Grand Masters of Scotland

compiled from the internet by R.W.'.Gary L. Heinmiller
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Liverpool and Phoenix, New York
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The following socio-genealogical perspective represents a draft of information pertaining to the Grand Master of Scotland from internet sources. At the OMDHS website there is also a series of genealogical tables where you may see many of these Grand Masters as they may be related one to the other, along with the Grand Masters of England and Ireland.

If you should like to make additions, deletions or corrections to the contents of this draft, please contact the Director, OMHDS.


1. 1736–1737: William St Clair of Roisin
2. 1737–1738: George Mackenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie
3. 1738–1739: John Keith, 3rd Earl of Kintore (G.M. of England; 1740)
5. 1740–1741: Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghome (G.M. of England; 1744)
6. 1741–1742: Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven
8. 1743–1744: James Wemyss, 5th Earl of Wemyss
9. 1744–1745: James Stuart, 8th Earl of Moray
10. 1745–1746: Henry Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan
11. 1746–1747: William Nisbet of Dirleton
12. 1747–1748: The Hon. Francis Charteris (afterwards 7th Earl of Wemyss)
13. 1748–1749: Hugh Seton
14. 1749–1750: Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine (Jacobite Earl of Mar)
15. 1750–1751: Alexander Montgomerie, 10th Earl of Eddington
17. 1752–1753: George Drummond (Lord Provost of Edinburgh)
18. 1753–1754: Charles Hamilton Gordon
19. 1754–1755: James Forbes, Master of Forbes (afterwards 16th Lord Forbes)
22. 1759–1761: David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven
23. 1761–1763: Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin
25. 1765–1767: James Stewart (Lord Provost of Edinburgh) 1765-67
26. 1767–1769: George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie
27. 1769–1771: James Adolphus Oughton
30. 1774–1776: David Dalrymple (afterwards Lord Hailes)
32. 1778–1780: John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl (G.M. of England; 1775-81; 1791-1813)
33. 1780–1782: Alexander Lindsay, 23rd Earl of Crawford
34. 1782–1784: David Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan
35. 1784–1786: George Gordon, 3rd Earl of Aberdeen
36. 1786–1788: Francis Douglass, Lord Eicho (afterwards 8th Earl of Wemyss ??)
37. 1788–1790: Francis Napier, 8th Lord Napier
38. 1790–1792: George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton
40. 1794–1796: William Kerr, Earl of Ancream (afterwards 6th Marquess of Lothian)
41. 1796–1798: Francis Stuart, Lord Doune (afterwards 10th Earl of Moray)
42. 1798–1800: Sir James Stirling, 1st Bt. (Lord Provost of Edinburgh)
43. 1800–1802: Charles Montagu-Scott, Earl of Dalkeith (afterwards 4th Duke of Buccleuch)
44. 1802–1804: George Gordon, 5th Earl of Aboyne (afterwards 9th Marquess of Huntly)
45. 1804–1806: George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie
46. 1806–1820: The Duke of Rothesay (afterwards King George IV). Acting Grand Masters:
   o 1806–1808: Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira (afterwards 1st Marquess of Hastings)
   o 1808–1810: The Hon. William Maule (afterwards 1st Baron Panmure)
   o 1810–1812: James St Clair-Erskine, 2nd Earl of Rosslyn
   o 1812–1814: Robert Haldane-Duncan, Viscount Duncan (afterwards 1st Earl of Camperdown)
   o 1814–1816: James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife
   o 1816–1818: Sir John Majoribanks, Bt.
   o 1818–1820: George Hay, 8th Marquess of Tweeddale
47. 1820–1822: Alexander Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton
48. 1822–1824: George Campbell, 6th Duke of Argyll
49. 1824–1826: John Campbell, Viscount Glenorchy (afterwards 2nd Marquess of Breadalbane)
50. 1826–1827: Thomas Hay-Drummond, 11th Earl of Kinnoull
Patrons of the Craft.

was elected the first Grand Master Mason. The St Clair family had had long connection with Masons having in earlier days been Freemasons.

On 30 Nov 1736 representatives from thirty three Lodges met in Edinburgh. Grand Lodge was formed and William St Clair of Roslin was chosen as the first Grand Master. The statement is made that the Operative Masons of Scotland had conferred upon the family of St Clair the honor of being recognized as Patron of the Craft. In 1736 when the first Grand Master was to be chosen for the Scottish Grand Lodge, William Saint Clair was made a Freemason in the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning and he also formally resigned all claims to be Patron and Protector of the Freemasons in Scotland on November 30 of the same year at a meeting held at Edinburgh. William Saint Clair died in 1778.

1. William St. Clair of Roslin 1736-37

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http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/stclair_w/stclair_w.html

The 21st Baron of Rosslyn was a skilled golfer and archer. A full length portrait hangs in the chapel of Canongate-Kilwinning Lodge.

"First Grand Master Mason of Scotland, elected in 1736 when the Grand Lodge of Scotland was formed, an office he held for one year only. A good deal of discussion has been had pro and con as to the validity of two old documents known as the Saint Clair Charters, one dated about 1601 and one 1628, in which documents the statement is made that the Operative Masons of Scotland had conferred upon the family of Saint Clair of Roslin the honor of being recognized as Patron and Protector of the Craft. In 1736 when a first Grand Master was to be chosen for the Scottish Grand Lodge, William Saint Clair was made a Freemason in the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning and he also formally resigned all claims to be Patron and Protector of the Freemasons in Scotland on November 30 of the same year at a meeting held at Edinburgh. William Saint Clair died in 1778."
Initiated: May 18, 1736
Passed: June 2, 1736

Lodge Canongate Kilwinning
Grand Master: St. Andrew’s day 1736
Grand Lodge of Scotland


The St. Clairs of Roslin were hereditary grandmasters of Masonry in Scotland. King James II conferred that dignity upon them. The first grandmaster, William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and his successors, held their courts in Ayrshire, town of Kilwinning. William St. Clair of Roslin being destitute of an heir and having to sell his estates in 1736, resigned all claim to the grand-mastership, and the office became elective. He, himself, was elected to the position and d. in 1778 at age 78. He was the last of the direct male line of Roslin. Upon his death a solemn funeral lodge was held. A poem was composed and set to the air of Roslyn Castle, a couplet of which reads:

Like St. Clair live, like St. Clair die;
Then join the Eternal Lodge on high

soc.org.freemasonry

From: “Dai McClymont” <dmcclymont@...>
Date: Thu Apr 7, 2005

Dear Brethren

Certain remarks have been made, as usual, about “shreds of evidence”. One of the latest concerns the hereditary patronage of the Sinclairs over Masonry. I do not presume to contradict the assertion that there is no proof (presumably the writers meant “documentary proof”) of this status. What is much more important, however, is the fact that this status was generally accepted.

