leys, dated



Provost Thomas Leys,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, thereafter  
the City of Aberdeen Volunteers, 1803-08.



d November, 1803, the number of volunteers is stated at 480, and the anxiety of the Lord Lieutenant is expressed to have the names of the officers recommended, "as this is the only thing now wanted to complete the arrangement of this force for the county." The effect of this letter was that a meeting was called for 10th November:—

The Provost of Aberdeen requests a meeting in the Court House, to-morrow at half-past two o'clock, of all those who by their subscriptions to the first and second enrolments, made offer to Government to serve as volunteers without pay, etc., and to those other inhabitants who may feel themselves interested in the fulfilment of that offer.

Now it cannot but be acknowledged that the "gentlemen volunteers serving without pay," etc., did not show a burning zeal to resume the profession of arms in defence of their country, in fact, the deliberation with which the arrangements were made, flowing upon the delay in moving at all, contrasts so vividly with the energy displayed by Colonel Finlason in the enrolment of the Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers, as to give colour to the view that the patriotism of these gentlemen, "serving without pay," etc., was of a very lukewarm description indeed. A feeling of this kind was undoubtedly abroad at the time, and finally, upon the very day upon which this last meeting was called (9th November), utterance was given to it in a letter to the Press, signed "Leonidas," who, amongst other things, says:—

The delay which has taken place in organising the corps of volunteers, *serving without pay*, indicates a want of spirit in the young gentlemen of this city, very different from what they used to exhibit on similar occasions. It is more to be regretted in proportion as their services are now more imperiously demanded, and our situation more dangerous than at any former period. If there is anyone amongst us who can lay his hand on his heart and say, "I do not feel interested in the future of my country, I care not whether I live a free man or a slave," let such a despicable character shrink back in the hour of danger; we do not ask his assistance; because we know he may prove a traitor, etc., etc.

But those who "served without pay," etc., were not to be fired into a white heat of patriotism by anonymous newspaper correspondents. One explanation of the delay is given in a letter dated 5th November, 1803, written by the Clerk to the Lieutenancy to the Duke of Gordon, the Lord Lieutenant, to which the writer has had access. The Clerk says:—

The original offer of service was made your Grace by Provost Hadden in compliance with the wishes of numerous individuals who subscribed an enrolment for that purpose, and as the terms of that enrolment are in some respects changed by the proposals acceded to on the part of Government, a new one has been set on foot. The circumstance of this being not yet completed has been the means of preventing the Magistrates from furnishing your Grace with a list of the officers.

The letter further suggests that the list of officers for the other parts of the county should be transmitted for His Majesty's approbation, as those for the town of Aberdeen "may not be named for some days."

This official reminder had the desired effect, for upon 23rd November an advertisement announces that—

The corps of Gentlemen Volunteers serving without pay will assemble in Gordon's Hospital, on Saturday next, at eight o'clock in the morning.

On 24th November the *London Gazette* contains the list of officers appointed:—

## II. ABERDEEN REGIMENT.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding*—Thomas Leys.

*Do.* —James Hadden.

*Major*—John Dingwall.

### *Captains.*

Alex. Brebner, Chas. Farquharson, Gavin Hadden, Charles Gordon, Alexander More, Alexander Crombie, John Ewen, Alexander Pirie.

### *Lieutenants.*

John Low, George Hogarth, jun., Robert Tower, James Young, jun., Francis Gordon, Duncan Davidson, John Young, William Gibbon, jun.

### *Ensigns.*

Alexander Low, Robert Morrice, David Dingwall, James Hardie, James Littlejohn, Wm. Carnegie, Robert Abercrombie, James Young.

*Chaplain*—Rev. Jas. Shirrefs, D.D.

*Surgeon*—H. Macpherson, M.D.

*Quarter-master*—Jas. Hardie.

Provost Thomas Leys of Glasgoforest, lieutenant-colonel commanding the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers from 1803 to 1808, was provost of Aberdeen in 1797-98, and again in 1803-04. He was associated in business with his brother-in-law, Provost Alexander Brebner, and with Provost James Hadden, as partners in the business of Leys, Still, & Co., afterwards known as Leys, Masson, & Co., linen, thread, and cloth manufacturers, Gordon's Mills, now known as Grandholm Works. It was in a great measure due to the foresight and ability of Provost Leys that the scheme for two new leading thoroughfares into the city was devised in the liberal spirit in which it was carried out. On the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of Union Bridge, on 7th July, 1801, Provost Dingwall, in reply to a remark by Alexander Allardyce, M.P., said: "Before concluding, I cannot omit this opportunity of joining you (as I am sure all present will) in the just eulogium you have bestowed upon the exertions of my worthy predecessor, Mr. Leys, who has, by his perseverance and zeal, contributed so essentially to bring this work to its present advanced state."

His career as a volunteer was as follows:—He became lieutenant in the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers on 12th May, 1795, and was a captain in 1802, when the corps was disbanded. When it was re-embodied in the following year he was provost of the







Provost James Hadden,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, thereafter  
the City of Aberdeen Volunteers, 1803-08.

—

city, and it was fit and proper that he should ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~army~~ ~~at~~ ~~that~~ ~~time~~. He accordingly became lieutenant-colonel ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~army~~ ~~at~~ ~~that~~ ~~time~~ in that capacity till the corps was disbanded. ~~From~~ ~~the~~ ~~time~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~disbanding~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~corps~~ ~~in~~ ~~1809~~, ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~early~~ ~~age~~ ~~of~~ ~~forty-five~~. The ~~rest~~ ~~of~~ ~~his~~ ~~life~~ ~~was~~ ~~spent~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~possession~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~family~~ ~~of~~ ~~James~~ ~~of~~ ~~London~~.

Provost James Hadden, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Buffs, was three times lord provost of Aberdeen—1861, 1869, and 1875. He was one of two of the leading manufacturing firms in the city, James Hadden & Co. Leys, Masson, & Co. His terms of office were marked by many improvements which were carried out, including the widening of the streets for the laying out of Union Street and the improvement of the harbour. The opening up and beautifying of the town he was also responsible for. His portrait, painted by Pickersgill, was suspended in the Town Hall.

Provost Hadden's military career was in the Aberdeen Volunteers from 1841 April 1842. He formed the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry and at disbandment was 1st major. When the he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel and upon 8th June, 1845, at the age of eight.

On 14th December the following ~~was~~<sup>were</sup>

The corps will parade in front of the White House at 10:30 a.m.

Upon 1st February, 1904, the first was introduced to the  
Colonel Gordon Cumming, the Commissioner of the Police, and  
he expressed himself in the most favourable manner as to his  
appearance, and as feeling much interested in the work which he  
description, whose rank was at that time Captain, and who was  
first consideration in the place. The first was also introduced to  
Gardens, and on special occasions, such as the opening of the  
of the King's or Queen's birthday.

Upon 4th April, 1804, the ~~same vessel~~ ~~was~~ ~~sent~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~person~~ ~~of~~ ~~Lieutenant~~ ~~Francis~~ ~~Monroe~~.

The patriots of Aberdeen made their way to the Links, described as the most magnificent military ground in the place on the occasion of the King's departure. On this occasion all the troops in town assembled and marched to the Links, where they were met by the

1. Artillery :—Two field guns attached to the force.
2. Right platoon of the Gloucestershire Militia.
3. 5th North-British Militia commanded by Major-General Sir James Graham.
4. Royal Aberdeen Volunteers commanded by Major-General Sir James Graham.

5. 1st Regiment Aberdeen Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Finlason.
6. Left platoon, Gilcomston Pikemen.
7. Two field-pieces.

The Aberdeen Pikemen, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tower, were posted at the battery as additional gunners.

The following is an interesting minute of the Aberdeen Town Council, which explains the change of name that occurred about this time :—

*21st Sept., 1804.*

The same day the Council, considering that many of the principal parties and other respectable inhabitants of this city, to the number of 480, have some time ago associated themselves as a corps of volunteers for defence of the country against the attacks of any foreign enemy, as well as for the preservation of internal peace and good order, under officers to be elected by themselves, and that since the above association was formed the members thereof have been put under the command of the Lord Provost as lieutenant-colonel commandant, and that the corps have for a considerable time past been exercising themselves in the use of arms, and are soon to be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern District, the Council are unanimously of opinion that the above corps of volunteers are entitled to some distinguished mark of regard from the Town Council as representing the community at large. They therefore resolve and agree to provide at the town's expense an elegant silk standard having the town's arms and motto embroidered thereon, and when such standard is procured they request the Lord Provost in the Council's name to present the same to the corps, and to signify to them at the same time the Council's wish that they should in future assume and use the name of THE CITY OF ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS.—V. 64, Fol. 165.

The presentation took place in Castle Street upon Monday, the 5th November, 1804, the colours being presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Leys, as provost, to Lieutenant-Colonel Hadden. The Marquis of Huntly was present at the ceremony, and afterwards the corps was reviewed on the Links by His Grace, who expressed himself highly gratified by its soldier-like appearance and progress in discipline.

From this time onwards the Gilcomston Pikemen hereafter noticed were associated with this corps on parades, inspections, and reviews, and the history of the City of Aberdeen Volunteers possesses few features of special interest.

When the new military system before referred to was inaugurated in 1806, the members unanimously resolved to continue their services under the new regulations, but they continued only for a short time, for, towards the end of 1807, their accoutrements and arms, so far as belonging to the Government, were divided amongst the two pike corps. There seems to have been no formal disbandment as in 1802. So terminated the second term of service of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, or, as they were latterly called, "The City of Aberdeen Volunteers," the premier corps in the city. Their duty had been nobly done. They had served their country efficiently and well during the most momentous period in British history—from 1794 to 1807—purely voluntarily, and without any pecuniary aid from Government. The memory of the corps and its leaders deserves to be preserved with that high respect that such services





Flint-lock Muskets and Bayonets, Bandmaster's Staff of Aberdeen  
Volunteers, and Drum of Old Aberdeen Corps, 1795-1868.

In Town House, Aberdeen.

justly merit. They were much favoured in having the leaders of civic life of the time at their head, and they were, in the truest sense, the forerunners of our present great volunteer establishments.

The officers at the termination of their service were as follows:—

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding*—Thomas Leys.

*Lieutenant-Colonel*—James Hadden.

*Major*—Alex. Brebner.

*Captains.*

John Low, Chas. Farquharson, Gavin Hadden, Charles Gordon, Alexander More, Alexander Crombie, John Ewen, Alexander Pirie.

*Lieutenants.*

George Hogarth, Robert Tower, James Young, jun., Wm. Gibbon, jun., John Young, Francis Gordon, Duncan Davidson, Alexander Low, James Hardie.

*Ensigns.*

William Carnegie, Robert Abercrombie, James Young, Thomas Black, James Forbes, Joseph Hogarth.

*Chaplain*—Dr. Shirrefs.

*Surgeon*—H. Macpherson.

*Quarter-master*—Alex. Low.

*Adjutant*—Fras. Lamont.

The rank and file numbered 566.

The muskets and bayonets with which the corps drilled are still stored in the Town House, although few of our citizens, few, even, of our city fathers, know of them. Possibly when more space is available, those interesting relics of civic history may be exhibited in such a manner that the public may see, mark, and learn. There is much to be said for such a course being adopted, and certainly nothing for having them lying rusting on the rafters among the dust and cobwebs of generations. It may be added that the weight of musket and bayonet together is 11 lbs. 11 ozs.!

In bidding farewell to the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, one may note that one of Aberdeen's celebrated sons, Andrew Robertson, M.A., miniature painter to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, carried with him to London the enthusiasm and experience acquired in that corps, in which he was promoted to the important post of "fugleman." From his letters to John Ewen and others we learn that he proposed in 1803 to form the artists of London into a volunteer corps, and the proposal was enthusiastically supported, the Academy voting £500 towards the project. In his letters and papers, edited by his daughter, and published in 1895, there are some exceedingly interesting references to this proposal, together with a memorandum regarding it, a minute of meeting of artists, lists of members of the proposed corps, and rules. The offer of service, however, was *one day* too late, and the Government declined it. The disappointment of the artists was great, but, nothing daunted, Mr. Robertson, with charac-

teristic enthusiasm and energy, promptly associated himself with the Highland Volunteers in London, then in course of formation, known as the Loyal North Britons, and was from the start one of the most energetic, useful, and enthusiastic members of the regiment, having taken a leading part in its organisation and equipment. His letters, always interesting, are specially so in connection with the volunteer movement of this period, and his own activity in it. This corps, which was commanded first by Lord Reay, and latterly by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, was disbanded in June, 1814, and the regimental orders, addressed to "Captain Robertson," are given on pages 176-177 of the "Letters."

It is probable that this Highland corps of Loyal North Britons, in the organisation of which our distinguished townsman had so large a share, was the predecessor of that fine regiment of to-day, "The London Scottish." If so, it is a rather curious and interesting circumstance that this corps should, to a certain extent, be now associated with the "Gordons," in respect that the staff is supplied from the Gordon Highlanders, and that during the late South African War a portion of those of the London Scottish who volunteered for active service were attached to the Gordon Volunteer Service Companies, and members of both battalions fought and bled for their country side by side on the trackless veldt. (*See Chapter on the Service Companies.*)

## CHAPTER XI.

### PIKE CORPS.

#### (1) GILCOMSTON PIKEMEN.

ONE naturally asks, when the musket had already become the power in warfare, why this body chose to go back to the weapons of mediæval times, and wield the pike instead of the modern weapon. The explanation is not far to seek. The volunteer movement of 1803 became so widespread, and the demand for equipment so general, that the Government could not possibly supply either arms or uniforms, and there was a general outcry, particularly in inland districts, about the manner in which the patriotic feelings of the people were being repressed in consequence of the delay of the Government in furnishing the needful accoutrements.

In many places the people took the matter into their own hands, and formed bodies of "pikemen" for the purpose of obtaining the necessary training. Aberdeen was one of the places where the supply of arms was not equal to the demand, and accordingly, in what was then the outlying district of Gilcomston, a desire was expressed to form a corps of volunteers quite distinct from the other corps in the city.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Gilcomston and its vicinity was held in the Chapel of Ease, upon Friday, 19th August, 1803, and they there and then agreed to offer a corps of volunteers from that part of the parish of Old Machar, to consist of not less than three companies of sixty privates each, and at the same time they tendered to Government all their horses, carriages, and servants in case of invasion. This offer was immediately transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant of the county and accepted. The uniform adopted was the same as Finlason's Fencibles.

Many similar offers having been received, the Government published for the use of these corps a set of pike exercises, which will be read by volunteers of to-day with interest and curiosity. These are as follows:—

#### PIKE EXERCISE.

March, wheel, face to the right and left as a company of infantry.

1. *Handle pike.*—The pike rests on the ground, the right hand grasping it gently and hanging down easy.
2. *Shoulder pike.*—The pike is brought immediately across the body and thrown with ease on the left shoulder, seizing the pike with the left hand, the right hand quitting it and dropping down to the right thigh.
3. *Present pike.*—Seize the pike with the left hand, bringing it to the poise, then bringing the pike down with a quick motion as low as the right hand will permit with ease, drawing the right foot back so that the hollow may touch the left heel.
4. *Shoulder pike.*—Bring the pike to its proper place on the left shoulder, the right hand quitting it and dropping to first position.



5. *Charge pike*.—Throw the pike across the body, bringing it to a horizontal position, the right hand firmly grasping it resting on the hip, making a half face to the right.
6. *Shoulder pike*.—Attention to the front and proceed as in motion 2.
7. *Receive the charge*.—Face to the right, seize the pike with the right hand, bringing it across the body, and bring body to the ground, supporting by the right foot and stepping out the left foot, the left elbow on the left knee, grasping the pike most firmly, bringing it to a level with a horse's chest; the rear ranks doing the same between the intervals of the front.
8. *Receive pike*.—Bring the pike smartly to the poise, waiting the word "Shoulder."
9. *Ground pike*.—Make a half face to the right, step out with the left foot so as to allow the pike with ease to the ground.
10. *Take up pike*.—Reverse the above motion.
11. *Trail pike*.—Carrying the pike with ease in the right hand.
12. *Slope pike*.—Carrying pike in an easy position, resting on the left shoulder obliquely.

These two last motions are for easing the men in marching, either of which you with ease come to the shoulder.

Officers were soon elected and gazetted, the first being :—

*Captain Commandant*—James Chalmers.

*Captain*—William Paterson.

*Lieutenants*—John Rae, John Cadenhead, jun.

*Ensigns*—Andrew Milne, John Cowie.

*Chaplain*—James Kidd, D.D.

This corps, which numbered 150 or thereby, paraded, and was usually inspected along with the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers.

James Chalmers, the captain commandant of the Gilcomston Pikemen, was a son of James Chalmers, printer and publisher, Aberdeen, the founder of the *Aberdeen Journal*. He was born in 1741, and was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He succeeded his father as proprietor and editor of that paper, and in 1771 he commenced the *Aberdeen Almanac*, which has been published annually ever since. One of the outstanding events in his history was his meeting, in 1787, in the printing office of the *Aberdeen Journal*, with Burns and Bishop John Skinner (son of the author of *Tullochgorum*). Burns himself, referring to this interview, described him as "Mr. Chalmers, printer, a facetious fellow." He was a member of the Volunteer Association in 1778, and was one of the signatories to the memorial to the Town Council on the subject in that year. In 1799 he attached himself to Dr. Daune's corps and served with it as a captain till its disbandment in 1802. In the following year he was the leading spirit in the formation of the Gilcomston Pikemen, which he probably equipped at his own cost and commanded till they were transferred to the 5th regiment, local militia, in which he became a captain. He died in June, 1810, and is buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard. The accompanying portrait is from a painting by Findlater, belonging to D. M. A. Chalmers, Esq., advocate, Beaconhill, Aberdeen.

The first inspection of the pikemen was on 1st February, 1804, within the gardens of Gordon's Hospital, by Colonel Gordon Cumming, who expressed himself as



Portrait of a man, possibly a historical figure, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat.



satisfied with their great improvement in the position of the corps, and was particularly gratified to see the men so well equipped on the field without a single complaint. They had earned much credit on their part. There were no more complaints, and the inspecting officers reports were all uniform. When, in 1806, the Government adopted the new military system, they agreed to continue its service and to the same to the same. In November, 1807, the pike was abandoned in favour of muskets, changing its name at the same time to the Highland and Country Volunteers.

April, 1808, the corps presented to the Government a memorial snuff-box as a mark of their attachment to the Government. The members agreed to transfer their service to the new corps, and were, along with the other pike corps, transferred to the new corps, which Mr. Chalmers became a captain.

The officers at the date of transfer were:

*Captain Commandant*—James Chalmers.

*Captain*—William Paterson.

*Lieutenants*—John Cadenhead & John Thomas.

*Ensigns*—Alex. Cromar, James Ross.

is noticeable in connection with this corps that when they were in the main, the well-known Dr. Kidd, they did not meet the actual necessity!

## (2) ABERDEEN PIKEMEN.

Another body of pikemen, inspired probably by the success of the formation of the Gilcomston Pikemen, was inaugurated in 1794. They consisted mainly of workmen in the Fiddich district, and in the fishing and kindred trades in that locality. The military was the same as the Leys' corps. The first officers, gazetted in 1794, were:

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant*—Alexander Tower.

*Major*—George Storey.

### *Captains.*

Alex. Gibbon, Arthur Gibbon, John Gill, Alex. Hall, James Scott.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Tower, M.P., was the eldest son of a farmer in Aberdeen, and Margaret Tower; and was born on the 1st of May, 1744. He was three times Convener of the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen in 1774 and 1784, and he enjoyed the reputation of being the "Patriot of Aberdeen." Colonel Tower was at one time proprietor of Ferryhill, but he subsequently acquired the estate of Leys. He was afterwards known as "The Old Man of Leys." He died at Leys, which took him; he was a member of the County Club.

respectability, and he regularly attended the club's dinners till the year 1812.—(*Journals of the County Club, 1718-1876.*) He was a liberal contributor to the Defence Fund, and probably bore the expense of equipment of the volunteer corps of pikemen, with which his name was associated as commander. In 1806, he was elected M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, but as this Parliament lasted only six weeks, he did not long enjoy the honour. He was made a Burgess of Aberdeen on 27th September, 1808. When, in 1808, the volunteers gave place to the local militia, Colonel Tower became lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 5th regiment, whose headquarters were along with the 1st regiment, at Aberdeen. Colonel Tower, who was unmarried, died on 20th February, 1813, and was buried in Saint Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen. The portrait here reproduced represents him in civilian dress, and is from a very fine painting by Sir Henry Raeburn, in the possession of a grandniece of Colonel Tower—Mrs. Cumming, Sluievannachie, Forfar. There is another portrait of the colonel, in uniform, in the possession of his grandnephew, Major Alexander Tower Robertson, Tweedmouth House, Berwick-on-Tweed. His sword was also preserved there till 1872, when it was stolen by a burglar.

On 7th September, 1804, the following lieutenants were gazetted:—

*1st Lieutenant*—Alex. Forbes.

*2nd Lieutenants*—John Younghusband, Alex. Innes, James Mitcalf, Wm. Stephen.

This corps, which throughout numbered about 400, attached itself to Colonel Finlason's corps, and drilled along with it, although occasionally the whole corps in the city were inspected and reviewed together, and it is of interest to artillery volunteers of the present day to note that at inspections and reviews, when the big guns were exercised, part of this corps was invariably detached to act as additional gunners. The explanation of this is probably to be found in the fact that two of their officers were, either then or formerly, officers of the artillery company attached to the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, viz., Captains Alex. and Arthur Gibbon.

In August, the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Gordon, and was highly complimented upon its appearance. Similar reports of inspections were made in February, April, May, and July. On 31st May, the inspecting officer issued the following order:—

The Footdee Corps of Pikemen were remarkably clean, and looked extremely well. They went through the pike exercises very correctly, and marched and wheeled with greater accuracy than could be looked for in a corps so recently embodied, and which has hitherto been without an adjutant.

Why should their *cleanliness* be specially commented upon?

The corps, in 1806, numbering 325 men, decided to continue service under the new conditions laid down by Government, and on 4th November, 1807, it was intimated that "His Majesty has been pleased to order that the battalion of pikemen under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tower shall in future be denominated the 'Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers,' and shall use muskets instead of pikes."



On Wednesday, 27th June, 1808, the new Local Militia Act having passed, this corps transferred its services to the new body, and so ceased to be volunteers; they became part of the 5th regiment of local militia.

The names of the officers at this period were :—

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant*—Alexander Tower.

*Major*—George Storey.

*Captains*—Alexander Gibbon, Arthur Gibbon, John Gill, Alex. Hall, James Buchan.

*1st Lieutenants*—Alex. Fiddes, J. Younghusband, Wm. Stephen, James Ross, Charles Fyfe.

*2nd Lieutenants*—Leslie Cruickshank, John Byres, Alex. Walker.

*Adjutant*—John Emslie.

Note.—This corps possessed neither spiritual nor medical officers!

## CHAPTER XII.

### COUNTIES OF ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE, 1794-1802.

HITHERTO we have only (except as to voluntary enrolments) dealt with the city volunteers, but we now come to deal with the various corps or companies of volunteers throughout the townships, villages, and districts in the three counties, the volunteers of which now form the different battalions of the Volunteer Gordon Highlanders.

The information about these is unfortunately somewhat meagre, but what there is readily divides into two distinct periods, viz., 1794 to 1802, and 1803 to 1808. It is proposed here to adopt that division, and take each county, giving the different corps raised, along with notes of any special events connected with each which seem to deserve attention. It would be more than tedious to detail the constant changes in the personnel of the officers, or the occurrence of parades, inspections, and reviews, which at this period were very frequent, and accordingly this has not been done.

It may be stated, as a general proposition applicable to all the corps, that their services were originally tendered for their own particular district only, but that they subsequently volunteered to extend these—first to the whole northern military district, and latterly, in case of invasion or the appearance of a hostile fleet on the coast, to wherever the requirements of the service should call them. During the second period, also, the greater number of these corps voluntarily entered upon garrison duty, in order to facilitate their training, for periods of from seven days to one calendar month each year; and there can be no doubt that these garrison experiences were of very great value to the citizen soldier, and probably weighed materially with the Government in formulating the proposals as to the local militia before referred to.

In a former chapter we mentioned the lavish praise bestowed by inspecting officers upon the Aberdeen corps. Similar praise was unstintingly awarded to the county corps, many of which, without arms or uniforms, and without the benefit of professional instruction, turned out to drill at all times and seasons; this was undoubtedly commendable in the highest degree, and weighed with the inspecting officers in framing their reports. That these corps could have been greatly augmented, too, there can be no doubt, for the expressions of regret and disappointment that were evoked on all sides when the King's wish was made public in 1797, that the raising of infantry volunteer corps was to be confined to the larger maritime towns, were too widespread to be other than sincere. The wonder rather was, after such a cold douche, not that the movement did not die out altogether, but that, after the rupture with France in 1803, it should have sprung again into existence with such spontaneity: nothing but a real love of country and a strong sense of duty could have had, in such circumstances, so marvellous an effect.

The different county authorities at an early date resolved to take steps for the defence of their respective counties, and the resolutions of each of these were, generally speaking, (1) to raise money for the internal defence of the county, and



(2) to apply part towards raising and equipping volunteer corps. A considerable portion of the money so raised was also expended in providing bounties to volunteers for the different fencible regiments raised about this time, as already described.

The first action of the county of Aberdeen was to equip the artillery in the city for coast defence, and the same policy was pursued with the various artillery corps throughout the county.

PETERHEAD, 1795-1802.

Peterhead, as early as March, 1795, showed its enthusiasm in a thoroughly practical way. The inhabitants resolved to form two companies of volunteers, one to be called the infantry company and the other the battery company. The numbers required for the first were completed in one day, and when the lists were opened for the battery company the requisite number was obtained in less than two hours. It was reported at the time (March, 1795) that "many fine fellows who offered themselves, and were obliged to be refused on account of the corps being full, were very much disappointed." Officers were appointed, and duly gazetted on 8th April, 1795, as follows :—

INFANTRY COMPANY.

*Captain*—John Hutchison.

*Lieutenants*—Alexander Elles and Donald M'Intosh.

BATTERY COMPANY.

*Captain*—William Ferguson.

*Lieutenants*—James Hutchison and James Arbuthnot.

In the following year an additional company was formed, of which Lieutenant Alexander Elles was appointed captain, and, along with additional officers, gazetted on 21st December, 1796, as follows :—

*Captain*—Lieutenant Alexander Elles.

*Lieutenants*—T. Arbuthnot, T. Robertson, Gilbert Alexander, and John Forbes.

*Adjutant*—James Forbes.

*Quarter-master*—Gilbert Alexander.

*Agent*—Mr. Lawrie, John Street, Adelphi.

These companies, in March, 1797, were placed under the command of a major commandant, this officer being Mr. John Ramsay, and in the same month had the honour of being reviewed by the Duke of Gordon and the Marquis of Huntly, who expressed their approbation of the efficiency of the corps, both in field exercises and in the exercise of firing the great guns. Immediately before said review, the corps was presented with colours by Mr. Arbuthnot, deputy-lieutenant of the county, on behalf of the ladies of Peterhead, which were consecrated by the Rev. Dr. George Moir, minister of the Established Church. Upon this occasion, while the officers of both fencible and volunteer corps were dining with the Marquis, the volunteers accompanied the drinking of each toast with a discharge of field-pieces, which they had placed before the inn.

The Peterhead volunteers are credited with having manned the battery and beaten off a French privateer, the guns being laid by Captain William Ferguson, who had formerly been a naval officer.—(*Records of the Buchan Rifles*, page 5.)

The corps continued to serve till the Peace of Amiens, in 1802. At that time the officers were as under:—

*Major Commandant*—John Ramsay.

*Captains*—John Hutchison, Alexander Elles, and D. M'Intosh.

*Lieutenants.*

James Forbes, Gilbert Alexander, Thos. Robertson, Wm. Forbes, Alexander Robertson, George Forbes.

*Adjutant*—James Forbes.

*Quarter-master*—Jas. Robertson.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

*Captain*—Wm. Ferguson.

*Lieutenants*—James Arbuthnot, James Hutchison.

FRASERBURGH.

This corps was formed in the autumn of 1796, and the officers were gazetted in February, 1797:—

*Captain Commandant*—William Troup, 16th Feby., 1797.

*1st Lieutenant*—Alexander Patton, 16th Feby., 1797.

*2nd Lieutenants*—George Gordon and William Kelman, 16th Feby., 1797.

*Agent*—Mr. Carstairs, Abchurch Lane.

Captain Troup, who was formerly of the East India Company's service, died upon 23rd July, 1800, and was buried in Fraserburgh Churchyard with military honours. He was succeeded, on 2nd October, 1800, by Captain William Fraser.

In May, 1798, the corps agreed to extend its services over the whole northern military district, and in 1800, along with the Rosehearty corps, offered to assist the local authority in transporting grain, etc., or in suppressing riots.

The corps was disembodied in 1802, and on that occasion it agreed to tender its services again if they should be required. With the exception of the appointment of Captain Fraser to the command, there was no change in the officers at the time of disembodiment.

ROSEHEARTY, 1797. (1 Company.)

*Captain*—Thomas Russel, 20th May, 1797.

*1st Lieutenant*—William Milne, 20th May, 1797.

*2nd Lieutenant*—John Cowie, 20th May, 1797.

1802. No change.

This company paraded and was inspected along with the Fraserburgh corps, and volunteered in April, 1800, to support the civil authority if required.

## OLDMELDRUM.

In November, 1797, upwards of 230 inhabitants of Oldmeldrum and parish of Oldmeldrum enrolled themselves as volunteers. At the same time they offered, in the event of invasion, to attend James Urquhart, Esq. of Meldrum, to any place within the three counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.

The officers were gazetted in 1799 as follows:—

*Major Commandant*—James Urquhart, 22nd July, 1799.

*Captain*—James Garioch, lieutenant, on half-pay, of the 87th, 10th June, 1799.

*1st Lieutenant*—John Manson, 10th June, 1799.

*2nd Lieutenant*—James Duncan, 10th June, 1799.

*Captain*—John Gordon, 22nd July, 1799.

*1st Lieutenant*—Thomas Simpson, 22nd July, 1799.

*2nd Lieutenant*—Thomas Forbes, 22nd July, 1799.

In 1802 the only change was that Captain Gordon had been replaced by Lieutenant Simpson.

The corps was disembodied on Saturday, 8th May, 1802, by R. Horn Elphinstone of Logie-Elphinstone, Erskine Fraser of Woodhill, and Roderick Mackenzie of Glack, deputy-lieutenants, who expressed their entire approbation of the men's appearance and behaviour.

## GARIOCH.

This corps consisted of one company, and was formed in the autumn of 1798. The officers were gazetted on 5th November, 1798, viz. :—

*Captain*—Lieutenant Alexander Stuart, on half-pay, from 89th Foot.

*1st Lieutenant*—Peter Beattie.

*2nd Lieutenant*—Thomas Dawson.

There was no change in 1802.

## HUNTLY, GARTLY, AND STRATHBOGIE.

The first intimation of the Huntly Volunteers appears in March, 1797, when it was reported that 800 of the Duke of Gordon's tenants and inhabitants of the town had enrolled to serve as volunteers under his grace the Marquis of Huntly. The whole of these, however, were obviously not enrolled, as the corps consisted only of three companies, which drilled, paraded, and were inspected together, and were known generally as the Huntly Volunteers. The officers were not gazetted till September, 1798:—

## HUNTLY.

*Captain*—James Gordon.

*1st Lieutenant*—John Innes.

*2nd Lieutenant*—Alexander Thomson.

## GARTLY.

*Captain*—William Allan.*1st Lieutenant*—Dr. Thomas Christie.*2nd Lieutenant*—George Davidson, jun.

## STRATHBOGIE.

*Captain*—William Forsyth.*1st Lieutenant*—Alexander Forsyth.*2nd Lieutenant*—William Paterson.

These companies, from their close connection with the ducal house of Gordon, seem to have drilled and been inspected very frequently, and we find that they were clothed in scarlet, and regularly celebrated the King's and the Marquis of Huntly's birthdays by firing volleys "with great regularity," and dining at "Mellis's" Inn. The officers remained unchanged till disbandment in 1802. After being disembodied, the Huntly company presented their captain, Mr. Gordon of Cocklarachie, with a piece of plate having a suitable inscription, and the company also specially intimated to the commander that, should the time happen at any future period when its services might be required, it would be ready, on the shortest notice, to serve again.

The following intimation was made to all volunteers at disbandment :—

The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen desires to express to the several corps of volunteer infantry which were assembled in it during the war, his warmest acknowledgments and thanks for their good conduct and services, while they were embodied.

The Lord Lieutenant will always remember with satisfaction the spirit and loyalty displayed in that county, upon an occasion the most trying that has existed, and the ready zeal then manifested by these corps for the defence of their country ; to which, while it must reflect great honour upon them, it will ever afford him pleasure to bear testimony.

To the above, the following note was added :—

We have authority to state that a vote of thanks of the House of Lords to the officers, and approbation of the services of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the different volunteer corps of the county of Aberdeen, was received by his grace the Lord Lieutenant upon the 24th curt. (May), which would have been duly communicated to the commanding officers of these corps, along with the thanks of the House of Commons, had it come to hand previous to their being disembodied.

The uniforms worn by the county corps were as follows :—Belhelvie, Dyce, Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire Battalion, Peterhead Infantry, and Strathbogie—scarlet tunic, with yellow facings, and blue breeches ; officers' lace silver.

In the following places, the only difference was that the officers' lace was gold—Fraserburgh Battalion, Meldrum, and St. Fergus.

Fraserburgh Artillery had blue tunic, with red facings, and white breeches ; officers—silver lace.

Peterhead Artillery wore the same, except that breeches were blue, and the officers' lace gold.

## BANFFSHIRE.

The County of Banff, in 1794, resolved to raise six companies of volunteers, to be called the Banffshire Volunteers, and early in 1795, the following officers were gazetted:—

*Major Commandant*—Al. Duff.

*Captains*—James Reid, Thomas Russell.

*1st Lieutenants*—Isaac Cooper, Geo. Forbes, Alexander Stronach.

*2nd Lieutenants*—John Smith, George Wilson, John Grant.

The officers of the Macduff company were gazetted at the same time:—

*Captain*—William Rose.

*Lieutenants*—T. A. Jamieson, James Wilson.

It is worthy of note that the Banffshire corps showed evident signs of better organization than the adjoining counties. The Banff companies were from the start placed under the supreme charge of a major commandant and shortly afterwards those in the northern part of the county, viz. the five companies attached to headquarters at Banff (including Macduff), and the companies at Rothiemay, Grange, Portsoy, and Cullen, were formed into a battalion called the 1st Battalion Banffshire Volunteers, officered as follows:—

*Colonel*—The Earl of Fife.

*Lieut.-Colonel*—Alex. Duff.

*Major*—James Bartlett.

*Captains.*

James Reid, William Rose, Alex. Stronach, Geo. Forbes, David Craig, Thomas Rennie, Archd. Young.

*1st Lieutenants.*

Isaac Cooper, T. A. Jamieson, John Grant, John MacLennan, Geo. Wilson, Jas. Smith, Alex. Robinson.

*2nd Lieutenants.*

John Smith, James Wilson, Arthur Scott, Alex. Robertson, Jas. Fraser, Thos. Wilson, John Taylor, Alex. Wilson, James Laird.

*Chaplain*—P. Forbes.

*Adjutant*—James Reid.

*Quarter-master*—John Fraser.

*Sergeant*—Wm. Gaird.

In July, 1797, no fewer than 500 paraded for inspection. 500 in numbers and 300, then lately enrolled, without arms. Two hundred were attached to the 1st Regt. and at least one company was trained to the big gun.

In 1802, the officers were as follows:—

*Colonel*—The Earl of Fife.

*Lieut.-Colonel*—Al. Duff.

*Major*—Jas. Bartlett.

*Captains.*

James Reid, Alex. Stronach, Geo. Forbes, David Greig, Archibald Young, Jas. Fife.

*1st Lieutenants.*

Isaac Cooper, T. A. Jamieson, Lewis Cruickshank, Robert Knight, Alex. Robinson, Geo. Wilson, Arthur Scott, Alex. Robertson.

*2nd Lieutenants.*

John Smith, Jas. Wilson, Jas. Fraser, John Taylor, Jas. Laird, Thomas Wilson, Geo. M'Hattie, John Chisholm.

*Chaplain*—P. Forbes.

*Adjutant*—Jas. Reid, Jr.

*Quarter-master*—John Fraser.

*Surgeon*—James Williamson.

A second battalion was formed in 1800, composed of the following seven companies, which had been formed in other parts of the county in July, 1797:—

## ENZIE VOLUNTEERS. (4 Companies.)

*Captain Commandant*—Sir G. Abercrombie.

*Captains*—John Gordon, Alex. Innes, Geo. Geddes.

*1st Lieutenants*—W. Anderson, Jas. Wiseman, Alex. Coull, Wm. Ogilvie.

*2nd Lieutenants*—John Hay, Jas. Clark, Jas. Bennet.

## STRATHALVA AND BOYNE. (3 Companies.)

*Major Commandant*—Andrew Hay.

*Captains*—Peter Cameron, Robert Faulder.

*1st Lieutenants*—Thomas Grant, Alex. Milne, Al. Watson.

*2nd Lieutenants*—John Milne, Wm. M'Intosh, Wm. Watson.

The battalion so composed, called the 2nd Banffshire, was officered as follows:—

*Lieut.-Colonel Commandant*—James Duff.

*Major*—G. G. Robinson.

*Captains.*

Geo. Geddes, Peter Cameron, Robert Faulder, Thos. Booker, James M'Gregor, Alexander Robertson.

*1st Lieutenants.*

Alex. Coull, James Wiseman, James Bennet, Wm. Anderson, Thomas Grant, Alexander Watson, John Fraser.

*2nd Lieutenants.*

James Gordon, Wm. Ogilvie, William Clark, John Hay, Wm. M'Intosh, John Milne, Wm. Watson.

In the beginning of 1802, the company in the first battalion, officered by Captain Thomas Rannie and Lieutenant James Smith, was transferred to the second battalion, thus making them eight companies each. The only other changes, prior to disembodi-

## Early Volunteering in Aberdeen

ment, were the addition of 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Thomson, James Watt, Watson, jun., and Adjutant Thos. Stewart.

### KEITH.

This corps was formed in 1798 under the command of Captain James Watt.

*Captain*—J. Forsyth.

*1st Lieutenant*—James Roy.

*2nd Lieutenant*—George Morrison.

who continued to serve till disbandment in 1802.

In 1802, the Keith Company presented Captain Forsyth with a sword as a mark of their esteem.

### NETHER.

This corps was formed in 1797, under the command of Captain James Watt.

*Captain*—A. Cameron.

*1st Lieutenant*—J. Simpson.

*2nd Lieutenant*—W. Pirie.

### BABOYD.

*Captain*—John Watt.

*1st Lieutenant*—J. Marshall.

*2nd Lieutenant*— — McGregor.

There was also a corps called the Kirkcaldy and Aberdeen Volunteers, formed by Captain Gordon, and, along with the Keith Volunteers, was inspected and highly praised in July, 1800.

At disbandment they were thanked by the Lord Provost and those addresses to the volunteers of other corps.

### KINCARDINESHIRE.

In 1795, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Kincardineshire, it was resolved to form a volunteer corps, to consist of 100 men, under the command of Mr. R. W. Duff of Fetteresso.

The officers were gazetted on 30th May, 1795.

#### OFFICERS.

*Major Commandant*—A. V. Duff.

*Squadron*—James Gordon, Jas. Thomson, Wm. Nisbet.

*1st Lieutenant*—James Alex. Milne, John Burnett.

*2nd Lieutenant*—George Milne, John Law, James Milne.

*Captain*—James Walker.

*Adjutant*—James Watt.

*Quartermaster*—George Brown.

*Major Commandant*—A. V. Duff.

*Squadron*—James Gordon, Jas. Thomson, Wm. Nisbet.

*1st Lieutenant*—James Alex. Milne, John Burnett.

*2nd Lieutenant*—George Milne, John Law, James Milne.

*Captain*—James Walker.

*Adjutant*—James Watt.

*Quartermaster*—George Brown.

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*Quartermaster*—George Brown.

At a meeting on 9th April, 1798, they agreed, in case of invasion, to extend their services to any part of Scotland, and they subsequently agreed to extend these services to any part of Great Britain.

On Tuesday, 24th July, 1798, the officers and men presented to Lieutenant Henderson of the 29th Foot a handsome sword as a mark of gratitude to him for the great service he had been to them, and on 2nd April, 1802, two silver cups (one from the officers and another from the non-commissioned officers and privates) were presented to Major Duff in testimony of their gratitude, esteem, and attachment to him.

They were disembodied on 1st May, 1802, by Mr. Menzies of Pitfodels, one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county, after receiving the thanks of the lieutenancy.





Upon 14th December there were added to the foregoing list:—

*Lieutenants.*

Alexander Robertson, Robert Hutchison, James Marshall, and Alexander Gordon.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

*Captain*—W. Scott, jun.

*Lieutenant*—James Brown.

*Ensign*—James Gordon.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

*Captain*—Jn. Hutchison.

*1st Lieutenant*—J. Arbuthnot.

*2nd Lieutenant*—James Robertson.

In 1808 the officers were as follows:—

*Major Commandant*—John Hutchison.

*Captains*—Alex. Elles, Hector M'Lean, Donald M'Intosh.

*Lieutenants.*

Gilbert Alexander, Alex. Robertson, Geo. Arbuthnot, James Elles, Robert Cordiner, William Arbuthnot.

*Ensigns*—Robert Hutchison, John Anderson, Robert Mackie.

*Quarter-master*—Wm. Arbuthnot.

*Surgeon*—R. Jamieson.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY. (Total of rank and file, 70.)

*Captain*—W. Scott.

*Lieutenants*—A. Arbuthnot and J. Gilchrist.

BATTERY COMPANY. (Total of rank and file, 71.)

*Captain*—Jas. Hutchison.

*1st Lieutenant*—J. Arbuthnot, jun.

*2nd Lieutenant*—Jas. Anderson, jun.

At the period of transference to the local militia (24th September, 1808) the following changes took place:—

Lieutenant Gilbert Alexander to be captain *vice* M'Lean, resigned; Ensign Robert Hutchison to be lieutenant; Robert Arbuthnot to be ensign.

This corps was united to the 2nd regiment, local militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Harvey, of which Major Commandant John Hutchison became a lieutenant-colonel.

**FRASERBURGH.** (Rank and file, 158.)

Mr. Fraser of Memsie, who had formerly commanded the Fraserburgh corps, was one of the earliest of the northern volunteers to be in the field, for we find the following from Fraserburgh, dated 6th June, 1803:—

On the King's birthday, Mr. Fraser of Memsie, late commandant of the Fraserburgh Volunteers, and hoping soon to have the honour and felicity of commanding them again, met his officers and men at the Cross here at twelve o'clock noon, and in libations of rum punch, served from tubs into tumblers, they all with fervent loyalty drank His Majesty's good health, etc., etc.

The corps was soon afterwards embodied, and the men received their arms in the end of August, and at the same time they agreed to extend their services to any part of Great Britain.

On 10th September, Mr. Fraser was gazetted captain commandant, Mr. George Gordon 1st lieutenant, and William Cooper 2nd lieutenant; and on 7th December Mr. Cooper resigned, and the complete complement of officers was published in the *London Gazette* of 24th November, 1803, viz.:—

*Captain Commandant*—W. Fraser.

*1st Lieutenant*—George Gordon.

*2nd Lieutenants*—George Milne and John Gordon.

**BATTERY COMPANY** (Total of rank and file, 93).

*Captain*—William Kelman.

*1st Lieutenant*—W. Jamieson.

*2nd Lieutenants*—John Alexander and Geo. Milne.

On 28th December, 1803, the corps was inspected and highly complimented, the efficiency of the battery company being specially noticed, "notwithstanding the disadvantage they at present lie under of being unprovided with every appointment."

During the year 1804 the Aberdour, Tyrie, and Strichen companies appear to have been attached to this corps, and Captain Fraser was promoted to be major.

The first officers of these companies were:—

**ABERDOUR.** (Total of rank and file, 70.)

*Captain*—Wm. Leslie.

*Lieutenant*—Wm. Leslie.

*Ensign*—A. Youngson.

**TYRIE AND STRICHEN.** (Total of rank and file, 68.)

*Captain*—A. Anderson.

*Lieutenant*—John Duguid.

*Ensign*—Alex. Gavin.

Gavin resigned in 1804, and was succeeded by John Woodman.

Upon 4th October the artillery company presented Captain Kelman with a valuable sabre and a silver cup. Upon 28th January, 1807, the corps was raised to the status of "The Fraserburgh Battalion of Volunteer Infantry"; Major Fraser became lieutenant-colonel commanding, Captain Kelman was promoted to the rank of major, and the battalion obtained the services of Mr. James Donald as adjutant.

The officers at that date were as follows:—

*Lieutenant-Colonel*—W. Fraser.

*Major*—W. Kelman.

*Captains*—Wm. Leslie, Wm. Milne, Andrew Anderson.

*Lieutenants.*

Geo. Milne, John Cowie, Charles Simpson, John Gordon, James Biffet, John Murison, John Woodman.

*Ensigns*—Jas. Milne, L. Chalmers, Jas. Shearer, B. Williamson.

*Adjutant*—Jas. Donald.

*Surgeon*—Chas. Leslie.

*Pay-master*—L. Chalmers.

*Chaplain*—Wm. Fraser.

On 30th June, 1808, the artillery company presented to Sergeant Thomas Brebner a silver watch, as a mark of their regard for him as their instructor.

Upon 10th July, 1808, the corps completed fourteen days permanent duty at Fraserburgh, and were thanked by the magistrates. This corps was amongst the first that agreed to transfer its services to the local militia, and, 400 strong, it was sworn in and enrolled in the 4th regiment, local militia, in October, 1808.

The commander of this corps was chosen to command the 4th regiment, local militia, of the county of Aberdeen.

Total rank and file, . . . . .	312
Artillery, . . . . .	90
	<hr/>
	402

ROSEHEARTY. (Rank and file, 70.)

This corps was, in October, 1803, re-embodied under the following officers:—

*Captain*—William Milne,

*Lieutenant*—John Cowie,

*Ensign*—Jas. Milne,

and continued to serve till 1808, when it was united to the 4th regiment, local militia.

OLD MELDRUM. (3 Companies.)

1803.

*Major Commandant*—James Urquhart.

*Captains*—Dr. James Garioch, John Masson, James Duncan.

*Lieutenants*—John Duncan, Alexander Masson, Alexander Barnett.

*Ensigns*—George Shepherd, John Ingram, George Williamson.

## Early Volunteerism in America

1802.

The changes were that Lieutenant John Ingram, and the changes were made by John Hunter. Captain Barnett was in the corps.

This corps, 203 strong, transferred to the 4th Regiment of Foot Guards, the men being disappointed that there were no vacancies in the 1st Regiment. He became a lieutenant-colonel.

### STRATHBOGIE, HAYES, AND DUNDEE

In August, 1803, it was reported from Dundee that it was the intention of the Government to give notice had been given "500 of the finest young men of the county" forward and enrolled."

1803.

#### STRATHBOGIE

*Captain*—James Graham.

*Lieutenant*—V. Graham.

*Ensign*—Alex. V.

#### HAYES

*Lieutenant*—C. Graham.

*Ensign*—W. H. H.

#### DUNDEE

*Captain*—A. Paterson.

*Lieutenant*—Alex. Paterson.

*Ensign*—W. M. Graham.

In the following year, the three companies were placed under the command of Major Commandant George Davidson, and the rank and file of the militia. The officers were:—

*Major Commandant*—Geo. Davidson.

*Captains*—A. Paterson, John Innes.

*Lieutenants*—W. Paterson, Geo. Reynolds, A. Paterson.

*Ensign*—Alex. Will.

Three companies, under Captain Paterson, volunteered for the militia. The places of those who resigned being promptly filled up by volunteers.

### MONQUHITTER. (1 Company.)

On 19th August, 1803, the heritors and crofters in this parish met and young men enrolled themselves as volunteers." "What a pity," continues the report, "if the present military spirit shall be permitted to evaporate for the war."

1803.

*Captain*—A. Cumine.

*Lieutenant*—Joseph Johnston.

*Ensign*—W. Mitchell.

## 1808. (Rank and file, 71.)

*Captain*—A. Cumine.*Lieutenant*—W. Mitchell.*Ensign*—A. Cruickshank.

This corps transferred to the 4th regiment, local militia.

## MONYMUSK AND KEMNAY. (1 Company.)

1803.

*Captain*—D. Robertson.*Lieutenant*—Cuming Laing.*Ensign*—Geo. Shewan.

1808.

The only change was the resignation of Lieutenant Laing.

## ST. FERGUS AND LONGSIDE.

1803.

*Captain*—Thomas Kilgour.*Lieutenant*—Thomas Logan.*Ensign*—James Fraser.

## CRIMON AND LONMAY. (Rank and file, 68.)

*Captain*—Thomas Laing.*Lieutenant*—James Scott.*Ensign*—John Geddes.

## RATHEN. (Rank and file, 70.)

*Captain*—A. Henderson.*Lieutenant*—Robert Smith.*Ensign*—Wm. Mackay.

In December, 1803, these corps were consolidated into a battalion, under command of Alexander Harvey as major commandant, the total rank and file being 214.

In 1808 the officers were:—

*Major Commandant*—Alex. Harvey.*Captains*—Thos. Laing, Alex. Henderson, Thomas Kilgour.*Lieutenants*—James Scott, Thos. Logan, Wm. Mackay.*Ensigns*—James Fraser, John Hay, Wm. Lawrence.*Pay-master*—Thos. Logan.

The battalion transferred to the 2nd regiment, local militia, and Major Harvey appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of same.

The units of this battalion were all formed in 1803 and consisted of companies from the following places:—Ellon, Logie-Buchan and Strath. Couder, Long, Tannoch and Methlick; and Foveran.

Editors—*THE LANCET*  
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 Editors—*THE LANCET*

CARRER : ~~CHAMBER~~  
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 CARRER : ~~CHAMBER~~  
 CARRER : ~~CHAMBER~~

Sigbee - John  
Lambert - J.  
Eaton - John

At an inspection of this corps together with the 10th Corps, 1st and 2nd Helvetic volunteers, held at Eilan in 19th January 1848, the commanding officer recommended the inspecting officer that two of each of the companies should meet and drill together more frequently for the purpose of acquiring facility in field formation, and also to go in companies for the purpose of being able to spare from their agricultural pursuits. The commanding officer commented upon the fact that many of the volunteers had marched eight or ten miles a day, i.e., were under arms all day, and returned in their homes at night.

Colonel Leith Ross resigned, and the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant on 27th July, 1807. The battalion went upon permanent duty on several occasions, and finally transferred to the 3rd regiment, local militia, in 1808, of which the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant.

At this period the officers were:—

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant*—Earl of Aberdeen.

*Lieutenant-Colonel*—Geo. Gordon.

*Major*—A. F. Irvine.

*Captains*—John Marr, James Hay, Jas. Mair, Robert Moir, Al. Forsyth.

*Lieutenants*—Robert Temple, F. Murray, John Hay, Wm. Duguid, Geo Student. (?)

*Ensigns*—T. Davidson, Thomas Mair, Al. Gray, John Mearns.

*Chaplain*—Thos. Tait.

*Adjutant*—Wm. Duff.

*Quarter-master*—S. Sangster.

*Surgeon*—B. Smith.

*Pay-master*—Thos. Mair.

KINTORE AND INVERURIE. (1 Company.)

1803.

*Captain*—Benjamin Lumsden.

*Lieutenant*—Wm. Mollison.

*Ensign*—Geo. Mackie.

LOGIE-DURNO.

1803.

*Captain*—Robert Harvey.

*1st Lieutenant*—James Brown.

*Ensign*—Alex. Bisset.

These districts formed one corps of 180 men.—*Lieutenancy Letter Book, pages 47-63.*

DYCE, NEW MACHAR, AND FINTRAY. (Rank and file, 84.)

1803.

*Captain*—John Paull, Overkirktown of Dyce.

*Lieutenant*—John Melvin, in Lochills of New Machar.

*Ensign*—John Skene, son to Peter Skene in Wester Fintray.

1808.—No change.

BELHELVIE. (1 Company, 90.)

1803.

*Captain*—John Scott of Drumside. (Specially asked by the deputy-lieutenants to accept.—*Lieutenancy Letter Book, page 54 ; 30th September, 1803.*)

*Lieutenant*—John Lumsden of Eggie.

*Ensign*—William Stephen, at Milden.

1808.—No change.

These two corps were drilled and inspected together, and were also upon permanent duty within their own districts upon several occasions. They also became part of the 5th regiment, local militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Tower.



In the history of the evolution of fire-arms from the old flint-lock musket to the modern rifle, the parish of Belhelvie can claim unique distinction. The Rev. Alexander John Forsyth, LL.D., who laboured for the spiritual welfare of the parish for fifty-two years, in addition to valuable services rendered to the Government in connection with the manufacture of gunpowder, invented the percussion cap in 1805. This was the first of a series of improvements which has produced the marvellously perfect weapon of our own day. It was doubtless the military spirit which dominated the people at this period that directed Mr. Forsyth's inventive genius in this direction. The War Office of the time gave scant recognition to the inventor for his valuable discovery, and when ultimately some recompense was agreed upon, it came too late, the worthy gentleman having passed away before the first instalment arrived. He died on 11th June, 1848, at the age of seventy-five, and is buried in Belhelvie Churchyard.

#### ELCHIES AND KNOCKANDO.

1804.

*Captain*—C. Grant.

*Lieutenants*—John Grant.

*Ensign*—L. Ickson.

#### DUFFUS.

*Captain*—Sir A. Dundas.

*Lieutenants*—

*Ensigns*—

Several of the smaller corps do not appear to have continued effective till 1808. Probably the withdrawal of financial support by the Government in 1806 made it impossible for them to continue. In the larger bodies, while they were able to continue, probably through the generosity of the officers, the same cause had the effect of thinning their ranks; but notwithstanding this, it was highly satisfactory that in all three counties there were volunteers in sufficient numbers to make up the number required for the local militia without having recourse to the ballot.

#### BANFFSHIRE.

These battalions promptly answered the call to arms, and in 1803 the officers were as follows:—

*Colonel-in-Chief*—Right Honourable the Earl of Fife.

#### 1ST BATTALION. (Rank and file, 552.)

*Lieutenant-Colonel*—James Bartlett.

*Major*—Alexander Stronach.

#### *Captains.*

Stewart Soutar (Provost of Macduff), Archibald Young, Peter Cameron, David Souter.

*Lieutenants.*

Wm. Bruce, James Fraser, Lewis Cruickshank, John Sangster, Thomas Grant, Alex. Robertson, Alex. Ross, John Ross, John Cowie, John Cumming.

*Ensigns*—James Simpson, Isaac Cooper, Andrew Morrison, Geo. Smith, Peter Grant.

*Chaplain*—Rev. Alex. Walker.

*Adjutant*—James Reid.

*Surgeon*—James Williamson, M.D.

*Quarter-master*—John Fraser.

In 1808 Major Stronach had been transferred as major to the 2nd battalion, and Captain Stewart Soutar promoted to be major. James Paterson became captain, and a pay-master, James Simpson, had been added.

## ARTILLERY COMPANY.

*Captain Commandant*—Thomas Russell.

*1st Lieutenants*—George Forbes, George Wilson.

*and Lieutenant*—Thomas Wilson.

## 2ND BATTALION. (Rank and file, 530.)

*Lieutenant-Colonel*—Geo. G. Robinson (Provost of Banff).

*Captains.*

James M'Killigan, John Macbean, James Fyfe, John Harden, John Watt, Thomas Stuart.

*Lieutenants.*

John Gatherer, James Donald, Alex. Robertson, Alex. Watson, William Watson, John Longmore, Arthur Scott, James Duff, William M'Intosh, Richard Bloxam, James Smith, and James Laird.

*Ensigns.*

John Fraser, John Conn, George M'Hattie, James Bruce, Alex. Robertson, John Fyfe.

*Adjutant*—Robert Falder.

*Quarter-master*—James Simpson.

*Surgeon*—Jas. Smith.

By 1808 Major A. Stronach was transferred from the 1st battalion, Lieutenant James Laird had been succeeded by Ensign John Fraser, Thomas Stewart had taken Fraser's place, while the names of M'Hattie and Robertson had disappeared.

## ROYAL BANFF VOLUNTEERS. (Rank and file, 64.)

*Captain*—Patrick Rose.

*Lieutenants*—John Smith and George Imlach.

*Surgeon*—John Whyte.

To this corps, there was added a pay-master, Mr. George Alexander, and, with the exception of the surgeon, the whole of the officers were changed, Lieutenant Imlach becoming captain, and James Wright and James Knowles lieutenants, but by 1808 the *status quo ante* was restored. Why this curious change, cannot be discovered. The Banffshire corps were duly transferred into the Banffshire local militia.

## KINCARDINESHIRE.

At this period, two corps were formed in Kincardineshire. The first, called the Mearnshire Volunteers, was formed in 1803, and consisted of 360 rank and file, under the following officers :—

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant*—Geo. Robertson Scott of Benholm.

*Major*—James Thomson.

*Captains*—William Nicol, Walter Thom, John Burnett, Charles Monro.

*1st Lieutenants*—Peter Christian, Joseph Stewart, John Christian, John Brand.

*Ensigns*—David Brown, Jas. Hall, Robt. Tindal.

*Adjutant*—James Brown.

*Chaplain*—Geo. Garden.

*Quarter-master*—David Troup.

In 1808, the only changes were—2nd Lieutenant Jas. Stewart resigned, and Ensign David Brown was promoted. Two new ensigns had been appointed—John Watson and John Duncan.

The second corps, called the Kincardineshire Volunteers, consisting of 589 rank and file, was formed in 1805 under the following officers :—

*Lieutenant Colonel Commandant*—Alexander Burnett.

*Lieutenant-Colonel*—Sir John Stuart.

*Major*—Hon. D. Arbuthnot.

*Captains.*

Charles Scott, John Menzies, Thomas Burnett, Jas. M. Nicolson, John Douglas, George Silver, Kirp, M. Burnett.

*Lieutenants.*

Alex. M'Nab, James Stewart, George Robertson, John Lyall, James Middleton, James Marr, Nicholas Sutherland, James Durham.

*Ensigns*—John Stuart, Thomas Guthrie, Wm. Duthie, John Beattie, Charles Dowie.

*Pay-master*—N. Sutherland.

*Adjutant*—Geo. Guthrie.

*Quarter-master*—G. Robertson.

*Chaplain*—Alex. Leslie.

The above-named officers continued to serve till 1808, and both corps volunteered into the Kincardineshire local militia in that year. Like other northern corps, they were repeatedly upon permanent duty, both at Stonehaven and in Aberdeen.

## SHETLAND.

A corps was formed in 1798, and continued till 1802, when it was disbanded. In 1804, it was re-embodied, and consisted of 172 rank and file. Upon both occasions, it was under the command of Major Walter Scott, the Sheriff-Substitute of the Isles.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### DECLINE OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

AFTER the battle of Trafalgar the attitude of the Government towards the volunteers changed completely. The authorities were convinced apparently that all danger of invasion had passed away, and they appeared equally certain that the final struggle with Napoleon would be upon the Continent. More men to strengthen the armies abroad were wanted, rather than volunteers to defend shores which were not now threatened. The object of the Government was therefore to strengthen the militia forces, which could be moved all over the country at will, and which at the same time formed a direct feeder for the regular army. Probably the exemption from the militia ballot accorded to volunteers had helped to augment their ranks, and correspondingly restricted the selection for the militia, and this weighed materially with the Government in the action taken.

The first public intimation of the attitude adopted by the Government was to the effect that it was necessary, in view of the increasing war expenditure, to economise on home defence, and that, as the Government did not consider it was getting value for the sum expended on the volunteers, it was in that direction that economy must begin. Accordingly, in April, 1806, the Secretary for War stated that the volunteers after that year were not to enjoy their present advantages. In future there were to be no corps "*but such as will clothe, arm, and maintain themselves at their own expense,*" and accordingly the supplies to volunteers were to be reduced. This fell like a bolt from the blue amongst volunteers, and a heated controversy, lasting several months, took place, not only in both Houses of Parliament, but throughout the country. The services of the volunteers were extolled, and the reports of inspecting officers were referred to as proof that the volunteers were quite capable of taking their place side by side with the line regiments. The Government was accused of attempting to disgrace and disband the volunteers. A direct motion, "gratefully acknowledging the meritorious services so eminently displayed by the volunteer corps, and that it does think it necessary to record its decided opinion that the due encouragement of the zeal and patriotism of these corps is essential to their discipline and the maintenance of their establishment," was rejected in the House of Commons. During the debate on the above motion, a long and stirring speech was made by Mr. Sheridan, in the course of which he said:—

It is a fact most notorious that nothing made so strong an impression on the French Government during their hostile designs upon this country as the energy manifested by the volunteers—the fact was equally felt by Bonaparte and his minister, Talrand; they saw with mortification that the nation would be indebted for its own independence to its own valour. The people of England did not prostrate themselves and petition the Sovereign, "O King, hire us an army and we shall be protected," but they took the weapon into their own hands, to wield it in their own cause.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Moira, who had been Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, bore testimony to the zeal and admirable discipline of the Scottish volunteers. So strong was his confidence in them, he said, that he had apprised the then Government that he would answer for the safety of that part of the country without the aid of a single regular regiment. He would have had no hesitation in meeting with any equal body of French that could have landed in that part of the country.

The Government protested that their plan was being misunderstood—that they had no intention of discouraging the volunteers; they only wished efficiency and economy, and to improve the volunteers. But the opposition was unavailing, and the Government proposals, with certain modifications, were adopted.

On 25th June, the War Office issued a circular, which said :—

As the regulations about to be promulgated will be made with the view of public economy, and to obviate the jealousies arising from the same description of persons being placed upon such a different footing in point of allowances, it cannot be doubted that the public spirit and patriotism of commanding officers will induce them to further the views of Government, by making such representations to those under their command as they may think best for the good of the service.

The following is an abstract of the new regulations :—

1. So far as concerns the privates, the days of exercise are reduced to twenty-six days in the year, for each of which, as formerly, the men are to receive pay at the rate of one shilling.
2. The supernumerary sergeants, corporals, and all the drummers are only to be allowed the same pay as the privates.
3. The appointment of permanent sergeants is done away with, and a contingent allowance of 3s. 6d. per week per company is granted to defray the expense of drill sergeants.
4. The pay allowed to officers is to be discontinued.
5. Clothing to be allowed every three years, at the rate of 30s. per man, to those serving on the former June establishment, and 20s. per man to those serving on the former August establishment.
6. These allowances to be granted to those individuals only who were enrolled and serving previous to the 24th July last.

So strong was the feeling throughout the country that one estimate given was, that since the Government proposals were published, the volunteers had declined 50 per cent. Whether this was the case or not mattered little, for the Government completed the "improvement" (?) of the volunteer corps by the introduction in May, 1808, of the Local Militia Act, which, whether intentionally or not, "improved" the volunteers out of existence altogether.

In the meantime, recruiting for the militia had been pressed forward with exceptional vigour, and when the full effect of the action of the Government became visible, a semi-official intimation was made reminding volunteers that they were liable to be drawn for the militia as well as other individuals. The bill would, however, be suspended in respect to them, as long as they continued effective members of their corps—and "effective" member was defined as a volunteer who had exercised eight days within

four months preceding the ballot, or sixteen days within the eight months preceding, which had to be certified by the commanding officers.

The effect of these steps is best shown in the words of Lord Castlereagh, who, in presenting to the House of Commons, on 20th April, 1808, the outlines of his new plan for the defence of the country, stated that "the measures adopted last year had added 40,000 to the regular and militia forces," . . . and he now proposed "the establishment of a county militia to serve for four years in their respective counties, to be trained near their respective homes for twenty-eight days, and to be assembled once a year on permanent duty within their county." The new force was to consist of 60,000 trained men, which could immediately be united to the 200,000 regulars and militia, making a total home establishment of 260,000, independent of volunteers. His lordship further stated that the new force was intended to supply the deficiency in the volunteers, and that the training would proceed in time of peace as well as war, "*so that in time the whole population will be trained to arms.*" All this has a curious resemblance to proposals that have more than once been heard of in recent years.

In subsequent proceedings in the House of Commons, this was to some extent modified, an important alteration as affecting volunteers being that they were allowed to transfer their services to the local militia, and officers of volunteer corps were allowed to hold their respective ranks, even though they should not possess the qualifications required by the Militia Acts. The Act was finally passed on 27th June, 1808, and on account of the effect it had on the volunteers, the following abstract of its provisions may be of interest:—

#### ABSTRACT OF PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF LOCAL MILITIA ACT, 1808.

As its name implies, it is a description of force applicable to the defence of the several counties or districts in which it is to be raised. The men liable to serve are those between the ages of 18 and 30, and they can derive no protection from substitutes, clubs, or subscriptions, personal service only being permitted. The period of service is for four years, from the date of enrolment. They are to be called out for 28 days in the course of each year, for the purpose of training and exercise; but are not to be liable (as in the Training Act) to be incorporated with regular regiments, or to be under the command of any officers of the line, unless generals and field officers. The days of exercise above specified to be taken in such portions, and at such periods of the year, as shall least interfere with the pursuits of agriculture or course of industry of the country.

The local militia, when called out, to be entitled to the same pay allowances, etc., as the regular militia. They are on no account to be removed from the counties in which they are raised, unless in case of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on the coast. When called out upon actual service, the wives and families of local militia receive the same allowances as those of the regular militia when embodied.

A local militiaman, finding it necessary to change his residence, has it in his power to leave the regiment in which he has been enrolled, and to serve out the remainder of his four years in the local militia of the county or district to which he shall remove. He is also allowed to enlist into His Majesty's regular army, navy, or marines, but not during the period when his regiment is upon service. The local militia, when called out, are to be subject to the articles of war and provisions of the Mutiny Act. The deputy-lieutenants are empowered to

The provisions in respect of such volunteer as is so transferred are as follows:—Each volunteer as is so transferred is to be entitled to a gratuity of £100 for making such transfer of his service, and to be entitled to a gratuity of £50 for each of the three succeeding years, and to be entitled to the pay and allowances above mentioned, and at the expiration of three years to be entitled to an exemption from the ballot for two years more. The number of the volunteer as is so transferred is to be added to the number of the volunteers as it at present stands, and he is to be entitled to the same pay and allowances as the

15. [Illegible]  
20c. [Illegible]  
3rd. [Illegible]

The volunteers of the city and county of ~~Alameda~~ Alameda ~~and~~ and the ~~various~~ various battalions of local militia, and were ~~officers~~ officers as follows:

1ST REGIMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

2000

Signature:

*Ensigns*—Maxwell Gordon. *Junior*—James Gordon.  
William Livingstone is in hospital.  
Andrew Affleck is in adjutant.  
*Quarter-master*—James Gordon.

**2ND REGIMENT.**

Alexander Harvey to be lieutenant-colonel commandant.

John Hutchison to be lieutenant-colonel.

John Gordon to be major.

*Captains.*

Alexander Elles, Donald M'Intosh, James Hutchison, Thomas Laing, Thomas Kilgour, William Scott, Gilbert Alexander, William Mackay, Alexander Robertson, George Arbuthnot.

*Lieutenants.*

James Elles, Robert Cordiner, James Arbuthnot, James Scott, Thomas Loggan, William Arbuthnot, Adam Arbuthnot, Robert Hutchison, Alexander Laurence, James Fraser, Robert Mackie, John Hay.

*Ensigns.*

John F. Anderson, John Gilchrist, James Anderson, Robert Arbuthnot, Alexander Peterkin, James Godsmen, Alexander M'Hardy, James Hutchison.

Robert Jamieson to be surgeon.

*Adjutant*—Captain David Campbell.

*Quarter-master*—Alexander Ross, gent.

**3RD REGIMENT.**

The Earl of Aberdeen to be lieutenant-colonel commandant.

George Gordon to be lieutenant-colonel.

Alexander Forbes Irvine to be major.

*Captains.*

George Gordon, William Kilgour, James Hay, James Mair, Robert Moir, James Milne, John Marr, John Duncan.

*Lieutenants.*

Francis Murray, Robert Temple, John Hay, William Duguid, George Stodart, Alexander Gray, Thomas Mair, Thomas Davidson, John Mearns, William Hay, Alexander Garden.

*Ensigns.*

John Montgomery, John Garden, George Mair, George Brown, James Wilson, Charles Ruxton.

Peter Smith to be surgeon.

*Adjutant*—Captain Robert Moir.

*Quarter-master*—Sylvester Sangster.

**4TH REGIMENT.**

William Fraser to be lieutenant-colonel commandant.

James Urquhart to be lieutenant-colonel.

William Kelman to be major.

Archibald Cumine to be major.



*Captains.*

Andrew Anderson, William Milne, James Garioch, John Manson, James Duncan, Andrew Paterson, John Innes, William Leslie, James Donald.

*Lieutenants.*

William M'Kay, George Milne, John Cowie, Alexander Manson, Alexander Barnet, Alexander Pattilo, George Reynolds, Charles Simpson, William Mitchell, John Ingram, James Bissett, John Woodman.

*Ensigns.*

William Conon, Lewis Chalmers, George Robertson, John Hunter, Alexander Cruick shank, James Shearer, Andrew Youngson, Alexander Milne.

Charles Leslie to be surgeon.

*Adjutant*—James Donald.

*Quarter-master*—John Gordon.

5TH REGIMENT.

Alexander Tower to be lieutenant-colonel commandant.

Murray Farquharson to be lieutenant-colonel.

Alexander Gibbon to be major.

*Captains.*

James Chalmers, Arthur Gibbon, John Paul, John Scott, William Paterson, Alexander Fiddes, James Ross, Charles Fyfe, William Pirie.

*Lieutenants.*

Leslie Cruickshank, Alexander Walker, Adam Esson, John Skene, John Lumsden, William Brown, John Cadenhead, Thomas Gordon.

*Ensigns*—John Byres, James Bartlet, James Reid, Alexander Cromar.

William Dyce to be surgeon.

*Adjutant*—Hector Maclean.

*Quarter-master*—George Coutts, gent.

(All dated 21st January, 1809.)

In this way did the citizen soldiers of a century ago finish their career as volunteers. The danger of invasion, which created them, had passed away thanks to Lord Nelson and our gallant sailors—and they were simply hustled aside, or pushed into the local militia, without a word of recognition or thanks for their past services. True, such actions should not look for thanks; for should not all able-bodied Britons be ready to answer the call to arms in defence of fatherland? All the same, a formal recognition of the services rendered would have shown that these had been appreciated, and prevented a great deal of bitter feeling.

In many places throughout the country, corps of volunteers continued for a few years in a somewhat uncertain state, and the Parliamentary vote for these dwindled year by year till, in 1816, it ceased altogether. On 27th June, 1814, the House of Parliament, probably conscious of the neglect hitherto meted out to the volunteers,



## PART II.

# The Volunteers of To-day.

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### CHAPTER XV.

#### INDIVIDUAL CORPS, 1859-60.

**H**ALF a century had passed away since the citizen soldiers had laid down their muskets and their pikes. The generation that wielded these implements of war had for the most part also passed away, and those who were then young were now beyond middle age. The Napoleonic wars, the threatened invasion, the valour of our ancestors, had been all but forgotten; the stirring events which were in progress at the dawn of the nineteenth century had faded to a recollection of the oldest inhabitant; they had passed into the domain of history.

Great Britain had prospered and expanded far beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine, and if she was a great nation in 1808, she was infinitely greater in 1859. Our traditional enemy—France—had also undergone many changes—she had changed from empire to republic, and back again to empire. Another Napoleon occupied the throne of France, to which he had waded through the blood of his countrymen. Hatred of this country was inherent in the race of Napoleon. It was Britain that had brought about the downfall of the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty, the first and greatest of the race, and Trafalgar and Waterloo had to be avenged. Was this new Napoleon to be the avenger, and tread in the footsteps of his illustrious uncle? If so, then let Britain beware, for, given the opportunity, it would certainly be seized! The advent of Napoleon III. to the throne of France could not but cause uneasiness upon this side of the Channel—indeed his actions as Prince President had been jealously watched by Britain for years past, and such questions naturally occurred to the British. True, this country had strengthened herself enormously since Waterloo, but equally so had France. Was the task of invading Great Britain easier or more difficult than it was fifty years before? Britain's first line of defence had undergone great changes during that period—steam had superseded the sail! It was indeed a change from the time—1797—when the British Admiralty laughed to scorn the idea of “navigating ships of the largest size without any wind, and even against wind and waves” (Stanhope's *Pitt*, II., 397); and, only twenty-five years later, the first steam-ship was launched from the Clyde; and now in the “fifties,” the steam-driven craft was superseding the sail as fast as builders could turn them out. An invading fleet was not therefore, as formerly, dependent upon a favouring wind to enable it to reach its destination; it could sail at any time. On the other hand, the defending



fleet was equally favoured by the march of progress. Telegraphic communication had become all but general, the scream of the locomotive was heard over the length and breadth of the land, and, by means of these improved systems of communication, a defending force could be concentrated at or near any point of attack in a comparatively short space of time. All improvements in navigation, while they strengthened Britain's sea power, added correspondingly to the dangers of invasion, and thus it was that Britain viewed with no little alarm the creation of a new Napoleonic empire, and a probable renewal of all its former ambitions, hatreds, and prejudices.

The Duke of Wellington had never ceased to warn the nation of its unpreparedness for war, and the defenceless state of the coasts, but great as was his authority, his warnings were lightly treated. Upon the 9th of January, 1847, the duke wrote Sir John Burgoyne, in answer to a communication from that great soldier, the famous letter upon the subject of national defences. The letter was not intended for publication, but it appeared without the knowledge either of the Duke or Sir John Burgoyne in the *Morning Chronicle* of 4th January, 1848, and at this distance of time we can hardly appreciate the sensation caused by its publication, or the feeling of alarm that spread over the country. Immediate attention was directed to the great question of national defence as raised in that letter, and the communication from Sir John Burgoyne, to which it was an answer, and, during the next few years, more consideration was given to the question of national defence than had been the case for the previous forty years. So thoroughly was the question discussed in these communications that even to-day, sixty years after they were written, and when circumstances have changed so materially, they are regarded as authoritative on the subject. During the Parliamentary session, 1905-1906, the question of reprinting the "Iron Duke's" famous letter was raised in the House of Lords.

In 1852, when Prince Napoleon, as President of the French Republic, was "bayonetting" his path to the Imperial throne, a feeling of alarm took shape in this country, the national defences again became a matter of concern, and people recollected with dread the oft-repeated, and as often neglected, warnings of Wellington. The Government of the day tinkered with a Militia Bill, and from many parts of Britain offers were tendered to form rifle clubs and volunteer corps, and the question of providing ranges for rifle practice became then, as now, a much debated question.

About this time, Captain Hans Busk, of the Royal Victoria Rifles, commenced an energetic campaign in favour of the volunteer movement; so early as 1837 he had urged the Government to authorise the institution of rifle clubs as a preliminary step to the organization of a regular volunteer force, but at that time the project fell to the ground. During the succeeding twenty years Captain Busk made repeated efforts to rouse public attention on the subject, but, except in the south of England, where one or two corps were formed, his appeals were unheeded. In 1857, however, he published *The Rifleman's Manual*, which, mainly on account of the pointed allusions to the designs of France, attracted considerable attention. In the following year he made a practical attempt to raise what he described as a "perfect volunteer force," utilizing the Victorias as his model, and in the same year he attended Her Majesty's levee in volunteer uniform. He was then heartily congratulated upon the success of his volunteering experiment. In 1859 Captain Busk published *The Navies of the*

*World*, and the startling information there given regarding the recent growth of the French navy created an enormous sensation. For several years after the movement was in full swing, Captain Busk lectured upon his pet subject in all parts of the country, and did much to further it. In March, 1852, Her Majesty signified her willingness to accept the services of volunteer rifle corps, and several at this time did spring up, but they were more a fashionable amusement than a serious step in a regularly organised defensive movement. The nation did not appear to take Louis Napoleon seriously, and the alliance with the French during the Crimean war, followed as this was by a visit of Napoleon to Queen Victoria, completely diverted the minds of the people from, and checked the movement for the time being. But in France, the army was becoming all-powerful, and every now and then the old feeling against Britain found voice amongst the army officers, while the French press, which was completely under the dominion of Napoleon, was constantly reminding him and the French people that England was the hereditary and inveterate foe of France, that Waterloo had to be wiped out, and that too with the blood of the English on English soil. In 1859, France rather unexpectedly went to war with Austria to "protect" Italy, and Napoleon created an "Army of Italy," in feeble imitation of his great ancestor, and this new army, combined with the bellicose attitude of the French towards this country, revived the alarmist feeling in Britain. Napoleon was obviously strengthening his forces, but, following the tactics of his great predecessor, he solemnly protested that his intentions were pacific; but had not his whole progress towards the Imperial purple been characterised by protestations of affection for liberty and the republic, both of which he ultimately crushed. Once again, on the principle of being prepared for the worst, for "defence not defiance," the motto subsequently adopted, the citizens in all parts of the kingdom stepped forward with offers of service. Corps were formed, and drilling began before official sanction was given to the movement, with a fervour and enthusiasm that recalled similar events of the end of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century.

While this was going on, and spreading with marvellous rapidity over the length and breadth of the land, the Government remained impassive; but the movement was so great, so truly national and patriotic, that it could not be long ignored, and at last, upon Friday, the 13th day of May, 1859, the *Times* published the following circular, which had been issued by the War Office to the Lords Lieutenant of counties:—

*War Office, Pall Mall, 12th May, 1859.*

MY LORD,

Her Majesty's Government having had under consideration the propriety of permitting the formation of volunteer rifle corps, under the provisions of the Act 44th Geo. III., 54, as well as of artillery corps and companies in maritime towns in which there may be forts and batteries, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I shall be prepared to receive through you and consider any proposal with that object which may emanate from the county under your charge.

The principal and most important provisions of the Act are:—

That the corps be formed under officers bearing the commission of the lieutenant of the county.

That its members must take the oath of allegiance before a deputy-lieutenant or justice of the peace, or a commissioned officer of the corps.

That it be liable to be called out in case of actual invasion or the appearance of an enemy in force on the coast, or in case of rebellion arising out of either of those emergencies.

That, while thus under arms, its members are subject to military law, and entitled to be billeted, and to receive pay in like manner as the regular army.

That all commissioned officers disabled in actual service are entitled to half-pay, and non-commissioned officers and privates to the benefit of Chelsea Hospital; and widows of commissioned officers killed in service to such pensions for life as are given to widows of officers of Her Majesty's regular forces.

That members cannot quit the corps when on actual service, but may do so at any other time by giving fourteen days' notice.

That members who have attended eight days in each four months, or a total of twenty-four days' drill and exercise in the year, are entitled to be returned as effective.

That members so returned are exempt from militia ballot, or from being called upon to serve in any other levy.

That all property of the corps is legally vested in the commanding officer; and subscriptions and fines under the rules and regulations are recoverable by him before a magistrate.

The conditions on which Her Majesty's Government will recommend to Her Majesty the acceptance of any proposal are:—

That the formation of the corps be recommended by the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

That the corps be subject to the provisions of the Act already quoted.

That its members undertake to provide their own arms and equipments, and to defray all expenses attending the corps, except in the event of its being assembled for actual service.

That the rules and regulations which may be thought necessary be submitted to me, in accordance with the 56th section of the Act.

The uniform and the equipments of the corps may be settled by the members, subject to your approval; but the arms, though provided at the expense of the members, must be furnished under the superintendence and according to the regulations of this department, in order to secure a perfect uniformity of gauge.

The establishment of officers and non-commissioned officers will be fixed by me and recorded in the books of this office; and in order that I may be enabled to determine the proportion, you will be pleased to specify the precise number of private men which you will recommend, and into how many companies you propose to divide them.

I have only to add that I shall look to you, as Her Majesty's lieutenant, for the nomination of proper persons to be appointed officers, subject to the Queen's approval.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

J. PEEL.

The immediate result astonished even the advocates of the movement; and in order to remove various doubts and difficulties, which had been suggested rather than felt,

The War Office issued the following instructions to the lieutenant of counties:—

MY LORD,

With reference to the enrolment of volunteers, it is to be borne in mind that the enrolment of volunteers is a matter of great importance, and that the volunteers who come forward may constitute a most effective force for the defence and security of their country. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the character of the service to which they are engaged, and the peculiar duties expected of them, should be fully explained to themselves for their effectual discharge.

Premising that these volunteers are to be instructed to act as riflemen or snipers, and that they are to be rendered most valuable in our land forces, it is to be constructed for their defence—it must be borne in mind that

1. The first essential, without which no body of volunteers can hope to render available or really effective service, is that upon to act, either in garrison or in field, should be placed no general or other officer under whom they can place their dependence on their assistance or independence.

2. In the second place, the conditions of service should be enforcing the above necessary discipline, to render them as volunteers who do not, under our present system, constitute militia.

3. In the above view, the system of drill and instruction should not be such as to render the service unnecessary, or to waste the time of the members that would interfere injuriously with their avocations, or indisposing to the service in the first instance, and driving them out of it, or driving them again out of it after a short experience, which has been exposed.

4. It should not be attempted, therefore, to regard them as soldiers expected to take their place in the ranks, but as men that could ill be spared; but it should be rather to give them a thorough knowledge of the use of his weapon, and to render them as an auxiliary to which it should aspire.

5. It is evident that this object will be best attained by small bodies, in companies consisting of an establishment of one ensign and 100 men of all ranks as a maximum, or of 50 men in companies, with due proportion of officers, and composed of men of and thorough dependence upon each other personally, and should be sought to form them into larger corps, entailing the necessity of a complicated system of drill instruction.

6. The nature of our country, with its numerous enclosures and the operation of troops in line, gives peculiar importance to the service



in which bodies each man, deriving confidence from his own skill in the use of his arm, and from his reliance in the support of his comrades—men whom he had known and with whom he has lived from his youth up—intimately acquainted, besides, with the country in which he would be called upon to act, would hang with the most galling effect upon the flanks and communications of a hostile enemy.

7. The instruction, therefore, that is most requisite is practice in the use and handling of the rifle; and, with a view to this, sites for firing at a target should be established if possible in every locality where companies or bodies of volunteer riflemen are formed, and every encouragement given to the men to avail themselves of them, leaving it to themselves to select their own hours for practice, or for such further instructions as sharpshooters as it may appear desirable to give them, namely, how to extend and avail themselves of cover, to fire advancing and retiring, to protect themselves from cavalry, or other simple movements which, while leaving every man his independent action, would enable them to act together with more effect. Interested as the more wealthy classes throughout the country will be in the efficiency of such bodies of volunteers formed in their own neighbourhood, they will doubtless co-operate heartily with the Lords Lieutenant of counties in endeavouring to find such sites for practice, and assist in whatever else may tend to further the object in view.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

Your most obedient servant,

J. PEEL.

Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the county of ———.

Thus was officially inaugurated the great army of citizen-soldiers, which through good and evil report continues to this day to form an integral, and by no means unimportant, part of Britain's defence from foreign aggression. It is worthy of notice that the Act of Parliament under which it was proposed to form the new army was the Defence Act of George III.—the same Act that had authorised the raising of the corps of 1795 and 1803. Subsequent Acts of Parliament on the subject are the Act of 1860 protecting members of Friendly Societies from forfeiting privileges by reason of enrolment as volunteers, the Volunteer Act of 1863, the Regulation of Forces Act, 1871, and the Volunteer Act of 1897.

The above circular letter of 12th May was duly published in the Aberdeen Press annexed to the following advertisement, dated 18th May:—

#### VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS FOR ABERDEENSHIRE.

Arrangements being in progress for the establishment of such a corps in this county, in consequence of a circular communication recently addressed by the Secretary of State for War to the Lords Lieutenant of counties, of which a copy is annexed, persons disposed to join the corps for Aberdeenshire are requested to communicate their names and addresses to the subscriber without delay.

NEWELL BURNETT,  
Clerk of Lieutenancy.

*Record Office, King Street, Aberdeen,  
18th May, 1859.*

About the same time there also appeared the following quotation from a letter from





Sheriff Watson.



### *The Volunteers of 1859*

Colonel Kitchener, who had so far back as 1851 started a rifle corps—

Aberdeen and the splendor of its granite towers, the advent of a Russian or foreign fleet, that the more the more for their defence the better. A rifle corps, with the necessary in military practice, so as to manage great guns, and to be most suitable for the Granite City, and a marine corps, to guard the ports of this country.

But the Aberdonians were quite alive to the importance already been taken to test local feeling on the subject.

In the diary of Sheriff Watson, the learned and industrious industrial scholar in Aberdeen which for long years has been has briefly detailed:—

The volunteer movement had been started in Edinburgh, and one evening in May, 1859, a party of Edinburgh and Manchester—were spending the evening there, and it appeared to me to be a remarkable coincidence that they should have decided to establish a volunteer corps, and that they should have done so on the 28th of May.

"Form yourselves just now into a volunteer corps, and you shall be ready to defend the city, and so on. Then call a public meeting and get the Provost to preside, and the whole matter will be settled."

They took the hint, and in a few days Mr. Brown got out that he had called on the Provost, who was present at a meeting was called in Aberdeen on 28th May, and at which he thought better to sit and took the chair.

General Burnett's speeches were made, and I was asked to have presented a requisition to call a public meeting to be held in Aberdeen, as had been done in Edinburgh.

The young men who had called the meeting, and who had been appointed give them entire satisfaction.

Things now progressed rapidly. In a few days a requisition to be proposed at the public meeting was presented. The Provost presided and moved the first resolution of the committee.

Arthur Thompson moved the appointment of a committee of examination. I was appointed chairman of the committee, and the matter before them were fully matured.

At the first meeting, in June, I moved that there should be a permanent committee to the resolution of the general meeting, and that the citizens should give their services, either as volunteers or as militia.

The young men referred to were John

was made to Stonehaven, whence they marched to Dunnottar, erected a target, and engaged in rifle practice, to the surprise and delight of the inhabitants of Stonehaven.

#### THE MERCHANTS' RIFLE CORPS.

While the City of Aberdeen Volunteer Rifles were getting through their preliminary difficulties, other sections of the community were as enthusiastically engaged in forming new corps. The next in order were the "City of Aberdeen Merchants' Rifle Volunteers."

The first corps had appealed to only one section of the community, and it soon became apparent that patriotism was not confined to any particular class. Hardly had the preliminary steps towards the formation of this corps been completed than "merchants" and "artisans" engaged in friendly rivalry in endeavours to have a corps of their own. The merchants, as was fitting, went about the matter in a very creditable and business-like manner indeed, framed rules, and called a public meeting for 5th November, which was presided over by George Thompson, dean of guild, the result of which was the formation of the "City of Aberdeen Merchants' Rifle Volunteers." The first company, numbering about 90, was enrolled, rules for the corps were submitted and passed, a committee of management and a secretary (Mr. John Milne) were appointed, and the following officers were duly elected:—

*Captain*—William Stevenson of Viewfield.

*Lieutenant*—Alexander Skene, merchant.

*Ensign*—Charles Lyall Grant, merchant.

Captain Stevenson is long since dead; but Lieutenant Skene, now of Avondow—who resigned in 1861 on going abroad—rejoined the corps, by special request of the company, in 1870, as captain of his old company. He retired in 1884, but is still in business, hale and hearty, and is doing duty to the public in the County Council. He is one of the few survivors of the early officers, and one who, beloved by his men, contributed in no small measure to give stability to the volunteer movement.

The rules drawn up are interesting as showing the conditions of service existing in those early volunteering days, and are given at length:—

#### RULES OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN MERCHANTS' RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

I.—The Company or Companies shall be designated "THE CITY OF ABERDEEN MERCHANTS' RIFLE VOLUNTEERS."

II.—"The City of Aberdeen Merchants' Rifle Volunteers" having been raised under the Act 44 Geo. III., Cap. 54, the Members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and to all regulations which have been or shall be issued, under the authority of the Secretary of State for War.

III.—The Company or Companies shall consist of Two Classes—(1st), Enrolled Members, consisting of effectives and non-effectives: and of (2nd) Honorary Members—the latter contributing to the general funds, but not being enrolled for service, and having no voice in any of the affairs of the Company or Companies.



Alexander Skene, Esq., Avondow, J.P.,  
Formerly Captain, No. 2 Company, 1st V.B.G.H.

Macdonald, afterwards of Kepplestone; Alexander Edmond, advocate, afterwards of Garthdee; and Alexander Macfarlane, H.M. Customs, who are all now dead.

This preliminary meeting was called by circular, issued by them to their personal friends "for conference and consultation," and was held in the court-house on 20th May, 1859. The Provost, John Webster, advocate in Aberdeen, took the chair, and in a neat introductory speech he struck the correct note when he said that "they all desired that the local volunteer corps should be composed of every section of the citizens—professional men, artizans, tradesmen, and the working classes generally." Sheriff Watson moved that a requisition be presented to the magistrates, asking them to call a public meeting in further aid of the object. This was seconded by Mr. James Edmond, advocate, and unanimously agreed to.

Everyone present there and then signed a requisition to the Magistrates and Council that a public meeting should be held during the week. From every point of view the meeting was a success—the speeches were brief, but enthusiastic, and the whole proceedings were of a thoroughly business-like nature.

As Tennyson, the poet laureate, had, in lines more patriotic than poetic, urged the nation to "Form, Form, Citizens Form," so a local poet (then a scribe on the staff of the *Aberdeen Herald*), who, loved by all, is happily still with us, was inspired to dedicate to the promoters the following song, which appeared over the initial, "C":—

NAY! NEVER SAY OUR ARMS ARE WEAK.

Nay! never say our arms are weak,  
Or that our hearts are cold;  
The blood still rushes to the cheek  
At brave deeds done of old.  
We softly tread where sleep the dead!  
A true devoted band;  
We boast their name, we chant their fame,  
Who kept our Fatherland.

Nay! never say tho' on the wall  
The sword hangs in its sheath,  
That silent now to honour's call,  
We covet not its wreath.  
We pray for peace with love's increase;  
But war's red flag unrolled,  
The blade we'll clasp, with ready grasp,  
As in the days of old.

Nay! never say our native shore  
Shall know invader's sway;  
Our fathers stood her shield of yore—  
We claim that right to-day.  
From busy town and breezy down  
Shall gather on her strand  
Hearts warm and true, arms weak nor few,  
To guard our brave old land.

"C."

From Mr. Carnie's *Reminiscences*, Vol. I., page 325, we learn that this Aberdeen song was set to music by John Hullah, one of the great leaders in the spread of popular musical education in the country. It was sung at one time as a marching song by certain corps of London volunteers.

The requisition was duly submitted to the Town Council by the Lord Provost, who, in proposing that the request be agreed to, said—

*He welcomed this assurance of patriotic spirit with much pleasure. If the movement had partaken of anything like alarm, or indicated any desire to embark our country in warfare, he should have looked upon it with a very different feeling from what he did; in place of any such spirited movement involving Great Britain in the quarrel now impending, he believed it was the very best means of keeping us out of the strife. The part Britain had to maintain in this war was, in his opinion, a dignified neutrality.*

He had had no intimation regarding the formation of a rifle corps from the Lord Lieutenant, but this was no reason why the citizens should delay following up the Government instructions, and he must say that he felt gratified to see that the citizens, as in days of yore, were to come forward as a united body—as a trained band by themselves—and not be merged in the county corps. (Hear, hear.) He had the utmost pleasure in agreeing to this requisition—that a public meeting should be held to consider the propriety of forming a city rifle corps.

The Dean of Guild heartily seconded, and it was agreed that the meeting should be held in the court-house on Monday evening.

The meeting was called by the Lord Provost by advertisement for Monday, the 30th day of May, at seven o'clock afternoon, "to consider as to making arrangements for the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in Aberdeen."

The Lord Provost took the chair, and, after stating the object of the meeting, it was moved by his lordship, seconded by the Dean of Guild, and unanimously agreed to—

1. That this meeting, considering it highly expedient to establish volunteer rifle and artillery corps in this city, resolve to establish such on the conditions specified in the circulars from the Secretary of State for War, and respectfully invite their fellow-citizens of all ranks and classes to join with them in this resolution.

Thereafter, it was moved by Arthur Thomson, banker, seconded by James Edmond, advocate, and unanimously agreed to—

2. That in order to carry this resolution into effect, a committee, with full powers, be named.

The Committee, headed by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, with Sheriff Watson as convener, was a large and influential one.

The Committee immediately met, appointed an honorary secretary, Mr. George Collie, advocate, now deceased, and issued the following advertisement:—

#### ABERDEEN VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The Committee are now prepared to receive the names of parties who are willing to join, and all such persons are requested to enrol their names at the Town House immediately.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN WEBSTER, Lord Provost.

GEORGE COLLIE, Hon. Secy.

Town Hall, Aberdeen, 1st June, 1859.



A meeting of the Committee was held in the Town Hall on 10th June, and as the speeches delivered upon that occasion admirably express the spirit in which the work was approached, they are here reproduced :—

A meeting of the Rifle Corps Committee, formed at the late public meeting, and others taking an interest in the matter, was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall. The Lord Provost presided, and the attendance was large and influential.

The Provost, in opening the proceedings, said it had been thought proper to convene the present meeting to decide as to the further course which should be taken towards the formation of a rifle corps, and to ascertain if those who had already joined were prepared to offer their services through the Lord Lieutenant to Government. Although by the second code of regulations issued those first published had been considerably modified, Government still declined to do anything in the way of furnishing uniforms and accoutrements to the volunteers. It would be seen, however, that whereas it was made imperative at first that volunteers should attend twenty-four days' drill—a rule which of itself would prevent many parties from coming forward and joining this movement—Government were now to be satisfied if the members of a corps devoted so many hours weekly to drill. The number which had come forward here—about 100—though gratifying, was certainly not so great as the committee would have desired. More particularly, however, would the committee have been gratified to have seen a larger number of artisans giving their names, as it was their anxious wish that all classes of our townsmen of every trade and profession should be found shoulder to shoulder in the corps. (Hear, hear.) But there was little doubt that this paucity might be accounted for by the circumstance that the great majority of the working classes were unable to furnish themselves with rifles, uniforms, etc., and therefore no wonder at intelligent men pausing ere they signed their names, seeing that in the circumstances it was a step that meant nothing. (Hear, hear.) He (the Provost) felt quite satisfied that without aid from the public exchequer it was beyond the means of the working classes to join numerous in this movement, while anything that might be raised by subscription towards it would be as a mere drop in the bucket. (Hear.) His lordship added that he had much satisfaction in alluding to the warm feeling which had been expressed in the Footdee district in favour of the immediate formation of a corps, no fewer than 240 of the men employed by Messrs. Hall, shipbuilders, having declared their willingness to serve. (Applause.) He had also pleasure in stating that upwards of twenty of the young men in the North of Scotland Bank having expressed their willingness to join the movement, the directors of the Bank, with signal liberality and spirit, had intimated their intention of furnishing them with the necessary accoutrements and rifles. (Applause.) He had no doubt but this handsome liberality on the part of this establishment would have an excellent effect upon others, and he looked forward with every hope to soon see a rifle corps worthy of the city. (Applause.)

Mr. Wm. Jopp said that, looking to the instances of liberality and spirit referred to by the Provost, as also to the present numerous meeting, he thought now was the time to take some distinct step towards carrying out the object under consideration, and he therefore begged to move, "That those gentlemen who have already expressed their willingness to join the volunteer rifle corps now authorise the Lord Provost to make offer of their services through the Lord Lieutenant of the county." (Applause.)

Dr. Keith, in a few words, seconded, and, amid applause, offered his services and those of Dr. Carr as surgeon and assistant-surgeon to the corps with which they might be connected

—for he expected to see more than one corps, and accidents would occur while practising even the best regulated volunteers and steadiest marksmen. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cadenhead, city fiscal, then moved the appointment of a sub-committee to take immediate action in the matter.

Mr. Westland seconded, and in doing so remarked that as Aberdeen had always been noted for being a fine recruiting station, alike for the numbers and the excellence of the men enlisted, so he had no doubt but the volunteer corps would be worthy in every respect of the town. His directors in the Bank had most willingly resolved to furnish his assistants, as stated by the Provost, with rifles, etc. (the rifles remaining the property of the Bank). There were twenty-three of them, all good clerks, and he thought they had the stuff in them to make good soldiers. (Hear, hear.)

These rifles remained in the custody of the Bank for many years, but were ultimately handed over to the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen, where they were, and perhaps still are, used to arm the "supers" when they face the public as a stage army.

The resolution authorising the Provost to offer the services of those willing to join the corps was duly carried out; and the following are the original members of the volunteer force in Aberdeen, viz. :—

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|--|---|
| 1. Allan, Hector, N. of S. Bank.                     | 26. Duncan, John, jun., 263 Union Street West.    |
| 2. Anderson, James, 33 Queen Street.                 | 27. Duncan, Douglass, do. (late                   |
| 3. Anderson, George, N. of S. Bank.                  | colonel, 1st V.B.G.H.).                           |
| 4. Anderson, William, 198 Union Street.              | 28. Duncan, William, Marischal Street.            |
| 5. Anderson, William Torry, N. of S. Bank.           |   |
| 6. Angus, John, N. of S. Bank.                       | 29. Easton, David, Union Bank.                    |
|  | 30. Edmond, Alexander, advocate.                  |
| 7. Barclay, J. W., merchant.                         | 31. Edmond, James, advocate.                      |
| 8. Batchan, James, T. and C. Bank.                   | 32. Edmond, Alexander, jun., Cardenshaugh.        |
| 9. Baxter, Alexander B., N. of S. Bank.              |   |
| 10. Blaikie, John, yost., 15 Union Terrace.          | 33. Farquhar, Arthur, 93 Union Street.            |
| 11. Blaikie, A. F., Granton Lodge.                   | 34. Forbes, Alexander C., 36 Union Street.        |
| 12. Brothie, G. J. M., N. of S. Bank.                | 35. Forbes, James, jun., 265 George Street.       |
|  | 36. Fraser, James, Union Bank.                    |
| 13. Cadenhead, George, advocate.                     | 37. Fraser, George, 194 King Street.              |
| 14. Carr, George, 22 Union Place.                    | 38. Fraser, Angus, Woodbank (late surgeon-lieut.- |
| 15. Cameron, John, Union Bank.                       | col., 1st V.B.G.H.).                              |
| 16. Carmichael, George, 3 Charlotte Street.          | 39. Fraser, David, Woodbank.                      |
| 17. Catto, John, 90 King Street.                     |   |
| 18. Chalmers, Patrick, 14 Union Terrace.             | 40. Garioch, James, writer, Union Street.         |
| 19. Chalmers, J. S., King Street.                    | 41. Gillan, John, Skene Street West.              |
| 20. Clark, John Moir, 16 Albyn Place.                | 42. Glover, Charles, Marischal Street.            |
| 21. Cochran, Alexander, Crown Terrace (late colonel, | 43. Gordon, Douglas, T. and C. Bank.              |
| 5th V.B.G.H.).                                       | 44. Gordon, William, Bon-Accord Square.           |
| 22. Cooper, Patrick, advocate.                       | 45. Gordon, William F., Union Bank.               |
| 23. Collie, George, advocate.                        | 46. Gray, Walter, Do.                             |
| 24. Crombie, John, accountant (late major, 1st       | 47. Gray, George Henry, 89 Broad Street.          |
| V.B.G.H.).   | 48. Grant, Charles Lyall, 1 Rotunda Place.        |
| 25. Cruickshank, John, N. of S. Bank.                | 49. Griffith, John L., 95 Union Street.           |

50. Hogarth, Hugh, 87 Crown Street.
51. Hogarth, Alexander P., 261 Union Street.
52. Horn, William S., 12 Springbank Terrace.
53. Howie, David, North of Scotland Bank.
  
54. Jack, A. G., Union Bank.
55. Jack, Joseph, North of Scotland Bank.
56. Jamieson, John, Town and County Bank.
57. Jopp, William, wine merchant (late col., 1st V.B.G.H.).
  
58. Keith, William, 257 Union Street.
59. Kennedy, Charles, 83 Bon-Accord Street.
60. Kidd, Robert Jno., North of Scotland Bank.
  
61. Laird, D., jun., North of Scotland Bank.
62. Leslie, Alexander, 146 Crown Street.
63. Littlejohn, William, jun., 91 Union Street.
64. Lumsden, William, jun., East Bank.
65. Lumsden, J. F., 3 Union Terrace.
  
66. Macdonald, Alex., jun., 7 Bon-Accord Square.
67. Macfarlane, Alexander, 73 Bon-Accord Street.
68. Mackenzie, J. Russell, architect.
69. Mackenzie, Thomas, advocate.
70. Mc'Gruer, Alexander, Union Bank.
71. Milne, William, Castle Lodge.
72. Mollyson, Charles A., 27 Dee Street.
73. Murray, Alexander, 44 Skene Street.
  
74. Ogston, A. M., Loch Street (late col., R.G.A. (Vols.)).
  
75. Paull, James, advocate.
76. Paul, William, advocate.
77. Pirie, Alexander, 20 Market Street.
78. Playfair, George, 70 Union Street.
  
79. Robertson, A., North of Scotland Bank.
80. Robertson, George, jun., Bank Street, Ferryhill.
81. Rodger, Alexander, writer.
82. Rose, Charles, Hazelhead.
83. Rowell, Joseph, jun., View Place.
84. Runcy, Charles F., advocate.
85. Rutherford, George D., Union Street.
  
86. Sangster, John, clothier, Union Street.
87. Saunders, B., North of Scotland Bank.
88. Scott, John, North of Scotland Bank.
89. Sefton, D. H., Union Bank.
90. Shepherd, Alexander, Silver Street.
91. Simpson, Alexander, jun., advocate.
92. Simpson, George, South Bridge.
93. Skene, Alexander, merchant, 21 Regent Quay.
94. Smith, G. Seton, Union Bank.
95. Stephen, Alexander, 23 King Street.
96. Stephen, George, Town and County Bank.
97. Stephen, Lessel, advocate.
  
98. Thomson, Arthur, banker.
99. Todd, Gavin T., Maryculter House.
100. Todd, James, Maryculter House.
101. Turreff, James, North of Scotland Bank.
102. Valentine, James, clerk, 3 King Street.
103. Wallace, William, Silver Street.
104. Walker, Alexander, 52 Union Street.
105. Whitecross, A. L., writer, 3 King Street.
106. Wilsone, Thomas, 229 Union Street.
107. Willox, Robert, North of Scotland Bank.
108. Will, Thomas C., North of Scotland Bank.
109. Wilson, George P., Union Bank.
110. Wyllie, David, Union Bank.
111. Yeats, W. G., Union Bank.
112. Youngson, Thomas, advocate (late col., 1st A.A.V.).

At the June meeting of the Town Council a resolution was adopted, requesting the Government "to furnish the battery recently erected on the Links with guns, etc., and the proper complement of men, and also to proceed without delay with the erection and equipment of the batteries at the North Pier and at Torry on the sites made over for that purpose by the Town Council to the War Department."

The sub-committee, upon 21st July, appointed a Select Committee to prepare rules, and this committee reported on 5th August as follows:—

INTERIM REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS, HELD ON THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY LAST (1859).

The Select Committee having had several meetings, and been in communication with Colonel Erskine and others from whom they conceived they would derive the best infor-

So many "merchants" came forward that a second company had immediately to be formed. The names of Hardy Robinson, manufacturer, and Lieutenant Skene of the First Company were mentioned for the captaincy, but Lieutenant Skene withdrew his name, and the Second Company, on 1st December, elected the following officers:—

*Captain*—Hardy Robinson,  
*Lieutenant*—Charles Lyall Grant (of the 1st Company),  
*Ensign*—George Black Bothwell,

while Mr. Williamson Scott was elected to the post of ensign in the First Company, vacant in consequence of the promotion of Mr. Grant to the lieutenancy of the Second Company.

The meeting-place of these companies was the old Water-House at the west end of Union Street, and the corps paraded both in the early mornings and in the evenings. They were the proud possessors of a band and a bandmaster in the person of Mr. William Spark, a well-known teacher of music in the city.

#### SIR WILLIAM FORBES'S CORPS.

The Fifth Company originated in the split which took place in the original corps over the election of officers, and under the captaincy of Sir William Forbes, Bart., it very soon had a membership of over 100.

The officers selected were:—

*Captain*—Sir William Forbes, Bart.  
*Lieutenant*—William Adamson, sharebroker.  
*Ensign*—Alex. P. Hogarth, merchant.

The first non-commissioned officers were:—

*Colour-Sergeant*—Alexander Stephen.  
*Sergeants*—G. D. Rutherford, Richard Latter.  
*Corporals*—G. Seton Smith, Alexander Cochran, C. T. Glover.

Sergeant John Mearse was drill-instructor of this corps.

This corps also had a band. At that time there had been in existence a city band, which had, however, fallen upon evil days. Mr. Robert Milne, formerly bandmaster of the city band, joined this corps, and his lead was followed by many of his former colleagues, and from this there arose a very creditable band under Mr. Milne's leadership. The corps' headquarters and drill-ground were off the West North Street, where the works of Messrs. Barry Henry & Company, Limited, now stand.

#### THE ARTISAN CORPS.

The following document was, early in November, 1859, circulated for signature amongst the artisan class in the city:—

We, the undersigned, deeply impressed with the importance of the movement at present going on among the higher classes for the formation of rifle corps, and sensible that, if much

upon sufficient excuse given in writing to the Committee of Management. All fines to be added to the funds of the corps.

15. That the members of the corps conform in all respects to the Government regulations, and that the foregoing proposals be subject to such alteration as may be necessary to produce conformity with the Government regulations.

At a meeting of the sub-committee, called by circular, and held within the Town Council Chambers on Friday, the 5th August, 1859,

WILLIAM JOPP, Esquire, Preses,

The foregoing proposals were unanimously approved of.

WILLIAM JOPP, Chairman.

By rule 9, it will be seen that there was to be no shirking duty—drill was to be three days per week, and three times on each of these days, to suit the business hours of members. But there was no attempt to shirk duty—the enthusiasm was too great—and the corps, numbering over 100, in a short time presented a wonderfully smart military appearance. It was when rule 10 came to be applied that the rift in the lute appeared. It was obvious that the corps was too large to consist of one company, and the method of division and the election of officers caused strong feeling, and ultimately led to the resignation of a considerable section, which shortly afterwards formed a new company under the command of Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar. All's well that ends well, however, and at last, in November, 1859, the first officers were selected, and on 19th November were approved by Her Majesty. They were as follows:—

COMPANY NO. 1 (6TH ABERDEENSHIRE).

*Captain*—William Jopp.

*Lieutenant*—George Cadenhead.

*Ensign*—Patrick Cooper.

COMPANY NO. 2 (7TH ABERDEENSHIRE).

*Captain*—Arthur Thomson.

*Lieutenant*—John Blaikie.

*Ensign*—Alexander Edmond.

---

*Surgeons*—Dr. William Keith, Dr. George Carr.

On 23rd February, Lieutenant Blaikie resigned upon being appointed to the artillery, Ensign Edmond was promoted to be lieutenant, and Mr. Charles Rose was appointed ensign.

The establishment in each case was certified to consist of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, and 100 men of all ranks. Their first public appearance was made on Saturday, 15th November, when to the number of 150, and headed by the band of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, they marched from their parade-ground (Marischal College) *via* Broad Street, Castle Street, and King Street to the Links, engaged in various exercises, and marched back in the same order. There was a great crowd to witness the first turnout of the citizen soldiers, and the

treasurer for the time being for the amount allocated to him, binding himself, at whatever period he ceases to be a member of the artisan corps, either to repay the said sum, or to deliver up his accoutrements to the storekeeper for the time being appointed by the acting committee of the Aberdeen Artisan Rifle Corps, or to the artillery storekeeper as the case may be ; and in like manner every member must return his uniform to the storekeeper, unless he has been eighteen months in the service from the period of receiving his outfit, after which the uniform will become his own property, it being clearly understood that after the first outfit the volunteers will have to renew their own (uniform) clothing.

4. That grants in aid towards the expense of drill may be given to the amount of 5s. for each volunteer, but only to members admitted on the above conditions.

5. That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the secretaries of all artisan companies, and also published in one or more of the Aberdeen newspapers.

This fund received assistance from an unexpected quarter. The British Association ad held its meeting in Aberdeen in 1859, and a guarantee fund had been raised by oluntary subscription. When all expenses were paid, it was found that there were everal hundreds of pounds in hand, and the Committee were about to divide the money proportionally amongst the subscribers. The officers of the artisan corps pplied for the balance on hand as a donation to a good cause. They followed his up by issuing and obtaining mandates, signed by a large proportion of the ubscribers, authorising the Association Guarantee Fund Committee to pay the alance repayable to individual subscribers to the Artisan Volunteer Companies' Fund. hey did not get the whole of it, but the lion's share fell to their lot, and the sub-cribers to the British Association fund had the gratification of knowing that their onations to that fund had, in addition to their original purpose, been of substantial ssistance to the greatest national movement of modern times.

No sooner was the question of finance solved in this way than the artisans flocked n large numbers to enrol their names in the citizen army, and within a few months our such companies were formed, officers selected, and drill begun in earnest. Rules vere framed on the model of the "merchants'" rules, the only practical difference eing the subscription. The artisans contributed £1 2s. 6d. of entry money, of which 3l was allotted towards cost of uniform. The annual subscription was 5s. to the rtisans instead of 10s. 6d., and honorary members also contributed 10s. 6d. instead f £1 1s. The secretary of the merchants' corps also acted as secretary to the rtisans. The officers selected for the artisan companies were as follows:—

1ST ARTISAN COMPANY (12TH ABERDEENSHIRE), 27th January, 1860.

*Captain Commandant*—William Keith.

*Captain*—Robert Abernethy.

*Lieutenant*—Lessel Stephen.

*Ensign*—John Moir Clark.

2ND ARTISAN COMPANY (13TH ABERDEENSHIRE).

*Captain*—Alexander Simpson.

*Lieutenant*—Alexander Macdonald (afterwards of Kepplestone).

*Ensign*—Alexander Francis Blaikie, Granton Lodge.

These companies had a brass and bugle band, with "chromatic attachments." The bandmaster was a Mr. Campbell, an old military bandsman. The assembly-ground was in Spring Garden. .

3RD ARTISAN COMPANY, January 13th, 1860.

*Captain*—William Esplin.

*Lieutenant*—Irvine Kempt.

*Ensign*—James Hadden Bower.

This company was known as the "Railway Company," as it was composed mainly of the employees of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway Company, and drilled in the station ground.

The election of non-commissioned officers for the companies composing this corps resulted as follows:—

FIRST COMPANY.

*Colour-Sergeant*—John Clark, tinsmith.

*Sergeants*—James Elder, compositor; James Downie, shoemaker; Alexander Mackay, printer; Charles Lawrence, cabinetmaker.

*Corporals*—Alexander Clark, tinsmith; Peter Corrie, tinsmith; George Shearer, tinsmith; John Campbell, plumber; John Scorgie, mechanic.

SECOND COMPANY.

*Colour-Sergeant*—Charles Grassie.

*1st Sergeant*—James Johnston.

*2nd Sergeant*—Alexander Masson.

*3rd Sergeant*—John Fraser.

*1st Corporal*—James Still.

*2nd Corporal*—Henry Murray.

*3rd Corporal*—James Robertson.

*4th Corporal*—William Forbes.

THIRD COMPANY.

*Colour-Sergeant*—Alexander Leslie, ironfounder.

*Sergeants*—George Thom, engineer; Arthur Strachan, ship carpenter; William Martin, overlooker; Robert Sutherland, mason.

*Corporals*—John M'Gillivray, mason; Charles Cumming, joiner; James Cooper, painter; Robert Anderson, ship carpenter; Daniel Kelly, ship carpenter.

This corps had a band, under the leadership of Mr. Reubin Hunter, teacher of music, and drilled in a hall in Gallowgate opposite Littlejohn Street, known at that time as the "Dogs' and Monkeys' Hall."

The spirit of enthusiasm which animated one and all of these corps was not only local—it was national. In an interesting article titled "A Brigadier's Retrospect," written in 1902 by Lord Kingsburgh—himself a distinguished volunteer—for A

*Volunteer Haversack* returns to the  
the learned writer thus refers to it.

The volunteer of to-day is a citizen joins the volunteer ranks. He is prescribed, all that is prescribed, a limited amount of training. But what a life was it! We went to drills. Many went regularly seven in the morning with the first and in the afternoon out of town with an artisan company. We had the Red Book of those days and we met our condition of equipment.

No doubt much of our training for that by being really fit. A volunteer of to-day does not show many volunteers. And how and where did we do it? The rat's tail gas-burners of the below the Council Chamber. In long winter and into spring we but we who had artisan companies cates by judging distance in two one was glad to warm one's finger which, after the fouling of a few that no man now alive was pleasant recollection. I and I know now that much we conditions, but we did it to-day would be quite unable to

What was true of Edinburgh who was then an apprentice Sir George Reid, late P.K. subject of a reunion of the thus of his old volunteering days.

It is difficult now to trudge in the dark winter squad drill by gaslight in the left a very distinct image of Company—I refer to Mr. spare, erect, soldierly figure the finest specimens of the



not held erect and shoulders well squared he would stop the drill, step forward, and carefully adjust the offending parts. It was far from pleasant to feel the muzzle of one's rear rank man's rifle playing about the small of one's back when in capping position on days when blank cartridge was in use. On one of these occasions, if I remember rightly, a ramrod went amiss which may probably still be lodged somewhere about the roof of Bannermill. The wonder is that serious accidents did not happen. The unsuspecting crowd of onlookers little knew what dangers they exposed themselves.

Sir George's experience was that of most volunteers in those days. A photograph of Sergeant Munro, here reproduced, may perchance recall some happy memories to surviving members of the Merchants' Companies.



**Sergeant Munro,**  
**First Instructor, Merchants' Company (No. 2 Coy.),**  
**1st A.R.V., 1859.**



**Sergeant-Major Mearse.**

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### "PUNCH" AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

BEFORE proceeding further with the history of the rise of the volunteer of to-day, it will be profitable to glance for a brief space at our subject as seen through the spectacles of *Mr. Punch*. How interesting a book could be written about the *Punch* pictures of this period upon the volunteers can be realised only by those who have gone over the delightful volumes of our national satirist.

*Punch*, as early as 1852, while professing not to be an alarmist, weekly chronicled the doings of "Napoleon the Little"—as he called him, by way of contrast to the fame of his great predecessor—discussed rifle clubs, and evinced a strong suspicion of the designs of Napoleon towards this country. The French eagle is constantly portrayed in different circumstances, but always with the head of Napoleon, and an eye expressive of intense hatred looking towards the British shore. *Punch* sneers at Napoleon's "army of Italy" in such a manner as cannot fail to recall the first Napoleon's "army of England," which, sixty years before, was intended to lay Britain at the feet of its powerful enemy. That these warnings, pictorial and otherwise, did not go unheeded was evident from the restless feeling throughout the country, from the mutterings about coast defence, army reform, recruiting for the militia, and finally the call for a volunteer force for internal defence. *Punch* boldly encouraged this last proposal, and in no way concealed his pleasure when the citizen army sprang into existence.

Amid all his pleasantries over the lighter failings of the volunteers, there is an obvious feeling of pride in *Punch* at the patriotism which brought the volunteers into existence. About the earliest of *Punch*'s cartoons on the subject of French designs upon this country was that in which the French emperor is represented as "the fretful porcupine," watching Britain from the French coast: the animal is bristling with quills composed of swords and bayonets, having the appearance of slowly turning towards Britain.

Says Napoleon :—

"L'Empire c'est la paix";

but *Punch* drily retorts—

"He may be an offensive animal, but he don't look like it."

On another page, the animal is said to be described by Zoologists as an extraordinary creature of the Napoleonic species, which, by means of his quills, has the property of shooting missiles to the annoyance of his enemies at a considerable distance. The hint was too plain to be neglected, and, shortly afterwards, John Bull is portrayed proudly displaying to Britannia his stores of munitions of war, while Her Majesty says—

"I don't know what may happen, Mr. Bull, but 'keep our powder dry.'"

And *Punch*'s "enthusiastic artist prepared for the French invasion," by Tenniel, shows the artist accoutred in a manner that would certainly have startled any invader.

The volunteer movement grows apace; the world is astounded at the rapid arming of the nation. The French press and the French colonels, as the Anglophobist French officers were called, become more virulent than ever as they see what they deem to be their grand opportunity slipping away, and in November, 1859, it is with them, right reason or none, immediate invasion. *Punch* produces a cartoon over the well-known initials, "J. L.," depicting John Bull reading a newspaper, in no very amiable frame of mind, as his face clearly shows.



Mr. BULL—"Invasion indeed! That's a game two can play at! Why, to hear these poodles talk, one would think my bull-dog was dead!"

(From *Punch*, by special permission of the Proprietors.)

The bull-dog referred to is, as the reader will see, sitting at his master's feet looking very much alive, while standing by his side is a fully-equipped volunteer, ready for any emergency. The wall forming the background is placarded with bills, which indicate what is going on in the country.

The movement continues to spread, and *Punch* is far from being backward in assisting, by pen and pencil, the patriotic endeavours of our citizens. The old phrase "nation of shopkeepers," sneeringly repeated by the French army officers, gives him opportunity for another fine cartoon. The French, like others, are surprised at the warlike feeling that has so rapidly spread over the land, and our keen-witted friend represents the typical John Bull smilingly showing two foreign parties a body of volunteers marching through the streets.



#### THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

FOREIGN PARTY—"Mais, Monsieur Boul, I have all ways thought you was great shopkeeper!"

MR. BOUL—"So I am, Moosoo—and these are some of the boys who mind the shop! 'Comptoirs!'"

(From *Punch* by special permission of the Proprietors.)

As the dread of invasion wore off *Punch* returns to genial ridicule, but he never allows it to be forgotten that the volunteer was a patriot of the first order. The picture of an enthusiastic volunteer officer sitting in full uniform by the fire-side, practising the bugle calls upon a concertina is irrepressibly funny, while at the same time it shows the spirit that animated the volunteer. In the early days of volunteering, as will be remembered, the volunteers equipped themselves at their own expense, and there were in the ranks, not merely young men, as is now the case, but men of all ages, and of all sorts and conditions. The officers had, according to *Punch* at any rate, little idea of sizing the men while in the ranks and were not at all disposed to object to be pleased. This is admirably depicted in the following picture.



## A CAUTION.

OLD GENT (*with difficulty*)—"Now, really—oh!—this dis—graceful crowding—I'm—positive my gun will go off!"

(From *Punch*, by special permission of the Proprietors.)

Here one sees the city swell, obviously proud of his becoming uniform, marching side by side with the undersized jolly old gentleman, who is more mindful of keeping his place in the ranks than of the position of his musket, as is apparent from the expression on the face of his right-hand neighbour. Further along the picture a testy old gentleman, probably a city magnate, is being crowded out by one who has the appearance of a broken-down city clerk, and, having gone to drill with a loaded rifle, he evidently does not feel comfortable, as his remarks below the picture indicate.

The stout volunteer was, of course, a source of much merriment for *Punch*, and the feelings of the gentleman who arrives home almost breathless in his haste to see his new uniform may be more easily imagined than described when, in answer to his question, his loving daughter replies:—

"Yes, pa, dear, and we've tried it on the water butt, and it looks so nice!"

Years afterwards—in July, 1882—when the drolleries of the early volunteers had been forgotten, and London had not been consoled for the loss of its favourite elephant, a sketch by Charles Keene pictures the astonishment of a very corpulent volunteer officer marching alongside his company on hearing that terrible small boy shout out, to the delight of the bystanders, "Ooray! 'ere's old Jumbo come back agin."

Speaking of small boys brings us to the last *Punch* picture it is intended to reproduce here. The small boy of the street arab species was, and still is, the *bête noire* of the

young volunteer; he is so absolutely fearless of consequences, and unhesitatingly expresses, often in rather picturesque language, whatever may occur to him as most likely to annoy the object of his raillery. One can pardon the expression of hostility which John Leech in 1860 has portrayed on the face of a distinguished-looking volunteer officer upon hearing one of those gamins shout out to him:—

“Now, capting! Clean your boots an’ let yer ‘ave a shot at me for a penny!”

So *Punch*, upon another page, represents thus:—

THE TRIALS OF THE EARLY VOLUNTEERS.



STREET BOY (*fortissimo*)—"Who shot the dog?"

(From *Punch*, by special permission of the Proprietors.)



## CHAPTER

### 6TH, AFTERWARDS 1ST ABERDEEN

THE lists previously given complete the "corps" of Aberdeen in the autumn of 1859. Each company had a ground, drill-instructor, committee of management, and as already mentioned, more than one company was formed in each district.

It soon became apparent, however, that "corps" should be formed into a single regiment. Representatives from the different companies met and their action was subsequently adopted by the Government and Mr. William Paul, advocate, was appointed *ad interim*. The proposal found favour with the Government and was sanctioned by Government. A question then arose as to the command. Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser, who had, at the special request of the Lord Lieutenant (the present Earl), superintended the inauguration of the corps, was offered the command, but he declined to accept it; and finally the corps recommended the late Turner Christie, late 38th Foot, of Corsee House, Banchory, was approved by the Lord Lieutenant and confirmed by the Government, the regiment thus becoming the first, as it is now the oldest, of the Forth.

The material placed at Colonel Christie's disposal was rather a heterogeneous character. Formed and acting from the different corps had each its own peculiar characteristics, which were glaring varieties which must have impressed a military man like Christie with a feeling akin to horror. But with the aid of Mr. Learney as major, and of Captain Samuel Rawson (formerly of the 1st Aberdeen Militia, from 1855 to 1858, adjutant of the Aberdeenshire Militia), who in 1860, was appointed acting adjutant of the City Volunteers, the regiment came to assume a smarter military appearance. The appointment of Rawson as adjutant was formally approved by Her Majesty early in April 1860. The amalgamation, if it may be so called, each company retained its ground and instructor, and kept its own supply of arms and ammunition, and were periodically inspected by the commanding officer at each drill. The instructions issued by the War Office were that all Government arms were to be taken into store *after every drill*, but if one may judge by the order, the strong desire on the part of the men to carry their rifles home, and the difficulty which was experienced in getting the arms returned regularly to the company, a difficulty which lasted till the corps had a battalion armoury, and individual members was allowed during the volunteer season. Another



of no small importance was the storing of ammunition. The commander of each company took charge of, and was responsible for the safety and distribution of the ammunition to the company as required. Now, a barrel of gunpowder, balls, and percussion caps were not quite the class of goods that one cared to have stored in one's house or office, and it was here that the shoe pinched. In one instance, an officer of an artisan company had sent to his office, for the use of his company, a large barrel of gunpowder. The worthy captain was very uneasy on the subject, and expressed his uneasiness to one of his clerks who was also a member of the corps. The assistant replied, "Oh! leave that to me; I'll put it in a place of safety!" The gunpowder disappeared, and was duly served out to the company as required, and this went on regularly, as barrel after barrel succeeded each other. Long afterwards, when the difficulty of storing ammunition had been satisfactorily solved, it occurred to the captain in question to ask his assistant how he had stored the gunpowder. His astonishment was great when the reply was that he had special facilities for obtaining access at all times to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and he had stored it in the "loft" of the church, and he added, "No one was any the wiser or the waur." We suspect it would not have added to the complacency of the worthy worshippers of St. Paul's could they have imagined that the loft of the church was being used as a powder magazine.

The first battalion order issued by the new commander, upon assuming command of the regiment, was as follows:—

#### 6TH ABERDEENSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHRISTIE, ABERDEEN.

*March 16th, 1860.*

1. The following announcement, having appeared in the *London Gazette*, is notified for the information of the corps:—Major Napier Turner Christie to be lieutenant-colonel; Peter Redfern, M.D., to be surgeon; George Carr, M.D., to be assistant-surgeon.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Christie has assumed the command of the corps from this date. In doing so he begs to thank the volunteers for the honour they have done him in proposing him to the Lord Lieutenant as their commanding officer, and to assure them that it shall be his earnest endeavour to prove to them that their confidence has not been misplaced.

3. All official communications intended for the information of the commanding officer will be forwarded, till further orders, through William Paul, Esquire, secretary to the battalion, who has kindly given the use of his office, No. 97 Union Street, as an orderly room, till another can be procured.

4. Captains commanding companies will be pleased to forward to the orderly room, as soon as possible, the dates of their respective commissions, in order that their companies may receive their regimental numbers.

5. Officers commanding companies will send to the orderly room, as soon as they conveniently can, a copy of the muster roll of their companies alphabetically arranged.

6. They will also report, in writing, the hours and places fixed for the company's drills and parades, the names of the drill-instructors, and where the company's arms (which have been issued by the War Office) are deposited, with the name of the person in charge; and, should

they propose to make any alteration in these hours or places, they will please notify the same for the information of the commanding officer.

7. It is requested that a copy of the rules of the different companies be sent immediately to the orderly room, as general rules for the battalion are about to be prepared and submitted for the approval of the corps.

This was followed by an order dated 27th March, 1860, ordering the battalion to parade for the first time on Saturday, the 31st March, at 4.30, in the garden belonging to Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., of Crimonmogate, near Golden Square, and an explanatory order, issued two days later, gives the order of formation of the companies as follows:—

No. 1. Captain Jopp.	No. 6. Captain Esplin.
„ 2. „ Thomson.	„ 7. „ Simpson.
„ 3. „ Stevenson.	„ 8. Commandant Keith.
„ 4. „ Robinson.	„ 9. Captain Abernethy.
„ 5. „ Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart.	

This formation was strictly in accordance with the dates of the respective captains' commissions, which corresponded with the date of the commencement of each corps. The regiment was, it will be observed, known at first as the *6th* Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers, being the number originally attached to the first company or corps, and the former numbers and designations of each company now ceased, although for many years afterwards the original class designations, such as "Merchants" and "Artisans," continued to be applied to certain companies. The whole county corps were soon, like the city corps, formed into district battalions, and the title of the City Rifles was then changed from the 6th to "1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers." Immediately upon the appointment of Captain Rawson as adjutant, Mr. Paul's duties as secretary ceased, and the order of 24th April, 1860, contains Colonel Christie's best thanks to Mr. Paul for the "very efficient and ready assistance he had hitherto received from him in carrying on the duties of the battalion." The orderly room was transferred from his office to the Court House Buildings, where use of a room had been granted by the Town and County Buildings Commissioners. Captain Jopp, who was senior captain, was sent to Hythe School of Musketry to undergo a course of training. Other officers, as also the sergeant-instructors subsequently appointed, underwent similar training both at Hythe and Fleetwood Training Schools. Regular weekly battalion parades now commenced, sometimes on the Links and at other times in a field on the south side of the river Dee, west of the Suspension Bridge, in which latter case the companies were by the battalion orders ordered, after crossing the Suspension Bridge, "to move down the road to the left and enter the field by the first gate on the right, and captains will please to order their parades in time to allow for the increased distance their companies will have to march." This shows that volunteers did not assemble on the battalion parade-ground as at present, but each company met at its regular meeting-place, and marched through the town to the rendezvous. But these battalion parades did not supersede the regular company drills, which con-

inued in all the companies at early morning, afternoon, and evening, as best suited the convenience of the members of each company.



Officer's Belt Buckle.

Lent by Samuel Rawson, Esq., Chiswick, son of the late Adjutant Rawson.

Probably the events which attracted most attention in the volunteer world during the first year of their existence were the reception given to volunteer officers by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the two first national volunteer reviews held—one for English volunteers, in Hyde Park in April, 1860, and one for Scottish volunteers, held in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, upon 7th August, 1860. As there have been three Scottish reviews held in the same place within the last 47 years, these will be dealt with in a separate chapter. Colonel Christie requested to be allowed to send a contingent from Aberdeen to the English review, but this was not allowed by the authorities.

With that graciousness and remarkable faculty for doing the right thing at the appropriate time that characterised all the public actions of Queen Victoria during the whole of her long and illustrious reign, Her Majesty decided to hold a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, 7th March, 1860, open to all volunteer officers, although they had not received their commission. The Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers were represented by twelve officers.

The variety of uniforms in our local corps, already alluded to, was particularly conspicuous at the reception. The following extracts from a report of the ceremony may not be without interest:—

A list of the officers of each corps is handed by him to the Lord Chamberlain, who stands at the right of the Queen, and reads the names aloud. Meanwhile the officers draw up momentarily in line before Her Majesty, bow, and retire. Amongst them is a remarkable group, whose singular appearance renders it difficult even for the Queen herself to maintain her wonted gravity. The officers in question had thought proper to clothe themselves in loose sky-blue blouses, with buff waist-belts, and round flat-brimmed "wide-awakes." The *tout ensemble*, well enough for a French *cantonnier*, was ludicrous in the extreme, when

suggested as a military costume. Some half-dozen other officers—for reasons which did not transpire—had, in addition to their swords, Colt's revolvers attached to their belts. One dress seemed to have been copied from one assumed by Buckstone in a recent farce, and a sprinkling of knickerbockers, with their concomitant high-lows, elicited very few commendatory observations.

The numbers present on Wednesday were computed to amount to upwards of 2500; now, if we allow but 30 rank and file to each officer, and assume, as we fairly may, that at least 500 officers were prevented by various circumstances from attending, we should arrive at 90,000 as the approximate number of volunteers in the United Kingdom already enrolled.

*From the Court Circular.*

The following, amongst the officers, in the order of their respective counties, were introduced to the presence of the Queen :—

**ARTILLERY.**

*Banffshire*—Captain Cruickshank.

By the Earl of Fife.

*Aberdeenshire*—Captain J. Blaikie.

**RIFLE CORPS.**

*Kincairdineshire*—2nd Lieutenant W. B. Ferguson.

*Aberdeenshire*—Captains H. Robinson, R. Abernethy.

Lieutenants C. Lyall Grant, W. Duthie, W. Adamson.

Ensign J. M. Clark.

By Colonel Fraser, vice-lieutenant of the county.

Captains W. Stevenson, W. Jopp, W. Esplin.

Lieutenant A. Skene.

Ensigns W. Scott, P. Cooper.

By Colonel Fraser, vice-lieutenant.

The reception was followed by a banquet in St. James's Hall, Regent Street, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, and the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic nature. An equally successful royal volunteer ball took place in the Floral Hall, Covent Garden, under the patronage of Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales, which many of the noble patronesses honoured by their presence.

The battalion was inspected for the first time on Saturday, 23rd June, 1860, on the Links, by Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser, vice-lieutenant of the county. There were also present at this inspection Major-General Douglas, inspector of militia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Knight-Erskine of Pittodrie.

The parade state was as follows :—

*Commander*—Colonel Christie.

*Adjutant*—Samuel Rawson.

Companies.	Commanders.	Files.
No. 1 and 2, . . .	Captain Jopp, . . .	19
„ 3, . . .	„ Stevenson, . . .	16
„ 4, . . .	„ Robinson, . . .	23
„ 5, . . .	Ensign Hogarth, . . .	25
„ 6, . . .	Captain Esplin, . . .	21
„ 7, . . .	„ Simpson, . . .	31
„ 8, . . .	„ Keith, . . .	25
„ 9, . . .	„ Abernethy, . . .	25
		185

The opinion of the Vice-Lieutenant is embodied in the following order, dated 10th June, 1860:—

The Vice-Lieutenant will be much obliged to Colonel Christie to communicate to the battalion under his command the very great satisfaction he has in seeing the collective corps on Saturday, the 23rd inst., on the Links, in review order. So soldier-like, so steady, and in every respect so promising, the whole corps presented a most creditable appearance. General Douglas, the inspecting general of militia, who was on the ground, repeatedly expressed his admiration. All that is now required is practice, and that continued attention to order and discipline which leads to superiority and efficiency—and this the united corps will very soon show their capability of attaining. He begs to offer his hearty good wishes to the whole corps, and to assure them of the interest he takes in their welfare.—*June 25, 1860.*

The following extract from a letter from the Vice-Lieutenant to Colonel Christie, embodied in the battalion order of same date, recalls a difficulty which more than once became a burning question, and threatened the very existence of certain companies:—

I request that you will convey my thanks to the 5th company (Sir Wm. Forbes's) for the handsome manner in which the members of that company have given up the privilege of wearing silver ornaments, sanctioned before the constitution of the battalion, and which now, for the sake of uniformity, they have so gracefully resigned, acquiescing at once in the request proposed to them. I beg that you will express my sense and appreciation of their good feeling. It is most desirable that the uniformity in this respect should be perfect, and I feel satisfied that upon your intimation of this wish those officers of other companies who still continue to wear silver appointments or ornaments unauthorizedly will with equal good spirit at once adopt the bronze. The dissimilarity was observable on Saturday last, the 23rd inst., and no differences or distinctions should exist in a corps that has set so excellent an example in all matters of general importance.

On 27th October, 1860, the battalion paraded on the Links for the first official inspection, on behalf of the Government, by Major Douglas Jones, assistant inspector of volunteers for Scotland, and he also examined the arms at the companies' stores.

The parade state was as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Christie.  
*Acting Major*—Captain Jopp.  
*Adjutant*—S. Rawson.  
*Surgeon*—Dr. Carr.  
*Assistant Surgeon*—Dr. Rainey.

Companies.	Commanders.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
No 1 and 2, .	Captain Thomson, . .	4	4	47
" 3, . .	" Stevenson, . .	3	3	42
" 4, . .	" Robinson, . .	2	4	51
" 5, . .	" Sir Wm. Forbes, .	3	3	67
" 6, . .	Lieutenant Kemp, . .	2	4	45
" 7, . .	Captain Simpson, . .	3	3	50
" 8, . .	Captain-Com. Keith, .	3	4	52
" 9, . .	Captain Abernethy, .	2	3	36
		22	28	390 { Total 440

The report by the inspecting officer, as embodied in the order of 1st November, was that the inspector "was well satisfied with the appearance of the volunteers at the inspection on Saturday last." The parades now ceased for the year, and in intimating this the commander said:—

The commanding officer hopes, however, that the different companies will parade for drill as often as possible. If companies are well drilled, and the officers and non-commissioned officers know their duty, there is no difficulty in putting them together in battalion; and it will be seen at a glance, when the corps is again assembled on a battalion parade, which companies have attended to their drill and which have not. Officers commanding companies will be pleased to report to the orderly room (if they wish for the services of the adjutant or the sergeant-major on his return from Hythe) the day and hours most convenient for their companies to parade.

A new company, No. 10, was on 10th November added to the corps, the officers of which were:—

*Captain*—Super. Lieutenant William Paul,  
*Ensign*—John Russell Mackenzie,

while the lieutenantancy was filled up by the transfer of Lieutenant Alex. Edmond from No. 2 to No. 10 Company. Mr. Edmond retired in 1861, and Mr. Douglass Duncan, then a sergeant in No. 5 Company, was appointed ensign. This was intended to be a Highland company, but the members differed upon the respective merits of the kilt and the trews. Upon a vote the "trews" carried, whereupon the kilts seceded, and at once proceeded to form a company to wear the "garb of auld Gaul." Although the company had rejected the kilt, they were still determined to be Highland, and



they wore Forbes tartan trews and an enormous Highland plaid, which was yet another addition to the variety of uniforms in the corps. Their appearance with the trews and plaid was so suggestive of the Highlands that they were named the "Drovers," a name which, to the annoyance of the members, clung to them to the end. The non-commissioned officers of this company were formally approved by order dated January 12th, 1861, and were as follows:—

*Colour-Sergeant*—William Donald.

*Sergeants*—William Bowman, James Watson, John Carnie.

*Corporals*—George Donald, James Glass, George Mackie.

An arrangement had been entered into sometime prior to the formation of the battalion, to amalgamate the two Merchants' Companies (Nos. 3 and 4), but upon the formation of the battalion, some of the members desired that the companies should be separated. Representations were made to the War Office, which disapproved the amalgamation, and the order uniting the companies was upon 10th August, 1860, cancelled. In December, 1860, Captain Jopp tendered his resignation, but, on account of his zeal and the special training he had had, the resignation was delayed till April, 1861; but even then he was by special request of the commanding officer put upon the supernumerary list as a lieutenant. Many members of No. 1 Company transferred to No. 2, but as the numbers of both companies had fallen below the requisite number, the Colonel united them under Captain Thomson. This meant the extinction of No. 1 Company, and in consequence thereof, an order of 4th May altered the numbering of the companies as follows:—

No. 1.	Captain Thomson.	No. 6.	Captain Simpson.
" 2.	" Stevenson.	" 7.	" Stephen.
" 3.	" Robinson.	" 8.	" Abernethy.
" 4.	" Sir William Forbes, Bt.	" 9.	" Paul.
" 5.	" Esplin.	" 10.	" Wilsone.

Notwithstanding this alteration, there were still ten companies in the battalion, Captain Wilsone having, along with Lieutenant James Turner and Ensign Robert Catto, organised the kilted company, the non-commissioned officers of which were approved on 17th May, 1861:—

*Colour-Sergeant*—George Milne.

*Sergeants*—Charles Grey, William Murray, David Blacklaws.

*Corporals*—George Middleton, James Rothney, A. Abercrombie.

*Lance-Corporals*—James Keith, James Mitchell, James Brebner.

Both these new Highland companies had a pipe band.

The inspection for the year 1861 took place on 20th July. The parade state was as follows (nominal strength of the battalion):—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Adjutant.
1 Major.	1 Surgeon.
11 Captains.	1 Assistant-Surgeon.
11 Lieutenants.	1100 men of all ranks.
11 Ensigns.	

The actual strength of the battalion was 762 of all ranks, and the muster stood as follows:—

Companies.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.
No. 1, . . . .	3	3	...	36
" 2, . . . .	3	2	1	26
" 3, . . . .	3	3	...	48
" 4, . . . .	1	4	...	50
" 5, . . . .	1	1	...	56
" 6, . . . .	2	4	1	57
" 7, . . . .	2	3	1	42
" 8, . . . .	1	4	1	34
" 9, . . . .	3	3	...	26
" 10, . . . .	3	2	1	26
	22	29	5	401

General officers, 4. Total = 461.

The difference between the 1100 and the actual strength, 762, lay in enumerating in the former figure those gentlemen who had joined only to give the movement the benefit of their moral and financial assistance.

An order of 23rd July states that Major Jones expressed himself as well pleased with the battalion, and also with the satisfactory state in which he found the arms. But consequences of rather a serious nature arose from this inspection. The inspecting officer in the course of his remarks said:—

One company I see wear the trews. I must observe when a fault is committed this dress makes it the more prominent; and I think the trews out of character, and rather detracts from the appearance of the battalion, who ought to wear one uniform.

The company referred to was the "Drovers"; they had submitted their uniform to the War Department, through the Lord Lieutenant, and it had been duly approved; and they felt, not unnaturally, that the inspecting officer was making comments upon a matter which was outwith his province. Accordingly, in the local press of 24th July, there appeared the following advertisement:—

1ST ABERDEENSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.  
INSPECTION.

The members of the 9th Company beg to return their thanks to Major Jones for the kind compliment paid and peculiar encouragement shown them by him on Saturday evening last.

They would beg the liberty of reminding him that it is always the nobler principle to foster than to destroy, and that, in their opinion, the words used were calculated to produce—to adopt his phraseology—a real gap! But as they are perfectly satisfied with their dress as

sanctioned, and worn by them for the last six months, they regret to think that, should they have the honour of meeting him next year, it is more than probable he will find that his proffered advice has been wholly unheeded.

*Aberdeen, 22nd July, 1861.*

The members of the corps did not, however, count upon the rigour of military discipline, and Sergeant Bowman, who, upon enquiry being made, admitted that he had ordered the advertisement to be inserted as "authorised by the company," was made the scapegoat.

Upon 1st August the following order was issued :—

*Aberdeen, 1st August, 1861.*

Sergeant W. Bowman, of Captain Paul's company, is dismissed from the corps for causing to be inserted in the newspapers an improper advertisement relative to the recent inspection. If the remarks of an officer appointed by Her Majesty to inspect and report on the efficiency of a corps were allowed to be animadverted upon in the public prints by the members of that corps, discipline would be at an end, and it must be evident to the volunteers of the 1st Aberdeenshire Rifles that the commanding officer can do no less than remove from their ranks one who has been guilty of such a breach of discipline.

While the unfortunate "Drovers" were struggling to the end, negotiations were in progress for the formation of another company, with still another variety of uniform, but these were not successful. In expressing regret at the result, Colonel Christie, on 23rd August, 1861, wrote to Mr. D. G. Cattnach, advocate, the honorary secretary of the proposed company—"But this is the less to be regretted, as those men who really want to serve their country as volunteers, may have an opportunity of doing so by joining any of the companies already formed in the battalion, and in which they may have their choice of no less than three varieties of dress"; and, in advising the Lord Lieutenant on same date, the colonel wrote—"The dress they wished to adopt was very fantastical, and such as I could not recommend to your lordship's sanction." What this particular dress was is, perhaps happily, buried in obscurity!

At this juncture Lieutenant-Colonel Christie tendered his resignation. His last order was as follows :—

*4th September, 1861.*

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Christie.

In resigning the command of the 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Christie begs to return his sincere thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates for the ready attention they have paid to his wishes, and for the excellent spirit in which his orders have been received and carried out. It is with very great regret that he separates from a corps with which he has had so much pleasure and satisfaction in being connected; but, as from the distance at which he resides from Aberdeen, and from the hours at which the volunteers necessarily assemble for drill and rifle practice, he finds that he cannot give that attention to the duties of commanding officer which he would wish to

service requires. Under the circumstances he considered it to be his duty to tender his resignation, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept. Lieutenant-Colonel Christie has the satisfaction of feeling that, with the exception of one company, he leaves the corps in a very efficient state, as witnessed by the remarks of the inspecting officer on a late occasion. For this he takes no credit to himself. The merit is due to the officers of the companies and the adjutant for the zeal and energy with which they have performed their duties, and he trusts the same zeal and energy will continue to be manifested, in which case the duties of whoever may be appointed to command the corps will be light and easy. Lieutenant-Colonel Christie very much regrets the course pursued by Captain Paul's company on a late occasion, and he trusts they may yet see their error and make a suitable apology—failing their doing so, it was his intention to have recommended to the Lord Lieutenant that the company should be broken up. He must now, however, hand over the correspondence on the subject to his successor, to be dealt with as he may think fit. Lieutenant-Colonel Christie would beg to say one word in parting, to those volunteers who attended drill very regularly at first, and who were well-drilled men, but who latterly have attended so seldom as to have their names placed on the non-effective list. He believes their non-attendance has proceeded from no falling off in zeal for the volunteer movement, and that they would turn out to a man were their services really required, but they think they know enough of soldiering, and that they need not trouble themselves any further at present. He would beg to remind them that drill is soon forgotten if entirely discontinued, but that, with a little practice, it is easily kept up. He would recommend them to attend at least the statutory number of drills so as to keep themselves up to the mark.

Colonel Christie had, indeed, done good work in organising and putting into shape the raw material he got, and he succeeded, amid many difficulties, in laying the foundations of a thoroughly disciplined and well-organized battalion. But though this was the case, there was a feeling that more was required to be done than drilling. The attendances at drills and parades were not, by any means, so good as they should have been; officers showed great laxity in their duties—did not, indeed, appear to take them seriously, and all this occasioned a great deal of unnecessary trouble to the commander; but, above all, the enthusiasm for shooting had not kept pace with the growth of the battalion, and something was obviously wanting to urge and encourage the men to practise with the rifle.

The command now devolved temporarily upon Major Thomas Innes of Learney, and on him fell the disagreeable task of disposing finally of the "Drovers" incident. It was apparent that the dismissal of Sergeant Bowman was only the beginning of the trouble. Opportunity was given to the other members of the company implicated to publicly apologise, but they declined to do so, and upon 25th November, 1861, 26 members of the company were, by instructions of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, under the authority of the Secretary for War, struck off the rolls of the corps "for having taken part in proceedings of such a character as to prove that they must be considered ineligible to form part of any volunteer corps."

The order concludes thus:—

The Secretary of State for War having disapproved of the long plaids worn by No. 9





Lieut.-Col. Henry Knight-Erskine of Pittodrie.

Company, the Lord Lieutenant directs that in future the belted plaids, as worn by the Highland regiments in the regular service, be adopted in their place.

The correspondence shows that the officers were not implicated in the matter, and that every latitude was allowed by the commanding officer before resorting to the step dictated to him by his sense of duty. The officers immediately resigned, and so ended the brief career of the "Drovers." Of the officers, Ensign Douglass Duncan immediately rejoined the battalion as a private.

Upon 13th January, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Knight-Erskine, formerly of the 33rd Foot, and then lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders (Militia), was gazetted to the command. The first parade under the new commander was held on Saturday, 8th March, in the grounds of Gordon's College. The parade state was as follows:—

Companies.	Commanders.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
No. 1, . . .	Captain Thomson, . . .	3	3	26
" 2, . . .	" Stevenson, . . .	2	1	21
" 3, . . .	" Robinson, . . .	3	3	40
" 4, . . .	" Hogarth, . . .	2	4	32
" 5, . . .	Lieutenant Kemp, . . .	1	2	28
" 6, . . .	Captain Simpson, . . .	3	3	28
" 7, . . .	" Stephen, . . .	1	2	28
" 8, . . .	" Abernethy, . . .	1	2	28
" 9, . . .	<i>Nil</i> . . .	...	...	...
" 10, . . .	" Wilsone, . . .	1	2	24
		17	22	255

*Staff*—Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, Major Innes, Captain Rawson, Dr. Carr; Sergeant-Major Willis, Instructor Mearse, Instructor Thomson = 7. Total = 301.