It is a historical fact that people generally believed that the Sinclairs were hereditary patrons of Scottish Freemasonry. Herewith an excerpt from the funeral oration for the first elected Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry, William Sinclair, delivered by one of his successors in 1778:

"Among other marks of royal approbation conferred on his ancestors, for their faithful and valuable services, they enjoyed the dignity if Grand Master Mason, by charters of high antiquity, from the Kings of Scotland. This hereditary honour continued in the family of Roslin under the year 1736; when, with a disinterestedness of which there are a few examples, he made a voluntary resignation of the office into the hands of the Craft in general; by which from being hereditary, it has ever since been elective; and in consequence of such a singular act of generosity it is, that, by your suffrages, I have now the honour to fill this chair." The full oration is on the Grand Lodge of Scotland’s website.

The fact that a Sinclair was the first Grand Master is all the more striking, as William Sinclair was only made a mason in May of the year that he was elected Grand Master. This fact is recorded in volume 7 of Heredom, the transactions of the Scottish Rite Research Society.

The article records that “Although the first reference to this plan appears in September 1735, the records indicate that most of the work involved in setting up the Grand Lodge took place between September 29, 1736 and the date of the first meeting two months later. There are only two specific references in 1735 to what would become the Grand Lodge, and both appear in the minutes of Canongate Kilwinning. The first is dated September 29, 1735, when a committee is formed for framing proposals to be layed before the Several Lodges in order to the chusing a Grand Master for Scotland. The second occurs on 15 October, when the committee was again directed to 'take under consideration proposals for a Grand Master.'" If nothing else, the excerpts indicate the strength of that belief, and that the belief in question influenced a Lodge to "recruit" a man with a view to using his hereditary prestige to validate a proposed Grand Lodge. In the final event, 4 lodges formed the Grand Lodge, with another 29 lodges in attendance.

There are also some hints that there was already some sort of informal association of lodges in existence at the time. Go figure. Although the initiative had been taken by Canongate Kilwinning, the article shows how that lodge was persuaded to include Lodge Edinburgh in its deliberations. The co-operation of this lodge was crucial to the success of the initiative, because of its prestige. The Schaw 2nd Ms. of 1599 (but not known in 1735/6) refers to three lodges, and ranks them as follows: Edinburgh, Kilwinning, Stirling. What is also noteworthy is that the three lodges in question remained in existence well into the modern “speculative” period. There is no suggestion of any discontinuity or change from operative to speculative.

One also has to ask why, if Masons’ lodges moved around according to where the work was, that these three lodges remained in
their original locations for so long. Could it possibly be that their work was not the building of cathedrals, but speculative?

Dai McClymont
Lodge Alberton 1651 SC

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From: Jay Hochberg <euclid47@...>
Date: Thu Apr 7, 2005 9:41 am
Subject: Re: [ml] The Sinclairs/Dai

> "Among other marks of royal approbation conferred on his ancestors, for their faithful and valuable services, they enjoyed the dignity if Grand Master Mason, by charters of high antiquity, from the Kings of Scotland. This hereditary honour continued in the family of Roslin under the year 1736....

Bro. Dai,

The Cooper paper in AQC 115 parries this quite effortlessly. From page 112:

"More to the point, however, is that the position of Grand Master simply did not exist. The offices of the Scottish crown (for example: Chancellor, Chamberlain, Comptroller, Justiciar of Scotland, Custodian of the King's Person, etc.) are known -- the post of Grand Master is not one of them. The term Grand Master first appears in the 18th century, used in a Masonic context by Anderson in 1723, when he claims that the patriarch Moses was the first Grand Master."

Earlier, on page 104, Cooper notes the list of Grand Masters as reported by Anderson in 1738. Here, the first Grand Master of Masons is Malcolm Canmore (of "Macbeth" fame) in the 11th century. There are five others before our Earl of Orkney appears in the 15th century. Cooper is careful to call our attention to the timing of Malcolm’s "grand mastership." He died in 1093, well before the founding of the KT. The author also asks the reader to understand that Anderson (a Scot), writing his history in 1738, would have been mindful of a Sinclair having been installed GM of the GL of Scotland only two years earlier.

The point of it all is to illustrate the intertwined, overlapping and contradictory theories of Templar and/or Sinclair involvement in Masonry's evolution. Membership in the QCCC is recommended if for no other reason than to obtain this particular paper.

- Jay H.

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Dear Bro. Jay

My point remains unparried: whether or not historical records exist, the general public perception even by 1778 was that the Sinclairs had a hereditary position which the last William Sinclair abrogated in 1736.

It is of no importance to the point I was making as to where or when this charter began. According to the minutes of Canongate Kilwinning and the Grand Master himself in 1778, the first named Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in 1736 was William Sinclair, a descendant of the architect of Rosslyn Chapel.

I referred to at least one original document - not to Anderson, who, in the context of this discussion, is a secondary source. You are welcome to go to the GL of Scotland’s website and examine the primary source records they have there of the GL from its foundation in 1736.

I'm not at this point trying to make any assumptions about Templars and the earlier William Sinclair. I was answering certain statements recently made in the chat room about Sinclairs and the foundation of the Scottish Grand Lodge. And I'm certainly not doing verbal fencing, requiring "parrying".

Dai McClymont

2. George MacKenzie 3rd Earl of Cromartie 1737-38


George MacKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie (c. 1703–28 December 1766) succeeded his father John, the 2nd earl, in February 1731. In 1745 he joined Charles Edward, the young pretender, and he served with the Jacobites until April 1746 when he was taken prisoner in Sutherlandshire. He was tried and sentenced to death, but he obtained a conditional pardon although his peerage was forfeited. He died on the 28th of September 1766.

He married Isabel Gordon on 23 September 1724 and had children:

http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/mac/mackenzie03.htm

Children:
(1) Maj. Gen. John MacKenzie, Lord MacLeod, Count Cromarty in Sweden (b 1727, d 02.4.1789 m. (04.06.1786) Margery Forbes (d 04.10.1842, dau of James Forbes, 17th Lord)

• John married, 1786, Hon. Margery Forbes (1761-1842), Duchess of Atholl, daughter of James Forbes (bfl. 1754-1804), 16th Baron Forbes, GM Scotland 1754-55 [see below]. Following John’s death in 1789, Margery married, 1794, John Murray (1755-1830), 4th Duke of Atholl, GM
Antients 1775-81 and GM Scotland 1778-90. His father, John Murray (1729-1774), 3rd Duke of Atholl was GM Antients 1771-74. [see below for both].