Shortly after his appointment as commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine decided to have uniformity of dress in the regiment, and, upon a vote being taken, a majority of the companies voted for green, of the same shade as that worn by the rifle regiments in the regular army, and accordingly upon 27th June, 1862, the following order was issued:—

The majority of the companies composing the battalion have decided in favour of green—as the colour of the uniform in future. The Lieutenant-Colonel requests that all members of the corps, as they require new uniforms, will procure them of this colour, as well as all recruits joining in future. A pattern of the cloth may be seen at the orderly room. A pattern suit will be ready in a few days, and a supply of cloth will be obtained from the Government as early as possible.



Crest worn on Glengarry bonnet.

The annual inspection took place on the Links, on 8th July, upon the occasion of the first meeting of our local Wapinschaw (*see chapter on Wapinschaw*), and great satisfaction was expressed by the inspecting officer at the marked improvement that had taken place in the appearance and drill of the battalion.

Upon 25th November, 1862, the headquarters of the corps were removed to premises in Blackfriars Street, formerly occupied as the militia depôt. The corps subsequently acquired the property fronting Woolmanhill, and erected the drill hall, armoury, etc., but this was not effected without incurring a load of debt, which severely handicapped the regiment for many years.

On 10th March, 1863, upon the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., there was a review of the northern troops at Aberdeen, and the battalion was brigaded with the depôt battalion, and fired a *feu de joie*. The brigade state was as follows:—

Major Innes.

Sergeant-Major Mearse.

Major Pitcairn of the Depot commanded the Brigade.

Companies.	Commanders.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
No. 1, . .	Captain Thomson, . .	3	3	32
" 2, . .	" Stevenson, . .	2	2	41
" 3, . .	" Robinson, . .	3	3	48
" 4, . .	" Hogarth, . .	3	2	34
" 5, . .	Lieutenant Kemp, . .	1	3	40
" 6, . .	Captain Simpson, . .	2	3	40
" 7, . .	" Stephen, . .	3	4	31
" 8, . .	" Abernethy, . .	2	4	40
" 10, . .	" Wilsone, . .	3	3	31
		22	27	337

Total = 386.



There was considerable preparation for this event. The battalion was called upon to parade in the yard of Gordon's Hospital, upon certain days at 4.30 p.m., and every morning from 16th February till March 6th, in the Crimonmogate Gardens, at 7 o'clock, where the members were to have practice in firing blank shot.

In this year, an important alteration took place. The battalion funds had hitherto consisted of annual subscriptions from members and honorary members to their respective companies, supplemented by the Government grant, while uniforms had been furnished by the volunteers themselves, or, in the case of the artisan companies, from the special fund subscribed for that purpose. The following order, dated 25th June, 1863, was made:—

The Government grant in aid of the volunteer force will be distributed as follows in the corps:—

Each volunteer reported efficient at the next annual inspection to receive a chaco, tunic, and pair of trowsers. The cost to be defrayed as the annual allowance is received. The clothing to belong to the corps, and is to last 5 years. Any member becoming non-effective, or leaving the town, to give up his clothing in good condition. The uniform is never to be worn off parade without special leave being first obtained, in writing, from the officer commanding the company. Any volunteer infringing this order will have his uniform taken away. Any member of the corps (wishing to do so) may clothe himself at his own expense. Captains and officers commanding companies will be pleased to report at what price they can get the uniform of their respective companies made up.

No company to have any private subscriptions, but all proper expenses to be paid out of the battalion fund, to which it is proposed that each officer pay an annual subscription of 20 s., and all other members, 2s. 6d.; the first payment to be due on the 21st December next. All honorary members to belong to the battalion.

In due course, these personal contributions fell into abeyance.

The adoption of the new uniform had the effect of preventing experiments being made by company commanders whose patriotism was bounded by their love of a picturesque uniform. The kilted company made strong efforts to retain the Highland dress; they even made special representations to the Lord Lieutenant, but these were of no avail, and the kilties had to give way; the result was that the company disappeared, the members either resigning or transferring to other companies, while Captain Wilson resigned.

Upon 13th October, the battalion paraded to receive Her Majesty on the occasion of her visit to Aberdeen, and there were present—17 officers, 27 sergeants, 287 rank and file; total, 331.

At the annual inspection held on 29th June, 1864, the parade state showed a substantial improvement in numbers, the total officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file present being 347. A special parade was held in July by order of the Lord Lieutenant in order that the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Governor of New Brunswick, might see the battalion at drill: it also was well attended.

Towards the end of 1864 Major James resigned his commission, and Colonel Erskine recommended the appointment of Mr. William Jopp, who had formerly been captain of

No. 1 Company, but who, since his resignation, had been a supernumerary lieutenant in the 10th (Inverurie) Aberdeenshire Rifle Corps. This appointment was a cause of serious offence to many of the officers, who felt that they had been slighted. A memorial was presented to the Secretary of State for War, signed by five captains, four lieutenants, and two ensigns, craving that His Majesty's approval be withheld till after inquiry, and there was some correspondence between Captain Stevenson (senior captain), the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Colonel Erskine. Even the sergeants protested, but the appointment was made in February, 1865.

The inspections of the corps were, till 1867, included as part of the proceedings at the annual Wapinschaw, at which there was a review of the northern volunteers, but in that year the review ceased. The fact probably was that shooting had in itself become so fascinating that it was found unnecessary to resort to the special attraction of a review.

In 1868 the corps was inspected upon the 29th June by Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay and Colonel Boldero, inspector and assistant-inspector of the reserve forces, and in intimating to the battalion the result of the inspection the lieutenant-colonel said (*Circular, 9th July, 1868*):—

The commanding officer is sure that the high praise bestowed on the battalion will stimulate all ranks to pay the greatest attention to their drill, so that at the next inspection the battalion may not lose the high character for efficiency which it has gained.

The above is typical of numerous expressions of approval accorded to the battalion at their annual inspections, and although numbers have varied, the efficiency of the corps has not altered materially during the forty-seven years of its existence. It is to the credit of the adjutants and permanent staff of the corps that, notwithstanding the steady stream of new and raw men joining the battalion, and the equally steady loss of the trained men, the efficiency has been maintained at an exceptionally high standard all through. That the battalion was more than fortunate from the first, not only in its staff officers, but also in its instructors, commissioned and non-commissioned, goes without saying. The present efficiency of the corps, notwithstanding the discouraging attitude adopted towards the volunteers by the Government, speaks volumes for the ability and tact with which it has all along been managed.

In 1869 a novelty was introduced in the shape of a battalion picnic to Ballater, at the expense of the battalion, which was well attended, and was an unqualified success. The battalion paraded and went through the manual and platoon exercises, and thereafter had regimental games, to which Mr. Mackenzie of Glenmuick contributed handsome prizes and otherwise entertained the battalion. The appearance then made did much to popularise volunteering on Upper Deeside.

On 20th November a special parade was held at the request of Lord Kintore, the Lord Lieutenant, who desired to inspect the battalion. Although but short notice had been given, there were over 250 on parade, and his lordship highly complimented the corps upon its excellent appearance.

In the year 1870 the company at Woodside (although outside the city boundary) was added to the battalion, under the command of Captain James Hay Sutter. The





Colonel Wm. Jopp.

Old Aberdeen corps, formed so far back as 1858, was ultimately amalgamated with this company.

On 15th November Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Knight-Erskine, who had commanded the corps since 13th January, 1872, died. During the period of his command the nominal members, who had joined the corps to ornamentance and encourage the movement and give it the benefit of their moral and financial support, gradually disappeared; the force, which at the commencement of his command had barely emerged from the experimental stage, had become firmly rooted as a permanent institution in the city. The ridicule with which the movement had been assailed, and which to a certain extent it had lent itself, had all but passed away, and volunteering had become an integral part of civic life. It wanted only careful fostering to keep the movement healthy, and not too much red tape. The want of sufficient encouragement in shooting, referred to in a previous page, had to some extent been supplied. Shooting had, thanks to the formation of the Aberdeen Rifle and Artillery Association and its annual Wapinschaw, become an all-important factor in volunteer life. Shooting clubs had been established in almost every company; company competitions, inter-company matches, and even inter-battalion matches, for prizes presented by officers and others, were becoming regularly-organised annual events. The result was a healthy company rivalry in the battalion, and strong bonds of personal friendship sprang up amongst individual members, all of which tended to create a fine feeling of *esprit de corps*, which probably did as much for efficiency as the drill-instructor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knight-Erskine was succeeded by Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Jopp, who had been a volunteer from the start—was in fact one of the two captains first appointed in 1859. The head of the battalion had hitherto been a trained soldier, and the experiment of appointing a volunteer officer pure and simple to the command was regarded in many quarters as somewhat risky. It was recalled that as a company commander Lieutenant-Colonel Jopp had not been conspicuously successful; in fact, at the time of his resignation in 1861, his company had dwindled so far that it had to be amalgamated with No. 2. But, on the other hand, the new commander had been associated with the corps from its foundation, and, with the exception of a period during which he was attached to the Inverurie company, had had continuous connection with it. He had further had opportunities of special instruction at Hythe, and had, on account of his zeal in the cause, been favoured by the two previous commanders; and, finally, he had been major of the battalion since February, 1865, and, as such, repeatedly commanded the corps, and was well versed in all details of the battalion work.

On 31st March, 1872, a change took place in the administration of all the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers in the country. The Regulation of Forces Act, 1871, enacted that, after a day to be named, the jurisdiction, powers, duties, command, and privileges over, of, or in relation to, the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers. . . . vested in, or exercisable by, the Lords Lieutenant of counties. . . . should revert to Her Majesty, and by an order in council dated 5th February, 1872, the day appointed was the 31st day of March, 1872.

After which all jurisdiction, powers, duties, command, and privileges over, of, or in relation to,

the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or any of such forces, or any part thereof, vested in, or exercisable by, the lieutenants of counties, or by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, either of his own motion or with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, shall revert to Her Majesty, and shall be exercisable by Her Majesty as in the said Act is mentioned and set forth; and that after the said 31st day of March, 1872, all officers in the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers of England, Scotland, and Ireland shall hold commissions from Her Majesty, and such commissions shall be prepared, authenticated, and issued in the manner in which commissions of officers in Her Majesty's land forces are prepared, authenticated, and issued according to any law or custom for the time being in force, and that all commissions held on the said 31st day of March, 1872, by officers in the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers shall be deemed to have been so issued.

But the power of recommending candidates for first appointments as subaltern officers still remained with the Lords Lieutenant under certain conditions.

The first inspection of the corps after Colonel Jopp's appointment took place on 30th June, 1871, and showed no falling off in the efficiency of the corps, for the inspecting officer described the state of the battalion as very satisfactory, "the men having a soldier-like and smart appearance in every respect; and he was struck by their steadiness and apparent absence of talking or turning of heads"; while in the year 1872 the commanding officer was in the happy position of expressing gratification, not only with the state of efficiency of the battalion, but of the fact that the musters on parade during the season had been greater than in any previous year.

On 26th July, 1873, in terms of regulations recently issued, a brigade field-day was held on the Old Town Links, under the command of Colonel Dawson of the Depôt, with Captain W. Gordon Alexander as brigade major, and Captain and Adjutant J. B. Blair, of the 3rd A.R.V., as aide-de-camp. The display was taken part in by the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders (militia), under the command of Colonel Innes of Learney; the 2nd Administrative Battalion Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wolrige Gordon of Esslemont; and the 1st A.R.V., under the command of Major Hogarth. There was a magnificent cavalcade of field officers connected with headquarters and other volunteer corps in the north, as also an enormous crowd of spectators upon the Broad Hill, and the field manoeuvres were performed with great steadiness, and were followed with much interest by the public. The total number of men engaged in the operations was about 1350, to which the City Rifles contributed 495.

The inspection of 1874 was again satisfactory, both in attendance and efficiency, the inspecting officer's report being as follows:—

I have the honour to express to you my great satisfaction with the appearance and drill of the regiment under your command at my annual inspection, and have had great pleasure in reporting to higher authorities that the 1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteer Corps continues to uphold its reputation as one of our best battalions.

In the following year an experiment of considerable importance took place in the battalion, viz., that of giving the battalion the experience of the "tented field," and the corps went under canvas, in a field close to the railway station at Milltimber, from 5th

to 14th June. There are only two camp orders in the Order Book, and these are as follows:—

*Camp, Milltimber, 6th June, 1875.*

1. The battalion will parade at 6.15 a.m. to-morrow morning for battalion drill under the adjutant.
2. Volunteers leaving camp by the 5.20 a.m. will breakfast at 4.45; those volunteers proceeding by later trains to Aberdeen will breakfast at 7.30; the dinner hour in camp daily will be 1 o'clock.

*Camp, Milltimber, 11th June, 1875.*

1. There will be roll call to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. Officers commanding companies will see that the arms and accoutrements of their men are properly cleaned and that the tents are in a clean state, as the inspecting officer intends inspecting the camp between the hours of three and four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.
2. The battalion will fall in for inspection at 5 o'clock p.m.
3. There will be church parade on Sunday first at 11.30 a.m.
4. Officers commanding companies will be held responsible that all their tents are struck and packed before their men will be allowed to leave the camp on Monday morning—blankets will be neatly folded in bundles of 20, and the waterproof sheets in bundles of 5 by each company, and the buckets, picks, and shovels will be left on the ground. In case it should be wet, the tents are not to be struck.

There was also issued to the battalion a printed order, dated 4th May, 1875, which dealt very comprehensively with the duties of both officers and men in every department of camp life. The minimum requirements in the field were stated to be:—

1 flannel or other shirt, 1 pair of trousers, 1 pair of socks, 1 pair of boots, towel, soap, comb, knife, fork, and spoon, brushes and blacking, needle and thread, and a pair or two of boot-laces, in addition to those worn at the time.

An important recommendation was added:—

That each man should take an overcoat of some description with him to camp, and as events happened the overcoat was much needed. "Reveille" was sounded at 5 a.m.; "Tattoo" at 9.30 p.m.; and "Lie Down" at 10 p.m.

The corps was inspected upon Saturday, 12th June, and the report of the inspecting officer was as follows:—

I have had the honour to inform you that I have had much pleasure in forwarding to H.R.H. the F.M. commanding-in-chief a favourable report of the appearance on parade and drill of the regiment under your command at the annual inspection on 12th ultimo, particularly bringing to H.R.H.'s notice the orderly state of the camp, and the neat interior arrangements of the tents.

There was much innocent pleasantries carried on in the camp. For instance, each of the "streets" of tents was called by the name of any of the officers whose name happened to correspond with the name of a street in the city, as "Jopp's Lane," "Skene Street," and "Littlejohn Street."

An idea had become prevalent that an attack was to be made upon the camp by some of the county volunteers, and, about midnight upon the Tuesday, an alarm was

raised that the camp was being attacked; the sentinels at the rear guard fired at the "enemy," and the whole camp turned out "for defence," but, alas! the alarm was a false one, and the men returned to their quarters vowing vengeance upon the blundering sentinel. But the expected attack *did* take place. Shortly after midnight on Saturday the camp was again roused by firing and shouting, and, although rendered somewhat sceptical by the former experience, there was nothing for it but turn out, and this the men did with remarkable alacrity. Blank shot was served out, and soon the whole country was ringing with the shooting of the skirmishers, who spread out on all sides for about a mile, climbing dykes, and crossing cornfields, and firing at the "enemy" with praiseworthy determination. At last they succeeded in "surrounding" the enemy, and captured and disarmed them. The attacking party consisted of 50 men from the 22nd (Auchmill) A.R.V., under the command of Lieutenant James S. Low, who had marched some 12 or 14 miles to give their city friends a taste of the reality of camp life. The invading force was formally disarmed and marched into camp as prisoners of war, where, after being hospitably entertained, their arms were restored, and all ended happily. Thus ended the Battle of Milltimber!

The attendance at the camp was excellent, and the numbers inspected were as follows:—

Officers . . . . .	27
Sergeants . . . . .	47
Rank and File . . . . .	572
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	646
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Much interest was taken in the camp by the general public. It was visited by thousands of civilians, by volunteers from many battalions in the north, and by a considerable party of the regulars from the dépôt.



Crest upon Shako worn till 1879, when it was superseded by the Helmet.  
Taken from the original Wax Impression in the possession of Mr. Samuel Rawson.



In the end of 1879 it was finally decided to change the uniform of the corps from the old green to the red coat and Gordon tartan trews, a proposal which had been under consideration for some considerable time. The first intimation of the proposed change is contained in a letter by Lieutenant-Colonel Jopp to the officer commanding the 56th Sub-District, dated 22nd November, 1879, as follows:—

SIR,

CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

In reference to paragraph 610, Volunteer Regulations, 1878, as amended by clause 72, A.V.R. Forces Circular, 1878,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to forward this, my application, for the favourable consideration of the Under Secretary of State for War, that the battalion under my command may be allowed to change their present rifle green uniform to scarlet—to be assimilated to that of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, viz. :—officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates—doublets and Gordon tartan trews; officers' undress patrol jackets as per regulation; head-dress—helmet and Glengarry ornament—St. Andrew's Cross in silver; accoutrements—white patent-leather belts and black patent-leather pouches.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JOPP, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding 1st A.R.V.

The change was duly sanctioned, and in the course of the spring of 1880 the whole of the corps received the new uniform and accoutrements, and at the first parade, on 15th May, the men presented quite a brilliant spectacle in scarlet tunic and tartan trews. Immediately after the adoption of the tartan, instructions were issued from the dépôt that the numbers by which the companies had been known since 1860 be changed to letters, and accordingly, on 25th June, 1880, the commander issued orders that the companies were to be lettered as follows:—

A	Company	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Morrice.
B	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Skene.
C	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Leslie.
D	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Gordon.
E	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Hall.
F	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Rutherford.
G	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain John Crombie.
H	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Wyllie.
I	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain J. W. Crombie.

The following year was distinguished by the second Royal Review at Edinburgh, which is dealt with in the chapter devoted to the three Royal Reviews.

It was customary in those days to wear an ordinary white collar in undress uniform (which, by the way, differed in the ranks only in the head dress), but this custom, like the one formerly alluded to of wearing part uniform and part civilian clothes about Wapinschaw times, was now put an end to by a special order from the Field-Marshal,

dated 16th November, 1881, intimating that this custom was "contrary to regulations, except in the 7th Huzzars and Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and must be discontinued in future." The necessity for this order had become obvious. Readers may probably recall with a smile the extraordinary variety of costume that characterised volunteers who took part in the Wapinschaw. The variety of headgear, mainly of the "Wild West" pattern, was truly wonderful, and when shooting was over, while the volunteer trousers continued to be worn, the upper part of the body was adorned with the volunteer's "best" jacket or coat, surmounted by the "Fail me never" headgear. Notwithstanding this order, the white collar and other irregularities in dress continued to be a source of trouble for some time.

The year 1883 was signalised by (1) the holding of ambulance lectures by Surgeon-Major Fraser; (2) the institution of gymnastics in the Drill Hall for the members of the corps; and (3) instruction of officers in sword exercise. All these improvements were much appreciated, and became permanent institutions in the corps. Ambulance lectures were thereafter continued annually and certificates of proficiency granted, and gymnastics—at first confined to Saturday afternoons—were gradually extended, so that now each company has certain nights for practice and regular instruction.

Upon 27th September, 1883, the battalion provided a guard of honour, consisting of 12 rank and file from each company, with Sergeant-Instructor Smith, Colour-Sergeant Dean, Sergeants Montgomery, Donaldson, Smith, and Ross, under the command of Captain Wyllie, accompanied by Lieutenants Shaw and Mackinnon, upon the important civic occasion of the opening of the Duthie Park, by Princess Beatrice (now Princess Henry of Battenberg). The remainder of the battalion was on duty assisting to line the route of the royal procession.

Upon 15th December there is recorded in the Order Book an event which deserved more notice than the bald intimation therein contained:—

Colour-Sergeant Edward Hart, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, having been transferred to the 1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteer Corps as first-class sergeant-instructor, is appointed acting sergeant-major from this date, *via* Acting Sergeant John Mearse, whose term of service terminated on the 24th November, 1883.

Sergeant-Major Mearse, whose retirement was so recorded, first joined the army on 10th July, 1832, and had thus been over half a century connected with the army and auxiliary forces. Among those who served the battalion from its inception (for he acted as drill-instructor to No. 5 Company in 1859), few, if any, possessed the charming personality of Sergeant-Major John Mearse, now, alas! gone over to the majority, and very few indeed of the thousands of young men who passed through his hands during his twenty-one years' service as sergeant-major to the corps can have any but the most pleasant recollections of this fine old soldier. A strict disciplinarian, with a thorough knowledge of drill, he possessed in no small degree the art of imparting to others that knowledge which he knew so well, and he scrupled not in the methods by which he forced the raw recruit to learn, as many knew to their cost. He was the proud possessor of a stentorian voice that made the very rafters ring—and, once heard, was never forgotten, and he had about him, at drill, an

appearance of fierce determination that made the uninitiated tremble when he found himself in "Mearse's squad." About middle height, and of a powerful build, his body was surmounted by a leonine-like head, fringed by an enormous pure white beard—a head that Rembrandt would have idealised—and behind all, there was the kind and gentle heart, which endeared him to hosts of friends. No one who has, like the writer, put in his recruit drill under Sergeant-Major Mearse can ever forget the way in which he rushed towards a blundering unfortunate, nor the despairing tone in which he shrieked out to him, or rather wailed, "Oh! don't you know your right foot from your left?" followed by a kindly pat on the shoulder, which took the edge off the rebuke. He was a gallant soldier who had seen service, and an enthusiastic servant who did his duty well.

In January, 1884, the territorial system was applied to the volunteers; the City Rifles were attached as volunteer battalions to the famous territorial regiments, the Gordon Highlanders, and the name "1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers" ceased to exist.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### 1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

THE corps now became the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and the Saint Andrew's Cross crest, which the battalion had worn since 1862, was replaced by the well-known crest and motto of the Gordons. The whole of the rifle volunteer battalions of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine were linked up in the same way to the "Gordons," making altogether six battalions, while the Shetland Volunteers, who were given the choice of a territorial regiment to which to attach themselves, chose to be added to the Gordons, and now form the 7th Volunteer Battalion. The formal application to effect the change of name was made by Colonel Jopp on 17th May, 1883.

The volunteer Gordons, therefore, are now as follows:—

1st V.B.G.H.	.	City of Aberdeen.
2nd do.	.	Oldmeldrum, Ellon, Methlick, Tarves, Fyvie, etc.
3rd do.	.	Buchan.
4th do.	.	Donside Highland.
5th do.	.	Deeside do. (including Kincardineshire).
6th do.	.	Banffshire.
7th do.	.	Shetland.

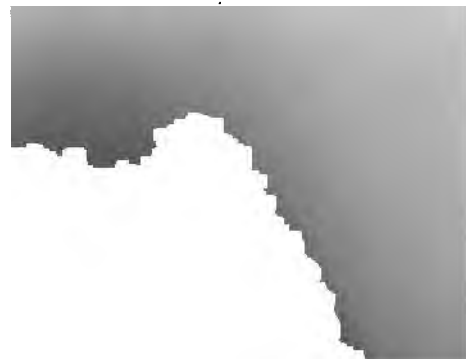
It is singular that so important a change in the status of the regiment is not recorded in the Order Book. The only indication of the change is that the order of 16th January, 1884, is signed by the acting adjutant of the "1st A.R.V.," and the next order, dated 12th February, is signed by the acting adjutant, "1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders."

On 28th August the battalion paraded, and took part in the march past before Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of the presentation of colours to the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (Militia) by the





Major Henry A. Crane, V.D.



Princess of Wales. They assembled at Gordon's College, and 443 strong, marched to the Links.

In 1887, upon the occasion of Her Majesty's jubilee, the battalion marched to the Links and fired a *feu de joie*, on which auspicious occasion Lord Provost Henderson (afterwards Sir William Henderson) was present in his robes of office, accompanied by Dean of Guild Stewart (now Sir David Stewart). In December of the same year the whole volunteer corps in the city, viz., Artillery, Engineers, and 1st V.B.G.H., united in holding a bazaar in aid of the funds of the three corps. The bazaar was held in the Music Hall, Aberdeen, on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th December, and was opened on the 21st by the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, on the 22nd by Lord Provost Henderson, on the 23rd by the Right Hon. Lord Saltoun, and on the last day by Colonel Green, C.B. On the first day members of the 1st V.B.G.H. formed a guard of honour to Lord Aberdeen. The object of the bazaar was to raise funds to clear off the incubus of debt, incurred mainly in the erection of suitable buildings for headquarters, drill halls, armouries, etc., which weighed heavily upon the local corps. The total sum realised was a little over £2000.

On 16th June, 1888, the battalion provided a guard of honour, consisting of 4 sergeants and 50 rank and file, commanded by Captain L. Mackinnon, with Lieutenants A. R. Mackinnon and Crombie as subalterns, to take part in the ceremony of unveiling the statue to General Gordon. From the 20th to 25th July of this year the battalion went into camp for the second time in a field at Maryculter, near Culter Station. The numbers at camp varied, but at the inspection on 25th July there were 665 on parade. A feature of this camp was the pontoon bridge across the river, built by the City Volunteer Engineers.

The year 1890 was memorable chiefly in respect that in that year the battalion lost the services of two of its oldest and best servants—(1) Colonel Jopp, the commander, who retired upon 20th September; (2) Honorary Major and Adjutant Henry A. Crane, who retired on 15th December, 1890. The colonel issued a valedictory address, which is here reproduced:—

*Aberdeen, 18th September, 1890.*

Colonel Jopp, in retiring from the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, after more than thirty years' service—nearly twenty of which have been spent as commanding officer—desires to express the deep regret he feels in saying farewell to the regiment. He is proud to be able to state that he leaves the battalion in a thorough state of efficiency in every respect, and he believes that the drill and discipline of the regiment will bear favourable comparison with any in the service.

Colonel Jopp tenders to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—for all have contributed in securing these favourable results—his warmest thanks for the uniform assistance he has received during the lengthened period it has been his good fortune to command them.

The command of the regiment, as well as other appointments, will now devolve on younger men, and Colonel Jopp sincerely wishes them every success. In his retirement he will not cease to cherish the same lively interest in the battalion that he has striven to manifest in the past.

By Order,

H. A. CRANE, Major and Adjutant.

It may be considered invidious to single out any one of the staff officers for special notice, but Adjutant Crane's long connection with the battalion makes him an outstanding figure in its history, and justifies the selection, while such notice in no way detracts from the merit justly due to the other officers who have, with credit to themselves, occupied that post both before and since Adjutant Crane's time. Adjutant Crane succeeded Adjutant Rawson on 7th November, 1867, and served the battalion for the long period of 23 years, and was, on the recommendation of Colonel Jopp, promoted to be hon. major. His military record is given in list of officers—"Adjutants." What better tribute could be awarded to a soldier, whose days of active service were past, than the following order by Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, dated 6th December, 1890?

Hon. Major and Adjutant Henry A. Crane is placed on retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

The officer commanding feels well assured that Major Crane takes with him, not only the best wishes, but also the grateful regard of every member of the battalion for the zealous, untiring, and thorough manner in which he has discharged his duties as adjutant during the past twenty-three years. It is to him, in a great measure, that the regiment is indebted for the high character for efficiency and discipline which it has always maintained, and which has secured for it, year after year, most favourable reports from the inspecting officer.

It gives the officer commanding great pleasure to place on the records of the regiment this acknowledgment of duty well and faithfully performed.

Colonel Jopp and Major Crane were entertained by the officers of the 75th Regimental District on the occasion of their retirement, and in their honour there were present by invitation:—Lord Sempill, better known as Sir William Forbes, Bart, of Craigevar, at one time captain of No. 5 Company; Lord Provost Stewart; Colonel Man, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (now known as Colonel J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., of Dalvenie, Banchory); Colonel Burgman, R.A., inspecting officer of artillery; Colonel Lumsden of Pitcaple, commanding officer of the London Scottish; and Colonel Allardyce, 4th V.B.G.H. The gathering was presided over by Colonel Green, C.B., who formally proposed the health of the guests, and, by request of the chairman, Major the Hon. J. S. Napier, made flattering allusion to the merits of the two retiring officers. The toast was received with enthusiasm.

The non-commissioned officers also entertained Adjutant Crane, and presented him with a photographic group of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment at the date of his retirement; he was also presented by the officers with an album containing an illuminated copy of the battalion order issued on his retirement, and photographs of all the then present and many former officers of the regiment.

Colonel Jopp did not long survive. He died in June, 1891. The commanding officer offered a military funeral, but this was not in accordance with the wishes of deceased's family. Colonel Duncan and the officers of the corps, however, attended the funeral in uniform.

The next commander was Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Douglass Duncan, who succeeded to the command on 19th September, 1890, and who was, and still is, an





Colonel Douglass Duncan, V.D.

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advocate in Aberdeen, and present secretary and librarian of the Society of Advocates there. Like his predecessor, he had been associated with the volunteer movement from the start, and had served in every rank, from private upwards, with the sole exception of colour-sergeant. His experience, therefore, gave him a thorough knowledge of drill, while his enthusiasm in the movement was undoubted.

Major Crane was succeeded in the adjutancy by Captain W. L. Forbes, a son of that worthy veteran, the late General Sir John Forbes of Inverernan, K.C.B., and himself a distinguished soldier. Captain Forbes joined the army in 1878, and became captain in 1887; he had been through the Afghan War, and took part in the defence of Kandahar, for which he received a medal and clasp, and he also holds a medal and clasp for services in the Burmese War.

During the year 1890-1891 a cyclist section, consisting of one officer, a sergeant, 15 men, and a bugler, all fully equipped, was added to the battalion. In this year also, a new armoury was fitted up; a room provided as a club-room for non-commissioned officers; an assembly-room for the men; physical drill and gymnastics were also provided for the men, and 167 members of the battalion went through the course.

In 1891 a route march was made to Burnieboozle, via Union Street and Queen's Road, and back by Great Western Road; 566 attended the march. The corps at this time got a new equipment, consisting of braces, mess tin, water bottle, etc.

The year 1892 saw the battalion at the brigade camp at Dyce, along with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th battalions of the Volunteer Gordons. The corps, along with the camp impedimenta, marched from the Drill Hall on Friday, the 17th June, to the camping-ground at Dyce, a distance of seven miles. During the six days they were there, torrents of rain fell, and the camping-ground, from its situation, became a perfect quagmire, but notwithstanding these unfavourable climatic conditions, the corps went through a great deal of hard work, and had the gratification of receiving the encomiums of their commander for the manner in which the work was done and the tents kept. At the annual inspection there were 650 present, and although the weather conditions were again unfavourable they were highly complimented by the Inspecting Officer.

On 4th October, the corps furnished a guard of honour to H.R.H. Princess Louise (the Marchioness of Lorne) and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, of one colour-sergeant, four sergeants, one bugler, and 100 rank and file, under the command of Major W. Y. Macdonald, with Lieutenants A. J. R. Thain and James Ewing as subalterns, on the occasion of the opening of the new wing of the Royal Infirmary, while twenty additional men and two sergeants were detailed from "A" and "G" companies for duty at the Infirmary; and on the 13th of the same month, a similar guard of honour was provided, under the command of Captain John Whyte, with Lieutenants H. J. Jopp and J. F. Clyne as subalterns, on the occasion of the arrival in the city of their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice to open the Scottish Home Industries Exhibition.

#### VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION.

The Royal Warrant instituting the new Volunteer Decoration was issued on 25th July, 1892, and two years later—24th May, 1894—Her Majesty granted an extension of the decoration to the volunteer officers throughout the Empire, upon

the same terms and conditions as those upon which it had been granted to volunteer officers in the United Kingdom, except that in the case of India, eighteen years was declared to be the qualifying period. The regulations have been modified from time to time, but the volunteer regulations of 1901, reprinted for provisional use, with corrections and amendments up to 31st July, 1904, are as follows (Sec. 395) :—



Volunteer officers having 20 years' service, which need not be continuous, are eligible for "The Volunteer Officers' Decoration."

The following will be allowed to reckon towards the twenty years :—(a) all commissioned service in the Volunteer Force, including that with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; (b) half the time served in the ranks of a volunteer corps, or a cadet corps, or cadet battalion, after attaining the age of 17 years; (c) all service qualifying for the Colonial Auxiliary Forces or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Officers' Decoration; and (d) all service as an acting or honorary officer of a cadet corps or cadet battalion, after attaining the age of 17 years. An officer who has served partly in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and partly in the (army) Volunteers will, if otherwise eligible, be awarded the decoration for that service in which he shall have served the greater portion of his last 10 years of qualifying service.

The following is a list of recipients belonging to this battalion to November, 1906 :—

## 1892.

Rank.	Name.	Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel ...	Douglass Duncan ...	33 years' service.
Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel ...	H. Campbell Gordon ...	27 do.
Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel ...	R. A. D. Connon ...	25 do.
Captain and Honorary Major... ..	George Cruden ...	25 do.
Captain and Honorary Major... ..	J. Clyne ...	33 do.
Quarter-master (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) ...	John Crombie ...	33 do.
Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel ...	Angus Fraser, M.D. ...	28 do.
Captain (retired) ... ..	Harvey Hall ...	25 do.
Captain and Honorary Major (retired) ..	S. R. W. Shaw ...	27 do.

## 1893.

Captain and Honorary Major... ..	Lachlan Mackinnon ...	20 years' service.
Honorary Major and Adjutant (retired) ...	Henry Arthur Crane ...	23 do.
Acting Chaplain ... ..	Rev. J. A. M'Clymont, B.D. ...	—
Surgeon-Major ... ..	P. Blaikie Smith, M.D. ...	—

## THE VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL.



This medal was instituted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in May, 1894. The conditions of the grant have been modified from time to time, but the following are contained in the Volunteer Regulations now in use:—

399. Volunteers may be granted a medal designated "The Volunteer Long Service Medal," after 20 years' service, which need not be continuous, in the Volunteer Force, including (a) service in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and (b) service in a cadet corps or cadet battalion after attaining the age of 17 years. Service qualifying for the Colonial Auxiliary Forces' Long Service Medal will be allowed to reckon. Service in the Militia or Imperial Yeomanry will also be allowed to reckon, provided that the last 5 years have been served in the Volunteer Force. A volunteer who has served partly in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and partly in the (army) Volunteers will, if otherwise eligible, be awarded the medal for that service in which he shall have served the greater portion of his last 10 years of qualifying service.

400. The medal may also be granted to volunteers who have retired after completing 20 years' service, and to officers who have served in the ranks, but have not qualified for the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

There are several other provisions as to publication in the army orders, forfeiture of medal, and provision for replacing a lost medal, etc.

In May, 1895, the first presentations of the Long Service Medal were made by Colonel Boyes, commanding the 75th Regimental District, to the members of corps to whom the medal had been first awarded.

The following are the names of the members of this corps who are recipients of  
s medal :—

THE VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

April, 1895.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant ... ..	James Ewing.	Colour-Sergeant	J. Laidlaw.
Sergeant ... ..	W. Angus.	Private	J. B. Leslie.
Lance-Corporal ... ..	F. Bohler.	Colour-Sergeant	T. Lindsay.
Do ... ..	D. Burleigh.	Lance-Sergeant	A. Lodge.
Sergeant ... ..	A. Catto.	Private	A. Mann.
(Late) Corporal ... ..	J. Davidson.	Colour-Sergeant	J. I. Mann.
Sergeant ... ..	W. Davidson.	Private	J. Young.
Lance-Sergeant ... ..	R. Dawson.	Sergeant	J. T. Fairman.
Sergeant ... ..	J. Wilkie.	Sergeant	W. McRobert.

January, 1896.

Private ... ..	J. Black.	Private	J. J. Cameron.
Colour-Sergeant ... ..	A. Cay.	Colour-Sergeant	J. Lyon.
Private ... ..	W. Charles.	Colour-Sergeant	J. Christie.
Colour-Sergeant ... ..	T. Donaldson.	Private	H. Aitken.
Sergeant ... ..	J. Dunnett.	Private	W. Thomson.
Private ... ..	A. Fraser.	Colour-Sergeant	J. Miller.
Captain and Honorary		Captain	H. Ross.
Major ... ..	C. S. Gordon.	Private	J. Ross.
Colour-Sergeant ... ..	R. Gordon.	Private	S. Buchanan.
Private ... ..	G. James.		

March, 1896.

Private ... ..	G. Aitken.	Sergeant	W. Roberts.
Sergeant ... ..	D. Anderson.	Private	J. McLeod.
Private ... ..	G. Anderson.	Colour-Sergeant	A. Brown.

September, 1896.

Colour-Sergeant	H. Gavin.	Colour-Sergeant	J. Brown.
Major ... ..	D. Littlejohn.	Private	J. Ross.
Colour-Sergeant ... ..	J. Mitchell.	Private	J. J. Brown.

November, 1897.

Lance-Corporal ... ..	J. Dunnet.	Sergeant	J. Ross.
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1897.

Rank.	Name.
Colour-Sergeant	J. Brown.

August, 1898.

Quarter-master-Sergeant	J. Brown.
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1899.					
Rank.		Name.		Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	...	J. A. Ross.		Private	T. Findlater.
Sergeant	...	A. Stephen.			
1900.					
Rank.		Name.		Rank.	Name.
Sergeant	...	A. A. Smith.			
1901.					
Rank.		Name.		Rank.	Name.
Captain	..	J. R. Dean.		Colour-Sergeant	W. Edwards.
Quarter-master	and			Sergeant	J. Yule.
Honorary Captain		A. Edmond.		Private	T. M. Young.
Colour-Sergeant	...	G. Souter.		Private	G. Joss.
Pipe-Corporal	...	Wm. Innes.		Private	J. Wilson.
1902.					
Colour-Sergeant	...	G. Garden.		Sergeant	J. Jolly.
Colour-Sergeant	...	James Forbes.		Sergeant	W. Meldrum.
Lieutenant	...	D. M. Walker.			
1903.					
Sergeant	...	G. Gray.		Sergeant	J. G. Stevenson
Sergeant	...	A. Still (resigned).			(resigned).
Corporal	...	J. Murchie (resigned).		Sergeant	T. Chalmers.
1904.					
Sergeant Piper	...	W. Mann.		Sergeant	G. Gordon.
Colour-Sergeant	...	A. S. Jack.		Corporal	A. Charles.
Colour-Sergeant	...	J. Clubb.		Colour-Sergeant	C. Forbes.
Sergeant	...	G. Rae.		Sergeant	J. H. Webster.
1905.					
Rank.		Name.		Rank.	Name.
Piper	...	R. R. Esson.			
1906.					
Rank.		Name.		Rank.	Name.
Lance-Sergeant	...	A. Jaffray.		Corporal	G. Merson.
Bandsman	...	J. M. Gorman.		Corporal	W. Scott.
1907.					
Colour-Sergeant	...	R. Grant.		Sergeant	A. Coutts.
Corporal	..	W. Charles.		Sergeant	F. Craigmyle.

On 16th December, 1895, the period of service of Captain W. L. Forbe adjutant expired, and he was succeeded by Captain Hector Macneal, of the Go Highlanders.

On 5th February, 1896, a novelty in training was introduced in the shape





In October, 1898, the corps furnished a guard of honour on the occasion of a visit of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice to the city, for the purpose of opening a Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. The guard consisted of 100 rank and file, 1 colour-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 1 bugler, with pipers and drummers, and was under the command of Captain J. C. Bennett, with Lieutenants T. R. Mackenzie and A. B. Thomson as subalterns.

At the inspection in 1899, while stating his satisfaction that good work was being done in the battalion, the inspecting officer urged company officers "to take more care at the inspection, and to endeavour to instil into their men a feeling of pride in their dress and personal cleanliness"!

During the year 1900 and succeeding years, a considerable number of the men volunteered for active service with the Gordon Highlanders in South Africa—(*See chapter on Service Companies*).

On 19th September of this year, Colonel Douglass Duncan retired. His valedictory order was as follows:—

Colonel Duncan, in retiring from the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, gratefully acknowledges the support which he has always received from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in the discharge of his duties as commanding officer for the past ten years.

It gives him great pleasure also to place on the records of the regiment his high appreciation of the services of the adjutant, Captain Hector Macneal of the Gordon Highlanders, whose zeal, tact, and skill have done so much for the battalion that Colonel Duncan ventures to say it has never been in a higher state of discipline and efficiency than it is at the present time.

The strength of the battalion when Colonel Duncan took over the command was 696, and it is now 1084.

It is with no little pride that the commanding officer has read, both in public despatches and in private letters, the accounts of the gallant conduct of the Service Company in South Africa, and he asks the relatives and friends of those who have fallen to accept the assurance of his deepest sympathy, and earnestly trusts that the wounded may soon be able to return to duty.

Colonel Duncan has been a member of the battalion for more than forty years, and it is with no light heart that he now says farewell.

He hopes the regiment may have every success, and he sends his best wishes to every member, both at home and at the front.

The November battalion orders contained the following graceful tribute to the work accomplished by Colonel Duncan:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Cruden, on assuming command, desires to place on record the regret felt by every member at the retirement of Colonel Douglass Duncan from the command of the battalion.

During the whole period of his connection with the battalion—over forty years in all—Colonel Duncan's sole object was how best to further its interests and to promote its efficiency, so that it might be worthy of the traditions of the gallant territorial regiment with which it is connected.





Colonel George Cruden, V.D.

An enthusiastic volunteer himself, Colonel Duncan made it his constant endeavour to imbue every member of the battalion with similar feelings, and its efficient state at the date of his retirement testifies in no small degree to the success of his efforts.

The officer commanding feels assured Colonel Duncan will carry with him into his retirement the best wishes for his future of every member of the battalion, and that, though his active interest has now been brought to a close, he will still retain a warm interest in the regiment with which he has been so long and so honourably connected.

On 31st October, 1900, Colonel Duncan was presented with a piece of plate, as a souvenir of the long time he had served in the regiment.

The strength of the battalion numerically, and the high state of efficiency in which he left it, testified sufficiently to the enterprise Colonel Duncan had shown during the period of his command, and to his popularity in the corps. He modified the weary monotony of the march past in open and close column, the weary repetition of the manual exercise, marching in echelon, and forming squares, which had hitherto been the sum total of the battalion parades, and had begun to pall even amongst the most enthusiastic volunteers; and he gave the men a taste of real soldiering, such as the battalion had never before experienced. The ten years of his command had been characterized by an activity, and a painstaking and continuous effort to popularise the movement and improve the battalion, the like of which had not been attempted since the earliest years of volunteering. His efforts were ably seconded by the two successive adjutants, Captains Forbes and Hector Macneal, and were eminently successful.

Colonel Duncan was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel George Bruden, advocate in Aberdeen, who had been associated with the battalion, both in the ranks and as a commissioned officer, for 33 years, and was well known for his enthusiasm and energy in all that pertained to volunteer life.

Captain Hector Macneal's period of the adjutancy expired in December, 1900, and his departure was sincerely regretted by all ranks. He was succeeded, first, by Captain F. M. Drew, of the Leicestershire Regiment, as interim adjutant, and ultimately by Major the Hon. R. F. Carnegie, of the Gordon Highlanders, on 1st March, 1902. At the same time Quarter-master Sergeant David Nichol came direct from Pretoria, and was added to the strength of the battalion as sergeant-major.

On 1st November, 1901, new conditions of efficiency came into force, the main provision of which was a compulsory attendance at camp at least every alternate year, or attachment to a corresponding unit of the regular force. The result of these regulations was a sudden drop in the membership of all volunteer battalions throughout the country. In the Aberdeen Rifle Corps, the decrease in the year was less than 204, or one-fifth of the whole battalion, and the commanding officer made a special appeal for recruits to fill up the vacancies. The appeal, however, was only moderately successful.

The year 1902 was memorable in respect that, under the new regulations, as referred to, the battalion took part in the brigade camp at Aberdeen in which not fewer than 600 men were present for six days. The camp was a most useful one, and the work was nevertheless none the less instructive and pleasant. The adjutant, Captain

tained of the corps by Brigadier-General William Gordon, commanding 2nd Lothian Volunteer Brigade, is given in the battalion orders of November, 1902, thus:—

He wishes to convey to the 1st Volunteer Battalion the Gordon Highlanders his appreciation of their excellent conduct, soldier-like qualities, and fine appearance while under his command.

It has been a pleasure to the brigadier, and to the other battalions of the brigade, to be associated with a battalion which so well maintains the credit of the Gordon Highlanders.

For this satisfactory result, the commander in his annual remarks awards well-merited praise to the adjutant, Major Carnegie; the quarter-master, Lieut. W. Walker, and assistants; Sergeant-Major Nelson, and others of the permanent staff.

In the following year, the battalion was once more under canvas in the military camp at Stobs. The corps camped from 17th to 31st July, and during that time they put in a hard but useful training. As giving some idea of the growth of the work allotted to the volunteers, the diary of parades while at Stobs, embraced "skirmishing—attacks and defence practice; information and reconnaissance; protection and marches; outpost duty; entrenching, judging distances"—all in addition to the daily brigade parades.

The decline in numbers caused by the new conditions of efficiency seemed to have been checked. Colonel Cruden, in an order of November, 1903, said:—

The commanding officer admits that he had at the beginning of the year grave doubts as to how the battalion would stand at the close of the year under the new conditions for efficiency, seeing many good volunteer battalions had suffered by them. It is, therefore, with extreme satisfaction that he finds himself in the position to state that not only has the battalion increased in numbers, but that it has also earned from its various inspecting officers most complimentary remarks on its strength, its physique, and its efficiency. This highly satisfactory result is entirely due to the loyal and hearty support so willingly given by Colonel Mackinnon and the other officers, the adjutant, the members of the permanent staff, the non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion to him in his endeavours to promote the efficiency of the battalion, the welfare of which he has so deeply at heart.

#### CAMP AT STOBS.

The selection of the battalion as a part of the Scottish Field Army has marked out the battalion as one of the best in Scotland. This honour, however, entails an annual attendance at camp for a fortnight of at least 15 officers and 490 non-commissioned officers and men. It reflects the highest credit on the battalion that last year the attendance exceeded 600. The camp took place during the last fortnight in July, and the miserable weather entailed the maximum amount of discomfort on the men. The cheerful way in which every man submitted to these trying conditions, and the admirable behaviour of all ranks, not only earned the highest praise from our brigadier, but also showed the General Officer Commanding that the battalion appreciated the honour he had conferred on it by selecting it as one of the units of the Scottish Field Army. The officer commanding feels that all ranks considered it to be a high honour to serve under Brigadier-General Trotter, and appreciate greatly the complimentary remarks he was good enough to make regarding the battalion. The officer

commanding considers it his duty to take this opportunity, on his own behalf, as well as on behalf of his brother officers, to express the deep obligation they are under to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and members of the Town Council for their valued recommendation to the many employers of labour in the city to allow their employees to attend the camp. To many employers the permission granted must have entailed considerable inconvenience, but the officer commanding trusts that the admirable behaviour of the battalion while in camp, as well as the satisfactory reports of the authorities, which reflect credit on the city, will prove some little return for their self-sacrifice.

It will be seen from the above that, although the weather conditions were unfavourable, the attendance at camp was again very high, and the battalion had favourably impressed the high military authorities at Stobs as it had previously done at Aldershot.

The following opinions of the corps at this time are instructive:—

From the officer commanding the Gordon Brigade, Colonel H. H. Mathias, A.D.C. (of Dargai fame):—

**REMARKS BY OFFICER COMMANDING GORDON BRIGADE.**

The battalion trained at Stobs for a fortnight, and the brigadier informed me he was "well satisfied with the battalion, and glad to have it in his brigade."

I myself saw the battalion on parade in marching order on the 6th June, a long way the strongest and best turned out one I have had here.

On the 4th July I detailed the battalion to take up a position to prevent a landing at Nigg Bay. No trenches could be dug on account of the crops, but the position and proposed trenches were satisfactory, and the parade a strong one.

**H. H. MATHIAS.**

**REMARKS BY GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING SCOTTISH DISTRICT.**

In strength of numbers as in efficiency, this corps continues to hold its own, to the credit of the commanding officer and of all ranks.

**ARCHIBALD HUNTER.**

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL TROTTER'S REMARKS.**

The G.O.C. acknowledges receipt of your reports on the corps under your command, and expresses his satisfaction at the general good impression they convey of the sound condition of the corps concerned.

In the year 1904, the battalion was again in camp, this time at Barry, from 6th to 30th July, and it need only be said that the result of this special training was thoroughly satisfactory.

By an Army Order, dated 24th October, 1904, sanction was given for Captain and Hon. Major W. O. Duncan "to be considered as having qualified for promotion to the next higher rank in consideration of his services in South Africa."

On 24th September, Lieutenant-Colonel Cruden's period of command terminated,

and, through the medium of the battalion orders (20th September, 1904), he addressed the corps thus:—

In retiring from the battalion at the close of the period of command, Colonel Cruden desires to express the regret with which he severs an unbroken connection of 37 years, during which he has served in every rank and formed many and enduring ties of comradeship. To all the members of the battalion—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—he tenders his most sincere thanks for the loyal support they have given him on every occasion during the past four years, and he earnestly trusts that they will give the same hearty support to his successor in the command.

Colonel Cruden is proud to be able to say that, through the efforts of all concerned, the efficiency of the battalion stands as high as, if not higher than it has ever done, and he feels confident that no effort will be spared to maintain it in this condition.

That his own deep interest in everything that concerns the battalion can never cease, is the assurance that Colonel Cruden would convey to all its members.

Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Mackinnon, who succeeded to the command on 10th December, 1904, was, like his two predecessors, an advocate in Aberdeen, and had been associated with the corps for many years. He had served in every commissioned rank, and was known as a thoroughly experienced and capable officer; it was, therefore, recognised that the future of the corps was in safe keeping. On 12th December, the remarks of the General Officer Commanding on the musketry training of the corps were published:—

Very satisfactory; and great interest is taken in musketry in this battalion, and the musketry practice is well conducted.

On 21st of the same month, a special army order was issued conferring on the corps the honorary distinction of being permitted, in recognition of services rendered during the South African War, 1899-1902, to wear upon colours or appointments the words:—

“SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02.”

In February, 1905, semaphore signalling was introduced as an optional part of the volunteers' training. On 6th March, an order was issued with reference to the reduction of the establishment, ordering the amalgamation of D and I companies under the letter D, and E and L under the letter M, thus reducing the number of companies in the battalion by two.

In 1905, the regiment was again included in the 34th Field Army Brigade, and was encamped at Barry, as in 1904, from 22nd July to 5th August. The number attending the camp was highly gratifying.

The brigade was composed as follows:—

- 1st V.B. Highland Light Infantry.
- 3rd V.B. Highland Light Infantry.
- 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.
- 3rd V.B. Royal Highlanders.



Colonel Lachlan Mackinnon, V.D.



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Under date 5th December, there appears in the Order Book the following copy of the "Farewell Order," by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Tucker, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Scottish Command:—

OFFICERS AND MEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE SCOTTISH COMMAND,

It is with deep regret that I have to part from you and from the army in which I have served 50 years.

Do your duty in the future as you have done it during the last two years I have had the honour of commanding you, and continue to work whole-heartedly and unselfishly for the good of the service.—Good-bye.

On the death of the King of Denmark, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra's father, who was a general in the British army, officers were ordered when in uniform to wear a band of black crape from 1st to 7th February, 1906, inclusive.

The year 1906 again saw the corps attached to the 34th Brigade, and encamped at Barry.

The brigade that year consisted of:—

- 1st V.B. Highland Light Infantry.
- 3rd V.B. Highland Light Infantry.
- 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.
- 1st V.B. Royal Highlanders.

The regiment arrived at Barry on Saturday, 21st July, and during the following week was engaged in manœuvres of the most arduous nature, including a night march against an enemy. On that occasion the troops were at work for sixteen hours continuously, and about 5000 troops were engaged in the operations. Similar work was done on the succeeding days. On the conclusion of the manœuvres on 27th July, Colonel Grogan, C.B., commanding the attacking force said to the officers of the Gordons, 'Your men worked splendidly; you have a very fine regiment!'"—(*Camp Orders*, 1906.)

On the same day Brigadier-General Trotter issued the following brigade order:—

In bidding farewell to the 34th F.A. Brigade, after a period of five years in command, the brigadier-general wishes to express to all ranks his sincere thanks for their assistance in bringing the brigade up to the present state of efficiency. He trusts that each battalion may so far preserve its individuality as to be recognisable when a component part of other units, as a portion of a brigade no longer existing, but whose smartness and good order are second, probably, to none in the service. It is with the keenest regret he says good-bye; he will follow each battalion, though no longer under his command, with lively interest, and he trusts that the lessons learned by them and by him during a long period of command, made pleasant by their loyalty and co-operation in his endeavours for their good, may be a happy and useful memory for all concerned.

Such praise from so distinguished a soldier might fittingly have concluded the story of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Gordons, but after nine days of the most fatiguing work the battalion had ever undergone, they commenced a route march of

over 70 miles, from Barry to Aberdeen. The stages of the march were (1) Barry to Arbroath, (2) Arbroath to Montrose, (3) Montrose to Laurencekirk, (4) Laurencekirk to Stonehaven, and (5) Stonehaven to Aberdeen. The march was accomplished in a manner that was beyond all praise, and under conditions as exacting as could possibly be imagined. Starting on a splendid marching day, the corps, during the six days, endured successively, tropical heat, drenching downpours, and exceptionally severe thunderstorms; and, over and above the weather conditions, they had to deal with several attacks upon their camp by local corps of volunteers at different places, and a night march from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven after having accomplished the march from Montrose, making in all a march of 25 miles in one day. A much-needed day of rest at the camping-ground at Urie was allowed the weary men, then followed the regimental games, and on the day after, the corps, in brilliant weather, marched into Aberdeen, and were dismissed at Gordon's College. Before dismissal, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, who had been in command in the absence of Colonel Mackinnon, expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the route march had been accomplished, and praised the men for their pluck and endurance.

In September, Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stuart Gordon, of this battalion, was appointed brigade-major, Gordon Volunteer Infantry Brigade. On the 27th of the same month the corps provided guards of honour and otherwise assisted, along with contingents from all the other Gordon Volunteer Battalions, the Artillery, Engineers, and local companies of the Royal Army Medical Corps, in the celebration ceremony of the Quater-centenary of the University, when Their Majesties the King and Queen paid a semi-state visit to the city. The colonel commanding the brigade, on 4th October, issued an order stating how pleased he was with their generally smart appearance and their good behaviour, and how very proud he was of his new brigade; and the brigadier-general, Highland group, and the Town Council also expressed their acknowledgments and thanks for the excellent military arrangements.

Under date 2nd November, 1906, there appears in the Order Book the following copy letter:—

Colonel Mackinnon regrets greatly that, owing to the pressure of other engagements, he finds himself under the necessity of relinquishing the command of the battalion before the expiry of his period of office. In taking farewell of the battalion, of which he has been a member for 35 years, Colonel Mackinnon desires to take the opportunity of thanking all ranks—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and also the adjutant and staff—for the unvarying kindness and support which he has received while in command, and to express the confident hope that his successor will be equally fortunate.

Colonel Mackinnon is of opinion that the progress of the battalion in smartness, discipline, and general efficiency—more especially while in the field army—has been steady and continuous, and he has no doubt that, under such new conditions as may be imposed, the battalion will continue to go forward in the acquisition of all patriotic and soldierly qualities, and to observe its honourable position as a unit of the Gordon Highlanders.

The above announcement was received with great regret by all ranks.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Gordon, V.D., was the senior officer.



Colonel D. B. D. Stewart, V.D.



and would have succeeded to the command, but having been appointed brigade-major as stated, he was seconded, and the command devolved upon Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. D. Stewart, V.D., who was formally appointed on 19th November, 1906. The new commander is a manufacturer in Aberdeen, and has been associated with the battalion since December, 1884, and was therefore a thoroughly experienced officer. He succeeded to the command at a critical time in the history not only of the battalion but of the volunteer movement itself. The organization and conditions of volunteering are to be entirely revolutionised, and while much will depend upon the new conditions about to be issued, much will also depend upon the popularity of the commanding officer, and the tact and skill with which the new conditions are interpreted and acted upon.

On 9th June, 1907, the battalion lost the services of the capable and popular sergeant-major, David Nelson, who retired on pension. The retirement of Quarter-master Wm. Walker gave the battalion the opportunity of retaining Mr. Nelson's services, and he was offered and accepted the post of acting quarter-master. A better selection could not have been made, Mr. Nelson having had experience as quarter-master-sergeant with the "Gordons" at Pretoria. The vacancy caused by these alterations was filled up on same date by the appointment of Colour-Sergeant Buick, 1st Scots Guards, to be acting sergeant-major. The corps again encamped at Barry, from 20th to 27th July, where the inspection also took place. The number that attended camp was considerably over 300.

# REGIMENTAL STATISTICS.

## I.—STRENGTH. GRANT. MARKSMEN.

The following list shows (1) the number of effectives and non-effectives, proficient and non-efficient, as they were called at different times; (2) the capitation grants earned from 1863; and (3) the number of marksmen from 1861 to 1906 inclusive. There is no official statement of strength or grant earned prior to that of 10th December, 1863.

Year.	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total Strength.	Grant earned.	Number of Marksmen.
1861	...	...	...	...	12
1862	...	...	...	...	30
1863	538	261	799	£700 0 0	73
1864	649	151	800	876 0 0	91
1865	720	72	792	931 10 0	41
1866	756	18	774	1054 10 0	72
1867	774	53	827	1055 0 0	96
1868	767	12	779	1080 10 0	96
1869	786	15	801	1010 10 0	58
1870	761	1	762	1134 0 0	58
1871	745	...	745	1237 10 0	39
1872	699	6	705	1162 0 0	38
1873	745	7	752	1255 0 0	73

I.—STRENGTH. GRANT. MARKSMEN—*Continued.*

Year.	Effectives.	Non-Effectives.	Total Strength.	Grant earned.	Number of Marksmen.
1874	762	15	777	£1300 10 0	99
1875	775	6	781	1337 10 0	99
1876	798	3	801	1369 10 0	120
1877	798	1	799	1374 10 0	74
1878	824	1	825	1426 0 0	117
1879	832	...	832	1435 10 0	112
1880	842	1	843	1450 10 0	131
1881	842	2	844	1435 10 0	94
1882	754	1	755	1316 10 0	86
1883	714	3	717	1250 0 0	95
1884	788	3	791	1348 0 0	103
1885	836	2	838	1432 10 0	140
1886	825	...	825	1425 10 0	150
1887	787	1	788	1582 0 0	74
1888	784	1	785	1567 5 0	52
1889	737	1	738	1492 10 0	45
1890	695	1	696	1433 0 0	39
1891	789	1	790	1638 15 0	47
1892	761	21	782	1585 15 0	60
1893	680	10	690	1449 0 0	47
1894	619	9	628	1314 15 0	50
1895	612	57	669	1316 5 0	54
1896	768	36	804	1614 0 0	80
1897	739	42	781	1717 2 0	98
1898	834	11	845	2288 19 6	116
1899	831	25	856	1929 7 0	74
1900	1051	2	1053	3712 15 4	207
1901	1127	1	1128	2855 18 3	348
1902	922	2	924	3526 11 6	334
1903	930	18	948	6015 17 4	323
1904	856	8	864	4561 11 8	172
1905	877	7	884	4959 11 4	53
1906	775	5	780	4350 16 5	77

NOTE.—The years in which the grants are abnormally high were years in which the battalion went into camp. Marksmen were entitled to wear on the arm a badge of a "rifle and two stars"; this was changed in 1888 "cross rifles." The improvement effected in the rifle and the alterations repeatedly made in the conditions shooting make it impossible to compare the shooting of one period with another. The permanent staff are sometimes included in the list of marksmen, but deducted in the regimental statistics, which makes an apparent discrepancy. [The statistics for 1907 had not been completed at date of going to press.]

## II.—BEST SHOT IN THE BATTALION, FROM 1861 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE.

The best shot was entitled to wear a badge of "rifle and three stars" till 1888. In 1888, the badge was changed to "cross rifles and crown in silver" till 1906.

## Highest Score in 1st Class.

Year.	Name.	No. of Company.	Score.	Year.	Name.	No. of Company.	Score.
1861	Sergeant S. R. W. Shaw	2	10	1863	Private John Irvine	4	17
1862	Colour-Sergeant Wm. M'Hardy	1	19	1864	Private Harvey Hall	4	11

Highest Aggregate in 1st and 2nd Class.

Name.	No. of Company.	Score.	Year.	Name.	No. of Company.	Score.
Private Hugh Grant ...	4	109	1868 ...	Private Wm. Alexander ...	4	96
Corporal Alex. Ross ...	6	105	1869 ...	Corporal Alexander Brand ...	3	—
Colour-Sergeant Donald King ...	3	104	1870 ...	Private Alex. M. Mackie ...	4	—

Highest Aggregate in 1st and 2nd Class.

Private Hugh Grant ...	5	42	1875 ...	Sergeant John C. Spence ...	8	114
Private Horace Fildes ...	4	100	1876 ...	Private Alex. Fraser ...	9	113
Private Robert Burnett ...	3	105	1877 ...	Do. do. ...	9	108
Private Alexander Fraser ...	9	99				

Highest in 1st Class.

Colour-Sergeant Geo. Divorty ...	3	49	1884 ...	Corporal A. Jamieson ...	D	56
Sergeant J. H. Jamieson ...	3	54	1885 ...	Private Wm. Paterson ...	F	71
Corporal Alexander Clark ...	1	58	1886 ...	Private Wm. Rennie ...	I	69
Private F. A. Watt ...	A	50	1887 ...	Corporal James G. Rae ...	—	62
Corporal Thomas Lindsay ...	B	54	1888 ...	Private James Anderson ...	C	60
Private William Paterson ...	A	53				

Highest Aggregate.

Private James Anderson ...	F	197	1899 ...	Lance-Sergeant Alex. Calder ...	A	173
Private William Paterson ...	F	209	1900 ...	Private Geo. Innes ...	F	98
Corporal Alex. N. M'Donald ...	D	200	1901 ...	Private A. Buchan ...	C	104
Colour-Sergeant George Meams ...	C	200	1902 ...	Lance-Corporal J. Stewart ...	C	105
Colour-Sergeant James Forbes ...	G	203	1903 ...	Lance-Sergeant L. Grant ...	C	106
Private George Anderson ...	F	203	1904 ...	Private A. Buchan ...	C	101
O.-R. Sergeant J. G. Rae ...	F	162	1905 ...	Corporal A. Forbes ...	F	151
Sergeant G. Anderson ...	F	163	1906 ...	Sergt.-Mr.-Tr. G. Souter ...	F	149
Private G. Innes ...	F	161	1907 ...	Do. do. ...	F	150
Colour-Sergeant J. Forbes ...	G	179				

III.—BEST COMPANY SHOTS FROM 1887 TO 1907.

Badge—Cross rifles, worked in silver, and star.

1887.

Companies.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.	Points.	Companies.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.	Points.
...	Sergeant Alex. M'Connochie ...	51	F ...	Private Wm. Paterson ...	59
...	Lance-Corporal Robert Bell ...	51	G ...	Sergeant Robert Shaw ...	61
...	Sergeant J. H. Jamieson ...	56	H ...	Private John Smith ...	58
...	Sergeant Thomas Findlater ...	54	I ...	Sergeant Alex. Dickie ...	55
...	Corporal Alex. Thomson ...	56	K ...	Private Robert Gibb ...	49

1888.

Private Archibald Machray ...	49	F ...	Lance-Corporal Jos. Cooper ...	51
Lance-Sergeant Alex. Coutts ...	48	G ...	Sergeant George Garden ...	53
Corporal Alexander Paul ...	58	H ...	Qr.-master.-Sergt. John Dean ...	51
Private John Findlater ...	55	I ...	Private James Black ...	51
Sergeant H. O. Gardiner ...	59	K ...	Colour-Sergeant J. Mathieson ...	43



## 1889.

Companies.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.	Points.	Companies.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.	Points.
A ...	Private Alex. Souter ...	181	F ...	Sergeant Jas. G. Rae ...	195
B ...	Lance-Sergeant Alex. Coutts ...	167	G ...	Sergeant Jas. Forbes ...	186
C ...	Sergeant Alex. Paul ...	192	H ...	Sergeant David Anderson ...	171
D ...	Private Thomas Findlater ...	183	I ...	Private V. F. Riddle ...	18
E ...	Private Alex. Thomson ...	176	K ...	Private James Ewen ...	17

## 1890.

A ...	Sergeant A. M'Conachie ...	175	F ...	Private George Anderson ...	
B ...	Sergeant A. A. Henderson ...	182	G ...	Colour-Sergeant Jas. Forbes ...	
C ...	Sergeant A. Paul ...	185	H ...	Private John Middleton ...	
D ...	Private Thomas Findlater ...	183	I ...	Corporal Jas. Clark ...	
E ...	Sergeant H. O. Gardiner ..	187	K ...	Private Robert Gibb ...	

## 1891.

A ..	Private Alex. Souter ...	188	F ...	Private Alex. Gordon ...	
B ...	Sergeant Thomas Lindsay ..	196	G ...	Colour-Sergeant Jas. Forbes ...	
C ...	Sergeant Alex. Paul ...	194	H ...	Corporal Thomas Chalmers ...	
D ...	Sergeant Wm. Meldrum ...	185	I ...	Colour-Sergeant Alex. Bowman ...	
E ...	Sergeant H. O. Gardiner ...	187	K ...	Lance-Sergeant J. W. Ewen ...	

## 1892.

A ...	Sergeant A. M'Conachie ...	184	F ...	Private Thomas Findlater ...	
B ...	Private John B. Leslie ...	186	G ...	Colour-Sergeant Jas. Forbes ...	
C ...	Sergeant Alex. Paul ...	190	H ...	Wm. Angus ...	
D ...	Sergeant Wm. Meldrum ..	184	I ...	Corporal Jas. Clark ...	
E ...	Sergeant H. O. Gardiner ...	192	K ...	Sergeant Jas. W. Ewen ...	

## 1893.

A ...	Private Lewis Grant ...	187	F ...	O.-R. Sergeant J. G. Rae ...	
B ...	Private John B. Leslie ...	186	G ...	Private John Duguid ...	
C ...	Colour-Sergeant Geo. Mearns ...	190	H ..	Corporal Arthur Charles ...	
D ...	Colour-Sergeant Robert Gordon ...	185	I ...	Colour-Sergeant Alex. Bowman ...	
E ...	Private Jas. Stewart ...	184	K ...	Private William Barnett ...	

## 1894.

A ...	Private Alexander Conn ...	191	F ...	Private Wm. Paterson ...	
B ...	Sergeant Thos. Lindsay ...	182	G ...	Colour-Sergeant Jas. Forbes ...	
C ...	Sergeant Geo. Gray ...	181	H ...	Sergeant Wm. Angus ...	
D ...	Sergeant Wm. Meldrum ...	178	I ...	Colour-Sergeant Alex. Bowman ...	
E ...	Private Jas. Strang ...	189	K ...	Armourer-Sergeant Jas. Ewen ...	

## 1895.

A ...	Private Lewis Grant ...	157	F ...	Sergeant George Souter ...	
B ...	Colour-Sergeant Thos. Lindsay ...	135	G ...	Sergeant Francis Craigmyle ...	
C ...	Musician James Inverarity ...	142	H ...	Corporal Thomas Chalmers ...	
D ...	Private Daniel Mulholland ...	131	I ...	Corporal Alexander Downie ...	4
E ...	Sergeant James Fraser ...	141	K ...	Private Alexander Gordon ...	17

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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1950-01-01	Balance		100.00
1950-01-15	Deposited	50.00	150.00
1950-02-01	Withdrawal	25.00	125.00
1950-02-15	Deposited	75.00	200.00
1950-03-01	Withdrawal	100.00	100.00
1950-03-15	Deposited	50.00	150.00
1950-04-01	Withdrawal	75.00	75.00
1950-04-15	Deposited	25.00	100.00
1950-05-01	Withdrawal	50.00	50.00
1950-05-15	Deposited	75.00	125.00
1950-06-01	Withdrawal	100.00	25.00
1950-06-15	Deposited	50.00	75.00
1950-07-01	Withdrawal	75.00	0.00
1950-07-15	Deposited	25.00	25.00
1950-08-01	Withdrawal	50.00	0.00
1950-08-15	Deposited	75.00	75.00
1950-09-01	Withdrawal	100.00	0.00
1950-09-15	Deposited	50.00	50.00
1950-10-01	Withdrawal	75.00	0.00
1950-10-15	Deposited	25.00	25.00
1950-11-01	Withdrawal	50.00	0.00
1950-11-15	Deposited	75.00	75.00
1950-12-01	Withdrawal	100.00	0.00
1950-12-15	Deposited	50.00	50.00
1951-01-01	Balance		50.00

## 159

[illegible]

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study.	2. The second part of the report is a statement of the objectives of the study.	3. The third part of the report is a statement of the methods used in the study.	4. The fourth part of the report is a statement of the results of the study.	5. The fifth part of the report is a statement of the conclusions of the study.
6. The sixth part of the report is a statement of the limitations of the study.	7. The seventh part of the report is a statement of the implications of the study.	8. The eighth part of the report is a statement of the recommendations of the study.	9. The ninth part of the report is a statement of the acknowledgments of the study.	10. The tenth part of the report is a statement of the references of the study.
11. The eleventh part of the report is a statement of the appendices of the study.	12. The twelfth part of the report is a statement of the glossary of the study.	13. The thirteenth part of the report is a statement of the index of the study.	14. The fourteenth part of the report is a statement of the table of contents of the study.	15. The fifteenth part of the report is a statement of the list of figures of the study.
16. The sixteenth part of the report is a statement of the list of tables of the study.	17. The seventeenth part of the report is a statement of the list of equations of the study.	18. The eighteenth part of the report is a statement of the list of symbols of the study.	19. The nineteenth part of the report is a statement of the list of abbreviations of the study.	20. The twentieth part of the report is a statement of the list of acronyms of the study.
21. The twenty-first part of the report is a statement of the list of footnotes of the study.	22. The twenty-second part of the report is a statement of the list of endnotes of the study.	23. The twenty-third part of the report is a statement of the list of references of the study.	24. The twenty-fourth part of the report is a statement of the list of appendices of the study.	25. The twenty-fifth part of the report is a statement of the list of glossary of the study.
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31. The thirty-first part of the report is a statement of the list of symbols of the study.	32. The thirty-second part of the report is a statement of the list of abbreviations of the study.	33. The thirty-third part of the report is a statement of the list of acronyms of the study.	34. The thirty-fourth part of the report is a statement of the list of footnotes of the study.	35. The thirty-fifth part of the report is a statement of the list of endnotes of the study.
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46. The forty-sixth part of the report is a statement of the list of acronyms of the study.	47. The forty-seventh part of the report is a statement of the list of footnotes of the study.	48. The forty-eighth part of the report is a statement of the list of endnotes of the study.	49. The forty-ninth part of the report is a statement of the list of references of the study.	50. The fiftieth part of the report is a statement of the list of appendices of the study.
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5. <u>WEATHER</u>	6. <u>WIND</u>
7. <u>SEA</u>	8. <u>WAVE</u>
9. <u>TEMPERATURE</u>	10. <u>MOON</u>
11. <u>STARS</u>	12. <u>PLANETS</u>
13. <u>COMETS</u>	14. <u>METEORS</u>
15. <u>NO. OF STARS</u>	16. <u>NO. OF PLANETS</u>
17. <u>NO. OF COMETS</u>	18. <u>NO. OF METEORS</u>
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21. <u>NO. OF VEHICLES</u>	22. <u>NO. OF BUILDINGS</u>
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27. <u>NO. OF GODS</u>	28. <u>NO. OF DEVILS</u>
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## 1902.

Companies.	Non-com. Officers and Men.	Points.	Companies.	Non-com. Officers and Men.	Points.
A ...	Lance-Sergeant C. J. Young ...	95	G ...	Colour-Sergeant J. Forbes ...	98
B ...	Sergeant H. Christie ...	94	I ...	Private W. King ...	85
C ...	Lance-Corporal J. Stewart ...	105	K ...	Bandmaster J. Ryan ...	89
D ...	Colour-Sergeant J. Spark ...	91	L ...	Private T. Ferguson ...	94
E ...	Private A. Forbes ...	94	U ...	Private J. Ritchie ...	97
F ...	Colour-Sergeant G. Souter...	100			

## 1903.

A ...	Private G. Finnie ...	83	G ...	Colour-Sergeant J. Forbes ...	100
B ...	Lance-Sergeant J. R. Lawson ...	97	I ...	Sergeant R. Rose ...	94
C ...	Lance-Sergeant L. Grant ...	106	K ...	T. Chalmers ...	89
D ...	Sergeant W. Walker ...	91	L ...	C. Milne ...	99
E ...	Lance-Sergeant A. Forbes...	92	U ...	J. Ritchie ...	100
F ...	Sergeant J. Webster ...	102			

## 1904.

A ...	Sergeant A. Calder ...	93	G ...	Sergeant C. Christie ...	88
B ...	Colour-Sergeant J. Clubb ...	85	I ...	Sergeant A. Fettes ...	79
C ...	Private A. Buchan ...	101	K ...	Lance-Corporal A. M'Leod ...	88
D ...	Corporal J. K. Mathieson ...	90	L ...	Colour-Sergeant G. Davidson ...	90
E ...	Bandsman A. M'Kenzie ...	92	U ...	Colour-Sergeant J. Ritchie...	97
F ...	Sergeant J. Webster ...	87			

## 1905.

A ...	Sergeant A. Calder ...	133	G ...	Quarter-master-Sergeant J. R. Forbes	144
B ...	Sergeant A. Coutts ...	132	K ...	Colour-Sergeant A. Jack ..	—
C ...	Sergeant A. Milne ...	143	M ...	Sergeant A. Gold ...	142
D ...	Colour-Sergeant D. Mulholland ...	127	U ...	Private J. Ritchie ...	147
F ...	Corporal A. Forbes ...	151			

## 1906.

A ...	Sergeant A. Calder ...	140	G ...	Sergeant C. Christie ...	142
B ...	Sergeant G. O. Lawson ...	127	K ...	Lance-Sergeant W. Smith ...	130
C ...	Private A. Buchan ...	144	M ...	Sergeant A. Gold ...	135
D ...	Colour-Sergeant D. Mulholland ...	137	U ...	Colour-Sergeant J. J. Simpson ...	134
F ...	Sergeant J. H. Webster ...	146			

## 1907.

A ...	Colour-Sergeant A. Calder ...	138	G ...	Sergeant G. Christie ...	135
B ...	Sergeant G. O. Lawson ...	130	K ...	Colour-Sergeant A. S. Jack ...	130
C ...	Sergeant W. Menzies ...	132	M ...	Sergeant A. Gold ...	144
D ...	Colour-Sergeant D. Mulholland ...	146	U ...	Private J. D. Fiddes ...	129
F ...	Colour-Sergeant J. Findlater ...	141			

IV.—BEST SHOOTING COMPANY, 1887-1907.