(2) William Mackenzie (b c1729, d 12.1736)
(3) George Mackenzie (b c1741, d unm 04.06.1787, Lt. Colonel)
(4) Isabella Mackenzie of Cromarty (b 30.03.1725, d 28.12.1801) m. (01.1760) George Murray, 6th Lord Elibank (b 14.05.1706, d 12.11.1785, Admiral)
(5) Mary Mackenzie m1. (23.06.1750) Captain Clark m2. (08.1757) Thomas Drayton in South Carolina
(6) Anne Mackenzie (d 18.01.1768 in Charleston) m1. Edmond Atkin in USA (d 08.10.1761) m2. (16.02.1764) John Murray in Charlestown
(7) Caroline Mackenzie (b 06.05.1746, d 03.10.1791) m1. (05.09.1760, sp) Captain Drake m2. Walter Hunter of Polmood and Crailing (d 15.01.1796)
(A) Elizabeth Hunter (b 09.05.1775, d 11.10.1830) m. (02.06.1792) James Onochocar Forbes, [17th] 18th Lord (b 07.03.1765, d 04.05.1843, General) son of James Forbes (bef. 1754-1804), 16th [17th] Baron Forbes, GM Scotland 1754-55 [see below].
(B) Caroline Hunter (b 31.05.1777, d 25.04.1824) m. (01.09.1799) James Elliot, younger of Woolie
(8) Jane Mackenzie
(9) Margaret Mackenzie (d 29.03.1773) m. (21.03.1769) John Glassford of Douglastoun [Tobacco Lord]
(10) Augusta Mackenzie (d 20.01.1809) m. (06.03.1770) Sir William Murray, 5th Bart of Ochtertyre (b 23.10.1746, d 06.12.1800)

< Castle Leod
http://www.clan-mackenzie.org.uk/clan/leod.html

Forfeiture of the estate, following the 3rd Earl of Cromartie George Mackenzie's support for the ill-fated 1745 Jacobite uprising, led to the castle's darkest days, though there had been reports of it being in a run-down state earlier in the same century, when the estate was badly debt-ridden. By 1814 and the time of Castle Leod's complete renovation by the Hay-Mackenzie Lairds, it was described as "Quite a ruin...deserted except by crows", though this may have applied more to the upper upper floors.

A single-storey addition to the east and low wing to the north were added in 1851, with a two-storey west wing being added to the latter in 1874. Some rebuilding of these wings took place in 1904, with a further extension added in 1912. This Victorian and Edwardian part of Castle Leod is occupied by the present Earl of Cromartie with his wife and family.

Letter from the 3rd Earl of Cromartie (1748 or '49)
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~coigach/cromartie.htm

Roderic MacKenzie of Akilibuy \nGeorge MacKenzie of Coigach /

Gentlemen:-

Your letter of 22nd August was delivered to me only the day before yesterday by Alexander MacKenzie of Bishoppgate. It gives me great pleasure to prove that my friends in Coigach have not forgetin me, and that ye think of the present condition of me and my family which could not be represented to you in a worse situation than what by experience we find it to be. Any aid or assistance from my friends will be a seasonable relief to us and it will be a double pleasure to have it from my farmers of Coigach, because it will be a testimony of their friendship and regard for me which cannot be more than that which I still retain for them. What they think fit to give, may be sent to Medeat, who will remit it to me, and at the same time you may write me a letter with the names of those who do contribute offering their several names with their place of abode, that I may know them to whom I am obliged, and I hope to live to be so obliged - believe me to be very sincerely

Your humble Servant &
Affectionate Cousin

(Signed) Cromartie

Isabella Gordon, wife of Earl of Comartie >

The transcription of this letter is headed by it's original transcriber;

Copy of a letter written by the Earl of Cromartie which was found among my fathers papers at Three Rivers in October 1820

(Signed) Alexander MacKenzie

In the 1745 Rebellion George MacKenzie, Third Earl of Cromartie, raised a regiment recruited in large part from his tenants in Coigach and officered by their Tacksmen to fight for Bonnie Prince Charlie. The regiment was sent north early in 1746 to occupy SutherlandShire, and captured Dunrobin Castle there in the last siege battle fought in Britain. While rushing south to rejoin the main Jacobite army the regiment was captured by the Sutherland Militia the day before the Battle of Culloden.

Some of Cromartie's Regiment drowned trying to swim across Dornoch Firth to Easter Ross, others escaped across the mountains and slowly made their way home, but 218 were taken prisoner, including the Earl and his 20 year old son John MacKenzie, titled Lord MacLeod. One third of the prisoners died in brutal captivity, 152 survived to be transported to exile in Barbados, Jamaica, and the American colonies. A lucky ten were pardoned including Lord MacLeod, who was pardoned on condition that within six months
of his majority (21st birthday) he convey to the Crown all his rights in the Earldom. He did so, and departed for a distinguished military career in Europe.

The captured Jacobite Lairds, including Cromartie, were imprisoned in the Tower of London, and sentenced by trial in the House of Lords to beheading. His sentence was commuted to a lifetime of house arrest in England after his pregnant wife pleaded for mercy with the King and Duke of Cumberland. Cromartie spent the next two decades locked away in poverty stripped of lands and title, till his death 29 September 1766 in Poland Street, London.

The first addressee, "Roderick MacKenzie of Akinbuie", was Tacksman of Achiltibuie, born about 1717, he served as a Lieutenant in Cromartie’s Regiment and "at his trial he pleaded duress and was acquitted on that ground". The first rent roll after the Rebellion says Roderick paid yearly to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates 78 pounds, 6 shillings, 8 pence Scots money, 3 wedders, 4 stones butter, and 1/2 a white plaid. There is no record how much he sent to the exiled Earl.

The second addressee, "George MacKenzie of Coigach", was Tacksman of Achnahaird, a large farm northwest of Achiltibuie, which at that time included the village of Reiff, and the cape of Coigach (Rhu Coigach) at Faochag. George was son of Cromartie’s Factor, Alexander MacKenzie of Corrie. Like Roderick of Achiltibuie Alexander of Corrie had served as a Lieutenant in Cromartie’s Regiment, but unlike Roderick he was not one of the lucky few pardoned, and was "transported" into exile aboard the ship "Frere" to Barbados 31 March 1747, listed as "deceased" in 1755 rental records.

I suspect Alexander of Corrie, a Lieutenant in Cromartie’s Jacobite Regiment, father of the addressee "George MacKenzie of Coigach", was an uncle of the other addressee, "Roderick of Akinbuie", another Lieutenant. I have been gathering information on the Corrie/Achnahaird MacKenzie family via corrie.htm

"Alexander MacKenzie of Bishopsgate" was a distant cousin of Cromartie, descended from the MacKenzie of Redcastle, and was a businessman in London.

The person referred to as "Meddat" was John MacKenzie of Meddat, another distant cousin of Cromartie, who is recorded elsewhere as raising funds to support the Earl and his family in exile.

As an interesting counterpoint to the support given by the Coigach tenants to the exiled Earl is an unsympathetic letter from Sir Alexander MacKenzie, IX of Gairloch, (the parish bordering Lochbroom to the south), sent 17 May 1749 to John MacKenzie of Meddat, transcribed in Alexander Mackenzie’s “History of the Mackenzies”;

Sir,-

I am favoured with your letter, and am extremly sory Lord Cromartie's circumstances should oblige him to sollicit the aide of small gentlemen. I much rather he hade dyed sword in hand even where he was ingag'd then be necessitate to act such a part.

I have the honour to be nearly related to him, and to have been his companion, but will not supply him at this time, for which I believe I can give you the best reason in the world, and the only one possible for me to give, and that is that I cannot.

Alexander MacKenzie credited the quote to Fraser's "Earls of Cromartie," vol. ii., p. 230. He also comments;

“The reason stated in this letter may possibly be the true one; but it is more likely that Sir Alexander had no sympathy whatever with the cause which brought his kinsman into such an unfortunate position, and that he would not, on that account, lend him any assistance.”

Sources

Regarding source of the letter from the Earl and the information in the notes above and below, most of the data came to me from the researches of Joan MacKenzie, Sigfrid Tremblay, Ben MacKenzie through Joan, Ann Urquhart at the Ullapool Museum, Ken MacKenzie Wright, and the Scottish Historian Malcolm Bangor-Jones.

Kenneth MacKenzie Wright, the Australian historian, writer, and Member of the Legislature of the State of Victoria left a note with the Ullapool Museum.


An excerpt from "Prisoners of the '45" in the Ullapool Museum subtitled "Cromarty's Regiment" gives Roderick's age in 1747 as 30, suggesting a date of birth of 1716 or 1717, which given Roderick is said to have had a son Alexander born 1737 agrees better than Ken's info as 1725 above.

Ben MacKenzie in an email dated 2002 refers to various sources that show Roderick MacKenzie of Achiltibuie as a son of James MacKenzie of Achendreau, who was himself son of Alexander I of Ardloch, a brother of the first Earl of Cromartie. That information explains the "cousin" relationship of the exiled Third Earl of Cromartie to Roderick MacKenzie. Ben also refers to the source of the letter in this file. Here is an excerpt from his email;

I have a handwritten copy (by my gr. grandfather about 1901) of a letter to his father, Donald MacKenzie (or as he spelled it many times, McKenzie) dated 1839 from his brother James ... which has its lineage listed for about 200 years, and ending with their grandparents. That letter also cites where the information came from;

“The original letter written by the Earl of Cromartie, I have seen in the possession of the late Mrs. Bell who preserved it in a large bible. Her brother Captain Alexander Mackenzie of the 21st Fusiliers now in New South Whales with his regiment who gave the foregoing a copy of the Earl's letter has several other letters from that nobleman found amound his father's papers.”

http://www.macrae.org/historic_places_culloden.htm
George MacKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie together with Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat made a joint recruiting effort in the east around Glenurquhart on the Black Isle, and took part in the Battle of Falkirk on 17 January 1746. Many MacKenzie fought in his regiment but very few MacRaes, perhaps because their population was greater in Seaforth's domain. Both the Earl and his son Lord MacLeod were taken prisoner the day before Culloden. They were later pardoned, but Lord Lovat was also taken prisoner and was executed with great barbarity at the advanced age of 80 via the method known as hung, drawn, and quartered. He was the last nobleman executed in Britain. The majority of the men taken at Culloden were either executed or transported.

As a result of Seaforth's non-participation and Cromartie’s recruiting being in the east and not the west, very few MacRaes fought in this decisive battle. The English never claimed battle honors for the Battle of Culloden, perhaps in shame at the butchery by Cumberland, the King's son, whose policy was give no quarter. Fallen soldiers were murdered where they lay wounded on the field. Of the English who attended the public executions in Carlisle and London, it is said that many turned away. It is hard to believe how savagely the Scots were treated in defeat during the alleged Age of Enlightenment, and historians who want to understand the causes of the American Revolution can look to the aftermath of this one battle and take note of the many Scots names who led America to independence.

For a further discussion, see the Chapter: "Grand Masters and the Battle of Culloden."


James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton KT FRS (1702 -October 12, 1768), was a Scottish representative peer who became president of the Royal Society (24 March 1764), and was a distinguished patron of science, and particularly of astronomy. In 1746 he visited France and was imprisoned in the Bastille, probably as a Jacobite.

5. Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore (G.M. of England; 1744) 1740-41

Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore (1704–18 January 1753) was the son of John Lyon, 4th Earl of Strathmore. On 20 July 1738, he married Jean Nicholsten, at Houghton-le-Spring. They had seven children:
- John Bowes, 9th Earl of Strathmore (1737–1776)
- James Philip Lyon (1738–1763)
- Hon. Thomas Lyon (1741–1796)
- Mary Lyon (d. 1767)
- Susan Lyon (d. 26 Feb 1769)
- Anne Lyon (c. 1753–?)
- Jane Lyon (d. 1836)

6. Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven and 4th Earl of Melville 1741-42

Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven (d. 2 September 1754) was the son of David Melville, 3rd Earl of Leven, Lord High Commissioner 1741–1753. On 23 February 1721, he married Mary Erskine who died in 1723. They had one child:
- David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven (1722–1802) [see below No. 22]

On 10 March 1726, he married Elizabeth Monypenny. They had four children:
- General Lord Alexander Melville (1731–?)
- Lady Anne Melville (d. 1779)
- Lady Elizabeth Melville (d. 1788)

http://www.thepeerage.com/p3438.htm

David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven [see below No. 22]
Father Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven b. before 1705, d. 2 September 1754
Mother Mary Erskine b. before 1706, d. 12 July 1723

David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven was born on 4 May 1722. He was the son of Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven and Mary Erskine. He married Wilhelmina Nisbet, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, on 29 July 1747. He died on 9 June 1802 at age 80.

David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven gained the title of 5th Earl of Melville. He gained the title of 6th Earl of Leven.