The sergeants of the best shooting company were permitted to wear a special badge, *i.e.*, cross rifles and crown.

Year.	Company.	Fig. of Merit.	Year.	Company.	Fig. of Merit.
1887	...	287'72	1898	...	not noted.
1888	...	145'55	1899	...	not noted.
1889	...	175'95	1900	...	L ... 136
1890	...	not noted.	1901	...	C ... 173
1891	...	185'45	1902	...	C ... 78'9
1892	...	189'22	1903	...	C ... 79'5
1893	...	not noted.	1904	...	C ... 69'0
1894	...	184'03	1905	...	U ... 99
1895	...	not noted.	1906	...	C ... 109
1896	...	—	1907	...	C ... — 111'3.
1897	...	124'48			

The following prizes are also competed for annually:—

The Adjutant's Cup.

The Officers' Cup.

The Grace Stewart Competition.

Snap Shooting Competition (Major the Hon. R. F. Carnegie's Cup).

Recruits' Bronze Cross.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY RIFLES, 1859-1907.

1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers (including individual Companies raised in 1859, and formed into a Battalion in 1860), 1859-1883; thereafter 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1884-1907.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS COMMANDING AND HONORARY COLONELS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Napier Turner Christie, . . .	5th March, 1860	4th Sept., 1861	Major of 38th Foot; formerly of 33rd Foot; and Lieutenant-Colonel of Aberdeenshire Militia.
Henry Knight-Erskine, . . .	13th Jan., 1862	Died 15th Nov., 1870	Formerly of 33rd Foot.
William Jopp, . . . . .	24th Dec., 1870	20th Sept., 1890	Captain, 19th Nov., 1859; resigned April, 1861, but retained rank as Lieutenant (supernumerary); Major, 13th Feb., 1865; Honorary Colonel, 26th June, 1885.
Douglass Duncan, V.D., . . .	20th Sept., 1890	20th Sept., 1900	Service in ranks, 13th Oct., 1859, to 11th July, 1860; Corporal to 26th Jan., 1861; Sergeant to 4th June, 1861; Ensign, 5th June, 1861, to 21st Jan., 1862; service in ranks, 22nd Jan., 1862, to 7th June, 1867; Lieutenant, 8th June, 1867; Captain, 21st March, 1868, to 12th June, 1874; Honorary Major, March, 1874; Major, 13th June, 1874, to 19th Oct., 1890; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th April, 1884; Honorary Colonel, 1st Nov., 1890.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS COMMANDING AND HONORARY COLONELS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
George Cruden, V.D., . . . . .	20th Sept., 1900	24th Sept., 1904	Private, 29th Oct., 1867; Corporal, 12th March, 1870; Sergeant, 23rd Jan., 1871; Ensign, 17th March, 1871; Lieutenant, 1st June, 1873; Captain, Dec., 1882; Honorary Major, 14th April, 1886; Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 27th Jan., 1894; Instructor of Musketry, 13th Feb., 1892; Honorary Colonel, 13th July, 1901.
Lachlan Mackinnon, V.D., . . . . .	10th Dec., 1904	2nd Nov., 1906	Sub-Lieutenant, 30th July, 1873; Lieutenant, July, 1875; Captain, 7th June, 1884; Honorary Major, 18th Aug., 1888; Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th May, 1895; Honorary Colonel, 8th Nov., 1905.
D. B. D. Stewart, V.D., . . . . .	19th Nov., 1906	.....	Lieutenant, 13th Dec., 1884; Captain, 23rd March, 1892; Honorary Major, 30th Dec., 1899; Major, 27th Sept., 1905; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th April, 1906; awarded Coronation Medal.

## MAJORS AND HONORARY LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Captain Thomas Innes, . . . . .	2nd July, 1861	23rd Jan., 1864	Captain, Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, 27th May, 1864; the <i>London Gazette</i> mentioned that Major Thomas Innes, formerly Major in the 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, retained in the general service on his former commission, which is dated 2nd July, 1861.
Alexander Pirie Hogarth, . . . . .	22nd May, 1865	May, 1874	Ensign, Dec., 1859; Lieutenant, 3rd July, 1860; Captain, 24th July, 1864.
Alexander Simpson, . . . . .	13th Feb., 1871	7th July, 1875	Captain, 21st Jan., 1860.
David Littlejohn, . . . . .	4th Aug., 1875	30th Sept., 1882	R.N., 1854-56 (Baltic Medal); Private, 1st Aberdeenshire, 1860; 8th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant, 25th Nov., 1862. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Rejoined as Private, 1863; Lieutenant, 15th Feb., 1867; Captain, 26th Feb., 1869.
Hudson Campbell Gordon, V.D., . . . . .	7th Jan., 1884	27th Jan., 1894	Private, 1st Nov., 1865; Ensign, 5th June, 1869; Lieutenant, 17th May, 1870; Captain, 7th June, 1871; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd May, 1889.
John Crombie, V.D., . . . . .	15th Nov., 1890	17th Jan., 1891	City Artillery—2nd Lieutenant, 23rd Sept., 1861; 1st Lieutenant, 2nd March, 1865; Captain, 20th July, 1865, and transferred to 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers; Captain, 9th Sept., 1874; Honorary Major, 23rd Sept., 1881; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th Nov., 1890.

MAJORS AND HONORARY LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Richard A. Dyer Connon, V.D., .	7th Feb., 1891	1st May, 1895	Private, Sept., 1867; Corporal, 18th May, 1869; Ensign, 31st Jan., 1870; Lieutenant, 2nd June, 1871; Captain, 26th April, 1882; Honorary Major, 14th April, 1886; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Feb., 1891.
Charles Stuart Gordon, V.D., .	10th Oct., 1900	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 29th May, 1878; Lieutenant 24th Feb., 1886; Captain, 24th Feb., 1886; Honorary Major, 22nd Oct., 1892; received temporary rank of Major in the army whilst serving with the regular troops, 16th May, 1900; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Nov., 1900; appointed Brigade-Major, 14th Sept., 1906, and seconded whilst holding that appointment.
John Carmichael Bennett, V.D., .	7th Jan., 1905	16th Oct., 1905	Lieutenant, 26th July, 1884; Captain, 7th Feb., 1891; Honorary Major, 9th Aug., 1899; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th Oct., 1905.
W. O. Duncan, V.D., . . .	2nd Nov., 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, May, 1887; Lieutenant, 7th Feb., 1891; Captain, 4th April, 1896; ranked Honorary Lieutenant in army in consideration of services in South Africa, 1st June, 1901; received Jubilee Medal, 1897; Honorary Major, 27th June, 1903; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th May, 1907.
A. H. L. Mackinnon, . . .	2nd Nov., 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 7th July, 1894; Lieutenant, 2nd May, 1896; Captain, 6th June, 1900.

CAPTAINS AND HONORARY MAJORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Arthur Thomson, . . .	19th Nov., 1859	Died Jan., 1864	.....
William Stevenson, . . .	26th Nov., 1859	8th Aug., 1870	.....
Hardy Robinson, . . .	26th Nov., 1859	26th April, 1865	.....
Sir William Forbes, Bart., . .	Jan., 1860	3rd Aug., 1861	.. . .
William Esplin, . . .	13th Jan., 1860	31st March, 1864	.....
William Keith (Captain Commandant),	27th Jan., 1860	April, 1861	Was Surgeon of first two corps or companies in 1859; appointed Surgeon again in 1864, and continued as such till his death in 1871.
Robert Abernethy, . . .	27th Jan., 1860	20th Feb., 1867	.....
William Paul, . . .	10th Nov., 1860	Feb., 1862	Lieutenant, May, 1860.

CAPTAINS AND HONORARY MAJORS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Lessel Stephen, . . . . .	April, 1861	21st March, 1868	Lieutenant, 27th Jan., 1860.
Thomas Wilsone, . . . . .	27th April, 1861	2nd June, 1865	.....
Charles Rose, . . . . .	4th Jan., 1864	26th Feb., 1869	Ensign, Feb., 1860; Lieutenant, April, 1861.
Irvine Kempt, . . . . .	31st March, 1864	13th April, 1866	Lieutenant, 13th Jan., 1860.
Richard Latter, . . . . .	31st March, 1864	7th June, 1871	Ensign, 13th Jan., 1860; Lieutenant, 24th July, 1861.
James Hay Chalmers, . . . . .	26th April, 1865	Died June, 1867	Transferred from 16th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers.
J. H. Bower, . . . . .	13th April, 1866	31st Jan., 1870	Ensign, Jan., 1860; Lieutenant, 31st March, 1864.
J. R. Cornwall, . . . . .	20th Feb., 1867	31st Jan., 1870	Ensign, July, 1861; Lieutenant, July, 1862.
Alexander Henderson Chalmers, . . . . .	8th June, 1867	Died Dec., 1871	Lieutenant, —
David Wyllie, . . . . .	31st Jan., 1870	.....	Ensign, 4th Jan., 1864; Lieutenant, 1st March, 1867.
James Hay Sutter, . . . . .	23rd Feb., 1870	6th March, 1871	.....
Alexander Skene, . . . . .	27th Oct., 1870	21st May, 1884	Lieutenant, 26th Nov., 1859, to June, 1861, when retired on going abroad.
Harvey Hall, V.D., . . . . .	5th Dec., 1870	7th June, 1884	Private, 30th Oct., 1859; Ensign, 20th Feb., 1867; Lieutenant, 21st March, 1868; was present at both 1860 and 1881 Reviews; and at 1905 Review as a veteran.
George D. Rutherford, . . . . .	13th Feb., 1871	Dec., 1882	Ensign 13th March, 1861; Lieutenant, 12th April, 1866; Honorary Major, 1st July, 1881.
Alexander C. Pirie, . . . . .	28th April, 1871	2nd June, 1887	Ensign, 17th March, 1871; promoted direct to Captaincy.
R. Whyte Mackay, . . . . .	18th Dec., 1871	14th March, 1873	Ensign, 13th Feb., 1867; Lieutenant, 21st Feb., 1869.
William Leslie, . . . . .	14th March, 1873	27th June, 1885	Ensign, 26th April, 1869; Lieutenant, 18th Dec., 1871.
Alexander Morrice . . . . .	4th Aug., 1875	26th Nov., 1884	Ensign, 21st May, 1869; Lieutenant, 6th Feb., 1871.
J. W. Crombie, . . . . .	11th Oct., 1879	9th May, 1883	Sub-Lieutenant, April, 1875; Lieutenant, 5th May, 1875. Now M.P. for Kincardineshire.
James Clyne, V.D., . . . . .	7th June, 1884	4th April, 1896	Private and Non-Commissioned Officer from 1859; 2nd Lieutenant, 12th Jan., 1875; Lieutenant, Aug., 1876; Honorary Major, 14th April, 1886.
A. J. W. Storie . . . . .	7th June, 1884	14th May, 1892	2nd Lieutenant, 22nd March, 1876; Lieutenant, Aug., 1877; Honorary Major, 28th Feb., 1891.

CAPTAINS AND HONORARY MAJORS—Continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Whyte, V.D., . . . .	24th Dec., 1884	.....	Sub-Lieutenant, 5th Jan., 1878; Lieutenant, 18th Aug., 1880; Honorary Major, 14th Jan., 1893; died 30th March, 1904.
Mac Mackinnon, . . . .	26th Nov., 1884	19th Nov., 1887	Sub-Lieutenant, 19th Dec., 1877; Lieutenant, 11th October, 1879.
Mac Yeats M'Donald, V.D., .	25th June, 1884	10th June, 1896	2nd Lieutenant, March, 1877; Lieutenant, Aug., 1877; Honorary Major, 28th Feb., 1891.
Horne, jun., . . . .	29th May, 1886	26th Feb., 1887	Sub-Lieutenant, 5th Jan., 1881; Lieutenant, —
W. Shaw, V.D., . . . .	17th July, 1886	11th Sept., 1886	Ensign, 13th June, 1866; Lieutenant, 13th May, 1870; resigned, but re-appointed Ensign, 28th April, 1871; Lieutenant, 28th April, 1876; Honorary Major, Aug., 1886.
F. Ruxton, . . . .	10th Dec., 1887	4th May, 1892	Lieutenant, 10th June, 1882.
Villet, . . . .	15th Nov., 1890	27th March, 1895	Lieutenant, Nov., 1882.
Simpson, . . . .	4th May, 1892	4th June, 1898	Lieutenant, 9th May, 1885.
Macgrady, . . . .	14th May, 1892	2nd May, 1896	Lieutenant, 27th May, 1885.
L. Thain, . . . .	17th Feb., 1894	23rd Nov., 1901	Lieutenant, 30th Dec., 1885; Honorary Major, 20th July, 1901.
Opp, . . . .	27th March, 1895	23rd Nov., 1901	Lieutenant, 14th April, 1886; Honorary Major, 17th Aug., 1901.
Reid Dean, V.D., . . . .	8th May, 1895	29th Nov., 1905	2nd Lieutenant, 5th March, 1887; Lieutenant, 5th Oct., 1889; Honorary Major, 20th July, 1901.
Spence, . . . .	2nd May, 1896	5th May, 1906	2nd Lieutenant, 21st July, 1898; Lieutenant, 7th Feb., 1891; Honorary Major, 27th June, 1903.
McKie Hislop, . . . .	17th June, 1896	10th Feb., 1897	2nd Lieutenant, 21st July, 1888; Lieutenant, 7th Feb., 1891; transferred to 4th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 10th Feb., 1897; saw service in South Africa, and was wounded; medal and 3 clasps.
Ferguson, . . . .	3rd April, 1897	20th April, 1898	2nd Lieutenant, 3rd April, 1889; Lieutenant, 20th June, 1891.
Ewing, V.D., . . . .	20th April, 1898	25th Jan., 1902	2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Jan., 1891; Lieutenant, 5th July, 1893; Honorary Major, 20th July, 1901.
McLyne, . . . .	22nd June, 1898	20th July, 1898	2nd Lieutenant, 23rd Jan., 1892; Lieutenant, 17th Feb., 1894; transferred as Lieutenant to 5th Battalion Royal Welsh Regiment (Militia), 20th July, 1898; Instructor of Musketry, 27th Jan., 1894, to 2nd April, 1898.



CAPTAINS AND HONORARY MAJORS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
J. B. Buchanan, . . . . .	27th Aug., 1898	17th Jan., 1903	2nd Lieutenant, 31st Oct., 1892; Lieutenant, 8th May, 1895; Honorary Captain in Army, 7th June, 1901, for services in South Africa.
J. R. F. Elsmie, . . . . .	6th June, 1900	20th Feb., 1901	2nd Lieutenant, 4th Oct., 1893; Lieutenant, 4th April, 1896; Instructor of Musketry, 2nd April, 1898.
J. F. O. Mackinnon, . . . . .	6th June, 1900	22nd Nov., 1902	2nd Lieutenant, 3rd May, 1890; Lieutenant, 14th May, 1892; ranked Honorary Lieutenant in Army, 7th June, 1900, for services in South Africa.
W. Paterson, V.D., . . . . .	10th Oct., 1900	11th April, 1906	2nd Lieutenant, 4th Sept., 1895; Lieutenant, 17th June, 1896; Honorary Major, 18th Sept., 1901.
A. B. Whyte, . . . . .	20th March, 1901	3rd Feb., 1904	2nd Lieutenant, 11th Dec., 1895; Lieutenant, 3rd April, 1897.
J. E. Macqueen, . . . . .	29th Jan., 1902	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 15th Jan., 1896; Lieutenant, 20th April, 1898.
William Mellis, . . . . .	6th May, 1903	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 10th March, 1897; Lieutenant, 22nd June, 1898.
T. L. Adam, . . . . .	6th May, 1903	26th Feb., 1907	2nd Lieutenant, 10th Aug., 1898; Lieutenant, 1st Aug., 1900.
Thomas Ogilvie, jun., . . . . .	27th Sept., 1905	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 30th Dec., 1899; Lieutenant, 11th Aug., 1900.
R. A. Henderson, . . . . .	29th Nov., 1905	.....	Private for 3 years; 2nd Lieutenant, 7th Feb., 1900; Lieutenant, 11th Aug., 1900; Honorary rank of Lieutenant in Army in consideration of services in South Africa; absorbed in establishment, 14th March, 1903.
J. Sellar, . . . . .	11th April, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 18th April, 1900; Lieutenant, 10th Oct., 1900.
Duncan Clarke, . . . . .	5th May, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 16th Feb., 1901; Lieutenant, 14th Dec., 1901.
G. A. Smith, . . . . .	2nd Nov., 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 27th April, 1901; Lieutenant, 7th May, 1902.
Edward W. Watt, . . . . .	2nd Nov., 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 22nd May, 1901; Lieutenant, 7th May, 1902.
Robert Scott, . . . . .	26th Feb., 1907	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 12th March, 1902; Lieutenant, 29th March, 1905.

LIEUTENANTS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
William Hall,	1st June, 1873	Transferred to Engineers, 30th May, 1878	Ensign, 17th May, 1873.
Alex. Henderson,	1st June, 1873	20th May, 1876	Ensign, 2nd June, 1871.
W. K. Tweedie,	13th Jan., 1875	19th Dec., 1877	Sub-Lieutenant, 12th Jan., 1875.
Alex. Theodore Brand,	5th May, 1875	30th April, 1884	Sub-Lieutenant, April, 1875.
W. C. H. Jopp,	July, 1875	20th May, 1876	Ensign, 7th April, 1874.
Daniel Baxter,	July, 1875	1st Feb., 1879	Ensign, 7th April, 1874.
A. J. Rennie,	Aug., 1877	7th July, 1880	Sub-Lieutenant, 15th March, 187
James Gibson,	30th March, 1881	24th May, 1884	2nd Lieutenant in Dumfries Ri and transferred to this corps 3 1881; transferred to 1st Rox Selkirk, May, 1884.
F. J. E. T. W. Wilson,	.....	28th June, 1882	2nd Lieutenant, 20th March, 187
William S. Guthrie,	5th July, 1882	28th Feb., 1885	.....
Arthur G. Ligertwood,	5th July, 1882	25th March, 1885	.....
Napier M'Leod Wyllie,	16th April, 1884	21st March, 1885	.....
Jas. M'William,	26th July, 1884	22nd Dec., 1888	.....
Donaldson S. Rose,	11th Oct., 1884	15th Feb., 1890	.....
C. A. Grant Forbes,	7th March, 1885	22nd May, 1886	.....
Frederick Arthur Watt,	21st March, 1885	25th April, 1888	.....
Wm. L. Hogarth,	28th March, 1885	13th April, 1889	.....
A. Robertson Mackinnon,	4th July, 1885	25th April, 1891	.....
J. Edward Crombie,	18th July, 1885	16th Jan., 1886	Sub-Lieutenant, 8th Sept., 1880
John E. Crombie,	16th Jan., 1886	6th May, 1891	.....
James Tytler, jun.,	26th Dec., 1886	18th May, 1889	.....
G. J. Riddell,	26th Dec., 1886	26th March, 1887	2nd Lieutenant, 9th Feb., 1881.
E. N. Burton Mackenzie,	20th June, 1891	5th July, 1893	2nd Lieutenant, 3rd April, 1889.
Chardin Clyne,	23rd March, 1892	11th Dec., 1895	2nd Lieutenant, 29th May, 1889.
F. J. Cochran,	4th May, 1892	20th April, 1898	2nd Lieutenant, 15th March, 18
W. G. Dixon,	27th March, 1895	Sept., 1900	2nd Lieutenant, 20th Feb., 18 ferred to C.I.V., and served Africa.
William Stewart Foggo,	11th Dec., 1895	4th June, 1898	2nd Lieutenant, 25th March, 18

LIEUTENANTS—Continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Wm. Merrylees, . . . . .	20th April, 1898	20th March, 1901	2nd Lieutenant, 13th May, 1896.
T. R. Mackenzie, . . . . .	22nd June, 1898	12th April, 1902	2nd Lieutenant, 11th May, 1898.
A. B. Thomson, . . . . .	27th Aug., 1898	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 18th May, 1898.
J. A. Ross, . . . . .	11th Aug., 1900	9th April, 1904	2nd Lieutenant, 20th July, 1898; Instructor of Musketry, Hon. Captain, 9th April, 1894.
Norman Leslie, . . . . .	11th Aug., 1900	16th April, 1902	2nd Lieutenant, 19th Oct., 1898.
C. E. Lippe, . . . . .	14th Dec., 1901	9th April, 1904	2nd Lieutenant, 20th June, 1900.
Alexander Knox, . . . . .	14th Dec., 1901	29th March, 1905	2nd Lieutenant, 16th Feb., 1901.
David Morice Walker, . . . . .	29th Jan., 1902	2nd April, 1904	2nd Lieutenant, 23rd Feb., 1901.
G. A. S. Chedburn . . . . .	6th May, 1903	30th April, 1904	2nd Lieutenant, 31st Jan., 1902; Super-Lieutenant while serving in South Africa, 26th March, 1902.
G. S. Macpherson, . . . . .	6th May, 1903	3rd May, 1905	2nd Lieutenant, 31st Jan., 1902.
John Brown, jun., . . . . .	29th March, 1905	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 20th June, 1902.
John A. Huggan, . . . . .	3rd May, 1905	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 20th June, 1902.
W. Rae, . . . . .	27th Sept., 1905	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 17th Jan., 1903; Instructor of Musketry, 7th May, 1904.
Alexander Lyon, . . . . .	29th Nov., 1905	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 17th Jan., 1903.
L. Mackinnon, jun., . . . . .	11th April, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 1st Aug., 1905.
George Finlay Shirras, . . . . .	5th May, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Sept., 1905.
H. G. M. Wilson, . . . . .	2nd Nov., 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Sept., 1905.
J. B. Gillies, . . . . .	2nd Nov., 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 27th Sept., 1905.
P. B. S. Simpson, . . . . .	26th Feb., 1907	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 14th March, 1906.

ENSIGNS, SUB-LIEUTENANTS, AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Alexander Francis Blaikie, . . . . .	21st Jan., 1860	13th March, 1861	.....
John Moir Clark, . . . . .	27th Jan., 1860	June, 1861	.....
Hector Allan, . . . . .	3rd July, 1860	22nd Feb., 1865	.....
Robert Catto, . . . . .	27th April, 1861	2nd June, 1865	.....
Wm. Jamieson Routledge, . . . . .	31st Oct., 1862	8th June, 1867	.....

ENSIGNS, SUB-LIEUTENANTS, AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Charles F. Runcy, . . . .	31st March, 1864	6th Dec., 1865	.....
George B. Shirras, . . . .	22nd Feb., 1865	15th Feb., 1867	.....
David Smith, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1865	5th June, 1869	.....
A. Alexander, . . . . .	13th April, 1866	Feb., 1868	.....
A. Ogston Milne, . . . .	8th June, 1867	21st March, 1868	.....
George Cooper Rodger, . . .	23rd March, 1869	17th May, 1870	.....
Frank Jamieson, . . . . .	21st May, 1869	17th May, 1870	.....
George S. Duncan Knowles, .	23rd Feb., 1870	17th March, 1871	.....
Harry Addington Unwin, . .	21st April, 1870	15th Oct., 1872	.....
Wm. Campbell Rettie, . . .	6th July, 1871	Died, 1871	.....
Stodart J. Mitchell, . . . .	18th Nov., 1871	June, 1873	.....
James Blackhall Keith, . . .	11th Aug., 1875	2nd June, 1877	.....
J. C. Willock, . . . . .	5th Dec., 1882	.....	.....
R. Skirving, . . . . .	4th May, 1887	15th March, 1890	.....
John Low Dickie, . . . . .	3rd April, 1889	25th April, 1891	.....
W. Percy Swaby, . . . . .	12th April, 1892	19th June, 1895	.....
John Cook, jun., . . . . .	26th June, 1897	April, 1900	.....
A. G. Ross, . . . . .	3rd Aug., 1898	June, 1900	.....
F. R. Martin, . . . . .	31st Jan., 1902	7th May, 1902	.....
G. L. Thomson, . . . . .	17th June, 1903	7th June, 1905	.....
J. C. Bennett, jun., . . . .	19th Nov., 1906	.....	.....
Henry Jackson Butchart, . .	24th May, 1907	.....	.....
James Hall M'Intosh Gordon, .	24th May, 1907	.....	.....

## ADJUTANTS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement, etc.	Remarks.
Samuel Rawson, . . . . .	30th March, 1860	11th Feb., 1866	Promoted to rank of Captain, 4th A 1860; formerly of 28th Foot, and jutant of Aberdeenshire Militia (ret 1858).
W. Norman Leslie, . . . . .	20th May, 1866	20th July, 1867	Late of 53rd and 92nd Regiments of Fo

ADJUTANTS—Continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
A. Crane, V.D., . . .	7th Nov., 1867	15th Dec., 1890	Ensign, 62nd Regiment, 6th July, 1855; Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, 16th Regiment, 7th Sept., 1858; exchanged into 72nd Highlanders, 26th Nov., 1860; promoted Captain, 9th Nov., 1866; retired, 6th Nov., 1867; Hon. Major, 17th Sept., 1879.
Forbes, . . . . .	15th Dec., 1890	16th Dec., 1895	Captain, Royal Fusiliers.
Macneal, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1895	17th Dec., 1900	Captain, Gordon Highlanders.
E. Drew, . . . . .	13th July, 1901	Interim, March, 1902	Interim appointment, 1st Leicester Regiment.
F. Carnegie . . . . .	1st March, 1902	1st March, 1905	Captain and Brevet Major, Gordon Highlanders.
lay, . . . . .	1st March, 1905	.....	Lieutenant, the Gordon Highlanders; granted temporary rank of Captain while Adjutant; Captain, 22nd Jan., 1906.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
edfern, M.D., . . . .	5th March, 1860	Sept., 1860	.....
Carr, M.D., . . . . .	Sept., 1860	16th June, 1863	Assistant Surgeon, March to Sept., 1860.
Rainy, M.D., . . . . .	Sept., 1860	Died, ———	.....
Keith, M.D., . . . . .	27th Aug., 1864	Died, Feb., 1871	See " <i>Captains and Honorary Majors.</i> "
William Fraser Smith, M.D.,	13th March, 1871	June, 1873	Assistant, from Aug., 1864, to March, 1871.
Fraser, M.B., C.M., V.D.,	1st Feb., 1889	18th March, 1896	Assistant Surgeon, 30th July, 1873; Surgeon, 12th Nov., 1864; Hon. Surgeon-Major, 1st Dec., 1884; Major, 1st Feb., 1889; appointed Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th June, 1892.
ler Dyce Davidson, M.D.,	14th March, 1886	Died 22nd Oct., 1886	Assistant Surgeon, Feb., 1871; Sur.-Lieut., ———; Hon. Surgeon-Major, 14th April, 1886.
Blaikie Smith, M.B., V.D.,	Lieut.-Col., 9th Dec., 1893	.....	Surgeon, 7th Oct., 1873; Hon. Surgeon-Major, 10th Nov., 1888; Surgeon-Major, 1st Feb., 1889.
Maitland Edmond, M.D.,	Sur.-Major, 17th Sept., 1904	1st Aug., 1905	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 13th Aug., 1892; Surgeon-Captain, 28th Aug., 1895.
iamson, M.B., . . . . .	Sur.-Major, 17th Sept., 1904	.....	Transferred from 1st Aberdeenshire Artillery as Surgeon-Lieutenant, 30th Sept., 1896; Surgeon-Captain, 19th May, 1897.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS—Continued.**

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
John F. Christie, M.B., . . .	Sur.-Cap., 9th Sept., 1903	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 18th July, 1900.
Frederick Keiller Smith, M.B., .	Sur.-Lieut., 18th March, 1907.	.....	.....

**QUARTER-MASTERS.**

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement, etc.	Remarks.
George Cadenhead (Honorary), Do. (Acting), . . .	12th April, 1866 } Oct., 1874	2nd July, 1879	Lieutenant, 19th Nov., 1859.
George Anderson, . . .	19th July, 1879	Died Aug., 1884	.....
James Johnstone, . . .	27th May, 1885	1st Jan., 1890	.....
John Crombie, V.D., . . .	4th Feb., 1891	6th Jan., 1894	2nd Lieutenant, 23rd Sept., 1861; Abx Artillery Volunteers, 1st Lieut 3rd March, 1865; Aberdeen Ar Volunteers, Captain, 21st July, 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon landers, Captain, 10th Sept., Major, 15th Nov., 1890; Hon Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec., 1890.
Alexander Edinond, . . .	24th July, 1895	9th Nov., 1901	Ensign, 19th Nov., 1859; Lieutenant Feb., 1860, to 27th April, 1861; Hary Captain, 15th Nov., 1899.
William Walker, . . .	5th Feb., 1902	18th March, 1907	<i>For record see "Sergeant-Majors,"</i> Lieutenant, Feb., 1902; Honorary tain, 6th Dec., 1902; Oct., 1904, aw Meritorious Service Medal.
David Nelson, . . .	9th June, 1907	.....	<i>For record see "Sergeant-Majors,"</i> awarded Medal for Long Service Good Conduct; Honorary Lieut 9th June, 1907.

**CHAPLAINS.**

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Rev. Henry Cowan, B.D., . . .	21st Dec., 1871	9th May, 1883	Hon. Chaplain to 30th June, 1881, appointed Acting Chaplain.
Rev. Jas. Alex. M'Clymont, B.D., V.D.	23rd May, 1883	.....	Officiating Chaplain to the Gordon landers at the Depôt.

5. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors:

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SERGEANT-MAJORS AND SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
George Ogilvie, colour-sergeant, .	17th May, 1903	.....	Sergeant, 1st Gordon Highlanders; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Gordon Highlanders; Chitral Medal, Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Jas. W. Buick, colour-sergeant, .	18th April, 1907 9th June, 1907	.....	Colour-Sergeant, Scots Guards; served in South Africa from beginning of war; invalided home, Dec., 1901; South African Medal (Queen's), 4 clasps.







Memorial to those Members of the Service Companies who belonged to the  
1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.

Erected at Headquarters, Aberdeen.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### GORDON VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMPANIES.

THE sneer of the military critic at the volunteers had hitherto been that they were merely fireside soldiers. They were first-rate at a sham fight or a review, but, in real warfare, where would they be in comparison with the trained soldier? The volunteer had not really had the opportunity that he rose to meet: there had been no attack upon his home, and he existed for home defence; but although that was admittedly his special province, circumstances might arise, even without an invasion of our shores, in which the advantage of having an army of citizens specially trained for home defence, in addition to the regular army and militia, would become apparent to all. That the opportunity had not already come was fortunate for Britain, and might conceivably be to some extent in consequence of the existence of the volunteer, but that was surely a reason for honouring rather than for condemning him.

But the call to arms did come at last, and the volunteer was not found wanting. No one who can recollect the dark days of December, 1899—when the disaster of Stormberg was followed immediately by another disaster at the Modder River, where the Highland Brigade was severely cut up; and again, two days afterwards, by the repulse at Colenso, when a brigade was driven back and the guns had to be abandoned—can ever forget the feeling of gloom that seemed to settle over the country. It looked as though South Africa was to be the grave of Britain's reputation as well as of her generals. It was apparent that someone had blundered; but this was not the time to wring one's hands, or to waste time in speculating where the fault lay. What was wanted in South Africa was action, and more men to fill up the terrible gaps in the ranks. But Britain's army was already fully occupied, and the question arose, Where were the men to come from? This was the volunteers' opportunity, and the readiness, and even eagerness, with which it was grasped, sent a thrill of hope and pride throughout the land. There was not the faintest hesitation on the part of the volunteers; in every part of Britain, the supply was in excess of the demand. Before any official intimation was made by the Government, the Lord Mayor of London offered to raise, at the expense of the City, a corps of 1000 men, and £25,000 was immediately voted for this purpose, and within four days private subscriptions had swelled this sum to £75,000. This was in addition to the Lord Mayor's war fund, which at the time amounted to £448,000. It was not from Britain alone that offers of aid came. The Greater Britain beyond the seas—the colonies—rallied round the mother country in her hour of trial in a way that was beyond all praise, and must have been as gall and wormwood to her enemies: Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, the South African colonies, and others—all tendered their offers of men and money, and one of the most gratifying features of the situation was the intense eagerness of the African native tribes to fight the common enemy. It was with the greatest difficulty that they were restrained from joining the British arms.

On 20th December, 1899, the War Office issued the following order:—

YEOMANRY.

1. Her Majesty's Government have decided to raise, for service in South Africa, a mounted infantry force, to be named the Imperial Yeomanry.
2. The force will be recruited from the yeomanry, but volunteers and civilians who may possess the requisite qualification will be specially enrolled in the yeomanry for this purpose.
3. The force will be organised in companies of 115 rank and file.

VOLUNTEERS.

Her Majesty's Government have decided to accept offers of service in South Africa from the volunteers. A carefully-selected company of 110 rank and file, officered by one captain and three subalterns, will be raised (one for each British line battalion serving in, or about to proceed to, South Africa) from the volunteer battalions of the territorial regiment. These volunteer companies will, as a general rule, take the place in the line battalion of its company serving as mounted infantry. The volunteer battalions from which a company is accepted will form and maintain a waiting company in reserve at home. The selection of men from the volunteer battalions for service with the line battalion in the field will devolve on the commanding officers of volunteer battalions. The terms of enlistment for officers and men will be for one year, or for not less than the period of the war. Full instructions, for the information of all concerned, will be issued with the least possible delay through the general officers commanding districts.

On the following day, Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley wrote to the Lord Mayor as follows:—

MY DEAR LORD MAYOR,

It gives Lord Landsdowne and myself great satisfaction to learn that the City of London, which is always ready to take the lead in patriotic movements, proposes, on your initiative, to equip and send out a large contingent of metropolitan volunteer troops to South Africa. This practical proof of a desire to assist the military authorities in the present struggle will not only furnish the General Officer Commanding in South Africa with a valuable addition to the forces under his command, but will give to our citizen soldiers the opportunity of serving their Queen alongside the regular forces of the army and the troops from our colonies. It cannot, therefore, fail to be of great and lasting benefit to the volunteer forces of this country. The City of London has constantly associated itself with national defences, and your action, my Lord Mayor, cannot be better described than by saying that it is worthy of the traditions of the high office which you occupy. I propose that the title of the corps should be the City of London Imperial Volunteers, and I hope that this will commend itself to you.

I have, etc.,

WOLSELEY, Field-Marshal.

Dec. 20, 1899.

The technical difficulty of employing volunteers beyond our shores was soon overcome by enlistment in the manner specified in the above order; the preliminary

arrangements for the men's training were quickly completed, and the men hard at work. Individuals and corporations vied with each other in doing honour to the volunteers. The City of London conferred the freedom of the city upon each volunteer, and his lordship's banquet to the City Imperial Volunteers was followed by similar entertainments to other volunteers offering to serve, all over the country. Employers of labour arranged to keep the situations of the volunteers open; life assurance companies made important concessions on the terms of life policies to policy-holders who had volunteered; and arrangements were made for "those left behind" with an enthusiasm and generosity that showed the temper of the nation. As corps after corps left their respective districts and depôts *en route* for the front, they were accompanied by thousands of spectators, and scenes were witnessed such as, fortunately, seldom occur in this "nation of shopkeepers." In the course of a discussion in Parliament whether the terms of volunteer enlistment were suitable or over-stringent, a return was issued in September, 1905, of the numbers of volunteers who volunteered for South Africa, and of those who actually served, and from this return there is here given

# SCOTLAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR.

## ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Corps.	Strength, Nov., 1899.	Volunteered, S. Africa.	Total who went.
1st Aberdeenshire R.G.A. . . . .	821	13	13
1st Argyll and Bute . . . . .	839	211	8
1st Ayrshire and Galloway . . . . .	831	600	28
1st Berwick-on-Tweed . . . . .	148	37	5
The Highland . . . . .	766	500	28
1st Lanarkshire . . . . .	1007	1007	62
1st Renfrew and Dumblarton . . . . .	476	72	3

## ENGINEERS—VOLUNTEERS.

1st Aberdeenshire R.E. . . . .	571	200	62
1st Lanarkshire . . . . .	820	400	99

## LINE REGIMENTS.

The Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade . . . . .	1909	425	336
4th V.B. Royal Scots . . . . .	574	120	64
5th do. . . . .	712	585	282
6th do. . . . .	743	200	35
7th do. . . . .	398	97	42
8th do. . . . .	540	41	41
9th do. . . . .	585	19	19
Two Volunteer Battalions, Royal Scots Fusiliers . . . . .	1417	360	162
1st V.B. K.O. Scottish Borderers . . . . .	859	300	103
2nd do. . . . .	564	144	79
3rd do. . . . .	691	150	90
Galloway R.V.C. . . . .	787	143	102
1st Lanarkshire R.V. . . . .	1392	102	102
2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles . . . . .	824	500	144
3rd Lanarkshire R.V. . . . .	1131	450	98
4th V.B. Scottish Rifles . . . . .	548	100	70

**LINE REGIMENTS—Continued.**

Corps.	Strength, Nov., 1899.	Volunteered, S. Africa.	Total who went.
Six Volunteer Battalions, Black Watch . . . . .	4754	1389	484
1st V.B. Highland Light Infantry . . . . .	822	203	102
2nd do. . . . .	909	159	138
3rd do. . . . .	789	61	61
9th Lanarkshire R.V. . . . .	444	140	107
8th V.B. Highland Light Infantry . . . . .	1164	340	141
1st V.B. Seaforth Highlanders . . . . .	871	—	117
1st Sutherland R.V. . . . .	977	84	82
3rd V.B. Seaforth Highlanders . . . . .	988	383	196
1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders . . . . .	809	129	129
2nd do. . . . .	487	—	27
4th do. . . . .	719	182	68
5th do. . . . .	730	—	86
6th do. . . . .	579	—	86
1st V.B. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders . . . . .	978	168	168
Seven Vol. Batts., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	5533	1278	572

**ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLS.).**

Aberdeen District . . . . .	128	3	3
Edinburgh District . . . . .	98	98	34
Glasgow District . . . . .	206	49	49

This return is not by any means complete. For example, the men who enlisted from the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders are omitted, and, in the case of many others, no record was kept of those who had come forward and were not accepted.

Need it be said that the volunteers of the Gordon territory were not behind their neighbours? On 19th December, a notice was issued calling on volunteers over 20 years of age who were willing to serve in South Africa or at home stations to send in their names to the orderly rooms, and in a few days the formal intimation of the conditions was issued by the War Office. The following is the text of the special Army Order:—

**CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.**

1. A carefully-selected company of 116 all ranks may be raised for each line battalion serving in, or about to proceed to, South Africa from the affiliated volunteer battalions. This company will be attached for service to the line battalion in South Africa, and placed under the commanding officer of that battalion.
2. An equal number of waiting companies may be maintained at home.
3. The 5th (Irish) Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, will furnish the company for the Royal Irish Regiment, and the 16th Middlesex (London Irish) for the Royal Irish Rifles.
4. The strength of each company will be one captain, two subalterns, one sergeant-instructor to act as pay-sergeant, four sergeants, two buglers, five corporals, ninety-nine privates, two stretcher-bearers—116.
5. The selection of officers and the composition of each company will be controlled by the officer commanding the regimental district in which it is raised.

In the case of line battalions having several volunteer affiliated battalions, companies will be formed from about an equal number of men from each battalion as the officer commanding the regimental district may decide.

No volunteer battalion will be allowed to contribute less than one complete section.

6. The following will be the qualifications for service:—

- (a) Every volunteer must enlist for one year or for the war. In the event of the war being over in less than one year he will have the option of being discharged at once or of completing his one year's service.
- (b) He must be not less than twenty nor more than thirty-five years of age.
- (c) He must be a first-class shot under volunteer rules.
- (d) He must have been returned as efficient during 1898 and 1899.
- (e) He must be of good character.
- (f) He must be up to the physical standard of an infantry recruit as laid down in the Recruiting Regulations for the army. No relaxation of standard will be allowed.
- (g) He must be medically fit for active service.
- (h) Preference should be given to unmarried men, or widowers without children. Married men should be accepted only in the event of an insufficient number of single men or widowers without children volunteering.

7. When a volunteer commanding officer has received application from not less than a section of volunteers, he will so inform the officer commanding the regimental dépôt to which his battalion is affiliated, who will then, if they are to form a part of the service company, have them medically inspected, and, if fit for service, attested.

8. After attestation, they will join the regimental dépôt until required for embarkation. In the event of there not being sufficient barrack accommodation available they may be billeted.

9. Volunteers accepted for the waiting companies will be attested and passed to reserve at once for the unexpired portion of their engagement, or until required for permanent service. During the time they are in the reserve they will receive pay, and they will be liable to carry out the training laid down in the Reserve Forces Act, 1882.

10. General officers commanding will arrange for all volunteers to receive, after enlistment, as much instruction in musketry, including range practice, as is possible prior to embarkation.

11. Every officer and man must be clothed and equipped under regimental arrangement exactly as those of the regular battalion which they are to join, except that the numerals on the shoulder cords will be as laid down in the volunteer regulations. For these purposes a special capitation of £9 will be granted to the corps for each volunteer.

12. Each volunteer will receive, from the date of enlistment, pay and allowances of his rank as a regular infantry soldier, rations, and clothing. Should a married man be accepted, his family will be entitled to separate allowances.

13. On completing his period of service, he will receive a gratuity of £5 in addition to any gratuity given to the troops at the end of the war.

If discharged in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disability received or contracted

while on service, he will be entitled to pension in accordance with the royal warrant for pay, etc., of the regular army.

14. On the departure of a company from the United Kingdom, the officers and volunteers composing it will be considered supernumerary to their corps.

15. Service in one of these companies will entitle an officer of volunteers to be considered efficient for the year, and the corps will receive capitation grant accordingly for each volunteer actually enlisted.

WOLSELEY, F.-M., Commander-in-Chief.

The 1st Service Company consisted of men from the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Volunteer Battalions Gordon Highlanders, and the 2nd of members of the 5th and 6th Volunteer Battalions Gordon Highlanders and the London Scottish.

The numbers required were rapidly selected from those who volunteered from the different battalions, medically examined, passed, formally sworn in as "soldiers of the Queen," and immediately put into training, being billeted on War Office terms throughout the city, while the London Scottish, who formed part of the 2nd Service Company, and who came to Aberdeen, were accommodated in the Artillery Drill Hall.

Prior to their departure, a solemn service, specially for the members of the Service Companies, was held by the Rev. Dr. M'Clymont, chaplain to the forces, in the West Parish Church, and was attended by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, and by the representatives of other public bodies. The first two companies were posted to leave Aberdeen on 16th February, 1900, and during the last two weeks they were liberally entertained by various bodies in the city and county. The Corporation of Aberdeen entertained the two companies, together with a large number of guests specially invited to do them honour, in the Mitchell Hall, University Buildings, on 9th February. There was a notable and enthusiastic assembly of the *elite* of both town and county, under the chairmanship of Lord Provost Fleming. Lord Aberdeen, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, came specially from London to do honour to the volunteers, and presented each of them with a valuable and useful knife, and Mr. Forbes-Leith of Fyvie—now Lord Leith of Fyvie—also presented each Aberdeenshire man with a policy of life assurance for £100.

On the appointed day the first company, and one week afterwards the second company, left Aberdeen amid scenes of indescribable enthusiasm; one body of each company, called No. 1 and No. 2 Service Sections or relief drafts, remaining behind for further training. The relief draft of the 1st Service Company was composed of men drawn from the different battalions as follows:—1st, 15; 2nd, 1; 3rd, 1; 4th, 2; 6th, 4 = 23; while the relief draft for the 2nd Company—20 in number—was drawn entirely from the 3rd V.B.G.H. Both sections left Aberdeen on 18th May, 1900, under the command of Lieutenant (now Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel) W. O. Duncan, of the 1st V.B.G.H. The two sections parted company at Cape Town, where the 1st disembarked, and ultimately joined their comrades at Krugersdorp on 30th July; while the 2nd Service Section continued the sea trip to Natal, where they (under the command of Lieutenant A. W. Robertson) joined the 2nd Company at Fort Macready, Natal, on 17th July.





**Capt. J. B. Buchanan,**  
Wounded at Doornkop.



**Lieut. F. J. O. Mackinnon,**  
Seriously wounded at Doornkop.



**Lieut. H. Forbes,**  
Wounded at Doornkop.

**Officers of 1st Volunteer Service Company, Gordon Highlanders.**



The following are lists of the members of the 1st and 2nd Service Companies relative relief drafts, compiled from official sources:—

1ST SERVICE COMPANY.

1ST V.B.G.H.

Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Buchanan, J. B.	8036	Private	Law, A. N.
Lieutenant	Mackinnon, F. J. O.	8029	Do.	Lawson, G. O.
Sergeant	Grant, W. S.	8111	Do.	Matthews, G.
Do.	Porter, A.	8046	Do.	MacPherson, G. S.
Do.	Martin, F. R.	8018	Do.	M'Pherson, J.
Corporal	Walker, W. J.	8022	Do.	Michie, H.
Do.	Simpson, W.	8044	Do.	Middleton, D.
Do.	Edwards, A.	8037	Do.	Middleton, G. W.
Lance-Corporal	Simmonds, E. L.	8014	Do.	Mowatt, W.
Do.	Ingram, W.	8032	Do.	Nicoll, R.
Bugler	Charles, G. H.	8012	Do.	Palmer, R. P.
Private	Angus, J.	8096	Do.	Pennie, W.
Do.	Barron, W.	8033	Do.	Pirie, A. S.
Do.	Brown, W. D.	8015	Do.	Pirie, J.
Do.	Carnie, J. C.	8025	Do.	Reid, J.
Do.	Chalmers, W.	8005	Do.	Reid, J. G.
Do.	Charnley, E. C.	8007	Do.	Ross, W.
Do.	Clark, W. J.	8038	Do.	Ross, W.
Do.	Crocker, S.	8039	Do.	Smith, J. H. I.
Do.	Cruickshanks, D.	8028	Do.	Smith, R.
Do.	Davidson, R. H.	8045	Do.	Stewart, E.
Do.	Doig, W.	8026	Do.	Still, J. A.
Do.	Duncan, W.	8105	Do.	Tait, J. W.
Do.	Finnie, J.	8040	Do.	Watson, T.
Do.	Gibb, R.	8019	Do.	Whyte, W.
Do.	Grant, L.	8100	Do.	Will, J.
Do.	Hepburn, W.	8031	Do.	Wilson, A.
Do.	Jack, A. F. R.	8016	Do.	Wilson, D. F. M.
Do.	Laing, C. A.	8097	Do.	Wright, A.
Do.	Laing, D.			

2ND V.B.G.H.

Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
Sergeant	Hay, J. R., Tarves	8078	Private	M'Callum, J., Oldmeldrum.
Do.	Argo, J., Tarves.	8079	Do.	Milne, C. N. G., Ellon.
Lance-Corporal	Brebner, W. S., Tarves.	8080	Do.	Milne, J., Turriff.
Do.	Thomson, John, Ellon.	8081	Do.	Murchie, J., Oldmeldrum.
Private	Chalmers, W., Ellon.	8082	Do.	Nicol, Alex., Oldmeldrum.
Do.	Erskine, W., Oldmeldrum.	8083	Do.	Riddoch, J., Turriff.
Do.	Fraser, G., Ellon.	8084	Do.	Thomson, A., Ellon.
Do.	Gordon, J. A., Oldmeldrum.	8086	Do.	Webster, T., Oldmeldrum.
Do.	Halliday, A., Oldmeldrum.	8087	Do.	Young, J., Turriff.
Do.	Ingram, R., Oldmeldrum.	8106	Do.	Gordon, A., Ellon.
Do.	Mair, T., Ellon.	8108	Do.	Geddes, W., Auchterless.

## 4TH V.B.G.H.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
...	Lieutenant	Forbes, Harry, D.S.O., Alford.	8056	Private	M'Kay, W. C., Alford
4010	Colour-Sergeant	Campbell, J. R., D.C.M., Kemnay.	8057	Do.	Meldrum, J., Alford.
8054	Sergeant	Grant, T., Rhynie.	8058	Do.	Park, A. S., Bucksburn
8050	Corporal	Cook, J. M., Alford.	8059	Do.	Rennie, A., Kemnay.
8099	Do.	Summers, J. B., Huntly.	8060	Do.	Scott, R., Kildrummy.
8055	Lance-Corporal	Littlejohn, G. G., Alford.	8061	Do.	Shearer, D., Alford.
8104	Do.	Lawson, A., Alford.	8062	Do.	Smart, J., Huntly.
8047	Private	Bennet, W., Kildrummy.	8063	Do.	Smith, J. E., Bucksburn
8048	Do.	Benzie, A. S., Inverurie.	8064	Do.	Watt, J., Kildrummy.
8049	Do.	Brown, G., Bucksburn.	8065	Do.	Giels, G., Inverurie.
8051	Do.	Dean, J., Alford.	8066	Do.	Singer, J., Inverurie.
8052	Do.	Davidson, W. C., Kildrummy.	8088	Do.	Chalmers, W. S., Huntly
8053	Do.	Farquharson, W., Kildrummy.	8089	Do.	Duncan, Wm., Huntly
			8091	Do.	M'Pherson, J., Huntly
			8103	Do.	M'Connachie, J., Huntly
			8090	Do.	M'Lean, Wm., Huntly

## 5TH V.B.G.H.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
8092	Private	Dey, H., Culter.	8095	Private	Reid, M., Culter.
8093	Do.	Littlejohn, G., Culter.	8112	Do.	Johnstone, J., Maryculter
8094	Do.	Mann, A., Culter.	4029	Do.	Abernethy, J., Laurens

## DRAFT TO REPLACE CASUALTIES IN 1ST SERVICE COMPANY.

## 1ST V.B.G.H.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
...	Lieut. (Captain)	Duncan, W. O.	8261	Private	Mitchell, G. F.
8268	Colour-Sergeant	Jack, A. S.	8230	Do.	Pickard, G. R.
8238	Bugler	Farquhar, R.	8264	Do.	Robertson, E. A.
8232	Private	Forbes, W.	8262	Do.	Shand, J.
8259	Do.	Greig, R.	8228	Do.	Smart, A. M.
8260	Do.	Innes, A.	8263	Do.	Smith, J.
8226	Do.	Leslie, A.	8229	Do.	Watt, G. A.
8227	Do.	M'Intosh, W.			

## 2ND V.B.G.H.

Number.	Rank.	Name.
8075	Private	Halliday, F.

## 3RD V.B.G.H.

Number.	Rank.	Name.
...	Private	Davidson, W.



**Capt. Rogers,**  
and Volunteer Service Company, wounded at Rooi Kopjes.

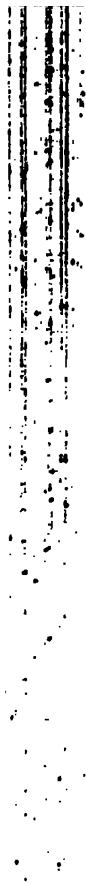


**Lieut. (Vol. Capt.) W. O. Duncan,**  
1st Vol. Service Company.



**Lieut. Robertson (Peterhead),**  
and Vol. Service Company.

**Officers of the Service Sections, Gordon Highlanders.**



4TH V.B.G.H.			6TH V.B.G.H.		
er.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
5	Private	Howes, S.	...	Corporal	Robb, J.
5	Do.	Littlejohn, Jas.	...	Private	Proctor, J.
7	Do.	Robertson, Jas.	...	Do.	Robertson, T.
5	Do.	MacKenzie, Al. L.			

2ND SERVICE COMPANY.

5TH V.B.G.H.

er.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
	Lieutenant	Duguid, W. A., Ballater.	8125	Private	Illingworth, J., Tarland.
3	Sergeant	Ross, J. M., Banchory.	8126	Do.	Fyle, G., Tarland.
	Do.	Scott, G., Glenmuick.	8127	Do.	M'Hardy, G., Ballater.
7	Corporal	Merson, J. S., Banchory.	8128	Do.	Duguid, F., Ballater.
9	Lance-Corporal	Blacklaws, E., St. Cyrus.	8129	Do.	Milne, R., Ballater.
9	Do.	Shaw, G., Banchory.	8130	Do.	Kilgour, J., Ballater.
5	Do.	Hay, J., Tarland.	8131	Do.	Stewart, A., Ballater.
	Do.	Adams, A. P., Stonehaven.	8132	Do.	Mercer, W., Ballater.
5	Private	Leggatt, J., Banchory.	8133	Do.	Allan, W., Stonehaven.
5	Do.	M'Gillivray, P., Banchory.	8134	Do.	Ainslie, J., Stonehaven.
8	Do.	Lindsay, A., Laurencekirk.	8135	Do.	Gibb, W., Stonehaven.
5	Do.	Morrison, J., Portlethen.	8136	Do.	M'Gregor, J., Stonehaven.
1	Do.	Cowie, G. A., Portlethen.	8137	Do.	Stuart, P., Stonehaven.
2	Do.	Silver, J., Skene.	8138	Do.	Smith, J., Stonehaven.
3	Do.	Ogg, W., Skene.	8166	Do.	Coutts, G., Crathes.
4	Do.	Jamieson, J., Skene.	8167	Do.	Thomson, A. C., Nigg.

6TH V.B.G.H.

er.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
	Lieutenant	Robertson, A. M., Aberchirder.	8152	Private	M'Kay, G., Aberlour.
	Col.-Sergt.-Inst.	Reynolds, Dufftown.	8153	Do.	Stuart, D. B., Dufftown.
	Lance-Sergeant	Margach, J., Dufftown.	8154	Do.	Cowie, W., Dufftown.
	Corporal	Cumming, H., Aberlour.	8155	Do.	M'Kenzie, J. A., Dufftown.
	Lance-Corporal	M'Rae, J. F., Aberlour.	8156	Do.	Taylor, John, Buckie.
	Private	Thomson, J., Keith.	8157	Do.	Bowie, John, Buckie.
	Do.	Rhind, J., Keith.	8158	Do.	Grant, R., Aberlour.
	Do.	Stott, G., Banff.	8159	Do.	Campbell, John, Buckie.
	Do.	Geddes, A., Banff.	8160	Do.	Brown, Wm., Aberlour.
	Do.	Trail, J., Banff.	8161	Do.	Smith, A., Aberchirder.
	Do.	Urquhart, P., Aberlour.	8162	Do.	Neish, R., Aberlour.
	Do.	Macdonald, A., Aberlour.	8163	Do.	Pedder, C., Cornhill.
	Do.	Tough, G., Glenrines.	8164	Do.	Wilson, W., Banff.

## LONDON SCOTTISH.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
...	Captain	Buckingham, A. W.	8186	Private	Hopping, D. M.K.
8182	Sergeant	Gavin, E.	8187	Do.	Hoy, L. C.
8172	Do.	Budgett, W. F.	8188	Do.	Hunter, H.
8166	Do.	Aitchison, J. G.	8189	Do.	Keith, A. R.
8204	Do.	Routledge, F. J.	8190	Do.	Kerr, G. F.
8169	Lance-Sergeant	Anderson, F. B.	8192	Do.	Langhorne, W. A.
8220	Corporal	Turner, J. S.	8193	Do.	M'Bean, D. R.
8206	Do.	Saunders, E. S.	8195	Do.	Maxwell, A. D.
8174	Lance-Corporal	Carter, W. L.	8196	Do.	Menzies, T. A.
8191	Do.	Kidd, W. H.	8197	Do.	Menzies, T. P.
8170	Do.	Bailey, H. G. C.	8199	Do.	Murray, E. B. M.
8180	Do.	Fleming, E. G.	8200	Do.	Rait, W.
8185	Do.	Hoey, H. G.	8201	Do.	Reid, G. A.
8198	Do.	Mitchell, J. D. A.	8202	Do.	Redding, J. H.
8211	Do.	Smeaton, T. A.	8203	Do.	Richardson, A. F.
8218	Do.	Thorn, F. C.	8205	Do.	Russell, H.
8222	Do.	Whyte, R.	8207	Do.	Scott, A. T.
8194	Bugler	M'Nab, R. C.	8208	Do.	Sharp, E. F.
8212	Do.	Smith, F. M.	8209	Do.	Showler, G. W. N.
8171	Private	Buchanan, H.	8210	Do.	Smeall, J. T.
8173	Do.	Brown, S. W.	8213	Do.	Smith, W. S. C.
8175	Do.	Colquhoun, P.	8214	Do.	Southgate, G. M.
8176	Do.	Cooper, A. J.	8215	Do.	Stewart, J.
8177	Do.	Cunningham, T. C.	8216	Do.	Seyer, H. L.
8178	Do.	Ferguson, A. G.	8217	Do.	Thomson, D. E.
8179	Do.	Fiddes, W. C.	8219	Do.	Tucker, W. J.
8181	Do.	Fraser, C. F.	8221	Do.	Way, H.
8183	Do.	Geggie, F. J.	8223	Do.	Wilson, G. R.
8184	Do.	Greenfield, A. J.			

## DRAFT TO REPLACE CASUALTIES IN 2ND SERVICE COMPANY.

## 3RD V.B.G.H.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
...	Lieutenant	Robertson, A. W., Peterhead.	8246	Private	Morrison, T. R., 1 burgh.
8239	Sergeant	Noble, A., Fraserburgh.	8247	Do.	Burnett, A., Fraserburgh.
8244	Private	Noble, J., Fraserburgh.	8248	Do.	Macintosh, J., Fraserburgh.
8252	Do.	Burr, A., Fraserburgh.	8251	Do.	Shand, A., Strichen.
8253	Do.	Burr, C., Strichen.	8254	Do.	Gauld, F., Peterhead.
8240	Do.	Birnie, G., Fraserburgh.	8256	Do.	Mitchell, J. G., 1 burgh.
8241	Do.	Milne, J., Fraserburgh.	8257	Do.	Wilson, A., Peterhead.
8242	Do.	Walker, J., Fraserburgh.	8258	Do.	M'Michael, W., Peterhead.
8243	Do.	Burns, A., Fraserburgh.	8237	Do.	Mitchell, G. H., 1 burgh.
8245	Do.	Waterson, R., Fraserburgh.	8269	Do.	Purdie, A., Fraserburgh.

An interesting itinerary of both companies, compiled by two of the officers, Captain Harry Forbes, D.S.O., and Lieutenant W. O. Duncan, is, along with a list of the 1st Service Companies, kept by the same two officers, reproduced here by their kind permission. The cross placed opposite the names of certain





Captain A. Buckingham.

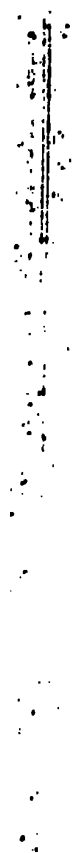


Lieut. W. A. Duguid.



Lieut. Robertson,  
Aberchirder.

Officers of 2nd Volunteer Service Company, Gordon Highlanders.



indicates where the companies were under fire; the 1st Service Company was under fire eighteen times, and the 2nd twenty times.

## ITINERARY OF THE 1st SERVICE COMPANY.

1900.		Route.	1900.	TRANSVAAL.	Route.
Feb.	16—Aberdeen.	Rail.	May	26—Vaal River.	
"	17—Southampton.	608 miles.	"	27—Reitspruit.	
			"	28—Cyferfontein.	
	CAPE COLONY.		"	29—Doorn Kop.	X
	R.M.S. "Guelph"—5980 miles.		June	1—Florida.	
Mar.	15-18—Cape Town.	Rail.	"	3—Jokeskei River.	
"	18—Worcester.		"	4—Brakfontein.	X
"	19—Victoria Road.		"	5—Pretoria.	X
"	20—Naauwpoort.		"	7—Reitvlie.	
"	23-29—Norval's Pont.	628 miles.	"	8—Hartebeeste.	
	ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		"	9-25—Germiston.	400 miles.
Mar.	29—Donkerspruit.	Trek.	"	25-10 July—Springs.	Rail.
"	30—Priors.		July	10—Krugersdorp.	56 miles.
"	31—Springfontein.		"	11—Hekpoort.	X Trek.
April	1—Kuifontein.		"	12-18—Krugersdorp.	
"	2-4—Jagersfontein.		"	18—Vlakfontein.	
"	7—Kruger's Siding.		"	19—Doorn Kloof.	X
"	8—Edenburg.		"	21—Olifant's Nek.	X
"	9—Bethany.		"	23—Cyferfontein.	
"	10—Kaffir River.		"	24—Noitgedacht.	
"	11—Kaal Spruit.		"	25—Blauwbanks.	100 miles.
"	12-22—Bloemfontein.	121 miles.	"	26-12 Aug.—Krugersdorp.	18 miles Rail.
"	22—Bushman's Kop.			Here Relief Draft joined Company.	
"	23—Water Works.		1900.	RELIEF DRAFT.	
"	24—Modder River.		May	18—Aberdeen.	Rail.
"	25—Sannah's Post.	X	"	19—Southampton.	608 miles.
"	26-29—Thabanchu.	X		CAPE COLONY.	
"	30—Thaba Kop.	X		R.M.S. "Avondale Castle"—5980 miles.	
May	3—Isabellafontein.		June	10-15—Cape Town.	Rail.
"	4—Vet River.	X	"	15—Worcester.	
"	5-6—Winberg.	X	"	16—Victoria Road.	
"	8—Dankbaazfontein.		"	17—Norval's Pont.	
"	9—Zand River.	X		ORANGE RIVER COLONY.	
"	10—Crossing.		June	18-1 July—Bloemfontein.	750 miles.
"	11—Boschkop.		July	2—Modder River.	Convoy.
"	12—Kroonspruit.		"	3—Karree.	
"	15—Valsch River.		"	4—Alleman's Dam.	
"	16—Meriba.		"	5—Brandford.	
"	18—Doorn Kloof.		"	6—Einsgevondoen.	
"	19—Quaggafontein.		"	7—Smaldeel.	
"	20—Rhenoster River.	X	"	8—Theron.	
"	21—Vecht Kop.		"	9—Virginia.	
"	22—Heilbron.	X	"	10—Ventersburg Road.	
"	23—Elandspruit.		"	11—Holfontein.	
"	24—Prospect.		"	12—Boschrand.	
"	25—Vaalbank.		"	13-18—Kroonstadt.	127 miles.

## ITINERARY OF THE 1ST SERVICE COMPANY—Continued.

1900.		Route.	1900.		
TRANSVAAL.		Rail.	Sept.	21—Kaap River.	
July	18—Vereenigen.		"	22—Kaap Muiden.	
"	19—Pretoria.	163 miles.	"	23—Malelane.	
"	20—Derdepoort.	Trek.	"	24—Hector Spruit.	
"	20-29—Pretoria.		"	25-8 Oct.—Komati Poort.	210
"	30-12 Aug.—Krugersdorp.	62 miles.	Oct.	8—Nelspruit.	
		Rail.	"	9—Waterval Boven.	
			"	10—Belfast.	
			"	11-29—Pretoria.	29
1900. UNITED COMPANY.		Route.	ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		
Aug.	12—Wolverdeind.	Rail—48 miles.	Oct.	29—Honingspruit.	
"	15—Frederickstadt.	Convoy.	"	30—Kroonstadt.	
"	17—Wolverdeind.		"	31—Zand River.	
"	22—Blauwbank.		Nov.	1—Bloemfontein.	
"	23—Randfontein.	43 miles.	"	2—Jagersfontein Road.	
"	24—Krugersdorp.	Rail.	CAPE COLONY.		
"	25—Pretoria.		Nov.	3—Naauwpoort.	
"	26—Middleberg.		"	4—Prince Albert Road.	
"	27-3 Sept.—Belfast.	X 200 miles.	"	5-12 Dec.—Cape Town.	104c
Sept.	3—Swartz Kopje.	Trek.	Dec. 12-12 Apr.—Worcester.		10c
"	4—Dullstroom.	X	1901.		
"	5—Klein Zuikerbosch Kop.		April	13—Cape Town.	10c
"	6—Spitz Kop.	X	R.M.S. "Templemore"—598c		
"	7-9—Lydenberg.	X	May	3—Southampton.	
"	9—Badfontein.		"	4—Aberdeen.	608
"	10—Swartz Kopje.		ROUTE.		
"	11—Helvetia.		Home Rails	.	1,216
"	13—Watervalonder.		Steam Boat	.	11,960
"	14—Nooitgedacht.		Colonial Rails	.	2,458
"	15—Godwan.		Trekking	.	874
"	16—Kaapschehoop.		Total	.	<u>16,508</u>
"	17—Joubert's Daal.				
"	18—Three Sisters.				
"	19—Sheba.				
"	20—Honeybin Creek.				

## ITINERARY OF THE 2ND SERVICE COMPANY.

1900.		Route.	1900.		
Feb.	23—Aberdeen.		Mar.	25-12 Ap.—	Ladysmith. 140
"	24—Southampton.	608 mi	"	12—Wagon Hill.	
CAPE COLONY.			"	13—Post Ridge.	
R.M.S. "Mexican"—			April	21—	
Mar.	15-17—Cape Town.		May	19—	
NATAL.				23—	
R.M.S. "Servia"—				24—	
Mar.	23—Durban.			25—	
"	24—Pietermaritzburg.			26—	



Leaving Cape Town en route for the Front on 18th March.



A Welcome Rest.



Night on the Veldt.



Ambulance in Action at Doornkop.



Nearing Winburg—Crossing Vet River.



Crossing a Spruit.

Some Snapshots of the 1st Service Company, Gordon Highlanders.

Taken by Sergeant F. R. Martin.



## ITINERARY OF THE 2ND SERVICE COMPANY—Continued.

1900.	TRANSVAAL.	Route.	1900.	Route.
May	30—Utrecht.		Sept.	28—Pilgrim's Rest. X
June	1—Wool's Drift.		"	30—Margensen.
"	2—Coetze's Drift.		Oct.	1—Kruger's Post. X
"	3—Pogwani.		"	2—Lydenburg.
	NATAL.		"	10—Badfontein.
June	5-17—Newcastle.		"	1—Machadodorp. 170 miles.
"	17-20 July—Fort Macready. 123 miles.		"	18—Dalmanutha. Rail.
	Here Relief Draft joined Company.		"	19—Olifant's River.
			"	20-29—Pretoria. 150 miles.
1900.	RELIEF DRAFT.			ORANGE RIVER COLONY.
May	19—Aberdeen. Rail.		Oct.	29—Honing's Spruit. Rail.
"	20—Southampton. 608 miles.		"	30—Kroonstadt.
	CAPE COLONY.		"	3—Zand River.
	R.M.S. "Avondale Castle"—5980 miles.		Nov.	1—Bloemfontein.
June	10—Cape Town.		"	2—Jagersfontein Road.
	NATAL.			CAPE COLONY.
	R.M.S. "Brittanic"—870 miles.		Nov.	3—Naauppoort.
June	15—Durban.		"	4—Prince Albert Road.
"	16—Pietermaritzburg. Rail.		"	5-12 Dec.—Cape Town. 1040 miles.
"	26-28—Newcastle. 200 miles.		Dec.	12—Picquetberg Road. 70 miles.
"	28-20 July—Fort Macready.			1901.
	UNITED COMPANY.	Route.	Jan.	13—Tulbagh.
1900.	TRANSVAAL.	Rail.	"	13-29—Picquetberg Road.
July	20—Zandspruit. 45 miles.		"	29—Worcester.
"	21—Merekgraaf Spruit. X Trek.		"	30—Beaufort West. 269 miles.
"	22—Grasskop. X		Feb.	3—Palmietfontein. Convoy.
"	23—Featherbed Hill. X		"	4—Sand River.
"	24—Rooi Kopje. X		"	5—Postplaats.
"	25—Meerzicht. X		"	6—Hottentot River.
Aug.	7—Amersfoort. X		"	7—Koekemoer River.
"	9—Reitspruit.		"	8—Beck's Plaats.
"	10—Begynden Lyn.		"	9—Welgebosch Kloof.
"	12—Ermelo. X		"	10—Oude Kloof.
"	15 { Carolina. X		"	1 Steenkamp's Poort.
"	Twyfelaar.		"	12—Balmoral.
"	16—Komati River.		"	13—Fraserburg. 90 miles.
"	21—Vanwyk's Vlei. X		"	15—Uitkyk.
"	23—Geluk. X		"	16—Blytvooruitzich.
"	26—Bergendal, or X		"	17—Fraserburg. 44 miles.
"	27—Belfast.		"	18—Balmoral.
"	28—Machadodorp. X 295 miles.		"	19—Oude Kloof.
"	29—Helvetia. X Trek.		"	20—Rondeheuvel.
"	30—Vlakfontein.		"	21—Paal Huis.
Sept.	1-6—Badfontein. X		"	22—Hendrick's Kraal.
"	7—Lydenburg. X		"	23—Grootfontein.
"	9—Mauchberg. X		"	24-28—Beaufort West. 78 miles.
"	10—Devil's Knuckles. X		"	28—Palmietfontein. Convoy.
"	12—Spitz Kop. X		Mar.	1—Sand River.
"	25—Sabi River.		"	2 { Reit Kuil.
				Postplaats.

ITINERARY OF THE 2ND SERVICE COMPANY—*Continued.*

1901.	Route	1901.	Route.
Mar. 3—Hottentot River.		April 8—Blood River.	Rail
" 4—Becksplaats.		" 9-10—Cape Town.	339 miles
" 5—Welgebosch Kloof.		" " R.M.S. " <i>Tagus</i> —	5980 miles
" 6—Steenkamp's Poort.		" 29—Southampton.	
" 7—Ayesfontein.		" 30—Aberdeen.	608 miles
" 8—Fraserburg.	90 miles.		
" 9—Ayesfontein.			ROUTE.
" 10—Steenkamp's Poort.		Home Rails . . .	1,216
" 11—Reit Valley.		Steam Boat . . .	12,830
" 12—Paal Huis.		Colonial Rails . . .	2,053
" 13—Hendrick's Kraal.		Trekking . . .	968
" 14—Grootfontein.			<u>17,067</u>
" 15-8 Apr.—Beaufort West.	78 miles.		

## WITH THE 1ST SERVICE COMPANY GORDON HIGHLANDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

*(From the Diaries kept by Two Officers.)*

The 1st Service Company, on 16th January, 1900, went into training at Aberdeen under the command of Captain J. B. Buchanan (1st V.B.G.H.), and Lieutenants F. J. O. M'Kinnon (1st V.B.G.H.) and H. Forbes (4th V.B.G.H.). After a month of very wintry training spent in shooting, scouting, marching, and fighting imaginary enemies upon the Links, they embarked at Southampton on 17th of February for the seat of war. The s.s. "Guelph," on which the company sailed, had on board over 800 troops—all volunteers—viz., Gordons, Lincolns, Gloucesters, West Riding, York and Lancasters, Yorks, Lancasters, Leicesters—eight companies in all. Extremely stormy weather was experienced the first week, but after the men had found their sea legs, the usual deck games and sports were engaged in, the Gordon Company taking almost all the chief prizes, including the tug-of-war, cock-fighting, and military tournament. The "Guelph" reached St. Helena on 7th of March. Captain Michie, R.A., and officers of the garrison came on board, and with them a very pleasant day was spent. St. Helena appeared a very gloomy island, but it has a splendid climate. They arrived in Table Bay on 14th March, but were not able to disembark till the 16th, owing to the bay being overcrowded with vessels of every imaginable description. The 2nd Service Company had sailed a week later, but landed before the 1st Company. The Scotsmen resident in Cape Town entertained both companies to a cake and wine banquet in Sea Point Hall, at which a worthy Aberdeenshire man was chairman—Sir David Gill, Astronomer Royal at the Cape.

The 1st Company entrained on the 18th of March for Naauwpoort, and their subsequent journeyings can be followed with the help of the preceding itinerary and a good map. A few of the chief incidents in their experiences selected from those diaries are reproduced:—

On 12th April we joined the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders at Bloemfontein, and next day we were inspected by Sir Ian Hamilton, commanding the 9th Division, who was accom-



panied by General Smith-Dorrien, 19th Brigade (of which the Gordons formed a unit), Colonel Macbean, Gordon Highlanders, etc.

On 30th April, at Thoba Kop, the 1st Service Company had their real baptism of fire, and the Gordons played a conspicuous part in driving the Boers off the hill. It was in this fight that Captain Towse, by a brilliant feat, won his V.C.

*Winburg, 6th May.*—No duties as yet; are to march at 4 p.m. Got some tobacco and soap in town; marched 8 hours after 6 p.m., had some "bully" beef, and went to sleep. Wakened at night by a man shouting, fit to burst his lungs (bully beef, cramp in stomach).

*Dankbaazfontein, 8th May.*—Very cold in morning, frost lying white, but warm when sun gets up. Forbes sent in command of 50 men as a covering party to forage. Visited two farms; took away all corn sheaves and maize, a bullock waggon, etc., for which we gave a receipt. None but women at the farms; pathetic to see them in tears. Forty Boers at one of the farms retreated on our advance.

*Bloemplaat, 9th May.*—This farm (Bloemplaat) has the finest farm steading we have seen. Roe deer and buck of all sorts are reared on this farm. We could see at least from 700 to 800. Getting scared at our advance, they cleared in every direction, and one of 12 stone weight was caught in camp by the Canadians. Needless to say, it soon went to pot.

*Cyferfontein, 28th May.*—Moved off 6 a.m., very cold; ice still on water at night, out of sun; marched 9 miles, and now only 20 miles from Johannesburg. General French, on our left front, was heard the whole day pounding away at the enemy. Remembered this is the term-day at home, but am of opinion we are "biding." Captured two prisoners (Irish-Americans), whom the Canadians say they will be happy to shoot if they get half-a-chance.

*29th May.*—Set out for Florida in a very thick, cold mist, but found the Boers in a very strong position. The Gordons were ordered to advance from a small kopje, 5000 yards from the enemy. H Company, commanded by Captain Cameron, advanced by half companies, followed by our company (M); all extended to 30 paces; I [Lieut. H. Forbes] was in command of left half. Our big guns soon opened fire on the enemy's position, but with little effect. The Boers replied badly. After we were within range of their Mausers, a tremendous fire was poured into us, and we had practically no cover. Buchanan was wounded early in the day. Within 150 yards, both companies were mixed up and we charged together, sending the Boers from one position only to take up another, whence they poured a most destructive fire amongst us. I had the luck to be in one of the hottest corners, and men were falling all around. The scene was awful. It was at this spot Captain Cameron and F. J. O. M'Kinnon and I were hit, and poor Meldrum was killed. I had just bandaged Cameron's four wounds when I was myself bowled over. Bayonets were fixed, and the Boers were cleared off the ridge. I wish I could have been there. The Gordons did the fighting, but the bill was heavy. After the fight, General Sir Ian Hamilton addressed the Gordons in terms of the highest praise, and where I was lying I could hear the ringing cheers of the men. The volunteer company was specially commended by Colonel Macbean on the next day. (For his conduct in this action, Captain H. Forbes got his D.S.O.).

*Monday, 27th August.*—The company were spectators of the battle of Bellast or Bergendaal, at which the King's Royal Rifles distinguished themselves by annihilating the Z.A.R.P.

On that evening, some men of the 2nd Gordon Highlanders—which had now completed its trek across country from Natal—came over to greet the 1st, but the four miles between the bivouacs prevented any general greetings.

Buller passed northward through Helvetia; the bulk of the prisoners of war at Noitgedailt escape westward, and the 1st Service Company is on duty serving them with coffee at 2 a.m., on Saturday, 1st September. Belfast Station is at an elevation of 4000 feet, the night is very cold, and many of these prisoners have only a Kaffir blanket and a shirt to keep out the frost.

Buller soon afterwards is brought to a halt on the Crocodile river, and Ian Hamilton is sent with Smith-Dorrien's Brigade to clear his left flank. The divisions met at Lydenburg on Friday, 7th September; the 1st Service Company, coming off picquet at 10 p.m., find the 2nd Battalion preparing their mid-day meals.

On Saturday, 8th September, the army is ordered to clear the Boers off the Plaatam, some miles east of Lydenburg. The 1st Battalion forms the reserve on the right attack, and advances in these long lines of skirmishers, fifteen to twenty paces interval, adapted to South African war, but probably not sufficiently concentrated for an attack on entrenchments. Sergeant R. S. Campbell has his equanimity ruffled by a Mauser bullet through his helmet, but soon the cheeky boy, who has been seen playing a pompom on the left attack, clears before Buchanan can reach him.

*Komati Poort (on the Portuguese border, at the junction of the Komati and Crocodile Rivers), 26th September.*—We are in the fever country, with a melting heat. Can see the Portuguese border, flags, and pickets on the Lemhobo mountains. An immense amount of rolling stock at the station, the first railway station in the Transvaal after passing up from Lorenzo Marques through Portuguese territory. The Boers, before leaving Komati Poort, destroyed much of the stores, and many railway waggons are still on fire.

*28th September.*—This being the birthday of H.M. the King of Portugal, the forces are reviewed. Reville, 4.30. Coffee Parade, 6.30. Commanding officer and Portuguese commanding officer arrive on ground at 8 a.m. Our troops were—Coldstream Guards, Royal Scots, Royal Irish, and Gordon Highlanders; batteries of artillery and cow guns.

Our guest is clad in white uniform, looks a lively and pleasant chap, on an excellent horse, the conspicuous piece of furniture in the retinue being blue saddle-cloths and red trimmings. There follow him a party of English visitors from Lorenzo Marques, the first sign we have had of belief in the Boer collapse. The party have the usual white trimmings, flowers, gim-cracks, and what-not; carry red and yellow parasols, and red-white-and-blue favours. Their return train was capsized on the line, 100 yards from the station, by a stray cow. The party had to be brought into our mess-room till the line was clear.

*30th September (Sunday).*—100 Gordons were on fatigue duty at the Boer laager, collecting and destroying (Boer) ammunition when a very regrettable accident occurred through a pile of it exploding (instead of quietly burning out). This was the cause of two deaths, and 25 men besides were severely wounded; 7 of "M" (volunteer) Company were more or less injured. The evidence was conflicting as to the cause, but it was generally believed to have been brought about by boxes of ammunition being injudiciously forced open by a pickaxe.

*29th October.*—Left Pretoria for Cape Town with half company in charge of 92 Boer prisoners (handed over to us at Kroonstad), other half company had 120.

*5th November.*—Breakfast at Worcester, where we had to clear the platform of the Boer sympathisers with our prisoners at the point of the bayonet to prevent some of the latter escaping from the train in the crowd.

*18th November.*—Met Charles Murray (Alford), the author of "Hamewith," and several

other friends; and all, with W. O. Duncan, went to C. J. Rhodes's farm. Saw all his wild animals, which form a constant entertainment to the public. Splendid place; met the old man himself out riding. We all have to take our turns of Boer guard.

*5th December.*—The prisoners in No. 2 Boer guard have a fight, and are dispersed by M'Kinnon's men with fixed bayonets.

*23rd November.*—In the afternoon Forbes and I visit Cran, contractor, late of Auchmill, now a man of considerable substance as a builder here. The evening is spent with Fox, etc., and we play cards, discuss home and mining politics. Some of these fellows are entering the 2nd Railway Pioneer Regiment, with C. Murray, ex-sergeant, 1st A.V.R.E., as lieutenant.

*1st December.*—Robertson, Peterhead, is off to Natal on six weeks' leave; and John Campbell, Camerons, is attached to 2nd Gordons. . . . Friends Adamson, Murray, and Dodd are getting commissions in the 2nd R.P.R., and I give them tips about free issues of kit, etc.

*3rd December.*—In afternoon, Sergeant Porter's funeral takes place from the Hospital here out to Maitland on the main line. The body is placed by bearers on a gun carriage, the firing party presenting arms. The party lead with arms reversed, then band, R.G.A. carriage, and "M" Company privates, corporals, sergeants, and officers in that order. Party present arms on entraining, and again on detraining. Three pipers play "The Flowers o' the Forest" to the grave, and two buglers call "The Last Post," firing party again presenting arms.

*10th December.*—In the afternoon the streets are lined while Lord Roberts passed from Good Hope Hall to Presidency Gardens, the 2nd Volunteer Company Gordons being placed near the triumphal arch at the top of Adderley Street. Sun hot; crowd good; bands incessant. In the evening the great torchlight tattoo comes off. The torches—knots of tow on a lathe, dipped in paraffin—burn well for about 40 minutes, but then give in and smoke. The supporting Tommy gets tired and chucks his particular brand down, and the remaining part of the programme is performed in darkness. . . . The whole not bad, but hardly up to one's idea of the triumphal return of a conqueror to one of Rome's imperial cities.

*11th December.*—Anxiety all around about the state of mind of the Dutch leads to wire entanglements being placed round the race-course (Boer) prison, and to 300 volunteers being ordered up to Worcester. The Cornwalls, etc., go to-day, and our two companies follow to-morrow. The men, expecting orders home, descant at this point on the joy such orders would have given six months ago on first landing. They now rather think, with Mark Tapley, that under present circumstances there is some credit in being jolly.

Lord Roberts left to-day in the "Canada" for home.

(The Gordons had been named as his guard of honour, but anxiety about Brother Boer led to other arrangements, and to Worcester.)

*12th December.*—Entrained at 11 a.m., and arrived at Worcester at 6 p.m. (Worcester was the scene of the great Boer conference or congress.) Lieutenant Duncan, with 2nd Company, was left at Picquetberg, 35 miles down. Worcester is a pretty little town, but very rebel.

*15th December.*—Lieutenant J. N. Cook, Waterside, Alford, and five men are selected permanent military police of the town.

*17th December.*—Two Boer prisoners out on parole were arrested here to-day; under the charge of Cook.

*31st December.*—Last day of 1900. Went to church 7.30.

5th January, 1901.—Martial law proclaimed to-day.

10th January.—Up to date have taken about 1000 guns from Boers, of wonderful patterns and fearful patents.

22nd January.—Arrested a Jew for sedition.

24th January.—Arrested a Boer and fined him £10 for sedition. The Jew was sent away as an undesirable.

29th March.—Had a nice picnic to Hex River Bridge by moonlight ; very interesting.

6th April.—Orders received to proceed to Cape Town on the 9th ; great rejoicings.

7th April.—Orders postponed.

9th April.—I reached Cape Town to get kits ready, new clothing, etc., on the chance of the company being sent down in a few days. Saw Robertson of the other company ; they sail to-day. Hard luck. Had a great old time.

13th April.—To-day we embarked on the "Templemore," and sailed at 6 o'clock.

1st May.—Ship entered Bay of Biscay, rolling a little.

2nd and 3rd May.—Sailed up the Channel and reached the docks (Southampton) at 2 p.m., and, with a splendid run, reached Aberdeen at 7 a.m. on the 4th, where Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Provost, and Town Councillors were waiting our arrival. We marched to the barracks, and were dismissed by 12 o'clock. Entertained by Colonel Jackson in the "Bon-Accord." Arrived at Alford ; village unprecedentedly crowded. Cake and wine banquet. Great rejoicings. There is no place like home.

The following are extracts from despatches and private letters so far as referring to the 1st and 2nd Service Companies, the most of which appeared in the local press at the time, or in *A Record of Northern Valour*, published by the proprietors of the *Aberdeen Journal*.

The accompanying photographs—taken by Sergeant Martin, and reproduced by his permission—may also be interesting to Service Volunteers.

#### 1ST SERVICE COMPANY.

At the battle of Doornkop, near Johannesburg, on 29th May, 1900, the 1st Gordons specially distinguished themselves, and the 1st Service Company shared the glory and the suffering. The following extracts from despatches and private letters tell their own story.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Germiston, said :—

General Ian Hamilton, who was operating on the west, in support of General French's cavalry, encountered serious opposition. The Gordons led on the right and the City Imperial Volunteers on the left flank, and after heavy fighting, in which the Gordons greatly distinguished themselves, the Boer positions were carried ; and General Ian Hamilton, in congratulating the Gordons, said the world would ring with their gallantry.

The 1st Service Company suffered severely in this battle. The following is a list of the killed and wounded :—

#### *Killed.*

Private G. W. Middleton, Aberdeen.

Private J. M. Meldrum, Alford.

Lance-Sergeant W. Simpson, Aberdeen.

Captain J. B. Buchanan, Aberdeen.  
Lieutenant F. J. O. Mackinnon, Aberdeen.  
Lieutenant H. Forbes, Alford.  
Sergeant F. R. Martin, Aberdeen.  
Lance-Corporal E. Simmonds, Aberdeen.  
Private J. Young, Turriff.  
Private J. Abernethy, Laurencekirk.

I am sure it will please the witnesses to be present at the company attached to my testimony under Captain Boyd's order, and A. W. Robertson, and V. K. M., among these witnesses is a leading

attack on Rooikopjes. I placed them in the firing line, and they behaved magnificently, showing the greatest dash and coolness under fire. They carried out my orders perfectly, and the only fault I had to find was that they were so keen they pressed on rather too quickly. I am sorry to say one of them was killed, and the captain and four others wounded. The wounded are all doing well.

On Saturday, 8th September, when leaving Lydenburg for the advance with General Buller across the Mauchbergs towards Spitzkop, a shell burst immediately above the company, and 15 were killed and 25 wounded. Of these, the following belonged to the 2nd Service Company:—

*Killed.*

Private D. B. Stuart, Dufftown.  
Sergeant W. F. Budgett, London Scottish.

Private P. Stuart, Stonehaven.

*Wounded.*

Corporal F. B. Anderson, London Scottish.  
Lance-Corporal T. A. Smeaton, London Scottish.  
Private C. F. Fraser, London Scottish.  
Private A. T. Scott, London Scottish.  
Private H. Way, London Scottish.  
Private C. Burr, Strichen.  
Lance-Corporal R. Whyte, London Scottish.

Lance-Corporal J. F. Macrae, Fraserburgh.  
Private A. J. Greenfield, London Scottish.  
Private D. M. Hopping, London Scottish.  
Private T. A. Menzies, London Scottish.  
Private J. S. Redding, London Scottish.  
Private F. Gauld, Peterhead.  
Private A. Shand, Strichen.

Of this painful incident Lord Roberts said:—

We had 13 killed and 25 wounded. Three of the former and 16 of the latter belonged to the Volunteer Company Gordon Highlanders. The company was marching in column at an estimated distance of 7 miles from the enemy's position, when a shrapnel shell burst over it. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, the company, which had greatly distinguished itself on several occasions, continued to march forward as steadily as if nothing had happened.

General Lyttelton, who witnessed the incident, was reported to have expressed his admiration of the conduct of the volunteers, declaring that he was astonished at, and proud of, the steady way in which the company advanced after losing 25 per cent., and the correspondent of the *Standard* said of the volunteers that they behaved splendidly.

On the return of the 2nd Battalion to Lydenburg from Pilgrim's Rest, Lord Roberts declared the war at an end, and the volunteer companies were ordered home; but by December, 1900, Lord Kitchener found that there was still life in Brother Boer: garrison duty at Cape Town and Picquetberg Road Station followed. The 2nd Company was selected for convoy duty from Beaufort out to Fraserburg. A dozen men were mounted, and, accompanied by details, Scottish Rifles and North Staffords, delivered two convoys without mishap. It was again their good fortune to precede the 1st Company at landing. They embarked on the "Tagus" on 13th April, under Colonel Keigley, I.A., and arrived in Aberdeen on the 3rd May. Having done no more

can their duty, they were prepared simply to return it and live again, but found an amount of enthusiasm which astonished them. If the service volunteer is ever blamed for swaggering, let the public see it mind that it was the reception given him on his return which first planted this seed.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM COLONEL FORBES MACLEAN, COMMANDANT THE 1ST  
GORDON HIGHLANDERS TO COLONEL DOUGLAS DUFF, 1ST THE  
GORDON HIGHLANDERS

*Perth, Jan 1, 1902*

I have been meaning to write to you for some time to tell you how the Volunteer Service Company is getting on. Their conduct has been universally excellent and the way they have stuck out in all the hard marching we have had and all the time in short skirts has astonished me—because we cannot note the fact that they have been accustomed more probably to a better class of food than our men get and might be the want of proper food also that they are not so tired in marching. But in spite of all this they have done splendidly.

In the action near Johannesburg in May 1901 they really showed themselves with glory, and proved themselves perfectly first in rank as real veterans. They were in support of H Company on the 24th and were under a very heavy fire so you will have gathered from the reports already published in the papers. In both previous charges they were as brave as a die, and would, I believe, have been charging still if there were any more left. The whole battalion was full of their praises after the fight.

Colour-Sergeant Campbell did exceedingly well, leading the company in the first charge when all the officers were down. He is an unusually good non-commissioned officer. I hardly expect that all of the company I recommended for rewards for gallantry on that occasion will be proved recipients, but I have no doubt a good many will.

I send you a copy of the battalion order I published after the action.

Our brigade has been broken up.

Since we left Graham on 13th February, we have marched 635 miles since part in the capture of 10 towns, fought in two general actions and in 27 other days. In the period of thirty days, we fought on 21 of them, and marched 327 miles. The casualties have been between 400 and 500, which is not a bad record.

Aberdeenshire must feel proud of its special representatives.

Buchanan, Mackinnon, and Forbes are all doing well. Buchanan will be with you for certain, I should think. Young Duff of Lornmuir is coming after his company leave.

We are at present taking care of Lord Kintore and are surrounded now by men all by ourselves. What a day it will be when we all come home again. Buchanan will have to give M Company a great reception.

COPY OF BATTALION ORDER REFERRED TO.

EXTRACT FROM BATTALION ORDER BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. DOUGLAS  
COMMANDANT.

*Perth, May 31, 1901.*

The Commanding Officer wishes to add in recognition of their devoted service to the battalion by Major-General Ian Hamilton, C. B. D.S.O., and Major-General Sir John Dorrien, D.S.O., on the gallantry they displayed in yesterday's action.

He doubts if the history of the battalion contains any record of a more splendid attack culminating in a more brilliant charge.

It gives him much pleasure to hear of the gallant bearing of the Volunteer Service Company and their extreme steadiness under fire. A copy of this order will be forwarded to the officers commanding the volunteer battalions of the regiment.

By order,

W. E. GORDON,

Captain and Adjutant, 1st Gordon Highlanders.

### 3RD SERVICE COMPANY.

The 3rd Service Company was composed three-fourths of north-countrymen and one-fourth of London Scottish. The northern sections of the company were embodied at Aberdeen on 1st February, 1901, and, after six weeks' training, left Aberdeen on Friday, 15th March, *en route* for Liverpool, where they were joined by the contingent from the London Scottish. The following digest of service, kept by Lieut. R. A. Henderson, gives, with soldier-like brevity, an admirable sketch of the work accomplished by this company, and is included herein with his kind permission:—

### 3RD SERVICE COMPANY.

Embodied, 1st February, 1901. Disbanded, 6th July, 1902.

#### 1ST V.B.G.II.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
...	Lieutenant	Henderson, R. A.	8348	Private	Maitland, A.
8350	Sergeant	Peterson, A. U.	8282	Do.	Massie, G. A.
8378	Bugler	Anderson, A.	8276	Do.	Maxwell, J.
8290	Private	Anderson, R.	8270	Do.	MacDonald, W. S.
8275	Do.	Anderson, W.	8271	Do.	M'Hardy, J.
8382	Do.	Brehner, J. S.	8347	Do.	Middleton, J.
8273	Do.	Craib, R.	8345	Do.	Palmer, W.
8280	Do.	Duncan, W. T.	8351	Do.	Paterson, J.
8274	Do.	Ford, W.	8284	Do.	Pirie, G. B.
8343	Do.	Fraser, W. C.	8352	Do.	Ritchie, G. R.
8375	Do.	Gordon, W.	8354	Do.	Robertson, R.
8383	Do.	Gow, J.	8283	Do.	Thomson, A.
8286	Do.	Henderson, J. E.	8381	Do.	Tough, J.
8272	Do.	Horne, A.	8288	Do.	Turner, P. G.
8279	Do.	Hossack, F.	8278	Do.	Walker, A. A.
8345	Do.	Hutchison, C. Y.	8287	Do.	Wilson, F.
8346	Do.	Lamont, A.	8281	Do.	Young, A.
8277	Do.	Mackie, A.			

#### 4TH V.B.G.II.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
8344	Sergeant	Forrest, T.	8339	Private	Coull, A.
8334	Bugler	Gillespie, J. R.	8325	Do.	Scott, G.
8328	Private	Copland, J.			





*Captain.*  
 Lieut. B. C. Green,  
 Now Major, London Scottish.



Lieut. R. A. Henderson,  
 Now Captain, 1st V.B.G.H.



Lieut. H. A. H. Newington,  
 London Scottish.

Officers of 3rd Volunteer Service Company, Gordon Highlanders.

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## 5TH V.B.G.H.

er.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
2	Sergeant	Young, J.	8335	Private	Murray, A.
1	Corporal	Donald, W.	8333	Do.	Russell, A.
2	Do.	Sim, J.	8331	Do.	Scott, D.
5	Lance-Corporal	Clark, J.	8332	Do.	Shirras, R.
7	Private	Calder, J.	8333	Do.	Stewart, R. A.
2	Do.	Cowie, A.	8324	Do.	Turriff, G. E.
2	Do.	Fraser, J.	8322	Do.	Whyte, G. R.
3	Do.	Main, A.	8323	Do.	Wilson, W. G.

## 6TH V.B.G.H.

er.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
1	Col.-Sergt.-Inst.	Craib, J.	8376	Private	Innes, A.
5	Lance-Sergeant	M'Hattie, G.	8356	Do.	Innes, J.
7	Corporal	Rhind, J.	8366	Do.	Ledingham, W.
5	Lance-Corporal	Grant, J.	8374	Do.	M'Kay, G.
1	Private	Angus, A.	8377	Do.	M'Kenzie, D.
3	Do.	Cameron, A.	8373	Do.	Milne, J.
2	Do.	Christie, A.	8388	Do.	Park, J.
2	Do.	Clark, W.	8359	Do.	Robertson, J. G.
2	Do.	Cormack, J.	8360	Do.	Scott, A.
4	Do.	Cuthbert, A.	8367	Do.	Sherret, R.
3	Do.	Cuthbert, J.	8357	Do.	Simpson, W.
2	Do.	Davidson, W.	8358	Do.	Stuart, J.
9	Do.	Edwards, A.	8319	Do.	Stewart, W.
5	Do.	Edwards, J.	8387	Do.	Thom, J.
1	Do.	Forbes, W.	8327	Do.	Tough, C.
5	Do.	Gordon, A.	8328	Do.	Trafford, E.
2	Do.	Hall, C.	8369	Do.	Watson, J.

## LONDON SCOTTISH.

er.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
	Captain	Green, B. C., Lieutenant (transferred to 4th Service Company in May, 1902).	8303	Private	Fitchie, W. T.
			8304	Do.	Gillaspie, H. J.
			8305	Do.	Gordon, W. M.
	2nd Lieutenant	Newington, H. A. H.	8306	Do.	Hammond, H. B.
2	Sergeant	Boyd, D.	8307	Do.	Harper, F.
3	Lance-Sergeant	Steven, W.	8308	Do.	Jamieson, D.
4	Lance-Corporal	Harris, F. H.	8309	Do.	Knapp, F. T.
5	Do.	Robertson, A. H.	8310	Do.	Leibert, W. B.
6	Private	Anderson, R. G. de C.	8384	Do.	Paruck, P. V.
7	Do.	Awbery, C. L.	8311	Do.	Robertson, N.
8	Do.	Bird, L. P.	8312	Do.	Smith, M. C.
9	Do.	Crockett, B. E.	8313	Do.	Wans, D.
0	Do.	Emmie, J. D.	8314	Do.	Warlow, A. L.
1	Do.	Emmie, R. W.	8315	Do.	Watson, K.
2	Do.	Ewart, J. S.	8346	Do.	Wright, W. P.

## DIGEST OF SERVICE.

## 3RD VOLUNTEER COMPANY GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

*Embodied.*—1st February, 1901.

*Strength.*—3 officers and 115 non-commissioned officers and men.

*Officers.*—Captain—Lieutenant B. C. Green, who had seen service in India and with the C.I.V. in the present war, a member of the London Scottish, was appointed captain; with Lieutenant R. A. Henderson of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and 2nd Lieutenant H. A. H. Newington of the London Scottish, as subalterns.

*Training.*—The company was divided into four sections; three composed of north-countrymen, who were trained at the dépôt, Aberdeen (Sergeant John Craib, an old Gordon, taking the principal share in this work), and the fourth section was composed of London Scottish men who were trained at their own headquarters in London.

*Depart.*—The Aberdeen party, under Captain Green, left the dépôt about 8.30 p.m. on Friday, 15th March, and marched along crowded streets to the station, headed by the 1st V.B.G.H. pipers, drummers, and brass band, entrained, and at 9 p.m. to the strains of "Will ye no' come back again?" steamed off *en route* for Liverpool.

The "Scottish" men left their headquarters on the evening of the same day (15th) at 10.30 p.m. for Euston under Lieutenant Newington. Both parties arrived in Liverpool about the same time—namely 6 a.m. on 16th March—and met on the quay.

*Embark.*—The company—for the first time together—embarked on the transport steamer "Montrose," No. 92 (a Beaver liner lately used in the Canadian cattle trade), and at 7 p.m. left for South Africa.

*Voyage.*—Nothing unusual occurred during the voyage. Captain Green was appointed adjutant of the ship, and Colour-Sergeant Craib sergeant-major. We touched at Las Palmas on the 22nd, and anchored from 9 p.m. on that day until 8 a.m. on the following day. On Easter Sunday (7th April) Table Mountain was sighted at 1.15 p.m., and at 10 p.m. we dropped anchor in Table Bay. The following day orders came from shore that on account of the plague then raging in Cape Town, our port would be Durban, and we started for there at 6 p.m., arriving in Durban at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 11th April.

*Land in South Africa and journey North.*—We left the ship and entrained at 1.30 p.m. of the 12th April, with orders to proceed to Machadodorp, on the eastern line. The journey was broken at Ladysmith for a few hours by night, and the two following nights were spent at Volksrust and Ellandsfontein. Pretoria was reached shortly after 9 a.m. on Monday, 15th April, one month from our departure from Aberdeen.

*Pretoria.*—We were ordered to proceed to Sunnyside Camp, pending orders to join our line battalion, and remained under canvas, along with other four volunteer companies, until the morning of Thursday, 18th April, when we entrained for Pietersburg, where the 2nd Battalion was stationed.

*Pietersburg.*—Arrived at Pietersburg, Northern Transvaal, at 10 p.m. on the evening of Friday, 19th April. We became a part of the good old 92nd, and were known as "K" company while we served in that battalion.

*Deaths.*—On Saturday, 4th May, Colour-Sergeant Craib died of dysentery at 2.30 a.m., in No. 22 Field Hospital, Pietersburg, after a short illness, and on Sunday, 26th May, Private Copeland died of peritonitis in 22 Field Hospital, Pietersburg. The loss of two

comrades was felt very much by the company. Both were buried on the day of their death in Pietersburg Cemetery, and their graves marked by wooden crosses until such time as more permanent memorials could be erected.

During our stay at Pickersburg the company were restricted in their various duties and drilled by Sergeant Trimming of the 50th. Lieutenant Henderson and Newington were attached to line companies—D and A respectively—and the Lieutenant Bruce was attached to ours.

Towards the end of May, A Company was sent on trek and Lieutenant Newington accompanied it, along with Sergeant Young of No. 2 Section, Lance-Sergeant McFlattie of No. 3 Section, and Private W. C. Fraser.

*Discharges.*—On 1st June the company was reduced in number to 15, of its number being allowed to take their discharge for the purpose of joining the Johannesburg Police Force.

*Detachment.*—The same day the remainder of the company were sent on detachment duty to Marabastad and Holland's Drift. The former post is the first station south of Pietersburg, about 9 miles by rail, and consists of a railway siding, without passenger or other indications of what one looks for in connection with railway service at home. Marabastad at an early date was a flourishing township, being the centre of a large farming and mining area, as well as the last post in the Transvaal for the Bulwer's line.

Considerable interest is attached to the place on account of its connection with the war of 1881. A fort, of which the remains can still be seen, was used by a force of the late syst. (Wilts), who resisted all efforts of the enemy to reduce it.

The garrison, under Captain Green, were stationed in a large rectangular box, completely surrounded by barbed wire; the men making themselves very comfortable inside this enclosure in "tin" bivouacs.

*Nooga Bridge.*—A sub-detachment was furnished from this garrison to guard a village carrying the railway over a stream, locally known as the Nooga river, near quarters of a mile to the north.

*Holland's Drift.*—Holland's Drift, or Land River Bridge, the 1800 foot construction was about four and a half miles from Marchstadt, was occupied for the purpose of spanning the large iron bridge across the Land River, and the tanks containing the water supply for the engines.

The garrison of this post, under Lieutenant Henderson, was ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> on either side of the line.

The above posts were held by the company during the months of June, and July, 1901.

**Train Escorts.**—One of the duties which fell to the armying in 1900 was training train escorts from Petersburg to Nykholm. Between 18:00 and 20:00 hours, officers and men travelled in armoured trucks. This duty was almost wiped out in 1900, after the unfortunate affair of July 4th, when Lieutenant J. J. and two other officers lost their lives in a gallant attempt to save the train. They were sitting in the train when it had been derailed by a party of Boers.

On 10th August, a similar attempt was made in a rain storming weather by the 1st and Naboomspruit, fortunately without any result for the 1st was not in the area. It was mentioned in despatches for this defence. The 1st was not in the area of the escort, which contained the following non-commissioned officers and men of the company:—Sergeant Steven, Corporal Lambert, Private (No. 1) and Private (No. 2).

W. Stewart, Russell, and White. Private Russell was hit in the eye, during the firing, by a splinter, which made his removal to hospital necessary. He was invalided home.

*Trek.*—Shortly after the company had returned to headquarters at Pietersburg, we were warned to hold ourselves in readiness to join Colonel Grenfell's column; definite orders were received on Wednesday, 21st August, G Company being warned at the same time for this duty.

A start was made next morning at 4 a.m., Colonel Scott, C.B., and the adjutant were at the station to see us off; after a slow journey, Nylstroom—Grenfell's headquarters—was reached at 6.30 a.m. on the 23rd, the previous night having been spent at Naboomspruit.

A few hours were occupied in making preparations previous to the start, which was made at 2 p.m.

Grenfell had moved earlier in the day to Witklip with the mounted men and three companies of infantry. Our orders were to take out the convoy to him. His column was composed of the following:—1st Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, 12th Mounted Infantry, 20th Mounted Infantry, 4 companies Northhamptons, and 2 companies Gordons; two fifteen-pounder field guns of the 85th battery, Royal Field Artillery, two pompoms, and a galloping Colt gun.

*August 26th.*—On Monday, 26th August, the column moved out at 4 a.m., camping that night at Honningfontein or Doornkop, where the company had its first experience of picket work, their duty being to hold the pass and guard the camp.

*August 27th.*—Moved off at 5 a.m., picket withdrawing at 7.30 and forming rear guard. Advance guard engaged the Boers at 5.30, who held a strong position at the near end of Taranti Straat. Entire column camped here about 4 p.m. Result of engagement—Boer loss, 2 killed, 16 wounded, 8 captured; ours, *nil*.

*August 28th.*—Started 12.15 p.m. as escort to guns, marched 16 miles to Bockenhoutkloof.

*August 29th and 30th.*—Started at 7 a.m., halted Zand River Poort 10.30 a.m. till 8 p.m., marched by moonlight till 3 a.m. and encamped at Koolfontein or Tambootierand. Camp struck at noon and reached Middlefontein at 3 p.m.

*August 31st.*—In camp.

*September 1st.*—Started at 12 noon without a convoy, mounted troops pursue retreating Boers, who scatter. Arrive Weltewreden 6.30.

*September 2nd.*—Patrol to hill about 8 miles S.W. (overlooking Stad).

*September 3rd.*—Started at 7 p.m. for night trek.

*September 4th.*—Arrive about 5 miles from Donkerpoort, halt for half-an-hour, then company marched to base and split, half to Koppies on left, remainder through pass (left half retire at 4.30 p.m. for breakfast).

*September 5th.*—Reveille 3.30, halted 10 a.m., Rhenosterfontein, or Ellofs Farm.

*September 6th.*—Ellofs Farm, left 1 p.m., arrive Middlefontein 4.30.

*September 7th.*—Ox convoy arrived, started at 8 a.m., arrived Donfontein.

*September 8th.*—Reveille 4.30, trekked to Weldefontein, where the mounted troops advanced on a large party of Boers strongly posted, losing 2 killed, 7 wounded. Boer's loss not known.

*September 9th.*—Left 1 p.m. and marched to within 5 miles of Nylstroom.

*September 10th.*—Arrive Nylstroom (Lombard's Farm), and encamp until Tuesday, 17th September.

started in November 1917 and continued until  
November 1918. The company was  
in the 1st Division, 1st Army, and  
was in the line in the  
Meuse-Argonne campaign.

After the Meuse-Argonne campaign, the  
company was assigned to the  
1st Division, 1st Army, and  
was in the line in the  
Meuse-Argonne campaign.

The company was assigned to the  
1st Division, 1st Army, and  
was in the line in the  
Meuse-Argonne campaign.

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Meuse-Argonne campaign.

The company was assigned to the  
1st Division, 1st Army, and  
was in the line in the  
Meuse-Argonne campaign.

Death.—On 10 June 1918, Sergeant  
Sergeant J. H. Hartman, 1st  
Division, 1st Army, was  
killed in action.

Death.—On 10 June 1918, Sergeant  
Sergeant J. H. Hartman, 1st  
Division, 1st Army, was  
killed in action.

On reaching Freona, the company  
was assigned to the 1st  
Division, 1st Army, and  
was in the line in the  
Meuse-Argonne campaign.

The company was assigned to the  
1st Division, 1st Army, and  
was in the line in the  
Meuse-Argonne campaign.

Death.—On 6 February, Private  
General Hospital, Freona. He was  
killed in action.

Discharge.—On 10 June 1918, Sergeant  
Sergeant J. H. Hartman, 1st  
Division, 1st Army, was  
killed in action.

Death.—On 10 June 1918, Sergeant  
Sergeant J. H. Hartman, 1st  
Division, 1st Army, was  
killed in action.

arrival of the remainder, who were delayed at Liverpool, we left for the base. On the eve of our departure, the following appeared in the battalion orders:—

#### 1ST BATTALION THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. MACBEAN, C.B., COMMANDING.

*Pretoria, 26th April, 1902.*

*Farewell order.*—In bidding farewell to the Volunteer Service Company, the Commanding Officer wishes to record his high appreciation of their services.

On joining the 1st battalion from the 2nd in January, 1902, they brought with them an excellent reputation which, by their soldier-like qualities and discipline, has been enhanced during the period they have been with this battalion.

The G.O.C. and C.R.E. Pretoria District have both spoken very highly of the excellent work they have done in placing East Fort in a satisfactory state of defence.

All ranks of the 1st Battalion The Gordon Highlanders much regret losing the services of Captain Green and his fine company, and wish them a safe return home.

By order,

W. E. GORDON, Captain and Adjutant.

*Cape Town.*—On arrival at Cape Town we were encamped at Green Point Camp.

*Captain.*—While here the company lost Captain Green, who had elected to remain and take charge of the 4th Service Company, and with much regret we parted from him. Lieutenant R. A. Henderson took over command on 3rd May.

*Embark.*—On 15th May, what was left of us embarked on His Majesty's Transport "Dilwara."

*Promotion.*—Private 8299 B. E. Crockett was gazetted on 23rd April to a 2nd lieutenancy in the 2nd Gordons, and returned to England with us before joining his battalion in India.

An interesting ceremony took place in the square of Castlehill Barracks, Aberdeen, on Saturday, 14th September, 1901, when war medals were presented to those members of the Volunteer Service Companies who had returned from the front. There were present representatives from all the six Gordon Volunteer Battalions, and, after a prayer by the Rev. James Brebner, Forgue (whose son was still at the front, and who received his son's medal), Lord Aberdeen pinned the medals upon the breasts of the county volunteers, while Lord Provost Fleming performed a similar office for the city volunteers.

#### 4TH SERVICE COMPANY.

The 4th Service Company was also composed of men drawn from the different Gordon Volunteer Battalions and the London Scottish, and of the recently formed Liverpool Scottish, officially known as the 8th (Scottish) Volunteer Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment. The officers were Lieutenant G. A. S. Chedburn, and Lieutenant John Watson of the Liverpool Scottish, a son of the recently deceased Rev. John Watson, D.D., the well-known Liverpool divine and author ("Ian Maclaren"). After training for some time in Aberdeen, they left the city on 2nd March, 1902, and







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 he officer commanding them in the ...  
 naviour.

foregoing brief account of their ...  
 ed by Instructor Colour-Sergeant ...  
 i Highlanders. It is worthy of note that ...  
 served with one or other of the ...

#### 4TH SERVICE BATTALION

1914-1918

Company.	Regimental Number	Rank.	
Formation Bn.	...	2nd Lieutenant	
	8780	Sergeant	
	8784	Private	
	8190	Do.	
	8948	Sergeant	
	9583	Private	
	8694	Do.	
	9848	Do.	
	8764	Do.	
	9948	Do.	
	8766	Do.	
	8940	Do.	
	9874	Do.	
	8941	Do.	
	9779	Do.	
	9743	Do.	
	8942	Do.	
	8943	Do.	
	8909	Do.	

me—he is a Highlander himself, and I have no doubt he did not perhaps minimise the good work that they had done—and the soldierly manner in which he spoke of the way in which the City Imperial Volunteers and the volunteer company of the Gordon Highlanders behaved, quite delighted me. I have always felt since what a strength it was out in South Africa to have the volunteer element there after the first stage of the war. They did most excellent service throughout, and it is to them, which I may call the citizen part of our army, we must look in the future to form the great reserve for this country.

There is also a handsome memorial in the St. Columba (Scottish Presbyterian) Church, Pont Street, Sloane Square, to the members of the London Scottish who fell in this war.

#### *Gordon Highlanders.*

On the Castle Esplanade, Edinburgh, there is a memorial to the Gordon Highlanders who fell and died of wounds and disease in the campaign, including the members of the Service Companies, in the form of a tablet inscribed to the officers and men of the Gordon Highlanders who lost their lives in the South African War (1899-1902). It contains a list of those who fell, including seven members of the Service Companies.

#### *4th V.B.G.H. Donside Highlanders.*

In Huntly, the quarters of A Company, there are in the Drill Hall two memorial tablets of brass, mounted in oak—one is in memory of Private John Copland, of A Company, who died at Petersburg, Transvaal, on 26th May, 1901. The inscription states that the tablet was placed there by his comrades in South Africa and his friends in A Company. The second is to the members of A Company who served in the war, and contains the names of the eleven men who served from this company.

In the Public Hall, Inch, there is a handsome brass tablet erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Inch Company (C), to the memory of Private William Bennett of that company, who died at Johannesburg, 8th June, while in service with the 1st Service Company.

#### *5th V.B.G.H. Deeside Highlanders.*

In the Parish Church of Torphins there is a tablet in Rubislaw granite, with a suitable inscription, to the memory of Private Peter M'Gillivray, of the Torphins section of A Company (Banchory), who, while on active service, died of enteric fever. There is also in Fetteresso Parish Church a brass tablet to the memory of Private Peter Stuart, of K Company, who was killed at Lydenburg; and a stone (subscribed for by the members of the corps) is also erected over his grave at Lydenburg.

In the Parish Church at Laurencekirk there is, with suitable inscription, a tablet to the memory of Private G. W. Middleton, who was killed at Doornkop on 29th May, 1900, and to Private J. Massie, of the 2nd Black Watch, who was killed at Magersfontein, 11th December, 1899, both members of the Laurencekirk Company.

THE T.E.C.E. SAVESHIRE.

A tablet of brass was erected in the Drill Hall, Dufftown, in memory of Private Donald B. Scott, who was killed at Lyndhurst.

GRATEFUL MEMORIALS.

The most useful and for the purpose probably the best memorial of the Gordon Highlanders is undoubtedly the Gordon Highlanders Institute, and one of the results of the South African War was to create the Gordon Highlanders Association, formed in a humble way some years before it obtained a permanent home, and another was the association of the volunteers with the Institute.

When Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-Lytton, V.C., died the death of a soldier, his widow offered a substantial donation to the funds of the Institute, provided its establishment was associated with the memory of her distinguished husband. The offer was gratefully accepted and gave a strong impulse to the movement.

A public meeting was held and the following resolution, proposed by Captain Brooke, seconded by Sir David Brewster, was adopted.

That this meeting resolve that some be given to erect a Gordon Highlanders Institute in Aberdeen, as a fitting memorial of Lieutenant-Colonel V.C. Dick-Lytton, V.C., Lieutenant-Colonel George Lytton, and the other distinguished officers and men, who have fallen in the present campaign and a recognition of the distinguished gallantry of both battalions of the regiment, including the Gordon Highlanders.

An appeal was made to the public and money was collected. A property in Belmont Street was purchased and presented to the purpose. The Institute was opened by General Sir George E. White, K.C., on the 1st of September in 1902 August, 1902, upon which occasion there was a magnificent presentation in his honour. In the hall there is a hall of honour which contains the names of the "Gordons," including the volunteers who are listed in a book which is a record of the Institute are carefully associated with appropriate paintings and photographs, prominent among which are those of Lieutenant-Colonel Lytton, V.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Lytton. It is also a hall of honour and in addition and other relics, presented by relatives of volunteers & it is a hall of honour of the 6th Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who were raised in 1880 in 1880 January, 1900. The inscription upon the tablet, which is the words are as follows:—

IN MEMORY OF  
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DICK-LYTTON, V.C., AND  
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE LYTTON, V.C.,  
 AND THE  
 OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE  
 GORDON HIGHLANDERS  
 WHO FELL IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR  
 1900-1902  
 THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY THE  
 GORDON HIGHLANDERS ASSOCIATION  
 IN 1902

A memorial tablet, reproduced as one of our illustrations, was erected in the Drill Hall, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalion to preserve a lasting record of the services of their comrades.

The tablet contains the names, rank, and regimental numbers of all members of the 1st V.B.G.H. who served in South Africa in the Service Companies; there were, however, at least three other members of the corps who from the fact that they served with other corps, do not figure in any of the published local lists. These were Captain D. B. Hislop, who served with the Cameronians; Lieutenant W. G. Dixon, who served with the C.I.V.; and Sergeant J. S. M. Saunders of U Company, who served in the 2nd Scottish Horse, and who was killed in action.

A set of beautiful memorial windows, designed by Mr. Douglas Strachan, also reproduced here by kind permission of the Reverend Dr. M'Clymont, V.D., was erected in Holburn Street Parish Church, with the following gracefully-worded inscription thereon, which tells its own story:—

**MEMORIAL WINDOWS**

Erected by public subscription, headed by King Edward,  
Colonel-in-Chief of the Territorial Regiment,

In honour of the

**242 GORDON HIGHLANDERS**

Who gave their lives for the Empire in the South African War,

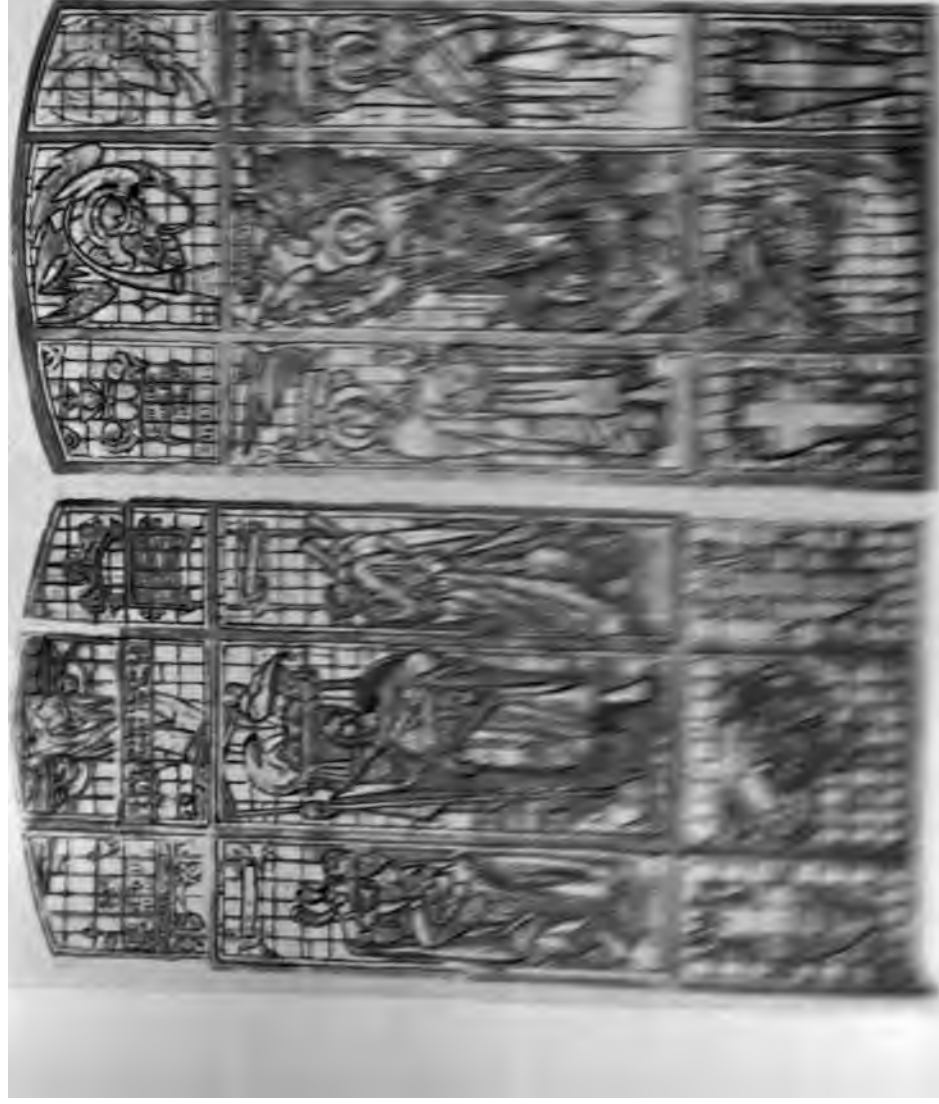
Including members of the

**VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMPANIES,**

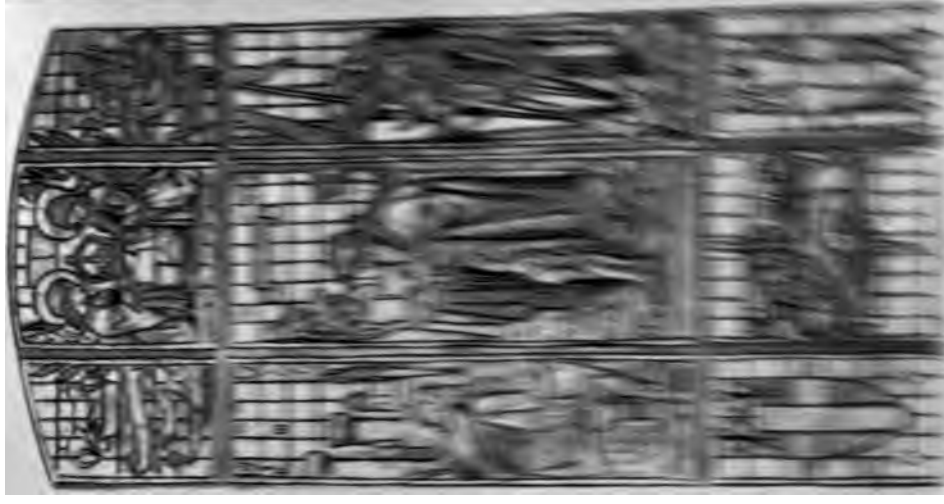
Who for the first time in British history fought side by side with Regular Forces

And with Colonial Troops.

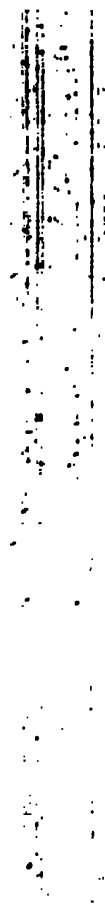
Memorial Windows erected in Holburn Parish Church, Aberdeen, in honour of the Gordon Highlanders (including volunteers) who perished in the South African War.



West End of Holburn



East End of Holburn







## CHAPTER XX.

### INDIVIDUAL ARTILLERY COMPANIES; 3RD, AFTERWARDS 1ST, ABERDEENSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS, NOW 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (VOLUNTEERS).

READERS may recollect that when the invasion scare startled Britain in 1794, the first volunteer corps formed was an artillery company, and they were busy at work some-time before the rifle volunteers were equipped for drill. The reverse was the case in 1859, but this was no fault of the artillery volunteers; it was the want of batteries and heavy guns. One of the results of long immunity from invasion scares had been an utter neglect of the fortifications of the coast, and an equally callous neglect to the warnings of the Duke of Wellington and such other distinguished experts as Sir John Burgoyne; and now when artillery was wanted, it was found that before the men could be utilized, forts and batteries had to be erected or repaired, and equipped with guns. In Aberdeen, the Town Council—and in the county, the noblemen, heritors, etc.—called upon the Government to place the derelict batteries round the Aberdeenshire coast in a satisfactory condition, and to equip and man them. The Government intimated in August, 1859, in answer to a memorial on the subject, that measures were in progress for preparing the armament of the new battery on the North Beach, and that it was intended during that year to proceed with the works of the battery near Shortness Point; but with reference to manning them, the War Office threw upon local authorities the duty of manning batteries for the defence of coast works and harbours. It was November, however, before it was, in a semi-official manner, intimated in *The Times* that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to assist artillery corps both with guns and ammunition. Immediately after this intimation, the Lord Provost (Anderson) called a preliminary meeting, in the Town Hall, of the principal shipbuilders, ironfounders, manufacturers, and others. It was held on 24th November, 1859; and, after the correspondence with the War Office had been submitted and Captain Warren, R.N., heard on the subject, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That this meeting having heard Captain Warren, R.N., and other gentlemen, in explanation of the proposal to establish a Battery and Marine Artillery Corps in Aberdeen, is of opinion that every encouragement should be given to the establishment of such a corps.

2. That the meeting highly approve of the raising of a Volunteer Field Artillery Corps, for which, they have reason to believe, a general desire exists in the city.

3. That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number :—

The Lord Provost,  
The Dean of Guild,  
Mr. Hood,  
Mr. Buyers,  
Mr. John Jamieson,

Sir Thomas Blaikie,  
Mr. William Hall,  
Mr. James Milne,  
Mr. John Duthie, jun.,  
Mr. William Duthie, jun.,

be appointed a Committee to take steps for carrying out the above resolutions ; and that Mr. Charles Warrack be requested to act as Honorary Secretary.

4. That the best thanks of the meeting are due to Captain Warren and to the Lord Provost.

ALEX. ANDERSON, Provost.

An advertisement was immediately inserted in the local press, calling upon the hardy ship carpenters of Messrs. Hall, Hood, and Duthie, to initiate a large and formidable force "ready to give the tricolour an uncomfortably warm reception."

Another meeting was held on 16th December, under the presidency of Mr. John Jamieson, merchant, when those present unanimously and enthusiastically resolved to form themselves into an Artillery Company, and to offer their services to Her Majesty.

But the shipbuilders and ironfounders had already taken a much more important and practical step. Two firms—Messrs. Thomson, Catto, Buchanan, & Company (the predecessors of Hall, Russell, & Company), and Messrs. Blaikie Brothers—each furnished a fully-equipped battery from among their own employees ; and to this splendid act of patriotism and generosity, the artillery corps of the City of Aberdeen owes its existence. All, however, combined heartily to bring about the desired result, and by the end of 1859 three corps were busy drilling in different parts of the town alongside the newly-formed rifle corps. The corps thus formed were as follows :—

No. 3 (2nd May, 1860).

*Captain*—George Thomson.

*1st Lieutenant*—John Catto.

*2nd Lieutenant*—G. W. Thomson.

No. 4 (14th April, 1860).

*Captain*—William Forsyth.

*1st Lieutenant*—Andrew Jopp.

*2nd Lieutenant*—William Ramage.

No. 6.

*Captain*—John Blaikie.

*1st Lieutenant*—Peter Duguid.

*2nd Lieutenant*—Theodore Blaikie.

The non-commissioned officers of No. 4 corps were as follows :

*Sergeants.*

James M'Donald, land surveyor, company sergeant ; William Carnie, *Aberdeen Herald* ; Charles Shepherd, Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company ; Andrew Johnstone, writer.

*Corporals.*

James Clyne, jun., Gallowgate ; John Innes Garden, John Street ; George M. Pringle, Commercial Bank ; Patrick Gatherer, writer.

*Bombardiers.*

John Gray, Market Street ; Alexander B. Sheriffs, lithographer ; William Donald, painter ; James Davidson, cabinetmaker.

The 1st Kincardine Artillery Volunteers, which shortly afterwards became part of the brigade, were formed at a meeting held at Stonehaven on 9th December, 1850. The first company officers were :—

*Captain*—Alexander Innes.

*Lieutenant*—Charles Gordon Robertson.

*2nd Lieutenant*—William Thomson.

The two latter were succeeded by Lieutenant James Tindal and Lieutenant James Crocket.

The Stonehaven company, after a few years' prosperity, dwindled in numbers, and finally, in May, 1880, was reduced. At this time the officers were Major Innes (of Cowie) and Major Crocket, Stonehaven. After a lapse of seven years the company was resuscitated, with the late Mr. A. Wood as captain, Mr. David Torry a sergeant of the original company (present Provost of Stonehaven) lieutenant, and Mr. G. S. Caird, jun., 2nd lieutenant.

Like the rifle volunteers, each company was at first an independent corps, with entirely separate and distinct administration. No. 3 drilled in a shed in Waterloo Quay, and a log of wood was all it possessed in place of a gun. No. 4, and lastly also No. 7, drilled on the ground floor of the Physic Garden, then dissolved, and No. 6 used a vacant loft in the Footlock Iron Works, and for gun practice the members had only a wooden model of a 32-pounder gun, made by themselves. Till 1861 the quadrangle of Marischal College was used as a practice ground. The additional company (No. 7) was formed in 1862, the *Aberdeen Evening*.

*Captain*—Andrew Innes.

*1st Lieutenant*—J. A. W. F. Young.

*2nd Lieutenant*—John Caird.

It is noteworthy that the Aberdeen Artillery was represented at the first Royal Review at Edinburgh by the 4th Corps, consisting of 35 rank and file and 3 officers—Captain Forsyth, Lieutenant Andrew Jopp, and 2nd Lieutenant William Ramage—(See *chapter on Reviews*).

After a time administrative brigades were formed throughout the country, and the one of which the four Aberdeen batteries formed a part consisted of the four city batteries previously described, the Peterhead and Fraserburgh batteries, and the Kincardineshire corps, viz., Stonehaven, Bervie, Johnshaven, and St. Cyrus. This brigade was, on 21st May, 1862, placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cosmo Gordon of Fyvie, and Mr. Alexander Innes of Cowie was, on 20th October, 1864, gazetted major. As adjutant, the brigade obtained the services of Lieutenant Kinnear, who, on 4th November, 1865, received the rank of captain, and, on 26th October, 1880, the rank of honorary major.

On 10th March, 1863, on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.), the four corps held a gala day in honour of the event, and the officers decided, on the suggestion of Lieutenant Youngson, to furnish the men with a luncheon of beef and bread, a bottle of beer or porter, and two glasses of wine.

The four corps united in erecting a large wooden structure on the site of the old poultry market, Queen Street (now Mr. Coutts's ærated water factory). In addition to this erection, the different corps rented rooms in the adjoining properties, and the Gymnasium, as it was called, continued to be the headquarters of the corps till 1884, when the battalion removed to its present headquarters in North Silver Street.

The corps, with commendable enterprise, also united in holding a bazaar, to pay the cost of erecting and equipping the Gymnasium. The bazaar was held in the Music Hall on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th March, 1863, and £400 clear was realised. The Gymnasium cost £332 8s. 1d., and gymnastic apparatus £24 9s.

It is interesting to compare the cost of the humble Gymnasium of 1862 with that of the present spacious headquarters of the corps. These consist of a large gun shed, armoury and gun store, muster room, band room, officers' and sergeants' mess, with accommodation for staff sergeants, etc., and were erected at a cost of £3150.

The first statement of strength appears in the Officers' Minute Book on 30th November, 1864, and is as follows:—

Effectives, . . . . .	240
Non-effectives, . . . . .	91
Supernumeraries, . . . . .	30
Total, . . . . .	<u>361</u>

The years 1863-4-5-6 were signalised by efforts to organise a battalion band, a number of instruments of the old City Band having been offered gratuitously, but after *prolonged negotiations* one of the batteries objected, and the scheme was for the time abandoned.

A regular record of the Inspector's Report of the annual inspection does not appear to have been kept. There are, however, a few reports which may be referred to for information upon that important event. On 6th July, 1865, a brigade order was issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Cosmo Gordon, containing a letter from the Inspecting Officer, Colonel Mackinnon, C.B., Royal Artillery, in the course of which he said:—

I beg you will convey to them that I was very much pleased at the well-dressed and soldier-like manner in which they appeared on parade, the manner in which they marched past and performed their battalion movements, and also their line drill at the artillery gun competitions.

The annual returns for that year showed a total membership of 357, consisting of 315 effectives and 42 non-effectives.

In 1866 the corps took part in the review of the whole county and city volunteers before the Lord Lieutenant, the annual inspection by Colonel J. R. Anderson, C.B., taking place at the same time; and in an order, dated 14th July, the commanding officer congratulated the men on the favourable opinion expressed by the inspecting officer, and on their most creditable appearance at the review, and specially thanked Captain and Adjutant Kinnear for his unwearied zeal and attention to his duties. He further stated that he had a just and proper pride in having such a body of men under his command.

On 20th September, the corps took part in the ceremony of the inauguration of the statue erected to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the unveiling of which was performed by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

There is no further mention made of inspections till 1874, when it is recorded that the inspecting officer commented strongly upon the dirty state of the arms.

On 26th August, 1871, Captain Forsyth was appointed brigade major, but he continued to retain his rank of captain of the 4th corps till April, 1874, when he resigned.

The brigade staff was as follows:—

*Lieutenant-Colonels.*

W. Cosmo Gordon of Fyvie, 21st May, 1862; died 23rd December, 1879.  
Francis William Garden-Campbell, 23rd December, 1879.

*Majors.*

Alex. Innes (of Cowie), 20th October, 1864.  
William Forsyth, 26th August, 1871.

*Adjutant.*

Lieutenant James Kinnear, 1860; Captain, 4th November, 1865.

The officers of the foregoing four corps, from the inception of the corps in 1859 till consolidation in August, 1874, were as follows :—

### 3RD ABERDEENSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Previous Record and Date of Resignation.
George Thomson, . . . . .	2nd May, 1860	Resigned 5th September, 1864.
John Crombie, . . . . .	20th July, 1865	2nd Lieutenant, 23rd September, 1861 ; 1st Lieutenant, 26th April, 1865. Transferred to Rifles, 9th September, 1874.

#### 1st LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Previous Record and Date of Resignation.
John Catto, . . . . .	2nd May, 1860	Resigned 2nd April, 1865.
James Smith, . . . . .	20th July, 1865	Resigned 11th April, 1870.
James Clyne, . . . . .	11th April, 1870	2nd Lieutenant, 20th July, 1865. Resigned 8th April, 1874.

#### 2ND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Previous Record and Date of Resignation.
George W. Thomson, . . . . .	2nd May, 1860	.....
William Adam, . . . . .	11th April, 1870	Resigned 30th July, 1873.

### 4TH ABERDEENSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Previous Record and Date of Resignation.
William Forsyth, . . . . .	14th April, 1860	Resigned 22nd April, 1874.
John Sharp Henderson, . . . . .	22nd April, 1874	1st Lieutenant, 8th June, 1866. Resigned 8th April, 1874.
John Fraser, . . . . .	.....	Sub-Lieutenant, 22nd April, 1874.

1ST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Previous Record and Date of Resignation.
W Jopp, . . . .	14th April, 1860	Resigned 20th July, 1861.
M Ramage, . . . .	7th August, 1861	2nd Lieutenant, 14th April, 1860. Resigned 8th June, 1866.

2ND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Previous Record and Date of Resignation.
S Shepherd, . . . .	7th August, 1861	Resigned 4th July, 1862.
S. Stuart, . . . .	8th June, 1866	Resigned 11th February, 1874.

6TH ABERDEENSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
Blaikie, . . . .	9th Feb., 1860	1st Dec., 1862	.....
Hay, . . . .	12th Sept., 1866	16th May, 1870	2nd Lieutenant, 12th May, 1865; 1st Lieutenant, 19th July, 1865.
Ogston, . . . .	16th May, 1870	.....	Lieutenant, 27th November, 1866.

1ST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
Duguid, . . . .	9th Feb., 1860	27th Nov., 1866	.....
M George Jamieson, . . .	6th June, 1870	.....	.....

2ND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
ore Blaikie, . . . .	9th Feb., 1860	10th Feb., 1863	.....
Macfarlane, . . . .	12th March, 1863	27th Nov., 1866	.....
Ferguson Duncan, . . .	27th Nov., 1866	28th Sept., 1870	.....
Leslie Jamieson, . . . .	28th Sept., 1870	31st May, 1873	.....
G. R. Cooper, . . . .	31st May, 1873	.....	.....

*Musketry Instructor*—Lieutenant John Alex. Mann, 6th June, 1870.

## 7TH ABERDEENSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
Andrew Jopp, . . . . .	23rd Sept., 1861	16th March, 1871	Lieutenant, 14th April, 1860.
T. A. W. A. Youngson, . . . .	19th July, 1865	.....	1st Lieutenant, 23rd September, 1861.
George Wilkie, . . . . .	16th March, 1871	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 28th September, 1861. 1st Lieutenant, 26th November, 1861.

## 1ST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
John Crombie, . . . . .	23rd Nov., 1865	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 23rd September, 1861.
John Hay, . . . . .	19th July, 1865	... ..	2nd Lieutenant, 12th May, 1865.
David C. Fraser, . . . . .	14th Feb., 1866	26th Nov., 1870	.....
James Rodger, . . . . .	23rd Oct., 1868	26th Nov., 1870	.....
Forbes Manson, . . . . .	26th Nov., 1870	30th July, 1873	.....
George W. Robertson, . . . .	16th March, 1871	9th Sept., 1874	2nd Lieutenant, 26th November, 1870.

## 2ND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
Alexander Ogston, . . . . .	14th Feb., 1866	26th Nov., 1870	.....
James A. S. Grant, . . . . .	14th April, 1868	28th Sept., 1870	.....
James Davidson, . . . . .	26th Nov., 1870	3rd March, 1871	.....
James M'Call Fehersen, . . . .	16th March, 1871	30th July, 1873	.....
John B. Nicol, . . . . .	3rd March, 1871	.....	.....

## SURGEONS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
Charles M. Macquibban, M.D., .	24th Sept., 1861	.....	.....
James Rodger, M.D., . . . . .	26th Nov., 1870	... ..	Assistant Surgeon.



In August, 1874, the amalgamation took place, and from that time till 1880 the united corps was known as the 3rd Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The following letter is copied from the Order Book:—

*War Office, 4th August, 1874.*

SIR,

Agreeably with your recommendation of 23rd ultimo, I am directed by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to inform you that he approves of the amalgamation of the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th Aberdeen Artillery Volunteer Corps from this date. The corps will be called the 3rd Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, and having an establishment of—

5 Captains.  
5 Subalterns.  
1 Acting Chaplain.  
1 Acting Assistant Surgeon.  
400 of all ranks.

All officers at present supernumerary to this establishment may retain their commission, and will be absorbed as vacancies occur.

I am further to inform you that Captain Youngson's name will be submitted for Her Majesty's approval to bear the title of captain commandant, and he may be recommended for a majority in the brigade when a vacancy occurs.

A corps of five batteries is not entitled to a major under existing regulations, the second foot note of the table of establishment, page 47 of the Volunteer Regulations, 1863, having been cancelled by clause 9 of Auxiliary and Reserve Forces Circulars, 1872.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

The batteries of the corps thus consolidated were permanently designated as follows:—

Late 3rd Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers to be No. 1 Battery.  
Late 4th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers to be No. 2 Battery.  
Late 6th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers to be No. 3 Battery.  
Late 7th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers (A) to be No. 4 Battery.  
7th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers (B) to be No. 5 Battery.

Captain Youngson was formally gazetted as captain commandant on 19th August, 1874.

The first public event that the new corps was called on to attend was the laying of the foundation stone of the North Pier extension on Saturday, the 5th September, 1874. The whole corps attended, and a special detachment of 50 men (10 from each battery) was under Captain Ogston to fire a royal salute on the completion of the ceremony. In the same month, Captain John Crombie, who had been associated with the corps since its foundation in 1862, transferred

his services to the Rifle Volunteers, and Lieutenant William G. Jamieson was gazetted captain.

The first statement of strength of the united corps shows that, at 31st October, 1874, it was made up as follows:—officers, 6; sergeants, 25; efficient, 329; non-efficient, 21; total = 381, out of a total maximum establishment of 400. Their first inspection took place on Friday and Saturday, 18th and 19th June, 1875, and the opinion of the inspecting officer copied into the Order Book is as follows:—

The battalion gun drill and exercises at mounting and dismounting were well performed, and the corps shows a considerable advance in efficiency.

In September, 1877, the establishment was increased from 5 to 6 batteries, and the maximum establishment was authorised to be:—

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants and 3 2nd lieutenants, 1 quartermaster, 1 acting chaplain; 480 men of all ranks, divided into 6 batteries,

but the appointment of lieutenant-colonel and major could not be made till there were corresponding vacancies in the brigade. In consequence of the above order, the following arrangements were made:—

Captains Ogston and Wilkie were relieved of their respective batteries and appointed acting majors of the right wing batteries 1, 2, and 3, and left wing batteries 4, 5, and 6 respectively; Lieutenant Sutherland took over the right half of No. 3 Battery, which became No. 3 Battery; Captain Nicol took over the left half, which became No. 6 Battery; Lieutenants Cook and Milne took charge of batteries No. 4 and 5 respectively. The strength of each battery was fixed at a maximum of 60 rank and file. At the end of this year, the establishment consisted of 11 officers, 30 sergeants, 379 efficient, and 40 non-efficient; total = 460; while the capitation grant earned was £671. The inspecting officers reported that:—

The battalion drill of the 3rd Aberdeenshire was very good, but there is a bad habit which obtains much, of crowding the men on parade; they stand too close to one another.

In August, 1878, a detachment of 20 men went to camp at Shoeburyness. The report of the inspection of this year bears that the whole brigade was in a satisfactory state, and the Aberdeen battalion had reached its maximum strength of 480, and had earned a capitation grant of £817. In 1879, the corps attained the maximum strength of 530.

On 23rd December, 1879, Brigade Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding W. Cosmo Gordon died, and the command of the brigade devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Garden-Campbell, of Troup, Banffshire.

On 18th May, 1880, by War Office order, a scheme of consolidating the artillery brigades by counties was adopted, and in terms thereof, the Aberdeen City Artillery Volunteer Corps and the 1st Administrative Brigade of Aberdeen Artillery Volunteers ceased to exist, and became a single corps, with headquarters at Aberdeen—with the title, 1st Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps; the commissions of Lieutenant-





Colonel Youngson and Major Ogston lapsed, and they became 2nd Colonel and 2nd Major respectively of the new corps. The authorised establishment of the new corps was as follows:—2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 13 captains, 13 lieutenants, 7 2nd lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, and 1040 of all ranks, divided into 13 batteries, embracing the 3rd and 5th Aberdeenshire, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Banffshire, and 1st Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The following figures show the progress of the corps from the date of amalgamation in 1874 to the end of 1879:—

Year.	Efficients.	Capitation Grant.	Year.	Efficients.	Capitation Grant.
1874	329	£578 10 0	1877	379	£671 10 0
1875	354	623 10 0	1878	467	817 10 0
1876	354	631 10 0	1879	526	878 0 0

The following is a list of the officers of the united corps from 1874 till the consolidation scheme above mentioned came into operation:

BRIGADE STAFF, 1880.

*Lieutenant-Colonel—Francis William Gordon (deceased).*

*Majors—Alex. Innes; William Forsyth (resigned July, 1877); James Ogston, 3rd May, 1880.*

*Adjutant—Honorary Major J. Kinross.*

3RD ABERDEENSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

August, 1874, to May, 1880.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Termination.	Remarks.
T. A. W. A. Youngson,	3rd March, 1876.		See previous list, 1st page. Commissioned, 1874. Resigned, 1876. Re-appointed, 1877.

MAJORS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Termination.	Remarks.
James Ogston,	3rd March, 1880.		See previous list.

## CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
George G. Wilkie, . . . .	.....	.....	<i>See previous list.</i>
William George Jamieson, . . . .	9th Sept., 1874	7th July, 1875	<i>Do.</i>
John B. Nicol, . . . . .	14th Oct., 1874	24th April, 1880	<i>Do.</i>
John Fraser, . . . . .	.....	24th Jan., 1880	<i>Do.</i>
George Milne Cook, . . . .	14th Sept., 1877	.....	Sub-Lieutenant, 30th Dec., 1874 ; tenant, 30th Dec., 1874.
Dr. F. M. Maitland Moir, . . . .	14th Sept., 1877	.....	Sub-Lieutenant, 16th Dec., 1874 ; tenant, 30th Dec., 1874.
Alex. S. Sutherland, . . . . .	4th Feb., 1880	.....	Sub-Lieutenant, 13th Nov., 1875 ; tenant, 1st Aug., 1877.
George Milne, . . . . .	10th April, 1880	.....	Sub-Lieutenant, 13th Nov., 1875 ; tenant, 1st Aug., 1877.
William B. Avery, . . . . .	1st May, 1880	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 1st Aug., 1877 ; Lieute

## LIEUTENANTS AND 2ND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
William Leslie Thomson, . . . .	10th Oct., 1874	.....	.....
William Williams, . . . . .	... ..	30th June, 1875	.....
Robert Milne, . . . . .	.....	17th April, 1877	.....
Charles Gordon Stewart, . . . .	23rd June, 1877	1st May, 1880	.....
Williamson Booth, . . . . .	1st Aug., 1877	.....	.....
William Booth, . . . . .	22nd Oct., 1878	...	.....
Patrick Cooper, jun., . . . . .	24th May, 1878	.....	.....
Charles Mann Crombie, . . . . .	31st July, 1878	.....	.....
A. W. Mellis, . . . . .	18th June, 1879	.....	.....
George Cooper, . . . . .	24th Mar., 1880	.....	.....

## SURGEONS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
James Rodger, M.D., . . . . .	1st Oct., 1877	.....	Assistant Surgeon to 7th Corps ( <i>see</i> ; Surgeon, 22nd Dec., 1874 ; Hon Surgeon-Major, 1st Oct., 1877.
Robert John Garden, M.D., . . . .	5th June, 1878	.....	.....

CHAPLAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Resignation.	Previous Record.
Rev. Alexander J. Robertson, .	4th Nov., 1874	Nov., 1878	.....
Rev. James Mitford Mitchell, .	17th July, 1878	.....	.....

The new corps began by establishing a camp of instruction for the whole brigade at Aberdeen, and the books show that a regular organised system of visiting the outlying stations for drill purposes was carried out. In 1880 the Stonehaven battery was disbanded, but on 29th November of that year an additional battery was added, making altogether 14 batteries. The corps was represented at the Royal Review on 25th August, 1881, by 19 officers and 461 men, and formed part of the 1st brigade, 1st division. On 29th August, the officer commanding stated in a special order that he had

to congratulate the corps on the large attendance at the Royal Review held by Her Majesty in Edinburgh on Thursday last. The steadiness on parade, precision in marching, and correctness with which distances were kept was most satisfactory, as was also the conduct of all ranks under very trying circumstances.

On the same date there appears in the Order Book a letter from Colonel Jones, North British District, intimating that Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison had written to him in flattering terms with regard to the manner the brigade under his command had behaved at the review, and desiring that his remarks should be made known.

In February, 1882, Dr. Rodger formed classes for ambulance drill to members of the regiment, including instruction in anatomy and bandaging.

On 10th May, 1882, another change took place: Banffshire and the Peterhead and Fraserburgh batteries were dissociated from Aberdeen, and the portion of Kincardineshire south of Stonehaven, hitherto united to Forfarshire, was disjoined therefrom and added to Aberdeen. The name was changed to 1st Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, and it was composed as follows:—

Batteries 1 to 7—Aberdeen.	Battery 9—St. Cyrus.
Battery 8—Johnshaven.	Do. 10—Bervie.

At this time the following officers were transferred from 1st Forfarshire to 1st Aberdeenshire:—

*Captains*—Hercules Scott, F. G. F. Grant, D. A. Urquhart.