Family Wilhelmina Nisbet (F)
- b. 1724, d. 10 May 1798, #34372
Father William Nisbet of Dirleton b. before 1701

Children
1. Mary Elizabeth Melville d. 7 Oct 1820
2. Charlotte Melville d. 1830
3. Alexander Leslie-Melville, 7th Earl of Leven b. 7 Nov 1749, d. 22 Feb 1820
4. William Melville b. c 1752, d. 1777
5. General David Melville b. c 1754, d. 21 Oct 1838
6. Jane Melville b. c 1755, d. 28 Oct 1829
7. Lt.-Gen. John Melville b. 20 Nov 1758, d. 1824
8. George Melville b. 21 Apr 1766, d. 8 Mar 1812

Wilhelmina Nisbet (F)
- b. 1724, d. 10 May 1798, #34372
Father William Nisbet of Dirleton b. before 1701
1. Wilhelmina Nisbet was born in 1724. She was the daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton. She married David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven, son of Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven and Mary Erskine, on 29 July 1747. She died on 10 May 1798.

Wilhelmina's brother's son, William Nisbet [bef 1733-1783] was GM Scotland 1746-1747 [see no. 11 below].

Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven (M)
b. before 1705, d. 2 September 1754, #34374
Father: David Melville, 3rd Earl of Leven b. 5 May 1660, d. 6 June 1728
Mother: Anne Wemyss b. before 1676, d. 9 January 1702

Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven was born before 1705. He was the son of David Melville, 3rd Earl of Leven and Anne Wemyss. He married, firstly, Mary Erskine, daughter of Lt.-Col. John Erskine and Anna Dundas, on 23 February 1721. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Monypenny, daughter of David Monypenny, on 10 March 1726. He died on 2 September 1754.

Family 1 Mary Erskine b. before 1706, d. 12 July 1723
Child: David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven b. 4 May 1722, d. 9 Jun 1802

Family 2 Elizabeth Monypenny d. 15 March 1783
Children:
1. Mary Melville
2. General Alexander Melville b. 1731
3. Anne Melville b. 1733, d. 1779
4. Lady Elizabeth Leslie b. 1752, d. 10 Apr 1788

Melville House
MELVILLE HOUSE, near Monimail and Letham, was the family home of the Leslie Earls of Leven & Melville: here Gen. Alexander Leslie grew up, as did his nephew, Willie.

7. William Boyd, 4th and last Earl of Kilmarnock 1742-43
William Boyd (1704-1746), 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, was a Scottish nobleman. William Boyd was educated at Glasgow. Like his father in the rebellion of 1715, William initially supported the Government side, but in the rebellion of 1745, owing either to a personal affront or to the influence of his wife or to his straitened circumstances he deserted George II and joined Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender.

Made a Privy Counsellor to Charles, he was appointed a colonel of guards and subsequently a general. He fought at Falkirk and Culloden, where he was taken prisoner, and was beheaded on Tower Hill the 18th of August 1746.

He was the father of James Hay, Lord Boyd, afterwards 15th Earl of Erroll, 16th GM Scotland 1751-52 [below].

http://www.futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?id=104&mode=collection
“Lord Kilmarnock is tall and slender with an extreme fine person; his behaviour a most just mixture between dignity and submission; if in anything to be reprehended, a little affected, and his hair too exactly dressed for a man in his situation; but, when I say that, it is not to find fault with him but to show how little fault there is to be found”.

Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, remained faithful to the Crown during the 'Civil War' period. This initially cost the Boyd family dear; after mortgaging many of his estates to meet his obligations to Charles I, he was heavily fined by Cromwell. He did though find time to
modernise parts of Dean Castle and found a school in Kilmarnock. On the restoration of Charles II, Royal gratitude toward the Boyds was shown in the elevation of the tenth Lord Boyd, William, to the Earldom of Kilmarnock in 1661 and in 1672 further rights and privileges on the town of Kilmarnock. After an uneventful life for a member of his family, the 1st Earl of Kilmarnock died in 1692. His son the 2nd Earl, also William, died shortly after in 1699. The 3rd Earl, again William, supported the Hanoverian Monarchy against the first Jacobite rising in 1715. He was referred to in an old Jacobite song:

“The auld Stuarts back again, The auld Stuarts back again; Let howlet whigs do what they can, The Stuarts will be back again. Wha cares for a’ their creeshy duds, And a’ Kilmarnock sowen suds? We’ll wauk their hydes and fyle their fuds, And bring the Stuarts back again.”

When reviewing a muster at Irvine of 6,000 men raised to put down the Jacobite threat of 1715, the 3rd Earl was accompanied by his ten year old son William who “appeared in arms with the Earl his father and graciously behaved himself to the admiration of all the beholders.”

In 1717 the 3rd Earl died and was succeeded by young William, who was still only 13 years old. William was the 4th and last Earl of Kilmarnock.

William lacked parental discipline and scorned learning although he showed promise in the classics, philosophy and mathematics. He was disposed to “riding, fencing, dancing and music and was justly esteemed by men of taste a polite gentleman”. He did however show interest in the prosperity and trade of Kilmarnock by opening coalmines in the area. He married Lady Anne Livingstone, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callander. Her father was a strong Jacobite who had supported the 1715 uprising. However Boyd’s estates were dwindling, his business ventures were failing, and, short of money, he suffered the catastrophic loss of his family home, Dean Castle, in an accidental fire in 1735. Possibly his lack of funds or possibly out of support for his wife’s family (although she herself urged him not to), William made a last desperate gamble to regain some of the ground lost by his family, by throwing in his lot with Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) and the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. A very unusual step for any lowland Presbyterian, especially one whose family had shown keen support in the past for the Hanoverian Government and had two sons. James and William, already with commissions within the Government army. His youngest son Charles joined his father and the Stuart cause.

William Boyd served Prince Charles faithfully and with distinction, both as commander of a small regiment and as a member of his privy council during the campaign, but it was an association which was ultimately to bring the Boyd house of cards crashing to earth and with it the aspirations of a family who had helped shape events in Scotland for the past 400 years. In the rout that followed the disastrous defeat of the Jacobite forces at Culloden, it is reported that William mistook killed Scots Dragoons serving in the Government army to be Highlanders on the Jacobite side, turned the wrong way and was captured. In a bizarre twist of fate, his son James served in the Scots Fusiliers on the Government side at Culloden and as his father was brought, dishevelled and bareheaded, into the Government camp, he was recognised by James, who broke rank and placed his own hat upon his father's head. This was the last time that father and son would meet. His youngest son Charles managed to escape from Culloden Moor with the Prince and went into exile in France. After a brief imprisonment, where William wrote several letters of a calm and dignified nature to his family (some of which are retained in the collections at Dean Castle today), he was put on trial for treason in Westminster Hall on 28th June, 1746. His appearance at the trial was described by Horace Walpole:

“Lord Kilmarnock is tall and slender with an extreme fine person; his behaviour a most just mixture between dignity and submission; if in anything to be reprehended, a little affected, and his hair too exactly dressed for a man in his situation; but, when I say that, it is not to find fault with him but to show how little fault there is to be found”.