*Lieutenants*—J. L. Beattie, J. Ford, A. Lindsay, D. Reid.

These were considered to have received commissions of the same rank and date as those previously held by them in the 1st Forfar Volunteer Corps; and the following officers were transferred from the 1st Aberdeen to the 1st Banff, on the same conditions:—

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant*—F. W. Garden-Campbell.

*Major*—Patrick Jamieson.

*Captains*—George Wilson, Wemyss Park, William Beedie, James Kissack, Robert Maitland.

*Lieutenants*—Alexander Forbes, William Davidson, James Patterson, J. R. Murray, Alex. Bow, jun., John W. Stewart, James B. Smith, W. Longmore Taylor, W. Beedie.

*Hon. Assistant Surgeon*—James Wilson.

*Acting Surgeon*—James Hitchcock, M.B.

*Acting Chaplains*—Rev. Andrew M. Gibson, Rev. Peter M'Laren.

On 27th September, 1883, the battalion paraded and assisted to line the streets on the opening of the Duthie Park by H.R.H. Princess Beatrice. In December, 1885, a new battery, known as the University Battery, captained by Professor Stirling, was added to the corps. At this time, the corps was not in a healthy condition, the inspecting officers' reports, in both 1885 and 1886, being far from satisfactory; but in 1887 a marked improvement was reported. The year 1887 was signalised by the resuscitation of the Stonehaven company, under the command of Captain Alexander Wood.

In February, 1888, Major-General Elliot retired from the command of the Northern District, and took the opportunity of expressing his high approval of the discipline, efficiency, zeal, and excellent spirit pervading all ranks and departments. In February, 1889, an effort was made to secure joint drill at the outlying stations, two centres being fixed for the purpose; the adjutant, in the order, says:—

The Aberdeen and Kincardine Rifles attend such parades, and travel much farther distances, and it is believed that the Volunteer Artillery are no less zealous than their comrades in the Rifles.

The Headquarter Batteries of the corps encamped at Portlethen from 19th to 24th July, 1889, under the command of Colonel Ogston; and detachments were also sent to Barry and Shoeburyness for training.

In August an attack on the city, "by the ships of the enemy during the forthcoming naval manœuvres," was apprehended, and the adjutant and sergeant-major were stationed at Torry Battery and the Beach Battery respectively, and strict orders were issued to the men as to their course of action should guns be heard. During the year 1890, three different detachments proceeded to Barry for special instruction. In this year, the corps also got the first position battery armed with 40-pounder guns.

In 1891, the name of the corps was changed from 1st Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers to 1st Aberdeenshire Volunteer Artillery.

Detachments proceeded to Barry (called Buddon after 1893) for instruction, and to compete in the competitions promoted by the Scottish National Volunteer Artillery Association each year, from 1890 to 1896 inclusive.

On the 23rd June, 1893, the following notice appeared in *The London Gazette*:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel T. A. W. A. Youngson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

Colonel Youngson issued the following valedictory address to the corps:—

Colonel Youngson, in resigning command of the 1st Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, desires to record his appreciation of the discipline and efficiency of all ranks, and of the zeal and ability of the officers and non-commissioned officers under his orders.

He has to thank all ranks for the cordial support he has received during the long period







Colonel James Ogston, V.D.

of his command, especially Colonel Ogston, upon whom the charge of the corps has always devolved in his absence.

He has also to thank the adjutant, the sergeant-major, and the other members of the permanent staff, to whose exertions the present state of efficiency is to a great extent due.

In parting with the corps, Colonel Youngson begs to express his best wishes for all, and to assure them that he will continue to take a warm interest in the corps and all connected with it.

Colonel Youngson joined the corps in 1862 as lieutenant of No. 7 Battery, under the command of the late Captain Andrew Jopp, and had been connected with it for a long period of thirty-one years. He was appointed captain commandant in 1874, when the four city batteries were formed into the 3rd Aberdeen Artillery Corps, and had thus commanded the City Artillery for about nineteen years. He had undoubtedly a very difficult position to fill, but he had the satisfaction of handing over the corps to his successor in a thoroughly efficient condition.

Colonel Ogston, who succeeded to the command, was an experienced officer. He joined the corps as a lieutenant in November, 1866, and had been continuously connected with it ever since. He had repeatedly commanded the corps during periods of absence of the commanding officer, and for some years had acted as commander of the headquarters batteries.

In 1896 the corps took part in the surprise parade already referred to. A detachment of the corps went to Shoeburyness, under Captain M. M. Duncan, and won the Inter-Regimental Carbine Competition with the fine score of 138. In 1898 the corps was in camp at Buddon, Forfarshire, under Colonel Ogston; and it so furnished, in October of that year, a guard of honour to Princess Henry

Battenberg, on the occasion of the bazaar in aid of the funds of the Sick Children's Hospital. In 1900, the first position battery, under Major Milne, conducted a special camp of instruction at Buddon for a fortnight. In 1901, a second position battery was sanctioned, and shortly afterwards, the name was changed to "heavy" batteries, the obsolete 40-pounder guns were discarded, and the batteries were armed with 4'7 guns; and in January, 1902, the name of the corps was changed to the 1st Aberdeenshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers). In December, 1902, the following remarks by the inspecting officer were published:—

I saw the corps at work. Colonel Purvis reports it as fit for work in coast defence; I quite believe it; the commanding officer is keen and knowledgeable, so are the officers, all in a marked degree. There is no surprise, therefore, that the men are keen also. I am glad to have seen this regiment, and hope that it will continue in the future to maintain the good name it has gained in the past.

Colonel Ogston, V.D., and the 1st Aberdeenshire Royal Garrison Artillery have my unqualified approbation.

A. HUNTER, Lieutenant-General.

In 1903, the corps won the Playfair Cup, awarded to the "smartest corps in camp," and in the following year, the garrison companies won the King's Cup, open for competition among all garrison artillery in Scotland.

In August, 1904, Colonel Ogston retired, and was succeeded by the present

commander, Colonel Milne, V.D., who, like his predecessors, was an officer of long experience.

The corps was in camp at Buddon in the years 1901-2-3-4-5, and it also attended the Edinburgh Review in 1905 (*see chapter on Reviews*), but no information is given in the orders about these events, nor is there any information given as to the results of the annual inspections or inspecting officers' remarks. In 1905, the garrison companies were second in the competition for the King's Cup.

The following are (1) a list of officers upon whom the Volunteer Decoration has been conferred, and (2) a list of members of the corps who have been awarded Long Service Medals:—

(1) VOLUNTEER DECORATION.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Colonel...	T. A. W. A. Youngson.	Major ... ..	George Milne (now Colonel Milne).
Colonel...	James Ogston.	Captain ... ..	D. Torry.
Major ... ..	F. G. F. Grant.	Captain and Honorary Major...	W. D. Adam.
Captain...	J. L. Beattie.	Colonel ... ..	James Duguid.
Sur.-Major ...	James Rodger, M.D.	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	D. M. M. Milligan.
Major ... ..	Hercules Scott (retired).	Major ... ..	James Cook.
Captain...	James Melvin.		

(2) THE VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

April, 1895.

Lieutenant ... ..	A. Anderson.	Gunner ... ..	A. Murray.
Gunner ... ..	J. Anderson.	Co. Sergeant-Major ...	A. Paton.
Gunner ... ..	A. Barclay.	Sergeant ... ..	A. Rae.
Sergeant ... ..	J. Barclay.	Gunner ... ..	J. Ray.
Gunner ... ..	G. Beedie.	Sergeant ... ..	J. Riach.
Gunner ... ..	J. Bothwell.	Gunner ... ..	J. Simpson.
Sergeant ... ..	W. Donaldson.	Co. Sergeant-Major ..	A. Smith.
Sergeant ... ..	J. Hendry.	Co. Sergeant-Major ...	A. Smith.
Gunner ... ..	A. Herd.	Co. Sergeant-Major ...	G. Smith.
Co. Sergeant-Major ...	J. Jackson.	Co. Sergeant-Major ...	A. Thomson.
Gunner ... ..	J. Levie.	Co. Sergeant-Major ...	J. Thomson.
Co. Sergeant-Major ...	W. Leys.	Gunner ... ..	R. Thomson.
Sergeant ... ..	W. Low.	Gunner ... ..	J. H. Webster.
Sergeant ... ..	D. Middleton.		

January, 1896.

Gunner ... ..	G. S. Caird.	Sergeant ... ..	J. Murray.
Gunner ... ..	A. Cormick.	Co. Sergeant-Major ...	D. Ross.
Gunner ... ..	J. Cormick.	Sergeant ... ..	J. Sinclair.
Co. Sergeant-Major ...	J. Crow.	Gunner ... ..	T. Steel.
Gunner ... ..	W. Greig.	Gunner ... ..	J. Stewart.
Gunner ... ..	J. Hay.	Gunner ... ..	J. Symmers.
Co. Sergeant-Major ...	E. Kelly.	Corporal ... ..	A. Thow.
Sergeant ... ..	B. Kincaid.	Lieutenant ... ..	D. Torry.
Gunner ... ..	J. M'Crow.	Sergeant ... ..	W. Walker.
Corporal ... ..	J. M'Ewen.	Co. Sergeant-Major ...	R. Wallace.
Gunner ... ..	R. Mitchell.	Gunner ... ..	R. Wilkie.

February, 1896.

Gunner ... ..	G. Gordon.	Gunner ... ..	J. Mitchell.
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Colonel George Milne, V.D.



Rank.			Name.			September, 1896.			Rank.			Name.		
Gunner	...	...	T. Brand.	...	...	Sergeant	...	...	J. Wheatley.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunner	...	...	D. Henderson.	...	...	Corporal	...	...	J. Wishart.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunner	...	...	J. Jarvis.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	J. Wood.	...	...	...	...	...
Co. Sergeant-Major	...	...	C. Nicoll.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	W. Young.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunner	...	...	J. Stephen.	...	...	November, 1897.								
Co. Sergeant-Major	...	...	J. Goodfellow.	...	...	Corporal	...	...	J. Low.	...	...	...	...	...
Batt. Sergeant-Major	...	...	A. James.	...	...	August, 1898.								
Corporal	...	...	J. Anderson.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	G. Watson.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunner	...	...	J. Strathdee.	...	...	July, 1900.								
Gunner	...	...	J. Couper.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	D. Reid.	...	...	...	...	...
Corporal	...	...	G. Duncan.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	J. Scott.	...	...	...	...	...
November, 1900.														
Bombardier	...	...	J. MacIntosh,	...	...	Corporal	...	...	D. Wheatley.	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1901.														
Corporal	...	...	D. Christie.	...	...	Sergeant	...	...	J. Grant.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunner	...	...	G. Craigen.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	A. Lonie.	...	...	...	...	...
July, 1901.														
Sergeant	...	...	H. M'Kay.	...	...	Sergeant	...	...	J. W. Palmer.	...	...	...	...	...
Bombardier	...	...	W. Malcolm.	...	...	Batt. Sergeant-Major	...	...	R. Reid.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunner	...	...	W. Middleton.	...	...	October, 1901.								
Co. Sergeant-Major	...	...	J. Hendry.	...	...	Bombardier	...	...	E. Young.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunner	...	...	A. Young.	...	...	January, 1902.								
Gunner	...	...	G. Coburn.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	G. Rettie.	...	...	...	...	...
Corporal	...	...	J. Mair.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	W. Wood.	...	...	...	...	...
Co. Sergeant-Major	...	...	J. Mitchell.	...	...	July, 1902.								
Lieutenant	...	...	T. Mitchell.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	W. B. Cormack.	...	...	...	...	...
Quarter-master and Hon.	...	...	G. A. Simpson.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	A. Goodfellow.	...	...	...	...	...
Captain	...	...		...	...	April, 1903.								
Co. Sergeant-Major	...	...	J. Cuthbert.	...	...	Co. Sergeant-Major	...	...	A. Forbes.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunner	...	...	J. Fiddes.	...	...	August, 1903.								
Gunner	...	...	W. Davidson.	...	...	Corporal	...	...	R. Marshall.	...	...	...	...	...
Sergeant	...	...	G. Hunt.	...	...	Gunner	...	...	G. Wright.	...	...	...	...	...
July, 1904.														
Gunner	...	...	J. M'Bay.	...	...	Sergeant	...	...	W. Still.	...	...	...	...	...
Sergeant	...	...	A. Norrie.	...	...	December, 1904.								
Rank.			Name.			Rank.			Name.			Rank.		
Co. Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	...	...	Co. Sergeant-Major	...	...	W. D. Taylor.	...	...	...	...	...

## March, 1905.

Rank.		Name.
Gunner ... ..	...	W. Garland.

## August, 1905.

Rank.		Name.	Rank.		Name.
Co. Sergeant-Major ...	J. L. Archibald.		Co. Sergeant-Major ...	R. Donald.	
Co. Sergeant-Major ...	J. Bisset.		Gunner ... ..	F. Tullett.	

## July and August, 1906.

Gunner ... ..	W. Gorman.	Bombardier ... ..	J. Stephen.
Gunner ... ..	J. Jack.		

## July, 1907.

Rank.		Name.
Gunner ... ..	...	J. Robertson.

On 27th September, 1906, the corps assisted to line the route on the occasion the King's visit to Aberdeen.

The corps did not go into camp in the year 1906, but in July, 1907, the regiment spent another profitable period of seven days at the artillery camping ground at Buddon.

The following is a list of efficient, non-efficient, and of the capitation grants from 1880 to 1906 inclusive, so far as are contained in the records of the regiment :—

Year.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Total.	Grants.
1880 }				
1881 }	...	No record.	...	...
1882	691	26	717	£1234 10 0
1883	755	4	759	1338 0 0
1884	773	2	775	1368 0 0
1885	801	24	825	1429 10 0
1886	846	8	854	1501 10 0
1887	928	17	945	1875 10 0
1888	965	3	968	1958 10 0
1889	940	21	961	1900 10 0
1890 }				
1891 }				
1892 }	...	No record.	...	...
1893 }				
1894 }				
1895	690	...	690	1690 0 0
1896	698	...	698	1620 15 0
1897	678	...	678	1647 9 0
1898	670	...	670	1865 13 0
1899	863	3	866	2123 0 0
1900	972	...	972	3253 0 0
1901	955	...	955	2981 0 0
1902	880	9	889	3151 12 0
1903	916	10	926	3356 9 8
1904	899	4	903	3008 16 5
1905	943	17	960	3426 0 4
1906	927	...	927	2075 19 0

NOTE.—The records for 1907 had not been completed at date of going to press.



OF OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS, NOW 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (VOLUNTEERS).

From May, 1880, to August, 1907.

*Honorary Colonel*—The Earl of Aberdeen, January 14th, 1888.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS COMMANDANTS AND HONORARY COLONELS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
William Garden-Campbell,	.....	Transferred to Banff, 17th June, 1880.	<i>See previous list.</i>
W. A. Youngson, V.D.,	3rd March, 1880	24th June, 1893	<i>See previous list.</i> Honorary Colonel, 14th April, 1886.
Ogston, V.D.,	24th June, 1893	27th Aug., 1904	<i>See previous list.</i> Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th March, 1887; Honorary Colonel, 2nd July, 1887.
Milne, V.D.,	8th Oct., 1904	.....	<i>See previous list.</i> Honorary Major, 20th Dec., 1890; Major, 21st Jan., 1893; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Dec., 1895; Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th May, 1901; Honorary Colonel, 15th Nov., 1901.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Duguid, V.D.,	8th June, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 20th April, 1881; Lieutenant, —; Captain, 12th May, 1888; Major, 17th Feb., 1894; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Feb., 1902; Honorary Colonel, 8th Dec., 1906.

MAJORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
nnes,	.....	31st Aug., 1881	<i>See previous list.</i>
Jamieson,	11th Jan., 1882	Transferred to 1st Banffshire, June, 1882.	Lieutenant, 14th Aug., 1860.
Scott, V.D.,	8th July, 1882	16th June, 1883	Captain, 30th Jan., 1868 (1st Forfarshire); transferred to 1st Aberdeenshire, 17th June, 1882.

MAJORS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
F. G. F. Grant, V.D., . . . . .	13th May, 1885	4th Oct., 1893	Captain (1st Forfarshire), Jan., 1870; transferred to 1st Aberdeenshire, 17th June, 1882; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th April, 1886.
A. S. Sutherland, . . . . .	3rd March, 1888	5th Nov., 1892	<i>See previous list.</i>
D. M. M. Milligan, V.D., . . . . .	15th May, 1901	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 20th April, 1881; Lieutenant, ———; Captain, 9th June, 1888; Honorary Major, 9th May, 1896; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Feb., 1902.
J. C. O. Couper, . . . . .	8th June, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 26th Nov., 1887; Lieutenant, 11th Oct., 1890; Captain, 11th Feb., 1893; Honorary Major, 13th Dec., 1902.

## CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
George Wilkie, . . . . .	.....	21st April, 1883	<i>See previous list.</i> Honorary Major, 1883.
George Milne Cook, . . . . .	.....	12th March, 1887	<i>See previous list.</i>
John Smith, . . . . .	.....	10th Jan., 1882	.....
Dr. F. M. Maitland Moir, . . . . .	.....	16th June, 1888	<i>See previous list.</i>
William B. Avery, . . . . .	.. ...	20th Feb., 1889	<i>Do.</i>
Williamson Booth, . . . . .	.....	18th April, 1888	<i>Do.</i>
James Crockatt, . . . . .	24th July, 1880	31st Aug., 1881	Lieutenant, 1st Dec., 1875.
William Booth, . . . . .	22nd Dec., 1880	9th April, 1881	<i>See previous list.</i>
Robert Maitland, . . . . .	29th March, 1882	Transferred to Banff, June, 1882.	Lieutenant, 1st Dec., 1875.
D. A. Urquhart, . . . . .	17th June, 1882	21st Jan., 1893	Transferred from 1st Forfarshire; Honorary Major, 9th Oct., 1886.
John L. Beattie, V.D., . . . . .	5th Aug., 1882	21st Jan., 1893	Lieutenant, 29th Jan., 1878; transferred from 1st Forfarshire, 17th June, 1882; Honorary Major, 14th April, 1886.
George Wilson, . . . . .	.....	Transferred to Banff, June, 1882.	.....
Wemyss Park, . . . . .	.....	<i>Do.</i>	.....
James Kissack, . . . . .	.....	<i>Do.</i>	Lieutenant, 3rd May, 1882.
Patrick Cooper, . . . . .	23rd June, 1883	5th March, 1887	<i>See previous list.</i>

## CAPTAINS—Continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Wm. Stirling, M.D., . . . .	9th Dec., 1885	8th May, 1886	University Battery.
J. W. H. Trail, . . . .	16th Oct., 1886	16th Jan., 1895	Lieutenant, 9th December, 1885.
R. W. Huie, . . . .	19th Feb., 1887	27th Aug., 1890	Transferred from 1st Midlothian Coast Artillery; Honorary Major, 8th Oct., 1887.
Alex. Wood, . . . .	26th March, 1887	.....	Died Sept., 1895.
George Cooper, . . . .	16th April, 1887	20th Jan., 1894	2nd Lieutenant, 24th March, 1880; Lieutenant, 4th May, 1881.
John Duthie, . . . .	16th April, 1887	12th May, 1888	2nd Lieutenant, 10th Oct., 1880.
C. F. Brodie, . . . .	18th April, 1888	21st June, 1890	2nd Lieutenant, 19th April, 1881; Lieutenant, —
G. E. Gladstone, . . . .	23rd March, 1889	8th April, 1893	Lieutenant, 24th Feb., 1886.
J. P. Miller, . . . .	18th Oct., 1890	13th May, 1903	2nd Lieutenant, 26th Nov., 1887; Lieutenant, 18th May, 1889; Hon. Major, 13th Dec., 1902.
J. Melvin, V.D., . . . .	18th Oct., 1890	4th Oct., 1893.	Lieutenant, 11th Oct., 1884.
J. Ford, . . . .	11th Feb., 1893	25th Dec., 1895	<i>See previous list.</i> Lieutenant, 1st Forfarshire; transferred, 17th June, 1882; Hon. Major, 25th March, 1893.
W. B. Peter, . . . .	11th Feb., 1893	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 29th Aug., 1891; Lieutenant, 29th Oct., 1892.
Macbeth Moir Duncan, . . .	6th May, 1893	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 26th Nov., 1887; Lieutenant, 11th Oct., 1890; Hon. Major, 13th Dec., 1902; Acting Adjutant, 20th June, 1899, to 13th Feb., 1900.
W. D. Stewart . . . .	17th Feb., 1894	2nd Nov., 1896	2nd Lieutenant, 22nd June, 1889; Lieutenant, 8th Nov., 1890; joined Forfar and Kincardine Artillery (Militia).
W. D. Adam, V.D., . . . .	Transferred, 28th March, 1894	10th May, 1905	Lieutenant, 1st Caithness; transferred to Aberdeen, 1st Jan., 1890; Hon. Major, 3rd April, 1897.
H. J. C. Grierson, . . . .	14th Aug., 1895	4th Nov., 1896	.....
David Torry, V.D., . . . .	25th March, 1896	19th May, 1905	2nd Lieutenant, 2nd April, 1887; Lieutenant, 18th May, 1889; Hon. Major, 26th April, 1898.
J. P. R. White, . . . .	3rd Feb., 1897	4th Feb., 1903	2nd Lieutenant, 11th April, 1891; Lieutenant, 29th Oct., 1892.
A. L. Miller, . . . .	3rd Feb., 1897	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 4th Jan., 1893; Lieutenant, 21st Oct., 1893.
W. M. Smith, . . . .	22nd Jan., 1898	27th March, 1901	From Forfarshire Light Horse.
E. G. Gibb, . . . .	27th March, 1901	.....	.....

CAPTAINS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
F. Fleming, . . . . .	15th May, 1901	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 12th Feb., 1896; Lieutenant, 19th Aug., 1896.
Wm. Littlejohn, . . . . .	12th March, 1902	21st March, 1903	2nd Lieutenant, 7th Aug., 1895; Lieutenant, 19th Aug., 1896.
J. Everard Rae, . . . . .	7th March, 1903	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 7th Oct., 1896; Lieutenant, 4th Aug., 1897; Acting Adjutant, 13th Feb., 1905, to 30th April, 1906.
A. G. Ogston, . . . . .	9th May, 1903	15th April, 1907	2nd Lieutenant, 7th Oct., 1896; Lieutenant, 4th Aug., 1897.
J. W. Garden, . . . . .	9th May, 1903	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 7th Oct., 1897; Lieutenant, 4th Aug., 1897.
A. H. Wilson, . . . . .	13th June, 1903	... ..	2nd Lieutenant, 13th Oct., 1897; Lieutenant, 20th July, 1898.
Frederick W. Kay, . . . . .	13th June, 1903	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 7th March, 1900; Lieutenant, 12th March, 1902; Acting Adjutant, 1st May to 31st July, 1906.
W. G. B. Minto, . . . . .	10th May, 1905	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 23rd May, 1900; Lieutenant, 12th March, 1902.
J. B. Cunningham, . . . . .	19th May, 1905	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 10th June, 1896; Lieutenant, 4th August, 1897.
T. Davidson, . . . . .	8th June, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 16th May, 1900; Lieutenant, 12th March, 1902.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Charles M. Crombie, . . . . .	7th Aug., 1880	.....	<i>See previous list.</i>
Alex. Forbes, . . . . .	... ..	Transferred to 1st Banffshire, 17th June, 1882	Sub-Lieutenant, 1st Dec., 1875.
Wm. Davidson, . . . . .	24th July, 1880	Do.	.....
James Patterson, . . . . .	24th July, 1880	Do.	.....
Francis R. Murray, . . . . .	7th Aug., 1880	Do.	.....
Alex. Bow, jun., . . . . .	7th Aug., 1880	Do.	.....
John W. Stuart, . . . . .	7th Aug., 1880	Do.	.....
James B. Smith, . . . . .	7th Aug., 1880	Do.	.....
W. L. Taylor, . . . . .	18th Jan., 1882	Do.	.....
W. Beedie, . . . . .	.....	Do.	2nd Lieutenant, 3rd May, 1882.

LIEUTENANTS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Cheyne, . . . . .	24th July, 1880	.....	Sub-Lieutenant, 23rd Aug., 1876.
Reid, . . . . .	7th Aug., 1880	20th April, 1881	.....
as W. A. Napier, . . . . .	.....	22nd Dec., 1881	.....
as Miller, . . . . .	4th May, 1880	.....	.....
as M'Kenzie, . . . . .	.....	25th Jan., 1882	.....
as C. Myles, . . . . .	5th July, 1882	8th Jan., 1889	.....
Bryce, jun., . . . . .	5th July, 1882	2nd May, 1888	.....
Mellis, . . . . .	4th May, 1881	11th July, 1883	.....
as Gregg, . . . . .	9th Jan., 1884	10th Dec., 1887	.....
as Legg, jun., . . . . .	11th Oct., 1884	13th April, 1892	.....
Anderson, . . . . .	9th Jan., 1885	10th April, 1895	.....
as Gordon, . . . . .	9th Dec., 1885	6th March, 1886	.....
as Wardrop, . . . . .	9th Dec., 1885	21st June, 1890	.....
as Sherrefs, . . . . .	.....	6th March, 1886	.....
Alex. M'William, . . . . .	29th May, 1886	7th Nov., 1891	.....
as M. Ramsay, . . . . .	18th May, 1889	14th Sept., 1892	2nd Lieutenant, 12th March, 1887.
as Chalmers, . . . . .	18th May, 1889	28th Jan., 1893	2nd Lieutenant, 12th March, 1887.
as C. Caird, . . . . .	18th May, 1889	3rd June, 1893	2nd Lieutenant, 2nd April, 1887.
Anderson, . . . . .	18th May, 1889	Transferred to Forfar and Kincardine- shire Artillery, 25th July, 1890	2nd Lieutenant, 4th May, 1887.
Anderson, . . . . .	21st Oct., 1893	Transferred to 1st Cornwall, 14th April, 1897	2nd Lieutenant, 25th Feb., 1893.
as M. Mitchell, . . . . .	21st Oct., 1893	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 27th May, 1893.
Anderson, . . . . .	21st Oct., 1893	15th Sept., 1897	2nd Lieutenant, 3rd June, 1893.
as Murray, . . . . .	1st Aug., 1894	2nd July, 1898	2nd Lieutenant, 23rd Sept., 1893.
R. Mackenzie, . . . . .	4th Aug., 1897	5th May, 1906	2nd Lieutenant, 13th Feb., 1897.
Lyall Grant, . . . . .	4th Aug., 1897	Transferred to Fife Artillery Militia.	2nd Lieutenant, 17th Feb., 1897; now Captain in Royal Artillery.
Rae, . . . . .	22nd Aug., 1900	May, 1903	2nd Lieutenant, 20th July, 1898.

LIEUTENANTS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
H. H. Cowan, . . . . .	22nd Aug., 1900	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 20th July, 1898.
W. Riddoch, . . . . .	12th Mar., 1902	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 7th Feb., 1900.
L. J. Davidson, . . . . .	7th Mar., 1903	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 19th Dec., 1900.
T. A. Fullerton, . . . . .	20th Aug., 1904	Transferred to 1st Orkney R.G.A., 1906.	2nd Lieutenant, 27th Sept., 1902.
G. C. Milne, . . . . .	20th Aug., 1904	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 6th Dec., 1902.
J. H. Edwards, . . . . .	20th Aug., 1904	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 6th May, 1903.
J. W. Henderson, . . . . .	20th Aug., 1904	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 6th May, 1903.
J. Barclay Milne, . . . . .	8th June, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 18th Feb., 1905.
H. L. Pirie, . . . . .	8th June, 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 27th May, 1905.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
A. Carnegie Ross, . . . . .	20th April, 1881	16th Dec., 1885	.....
David Reid, . . . . .	Transferred from 1st Forfarshire, 17th June, 1882	23rd Sept., 1882	.....
Alexander Lindsay, . . . . .	Do.	9th Sept., 1882	.....
John C. Ogston, . . . . .	26th Nov., 1887	Resigned	.....
J. St. Clair Saunders, . . . . .	24th June, 1905	11th July, 1907	.....
Patrick Ashley Cooper, . . . . .	7th Feb., 1906	.....	.....
John E. Mercer, . . . . .	14th Mar., 1906	.....	.....
Francis James Duguid, . . . . .	2nd June, 1906	.....	.....

## ADJUTANTS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
James Kinnear, . . . . .	.....	1st Oct., 1881	<i>See previous list.</i> Captain, 4th Nov., Honorary Major, 26th Oct., 1880.
Albert Burton, . . . . .	3rd May, 1882	30th June, 1883	Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.
G. W. R. Howard Vyse, . . . . .	30th June, 1883	10th Jan., 1889	Captain, Royal Artillery.

ADJUTANTS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
as Young Osmond, . . .	10th Jan., 1889	20th June, 1894	Lieutenant and District Officer, Royal Artillery; temporary rank as Captain while Adjutant.
yspool, . . . . .	20th June, 1894	20th June, 1899	Lieutenant and District Officer, Royal Artillery; temporary rank of Captain.
arren, . . . . .	13th Feb., 1900	13th Feb., 1905	Captain, Royal Garrison Artillery.
. Lumsden, . . . . .	30th July, 1906	.....	Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery, with temporary rank of Captain.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date Retirement.	Remarks.
Simpson, . . . . .	4th Feb., 1899	26th Mar., 1902	Hon. Captain; formerly in 1st V.B.G.H.
Cook, V.D., . . . . .	7th May, 1902	.....	Lieutenant, 13th May, 1885; Captain, 2nd February, 1889; Hon. Major, 12th June, 1900

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Rodger, M.D., V.D., . .	11th May, 1892	Dead	<i>See previous list.</i> Hon. Sur.-Major, 14th April, 1886; Sur.-Major, 1st February, 1889; Lieut.-Col., 11th May, 1892.
t John Garden, M.D., V.D.,	4th March, 1899	4th March, 1899	Surgeon, 1st Feb., 1889; Sur.-Capt., Feb., 1889; Sur.-Major, 21st July, 1894.
Hitchcock, M.B., . . .	8th Feb., 1882	Transferred to 1st Banff, June, 1882	Acting Surgeon, 8th May, 1882.
Wilson, M.B., . . . . .	.....	Do.	<i>See previous list.</i> Sur.-Captain, Feb., 1889.
Aymer, M.B., . . . . .	Sur.-Capt., 1st Feb., 1899	.....	Assistant Surgeon, 12th March, 1887.
e Williamson, M.B., . . .	.....	Transferred to 1st V.B.G.H., 30th Sept., 1896	Acting Surgeon, 1st February, 1890.
Marnoch, M.B., . . . . .	Sur.-Capt., 28th Mar., 1899	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 15th May, 1895.
. Macnaughton, M.D., . .	Sur. Capt., 13th Sept., 1902.	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 2nd August, 1899.
I. W. Gray, M.B., . . . .	Sur. Capt., 31st Oct., 1903.	5th May, 1906	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 15th August, 1900.

## CHAPLAINS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Rev. James Mitford Mitchell, .	.....	17th Aug., 1898	<i>See previous list.</i>
Rev. Andrew M. Gibson, . .	.....	Transferred to 1st Banffshire, June, 1882	.....
Rev. Peter M'Laren, . . .	.....	Do.	.....
Rev. D. G. Barron, . . .	1st Feb., 1890	.....	.....
Rev. Robert Davidson, . .	11th April, 1891	9th Dec., 1893	.....
Rev. John Brown, . . .	25th Nov., 1893	.....	.....
Rev. R. H. Fisher, . . .	21st Sept., 1898	21st Sept., 1901	.....
Rev. A. Brown, M.A., . .	12th April, 1902	.....	.....

Just as we go to press, the information comes to hand that No. 8 Company of this corps won, on Saturday, 24th August, 1907, the Corporation of London and City Companies Challenge Cup. The competition took place at Montrose, was arranged by the National Artillery Association, and was open to the thirteen Garrison Artillery Corps in Scotland; the company making the highest figure of merit at the annual regimental competition of each corps alone being allowed to compete. This company has also, for the fifth year in succession, won the Inter Company Challenge Cup.





## CHAPTER XXI.

### 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ENGINEER VOLUNTEER CORPS, AFTERWARDS 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

THE following is the first entry in the Order Book of the 1st Aberdeenshire Engineer Volunteer Corps, and was the result of a movement which had been in progress for some months previously among a number of members of the 1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers and others to establish a corps in Aberdeen of Engineer Volunteers:—

*Headquarters,  
Aberdeen, 22nd April, 1878.*

The sanction for the formation of the 1st Aberdeenshire Engineer Volunteer Corps having been received, those who have signed their names as wishing to become members of same will be good enough to attend at the Orderly Room, Queen Street, on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of being enrolled.

WILLIAM HALL, Lieutenant,  
1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers, Commanding (*pro tem.*).

The original document referred to is very interesting; it contains one hundred signatures, and is preserved at the headquarters of the corps. Of the signatories, there are none now connected with the corps, the last member, Robert Reid, company sergeant-major armourer, having died in July, 1907.

When the proposal was first mooted, the commanders of the existing local volunteer corps were asked by the War Office, in accordance with military etiquette, to state whether the formation of such an additional volunteer corps in the city would, in their opinion, in any way injure the existing corps. Probably, had the colonels of these corps taken a narrow view of the proposal and objected, there would have been greater difficulty in obtaining the sanction necessary for the formation of the new corps, but fortunately the answer in both cases was favourable. The subscribers to

the document duly responded to the call, and, four days after, drill was ordered by the commander *pro tem.* in the Gymnasium, Queen Street (the headquarters of the Artillery Volunteers), every evening except Saturday, from 9 to 10. Lieutenant Hall was formally gazetted as lieutenant of the corps on 29th June, and on 28th September his promotion to the rank of captain was duly intimated in the *London Gazette*. For some time the corps used the artillery carbines for practice in drill, but in August the first instalment of arms was received, and on Saturday, the 14th September, the regiment marched out in uniform for the first time, accompanied by the Artillery band. The corps was at first attached to the 1st Lanark Engineer Volunteers for the purpose of obtaining the occasional services of the adjutant of that corps. The services of Sergeant-Major Percy of said corps were also obtained for fourteen days, and the infant corps had its first taste of real engineering drill. Colonel Pratt, R.E., Fort-George, inspected the corps on 12th October, and the officers elect were also on the same day examined and found proficient by the official board of examiners appointed for that purpose.

The first subalterns were:—Lieutenant W. H. Williamson, 2nd Lieutenant John Duthie, and these, together with Dr. James Simpson, the acting surgeon, were formally gazetted on the same date.

The first non-commissioned officers also received their certificates of proficiency at this inspection, and on 14th October their names were published in the Order Book as follows:—

*Colour-Sergeant-Major*—A. F. Mortimer.

*Quarter-master Sergeant*—J. A. Cheyne.

*Sergeant*—W. W. Fyfe.

*Do.* Alex. Brown.

*Do.* J. Brown.

*Do.* A. L. Porter.

The beginning of the year 1879 showed, notwithstanding that the corps had only the share of an adjutant's services, and the occasional assistance of an instructor, that it was in a healthy condition, for the War Office sanctioned the enrolment of sixty supernumeraries. This was followed by a visit from Captain J. Fellowes, adjutant of the 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Engineers, and immediately thereafter the corps obtained the services of Corporal Charles A. Cleary, of the 38th Company, Royal Engineers, as instructor, who assumed duty upon 26th February. The effect of this appointment was to popularise the corps in the city, and on 2nd March, 1880, sanction was obtained to further increase the establishment. The corps was inspected on 19th June, 1880, by Colonel Warrant, with satisfactory results.

In August, 1880, Sergeant-Major Mortimer, the "father of the corps," was promoted to act as regimental sergeant-major, and be senior non-commissioned officer of the corps; and in October of the same year, Acting Surgeon J. G. Hall received a certificate of proficiency, and was formally attached to the corps. The Reverend James Cooper of the East Parish became chaplain. The first statement of strength in the Order Book is in November, 1880, and shows that of a maximum establishment of 200, there were enrolled 172, and the grant earned was £302 10s.;



Lieutenant-Colonel William Hall.



while the marksmen numbered six. The principal work of the year 1881 was (1) the construction of a barrel pier bridge, 272 feet in length, across the Dee; and (2) attendance at the Royal Review, Edinburgh.

In the following year, a bridge of trestles, measuring 285 feet from bank to bank, was constructed across the old bed of the river Dee (now filled up and covered with buildings); and a detachment, consisting of two officers and twenty non-commissioned officers and men, went to Chatham to undergo eight days' special instruction. The marksmen of the year numbered only four. In 1881, a similar detachment went to Chatham for a like period.

In the following year (1883), greater attention was paid to engineering drill proper, and instruction was given in engineering knotting, splicing and lashing spars; while a course of lectures was given by Captain Savage, adjutant, 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteers, on siege works. The establishment was again increased in April, and Captain Hall was promoted to the rank of major. Nine days' camp at Maryculter, with Captain Savage superintending special engineering instruction, and another course of training at Chatham, for two officers and twenty non-commissioned officers and men, gave the corps a busy season. It also assisted to line the route, along with the other volunteer corps in the city, on the occasion of the opening of the Duthie Park in September.

The camping experiences, both at Maryculter and Chatham, had been of immense benefit to the Engineers, and the year 1884 was a very busy year indeed. Classes were formed for sword and bayonet exercise, and lectures were given on defence of posts, field levels, defence of walls, defence of villages and woods, etc.; while Surgeon Hall commenced a course of ambulance lectures and stretcher drill. In May, 1884, the corps got an adjutant for itself, and henceforth became an independent regiment. Captain R. H. Anstice, the new adjutant, was an officer of experience, and at once threw himself into the work with energy and enthusiasm.

The following list of the subjects taken up by the members of the corps as subjects of study and practical demonstration in the model-room at this time, and on which they were examined for proficiency certificates, shows the volume and variety of work undertaken :—

- (1) Hasty entrenchments; obstacles.
- (2) Field level; boning and levelling.
- (3) Gabions and fascines.
- (4) Revetments.
- (5) Field works.
- (6) Improved field defences; defence of posts.
- (7) Cordage.
- (8) Siege trenches and saps.
- (9) Batteries.
- (10) Communications; cordage and use of spars.
- (11) Trestle and frame bridges.
- (12) Cask bridges.
- (13) Camps and bivouacs; water supply.

Of these subjects the first seven were obligatory upon candidates for certificates of proficiency, and they had also to be proficient in at least two of the other subjects. When the result of the examination was intimated, the commanding officer issued the following order:—

The officers are very much pleased to see that all have qualified for certificates of proficiency and for promotion; also to see that so high an average of marks has been obtained (over three-fourths). It speaks very highly for the attention and application of the class during the course of instruction.

A well-organised sham fight took place on the Links on 28th June, and special instruction was given to non-commissioned officers and men for this event. The corps had also the honour of forming part of those who lined the streets on the occasion of the presentation of colours by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., to the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, on the 28th August.

A squad of 2 non-commissioned officers and 20 men again went to Chatham for a week as heretofore. At the inspection there were present 362, out of a total establishment of 404, and the inspecting officer highly complimented the corps upon the manner in which the men had gone through their work.

The practical engineering work for the year 1885 began with a lecture by the adjutant upon encampments, bivouacs, and water supply, and the practical work consisted of making field kitchens, field ovens, etc.; while third year's men studied such subjects as communications, roads, railways, permanent bridges and telegraph lines, including their demolition and restoration. The course finished with a lecture upon the subject of bridges, including repairs to broken bridges. An army signalling class was also instituted, and a route march formed part of the summer drill. In the model-room the corps erected a model battery, representing a portion of the second line of batteries employed in storming a fortress.

At the close of 1885, the annual return showed a total of 385, divided into four companies, and the capitation grant amounted to £711, while the marksmen had increased to 20, and the corps received high praise for the quality of its field work.

In 1886, the squad that went to Chatham earned special praise, as will be seen from the following letters in the Order Book:—

CAPTAIN BELL, 1ST CHESHIRE E.D., TO MAJOR HALL.

*6th September, 1886.*

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you how completely satisfied I have been with the conduct of your corps, which I have had the pleasure of commanding at the English camp of instruction at Upnor. The work has been good, the drill excellent, and the discipline perfect.





Colonel R. H. Anstice, C.B.



**EXTRACT FROM LETTER TO MAJOR ANSTICE FROM CAPTAIN J. W. ROBBINS, ADJUTANT,  
1ST LANARKSHIRE ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS, AND ADJUTANT OF THE PROVISIONAL  
BATTALION AT UPNOR CAMP, CHATHAM, 1886.**

I must congratulate you on the efficient and smart behaviour of your corps in camp at Upnor. . . . a credit to any line regiment.

Small wonder that the commanding officer adds a note expressing his gratification "with the contents of these letters, which reflect the greatest credit on all ranks, etc."

The year 1887 saw the corps again in camp at Maryculter, and a detachment was as usual at Chatham; and a letter, copied into the Order Book, from Lieutenant Laidlaw of the 1st Lanark, dated 9th September, 1887, shows that the detachment had acted up to the reputation of previous squads, and the squad in 1888 earned similar praise. For the next few years there appears to be nothing exceptional to record, except that the battalion continued to flourish. A squad went annually to Chatham, camps were held periodically, and an occasional sham fight varied the engineering work.

In 1889 Major Anstice was compulsorily retired, but in the following year, on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, he was called to the command. Colonel Hall had commanded the corps ten years, and under his fostering care it had developed in a manner that must have been beyond his expectations. That his own popularity and keen interest in the corps were in a great measure responsible for its healthy state is certain, and, in retiring, he left an admirably-equipped corps to his successor. Sir Arthur Grant, Bart., of Monymusk, was, on 2nd August of the same year, appointed honorary colonel of the corps, and has always taken great interest in its progress. The corps rented a piece of ground near Victoria Bridge, on which a shed was built, and acquired a boat, which was found useful in bridge-building, etc., as well as for teaching the men to row. In 1892 the corps acquired a lease of about 5 acres of ground in Torry, which became of great use for engineering purposes, drill, sports, etc.

There was a camp at Culter in 1893, and another at Aboyne in 1896. In 1898 the corps entered its present commodious headquarters in Hardgate—which was specially built for the purposes of the regiment—the erection of which tended to strain somewhat the finances of the corps. While this was so, the popularity of the corps and the enthusiasm of its members were never more apparent, as the following order shows:—

*Aberdeen, November 12th, 1898.*

It is notified for general information that the capitation grant earned for the year ending 31st October, 1898, is as follows:—

Ordinary grant,	£1,333	10	0
Extra half grant on increase of efficient,	35	17	6
Grant for supplying greatcoats and equipment to extra efficient,	16	2	0
	<u>£1,384</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

This being the highest possible grant to be earned by the corps, and showing an increase of over £200 on the grant of last year, the officer commanding desires to express his great satisfaction at the present state of the corps, and at the pains taken by the members of the corps to render themselves efficient, and so to contribute to its general efficiency.

Captain Alexander Cook, who had long been associated with the corps, died this year, and the following graceful appreciation appears in the orders :—

*Aberdeen, 22nd August, 1898.*

The officer commanding has the sad duty of announcing to all under his command the death of Captain Alexander Cook, which took place last Saturday. He feels that his own deep sorrow is shared by all ranks, for no officer could have been more popular, more justly beloved, than Captain Cook. No officer could have set a better example in attendance to his duties, none could have shown a keener interest in the corps. Compelled to be absent many years on account of his seafaring duties, he yet clung to the corps, allowing himself to be superseded many times by officers junior to himself. Of late years, in spite of his duties at sea, he made a point of attending regularly during the summer drills; and the officer commanding feels that the corps has sustained a deep and heavy loss. In expressing the heartfelt regret of himself and all ranks, he desires also to express their sincere condolence with the relations of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

On account of the sad occurrence, the concert and presentation of prizes, which was to have taken place on Friday next, will not now be held.

The outstanding feature in the history of the corps was, as in many other volunteer corps, the share it took in the South African War. For some time it appeared as if the Engineer Volunteers were not to be called upon, and disappointment was keen, for the fire of patriotism burned as brightly in the breast of the engineer as in that of any other volunteer; but their turn came, and like their brethren of the Rifles, they manfully answered the call. Two Service Sections went to South Africa. The 1st Service Section consisted of the following men :—

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
...	Lieutenant	Duthie, R. A.	6052	Sapper	Mitchell, A.
6040	Sergeant	Craig, J.	6053	Do.	Warrack, G.
6041	Corporal	Munro, J.	6054	Do.	Mulholland, W.
6042	Lance-Corporal	Catto, J.	6055	Do.	Lec, A.
6043	Do.	M'Robb, J.	6056	Do.	Nicoll, R.
6044	Sapper	Morrison, J.	6057	Do.	Hardie, G.
6045	Do.	Martrox, B.	6058	Do.	Walker, W.
6046	Do.	M'Donald, J.	6059	Do.	Ambrose, A.
6047	Do.	Rennie, G.	6060	Do.	Robertson, G.
6048	Do.	Davidson, A.	6061	Do.	Patterson, A.
6049	Do.	Howie, W. A.	6062	Do.	Clark, J.
6050	Do.	Burns, A.	6063	Do.	Sinclair, H.
6051	Do.	Robbie, W.	6064	Do.	Cumming, J. M.

They left Aberdeen for the front on 4th March, 1900, under the command of

**Lieutenant Duthie.** The following appreciation of the work of this section in South Africa is copied into the Order Book, and speaks for itself:—

The officer commanding has great pleasure in publishing report received from Major Burn Murdoch, commanding 47th Company Royal Engineers to which company the 1st Service Section was posted during its service in South Africa, regarding the manner in which the section performed its duties:—

**OFFICER COMMANDING, ROYAL ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.**

Before leaving for home some of your men asked me to write them a few lines about their year of service in this country, which they thought might be of use to them in civil life. I promised to do so, and enclose herewith twelve slips which I shall be much obliged if you will kindly distribute.

Since the section joined us we have hardly had any fighting; but, on the other hand, have had as long and heavy a spell of work as any body of Royal Engineers, I think, in this country. This work—especially at Signal Hill, Elandsfontein, which we occupied as an outpost last winter, and on small posts in the lines of communication—has included much night duty and considerable discomfort. Your men, one and all, have accepted this most cheerfully, and pegged away right well at their work.

Your 2nd Section—which, I am glad to say, has just joined this company—promises to do likewise.

Lieutenant Duthie has mentioned the name of Sergeant Craig to me as specially deserving of promotion, and this recommendation I fully endorse.

I also concur with Lieutenant Duthie in thinking that No. 6060, Sapper C Robertson, would make a good and reliable non-commissioned officer, if selected. He did particularly well here.

K. S. BURN MURDOCH,  
Major, O.C. 47th Co., R.E.

*Elandsfontein, Transvaal, 3rd May, 1901.*

This is notified for general information, that the non-commissioned officers and sappers of the 1st Service Section will be placed at the head of their respective ranks for future promotion.

The following two orders are also of interest:—

*30th July, 1902.*

The following extract from the daily papers is published for information:—Among those especially mentioned by Lord Kitchener for service in South Africa, are the following:—

**ROYAL ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.**

Lieutenant R. A. Duthie (1st Aberdeen Royal Engineer Volunteers).

Sergeant J. Craig (1st Aberdeen Royal Engineer Volunteers).

Corporal Beveridge (1st Aberdeen Royal Engineer Volunteers).

2nd Corporal J. Stewart (1st Aberdeen Royal Engineer Volunteers).

2nd Corporal G. Turnstall (1st Lanarkshire Royal Engineer Volunteers).

By order,

G. A. CORNWALL, Major, R.E. (V.),  
Acting Adjutant.

*Aberdeen, 19th November, 1902.*

EXTRACT FROM "THE LONDON GAZETTE," DATED 29TH JULY, 1902.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers have been mentioned in despatches for good service rendered during the South African Campaign, 1899-1902 :—

Unit.	Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Gazette.
1st Aberdeen Royal Engineer (Volunteers).	6040	Sergeant	Craig, J.	29th July, 1902.
Do. do.	8151	Corporal	Beveridge, W.	29th July, 1902.
Do. do.	8152	2nd Corporal	Stewart, J.	29th July, 1902.

By order,

G. A. CORNWALL, Major, R.E. (V.),  
Acting Adjutant.

The following is the roll of the 2nd Service Section, which left Aberdeen on 11th March, 1901 :—

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Name.
8150	Sergeant	Boyd, J. H.	8163	Sapper	Grant, H.
8151	Corporal	Beveridge, W.	8164	Do.	Greig, C.
8152	2nd Corporal	Stewart, J.	8165	Do.	Giles, J.
8153	Lance-Corporal	Stewart, J.	8166	Do.	Jamieson, J. M.
8154	Sapper	Barron, W.	8167	Do.	M'Kenzie, R.
8155	Do.	Bisset, W.	8168	Do.	Nicoll, C.
8156	Do.	Brownlee, J.	8169	Do.	Rennie, W.
8157	Do.	Barns, R.	8170	Do.	Scorgie, J.
8158	Do.	Chessier, R. B.	8171	Do.	Selbie, W.
8159	Do.	Davidson, F. G.	8172	Do.	Smith, J.
8160	Do.	Donald, J.	8173	Do.	Smith, W.
8161	Do.	Forbes, W.	8174	Do.	Whitecross, A.
8162	Do.	Gammer, A.			

These members also acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, who had been chaplain to the corps from a very early period of its existence, tendered his resignation in consequence of his removal to a professorship in Glasgow University. The following is the order referring to same :—

## RESIGNATION OF DR. COOPER.

*31st January, 1901.*

The officer commanding desires to express his deep regret at the loss of Dr. Cooper, who has served with the corps longer than any other commissioned officer. This regret he feels convinced is shared by all the members of the corps. Dr. Cooper has always had the welfare of the corps at heart, and in his duties as chaplain, and in other respects in connection with the corps, has earned the respect and affection of all ranks. The officer commanding desires to intimate that he has recommended that Dr. Cooper be permitted to retain his rank and the right to wear his uniform. All therefore will rejoice to hear that he has not entirely severed his connection with the corps.

The year 1901 was also memorable in respect that the corps was encamped at Chatham, and the orders clearly show that a period of useful, though hard, training was undergone. The following order and letter are deemed worthy of reproduction:—

*Aberdeen, 1st August, 1901.*

The officer commanding wishes to express his great gratification at the behaviour of the men of the regiment in the recent camp at Chatham. Their orderly conduct in camp was especially mentioned by Major-General Sir T. Fraser, whose house adjoins the camp field.

The indulgence of passes was liberally granted to the men, and in no case was the privilege abused. Out of a total of about 325 men, there were only three cases of misconduct brought before the officer commanding, and only one of these serious. This is a most satisfactory state of things, and proves the high tone and discipline which exists among the men. They had a hard week of engineering work, which they performed cheerfully and well. This camp is the most satisfactory one that the corps has ever undergone; it will leave a lasting name for good, and reflect great credit on all those who took part in it.

By order.

G. A. CORNWALL, R.E.,

Acting Adjutant, 1st A.R.E.

*12th August, 1901.*

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the General Officer Commanding, Thames District, that, in accordance with his orders, I inspected the Aberdeenshire Royal Engineer Volunteers on Saturday, 27th July, on the termination of their period in camp at Chatham.

The corps came into camp on Saturday 22nd July, and marched out on their return home on 27th July.

I saw the men on parade, inspected the mess, canteen, hospital, officers' mess, hospital, and stores.

I also saw the corps at work, digging a water trench was continued at intervals. This work was carried out under the company officers. I have to report that the turnout of the men was very satisfactory; the camp work, etc., were in good order. The field work performed by the men for my inspection was well carried out. The men appear to have benefited by the instruction they had undergone in camp.

The annual inspection of the corps was carried out, before the corps came into camp at Chatham, by the District Engineer of the Eastern Division. At my inspection on the 27th July there were present on parade—officers, 15; non-commissioned officers, 56; buglers, 12; sappers, 270 = 353.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

M. H. PURCELL, Colonel.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Eastern Division considers this a most satisfactory report.

*Edinburgh, 10th August, 1901.*

The years 1902-3 saw the corps in camp at Fort-George, and in 1904 it was again at Chatham (Fort Darland). On 7th of June, 1904, the corps lost the services of Colonel Anstice, and parted from him with sincere regret. The advantage of having a trained soldier as commander was obvious; the advantage was infinitely greater when that soldier was one who, by his enthusiasm and whole-hearted interest in the corps, endeared himself to all with whom he came into contact. His enthusiasm was contagious, and the high state of efficiency of the regiment is the best compliment to his work. On his retirement, the officers showed their appreciation of his great services to the corps by presenting him with a silver statuette of himself, which bears the following inscription :—

Presented to Colonel R. H. Anstice, C.B., as a token of their affection, by the Officers of the 1st Aberdeenshire Royal Engineers (Volunteers), and the honorary members of their mess, on his retiring from the command of the regiment.—June, 1904.

Colonel Anstice was succeeded by the present commander, Colonel William Smith Gill, who had been associated with the corps for twenty years, and there is no reason to doubt that the enterprise which has all along characterised the regiment will be continued. The years 1905-6 showed no abatement in enthusiasm, and successful camps were formed both years at Montrose.

The corps attended the Royal Review at Edinburgh in September, 1905, and a complete list of those present will be found in the appendix. In September, 1906, the corps assisted to line the streets on the memorable occasion of the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen to the city at the celebration of the quater-centenary of the University and the opening of the new buildings at Marischal College.

The corps, 350 strong, was again in camp at Fort-George, from 20th to 27th July, 1907, where it engaged in a series of very instructive engineering works, such as erecting frame and trestle bridge combined; building full-sized redoubt; erecting obstacles, and high and low wire entanglements, etc. It was inspected on Friday, the 26th July, by Colonel K. S. Burn Murdoch, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the camp arrangements and the work done by the corps. It is interesting to recall that Colonel Murdoch commanded the 47th Company, Royal Engineers, in South Africa, with which company both the Engineer Service Sections served.

The following is a list of officers and men of this corps who have received the Volunteer Officers' Decoration and the Long Service Medal :—

#### VOLUNTEER DECORATION.

Rank	Name.
Colonel ... ..	W. S. Gill.
Captain and Honorary Major ... ..	A. F. Mortimer.
Captain and Honorary Major ... ..	James Laing.

#### THE VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL

April, 1895.

Sergeant ... ..	J. H. Boyd.
Company Sergeant-Major ... ..	J. L. Porter.
Company Sergeant-Major ... ..	C. Wilson.



Colonel W. S. Gill, V.D.

## MAJORS—Continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Termination.	Remarks.
George A. Carroll.	20th May, 1862.	..	2nd Lieutenant, 20th Feb., 1862; Lieutenant, 27th Nov., 1862; Captain, 20th Jan., 1863; Acting Adjutant for five weeks, from Jan., 1863, to Jan., 1865; 1st Lieut. Major, 10th March, 1865; 1st Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec., 1865.

## CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Termination.	Remarks.
W. H. Williamson.	1st May, 1862.	20th April, 1863.	Lieutenant, 10th Oct., 1861.
Arthur Fyfe Macomber, V. D.	20th May, 1862.	20th May, 1862.	Lieutenant Surgeon, 20th April, 1862; Lieutenant, 20th May, 1862; Honorary Major, 20th April, 1862.
John Davidson.	20th May, 1862.	20th Feb., 1863.	..
R. R. N. Findlater.	20th Aug., 1862.	Dead.	Lieutenant, 20th April, 1862.
William Reid Reid.	20th Aug., 1862.	20th April, 1863.	Lieutenant, 20th April, 1862.
James C. Hall.	20th Feb., 1863.	20th Oct., 1863.	2nd Lieutenant, 20th May, 1862; Lieutenant, 20th Aug., 1862.
Alexander Dufus.	27th Nov., 1862.	20th May, 1863.	2nd Lieutenant, 20th May, 1862; Lieutenant, 20th Aug., 1862.
Alexander Cook.	17th April, 1863.	Dead Aug., 1863.	Lieutenant, 17th May, 1862.
J. B. Miller.	20th April, 1862.	20th Dec., 1862.	2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Nov., 1862; Lieutenant, 17th April, 1863; Honorary Major, 20th Dec., 1862.
A. F. Mine.	20th April, 1862.	20th May, 1862.	2nd Lieutenant, 1st Jan., 1862; Lieutenant, 17th April, 1862.
James Lang, V. D.	20th May, 1862.	..	2nd Lieutenant, 20th Jan., 1862; Lieutenant, 20th April, 1862; Honorary Major, 15th June, 1862.
William Evans.	20th June, 1862.	20th May, 1863.	2nd Lieutenant, 20th Aug., 1862; Lieutenant, 20th Nov., 1862.
H. J. Kambert.	20th Oct., 1862.	..	2nd Lieutenant, 20th May, 1862; Lieutenant, 10th Aug., 1862; Acting Adjutant, 20th Jan., 1863, to 10th Aug., 1863.
D. M. Smith.	20th May, 1862.	10th July, 1863.	2nd Lieutenant, 10th Feb., 1862; Lieutenant, 20th Nov., 1862.
John Reid.	20th June, 1862.	..	2nd Lieutenant, 10th July, 1862; Lieutenant, 20th Nov., 1862.
George Hinchman, Junr.	20th July, 1862.	..	2nd Lieutenant, 20th April, 1860; Lieutenant, 20th Sept., 1860.



CAPTAINS—Continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
William P. Crombie, . . . .	30th Mar., 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 24th Oct., 1900; Lieutenant, 21st May, 1902.
Robert Mitchell, . . . .	31st Mar., 1906	.....	2nd Lieutenant, 14th Nov., 1900; Lieutenant, 21st May, 1902; Coronation Medal.

LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Alexander Brown, . . . .	June, 1883	5th Feb., 1886	.....
Francis Grant Ogilvie, . . .	15th May, 1883	2nd April, 1887	Gazetted Captain, R.E.S.M., 2nd April, 1887
A. H. Rennie, . . . .	28th Aug., 1886	9th March 1889	.....
John Hay Wilson, . . . .	27th Nov., 1889	27th March, 1894	2nd Lieutenant, 13th April, 1889.
Alexander Reith Gray, . . .	28th Nov., 1894	18th May, 1898	2nd Lieutenant, 18th April, 1894.
William Fyfe, . . . .	8th July, 1896	9th June, 1897	2nd Lieutenant, 8th July, 1896.
Charles Lyall Grant, . . . .	24th Nov., 1897	Dead	2nd Lieutenant, 19th May, 1897; commissioned to Royal Artillery, 14th Feb., 1900; died abroad.
William Webster, . . . .	23rd Nov., 1898	5th April, 1902	2nd Lieutenant, 22nd April, 1898.
Robert Alexander Dunbar, . .	22nd Nov., 1899		2nd Lieutenant, 22nd April, 1899; went to South Africa in command of 1st Service Section; South African Medal, Queen's and King's; Honorary Lieutenant in Army, 17th June, 1901
Arthur K. Brown, . . . .	22nd Nov., 1899	11th June, 1902	2nd Lieutenant, 12th May, 1899.
Charles James Mackie, . . .	7th Sept., 1901	30th April, 1904	2nd Lieutenant, 19th Oct., 1900.
James Barclay Kennett, . . .	11th June, 1902	16th July, 1902	2nd Lieutenant, 12th Dec., 1900.
Charles Stewart Howard, . . .	11th June, 1904		2nd Lieutenant, 19th July, 1903.
Alexander Robertson, . . . .	6th Sept., 1906		2nd Lieutenant, 3rd March, 1906
Robert Bruce, . . . .	8th Sept., 1906		2nd Lieutenant, 3rd March, 1906
Lewis Smith, . . . .	5th July, 1907		2nd Lieutenant, 26th Feb., 1906.
William Homet, . . . .	5th July, 1907		2nd Lieutenant, 26th Apr., 1906.

SERGEANT-MAJORS AND SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Thomas Gordon, . . . .	1st Jan., 1889	.....	Sergeant, Royal Engineers; Egypt, Medal and Star; promoted Com Sergeant-Major, Royal Engineers, Jan., 1898— <i>See also "Quarter-mast"</i>
— Gibbs, . . . .	31st July, 1889	12th Dec., 1890	Corporal, Royal Engineers; Acting Sergeant-Major, 11th Aug., 1889; rec medal for long service and good cond 1st July, 1895; promoted Com Sergeant-Major, Royal Engineers, Jan., 1898.
M. P. Gauld, . . . .	12th Dec., 1890	16th Oct., 1895	Sergeant-Volunteer-Instructor, Royal Engineers; discharged at his own req
J. H. Hall, . . . .	4th Oct., 1894	.....	Sergeant, Royal Engineers; promoted Sergeant-Major, 21st Jan., 1907
R. Benfield, . . . .	25th Oct., 1895	28th Nov., 1902	Sergeant, Royal Engineers; returned corps duty.
D. Beattie, . . . .	29th Nov., 1902	.....	Sergeant, Royal Engineers; South Africa Medal, 1901.
Duncan Smith, . . . .	19th Jan., 1907	.....	Sergeant, Royal Engineers; served Gibraltar, Singapore, Lower Egypt, Sudan; Humane Society's Medal for life-saving at sea.



formation of a Bearer Company from 1st April, 1889, and also that provision could only be made for it in the estimates for 1889-90.

The original officers were:—

<i>Acting Surgeon</i> —Alexander Macgregor, M.D.,	} May, 1889.
<i>Acting Surgeon</i> —J. Mackenzie Booth, M.A., M.D.,	
<i>Acting Surgeon</i> —J. Scott Riddell, M.A., M.B., C.M.,	
<i>Quartermaster</i> —A. A. de Lessert, L.D.S.,	} 8th June, 1889.
<i>Chaplain</i> —Rev. James Smith, M.A., B.D.,	

The corps, in June, 1889, obtained the services of Sergeant-Instructor Humphries, formerly of the 4th, afterwards of the 1st, Battalion King's Royal Rifles, and latterly of the Army Medical Corps. Much preliminary work was required before the corps was able to appear in public, and the work—including instruction and practice in stretcher drill and bandaging—was entered on with enthusiasm by both officers and men. The first dress parade of the corps took place in the hall of the Northern Friendly Society, George Street, on the evening of 23rd January, 1889, when there was a full muster of all ranks. The uniform was a dark blue cloth, with red facings, white waist-belts, swords, and the Geneva badge—a red cross on a white ground—affixed to the right sleeve of the tunic. The corps presented a very smart appearance. The first church parade was held on Sunday, 9th June, 1889, in St. George's-in-the-West Parish Church, at which the chaplain preached on the parable of the Good Samaritan. The corps, on Saturday, 15th June, marched out for the first time, 100 strong, under the command of Surgeon Macgregor. The route chosen was the North Deeside Road, and on arriving at Cults, stretcher drill was engaged in. A detachment of fifty men, accompanied by the Surgeon-in-command and Surgeon Riddell, put in a profitable week's training at Aldershot, where they had the honour of forming part of the troops reviewed by the German Emperor. On Saturday, 25th October, the year's work officially terminated by the inspection of the corps, on the Queen's Links, by Surgeon-General Irwin, Principal Medical Officer for the north-eastern district of Scotland, who expressed himself highly pleased with the smartness of the turnout and with the efficiency of the men. The strength of the corps at the end of the year was 97.

The report of the year 1890 reads like a description of a real battle. On 17th May, after a march of four miles, accompanied by the ambulance waggon and two pack horses with cacolets and litters, a dressing station was formed, "wounded" were thrown out in the wood, the necessary dressings applied, the "wounded" removed to the collecting station by means of stretchers, etc., and thence by waggon to the dressing station. This was followed by a four days' march, of fifty officers and men, to illustrate field service in actual warfare: they encamped first at Bucklerburn, near Peterculter; then at Bishopsdam, Skene, where they remained till Monday. The camp was struck at 6 a.m. on that day, and the corps marched to town. Aldershot again saw a contingent of the corps, and the annual inspection was thoroughly satisfactory. This regimental camp or route march, and also the brigade camp at Aldershot, became a popular and special feature of this corps. The work at



**Surgeon-Captain Alexander Macgregor, M.D.**

When men were wanted for South Africa, the corps was not behind the other city volunteers. The following members served during the war :—

Corporal A. C. Stevens (received a commission in South Africa).

Corporal Robert Watson.

Private T. L. Petty.

Private James M. Ritchie.

Private Alexander Watt (killed in action).

Private James Milne.

In 1902, the corps became a royal one, and the name was changed to Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers). Its popularity among medical students is clearly shown by the fact that the corps not only maintained its full strength, but there were usually more recruits than vacancies. It was some considerable time, however, before the War Office would sanction an increase, but the Gordon Bearer Company, which was at first an independent unit of the Gordon Volunteer Infantry Brigade, was in August, 1903, equipped and officered by this corps.

In 1905, the corps was increased by one company, 100 strong, and an extra transport section, 36 strong; and it now consists of two companies, with complete transport sections and necessary equipment for two field hospitals, and the Gordon Bearer Company, and, with its bugle and pipe bands, numbers close on 400 men.

The corps was present at Edinburgh, in September, 1905, at the Royal Review (*see chapter on Royal Reviews*), and in connection therewith, the commanding officer, Major Riddell, had conferred on him the honour of M.V.O. (4th class), being one of the twelve volunteer officers present that day who received the decoration. He was invested with the Royal Victorian Order by the King, at Buckingham Palace, on 18th December, 1905.

On 16th June, 1906, the corps, under the new system of organization for the regulars, paraded and marched to Hazelhead, where it received special instruction in the pitching of a field ambulance camp, being a complete field hospital in three sections for 150 patients, and camp equipment for the 252 men of the corps who are in charge of the camp and hospital.

During the royal visit to Aberdeen at the quater-centenary celebrations of the University, in September, 1906, the University Company of the corps did special duty; a party of thirty was detailed, under the command of Lieutenant J. Smart, to act as guides to distinguished medical guests, while 50 rank and file, under the command of Major Scott Riddell, M.V.O., Lieutenant Smart, and Lieutenant Noble, formed the special royal guard of honour, the men being drawn up at Marischal College in the archway leading to the college quadrangle, where they received their Majesties with the royal salute, on arrival and departure from the college. The further duty devolved on the corps of taking entire charge of the ambulance arrangements throughout the city on the day of the royal visit, the commanding officer having been asked by the military authorities and the Town Council to be responsible for these. He detailed nine ambulance stations, which were established at certain points along the arrival and departure routes, three stationary and five motor ambulances; the



Major J. Mackenzie Booth, M.A., M.D.





motor ambulances exhibited a small red cross flag, and had, in addition to the driver, a medical officer in charge, with a sergeant and ambulance equipment.

The following are details of the stationary ambulances :—

Station A was situated at Union Bridge, and consisted of 18 men from the Gordon Bearer Company and two men from B Company, with 1 ambulance waggon, 8 stretchers, 4 stretcher squads, and 2 nurses, all under the command of Captain Kelly, M.D.

Station B was in Castle Street, and consisted of 20 men from B Company, with similar equipment to A, under the command of Captain Fraser, M.B.

Station C was at the Joint Station, under the command of Lieutenant Howie, M.B., and consisted of squads of men from the Caledonian and Great North of Scotland Railway Companies' employees, who had been trained in ambulance work. The equipment was similar to the other stations, and was provided by the Aberdeen Centre of the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Each of the five motor ambulances consisted of a motor car and stretcher squad, and were posted at selected points along the whole routes.

The officers in charge were as under :—

A Station	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Fortescue.
B do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lieutenant Rorie.
C do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lieutenant Milne.
D do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain Lister.
E do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Captain A. Ogston.

At headquarters, Major Riddell's motor car was posted as a reserve, while dressing stations were provided at convenient nursing homes throughout the city.

Members of the corps who were not on duty as above were under the command of Captain A. W. Macintosh, and assisted to line the route.

The services rendered by the corps on this occasion were highly appreciated by all concerned, and gave the public a practical demonstration of the usefulness of the corps in times of peace as well as in warfare. The commanding officer received from the Town Council of Aberdeen, through the Town Clerk, a special letter of thanks, to be conveyed to the officers and men of the corps, for their excellent services on the day of the King's visit.

In 1906 the corps had, for the first time, the services of a band, which consists of Pipe-Major Watt, with four pipers, a drummer, and two side drums. There is, in addition, a bugle band.

The commanding officer, on the occasion of the annual presentation of prizes in December, 1906, intimated that the report which had been received from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Scotland with regard to the annual inspection was the best ever received, and he was hopeful that the corps, which consisted of 17 officers and 345 men, would soon obtain the services of an adjutant. The following extracts

from the orders of November, 1906, give an excellent idea of the educational importance of the work accomplished by this corps:—

A series of Lectures on Sanitation will be given during the Winter Training, commencing in February.

The following is a Syllabus of the Lectures and practical work for the Winter, which the whole of B Company, the Gordon Bearer Company, Transport Companies, and Band must attend. Hour of meeting, 8 p.m. :—

*January 8—*

Lecture—Anatomy and Physiology.

Triangular Bandage (Practical).

Captain LISTER.

*January 15—*

Lecture—Circulatory System.

Triangular Bandage (continued).

Captain KELLY.

*January 22—*

Lecture—Respiratory System.

Application of Splints (Practical).

Captain OGSTON.

*January 29—*

Lecture—Fractures and Dislocations.

Arresting Bleeding (Practical).

Captain FRASER.

*February 5—*

Lecture—Wounds, Burns, Shock, etc.

Progress using Tallies (Practical).

Captain MITCHELL.

*February 12—*

Lecture—Resuscitation of the apparently drowned.

Do. do. do. (Practical).

Lieutenant SMART.

*February 19—*

Lecture—Fits and Poisoning.

Carriage of Patients for different Injuries.

Lieutenant RORIE.

*February 26—*

Progress on the above.

Improvised Stretchers.

Lieutenant MILNE.

There has been awarded one Volunteer Long Service Medal to a member of the corps, viz., Staff-Sergeant A. Machray, of the Gordon Bearer Company.

The corps has been specially fortunate in having officers who have been, and are, enthusiastic in their profession, and especially in hospital work; and it has also been fortunate in having, from the start, the services of so enthusiastic and popular a non-commissioned officer as Staff-Sergeant Humphries. He was retired in September, 1904, after all but fifteen years' service, and received permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps. The corps has however been able to retain his services in another capacity. He was succeeded by Staff-Sergeant A. F. Ovens, a capable and experienced non-commissioned officer, who was in the Army Medical Corps for twenty years, and holds the King's South African medal, with two clasps. The staff-sergeant for the Bearer Company is J. Ferraro, who was also connected with the Royal Army Medical Corps for over twenty years. He saw active service in South Africa, and holds the Queen's and King's medals, with six clasps. He became sergeant-instructor to the Gordon Bearer Company on 25th December, 1903.



Major J. Scott Riddell, M.V.O., M.A., M.B.



The following is a list of the officers of the corps from the commencement :—

ABERDEEN COMPANIES, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS).

MAJORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Previous Record.
J. Mackenzie Booth, M.A., M.D.,	Major in Command, 1902	2nd July, 1904	Acting Surgeon, 1889; Surgeon-Captain, 1890.
J. Scott Riddell, M.V.O., M.A., M.B.,	Major, 1902; Major in Command, 1904	.....	Acting Surgeon, 1889; Surgeon-Captain, 1890; Major, July, 1902. Appointed Honorary Associate of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, Feb., 1897; created Member of the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class), Sept., 1905.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Previous Record.
Alexander Macgregor, M.D.,	Acting Surgeon, 8th Aug., 1889; Sur. - Captain, 1890	Transferred to 19th Middlesex, 19th Aug., 1897	Surgeon in Command, May, 1889.
Charles F. D. Urquhart, M.B., C.M.,	4th Sept., 1897	Transferred to London Company, 1898	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 1893; transferred to London Company, 26th Oct., 1898. Served in South Africa, and is now in Bloemfontein, South Africa.
A. W. Macintosh, M.A., M.D.,	26th Feb., 1902	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 1898.
A. H. Lister, B.A., M.D.,	3rd Feb., 1904	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 1900.
W. A. I. Fortescue, M.B.,	26th March, 1904	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 1901.
F. Kelly, M.D.,	26th March, 1904	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 1901.
A. Ogston, M.A., M.B.,	26th March, 1904	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 1901.
T. Fraser, M.A., M.B.,	26th March, 1904	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 1901.
P. Mitchell, M.B.,	20th Dec., 1905	.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant, 5th Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1898; Lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps, 1905.
J. Smart, M.A., M.B.,	Feb., 1907	.....	Lieutenant, 27th June, 1903.
J. W. Milne, M.B.,	Feb., 1907	.....	Lieutenant, 27th June, 1903.
J. D. Noble, M.B.,	Feb., 1907	.....	Lieutenant, 15th August, 1903.
David Rorie, M.B.,	12th June, 1907	.....	Lieutenant, Black Watch Bearer Company, 1903; Lieutenant, 8th March, 1905.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Previous Record.
J. Innes, M.B., . . . . .	2nd Dec., 1905	.....	Quarter-master and Honorary Lieutenant, 1905.
P. Howie, M.B., . . . . .	14th March, 1906	.....	.. ..
Lewis Davie Cruickshank, M.B. . . . .	7th May, 1907	.....	.....