William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock was declared guilty by his peers and executed in London at Tower Hill on the 18th of August 1746. The Boyd titles were confiscated, but James, William's eldest son, was able to reclaim the Kilmarnock estate as he had fought with the Government forces during the troubles. He had also inherited his father's debt and the ruined shell of Dean Castle. James sold off the Castle and estate soon after to a family friend, the Earl of Glencairn, and through his mother he succeeded to the title Earl of Errol and took her family name 'Hay'. The title of Lord Kilmarnock is still retained within that family, but it spoiled the end for the Boyds of Kilmarnock.

http://thepeerage.com/e361.htm

Boyd, William, fourth Earl of Kilmarnock 1704-1746, belonged to a family which derives its descent from Simon, third son of Alan, lord high chancellor of Scotland, and brother of Walter, the first high steward of Scotland. Simon's grandson Robert was awarded a grant of lands in Cunninghame by Alexander III, as a reward for his bravery at the battle of Largs, 1263. From the earliest times the family was noted for its antagonism to the English, and it is recorded of Sir Robert Boyd that he was a staunch partisan of Sir William Wallace, and subsequently of Bruce, from whom he received a grant of the lands of Kilmarnock, Bondington, and Hertschaw (Hervey, Life of Bruce).

William, ninth lord Boyd, descendant of Robert, first lord Boyd [qv.], was created first earl of Kilmarnock by Charles II, by patent bearing date 7 Aug. 1661.

The third earl was an ardent supporter of the house of Hanover. Rae, in his History of the Rebellion, says of him: It must not be forgot that the Earl of Kilmarnock appeared here at the head of above 500 of his own men well appointed — and that which added very much unto it was the early blossoms of the loyal principle and education of my Lord Boyd, who, though but eleven years of age, appeared in arms with the Earl his father. This was in 1715, and the boy here mentioned succeeded his father as fourth earl of Kilmarnock in 1717. He was born in 1704, his mother being the Lady Euphane, eldest daughter of the eleventh Lord Ross. His character was generous, open, and affectionate, but he was pleasure-loving, vain, and inconstant. He was educated at Glasgow, and during the earlier part of his life he continued, in accordance with his father's principles, to support the house of Hanover; and we find that, on the death of George I, he sent an order calling on the authorities of Kilmarnock to hold the train bands in readiness for proclaiming the Prince of Wales. It was not indeed until quite the close of the rebellion of '45 that he proved false to the opinions which this act shows him to have held. Various reasons are assigned for his defection; by some it was attributed to the influence of his wife, Lady Anne Livingstone, who was a catholic, and whose father, fifth earl of Linlithgow, had been attainted for treason in 1715. Smollett, however, says: He engaged in the rebellion partly through the desperate situation of his fortune, and partly through resentment to the government on his being deprived of a pension which he had for some time enjoyed. This opinion is supported by Horace Walpole, who mentions that the pension was obtained by his father (Sir Robert Walpole) and stopped by Lord Wilmington. In his confession to Mr. James Foster—a dissenting minister who attended him from the time sentence of death was
passed on him to the day of his execution—the earl himself says: The true root of all was his careless and dissolute life, by which he had reduced himself to great and perplexing difficulties. The persuasions of his wife, who was captivated by the affability of the young Pretender, no doubt influenced him in deserting the Hanoverian cause; but the hope of bettering his straitened fortunes by a change of dynasty must also be taken into account. His estates were much encumbered when he succeeded to them, and a long course of dissipation and extravagance had plunged him into such embarrassment that his wife writes to him: After plaguing the steward for a fortnight I have only succeeded in obtaining three shillings from him.

When he finally joined the rebels he was received by Prince Charles with great marks of distinction and esteem, and was made by him a privy councillor, colonel of the guards, and subsequently general. He took a leading part in the battle of Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746. At the battle of Culloden he was taken prisoner in consequence of a mistake he made in supposing a troop of English to be a body of FitzJames's horse. In his speech at the trial he pleaded as an extenuating circumstance that his surrender was voluntary, but afterwards admitted the truth, and requested Mr. Foster to publish his confession. On 29 May he, together with the Earl of Cromarty and Lord Balmerino, was lodged in the Tower. They were subsequently tried before the House of Lords, and convicted of high treason, notwithstanding an eloquent speech from Lord Kilmarnock. The court was presided over by Lord Hardwicke as lord high steward, and his conduct on this occasion seems to have been strangely wanting in judicial impartiality. Walpole, in a letter to Sir Horace Mann commenting on this, says: To the prisoners he was peevish, and instead of keeping up to the humane dignity of the law of England, whose character it is to point out favour to the criminal, he crossed them and almost scoffed at any offer they made towards defence.

The sentence on Lord Cromarty was afterwards remitted, but no such grace was accorded to Lord Kilmarnock, principally on account of the erroneous belief held by the Duke of Cumberland that it was he who was responsible for the order that no quarter was to be given to the English at Culloden.

On 18 Aug. 1746 he was executed on Tower Hill in company with Lord Balmerino. He is described as being tall and slender, with an extreme fine person, and his behaviour at the execution was held to be a most just mixture between dignity and submission. His lands were confiscated, but subsequently restored to his eldest son, and sold by him to the Earl of Glencairn. The title was merged in 1758 in that of Errol.

Sources:
- Paterson's History of Ayr, 1847
- Ikay's History of Kilmarnock, 1864
- Doran's London in the Jacobite Times, 1871
- Moore's Compleat Account of the Lives of the two Rebel Lords, 1746
- Ford's Life of William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock, 1746
- Foster's Account of the Behaviour of William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock, 1746
- Observations and Remarks on the two Accounts lately published by J. Ford and J. Foster, 1746
- Gent. Mag. xvi.
- Scots Mag. viii.
- Howell's State Trials, xvii.

Contributor: N. G. [Newcomen Groves]
Published: 1885

8. James, 5th Earl of Wemyss 1743-44

James Wemyss, 5th Earl of Wemyss (30 August 1699–21 March 1756) was the son of David Wemyss, 4th Earl of Wemyss.

On 17 September 1720, he married Janet Charteris and they had four children:
- David Wemyss, 6th Earl of Wemyss (1721–1787)
- Francis Charteris, 7th Earl of Wemyss (1723–1808) [see below, 12th Grand Master of Scotland]
- James Wemyss (1726–1786)
- Frances Wemyss (d. 1789)

http://www.nls.uk/broadsides/broadside.cfm/id/15742

Weymess Castle [above]
A WEDDING SONG ON
The Right Honourable,
The Earl of WEEMS, and Mrs. Jannet Charters now Countess of WEEMS.