## QUARTER-MASTERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Previous Record.
A. A. de Lessert, L.D.S., . . . . .	May, 1889	13th Dec., 1902	Honorary Captain, 1898.
J. Cromar, L.D.S., . . . . .	24th Jan., 1903	.....	Honorary Lieutenant.
D. H. Duthie, M.A., B.L., . . . . .	7th April, 1906	.....	Honorary Lieutenant.

## CHAPLAIN.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.	Previous Record.
Rev. James Smith, M.A., B.D., . . . . .	3rd June, 1889	.....	.....

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER REVIEWS.

#### REVIEW OF 1860.

THE success that attended the first review of English volunteers, held at Hyde Park, on 23rd June, 1860, made it tolerably certain that Her Majesty Queen Victoria would hold a similar review in Scotland, and there was undoubtedly a strong desire on the part of the Scottish nation that a review should be held in Edinburgh of the Scottish volunteer forces.

On 16th July, formal intimation of Her Majesty's intention to hold a review of volunteer corps on 7th August, 1860, was made to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and corps desirous of being present were asked to notify their desire to the War Office, through the Lords Lieutenant of their respective counties, not later than 1st August.

In the course of the following three weeks various memoranda were issued by the War Office authorities on the subject of the review, the most important provision, dated 2nd August, 1860, being that the presence of volunteer corps at the review was on the understanding that there should be no charge on the public caused hereby; that the arrangements for their conveyance and accommodation should be made by the corps; and that all orders and instructions issued on the occasion should be strictly obeyed. Instructions of the most explicit nature were issued with regard to the organization, brigading of the different corps, conduct of the review, arrival of the troops at the different rendezvous, and their departure from the parade-ground at the termination of the review. The preparations to receive 20,000 troops, not to speak of the enormous influx of visitors from all parts of Great Britain, would have taxed the resources of any community. The Edinburgh civic authorities were enthusiastically supported by the public, and buildings of every description that could be utilized were unhesitatingly placed at the disposal of the City Council, and turned into temporary accommodation for the citizen soldiers; and the care with which the comfort of the members of the new force was looked after, and the satisfaction the arrangements gave to those concerned, showed that Edinburgh had risen to the occasion.

The review was held in the Queen's Park, which, dominated as it is by Arthur Seat and Salisbury Crags, forms, probably, the finest natural amphitheatre and grand stand in the world. The Crags were densely crowded with a mass of spectators—estimated at no less than 200,000; and the sight that met the eyes of the volunteers as they marched on to the parade-ground was one which could not easily be forgotten. Twenty-two thousand volunteers assembled from all parts of Scotland and the Border counties to pass before the eye of their Sovereign—a number greatly exceeding the highest estimate formed previous to the review, and greater than the number of volunteers who paraded before the Queen, in Hyde Park, in the previous June. It is not our task to give a detailed account of the review, except so far as concerns

### *The History of the Aberdeen Volunteers.*

Aberdeen volunteers; and it need only be added that the weather conditions were perfect; all arrangements, military and municipal, were admirable; and the drill and marching of the volunteers surprised even the most sceptical military critic. The public were delighted; and, what was more important than all, Her Majesty was pleased to express her satisfaction and gratification.

A complete list of the volunteers who were present at this review appeared in an interesting account of it, by Mr. Ernest Ralf Vernon, published in 1860 by Mr. Wm. P. Nimmo.

In Aberdeen, the 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers (at that time known as the 5th Aberdeenshire) early decided to take part in the review. The question was, of course, an anxious one, as the Government had made it quite clear that the whole expense was to be borne by the corps or the individual members. But these difficulties appeared, only to be surmounted. The men, where they were able, ungrudgingly paid their own expenses; and in cases where they were not able, the officers dipped cheerfully into their own pockets. Immediate steps were taken to have the battalion thoroughly well drilled; and during the week immediately preceding the review, parades were ordered for every alternate evening, and "no volunteer who has not attended at least three of these parades can be permitted to take part in the review."

The following memorandum was issued to the battalion, and shows the care with which the preparations were made:—

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE REGIMENT AT THE REVIEW BEFORE HER MAJESTY, AT EDINBURGH, ON TUESDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1860.

Words of command given by the Generals of Division and Brigade are printed in capitals; those given by Commanders of Battalions, in italics.

Brigadiers repeat all words of command given by the General of Division.

In a line of contiguous columns, the caution will be repeated by Brigadiers and Commanders of Battalions only.

Commanders of Battalions name the battalion before giving any executive word command, as "*6th Aberdeenshire—Attention!*"

The volunteers will be divided into divisions and brigades, and will be formed into a line of battalion contiguous columns at quarter distance.

The interval between battalions will be six paces; the same interval between divisions and brigades.

When the line is formed, the General will give the caution—"THE LINE WILL COME TO ATTENTION, AND SHOULDER." Brigadiers and Commanders of Battalions having repeated the caution, Commanders of Battalions will give the words "*Attention—Shoulder arms.*"

The General will then give the caution—"OFFICERS WILL TAKE POST IN LINE OF BATTALION." This having been repeated by brigadiers and officers commanding battalions, the latter will give the words, "*Officers to the front,*" upon which the officers of the line will recover their swords, and on the words, "*Quick march,*" will move to the front, and officers commanding companies by the first flank, supernumeraries by the rear flank, when two paces in front of No. 1 Company, the officers will wheel inwards and size up to centre. When in their places, they will be dressed, by the major, from the right. On his word, "*Steady,*" will post swords and look straight to their front. At the "Re-



hilt of the sword is just below the chin, blade perpendicular, eye to the left, the thumb extended on the side of the handle, the elbow close to the body. At the "Post," the sword is held diagonally across the body, edge of the blade upwards, right arm extended, left hand as high as and in front of the shoulder, forefinger and thumb of the left hand holding the blade, knuckles to the front, elbows close to the side.

The Commanding Officer will be three paces in front of the centre of the officers ; the remaining field officers, two paces in front of the line of officers, dividing the distance between the Commanding Officer and the flanks ; the adjutant on the left of the officers. The surgeons in rear of the battalion ; the staff sergeants in rear of them.

The General Officer Commanding will be stationed in front of the centre of the line ; the Generals of Divisions in front of the centre of their divisions ; and the Brigadiers in front of the centre of their brigades.

The band will be formed up in the rear of the battalion, and will not march past or play at the review.

When Her Majesty arrives at the Royal Standard, the Brigadiers will repeat the General's words, "ROYAL SALUTE," and Commanders of Battalions will give the words, (6th Aberdeenshire) "*Present arms.*" After "God Save the Queen" has been played twice, Brigadiers will repeat the General's words, "THE LINE WILL SHOULDER," and Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*Shoulder arms*"; after which Her Majesty will drive down the line, from right to left. Every officer and man will look perfectly straight to his front, and during Her Majesty's inspection will not, on any account, turn the head towards Her Majesty, and will neither speak nor move.

When Her Majesty has completed the inspection, Brigadiers will repeat the General's words, "OFFICERS WILL TAKE POST WITH THEIR BATTALION," and Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*Officers take post,*" upon which the officers will recover swords, and face outwards from the centre ; those who came up by the left flank, facing to the left, and those who came up by the right flank, facing to the right ; and on the words, "QUICK MARCH," the whole will move back to their places in column.

The Brigadiers will then repeat the General's words, "THE LINE WILL MARCH PAST, IN QUICK TIME, IN OPEN COLUMN," "TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT IN FOURS." Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*Fours, Right—Quick march.*" Captains of companies will not change their flanks ; the senior supernumerary will lead on the left flank of the front rank of fours ; the dressing will be by the left ; covering sergeants will not lead the companies—this will be done by the senior supernumerary sergeant.

Each battalion in succession, when it has cleared the first point, will receive the words, "*Front turn—by the left*" from its commander, upon which the whole battalion will turn to the front and continue the march, without any pause, dressing by the left, officers commanding companies looking straight to their front, and covering correctly, the supernumeraries seeing that the men take up their dressing smartly and without noise. When at six paces more than the wheeling distance from the second point, Commanders of Battalions will order officers to change their flanks, which they will do, at the double, by the rear. When the officers change their flanks, the left hand men must continue to march on the flag, and officers will not give the words, "*By the right,*" until the wheel of the column is completed. When the leading company is at wheeling distance from the flag, Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*Column, left wheel—Double,*" on which all but the front company will make a half turn to the right. No. 1 Company will move with a very short pace, the other

companies a full pace, officers taking care to preserve the quarter distance ; during the wheel, perfect silence must be kept by all ranks. When the column has completed the wheel, the Commander will give the words, "*Form*" and "*Quick—Shoulder arms.*" When the rear company of the battalion on front of them is twenty-five paces from their leading company, Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*Open out to wheeling distance from the front ; remaining companies, mark time,*" upon which No. 1 Company will continue the march by the right ; when No. 1 is at wheeling distance from No. 2, the officer commanding No. 2 will give the words, "*No. 2, Form*" and "*By the right,*" and so on throughout the companies.

Mounted officers only will salute

As soon as the leading company immediately in the rear has passed Her Majesty, Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*On the march close to quarter distance on the leading company ; remaining companies, double.*" When at quarter distances, officers commanding companies will give the word, "*Quick.*" When up to the third point, Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*Column, left wheel—Double.*" When square, "*Form*" and "*Quick—By the left,*" on which officers commanding companies will double by the rear to the left of their companies, and then look straight to their front for the covering, carefully preserving the quarter distance.

When at the fourth point, commanders will wheel their battalions in the same manner at the double. Officers will not change flanks. When square, commanders will give the words, "*Form*" and "*Quick,*" and when six paces more than wheeling distance from the battalion in front of them, will give the words, "*Battalion, left wheel—Double*" ; when square, "*Halt—Dress.*"

At the end of the review, officers will be ordered to the front, in the same manner as laid down in Section 2, after which the Brigadiers will repeat the General's words—"THE LINE WILL ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER." Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*Shoulder arms—Quick march.*" On the Brigadiers holding up their swords, Commanders of Battalions will hold up their swords and give the word, "*Halt.*" Brigadiers will repeat "ROYAL SALUTE," and Commanders of Battalions will give the words, "*Present arms,*" and, on the Brigadiers' order, the words "*Shoulder arms.*"

By order,

S. RAWSON,

Adjutant, 6th Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers.

No volunteer was allowed to be in the ranks on this auspicious occasion who was not proficient in drill ; and special attention was directed to uniformity in dress: "only officers and sergeants are to wear gloves, which are to be black or dark grey ; the chin strap is to be worn down ; no shirt collar to appear ; no knee caps to be taken ; no oilskin covers to be worn on the forage cap."

The battalion paraded at Guild Street Station—then the Scottish North-Eastern Railway Company's Station—at 11.30 p.m., on 6th August, to depart at midnight, but it was nearly an hour after the advertised time before Aberdeen was left behind. The train was due at Edinburgh at 6.15 a.m., but it was almost eight o'clock before Haymarket was reached, whence they at once marched to their rendezvous, the Orphan Hospital, Dean Bridge, to the inspiring air of "The Blue Bells of Scotland."

The battalion here found ample and thoroughly satisfactory preparations for the comfort of both the inner and the outer man. In due course, the regiment paraded

and marched to the Grassmarket, where the command was assumed by Major Pitcairn. The corps was joined there by the 7th Aberdeenshire (Huntly), 1st Inverness Administrative Battalion, 1st Sutherland, and 1st Nairnshire Corps, which were united to form a battalion of the requisite strength.

The parade state, in the Order Book, is as follows:—

PARADE STATE, 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

*Edinburgh, August 7th, 1860.*

REVIEW BEFORE HER MAJESTY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christie commanding 3rd Brigade, 1st Division.

Major Pitcairn, 23rd Department Battalion, commanding Battalion.

Companies.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
No. 1, . . .	Captain Jopp, Acting Major . . . Lieutenant Cooper Ensign Allen	2	33
„ 2, . . .	Captain Thomson . . . . . Lieutenant Edmond	1	30
„ 3, . . .	Captain Stevenson . . . . . Ensign Scott	3	46
„ 4, . . .	Captain Robinson . . . . . Lieutenant Grant Ensign Bothwell	4	40
„ 5, . . .	Captain Sir William Forbes . . . Lieutenant Hogarth	3	59
„ 6, . . .	Lieutenant Kemp . . . . . Ensign Bower	2	47
„ 7, . . .	Captain Simpson . . . . . Lieutenant Macdonald Lieutenant Paul	3	69
8, . . .	Captain Keith . . . . . Lieutenant Stephen Ensign Clark	3	52
„ 9, . . .	Captain Abernethy . . . . . Lieutenant Duthie Ensign Cornwall	4	36
		25	412

Surgeon—P. Redfern, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon—G. Carr, M.D.

S. RAWSON, Adjutant,  
2nd Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division.

A field state, also written into the Order Book, shows the composition of the battalion in which the Aberdeen corps was included:—

FIELD STATE, 2ND BATTALION, 3RD BRIGADE, THE 1ST DIVISION.

*Edinburgh, 7th August, 1860.*

Name of Corps.	Officers.	Non-com. Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.
1st Aberdeen, . . . .	27	25	412	464
7th Company, Huntly, . . .	2	3	45	50
1st do. Inverness, . . . .	4	3	58	174
3rd do. do. . . . .	3	3	44	
4th do. do. . . . .	3	3	53	
1st Sutherland, . . . . .	8	8	144	160
Nairnshire, . . . . .	3	2	47	52
	50	47	803	900

It is worthy of note that there were no corps either of artillery or rifles from Banffshire, and that the only Aberdeenshire corps represented, apart from the city of Aberdeen, was Huntly; while the artillery was represented by the 4th Aberdeenshire—Captain Forsyth, 2 subalterns, and 35 rank and file. Kincardineshire was represented by the 1st Kincardineshire (Artillery) and the 4th (Rifles). The Kincardineshire Rifles, along with the Perth and Elgin corps, formed the 3rd Battalion, commanded by Major Sir A. G. Cumming, Bart., of the 3rd Brigade. The Aberdeen and Kincardine Artillery, along with the 1st to 7th Forfarshire and 1st Caithness, formed the 3rd Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, C.B., R.A., of the 1st Artillery Brigade.

The Northern Battalion, if it may be so called, for it was now composed of men from Aberdeen—town and county, Inverness, Sutherland, and Nairn, formed the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Division, and was under the immediate command of Major Pitcairn, with Captain Jopp, of No. 1 Company, as acting major; the brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, Aberdeen, and the Division by Lord Rokeby. From the Grassmarket, the battalion wended its way through crowded streets to its allotted place in the Park.

The proceedings passed off admirably, and from every point of view the review was a great success. The volunteers felt that they were, in a sense, on trial, and every nerve was strained to perform their part well—and they acquitted themselves in so admirable a manner that even the harshest military critic was fain to confess that they had done so, and this opinion was corroborated by the general public. The success of the review entirely dissipated any doubts that may have been entertained on this subject. It was universally acknowledged that the volunteers had come to stay; that magnificent march-past before Her Majesty was like stepping proudly into the arena as defenders of their Queen and country. Henceforth, the enemies of the

British nation had to reckon, not only with the navy and army, but also with the army of citizen soldiers.

The Aberdeen corps marched direct from Queen's Park to Haymarket, where entrained for the return journey. It was about six o'clock on Wednesday morning when they arrived in Aberdeen, weary, hungry, dirty, but happy in the knowledge that they had ably maintained the honour of Bon-Accord.

On 10th August, the following general order was issued :—

*Horse Guards, 10th August, 1860.*

The Adjutant-General has received the Queen's commands to convey her thanks to the several corps of Artillery and Rifle Volunteers assembled at Edinburgh on the 7th instant, and to assure them of the satisfaction and gratification with which Her Majesty beheld the magnificent spectacle there presented to her.

Her Majesty could not see without admiration the soldier-like bearing of the different corps as they passed before her, and she finds in the high state of efficiency, to which they have attained in an incredibly short space of time, another proof that she may at all times surely rely on the loyalty and patriotism of her people for the defence, in the hour of need, of the freedom and integrity of the Empire.

By order,

JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

Along with the foregoing came the following letter to the Lords Lieutenant of the various counties :—

*War Office, 13th August, 1860.*

I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of a general order in which the Adjutant-General has been authorised to express Her Majesty's admiration of the soldier-like bearing of the volunteers reviewed before Her Majesty, at Edinburgh, on Tuesday last, and of the high state of efficiency to which they had attained in an incredibly short space of time, and in which Her Majesty finds another proof that she may at all times rely upon their patriotism and loyalty.

In communicating this document to you, and requesting you to enclose copies of it to the commanding officers of the different corps in your county, I avail myself of the opportunity to express the high gratification with which Her Majesty's Government have observed the rapid success of the volunteer movement throughout the country, the zeal and public spirit which were displayed by the corps present at the late review, and the very efficient manner in which they went through the various movements that they were called upon to perform on that occasion.

I have also to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the assistance which you have afforded me in the raising and organising of this force, and for the zeal with which you have discharged the onerous duties which have devolved upon you in connection with it.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. HERBERT.

Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of —

**REVIEW OF 1881.**

Twenty-one years had passed away since the first great volunteer review had been held in Queen's Park, Edinburgh, and it was with a feeling of intense satisfaction that volunteers learned that Queen Victoria intended to celebrate the coming of age of the movement by holding another Scottish Review, in the same place, on the 25th of August, 1881. The volunteer movement had not been a mere whim of the moment, a toy that the merchants and artisans would drop when they wearied of the incessant round of drill, year after year. It had gone on increasing and prospering; and as its healthy manhood more than maintained the brilliant promise of its early youth, in the same way its proficiency had all but silenced the carping critic. The ranks had steadily gone on increasing not only in numbers but in efficiency, and the volunteer kept pace with all the changes and improvements in drill and weapons that the teaching of experience had induced the military advisers of our country to adopt. Generations of volunteers had entered the ranks as raw recruits, and, after a training more or less prolonged, had passed from the ranks to private citizenship as citizens of the British Empire who had received such military training as would enable them, in the event of a great national emergency requiring the services, not only of existing volunteers, but of all British arms, to take their places, either as officers or in the ranks, with such a knowledge of drill, discipline, and of the use of arms as could not fail to be of utility to the country; and all this was accomplished without conscription, or anything approaching it.

Measures were speedily taken by the commanders of the Artillery, the Engineer, and the Rifle corps to get the battalions into review order, and special battalion parades were held on the Links, during the month of August, in preparation for the event, as the following order issued to the 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers will show:—

The Battalion will parade on the Links, in undress uniform, on Wednesday, 17th, on Friday, 19th, on Monday, 22nd, and Tuesday, 23rd inst., at 7.30 o'clock p.m., when the following movements will be practised, viz. :—

- (1). Marching in fours, with due regard to dressing and distance.
- (2). Forming column on the march from fours, and closing to quarter column.
- (3). Formation of battalion for review (*vide* "Field Exercise," Part VII., s. 2, paras. 2 and 3).
- (4). Salute.
- (5). Marching past in quarter column.
- (6). Moving to a flank, and wheeling in fours at the double.
- (7). Moving into an alignment from a point in rear of it.

It was intimated that those failing to attend those parades would not be allowed to take part in the review.

The battalion left Aberdeen for Edinburgh, at midnight, on 24th August, and on arrival marched to the rendezvous, Stewart's Hospital. They were afterwards marched by Colonel Jopp to the Queen's Park.

The total number of volunteers present, including those of the English border

counties, as in 1860, was 40,624, under the command of Major-General Macdonald, that is, practically double the number present in 1860, and the review will live in the memory of all present, for the admirable manner in which the volunteers conducted themselves under the most trying circumstances. A pitiless rain continued for the greater part of the day, and the parade-ground was reduced to a quagmire. In such circumstances the operations were carried on; and the "wade past," or "splash past," Her Majesty was accomplished with a steadiness and precision that evoked admiring plaudits from the hundreds of thousands of spectators who assembled on the plain and on the slopes of Arthur Seat and Salisbury Crag, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers formed the 3rd Battalion of the 4th Brigade of the 1st Division. This brigade was composed as follows:—

*Commander*—Brigade-Colonel Dalyell, 1st Regimental District.

*Aide-de-Camp*—Captain W. Wilkie, 3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots.

*Brigade Major*—Captain W. D. Shaw, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

	Officers.	Men.	
1st—6th Lanarkshire R.V.C., .	22	610	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Morrison.
2nd— Do. do. .	22	615	Do. P. Forrest.
3rd—1st Aberdeen do. .	30	617	Do. W. Jopp.
4th—1st Inverness do. .	28	629	Do. Cluny Macpherson.
5th—1st Linlithgow do. .	22	538	Do. A. Gillon.
Totals, . .	124	3009	

The Aberdeen Artillery were represented by 19 officers and 461 men, and formed part of the 1st Brigade of 1st Division. The Aberdeen Engineers were also present in the 1st Brigade of 3rd Division, and were represented by 5 officers and 122 men.

Of the Aberdeen Rifles it was reported at the time that they were

in splendid marching trim, and went past Her Majesty with a light and easy step, which every one admired. They kept their company distance with almost mathematical accuracy, the lines were as fine as could have been desired, and few better battalions were on the parade-ground. As they passed in front of Her Majesty their brisk pace and soldier-like bearing elicited thrilling cheering; and, indeed, the general opinion among military men was that, along with certain of the Glasgow battalions and the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade, the Aberdeen men carried the palm.

The day after the review the following general order was issued:—

G.O., 26th August, 1881.

After an interval of twenty-one years, the Queen has for the second time reviewed the volunteers of Scotland; but the corps which have now assembled at Her Majesty's inspection,

including the volunteers of the Border counties of England, have amounted in number to 40,000, or nearly double the force brought together in 1861.

Although unhappily marred by continuous rain, the spectacle yesterday presented to Her Majesty was an admirable sequel to the great review recently held at Windsor; and the Queen has observed, with much gratification, that the same soldier-like bearing, progress in discipline, and uniform good conduct which distinguished the volunteers there assembled were conspicuous in a like degree on the present occasion.

Yesterday's review, and the unavoidable discomfort attending the return of the troops to their homes, necessarily without change of clothing, and after many hours of fatiguing delay, furnished a trial of endurance and discipline rarely called for; and Her Majesty, while deploring the cause, has learned with satisfaction that the conduct of her volunteers has been all that could be desired.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been commanded by the Queen to express to the volunteers of all ranks her entire satisfaction with the appearance of the troops assembled; and His Royal Highness, in communicating Her Majesty's commands to the forces, desires on his own part to convey his thanks to Major-General Alastair Macdonald, on whom devolved the duty of organising the review and of commanding the force, as well as to the Army Corps, Divisional Brigade, and Medical Staffs, through whose exertions this successful gathering of corps scattered throughout the kingdom into one united force has been most successfully accomplished.

By command,

C. H. ELLICE.

On 30th August the following battalion order was issued:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Jopp begs to express his best thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteer Corps for the large muster at the Royal Review at Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 25th August.

It affords the commanding officer great pleasure to congratulate the battalion on its appearance on that occasion, as also for its excellent conduct and discipline under very trying circumstances.

Similar orders were issued to the members of the other city corps.

#### REVIEW OF 1905.

The third, and latest, of the Royal Scottish Volunteer Reviews was held on 18th September, 1905, at the same place. The actors in the scene had changed since 1860, but the same fine sweep of grassy plain; the same sombre palace of Holyrood, with its somewhat sinister associations of bygone centuries; and the same grand and frowning glories of Arthur Seat remained. Whither had gone the actors in the historic pageants of the past? From the monarch to the humble drummer-boy, all, with comparatively few exceptions, had flitted across the stage of life and passed away, after all their, to them, Titan-like struggles—puny enough in themselves. Alone, the eternal hills—seeming to renew their youth each year, as the bright, fresh grass carpeted their slopes—remained the same, and looked down upon the hundreds of



thousands of spectators and actors, all, like those who went before them, to pass away in their turn to the great unknown—"a bubble on life's rolling wave."

Think, in this battered caravanseraï,  
Whose portals are alternate Night and Day,  
How Sultan after Sultan with his Pomp  
Abode his destined Hour, and went his way.

So in 1905, King Edward VII.—whom Scotsmen might have preferred as King Albert, although they love him none the less—surveyed with glistening eyes the great Scottish volunteer pageant of his day, not, unfortunately, quite so great as that of 1881. The raising of the standard of efficiency, the attempts to level up the volunteers to the military ideal, the tightening of the red-tape bonds of the War Office, had, during the past four years, played sad havoc in the ranks of both officers and men. The volunteer corps were mostly all in debt; and to those who had to travel from far-away Lerwick, and the remote parts of Scotland, the transport of a considerable body of men to and from the Scottish capital meant more than they could afford. Although the annual sums paid by Government to volunteer regiments had increased enormously since 1860, or even since 1881, the expenses of each corps had far exceeded their income: drill halls had to be erected, rifle ranges provided and maintained, and the equipment of the individual volunteer had, with the constant alterations in the nature of the work, become more and more expensive. So it was that, in 1905, the question of ways and means was the crux of the situation. In 1860, and in a lesser degree in 1881, the same question was a source of trouble, but on both occasions it was surmounted in the same manner—by the individual volunteer paying or contributing towards his expenses, and by the generosity of the officers. But a great deal had happened since then. The South African War had called forth the patriotism of the volunteers, and the call was not in vain. The volunteer showed that he could be trusted to take his place with the best regiments of the line; his blood had, with that of the regular soldier, dyed the veldt of the Transvaal; officers and men had received rewards for bravery in the field, and fine honeyed words from those in high places. Monuments had been erected by the public in memory of the historic events in which volunteers had taken their share—having inscribed the names of the gallant fellows who had been selected from the thousands who volunteered, and many of whom, alas! returned no more. These had been unveiled by high military authorities—from Lord Roberts downwards—who, in doing so, awarded unstinted praise to volunteers in general, and to those who served in South Africa in particular; and the War Office finished the work by administering a kick to the citizen soldier. Some genius in that great spending and blundering department had discovered that some volunteers had bad teeth, toe nails grown inwards, or some such terrible ailment, and, accordingly, many otherwise healthy men fell to be discarded—there must be nothing but perfection in the eyes of the immaculate War Office! Nothing but efficiency of the highest class, as defined by the War Office, to the very teeth and toe nails! As a result of this artificial efficiency, and public statements by the responsible minister that the numbers must be reduced, resignations poured in from all quarters. The War Office began to think *after* the event—as it did at the time of the South African War—and attempted,

blunderingly, to explain that it had been misunderstood: that, after all, it really wanted to encourage and improve the volunteer, to make him "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." He is still in the melting-pot, but there is a gleam of hope that he will be rescued before he is entirely melted, as he was by a similar process one hundred years ago. With some little deference to public opinion, and a tincture of that commodity known as common-sense, the volunteer may yet be allowed to become what he aspires to be, and what he ought to be—"The National Army of Defence."

It was little wonder, then, that men so treated demurred to lose the pay many could so ill afford to lose, and officers were more chary than heretofore in contributing towards the men's expenses as well as paying their own. So the hat was sent round, and there was a scramble for charity. All honour is due to the corporations and individuals who generously contributed. And, on the eventful day, there appeared, in charming weather, before their monarch and 200,000 of their fellow-subjects, 36,548 thoroughly-trained and well-equipped volunteers from all parts of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland, and the Border counties of England, under the supreme command of Lieutenant-General Sir C. Tucker, K.C.B. This was about 3,500 short of the numbers of 1881; but it is not too much to say that, but for the friction between the War Office and the volunteers, the numbers, instead of being less, would have exceeded those of 1881 very considerably. The recently-formed corps, the 8th (Scottish) Volunteer Battalion Liverpool Regiment, locally known as the Liverpool Scottish, was also represented by 18 officers and 480 non-commissioned officers and men, in addition to the honorary colonel of the regiment, Lord Strathcona, and Colonel C. Forbes Bell, the first commander of the corps. The prime mover in the formation of this corps was Colonel C. Forbes Bell, an Aberdeenshire man by descent, and an enthusiastic volunteer, whose grandfather was one of the Peterhead volunteer officers in 1795. This corps, like the London Scottish, gets its staff officers from the Gordons; and, during the South African War, a section, consisting of 1 officer and 22 non-commissioned officers and men, formed part of the 4th Service Company, Gordon Highlanders. A list of the officers of the corps who were present at the review will be found in the Appendix.

The Aberdeen corps were brigaded as follows:—

The artillery was grouped into a Royal Garrison Artillery Division, under the command of Brigadier-General Lord Playfair; and the Aberdeen Artillery, under the command of Colonel G. Milne, V.D., formed part of the 2nd Royal Garrison Artillery Brigade, commanded by Colonel A. B. Purvis, R.G.A., which was made up as follows:—

1st Forfarshire R.G.A.V.	}	...	...	Colonel T. G. Luis, V.D.
1st Caithness R.G.A.V.				
1st Aberdeen R.G.A.V.	}	...	...	Colonel G. Milne, V.D.
1st Banffshire R.G.A.V.				
The Highland R.G.A.V.	}	...	...	Colonel J. E. Baillie.
1st Orkney R.G.A.V.				

The City Artillery were represented by 27 officers and 523 non-commissioned officers and men = total, 550.

The Royal Engineer Brigade was commanded by Colonel R. L. Hippiisley, C.B., R.E., and was composed and commanded as follows:—

1st Lanarkshire R.E.V.	...	...	Colonel T. S. Park, V.D.
1st Aberdeenshire R.E.V.	...	...	Colonel W. S. Gill, V.D.
2nd Lanarkshire R.E.V.	...	...	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pearson.
Clyde Division, Submarine Miners	...	...	Colonel D. F. D. Neil.
Tay Division, Submarine Miners	..	..	Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stephen.
Forth Division, Submarine Miners	...	...	Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Cadell, V.D.

The City Engineers were—officers, 12 ; non-commissioned officers and men, 288 — total, 300.

The division of which the Gordon Brigade formed part was the 3rd Infantry Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Forbes Macbean, C.B. The Gordon Brigade was, along with the London Scottish, under the command of Brigadier-General P. D. Trotter, and was composed and commanded as follows:—

1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders	...	...	Lieutenant-Colonel L. Mackinnon, V.D.
3rd (Buchan) V.B. Gordon Highlanders	...	...	Colonel R. Robertson, V.D.
4th (Donside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders	...	...	Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mellis, V.D.
5th (Deeside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders	...	...	Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Farquharson.
6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders	...	...	Colonel J. G. Fleming, V.D.
7th V.B. Gordon Highlanders	...	...	Major-Commandant J. C. C. Broun.
London Scottish (7th V.B. Middlesex)	...	...	Colonel J. W. Greig, V.D.

The numbers of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders present were—officers, 32 ; non-commissioned officers and men, 550 = total, 582.

The Royal Army Medical Corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. J. Croly, R.A.M.C., and consisted of:—

Aberdeen Companies	...	...	Major J. Scott Riddell.
Glasgow Companies	...	...	Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Beatson, M.D., V.D.
War Ambulance Dogs	...	...	Major E. J. Richardson.

The Aberdeen Companies numbered—officers, 9 ; non-commissioned officers and men, 157 = total, 166.

In addition to the volunteers actually on parade, there was a parade of volunteer veterans. First among these was the Loch Katrine Bodyguard. This body consisted originally of 400 volunteers, furnished by the City of Glasgow, as a guard of honour to the late Queen Victoria, in 1859, when she opened the Loch Katrine Water Works. Only 55 survived, and of these 29 were on parade. Only one was still on active duty—Colonel A. B. Grant, of the 1st Lanarkshire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers, and who was present at the review of 1860 as a sergeant, and of 1881 as a captain, in the corps he commanded in 1905.

The next veterans claiming notice were those who were present at the 1860 review. Of these, there were present 106 officers and 390 rank and file. Then came the

officers and men of the 1881 review, of whom there were present 142 officers and 1,140 men.

There was also on the field a body of Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans, numbering 22 officers and 101 non-commissioned officers and men, who were, probably next to the King, the centre of attraction, and who were accommodated with seats in front of the grand stand. They were drawn up immediately behind the saluting base, and His Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, passed along the whole line, spoke to and shook hands with some, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present. These veterans were not forgotten in the festivities that followed—with kindly forethought, Sir Robert Cranston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, entertained them to lunch, and the Duke of Connaught honoured himself by honouring them with his presence, and in closing a felicitous speech with the words—

I raise my glass in drinking to the health of the old "Crimean and Mutiny veterans."

Another interesting feature of the review was the presence of ambulance dogs trained by Major Richardson, Carnoustie, and of a Motor Car Corps.

In Aberdeen, the order for the review was officially intimated on 8th August, and the greatest efforts were made to have the different battalions well represented; special parades for review drill were held by all the city corps, and the appearance each of them made was thoroughly satisfactory. Of the whole Gordon Brigade, the only battalion which was not represented was the 2nd. Even Orkney and Shetland sent a substantial contingent to testify their loyalty. A complete list of officers and men of the 1st Aberdeenshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Vols.) (which includes the Volunteer Artillery of Kincardineshire), the 1st Aberdeenshire Royal Engineers (Vols.), the Gordon Brigade (which includes the London Scottish), and the Aberdeen Companies of the Royal Army Medical Corps (Vols.), kindly furnished by the commanding officers of each corps, is appended hereto as an interesting souvenir of a great historical occasion.

The London Scottish led the Gordon Brigade at the march past, and no one grudged them the honour, for they ably sustained the high reputation of the brigade and their own reputation as one of the "crack" regiments of the volunteer world.

At the close of the review, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in a speech in the City Chambers, conveyed the following gracious message from His Majesty :—

The King said he would travel double the distance to see the very fine sight he had seen that day. He was thoroughly proud of the Scottish volunteers. He knew they had come under great difficulties, and many had travelled all night, but yet they had appeared on parade and made a splendid show, showing what patriotism there was in Scotland.

Later in the day, the following telegram was read from His Majesty :—

*Glenquoich, Invergarry, 18th September, 1905.*

DEAR LORD PROVOST,

I am commanded by the King to convey to your Lordship an expression of His Majesty's entire approval of the admirable arrangements, in which you had so large a share,

made in connection with the review of the Scottish Volunteer Forces held by the King. His Majesty wishes you to convey to the citizens of Edinburgh his appreciation of the loyalty and warmth of the reception accorded to him during his visit, which will always be a memorable one on account of the large number of Scottish volunteers assembled for inspection. His Majesty hopes that the extraordinarily fine appearance of the Scottish volunteers it was his pleasure to review to-day will act as an incentive to others to join the force whose patriotism is so greatly to be commended.

I remain,

Dear Lord Provost,

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR DAVIDSON.

The Order Books of the different battalions contain the following :—

At the conclusion of the Royal Review, the Brigadier-General wishes to express to the battalions under his command his extreme satisfaction with their discipline and soldierly bearing.

To their endeavours were due the highly complimentary remarks made by His Majesty to the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Brigadier-General conveys his thanks to all ranks of the Gordon Highlanders and London Scottish for the loyal and energetic services towards the success of the review.

(Signed) R. LAMB, Captain,  
Brigade-Major, Gordon Brigade.

19th September, 1905.

Also the following extract from the Highland Grouped Regimental District Orders, dated Perth, 22nd September, 1905 :—

The Brigadier-General commanding Highland Grouped Regimental Districts offers his warmest congratulations to all ranks at the gratification expressed by His Majesty at the success attending the Royal Review on the 18th inst. To have been present on that parade should be regarded by all as an incentive to further efficiency and as an honour to be kept in remembrance.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE STORY OF THE ABERDEEN WAPINSCHAW.

THE Wapinschaw, or weapon-showing, was devised for the purpose of compelling the inhabitants of burghs and parishes to appear together periodically to exhibit their arms, and show not only that they had arms according to their station in life, but that they knew how to use them, and could be relied on to be of service to the state in the event of their services being required. For the earliest weapon-showing, one must go back not one nor even two, but very nearly five centuries. It was in the year 1424, in the reign of James I., when the Scots Parliament, sitting at Perth, passed what is probably the shortest Act in the Statute Book, viz. :—

It is ordanyt in ilk Scherifdome of ye Realme there be maid Wapynschawing four tymis i' ye zer.

It was probably the very brevity of this Act that compelled Parliament next year to pass an explanatory Act—"of the maner of Wapynschawingis"—which more fully described the procedure to be followed at these meetings, the persons by whom they were to be held, and the penalties incurred for non-implement.

From this period onwards, for over three hundred years, there are, both in the Statute Book and in the proceedings of the Privy Council of Scotland, numerous enactments about "wapynschawingis" and the defence of the realm, and these enactments form very curious and interesting reading.

The constant repetition of the statutes on this subject, and the numerous references to the imposition of the penalties to be "scharply raised," clearly bring out the fact that the provisions of the Acts were more honoured in the breach than otherwise, for the Scottish people never took kindly to compulsion; and this is accentuated by the provisions of the legislature to "utterly cry down ye golfe and ye futeball and siclike unprofitabil sports, and to put up bow markis at ilk parish kirk instead." These "unprofitabil" games were ordained to be played only by those "over three scoir zeirs." The age limit for those who were bound to appear at wapinschaws was invariably "betuixt sextie and sextene," although on at least one occasion it was "within fiftie and past tuell." At one time the inhabitants were urged to take part in those meetings by fear of "the Revare [Reiver] Edward, calland him King of England," and they were called on to turn out "when ony wittering cummis of the incuming of ane great Inglish hoast." The threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada was also used as an incentive to the enforcement of stringent regulations for watching on the hills near the coast, lighting of warning fires, and "to caus and mak wappinschawingis," and so forth. The arms to be borne were according to the respective conditions in life of the inhabitants, and the lists of arms at different periods are instructive. Thus, we have, early in the fifteenth century :—

Gentlemen hafande xlb of lande or mare, were considered to be sufficiently well harnest and armed with basnette, hail leg harness, suerde, speir and dager.

Those less fortunate in the world's gear were to be armed at the sight of the sheriff; and all others were to be "sufficientlie bowit and schafted with suerde, buklare and knyfe." A century later, the weapons were described as, "Jak of Plait, halkirk, bregatynis, splintis, sellat or steil bonnit, pysand or gorget speris, pykes, luthaxes, halbertis, handbowis and arrowis, corsbowis culveringis, twa handit swerdis and jedbruchtstewis;" and towards the end of the sixteenth century, the arms recommended were—"Corsletis, pikis and murrionis, the same being estemit verie cumlie and decent for thair personis, best for thair own defens, and maist awfull and terrible to the inemy."

It would be easy to multiply examples, but sufficient have been given to show the antiquity and the nature of these meetings. That the orders were carried out with more or less regularity in the counties wherein were royal residences there is ample evidence, but in the more remote parts of Scotland wapinschaws were held at uncertain intervals, and probably only when local circumstances made the arming of the inhabitants a necessity.

In Aberdeen, the earliest provision in the minutes of the Town Council for such a meeting of the inhabitants appears to be that of 11th July, 1496, already quoted, calling the burgesses to "compeir personalie one Monunday the xvij day of July instant at the Cunneger Hill," and the first mention of a wapinschaw occurs under date 28th April, 1522, and is as follows:—

The said day it was statut and ordanit, with consent and assent of the haill bodie of the toun, that quhome it sall happin to be absent fra thair next wapinschawe to be haldin on Furisday the first day of May next to cum, to be haldin on the Womanhill at ix houris in the morning, at thai sal pay xls Vnforgevin; and quhatsumeuer personis that beis fund in ony borrowit geir the said day, othir jak, splent, knapshaw, or ony othir geir, the samyn to be escheit be the provest, and to pay the baillies Vnlaw Vnforgevin.

It will be observed that the reference here is to the "next wapinschawe," which clearly indicates the holding of previous meetings; indeed, it is undoubted that the town was in use to hold such, long before the above date. Kennedy, in his *Annals*, quoting from the Burgh Registers, describes this as the earliest *regular* muster of the citizens, and says they were provided with a *palzion* or tent, and that every citizen was armed with the weapons peculiar to his rank and degree on his own expense; also that seven carts for the artillery were furnished at the expense of the artificers, and prepared for immediate service.

A glance at the Burgh Records shows that the town was at this period, and for long after, in a constant state of preparedness to meet the foe, but it is six years before there is express mention of another wapinschaw. Then (25th February, 1538)—

The said day the haill towne beyng warnit be thair hand bell passand throcht the rewis and straittis of this towne, on the quhilk the doar thairof maid sayth in jugment, and the maist pairt of thame convenit within thair tollbuight, and the Provost, Bailzies and counsall present for the tyme, commandit and chairgit ilk ane of thaim generally to cum to thair lynkis on Furisday the xi day of March nixt to cum to thair wapyn schawis, furneist in thair harness with jack, speir, swerd and knapshaw, and vtheris geir, as is contenit in our soueraine lordis

letteris direct to thaim thairpone, to be in thair best deray, ilk persone vnder the pane contentit in the said letteris, and als thai vald ansur to the Kingis grace thairwponn, and vnder all panes and charges that efter may follow.

On 27th April, 1590, a wapinschaw was ordered for the "flyft day of May nixt to cum," and five years afterwards—12th January, 1595—upon instructions from the Privy Council, the inhabitants, "unfree as weil as free," were ordered "to be in reddines agane the second day of Februar nixt;" and immediately thereafter the Town Council appointed the four baillies to be commanders, each baillie of his own quarter, and such as he might appoint under him to "lerne and tryne the inhabitantis of this burght to gang in ordour and beir thair wapynnis," and ordered another meeting for 1st March next.

From this time onward the wapinschaws occur with greater regularity; and they were evidently not all without bloodshed, for on 9th May, 1599, the Dean of Guild was instructed "to gif to Alexr. Warrak, warkman, fourtie shillings money to be given be him to the barbour, to help to cuir the hand quhilk was hurt the last Mononday in the publict vapinschaw, and ordains the said soume to be allowit to the said Dean of Guild in his comptis." This wapinschaw seems to have been an eventful one, for a burgess of guild was brought before his betters for riding, along with the lairds of Auchmacoy and Auchterellon, through the ranks of the burghers as they were marching to the Links, headed by the Provost and Magistrates, and drawing a "dager to dyvers nichtbouris."

A minute of 2nd September, 1611, is specially interesting, in respect that it gives an account of the proceedings at these early wapinschaws:—

The quhilk day, the inhabitantis of this burghe, burgessis and craftsmen baith free and vnfree, for obedience to the Actis of Parliament, and his Maiestie's proclamationis maid anent macking of wappinschawis, war all assemblit in the linkis of this burghe, and gaiwe thair mustering thair, in hagbuttis, corslettis, pick, spear, jack, knapishaa, twa-handit sword, halbertis, and dens axis, ilk persone armit thairwith, according to his qualitie, the quarter rollis of the inhabitantis of this burghe, seuerallie be the baillies of the quarter callit, ilk persone quhow he wes armit nottit, the absentes wrettin and vnlawit, thairefter put in ordour and discipline be the magistratis and commanderis appoyntit, the hagbutteris be thameselffis the spearmen and pickmen with sic as careis corslettis be thameselffis, sic as had tua-handit swordis about the tua antsingzies [ensigns] and townis cullouris, sic as had halbertis and dens axis be thameselffis, thairefter the inhabitantis of Futtye with thair armour; and being put in this ordour, the craftsmen pinsellis, quhilk war fourtene in number, are placeit in ane truipt in the fute of the companie, ane little befor the inhabitantis of Futty, burgessis and craftsmen, promiscue, gangand in ordour as they war commandit, the haill hagbutteris being dewydit in tua equall partis, the ane halff passand first, followit thame the halff of the spearmen and pickmen, the vther half of the saidis hagbutteris, nixt thame ane sufficient number of spearmen and pickmen, with sic as had halbertis and dens axis, and in the end and taill the haill inhabitantis of Futtie, and being put in this ordour, vnder discipline and commanderis, come furth of the saidis Linkis the lang gett on the north syd of the *Castellget* port, comeing down the Gallowget and Brodget to the Castelligit in ordour as is *aboue wrettin*, sum little forme of skirmishing maid be the hagbutteris, the ane halff againis







Colonel Thomas Innes of Learney, C.V.O.

the vther, betuixt the croces, proclamatioun was maid at the mercat croce that the hail inhabitantis of this burght, fensible persones, burgessis, craftismen, baith frie and vnfrie, suld be, vpon the nixt warning and advertisement to be maid to thame be the drume, at command of the magistratis, be reddie prepairit in thair armour, sufficientlie armit, ilk persone be himself, with hagbutt, corslet, pick, spear, jack, knapishaa, tua-handit sword, halbert, and dens aix, according to the qualitie of the persone, and that they suld giwe thair conscience and aithe that thair armour was thair awin, and nocht borrowit, ilk man vnder the pane of twentie pundis failzeing heirin, and swa war dismisset.

A similar description is given in July of the following year, with the addition:—

The tua townis anzangzes, the ane borne be Mr. Thomas Mengzeis, the vther be Alexr. Rutherford, eldest sone to Alexander Rutherford, prouest, being castin in forme, and according to the custume, the pik and spearmen standing in twa partis, as in twa seuerall distinct places ( ), in the middes a gryt space left for the hagbutteris, thair wes shuting of hagbuttis and geving of fyre be the space of halff ane hour, thaireftir they war dismisst, the ane (half) of the hagbuttis convoying the berar to his lugeing with shuting, the vther half of thame the vther enzeingze berar in lyk maner; twa drummis, na craftisman pinsall [trades flag] sufferit to be borne, but onlie the towne colouris.

This latter part of the programme was repeated at subsequent meetings. There are notices of similar meetings having been held at intervals, rather uncertain, it must be admitted—and not so much in obedience to the statutes as to avoid the penalties threatened by the Privy Council—and these were continued till about the middle of the seventeenth century, when notice of them ceases. Probably the process of creating a standing army, and a militia, which was in operation about this time, rendered these gatherings unnecessary for national defence. Henceforth little more is heard of them, except in the writings of Sir Walter Scott, till the volunteer movement took shape in 1859-1860.

The story of the Aberdeen Wapinschaw, as we now know it, must be of interest to all concerned in the volunteer movement. The first burst of enthusiasm of the early volunteering days was on the wane, and it was apparent, now that the dread of immediate invasion had passed away, that something more than mere drilling was wanted to keep volunteering from fading away. The keynote to that want was given in the formation of the National Rifle Association, but its headquarters were too far away to spread anything but the shadow of its mantle over the north-east of Scotland. One northern soldier, however, saw what was wanting, and resolved to fill the gap. Colonel Thomas Innes of Learney, then Major in the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, took from the first an enthusiastic interest in the formation and training of the volunteers, both city and county, and was the first major of the 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers, as his cousin, Colonel Napier Turner Christie, was the first commander. A keen observer, and an earnest student of all military matters, Major Innes proceeded on his self-appointed task in a thoroughly practical and business-like manner. The veteran Colonel has already, in a series of articles in the *Aberdeen Weekly Journal*, commencing in June, 1901, told the story of the formation of the Aberdeen Rifle and Artillery Association. It is only bare justice

to say that, had it not been for the untiring enthusiasm and zeal of Major Innes, the Association would probably never have existed, the centre of rifle shooting in the North would probably not have been Aberdeen, and the story of the volunteers of the north-eastern counties might have been somewhat different. Having got the support of the city and county authorities to his proposal to form a local association, Major Innes resolved to call the annual meeting by the almost-forgotten name of the Wapinschaw, and quite a tempest in a teapot raged round this innocent-like proposal. The rival newspapers in the city took, as a matter of course, different sides upon this burning question; and, while one stoutly supported the proposal as being eminently suitable from a historical standpoint, the other poured out the vials of its wrath upon what it termed an absurd and impossible name; but the Major, like a good soldier, stuck to his guns, carried his point, and the picturesque old name of bygone days was, happily, rescued from falling into desuetude.

There can be little doubt that the movement to establish a local rifle association received great assistance from the success of the first meeting of the National Rifle Association, and from the fact that the blue ribbon of that meeting (the Queen's Prize) was won by a Scotsman—Private Edward C. Ross, Netherley, Stonehaven, a son of Captain Horatio Ross of the 6th Kincardine Volunteers (now the 5th Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders), and himself one of the most famous shots and sportsmen of his time.

It is not intended to give details of the various intricate and delicate negotiations which Major Innes, with the aid of his secretary, Mr. Battan, carried out, nor the enormous mass of detail they took in hand and worked out, but it is to their credit that every possible detail connected with a rifle meeting was attended to. The first Wapinschaw was fixed for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th, and 9th July, 1862. Says Colonel Innes:—

When the day, 7th July, arrived for the opening of the Wapinschaw, I felt much anxiety as to the success of the enterprise. The morning was wet and unfavourable, but volunteers began to arrive, and before the day was far advanced the ranges were full, and the arrangements for working them were successful, and from that day the Wapinschaw at Aberdeen has been held every year without much change in the main features, and has tended very much to foster the volunteer forces of the district with which it is associated.

The conclusion above quoted is undoubtedly correct. The Association was duly formed, a Council was appointed, but Major Innes was, for the first six or seven years of its existence, the life and soul of the meeting. He was, indeed, the "father" of the Aberdeen Wapinschaw.

It would be difficult, even if useful, to give particulars of the annual meetings of the Association, the shooting, the different events and conditions, and the gradual growth of these to the present time, and it is proposed here to deal only with the first meeting. The competitions were open to volunteers from all parts of the country, and there was an "all-comers' competition." There were 40 company and about 700 individual entries. There were 14 or 15 targets ranged along the Links to the north and east of the Broad Hill, extending about half-way towards Donmouth, and tents were

vided for the competitors in case of unfavourable weather. The officers  
erintending the competitions were :—

Field Operations . . .	Colonel F. Fraser.
Rifles . . . . .	Major Thomas Innes.
Artillery . . . . .	Captain Forsyth.

Captain Anderson of the 78th Regiment was umpire, and the secretary was  
Batten (Major Innes's secretary).

It is worthy of note that the big gun competitions were introduced at this meeting  
the first time in any such meetings in the United Kingdom.

The prizes and winners were as follows :—

#### I. THE ABERDEENSHIRE BUGLE.

No. 4 Company, 1st A.R.V. (Captain Hogarth).

#### II. THE ABERDEENSHIRE BADGE AND MONEY PRIZES.

These were awarded to the highest individual scores in the first competition.

- \*1. Private Wilken, 6th A.R.V., Ellon—Badge and £15.
- \*2. Corporal Tytler, 4th Company, 1st A.R.V.—£10.
3. Corporal A. M'Lennan, 13th A.R.V.
4. Private Francis Thomson, 2nd A.R.V.
5. Colour-Sergeant James Downie, 7th Company, A.R.V.
6. Private John Garden, 16th Aberdeenshire, Oldmeldrum.

\*Wilken and Tytler were equal—15 points and 10 hits. On shooting off tie, Wilken won.

#### III. ABERDEENSHIRE CHALLENGE CUP AND £2 10s. TO EACH MEMBER OF THE WINNING PARTY.

Parties of 10 men from the regulars, militia, and volunteers in the county of Aberdeen ;  
5 rounds at 200, 300, and 400 yards.

Winner—2nd Aberdeen Battalion (Tarves Company).

#### IV. COUNTY LADIES' BROOCH.

Two prizes—£10 and Brooch, and £5 ; 5 rounds at 400 and 500 yards

1. Corporal Mackie, 1st Aberdeen Royal Volunteers.
2. Ensign J. Coutts, 8th Aberdeenshire, Echt.

#### V. CITY LADIES' BROOCH.

Conditions and prizes same as last ; distance, 5 rounds at 200 and 300 yards.

1. A. Harper, 5th Company, Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers.
2. Lieutenant Turner, 5th Company, Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers.

manded by Major Innes. The reviewing officer was Major-General Walker, Commanding the Forces in Scotland. On the staff were Assistant-Adjutant-General Colonel Sir John Douglass, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones. The appearance of the line was thus described at the time as extending

almost the whole length of the Links, from near the foot of the Broad Hill to beyond the Beach Fort near the ropework ; and presented a sight in the highest degree honourable to Aberdeenshire, both in number and appearance of the volunteers and the efficient discipline of the militia, neither of whom showed to disadvantage alongside of the fine body of soldiers of the Depôt battalion. The manner in which they went through their duties elicited the warm approval of General Walker, C.B. At the conclusion of the review the prizes won at the wapinschaw were presented, and the proceedings were wound up by a ball, which took place in the Music Hall. This great military spectacle was witnessed by at least 30,000 spectators.

The illustration is taken from a painting by Mr. Henry Pont, who was for many years scene-painter at the old theatre in Marischal Street. The point of view is from near the site of the present Bathing Station, looking towards the Bannermill.

Thus ended the first wapinschaw that had been held in Aberdeen for over two hundred years. It cannot be affirmed that there was much similarity between the ancient and modern institution ; and if any burgher of the early part of the eighteenth century could have looked across the Links upon that great military display, he would have more than likely imagined that the French or Spanish had at last effected a landing on our shores, than that this was a wapinschaw as he knew that venerable institution, and he would have sorrowfully withdrawn behind the veil.

The wapinschaw has continued to grow and prosper, and is still, thanks to care and efficient management, one of the most important of volunteer institutions in the North. Limitations of space forbid giving lists of the yearly prizes and prize-winners, and noticing the improvements and extensions that have taken place, along with the development of the volunteer movement, during the forty-five years of its existence. One feature, however, justifies special mention. In 1869 Her late Majesty Queen Victoria presented a prize for competition, which became known as the Queen's Prize, the blue ribbon of the meeting ; and this gift was graciously continued by Her Majesty, year by year, during her lifetime, and upon the accession of King Edward, he was graciously pleased to follow the example of his illustrious mother. The contest for this trophy has all along been very popular. The following is a list of the Queen's and King's Prizemen:—

Date.	Rank.	Name.	Place.	Score.
1869	Ensign . . . . .	A. Niven, . . . . .	Torphins, . . . . .	35
1870	Corporal . . . . .	Taylor, . . . . .	Urquhart, . . . . .	19
1871	Captain . . . . .	G. J. Walker, . . . . .	Portlethen, . . . . .	21
1872	Corporal . . . . .	Strachan, . . . . .	Fyvie, . . . . .	22
1873	Private . . . . .	Dawson, . . . . .	Inverurie, . . . . .	16
1874	Sergeant . . . . .	Cruickshank, . . . . .	Turriff, . . . . .	22



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QUEEN'S AND KING'S PRIZEMEN—*Continued.*

Date.	Rank.	Name.	Place.	Score.
1875	Lieutenant . . . . .	Stewart, . . . . .	Glenlivet, . . . . .	26
1876	Private . . . . .	J. H. Jamieson, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	24
1877	Corporal . . . . .	J. Munro, . . . . .	Keith, . . . . .	28
1878	Colour-Sergeant . . . . .	Rennie, . . . . .	Old Deer, . . . . .	28
1879	Private . . . . .	J. Reid, . . . . .	Inverurie, . . . . .	30
1880	Lance-Sergeant . . . . .	Coutts, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	28
1881	Corporal . . . . .	J. Mitchell, . . . . .	Cruden, . . . . .	26
1882	Sergeant . . . . .	H. O. Gardiner, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	26
1883	Private . . . . .	Morrison, . . . . .	Inverurie, . . . . .	26
1884	Colour-Sergeant . . . . .	Rae, . . . . .	Turriff, . . . . .	30
1885	Corporal . . . . .	Jamieson, . . . . .	Newburgh, . . . . .	43
1886	Corporal . . . . .	J. G. Rae, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	136
1887	Sergeant . . . . .	H. O. Gardiner, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	132
1888	Private . . . . .	John Davidson, . . . . .	Cruden, . . . . .	134
1889	Sergeant . . . . .	Pirie, . . . . .	Old Deer, . . . . .	68
1890	Sergeant . . . . .	W. Proctor, . . . . .	Lhanbryde, . . . . .	71
1891	Lance-Corporal . . . . .	J. Cooper, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	64
1892	Sergeant . . . . .	Littlejohn, . . . . .	Old Deer, . . . . .	62
1893	Lance-Corporal . . . . .	Ewen, . . . . .	Methlick, . . . . .	40
1894	Private . . . . .	Martin, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	62
1895	Private . . . . .	A. B. Kydd, . . . . .	Montrose, . . . . .	66
1896	Private . . . . .	A. B. Kydd, . . . . .	Montrose, . . . . .	67
1897	Lieutenant . . . . .	Paterson, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	64
1898	Private . . . . .	Walker, . . . . .	Kildrummy, . . . . .	66
1899	Corporal . . . . .	G. Auld, . . . . .	Ellon, . . . . .	69
*1900	Private . . . . .	J. Mackenzie, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	72
1901	Corporal . . . . .	A. Paterson, . . . . .	Elgin, . . . . .	65
1902	Sergeant . . . . .	George Anderson, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	76
1903	Sergeant . . . . .	J. Mackenzie, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	157
1904	Lance-Corporal . . . . .	W. J. Clark, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	67
1905	Staff-Sergeant . . . . .	Craigmyle, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	71
1906	Quarter-master-Sergeant . . . . .	J. Fraser, . . . . .	Banff, . . . . .	70
†1907	Quarter-master-Sergeant . . . . .	J. Fraser, . . . . .	Banff, . . . . .	69

\* After shooting tie with Colour-Sergeant J. Forbes, Aberdeen, and Sergeant D. Black, Glasgow.

† After shooting tie with Sergeant Craigmyle, Aberdeen.

NOTE.—The difference in the totals is accounted for, not so much by the variation of shooting in different years, as by the alterations made at various times of the conditions of shooting for the trophy.



## APPENDIX.



## APPENDIX.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (VOLUNTEERS); THE 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS); THE GORDON VOLUNTEER BRIGADE, INCLUDING THE LONDON SCOTTISH; THE ABERDEEN COMPANIES, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS); AND THE OFFICERS OF THE 8TH (SCOTTISH) V.B. THE KING'S LIVERPOOL REGIMENT WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE ROYAL REVIEW, EDINBURGH, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

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### 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (VOLS.)

*See end of Appendix.*

### 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

#### STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Colonel Major Captain and Adjutant Quarter-master and Hon. Lieut.	Gill, W. S., V.D. Cornwall, G. A. Kingham, H. J. Mortimer, Jno.	Surgeon-Major Surgeon-Captain Chaplain	Sinclair, W., M.B. Henderson, A., M.D. Walker, Rev. G., B.D.

#### STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Regimental Sergeant-Major Quarter-master-Sergeant	Thomas Gordon, R.E. J. Gair.	Company Sergeant-Major Bandmaster	Beveridge, J., O.R.C. Stavert, Walter.

#### VETERANS WHO ATTENDED THE ROYAL REVIEW IN 1881 AND ALSO PRESENT ON THIS OCCASION.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Quarter-master Company Sergeant-Major	Porter, J. Michie, J.	Company Sergeant-Major Bugle-Major	Cameron, D. H. Walker, A.

## BUGLERS.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Corporal	Aberdein.	Bugler	Ledingham.	Bugler	Stavert, G. W.
do.	Davidson.	do.	M'Adam, A.	do.	Tait.
do.	Duncan.	do.	M'Adam, J.	do.	Watt.
do.	M'Lean.	do.	M'Kay.	Boy Bugler	Carrol, P.
do.	M'Millan.	do.	Murray.	do.	Stavert, G. H.
Bugler	Lawson.				

## BAND.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Band Sergeant	Kynoch.	Bandsman	Forsyth, A.	Bandsman	Milne.
do.	Marr.	do.	Gemmel.	do.	Mundy.
Corporal	Barnett.	do.	Green.	do.	Murray.
do.	Bryce.	do.	Harkins, W.	do.	M'Leod, M.
do.	Hall.	do.	Helmrich.	do.	Stavert, W.
do.	Lawson.	do.	Johnson.	do.	Tester, P.
2nd Corporal	Forsyth, W.	do.	M'Haffie.	do.	Troup.
do.	Lees.	do.	Middleton.	do.	Walker, W., jun.
Bandsman	Clure.				

## No. 1 COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Miller, J. Bruce.	Sapper	Mitchell, A.	No. 3 Section.	
Captain	Hutcheson, Geo.	do.	Smith, J.		
C.S.M.	Fraser, A. W.	do.	Warrander, R.	Sergeant	Runcie, T. M.
No. 1 Section.		No. 2 Section.		Sapper	Alexander, J.
Sergeant	Carnie.	Sergeant	Hunter.	do.	Ballantyne, H.
Corporal	Hall, Jas.	Corporal	Gordon, D.	do.	Buchan, J.
do.	Rhind, J.	Sapper	Angus.	do.	Dawson, J.
do.	Riddell, G.	do.	Calder, G.	do.	Hall, W.
2nd Corporal	Gordon (A Coy.)	do.	Cooper, W.	do.	Hogarth, P.
do.	Ramsay, J.	do.	Kennedy, F.	do.	Hopkins, C.
do.	Reid, J. A.	do.	Law, S.	do.	Keith, A.
Sapper	Alexander, J.	do.	Mann, A. D.	do.	Keith, G.
do.	Campbell, D.	do.	M'Tavish, J.	do.	Lawrence, J.
do.	Dawson, T.	do.	Mitchell, J.	do.	Mackie, J.
do.	Lumsden, J. G.	do.	Oliver, W.	do.	Merchant, A.
do.	M'Intosh, A.	do.	Philip, W.	do.	Rae, J.
do.	M'Gregor, W.	do.	Ritchie, A.	do.	Robertson, J.
			Walker, J.	do.	Scorgie, A.
		No. 4 Section.			
Sergeant	Slessor, P.	Sapper	Falconer, J. F.	Sapper	Mitchell, J.
Corporal	Martin.	do.	Forbes, J.	do.	Proctor, W.
Sapper	Coutts, P.	do.	Ironside.	do.	Tytler, W. B.
do.	Cruickshank, J.	do.	Leslie, J.	do.	Walker, T.
do.	Duncan, A.	do.	M'Intosh, C.	do.	Webster, W. M.
do.	Duguid.	do.	M'Intosh, R.	do.	Yule, A.

## No. 2 COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Laing, James.	Sapper	Cheetham, H.	Sapper	M'Kay, J. S.
Lieutenant	Crombie, W. P.	do.	Cormack, A.	do.	M'Kenzie, C.
C.S.M.	Calder, W.	do.	Duguid, A.	do.	Milne, M.
Sergeant	Falconer.	do.	Ferguson, W.	do.	Moir, J.
do.	Gordon, A. K.	do.	Findlay, D.	do.	Philip, J.
do.	Smith, Alex.	do.	Gall, D.	do.	Reid, W.
Corporal	Blackwood, F.	do.	Garden, F.	do.	Rennie, W.
do.	Launont, J.	do.	Gibb, G.	do.	Riddoch, G.
do.	Still.	do.	Gillespie, A.	do.	Ritchie, W.
2nd Corporal	Alexander, C.	do.	Glashan, A.	do.	Robertson, R.
do.	Main, G.	do.	Gordon, E.	do.	Ross, J.
do.	Small (or Smith), W.	do.	Hadden, J.	do.	Ross, T.
Sapper	Anderson, R.	do.	Hadden, J.	do.	Stewart, J.
do.	Anderson, T.	do.	Hall, G.	do.	Taylor, J.
do.	Anderson, W. (or D.)	do.	Hall, J.	do.	Thomson, A.
do.	Asher, R.	do.	Hartley, L.	do.	Thomson, R.
do.	Atkins, W.	do.	Henry, J.	do.	Thomson, W.
do.	Bain, R. W.	do.	Innes, A.	do.	Tindall, J.
do.	Bennet, W.	do.	Innes, D. (or G.)	do.	Warrick, W.
do.	Bowman, E.	do.	Kellas, C.	do.	Wilson, D.
			Levack, W.	do.	Wishart, J.
			M'Cormack, A. C.	do.	Young, D.
			M'Gregor, A.		

## No. 3 COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Dyack, Wm.	Sapper	Black, P.	Sapper	Morrison, J.
Lieutenant	Mitchell, Robert.	do.	Craig, H.	do.	Maitland, J.
C.S.M.	Smith, Adam.	do.	Christie, J.	do.	Milne, A.
Sergeant	Allan, George.	do.	Duncan, J.	do.	Menzies, J.
do.	Innes, J.	do.	Dunbar, G.	do.	Murison, A.
do.	Milne, F.	do.	Duguid, A.	do.	M'Kay, J.
do.	Monro, J.	do.	Ersline, J.	do.	Pirie, H.
Corporal	Wilson, J.	do.	Fraser, A.	do.	Ritchie, J.
2nd Corporal	Bromby, W.	do.	Fraser, H.	do.	Reid, W.
Sapper	Anderson, W. (1).	do.	Forbes, C.	do.	Steele, R.
do.	Anderson, W. (2).	do.	Fraser, G.	do.	Simmers, A.
do.	Anderson, W. (3).	do.	Forbes, R.	do.	Skinner, G.
do.	Anderson, B.	do.	Gowie, S.	do.	Smith, C.
do.	Anderson, D.	do.	Gordon, J.	do.	Stewart, G.
do.	Anderson, J.	do.	Hay, G.	do.	Smith, W.
do.	Andrew, J.	do.	Howie, C.	do.	Smart, R.
do.	Adie, G.	do.	Johnston, P.	do.	Strachan, C.
do.	Archibald, H.	do.	Jack, W.	do.	Sorley, J.
do.	Burnett, J.	do.	Low, W.	do.	Thom, F.
do.	Beattie, J. (1).	do.	Morgan, J.	do.	Webster, R.
do.	Beattie, W.	do.	Miller, J. (1).	do.	Wilson, G.
do.	Beattie, J. (2).	do.	Miller, J. (2).	do.	Walker, J.
do.	Bruce, W. J.				

## No. 4 COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Reid, John.	Sapper	Christie, W.	Sapper	M'Donald, J.
Lieutenant	Howard, C. S.	do.	Clark, R. J.	do.	M'Haffie, A.
C.S.M.	Hall, W. M.	do.	Collie, G.	do.	Melvin, G.
Sergeant	Cumming, James.	do.	Colquhoun, P.	do.	Milne, D.
do.	Walker, James.	do.	Coutts, W.	do.	Milne, J.
Corporal	Davidson, J.	do.	Crichton, W.	do.	Mundie, R.
do.	Gordon, D.	do.	Davidson, H.	do.	Murray, A.
do.	Milne, W. J.	do.	Dawson, A. J.	do.	Norrie, V.
do.	Wallace, Tom.	do.	Dickson, A.	do.	Robertson, E.
do.	Williamson, H. J.	do.	Dickson, J.	do.	Robertson, W.
do.	Worling, J.	do.	Ferguson, P.	do.	Scott.
2nd Corporal	Cummings, T.	do.	Forsyth.	do.	Simpson, W.
do.	Grant.	do.	Fyfe, R.	do.	Simpson, W.
do.	Smith, J.	do.	Gillan, J.	do.	Sinclair, W.
do.	Stewart, J.	do.	Gordon, S.	do.	Smart, J.
Sapper	Adams, G.	do.	Grant, D.	do.	Smart, W. A.
do.	Allan, W.	do.	Henderson, J.	do.	Smith, S.
do.	Beverly, J.	do.	Hepburn, J.	do.	Taylor.
do.	Bird, A.	do.	Hunter, A.	do.	Torpey, G.
do.	Brodie, W.	do.	Innes, J.	do.	Wallace, J.
do.	Bruce, D.	do.	Innes, W.	do.	Wilson, J.
do.	Charles, J.	do.	M'Donald, C.		

## GORDON VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

## LONDON SCOTTISH.

## STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Colonel	Greig, J. W., V.D.	Chaplain	Macleod, Rev. D., D.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Hampton, G. W., V.D.	do.	Fleming, Rev. A.
Major	Taylor, G. N.	Surgeon-Captain	Purvis, W. Laidlaw.*
do.	Malcolm, G. A.	Sergeant-Major	Grant, A.
Captain and Adjutant	Booth, T. M.	Colour-Sergeant-Instructor	Henderson, R.
Captain	Whyte, D. C.		

\*Appeared at the 1860 Review as a Private of the Queen's R.V. Brigade; and at the 1881 Review as Surgeon of the London Scottish R.V.C.; and at the 1905 Review as a Veteran.

## A COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Gray, J. B.	Private	Brooks, M. W.	Private	Mackay, J. D.
Lieutenant	Hervey, E. S.	do.	Cross, C. E.	do.	Paxton, J.
Corporal	Buchanan, J. H.	do.	Edwards, C. H.	do.	Pegg, F. W.
Lance-Corporal	Buchanan, H.	do.	Grieve, J. F.	do.	Ross, J. P.
do.	Lennie, J. M.	do.	Longmore, H. A.	do.	Sparks, H. C.
Piper	Hare, R. G. P.	do.	Low, C. J.	do.	Tomlison, O.
do.	Mackenzie, G.	do.	M'Monnies, D. B.	do.	Thomas, E. R.
Drummer	Macleod, T. N.	do.	M'Monnies, H. L.	do.	Wright, E. A.
Private	Boyd, R. N.				



## B COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Sig. Cr.-Sergt.	Hutchison, J. T.	Corporal	Hopping, D. M'K.	Private	Hepburn, J. N.
Cr.-Sergeant	Earle, T. F.	Lance-Corporal	Fitchie, W. T.	do.	Loudon, J. G.
Sergeant	Anderson, W.	do.	Smith, N. W.	do.	Mackay, J. F.
do.	Criswick, L.	Private	Aikman, A.	do.	Mackay, J. J.
Lance-Sergeant	Jackson, W. S.	do.	Ball, H.	do.	Pheysey, F.
Corporal	Coates, W. J.	do.	Craig, M. W.	do.	Rudkin, V.
do.	Findlay, E. J.	do.	Finlason, E. C.	do.	Stutfield, B.

## C COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Drill Cr.-Sergt.	Hodgson, H. T.	Bugler	Hay, W. J.	Private	Hay, W. J.
Sergeant	Gordon, R. F.	Private	Beadle, W. J.	do.	Holmes, W. F.
L.-Sergt. Piper	M'Niven, K. A.	do.	Clark, A. H.	do.	Mallett, H.
L.-Sergt. Dmr.	Simmonds, H.	do.	Clayton, H. P.	do.	Ranson, G. H.
Corporal	Henderson, J. L.	do.	Dykes, J. O.	do.	Watts-Fraser, J. F.
Lance-Corporal	Mallett, W. V. L.	do.	Fraser, G. M. W.	do.	Wilson, W. H.

## D COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Cr.-Sergeant	Menzies, J.	Drummer	Hamilton, W.	Private	Gibson, W. G.
Sergeant	Aitchison, J. G.	Private	Beaton, W. B.	do.	Grant, R. B.
do.	Craig, J. B.	do.	Bowron, D. M.	do.	Mackerness, A. E.
do.	Galbraith, J.	do.	Cranfield, E. G. S.	do.	Malcolm, J. D.
Corporal	Awbery, C. L.	do.	Dempster, W. M.	do.	Pinkerton, C. S.
do.	Barr, A. L.	do.	Downie, J.	do.	Perrins, F. S.
Lance-Corporal	Learmonth, P. F.	do.	Eadie, J.	do.	Reid, W. J.
Piper	Keith, A. R.	do.	Fox, F. H. W.		

## E COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	Lindsay, F. H.	Lance-Corporal	Clark, D'A. M.	Private	Fryer, H. G.
2nd Lieutenant	Dunsmore, R.	do.	Clark, G. M.	do.	Forbes, H. L.
Cr.-Sergeant	Reid, A. S.	do.	Lindsay, J. L. B.	do.	Johnston, R.
Cr.-Sergt. Dmr.	Hodgson, T.	do.	Robertson, N.	do.	Lamb, H. E.
Sergeant	Atkinson, H. E.	Bugler	Brown, A. T.	do.	Loudon, S.
do.	Macleod, E. D.	Piper	Rait, W.	do.	M'Donnell, F. H.
do.	M'Lachlan, W. M.	Private	Ballantine, J. D.	do.	Mackie, E. M.
do.	Simpson, W. M.	do.	Brown, C. W.	do.	Marshall, W. B.
Corporal	Ballie, R. G.	do.	D'Ade, E. R. J.	do.	Mouncey, J.
do.	Paxton, J.	do.	G. G.	do.	Nightingale, P. G.
do.	Wailes, J. M.	do.	Fryer, C. A.	do.	Orr, W.

**F COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Rogers, A. E.	Private	Bertram, J. S.	Private	Fobister, J.
2nd Lieutenant	Allsop, T. H. K.	do.	Bentley, F. E.	do.	Gordon, G. M.
Arm. Sergeant	Gordon, E. A. H.	do.	Beaton, N. M'N.	do.	Figgott, J.
Corporal Piper	Robertson, R.	do.	Clark, S. J.	do.	Sandy, G. T.
L.-Corp. Piper	Latham, H. L.	do.	Clerk, C. M.	do.	Simson, R. E.
Lance-Corporal	Lochhead, W.	do.	Crum, A. H.	do.	Stephenson, C. W.
Piper	Donaldson, M. H. D.	do.	Edwards, E. L.	do.	Weir, D. A.

**G COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	M'Donald, A.	Bugler	Henderson, J. D.	Private	Henderson, L. D.
Cr.-Sergeant	Boyd, D.	Piper	Swanson, D. N.	do.	M'Bain, R. C.
Sergeant	Fraser, A. S.	Private	Biscoe, F. R.	do.	Mitchell, A. R. C.
do.	Gauld, W.	do.	Blaikie, A.	do.	Macgregor, A. H.
do.	Mitchell, J. B.	do.	Blaikley, A.	do.	Murray, H. B.
do.	Smith, G.	do.	Eaton, J. D.	do.	Ray, P. C.
Corporal	Greig, W. T.	do.	Greig, L. L.	do.	Thomson, J.
do.	Hollick, A. J.				

**H COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	White, J. S.	Private	Carey, J.	Private	Milne, D.
Q.M.S.	Darling, R. S.	do.	Deschamps, D. G.	do.	Muirhead, A. B.
Cr.-Sergeant	Lee, A. M.	do.	Dunlop, W. A.	do.	Paterson, W. W.
do.	M'Diarmid, D. S.	do.	Fleming, A.	do.	Robertson, D. H.
do.	Smeaton, J. M.	do.	Ferguson, F. H.	do.	Rose, S. R.
Lance-Corporal	Buchanan, F. H. H.	do.	Goodman, J. W.	do.	Ross, D. S.
do.	Hunter, W. O.	do.	Hunter, H.	do.	Sharpe, J.
do.	Robbins, H.	do.	Hay, K. S.	do.	Turner, J. S.
L.-Corp. Piper	Moore, W. R.	do.	Jeffreys, J. M.	do.	Vallentine, F. A.
Private	Anderson, W.	do.	M'Beth, S.		

**I COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	Clowes, G. C. K.	Lance-Corporal	Brown, J. G.	Lance-Corporal	Slack, J. T.
Cr.-Sergeant	Miles, A. F.	do.	Coldicott, J. W.	Drummer	Gow, A.
Sergeant	Bryden, C. S.	do.	Cox, G. C.	Private	Bessant, H. C.
do.	Kirkby, H. M.	do.	Goepel, R. B.	do.	Earle, A. W.
do.	White, J. C. E.	do.	Horton-Smith, L.	do.	Murray, C. B.
Corporal	Melville, R. T.	do.	Henderson, I. M.	do.	Rogers, C. S.
do.	Murray, R. W.	do.	Saunders, J. T.		

## K COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Lindsay, J. H.	Bugler	Marrs, G. L.	Private	Millar, W. M.
Cr.-Sergeant	Brown, H. B.	Private	Buchanan, G. W. C.	do.	Millar, T. E. P.
Sergeant	Gavin, E.	do.	Campbell, J. G.	do.	Mitchell, J.
do.	Pitkethly, J. B.	do.	Christie, D.	do.	Martin, A.
do.	Saunders, E. S.	do.	Hammond, H. B.	do.	Porteous, J. D.
Lance-Sergeant	Brown, R.	do.	Hammond, W. S.	do.	Ross, G. J.
Corporal	Ibbotson, E. G.	do.	Johnston, A.	do.	Saunders, P. M.
Lance-Corporal	Hamilton, G. D.	do.	Kemp-Gee, J.	do.	Smith, F. G.
do.	Thomson, J.	do.	Marrs, W. W.	do.	Wilson, G.
Piper	Greig, K. C.				

## 1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

## STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Colonel	Mackinnon, L., V.D.	Surgeon-Major	Williamson, G., M.B.
Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col.	Gordon, C. S., V.D.	Surgeon-Captain	Christie, J. F., M.B.
Captain and Adjutant	Hay, J. G.	Acting Chaplain	M'Clymont, Rev. J. A.,
Captain and Quarter-master	Walker, W.		D.D., V.D.

## PERMANENT STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Sergeant-Major	Nelson, D.	Colour-Sergeant-Instructor	Ogilvie, G.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor	Ewart, A.		

## A COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Stewart, D. B. D., V.D.	Private	Brand, J. W.	Private	Marshall, J.
Lieutenant	Henderson, R. A.	do.	Bremner, J.	do.	Milne, G.
Cr.-Sergeant	Garden, G.	do.	Cathcart, W.	do.	Milton, J.
Sergeant	Calder, A.	do.	Christie, J.	do.	Morrison, J.
Corporal	Forbes, W.	do.	Christie, W.	do.	Nicol, W.
do.	M'Kay, L.	do.	Cousins, J.	do.	Philips, W.
do.	Smith, S. R.	do.	Dyker, A.	do.	Prain, D.
Lance-Corporal	Dunn, A.	do.	Emslie, J.	do.	Robertson, H.
do.	Ledingham, J.	do.	Greig, J.	do.	Sangster, W.
do.	Pirie, C.	do.	Grant, J.	do.	Sellar, A.
Bandsman	Adams, J.	do.	Horne, J.	do.	Spence, R.
Bugler	Dean, J.	do.	Leith, R.	do.	Stewart, E.
Piper	Mitchell, A.	do.	Leslie, W.	do.	Strang, C.
Private	Alcorn, C.	do.	Mackie, A.	do.	Wilson, W.
do.	Bannerman, R.	do.	M'Leod, J.	Boy	Brown, J. A.
do.	Booth, D.	do.	M'Kechie, J.	do.	Ewan, W. J.

## B COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Spence, G. H.	Bandsman	Greig, C.	Private	Maxwell, A.
Lieutenant	Rae, W.	do.	Poxton, H.	do.	Milton, A.
Cr.-Sergeant	Clubb, J.	Bugler	Taylor, J. L.	do.	Moir, E.
Sergeant	Christie, H.	Private	Cousins, J.	do.	Moir, J.
do.	Lawson, G. O.	do.	Dargie, G.	do.	Plunkett, D.
do.	Murray, W.	do.	Diack, W.	do.	Robertson, W.
Lance-Sergeant	Stewart, J. A.	do.	Edwards, C.	do.	Ronald, J.
Corporal	Hay, G. T.	do.	Fraser, J.	do.	Ross, A.
do.	Reid, A.	do.	Inglis, J.	do.	Smith, H.
Lance-Corporal	Pickard, J. K.	do.	Innes, W. W.	do.	Stewart, J.
do.	Spark, R.	do.	Kellas, J.	do.	Stobbie, J.
do.	Wilson, T.	do.	Livingston, F.	do.	Taylor, W.
Bandsman	Cowie, W.	do.	M'Donald, J.	do.	Troop, A.
do.	Forrest, W.	do.	M'Kenzie, J. B.	do.	Will, G.
			Mathers, J.		

## C COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Paterson, W.	Bugler	Nicol, E.	Private	M'Coskell, S.
Lieutenant	Brown, J.	Private	Adam, J.	do.	M'Kay, C. J.
Cr.-Sergeant	Bakewell, W.	do.	Andrew, J.	do.	M'Robbie, C.
Sergeant	Bridgeford, D.	do.	Birnie, G.	do.	Milne, A.
do.	Cook, J. S.	do.	Blacklaw, W.	do.	Morgan, H.
do.	Ewan, J.	do.	Buchan, A.	do.	Sangster, J.
do.	Gordon, G.	do.	Cooper, J.	do.	Smith, D. R.
do.	Gordon, R. S.	do.	Cowie, R.	do.	Spalding.
do.	Milne, A.	do.	Davidson, A.	do.	Steele, T.
Corporal	Gordon, W. D.	do.	Fraser, J. G. G.	do.	Stewart, J.
do.	Scott, W.	do.	Gordon, C. W.	do.	Swapp, J. F. F.
Lance-Corporal	Beattie, W.	do.	Grant, A.	do.	Tawse, C.
do.	Grant, L.	do.	Grant, J.	do.	Taylor, H.
do.	Torpey, J.	do.	Harrow, J.	do.	Thomson, A. T.
			Leslie, J. R.	do.	Wilson, F. G.

## D COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	Ogilvie, D.	Lance-Corporal	Kelly, D.	Drummer	Wilson, A.
2nd Lieutenant	Wilson, H. G. M.	Bandsman	Christie, W.	Private	Anderson, W.
Cr.-Sergeant	Mulholland, D.	do.	Cox, T.	do.	Barclay, A.
Band-Sergeant	Ledingham, E.	do.	Gillespie, A.	do.	Burnett, D.
Sergeant	Birnie, W. J.	do.	Lyon, J. J.	do.	Burnett, J.
do.	Dey, J.	do.	M'Donald, A.	do.	Calder, R.
do.	Reith, R.	do.	Mutch, G.	do.	Cleary, C. A.
Corporal	Begg, G. J.	do.	Nicol, R.	do.	Dickie, J.
do.	Dean, W.	do.	Robertson, J.	do.	Duncan, J. G.
do.	Merson, V.	do.	Scorgie, A. M.	do.	Flynn, J.
do.	Stuart, W.	Piper	Barrack, J.	do.	Fraser, W. D.
Lance-Corporal	Donald, C.	do.	Henderson, T.	do.	Frost, J.
do.	Farquhar, R.	Bugler	Farquharson, W.	do.	Garden, A.
do.	Farquhar, A.	Drummer	Watson, J.	do.	Geddes, J.

## D COMPANY—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Private	Gillespie, W.	Private	M'Kay, K.	Private	Webster, W.
do.	Gordon, W.	do.	M'Kay, A.	do.	White, J. B.
do.	Gordon, A.	do.	Milne, J.	do.	Willox, A.
do.	Johnston, R.	do.	Murray, W. C.	do.	Wilson, A.
do.	Kerr, W.	do.	Stephen, J.	do.	Wyllie, J.
do.	Kinkaid, L.	do.	Strathearn, D.	do.	Wyllie, W.
do.	Lawrie, W.	do.	Taylor, A.	do.	Youngson, A.
do.	Leggett, G.	do.	Walker, E. E.	do.	Yule, C.
do.	M'Gilvery, G.	do.	Watt, W.	do.	Yule, T.

## F COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Mellis, W.	Bugler	Mackie, P.	Private	Hutchison, H.
Lieutenant	Scott, R.	Drummer	Watson, J.	do.	Kilgour, A. F.
2nd Lieutenant	Shirras, G. F.	Private	Aitken, D.	do.	M'Donald, E.
Ct. Sergeant	Findlater, J.	do.	Allan, G.	do.	M'Intosh, W.
Sergeant	Barclay, A.	do.	Beveridge, C.	do.	M'Pherson, J.
do.	Duncan, D.	do.	Cowie, J.	do.	Meston, J.
do.	Souter, G.	do.	Davidson, J.	do.	Napier, J.
Corporal	Forbes, A.	do.	Duguid, A.	do.	Napier, R.
do.	Silver, G. S.	do.	Edwards, A.	do.	Petrie, C. S.
Lance-Corporal	Barnett, J.	do.	Forrest, C.	do.	Pyper, G.
do.	Davidson, W.	do.	Fraser, J.	do.	Reid, W. S.
Bandman	M'Donald, J. A.	do.	Gall, D.	do.	Ritchie, A.
do.	Watson, A.	do.	Grant, J.	do.	Rhynas, A.
Piper	Sinclair, W.	do.	Greig, R.	do.	Scott, J.
Bagler	Farquhar, R.	do.	Hardie, C. S.		

## G COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Mackinnon, A.	Private	Boyce, A.	Private	Morrice, R.
	H. L.	do.	Brown, J.	do.	Peterkin, J. M.
Ct. Sergeant	Forbes, J.	do.	Burgess, R.	do.	Pirie, A. W.
Sergeant	Campbell, C.	do.	Cumming, J.	do.	Riddler, G.
do.	Jeffray, A.	do.	Dawson, W.	do.	Ritchie, W. H.
Corporal	Kynoch, W.	do.	Donald, J.	do.	Stewart, G.
do.	Lefevre, J.	do.	Dunn, G.	do.	Steven, G.
Lance-Corporal	Bain, A.	do.	Hay, A. S.	do.	Thomson, J.
do.	Lamont, A.	do.	Lawson, J. C.	do.	Wilken, J.
Bandman	Ledingham, R.	do.	M'Donald, R.	do.	Yeates, A.
Bagler	Anderson, A. M.	do.	Masson, A.	Boy	Gellie, A.
Private	Black, J.	do.	M'Kay, H.	do.	Robertson, H.

## K COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Adam, T. L.	Bandsman	Youngson, R.	Private	Leslie, W.
2nd Lieutenant	Lyon, A.	Piper	Cantly, J.	do.	Mackie, W.
Bandmaster	Ryan, J.	do.	Esson, R.	do.	M'Condach, J.
Cr.-Sergeant	Jack, A. G.	Bugler	Jolly, R. G.	do.	Moffat, J.
Sergeant	Chalmers, T.	Private	Bowie, A.	do.	Ogg, C.
do.	Robertson, W.	do.	Bruce, J.	do.	Patterson, D.
Corporal	Findlay, G.	do.	Craigen, A.	do.	Robertson, W.
do.	Smith, W.	do.	Gibb, R.	do.	Robertson, W.
Bandsman	Angus, A.	do.	Gibb, J.	do.	Robb, J.
do.	Brebner, D.	do.	Gordon, G.	do.	Skinner, W.
do.	Gorman, J.	do.	Greig, T.	do.	Smith, L.
do.	M'Leod, A.	do.	Joss, F.	do.	Stephenson, I.
do.	Morrison, R.	do.	Lawrie, J.	do.	Stephen, J.
do.	Reid, J.	do.	Leslie, W.		

## M COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Macqueen, J. E.	Bugler	Danson, M.	Private	M'Innes, A.
Lieutenant	Smith, G. A.	Private	Adam, W. G.	do.	Manning, F. C.
2nd Lieutenant	Mackinnon, L.	do.	Allan, D.	do.	Marr, G. R.
Cr.-Sergeant	Davidson, G.	do.	Anderson, G.	do.	Masson, W.
do.	Forbes, C.	do.	Boyle, J.	do.	Morrison, D.
Sergeant	Catto, A.	do.	Clark, J.	do.	Nicol, A. S.
do.	Hunter, A.	do.	Danson, J. R.	do.	Pittendreigh, J.
do.	Milne, A.	do.	Dickie, J. W.	do.	Paterson, W.
do.	Rae, G.	do.	Duff, C.	do.	Rennie, A.
Sergeant Piper	Mann, W.	do.	Ewen, R.	do.	Robb, P.
Corporal	Fyfe, A.	do.	Forbes, A.	do.	Robertson, G.
do.	King, D.	do.	Forbes, J.	do.	Smith, T.
do.	Skoyles, A.	do.	Fraser, J.	do.	Stephen, W. J.
Lance-Corporal	Ashford, G.	do.	Goldie, J.	do.	Stewart, W.
do.	Bain, J.	do.	Guyan, R.	do.	Symon, G.
Bandsman	Currie, J.	do.	Howie, J.	do.	Taylor, A.
do.	Duncan, W.	do.	Hutcheon, J.	do.	Thomson, F.
do.	M'Kenzie, A.	do.	Ingram, J.	do.	Tocher, J.
do.	Nairn, H.	do.	Innes, J.	do.	Watt, F.
do.	Sim, J. W.	do.	Johnston, W.	do.	Wood, P.
Piper	Farquharson, H.	do.	Kennedy, J.	do.	Wyllie, G.
do.	Innes, J.	do.	Kidd, W.	do.	Wyllie, W. A.
do.	Philip, S.	do.	Littlejohn, A.	Boy	Garden, W.
Bugler	Craigmyle, J.	do.	M'Nair, D.		

# Appendix.

## U COMPANY

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Duncan, W. C.	Private	Adams, W.	Private	Compton, A. J.
Lieutenant	Watt, E. W.	do	Ross, A.	do	Coyle, A.
Ct.-Sergeant	Boomer, H.	do	Robert, W. T.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
Sergeant	Campbell, W. E.	do	Calder, C. C.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	McGregor, A. R.	do	Cherry, C. C.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	Simpson, J. J.	do	Calder, N. I.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	Watt, James	do	Duncan, J. D.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
Lance-Sergeant	Duncan, E. L.	do	Falconer, K. M.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
Corporal	Anderson, J. B.	do	Falconer, A.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	Anderson, W. M.	do	Greer, H. G.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	Cunning, G.	do	Gordon, John	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	Robb, D. G.	do	Gibbs, J. R.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
Lance-Corporal	Allardyce, A.	do	Greig, F. M.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	Williamson, A. J.	do	Gordon, James	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	Wilson, J. M.	do	Harrie, F. W.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
Private	Annand, J.	do	Hay, G. F.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
do.	Agazzi, C. D.	do	Innes, J.	do	McIntosh, J. W.
			Jamieson, W. W.	do	McIntosh, J. W.

## 3RD VOLUNTEER BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS

### STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col.	Robertson, R., V.D.	Captain and Quarter-master	Finlay, R. W.
Major and Hon. Col.	Scott, R., V.D.	Bde. Surgeon Lieut. Col.	Mitchell, A.
Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col.	McConnachie, W., V.D.	Chaplain	MacKay, R. N.
Captain and Adjutant	Stansfeld, J. R. E., D.S.O.		

### A COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Law, J.	Private	Craig, J.	Private	Milne, A.
2nd Lieutenant	Morrison, J.	do	Cranna, T.	do	Milne, J.
Act. Chaplain	Adams, W.	do	Davidson, W.	do	Murdoch, J. G.
Ct.-Sergeant	Watt, W.	do	Dempster, A.	do	Murdoch, A.
Sergeant	Burr, J.	do	Gordon, H.	do	Macbeth, J. N.
do.	Cheyne, J.	do	Gordon, J.	do	Simpson, A.
do.	Ironsides, C.	do	Gordon, W.	do	Smith, J. A.
do.	Stephen, J.	do	Johnstone, G.	do	Smith, W.
Corporal	Henderson, W.	do	Littlejohn, J.	do	Smith, J.
Private	Bathgate, W.	do	Marshall, A.	do	Swanman, H.
do.	Beaton, G.	do	MacLennan, A.		

**B COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Robertson, A. W.	Lance-Corporal	Milne, J. G.	Private	M'Robbie, R. I
Lieutenant	Martin, D. H.	do.	Pope, J.	do.	Martin, W. A.
do.	Reid, A. M'D.	Piper	Geddes, A.	do.	Mitchell, A. W
Act. Chaplain	Halliday, J. G.	Bugler	Birnie, G.	do.	Mitchell, G.
Bandmaster	Killeen, G. F.	Private	Allen, A.	do.	Mitchell, G. O.
Sergeant-Major	Kelly, W.	do.	Anderson, A.	do.	Milne, W.
Ser.-Instructor	Bryant, H.	do.	Balloch, A.	do.	Morrison, J. S.
do.	Brown, J.	do.	Blyth, W.	do.	Murray, W.
do.	Laidlaw, W.	do.	Boggie, T.	do.	Park, W.
do.	Marr, J.	do.	Burnett, J.	do.	Pennie, A.
do.	Sanders, J.	do.	Cardno, F.	do.	Querie, A.
Q.M.S.	Simpson, W. J.	do.	Chisholm, W. S.	do.	Riddoch, W.
Cr.-Sergeant	Darling, W. C.	do.	Davidson, R.	do.	Scott, H.
Sergeant	Bissett, T. S.	do.	Gordon, R.	do.	Scott, J.
do.	Hay, C.	do.	Greig, J.	do.	Sim, J.
do.	West, D.	do.	Greig, J. R.	do.	Spence, G.
Lance-Sergeant	Milne, A.	do.	Hutchison, G.	do.	Stephen, J.
do.	Milne, J.	do.	Ironside, W.	do.	Winter, J.
do.	Shewan, W.	do.	Joss, A.	do.	Wyness, W.
Corporal	Anderson, J.	do.	M'Robbie, G.	Boy	Watt, J.

**C COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Sergeant	Buchan, A.	Private	Aird, G.	Private	Heslop, J.
do.	Chisholm, A.	do.	Anderson, W.	do.	Hunter, I.
do.	Duncan, J.	do.	Barron, W.	do.	M'Lennan, J.
do.	M'Hardy, W.	do.	Blackhall, W.	do.	Mennie, R. A.
do.	M'Intosh, W.	do.	Cooper, D.	do.	Milne, R.
do.	Reid, A.	do.	Crooks, R.	do.	Munro, J.
Corporal	Chalmers, J.	do.	Downie, J.	do.	Pennie, W.
do.	Forbes, A.	do.	Downie, G.	do.	Reid, R.
do.	Gibb, J.	do.	English, A.	do.	Spence, T.
do.	Robertson, G.	do.	Finnie, G.	do.	Stephen, W.
Lance-Corporal	Barclay, J.	do.	Forbes, A.	do.	Thomson, F.
do.	Henderson, A. W.	do.	Gibb, C.	do.	Webster, J.
do.	Taylor, J.	do.	Gordon, G.	do.	Will, E.
do.	Watt, G. P.	do.	Gordon, W.	do.	Will, J.
Bugler	Buchan, W.	do.	Henderson, J.	do.	Yule, W. J.

**D COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Rennie, J. C., V.D.	Corporal	Jaffray, G.	Private	Gray, J.
Lieutenant	Rennie, James	Lance-Corporal	Davidson, A.	do.	M'Beth, A.
2nd Lieutenant	Pirie, F.	Private	Bain, A.	do.	Neish, Wm.
Sergeant	Craig, G.	do.	Chalmers, J.	do.	Pirie, J.
do.	Gill, James	do.	Chalmers, R.	do.	Sangster, Wm.
		do.	Davidson, G.		



## E COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Cr.-Sergeant	Rothney, W.	Private	Milne, T.	Private	Rose, C.
Corporal	Hadden, R.	do.	Milne, T.	do.	Ross, W.
do.	Urquhart, G.	do.	Murray, J.	do.	Shand, A.
Lance-Corporal	Massie, A.	do.	Murray, J.	do.	Simpson, J.
Private	Brown, J.	do.	Park, A.	do.	Simpson, R.
do.	Cooper, J.	do.	Park, A.	do.	Smith, W.
do.	Cooper, J. C.	do.	Penny, W.	do.	Tarves, A.
do.	Horne, I.	do.	Peter, W.	do.	Urquhart, C.
do.	Milne, A.	do.	Rattray, A.		

## F COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Hutchison, W. E.	Private	Boyes, J.	Private	Johnston, A.
Col.-Sergeant	Cheyne, P.	do.	Cadger, W.	do.	Park, J.
Sergeant	Cowie, R.	do.	Davidson, J.	do.	Souter, J.
Lce.-Sergeant	M'Kenzie, R.	do.	Johnston, J.	do.	Taylor, T.
Corporal	Spence, J.	do.	Johnston, G.	do.	Young, G.

## G AND H COMPANIES.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Cruickshank, A. L. P.	Private	Barrie, A.	Private	Morrison, T.
Lieutenant	Reid, W.	do.	Burns, A.	do.	Noble, G.
Sergeant	Dunbar, J.	do.	Bissett, G.	do.	Noble, W. G.
do.	Johnston, J.	do.	Campbell, K.	do.	Paterson, A.
do.	Johnston, E.	do.	Coull, G.	do.	Petrie, P. T.
do.	M'Gregor, J. F.	do.	Dick, J.	do.	Rattray, G.
do.	Melvin, G.	do.	Dundas, J.	do.	Reid, W.
Sergeant-Piper	Burr, C.	do.	Duthie, G.	do.	Robertson, J.
Lance-Sergeant	Gregory, J.	do.	Elliott, R. S.	do.	Rust, J.
do.	M'Kay, A.	do.	Ferguson, A.	do.	Scott, A.
do.	Milne, J.	do.	Fraser, A.	do.	Skelton, P.
Lance-Sergeant	Sim, J.	do.	Henderson, J.	do.	Smith, J.
Corporal	Roger, J.	do.	Jack, W. R.	do.	Stephen, A.
Lance-Corporal	Duncan, W.	do.	Kirkland, T.	do.	Stephen, J.
do.	Duthie, A. B.	do.	Laurence, T.	do.	Thornton, J.
do.	Thompson, A. B.	do.	Lawrence, J.	do.	Urquhart, J.
Bugler	Mitchell, T.	do.	Leask, S.	do.	Walker, J.
do.	Noble, P.	do.	M'Connachie, A.	do.	Walker, W.
do.	Pressley, J.	do.	M'Kay, J.	do.	Watt, G.
do.	Simpson, J.	do.	M'Kay, W.	do.	Watt, J.
do.	Stewart, W.	do.	Maitland, S.	do.	White, J.
Private	Baillie, C.	do.	Marr, J.	do.	Will, J.
do.	Bain, L.	do.	Mitchell, J.	do.	Willox, J.
do.	Barclay, C.	do.	Morrice, A.	do.	Wishart, W.
			Morrison, J.	do.	Wishart, T.

## 4TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

## STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Colonel	Mellis, Wm. A., V.D.	Captain and Adjutant	M'Lean, C.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Horton, J. A., V.D.	Captain and Quarter-master	Hopkins, J.
do.	Dawson, W. F. G., V.D.	Surgeon-Major	Wilson, J. O., V.D.
Major	Massie, J. F. M., V.D. (Transport Officer).	do.	Nicol, A.

## A COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Dickson, J.	Piper	Mitchell, J.	Private	Loggie, A. (1).
2nd Lieutenant	Duff, T. A.	Private	Appleby, W.	do.	Loggie, A. (2).
do.	Mitchell, J.	do.	Barclay, A.	do.	Loggie, J.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Milton, A.	do.	Black, F.	do.	Littlejohn, W.
Cr.-Sergeant	Fraser, A.	do.	Brown, J.	do.	M'Kenzie, J.
Sergeant	Summers, J. B.	do.	Christie, W.	do.	Meldrum, W.
do.	Thain, J.	do.	Cormack, W.	do.	Mitchell, J.
Lance-Sergeant	Duffon, A.	do.	Davidson, H.	do.	Mitchell, A.
do.	Mellis, J.	do.	Garen, H.	do.	Morrison, J.
Lance-Corporal	Barron, W.	do.	Gatherer, L.	do.	Murray, G.
do.	Brown, W.	do.	Gray, Alex.	do.	Murray, B.
do.	Keir, J. M'I.	do.	Gray, G.	do.	Niven, W.
do.	M'Lennan, D.	do.	Gordon, W. D. B.	do.	Pirie, J.
do.	Reid, G. S.	do.	Guthrie, J.	do.	Rennie, J.
do.	Stuart, F. M.	do.	Ingram, G.	do.	Sandison, W.
Bugler	Grant, D. B.	do.	Kemp, J.	do.	Shand, J.
do.	Mitchell, F. C.	do.	Lamb, A.	do.	Smith, W.
Piper	Cowie, J.	do.	Little, J.	do.	Stevenson, E.

## B COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Currie, N. P.	Bugler	Gordon, C.	Private	Mitchell, J.
Sergeant	Dunbar, H.	Private	Coutts, J.	do.	Niven, C.
do.	Milne, G.	do.	Cowe, P.	do.	Reid, J.
Corporal	Simpson, W.	do.	M'Intosh, J.	do.	Ross, W.
Bugler	Gordon, W.	do.	Milne, J.		

## C COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Macdonald, W. A.	Lance-Corporal	Innes, R. A.	Private	M'Kinnon, J.
Serg.-Lient.	Davidson, S. G.	do.	Reid, J.	do.	Masson, A.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Grassick, G. L.	Piper	Campbell, W.	do.	Mennie, J.
Sergeant	Butchart, G. A.	Private	Anderson, P.	do.	Melvin, D.
do.	Duncan, J.	do.	Cruickshank, A.	do.	Riddell, D.
do.	Gibb, A.	do.	Forbes, J.	do.	Walker, J.
Lance-Sergeant	Craib, J.	do.	Gray, J. H.	do.	Watt, J. M.
Corporal	Stewart, J.	do.	Haddon, C.	do.	Watson, J. T.
Lance-Corporal	Dickson, P. M.	do.	Ingram, J. J.	do.	Wilson, A.

## D COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	Cook, J. M.	Private	Grant, A.	Private	Smith, J.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Gray, W.	do.	Gunn, D.	do.	Stephen, J.
Sergeant	Forbes, J.	do.	Keith, J.	do.	Thomson, J.
Corporal	Lamb, W.	do.	Kellas, A.	do.	Turner, A.
Lance-Corporal	Gauld, J.	do.	M'Donald, R.	do.	Walker, A.
Bugler	Gray, W. W.	do.	Ogston, G.	do.	Yeats, J.
Private	Campbell, F.	do.	Scott, J.	do.	Young, L.

## E COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Gray, W. A.	Bugler	Singer, F.	Private	Lumsden, W.
Lieutenant	Laing, P. W. M.	Private	Anderson, N. S.	do.	M'Kay, G. C.
2nd Lieutenant	Laing, H. D.	do.	Anderson, H. J.	do.	M'Lean, W. J.
Cr.-Sergt.-Inst.	Arbuthnott, J.	do.	Anderson, A. P.	do.	Middleton, R.
Q.M.S.	Kellas, J. B.	do.	Bisset, G.	do.	Millar, R. M.
Sergeant	Geils, R. S.	do.	Bruce, W. J. S.	do.	Moir, F.
do.	Gray, J.	do.	Davidson, G.	do.	Mowatt, W. I.
do.	Jackson, J. S.	do.	Dawson, A.	do.	Mutch, A.
do.	Simpson, W.	do.	Deans, W.	do.	Reid, A.
Lance-Sergeant	Reid, J.	do.	Dressel, D.	do.	Reid, W.
Lance-Corporal	Calder, G.	do.	Eddie, A.	do.	Robbie, F.
do.	Dallas, G.	do.	Emslie, C.	do.	Robertson, J.
do.	Fenton, A.	do.	Emslie, J.	do.	Ross, J.
do.	Noble, T.	do.	Fraser, C.	do.	Rust, H. G.
do.	Singer, W. R.	do.	Gammie, J.	do.	Smith, A.
do.	Thomson, J. G.	do.	Grant, W. G.	do.	Stevenson, W.
do.	Williamson, D.	do.	Joss, J. A.	do.	Stewart, G. A.
Piper	Gammack, A.	do.	Kerr, W.	do.	Walker, R. B.
Bugler	Krohn, W. L.	do.	Leslie, J. S.	do.	Wood, J.

**F COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Charles, A.	Private	Anderson, A. (of	Private	Ellis, A.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Martin, W.		D Company).	do.	Glennie, A.
Cr.-Sergeant	Emslie, G.	do.	Booth, F.	do.	Henderson, A.
Sergeant	Reid, W.	do.	Bruce, A.	do.	Lewis, R.
Lance-Sergeant	Mortimer, A.	do.	Chalmers, W.	do.	Reid, J. J.
Corporal	Mitchell, G.	do.	Clerihew, W.	do.	Robbie, A.
Lance-Corporal	Gordon, G.	do.	Cook, D.	do.	Scott, J.
do.	Michie, W.	do.	Donald, J.	do.	Stewart, R.
do.	Webster, D.	do.	Donald, J.	do.	Stuart, J.
Private	Adam, L.	do.	Edmond, J. E.	do.	Thain, H.

**G COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Keir, A.	Bugler	Matthew, G.	Private	Main, D.
do.	M'Gregor, J.	Private	Cheyne, A.	do.	Marshall, R.
Lieutenant	Dawson, J.	do.	Cooper, W. J.	do.	Meldrum, W.
2nd Lieutenant	Campbell, J.	do.	Cormack, A.	do.	Mitchell, A.
Cr.-Sergeant	Clark, J.	do.	Dalgarno, W.	do.	Park, W. G.
Ser.-Bugler	Rae, J.	do.	Diack, J.	do.	Paul, W.
Sergeant	Rennie, A.	do.	Edwards, D.	do.	Rennie, W.
do.	Thomson, G. R.	do.	Foote, J.	do.	Riddell, W.
do.	Tocher, A.	do.	Forbes, G.	do.	Scott, W.
do.	Youngson, A.	do.	Fraser, A.	do.	Smith, W.
Corporal	Rae, J.	do.	Horne, J. C.	do.	Sutherland, D.
do.	Clark, D. A.	do.	Ingram, J.	do.	Tobin, T.
do.	Stephen, R. M.	do.	Jamieson, W.	do.	Urquhart, J.
Lance-Corporal	Clark, R.	do.	Kitson, A.	do.	Youngson, C.
Bugler	Milne, J. S.	do.	M'Hardy, W.		

**H COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Gray, J. N., V.D.	Private	Dalgarno, G.	Private	Michie, J. A.
2nd Lieutenant	Cameron, J. A. S.	do.	Davidson, G.	do.	Moir, G.
Ser.-Major	Burns, M.	do.	Foote, J.	do.	Morrison, R.
Cr.-Sergeant	Kitchen, T.	do.	Grant, D.	do.	Morrison, W.
Sergeant	Forbes, A.	do.	Harrop, T.	do.	Munro, D.
Sergeant-Piper	Howarth, I.	do.	Hay, A.	do.	Phillip, A.
Lance-Sergeant	Bryce, R.	do.	Irvine, J.	do.	Robbie, J.
Corporal	Greenlaw, J.	do.	Kemp, W.	do.	Ross, W. G.
do.	Mackie, J.	do.	Kilgour, G.	do.	Ross, D.
do.	M'Kenzie, G.	do.	Knowles, L.	do.	Slorrach, J.
Lance-Corporal	Nicol, A.	do.	Mackie, G.	do.	Silver, J.
do.	Smith, C.	do.	M'Innes, J.	do.	Slorrach, J. F.
do.	Whyte, G.	do.	M'Kenzie, D.	do.	Turner, J.
Bugler	Black, J.	do.	Menzies, T.	do.	Wilson, J.
do.	Massie, E. J.				

## I COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Rank.	Reid, J.	Bugler	M'Pherson, J.	Private	Nicoll, J.
Rank.	Smith, M.	Private	Black, J.	do.	Rae, J.
Rank.	Mitchell, F.	do.	Coutts, J.	do.	Reed, J. A.
Rank.	Sangster, G.	do.	Harper, G.	do.	Wood, J.
Rank.	Walker, F. C.	do.	Hay, A. M.		

## K COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Rank.	Callan, J.	Private	Bannerman, W.	Private	Milne, J.
Rank.	Turner, E. R.	do.	Craig, W.	do.	Riddel, G.
Rank.	Menzies, J.	do.	Crombie, J.	do.	Riddel, J.
Rank.	Geils, J.	do.	Davidson, H.	do.	Robertson, W.
Rank.	Middleton, R.	do.	Geils, J.	do.	Simpson, G.
Rank.	Wedderburn, A.	do.	Gordon, J.	do.	Simpson, J.
Rank.	Maitland, G.	do.	Marnoch, D.	do.	Strachan, A.
Rank.	Coutts, A.	do.	Marshall, J.	do.	Thompson, G.
Rank.	Coutts, J.	do.	M'Kenzie, J.	do.	Tough, A.

## 5TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

## STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Rank.	Farquharson, A. H.	Captain and Adjutant	Singleton, H. C., D.S.O.
Rank.	Davidson, P. L.	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel	Cran, G.

## A COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Rank.	Bower, G. H.	Private	Allan, D. N.	Private	M'Gillivray, W.
Rank.	Allan, J.	do.	Berry, J.	do.	M'Gillivray, G.
Rank.	Ramsay, W.	do.	Catto, J.	do.	Niven, J.
Rank.	Robertson, J.	do.	Collie, G.	do.	Noble, J.
Rank.	Cameron, J.	do.	Donald, T.	do.	Ogilvie, J.
Rank.	Campbell, J.	do.	Eddie, J.	do.	Ogg, J.
Rank.	Cruickshank, G.	do.	Elrick, J.	do.	Penny, A.
Rank.	Ross, J.	do.	Hay, W.	do.	Riach, J.
Rank.	Dawson, W.	do.	Lamb, J.	do.	Ritchie, C. A.
Rank.	M'Robbie, W.	do.	Littlejohn, L.	do.	Robertson, J. M.
Rank.	Reid, W.	do.	Masson, W. H.	do.	Ross, D.
Rank.	M'Gillivray, J.	do.	Michael, G.	do.	Ross, R.
Rank.	M'Intosh, G. J.	do.	Milne, D.	do.	Rust, J. C.
Rank.	Adam, W.	do.	Mitchell, J.	do.	Strachan, A.
Rank.	Adam, W.	do.	M'Connachie, G.	do.	Wilson, E.

**B COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Dawson, J. A.	Private	Duthie, A.	Private	Middleton, A.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Wrenn, J.	do.	Fenton, R.	do.	Mitchell, R.
Cr.-Sergeant	Nicoll, D.	do.	Hay, H.	do.	Nicoll, D.
Sergeant	Murray, J.	do.	Henderson, W.	do.	Nicoll, J.
Corporal	Galloway, W.	do.	Kemlo, D.	do.	Officer, D.
do.	Young, W.	do.	Kerr, W.	do.	Pearson, A.
Private	Barron, A.	do.	Lindsay, A.	do.	Silver, G.
do.	Beattie, R.	do.	M'Leay, J.	do.	Stewart, C.
do.	Beattie, J.	do.	M'William, J.	do.	Taylor, H.
do.	Duguid, G.	do.	Mathers, A.	do.	Wyllie, T.

**C COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Walker, R. W.	Piper	Brown, J.	Private	Mearns, G.
Lieutenant	Dunbar, J. C.	Drummer	Philip, W.	do.	Milne, A.
Act. Chaplain	Grant, A. R.	do.	Masson, J.	do.	Mitchell, D.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Cameron, H.	Private	Alexander, J.	do.	Morrison, T.
Cr.-Sergeant	Balls, E.	do.	Chalmers, W.	do.	Nicol, J.
Sergeant	Findlay, W.	do.	Cowie, G.	do.	Philip, H.
do.	Watson, J. G.	do.	Cowie, R.	do.	Pyper, W.
do.	Watt, J.	do.	Hannah, R.	do.	Reid, J.
Lance-Sergeant	Collie, R. P.	do.	Ingram, R.	do.	Reid, R.
Corporal	Jamieson, J. M.	do.	Jamieson, J.	do.	Robertson, G.
do.	Masson, W.	do.	Lawrie, J.	do.	Scorgie, J.
Lance-Corporal	Gray, G.	do.	Lumsden, A.	do.	Smith, A.
do.	Milne, W.	do.	M'Donald, A.	do.	Stewart, J.
do.	Watson, A.	do.	Martin, K.	do.	Walker, A.
Piper	Mennie, A.	do.	Martin, P. D.	do.	Walker, J.
do.	Shepherd, A.				

**D COMPANY.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Reid, A.	Private	Bowman, J.	Private	Moir, A.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Allen, J.	do.	Campbell, J.	do.	M'Rae, B.
Sergeant	Gordon, H. A.	do.	Fraser, G.	do.	M'Robbie, G.
Corporal	Aitken, J. S.	do.	Gordon, J.	do.	Rust, T.
Lance-Corporal	Brown, A.	do.	Harper, F.	do.	Reid, A.
Drummer	Thomson, H.	do.	M'Kenzie, J.	do.	Shearer, W.
Private	Bain, W.	do.	Meston, G.		

## E COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Major	Dunbar, A. D.	Bandsman	Grassie, J.	Private	Duncan, Jas.
Captain	*Shaw, J.	do.	Hay, R.	do.	Gillespie, G.
Lieutenant	Anderson, A. S.	do.	Leslie, W.	do.	Keith, A.
do.	Bruce, R.	do.	Lorimer, Jas.	do.	Kemp, D.
do.	Hunter, J. Y.	do.	Milne, Jas.	do.	Low, W.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Priest, T.	do.	Philip, J.	do.	M'Crivie, W.
Cr.-Sergeant	*Smith, W.	do.	Repper, J.	do.	M'Donald, W.
Sergeant	*Stephen, A.	do.	Wilson, F.	do.	M'Kenzie, J.
Band Sergeant	Esson, J.	Boy (Band)	Campbell, J.	do.	Milne, Jno.
Lance-Sergeant	Anderson, W.	do.	Fraser, G.	do.	Philip, G.
Corporal	Strathdee, W.	Piper	Stewart, J.	do.	Reith, W.
Bandsman	Brand, A.	Private	Birnie, A.	do.	Scott, J.
do.	Brown, J.	do.	Burnett, A.	do.	Shaw, A.
do.	Craig, J. H.	do.	Dinnie, D.	do.	Stephen, G. B.
do.	Crone, A.	do.	Donald, J.	do.	Stephen, J.
do.	Forbes, J.	do.	Duncan, A.	do.	Stephen, W.

\* Attended 1881 Review.

## F COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Hon. Major and	Smythe, G. H.	Private	Adam, W.	Private	Kyd, W.
Qr.-master		do.	Calder, J.	do.	Mortimer, W.
Captain	Scott, G.	do.	Cobban, J.	do.	Penwill, T.
2nd Lieutenant	Thom, J. M.	do.	Cooper, G.	do.	Robertson, R.
Ser.-Instructor	Penwill, H.	do.	Crichton, B.	do.	Ross, J. M.
Cr.-Sergeant	Kyd, W. A.	do.	Ferries, M.	do.	Scott, G.
Corporal	*Allan, W.	do.	Fraser, J.	do.	Scott, W.
Private	Abel, G.	do.	Hadden, A.	do.	Taylor, J.
do.	Adam, D.	do.	Hall, J.		

\* Attended 1881 Review.

## H COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Act. Chaplain	Dunn, C.	Private	Davidson, J.	Private	Middleton, J.
Captain	Cottman, W. H.	do.	Dawson, C.	do.	Mitchell, C.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Durie, G.	do.	Esson, C.	do.	Morrice, A.
Cr.-Sergeant	Henderson, J.	do.	Garioch, G.	do.	Rankin, D. G.
Sergeant	Dinnie, C.	do.	George, A.	do.	Rankin, G.
Lance-Sergeant	Hay, J.	do.	Gordon, P.	do.	Ross, H.
Corporal	Coutts, A.	do.	Grieve, G.	do.	Sharp, G.
Private	Cattanach, Jas.	do.	Johnston, J.	do.	Sharp, J.
do.	Cattanach, J.	do.	Leitch, R.	do.	Smith, A.
do.	Cattanach, F.	do.	M'Connach, C.	do.	Smith, H.
do.	Collie, E.	do.	M'Connach, J.	do.	Smith, W.
do.	Collie, G.	do.	M'Gregor, A.	do.	Thain, A.
do.	Collie, W.	do.	Marchant, J. A.	do.	Wright, A.
do.	Coutts, J.	do.	Middleton, E.		

## I COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Gregor, J. W.	Private	Adam, W.	Private	Grant, J.
Ser.-Major	Hanna, J.	do.	Cameron, W.	do.	Lyon, A.
Cr.-Sergeant	Coutts, C.	do.	Clark, J.	do.	M'Intosh, A.
Sergeant	Bisset, A.	do.	Douglas, J. (from	do.	Mollison, A.
do.	Young, J.		A Company).	do.	Reid, J.
Corporal	M'Donald, G.	do.	Duguid, F.	do.	Riddell, J.
do.	Grant, J.	do.	Ewan, R.	do.	Robertson, W.
do.	Mercer, W.	do.	Geddes, A. D.	do.	Robson, G.
do.	Wright, A.	do.	Gordon, C.	do.	Smith, J.
Piper	Ewan, J.	do.	Grant, G.		

## K COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Hon. Major	Allan, J.	Private	Brown, T.	Private	Leiper, G.
Captain	Wood, A. L.	do.	Brown, W.	do.	Middleton, W.
Lieutenant	Booth, D. C.	do.	Carr, G.	do.	Middleton, W.
Surgeon-Lieut.	Cruickshanks, A.	do.	Christie, W.	do.	Murray, H.
Pipe-Major	M'Donald, G.	do.	Clark, G.	do.	Murray, R.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	M'Kean, J.	do.	Coleman, J.	do.	Pirie, J.
Cr.-Sergeant	*Sinclair, R.	do.	Collie, J.	do.	Rae, G.
Sergeant	Donald, J.	do.	Crichton, L.	do.	Sievwright, W.
do.	Leslie, J.	do.	Duguid, J.	do.	Taylor, D.
Corporal	Rankin, A.	do.	Fairweather, G.	do.	Waldie, W.
Drummer	Sinclair, J.	do.	Farquhar, D.	do.	Watt, J.
Private	Annandale, F.	do.	Gardiner, J.	do.	Wood, G.
do.	Bissett, H.		Henderson, J.	Recruit	Adams, J.

\*Attended 1881 Review.

## 6TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

## STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Colonel Major	Fleming, J. G., V.D. Whitton, A. B.	Captain and Adjutant Surgeon-Captain	Lockley, R. E. H. Sellar, T. A.



## A COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Donald, D. A.	Private	Angus, J.	Private	M'Roberts, A.
Cr.-Sergeant	Smith, R. G.	do.	Barclay, R.	do.	Meldrum, J.
Corporal	Lovie, A.	do.	Burns, A.	do.	Meldrum, W.
do.	Milne, A.	do.	Chrystal, J.	do.	Murray, R.
do.	Geddie, J.	do.	Davidson, R. S.	do.	Raffan, A.
do.	Thom, J.	do.	Donald, Wm.	do.	Reid, G.
Lance-Corporal	Donald, G.	do.	Forbes, G.	do.	Robb, J.
do.	Findlay, A.	do.	Hendry, J.	do.	Steele, J.
do.	Lyon, A.	do.	Hogg, J. T.	do.	Thomson, A.
do.	M'William, J.	do.	Ingram, J.	do.	Turner, T.
Drummer	Graham, G.	do.	Lemon, J.	do.	Turner, W.
do.	Tocher, E.	do.	Lyon, A.	do.	Whyte, J.
Private	Aitken, F.	do.	M'Lean, J.		

## B COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Smith, T. M.	Piper	Mitchell, A.	Private	Grant, S.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Lister, W.	Private	Allan, J.	do.	Innes, P.
Sergeant	Cumming, H.	do.	Cruickshank, J.	do.	M'Adam, W.
do.	Grant, R.	do.	Cumming, D.	do.	M'Combie, A.
do.	Grant, R. G.	do.	Davidson, P.	do.	M'Combie, R.
Lance-Sergeant	Stuart, W.	do.	Dawson, A.	do.	M'Donald, A.
Corporal	Garden, W.	do.	Fraser, J.	do.	Munro, C. G.
Lance-Corporal	Cook, C.	do.	Garrow, G. W.	do.	Ross, W. A.
Bugler	M'Lennan, J.	do.	Geddes, C.	do.	Stuart, H.
Piper	George, J.	do.	George, J.	do.	Watt, A.

## C COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Kynoch, J. W.	Private	Cameron, H.	Private	M'Adam, R.
Capt. and Q.M.	Mitchell, T.	do.	Cameron, W.	do.	M'Gregor, R.
Sergeant-Major	Reynolds, E.	do.	Chapman, W.	do.	M'Nulty, J.
Q.M.S.	Dick, W.	do.	Clark, W.	do.	M'Pherson, J.
O.R. Sergeant	Black, J.	do.	Cottingham, A.	do.	Milne, G.
Col.-Sergeant	Ainslie, G.	do.	Cottingham, J.	do.	Milton, J.
Sergeant-Bugler	Ettles, A.	do.	Currie, J.	do.	Moir, A.
Band-Sergeant	Taylor, J.	do.	Donald, A.	do.	Murphy, F.
Sergeant	Davidson, D.	do.	Duncan, D.	do.	Ogg, R.
do.	Green, P.	do.	Duncan, W.	do.	Pirie, T.
do.	Hendry, A.	do.	Elder, A.	do.	Reid, G.
do.	Robb, J.	do.	Emslie, J.	do.	Ronald, R.
Lance-Sergeant	Smith, A.	do.	Ewen, J.	do.	Shand, A.
Corporal	Cran, W.	do.	Findlay, A.	do.	Sharp, M.
do.	M'Intyre, J.	do.	Forsyth, A.	do.	Smith, R.
do.	Murray, J.	do.	Fraser, W.	do.	Stephen, W.
do.	Wilson, W.	do.	Gauld, R.	do.	Watson, J.
Lance-Corporal	Burgess, R.	do.	Geddes, A.	do.	Watt, J.
do.	Collie, J.	do.	Grant, J. W.	do.	Wilson, T.
do.	Donald, R.	do.	Gray, G.	do.	Younie, J.
do.	Joss, J.	do.	Innes, J.	do.	Gordon, J. R.
do.	Weir, C.	do.	Laing, W.	Boy	M'Gowan, J.
Private	Bowie, W.	do.	Lemon, J.	do.	Robertson, R.
do.	Cameron, A.	do.	Lorimer, W.		

## D COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	M'Naughton, J. L.	Lance-Corporal	Innes, G.	Private	Kennedy, L.
Ser.-Instructor	Inglis, J.	do.	Smith, J.	do.	Knox, J.
Sergeant	Clark, W.	Piper	Morrison, A.	do.	M'Gregor, J.
do.	Green, J.	Private	Campbell, J.	do.	Milton, J.
do.	Laing, W.	do.	Cormack, J.	do.	Patterson, A.
Corporal	Scott, G.	do.	Dunnett, C.	do.	Robertson, A.
Lance-Corporal	Campbell, W.	do.	Duncan, J.	do.	Robertson, T. I
do.	Duncan, J.	do.	Hutcheson, J.	do.	Simpson, J.
do.	Gray, J.	do.	Innes, J.	do.	Smith, J.
do.	Harold, G.				

## E COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	Sheed, John.	Lance-Sergeant	Stuart, Jas.	Private	Chisholm, A.
Ser.-Instructor	Springall, F.	Corporal	Grant, John.	do.	Macpherson, A.
Cr.-Sergeant	M'Kay, R. B.	do.	Stuart, A.	do.	Masson, John.
Sergeant	Christie, A. J.	Lance-Corporal	Masson, R.	do.	Stuart, C.

## F COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	Spence, G. S.	Bugler	Begg, J.	Private	Innes, R.
do.	M'Kay, H.	do.	Gilchrist, C.	do.	Kellas, J.
Cr.-Ser.-Instr.	Hobson, W.	do.	Hay, J.	do.	M'Connachie, J.
Cr.-Sergeant	Guild, T.	Private	Angus, A.	do.	M'Donald, A.
Sergeant	Duncan, J.	do.	Collie, G.	do.	M'Donald, J.
do.	Garden, E.	do.	Collins, J.	do.	M'Grimmon, A.
do.	Hume, G.	do.	Cruickshank, J.	do.	M'Intosh, Jas.
Lance-Sergeant	Fraser, J.	do.	Dawson, A.	do.	M'Intosh, Jno.
Corporal and	Duncan, J.	do.	Duncan, G.	do.	M'Kenzie, E. I
Act. Ser.-Piper		do.	Gibb, H.	do.	M'Pherson, J.
Lance-Corporal	Collins, J.	do.	Grant, A.	do.	Margach, P.
do.	M'Donald, J.	do.	Grant, D.	do.	Proctor, R.
do.	M'Pherson, G.	do.	Green, W.	do.	Robertson, A.
do.	M'William, J.	do.	Hepburn, R.	do.	Robertson, G.
do.	Robson, A.	do.	Innes, J.	do.	Shaw, J.
Piper	Duncan, A.	do.	Innes, J.	do.	Wilson, J.
do.	M'Adam, C.				

## G COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Robertson, A. M.	Private	Buchan, H.	Private	M'Millan, A.
Ser.-Instructor	Lawrence, P.	do.	Cameron, S.	do.	M'Queen, W.
Cr.-Sergeant	Murray, G.	do.	Cowie, A.	do.	Mann, R.
Sergeant	Bruce, R.	do.	Crichton, W.	do.	Murchie, J.
do.	M'Kenzie, J.	do.	Donald, A.	do.	Ogg, J.
Corporal	Duncan, R.	do.	Gordon, W.	do.	Paul, J.
do.	Ingram, J.	do.	Hay, A.	do.	Paul, R.
Lance-Corporal	Beattie, W.	do.	Hutcheon, H.	do.	Slater, J.
Private	Andrew, J.	do.	Innes, J.	do.	Tocher, C.
do.	Barron, J.	do.	Lyon, W.	do.	Wilson, J.
do.	Bonnyman, J.	do.	M'Kenzie, J.	do.	Youngson, G.

## 7TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

## STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Major Commandant Captain and Acting Adjutant	Broun, J. C. C. MacDougall, P.	Surgeon-Captain	Robertson, J. F., M.D.

## PERMANENT STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Sergeant-Major	Watt, J.	Colour-Sergeant-Instructor	Ferguson, H.

## COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Stephen, Alex.	Private	Clark, L.	Private	M'Diarmid, G.
2nd Lieutenant	Ramsay, R. H.	do.	Cogle, T.	do.	Mackay, A.
Sergeant	Anderson, A.	do.	Coutts, J.	do.	Mackay, J.
do.	Anderson, W.	do.	Coutts, J. B.	do.	Malcolmson, R.
do.	Duncan, J.	do.	Davidson, D.	do.	Manson, J. S.
do.	Gilbertson, J. R.	do.	Duncan, W. R.	do.	Mouat, G.
do.	Johnson, A.	do.	Flaws, J.	do.	Murray, T.
do.	Loggie, J. A.	do.	Fraser, G.	do.	Nicolson, J. J.
do.	Stewart, T. P.	do.	Fraser, J.	do.	Peterson, J. J.
do.	Thomson, R. C.	do.	Fordyce, G.	do.	Phillips, J.
Lance-Sergeant	Mathieson, A.	do.	Fordyce, S. W.	do.	Pottinger, J. W.
Corporal (pro-vo. Sergt.)	Gilbertson, J. C.	do.	Georgeson, A.	do.	Pottinger, L.
Corporal	Garioch, P.	do.	Gifford, G.	do.	Robertson, W. M.
do.	Hughson, P. T.	do.	Gifford, W. A. F.	do.	Sandison, J. H.
do.	Moncrieff, W.	do.	Goudie, J.	do.	Scott, W.
do.	Russell, G. W.	do.	Hill, J.	do.	Smith, J. A.
Lance-Corporal	Pottinger, L.	do.	Hutchison, J.	do.	Smith, L.
do.	Stout, W.	do.	Hyslop, S.	do.	Smith, R.
Bugler	Moffat, A.	do.	Inkster, A. F.	do.	Sutherland, C.
do.	Reid, A. E.	do.	Jamieson, J. A.	do.	Sutherland, W.
Private	Abernethy, C.	do.	Johnson, J.	do.	Tait, D.
do.	Anderson, A. S.	do.	Johnson, J. F.	do.	Williamson, D.
do.	Anderson, R. L.	do.	Johnson, L.	do.	Williamson, M.
do.	Byrne, J.	do.	Keppie, R. J.	do.	Williamson, M.
do.	Christie, A.	do.	Langskail, A. G.	do.	Young, A.
			Leask, L. M.		

**OFFICERS OF THE 8TH (SCOTTISH) VOLUNTEER BATTALION LIVERPOOL  
REGIMENT.**

**STAFF.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant-Colonel Major	Macfie, A. L., V.D. Nicholl, W.	Major Captain and Adjutant	Buchanan, R. Robertson, J. C.

**OFFICERS.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain do. do. do. do.	Bingham, D. A. Blair, G. Davidson, J. R. Dun, F. Fairrie, A.	Captain do. Capt. and Q. M. Lieutenant do.	Graham, J. Strath, D. Pittendrigh, C. C. Clover. Harrison.	Lieutenant do. do. Surgeon-Major	Lockhart. Place. Thin. Macalister, C. I.

**ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS), ABERDEEN COMPANIES,  
AND GORDON BEARER COMPANY.**

**OFFICERS.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Major Captain Lieutenant do.	Riddell, J. Scott, M.B. Kelly, F., M.D. Mitchell, P., M.D. Noble, J. D., M.B.	Lieutenant Quarter-master do. Chaplain	Smart, J., M.B. Cromar, J., L.D.S. Innes, J., M.B. Smith, Rev. J., B.D.

**PERMANENT STAFF.**

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Staff-Sergeant-Instructor	Ferraro, J.	Staff-Sergeant-Instructor	Ovens, A. F.

## A COMPANY (ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY).

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Q. M. S.	Shand, G. E.	Private	Beattie, J. A.	Private	Leslie, A. S.
Staff-Sergeant	Stuart, F. J.	do.	Burr, G.	do.	M'Ewen, J.
Sergeant	Myers, A. E. C.	do.	Clyne, C.	do.	Mackay, D. J.
Lance-Sergeant	Hutton, A.	do.	Coleman, A. L.	do.	Robertson, D. C.
Corporal	Dryden, J.	do.	E. F.	do.	Ross, D. H. G.
do.	Johnstone, A.	do.	Davidson, W. J.	do.	Stuart, A. G.
Bugler	Reid, J.	do.	Jamieson, J. F.	do.	Wilson, A.
Private	Angus, W.				

## B COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Q. M. S.	M'Grigor, D. B.	Private	Downing, R.	Private	Matthews, R.
Staff-Sergeant	Grant, J. F.	do.	Emslie, J. E.	do.	Morrice, J.
Sergeant	Stuart, J. W.	do.	Ewart, A.	do.	Morrison, A.
do.	Thom, C. C.	do.	Falconer, G. S.	do.	Morrison, C.
Corporal	Adam, F.	do.	Farquhar, S.	do.	Munro, W.
do.	M'Leod, R. S.	do.	Fraser, W.	do.	Murray, A.
do.	Simpson, A. G.	do.	Geddes, W.	do.	Pirie, T.
do.	Tully, J.	do.	Gibbons, B. J.	do.	Robb, A. F.
Bugler	M'Lennan, W.	do.	Gibbons, W. C.	do.	Ross, A. S.
Private	Abernethy, T.	do.	Gordon, J. L.	do.	Scroggie, A. E.
do.	Allen, E.	do.	Harper, M.	do.	Sim, L.
do.	Allen, W.	do.	Hay, A.	do.	Stuart, T.
do.	Anderson, J.	do.	Henry, J.	do.	Thompson, T.
do.	Barnett, J.	do.	Kemp, J.	do.	Tully, R. S.
do.	Baxter, P.	do.	M'Donald, J.	do.	Walker, A.
do.	Bruce, J.	do.	M'Donald, R.	do.	Walker, E.
do.	Bruce, W.	do.	M'Intosh, E.	do.	Walker, J. L.
do.	Campbell, J.	do.	M'Intosh, W.	do.	Walker, M.
do.	Cardno, A. P.	do.	Mackay, T. R.	do.	Wilson, C.
do.	Carroll, J.	do.	M'Lennan, W.	do.	Wyness, G.

## GORDON BEARER COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Staff-Sergeant	Grant, F.	Private	Craig, E.	Private	Porter, A.
Sergeant	Allan, J. O.	do.	Duncan, W.	do.	Priestly, J.
do.	Muir, J.	do.	Fothergill, F. M.	do.	Ritchie, J.
do.	Robertson, C. F.	do.	Higgins, T.	do.	Sellar, J. J.
do.	Robertson, G. G. D.	do.	Mackay, C.	do.	Siewwright, W.
do.	Sellar, W.	do.	M'Robb, K. C.	do.	Sim, J. C.
Lance-Corporal	Brown, A. W.	do.	Massie, T.	do.	Smith, W.
Bugler	Bodie, H. W. L.	do.	Menzie, A.	do.	Thom, D.
Private	Allan, B.	do.	Milne, L. M.	do.	Whyte, D.
do.	Berry, W.	do.	Munro, A.	do.	Willborn, M. M.
do.	Brand, G.	do.	Munro, S. G.	do.	Wilkie, J.
do.	Brown, J.	do.	Nicolson, W.	do.	Wilson, G.
do.	Byth, A. R.				

## TRANSPORT SECTIONS.

Rank.	Name	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Q.M.S.	Cumming, A. H.	Private	Gauld, A.	Private	Ogg, W.
do.	Dean, J. G.	do.	Gibson, G.	do.	Paterson, C.
Sergeant	Ferguson, E. S.	do.	Glennie, C.	do.	Porter, C.
do.	Marshall, R.	do.	Grant, J.	do.	Rettie, A. M.
Private	Adams, W. J.	do.	Leask, J.	do.	Robertson, G.
do.	Biddie, R.	do.	Leith, K.	do.	Stark, J.
do.	Birnie, G.	do.	Macdonald, W.	do.	Steele, T.
do.	Campbell, W.	do.	Mackay, A. K.	do.	Tough, P. M.
do.	Cartman, J. F.	do.	Mackenzie, J.	do.	Webster, G.
do.	Dunn, J.	do.	M'Kinnon, A.	do.	Wheeler, F.
do.	Durwood, J.	do.	M'Williams, S.	do.	Wilson, T.
do.	Farquhar, J.	do.	Milne, G. W.	do.	Wishart, T.
do.	Fraser, G.				

## 1ST ABERDEENSHIRE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (VOLUNTEERS).

## STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Colonel	Milne, George, V.D.	Major and Quarter-master	Cook, James, V.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Duguid, James, V.D.	Surgeon-Captain	Marnoch, John.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Milligan, D. M. M., V.D.		

## PERMANENT STAFF SERGEANTS.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Corps Sergeant-Major	Christie, J.	Company Sergeant-Major	Innes, J.
Battery Sergeant-Major	Hancock, A.	do.	Steer, G.
Company Sergeant-Major	Fry, J.		

## BAND.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Bandmaster	Wood, James.	Bandsman	Elder.	Bandsman	Kiloh.
Band-Sergeant	Wood.	do.	Grant.	do.	M'Cartney.
Bandsman	Adamson.	do.	Gorman.	do.	Rankine.
do.	Bacon.	do.	Harkins.	do.	Sutherland.
do.	Blake.	do.	Hardie.	do.	Tullet.
do.	Clark.	do.	Hay.	do.	Urquhart.
do.	Craigen.	do.	Hill.	do.	Watt.
do.	Croal.	do.	Johnstone.	do.	Watt.
do.	Edwards.	do.	Kennedy.		

## BUGLERS.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Sergeant	Foote.	Bugler	Foote.	Bugler	Mitchell.
Bugler	Brands.	do.	Jamieson.	do.	Murchie.
do.	Cook.	do.	Lyall.	do.	Stewart.
do.	Coutts.	do.	M'Kenzie.	do.	Watt.
do.	Esslemont.	do.	Meldrum.		

## 1ST HEAVY BATTERY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Major	Couper, J. C. O.	Gunner	Cowie, G.	Gunner	Rigby, H.
Lieutenant	Henderson.	do.	Croll, A.	do.	Rothney.
do.	Barclay Milne.	do.	Croll, R.	do.	Ross, D.
B.S.M.	Hutcheon.	do.	Dale.	do.	Robertson, A.
Batt. Q.M.S.	Gillespie.	do.	Duncan, Alex.	do.	Robertson, A.
Sergeant	Caldwell.	do.	Duncan, A.	do.	Riach, J.
do.	Jolly.	do.	Forbes, D.	do.	Rust, A.
do.	Spalding.	do.	Gray, J.	do.	Simpson, W.
Corporal	Dick.	do.	Johnstone, A.	do.	Stewart, G.
do.	Mackie.	do.	Lamb, J.	do.	Stewart, A.
Bombardier	Carr, F.	do.	Low.	do.	Smith, J.
do.	Fowler.	do.	Mathieson, J.	do.	Tough.
do.	Leslie.	do.	M'Lean, W.	do.	Thomson.
do.	Mavor, O.	do.	Mulholland, A.	do.	Troupe.
do.	Pratt.	do.	M'Pherson, J.	do.	White, A. E.
do.	Ritchie.	do.	Pirie, Alex.	do.	Wilson, R.
do.	Smart.	do.	Pirie, R.		

## 2ND HEAVY BATTERY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Fleming, F.	Bombardier	Will.	Gunner	King.
Sergeant-Major	Moir.	Gunner	Beattie.	do.	M'Pherson.
Q.M.S.	Ross.	do.	Cameron.	do.	Nicol.
Sergeant	Crighton.	do.	Calder.	do.	Noble.
do.	Robertson, R. B.	do.	Cooper.	do.	Robertson, A.
do.	Shepherd.	do.	Crombie.	do.	Ross, A.
Ser.-Trumpeter	Trail.	do.	Cumine.	do.	Ross, O.
Corporal	Florence.	do.	Farquharson.	do.	Sellar.
Bombardier	Anderson.	do.	Fenton.	do.	Sim.
do.	Gordon.	do.	Florence, A.	do.	Simpson.
do.	Johnstone.	do.	Forbes, D.	do.	Still, D.
do.	Leiper, J.	do.	Gibb.	do.	Still, W.
do.	Philip.	do.	Guyan.	do.	Thomson.
do.	Turner.	do.	Hutton.	do.	Tonnet.
do.	Will.	do.	Irvine.		

## 3RD COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Garden, J. W.	Gunner	Barclay, H.	Gunner	Maitland, G.
Lieutenant	Cowan, H. H.	do.	Beattie, G.	do.	Moir, J.
Sergeant	Duffus, D.	do.	Beattie, J.	do.	Munro, A.
do.	Falconer, D.	do.	Blacklaw, W.	do.	Munro, J.
do.	Hazel, G.	do.	Dawson, R.	do.	Mutch, R.
do.	Ritchie, G.	do.	Duncan, G.	do.	Nicoll, R.
Corporal	M'Neil, J.	do.	Falconer, G.	do.	Ritchie, W.
do.	Thompson, A.	do.	Fletcher, A.	do.	Robb.
Bombardier	Clark, W.	do.	Grant, J.	do.	Taylor, R.
do.	Munro, N.	do.	Gray, S.	do.	Thain, J.
do.	Watson, A. C.	do.	Hunter, A.	do.	Thompson, J.
do.	Wyness, J.	do.	Macdonald, R.	do.	Troupe.

## 4TH COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain and Acting Adjut.	Rae, J. E.	Bombardier	Kean, C.	Gunner	Cunningham.
Lieutenant	Milne, G. C.	do.	Milne, A.	do.	Keith, T.
Sergeant	King, G.	do.	Philip, J.	do.	Leaper, J.
do.	Norrie, A.	Gunner	Thomson, J.	do.	Lewis, J.
do.	Stuart, D.	do.	Brown, W.	do.	Low, J.
Corporal	Fraser, C.	do.	Catto, G. M. C. A.	do.	M'Kenzie, J.
do.	Marshall, R.	do.	Clark, A.	do.	Moir, R.
Bombardier	Burnett.	do.	Collie, W.	do.	Morrice, W.
do.	Fraser, J.	do.	Cooper.	do.	Robertson, W.
do.	Gunn, D.	do.	Corbett.	do.	Skakle.
			Cromar, W.	do.	Watt.

## 5TH COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Minto, W. G. B.	Gunner	Gill.	Gunner	Moir.
Sergeant	Strachan.	do.	Imlich.	do.	Morrison.
Corporal	Stuart.	do.	Kenpen.	do.	Paterson.
Bombardier	Leask.	do.	Leask.	do.	Rae.
do.	Thow.	do.	Main.	do.	Rae.
Gunner	Alexander.	do.	Matheson.	do.	Rennie, W.
do.	Beattie.	do.	Martin, J.	do.	Robb, D.
do.	Bradey, J.	do.	M'Gregor, J.	do.	Sterling.
do.	Brand, F.	do.	Milne, Coull.	do.	Steven, H.
do.	Buchan.	do.	M'Kinnon.	do.	Stewart.
do.	Craighead.	do.	M'Kain.	do.	Strachan.
do.	Cooper.	do.	M'Lean.	do.	Stuart, H.
do.	Daniels.	do.	M'Lennan.	do.	Taylor, W.
do.	Deans.				



## 6TH COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Major	Duncan, M. M.	Gunner	Annand, J.	Gunner	Manson, R. S.
Lieutenant	Edwards, J. H.	do.	Airth.	do.	Milne, J.
C.S.M.	Middleton.	do.	Bannerman, J.	do.	Milne, R.
do.	Robertson.	do.	Chalmers, J.	do.	Robertson, C.
Sergeant	Coutts.	do.	Conn, A.	do.	Riddoch.
do.	M'Kechnie.	do.	Diack.	do.	Shand, G.
do.	Marshall.	do.	Doig, A.	do.	Shand, R.
Corporal	Mackie, J.	do.	Duguid, F. J.	do.	Shand, W.
do.	Morrison, G.	do.	Finlayson, J.	do.	Stirton, T.
do.	Souter, C.	do.	Gray, J.	do.	Thomson, A.
Bombardier	Fiddes.	do.	Gordon, W.	do.	Watt, J.
do.	Mathieson, G.	do.	Keith, J.	do.	Webster, J.
do.	M'Leod.	do.	Leith, Jos.	do.	Wilson, W.
do.	M'Leod, G.	do.	Leslie, D.	do.	Wright, A.
do.	Mutch, A.	do.	Lobban, A.	do.	Wright, G.
do.	Nicol, D.	do.	Lonnie, A.	do.	Young, A.
do.	Robertson.	do.	Lonnie.	do.	Yule, J.
Driver	Forbes.	do.	Maitland, J.		

## 7TH COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Miller, A. L.	Bombardier	Adam.	Gunner	Gibb.
Lieutenant	Pirie, H. L.	do.	Henderson.	do.	Hall.
C.S.M.	Niven.	Gunner	Annand.	do.	Hunter.
do.	Palmer.	do.	Beattie.	do.	Lamb.
Sergeant	France, R.	do.	Collie.	do.	Laurie, W.
do.	Mitchell.	do.	Davidson, G.	do.	M'Kenzie.
Corporal	Adam.	do.	Davidson,	do.	Murison.
do.	Littlejohn.	do.	Duncan, J.	do.	Sim.
do.	Miller.	do.	Forbes.	do.	Walker.
Trumpeter	Esslemont, J.				

## 8TH COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Kay, F. W.	Gunner	Gordon.	Gunner	Meldrum, G.
Sergeant	Brown.	do.	Innes, W.	do.	Milne, D.
Bombardier	Birss.	do.	King.	do.	Ross, J.
Gunner	Argo.	do.	Mackie, G.	do.	Shewan, J.
do.	Barr, C.	do.	Marr.	do.	Sim.
do.	Cassie, W.	do.	M'Donald, A. B.	do.	Urquhart.
do.	Cooper.	do.	M'Donald, J.	do.	Watt.
do.	Farquharson.				Williamson.
do.	Fiddes.				

## 9TH COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Gibb, E. G.	Gunner	Cadenhead, J.	Gunner	M'Arthur, G.
Ser.-In. C.S.M.	Lowe, J. C.	do.	Christie, J.	do.	M'Farlane, J.
C.S.M.	Cuthbert, J.	do.	Crowe, J.	do.	Moug, W.
Sergeant	Mason, R.	do.	Davidson, J.	do.	Nicol, C.
do.	Watson, L.	do.	Duncan, D.	do.	Nicol, R.
Corporal	Duncan, G.	do.	Duncan, W.	do.	Paterson, R. S.
Bombardier	Young, E.	do.	Fotheringham, R.	do.	Reid, C.
do.	Stephen, J.	do.	Hall, J.	do.	Steele, C.
do.	Murray, A.	do.	Henry, W.	do.	Stott, G.
Gunner	Abernethy, D.	do.	Laing, G.	do.	Wilkie, A.
do.	Anderson, D.	do.	Lindsay, A.	do.	Young, J.
do.	Blease, T.				

## 10TH COMPANY.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Peter, W. B.	Gunner	Clarke, R.	Gunner	Milne, D.
Lieutenant	Mitchell, J. M.	do.	Davidson, W.	do.	Milne, A.
Sergeant	Milne, W.	do.	Dickson, J.	do.	Milne, C.
do.	Peter, J. M.	do.	Edwards, A.	do.	Milne, W.
do.	Aikinson, A.	do.	Edwards, W.	do.	Mitchell, J.
Corporal	Goodfellow, I.	do.	Edwards, H.	do.	Moir, Alex.
do.	Peter, A.	do.	Fyfe, G.	do.	Moir, F.
Bombardier	Edwards, A.	do.	Fyfe, Jno.	do.	Paton, A.
do.	M'Intosh, D. R. L.	do.	Garvie, G.	do.	Stewart, D. (1).
Gunner	Aikinson, G. G.	do.	Goodfellow, I.	do.	Stewart, D. (2)
do.	Black, D.	do.	Laing, J.	do.	Strachan, J.
do.	Cargill, A.	do.	Low, J.	do.	Whyte, D. A.
do.	Christie, J.	do.	M'Leod, D.	do.	Winchester, J.
do.	Clarke, J.	do.	Millar, R.	do.	Young, A.

## 11TH COMPANY

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Captain	Cunningham, J. B.	Gunner	Caird, G.	Gunner	Low, W.
Lieutenant	Riddoch, W.	do.	Caird, G. S.	do.	M'Kenzie, A.
C.S.M. Instr.	O'Hare, J.	do.	Caird, J.	do.	Main, W.
C.S.M.	Beattie, J.	do.	Christie, J.	do.	Malcolm, R.
Sergeant	Leiper, A.	do.	Craig, A.	do.	Masson, W.
do.	Leiper, G. A.	do.	Edward, G.	do.	Mowatt, W.
do.	Noble, A.	do.	Leiper, A. (1).	do.	Pirie, D.
do.	Todd, D.	do.	Leiper, A. (2).	do.	Reid, W.
Corporal	Leiper, R.	do.	Leiper, J. (1).	do.	Wood, A.
do.	Leiper, W.	do.	Leiper, J. (2).	do.	Wood, R.

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