WHEN Adam first was plac'd in Paradice,
His Spouse he mist, tho' other Happiness
Did so abound, over all Creatures he.

An epithalamium is a song or poem celebrating a marriage. This particular one marks the nuptials of James, 5th Earl of Wemyss and Janet Charteris, who married in Edinburgh on the 17th September, 1720. The marriage of such high-profile figures would have sparked a large amount of interest amongst the public. In response to this, broadside producers issued epithalamiums or marriage songs; whether they were commissioned is unclear.

James, 8th Earl of Moray 1744-45
James Stuart, 8th Earl of Moray KT (1708–5 July 1767) was the son of Francis Stuart, 7th Earl of Moray. In 1734, he married Grace Lockhart, a granddaughter of the 9th Earl of Eglinton and they had one child: Francis Stuart, 9th Earl of Moray (1737–1810)
His first marriage lasted almost four years until the death of Grace in 1738 and on 24 April 1740, he married Margaret Wemyss, the eldest daughter of the 4th Earl of Wemyss.
They had two children: Lieutenant David Stuart (d. 1784) Lt.-Col. James Stuart (d. 1808)
Margaret Wemyss was the half-sister of James Wemyss, 1699-1756, 5th Earl of Wemyss, GM Scotland 1743-44 [preceding]. James Stuart’s brother, Francis, married (1745) Helen Montgomerie, sister of Alexander Montgomerie, 1723-69, 10th Earl of Eglinton, GM Scotland 1750-51 [below].

Castle Stuart>

http://www.thethepeerage.com/p1092.htm
James Stuart, 8th Earl of Moray was born in 1708. He was the son of Francis Stuart, 7th Earl of Moray and Jean Elphinstone. He married, firstly, Grace Lockhart, daughter of George Lockhart and Euphemia Montgomery, in December 1734. He married, secondly, Margaret Wemyss, daughter of David Wemyss, 4th Earl of Wemyss and Elizabeth St. Clair, on 24 April 1740. He died on 5 July 1767.

James Stuart, 8th Earl of Moray gained the title of 8th Earl of Moray.

Family 1
1. Child unknown Stuart+ 2

Family 2 Grace Lockhart b. before 1709, d. 17 November 1738
1. Child Francis Stuart, 9th Earl of Moray+ b. 11 Jan 1737, d. 28 Aug 1810

Family 3 Margaret Wemyss b. before 1720, d. 31 August 1779
Children
1. Lieutenant David Stuart d. 1784
2. Lt.-Col. James Stuart b. b 1767, d. 4 May 1808

*Note: James’ mother, Jean Elphinstone, was the half-sister of Arthur Elphinstone, 6th Lord Balmerinoch, who was captured for his participation in the Battle of Culloden and beheaded on Tower Hill, London, England, 18 Aug 1746. See a separate file regarding the partication of Grand Masters at the Battle of Culloden.

James’ first wife [1734], Grace Lockhard, was the dowager Countess of Aboyne, having previously married in 1724, John Gordon, 3rd Earl of Aboyne, d. 1732. Their child, Charles Gordon, 4th Earl of Aboyne, married first in 1759 Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway, GM of Scotland 1757-1759; their son, George Gordon, 9th Marquess of Huntly, was GM of Scotland 1802-1804. Charles Gordon married second in 1774, Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton, GM Premier GL 1741-1742, FRS.
James’ second wife [1740], Margaret Wemyss, was the daughter of David Wemyss, 4th Earl of Wemyss, who by his first wife had a son [Margaret's half-brother], James Wemyss. 5th Earl of Wemyss, GM Scotland 1743-44., whose son and grandson were GMs of Scotland, 1747-48 and 1766-87 [both named Francis Wemyss Charteris], respectively [see below and genealogical charts].

10. Henry David, 10th Earl of Buchan 1745-46  

Henry David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan (17 April 1710 – 1 December 1767) was the son of David Erskine, 9th Earl of Buchan. On 31 January 1739, he married Agnes Steuart and they had three children:

David Stewart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan (1742–1829)  
[34th GM of Scotland, below]

Henry Erskine (1746–1817)

Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron Erskine (1750–1823)

http://www.thepeerage.com/p2831.htm

Henry David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan was born on 17 April 1710. He was the son of David Erskine, 9th Earl of Buchan and Frances Fairfax. He married Agnes Steuart, daughter of Sir James Steuart, Bt. and Ann Dalrymple, on 31 January 1739 in Lady Huntington’s Chapel, Bath, Somerset, England. He died on 1 December 1767 at age 57 in Walcot, Somerset, England. He was buried on 21 December 1767 in Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

Henry David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan was invested as a Fellow, Royal Society (F.R.S.) on 10 January 1733/34. He succeeded to the title of 5th Lord Cardross [S., 1610] on 10 October 1745. He succeeded to the title of 10th Earl of Buchan [S., 1469] on 14 October 1745. He succeeded to the title of 10th Lord Auchterhouse [S., 1469] on 14 October 1745.

Family

Agnes Steuart  b. before 1724, d. 17 December 1778
1. Children  Hon. Isabella Erskine  d. 1824
2. David Erskine, Lord Cardross  b. 12 Jun 1741, d. 4 Oct 1747
3. David Steuart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan  b. 1 Jun 1742, d. 19 Apr 1829
4. Hon. Henry Erskine  b. 1 Nov 1746, d. 8 Oct 1817
5. Sir Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle  b. 10 Jan 1749/50, d. 17 Nov 1823

see also, 60th GM Scotland, Henry David, his grandson, 12th Earl of Buchan 1832-3

11. William Nisbet of Dirleton 1746-47
http://www.wintonhouse.co.uk/lawyers6.php

< William Nisbet of Dirleton, husband of Mary Hamilton who bought Winton


William Nisbet (of Dirleton) was a Scottish Freemason.
He had four children:
Janet Nisbet (c. 1717–?)
Wilhelmina Nisbet (1724–1798) [m. David Melville; see No. 22 below]
Jean Nisbet (d. 1790)
Mary Nisbet (c. 1764–?)

http://www.valacar.net/nisbet/origins/plates5.htm

William Nisbet of Dirleton, grand master of the freemasons in Scotland, served heir to his father 7th November 1733. Married, 2nd February 1747, Mary, only child and heiress of Alexander Hamilton of Pencailtand and Dechmont, and heiress of entail of James, fifth lord Belhaven. A three-quarter length portrait of him by Allan Ramsay, dated 1750, is in the dining room at Archerfield. He died 1st March 1783, and his wife in March 1797. They had -

(1.) William Hamilton Nisbet. (See No. V.)
(2.) John Hamilton Nisbet of Pencailtand, Dechmont, and Winton. Born 1751, died 1804. Married, in 1782, Janet Dundas, daughter of the second Lord President Arniston. They had no children, and he was succeeded in the Pencailtand estates by his sister Mary (3).
(3.) Mary, born 1750. She married (1) William Hay, heir-prespuctive to George, marquess of Tweeddale, who died in 1781. They had issue a boy, who died in infancy. She married (2) Walter Campbell of Islay and Shawfield, and had issue -
(i.) William, died unmarried.
(ii.) Mary, married James, sixth lord Ruthven, and had no issue. She died in 1885, aged 96.
(iii.) Hamilton, married Robert Montgomery, eighth lord Belhaven, and died s.p.

http://www.le.ac.uk/ms/m&S/msprior.pdf

... whilst the social world of the modern city had made impression management into an art form, pouring into its higher ranks a heightened degree of performance, it was possible for Edinburgh worthies to be depicted with drunks, giants, beggars, dwarfs, criminals and fishwives. John Kay’s status as an independent limner had been guaranteed by his friendship to William Nisbet of Dirleton, a Jacobite country gentleman, who provided Kay with enough money to give up his trade as a barber. On Nisbet’s death in 1784 Kay received an annuity of £20, stabilizing his occupation as an etcher in the city and facilitating his initiation as a freemason in the Lodge of Saint David. Kay’s identity as a caricaturist was, therefore, a product of occupational improvement made possible by social intermingling in the city – the same social intermingling that insinuated popular social and cultural practices into the very heart of the city.
It was extensively rebuilt in 1733, and Robert Adam remodelled the interior in 1790. There's an oft-told story that in the 1940s the house was the location of a meeting between Winston Churchill and US President Roosevelt to plan the D-Day landings, but this seems to be a myth: the US Embassy in London say that President Roosevelt never visited the UK. By the 1950s Archerfield had ceased to be used as a house, and in 1962 the then owner stripped out the interior and knocked a hole in the structure to allow him to install a grain dryer inside.

The 18th century Archerfield House, designed by Robert Adam had been in a derelict state since 1962, when farmer George Mitchell who then owned the property, stripped the interior in order to install a grain drier.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archerfield_Estate_and_Links

Archerfield
The first recorded occupants of the estate were the bowmen of King Edward I, who the area would later come to be named after. They were encamped at Archerfield during the English advance in 1298. The signs of a village believed to date from the 11th century have also been discovered within the estate.

The centrepiece of the estate is Archerfield House, built in the late 17th century (from when the entrance bay and house centre date), once the seat of the Nisbet family, feudal barons and lairds of Dirleton. It has Palladian windows, and was substantially rebuilt by architect John Douglas c1745, and added to and altered throughout the 18th century, notably by Scottish architect Robert Adam who remodelled the interiors in 1790 for William Hamilton Nisbet of Dirleton (1747-1822) son of William Nisbet [GM Scotland 1746-47]. It is thought the now vanished park was laid out by Robert Robinson, c1775. William Hamilton Nisbet's daughter Mary was possibly the best known member of the family, having been married to Lord Thomas Bruce, (later Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin), who was credited at the time with saving the famous Elgin marbles from the ruins of the Parthenon, now in the British Museum, today a subject of controversy. The relationship ended in divorce, by Act of Parliament, in 1808, after she had an affair. Her father had assumed the additional surname of Hamilton on succeeding to the lands of Biel through his mother, a grand-niece of the 2nd Lord Belhaven, and he moved his seat to Biel House [below], near Stenton in East Lothian.
An unusual masterpiece of religious art, Caravaggio's "Taking of Christ," is temporarily on view in this area as the centerpiece of a special exhibition entitled "Saints and Sinners in Baroque Painting" at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

The picture, originally painted for Cardinal Girolamo Mattei in 1602, went unrecognized for centuries and came into the possession of the Society of Jesus of Ireland during the 1930s. When Father Noel Barber, the Jesuit Provincial Delegate in Ireland, asked the National Gallery of Ireland for help in cleaning the darkened painting less than a decade ago, its real identity as a lost Caravaggio was uncovered.

The dramatic picture is an excellent example of how Caravaggio succeeded in fulfilling the injunction of the Council of Trent for a new religious art that would "teach, delight and uplift" the viewers. The very format brings it literally into our faces. Unlike traditional religious paintings, in which the figures were often full length and viewed at a safe distance, the saints and sinners of Caravaggio's work are portrayed life-size and at half-length, just as we would see them if they were only a few feet away from ourselves.

Christ, Judas, the capturing soldiers, a fleeing apostle and a witness with a lantern are all picked out of the dark surroundings by brilliant spotlights which emphasize their hands and faces, hallmarks of Caravaggio's "tenebrist" style which became so influential in the seventeenth century and spread rapidly from Rome throughout Europe. The viewer's eyes are drawn toward the suffering face of Christ and his hands folded in a gesture of submission, together with the furrowed brow of Judas as he seizes Christ with a grimy hand to kiss Him. Both heads are framed in the flying red cloak of the fleeing apostle on the left.

Surprisingly, the physical center of the composition is occupied not by these primary characters, but by the shiny armor of the protruding shoulder of the soldier who seizes Christ at the moment of the betraying kiss. Caravaggio frequently used mirrors in his paintings to incite the viewer to self-contemplation and examination of conscience, and the armor may be intended as a metaphorical mirror.

The artist added his own self-portrait to the scene as a witness, the man holding a lantern at the far right edge of the canvas.
Michelangelo Merisi, known as Caravaggio for his birthplace in Lombardy in northern Italy, became one of the most influential artists in Rome around the turn of the 17th century. His art shocked many patrons and critics of the day, because he peopled his religious compositions with realistic images of the down and out of Rome, with their ragged clothing, dirty hands and feet, and all the physical signs of their dissolute life. But Caravaggio was inspired by the Franciscans and the Oratorians of St. Philip Neri, who ministered to the poor and outcast whose numbers swelled Rome in the early 1600s. Many peasants were thrown off the land by wars and upheavals, and came into the cities as beggars and petty criminals.

Cardinal Girolamo Mattei, at whose Roman palace Caravaggio resided for two years, was a pious and reserved prelate who sat on the papal commission overseeing morals and was the protector of the Observant Franciscans, the strictest of the Franciscan orders, and of the Catholics of Ireland. He was noted for his dedication to spreading the decrees of the Council of Trent. The typical elements of the Franciscan ethic -- abnegation, obedience, and sacrifice -- seem to be expressed in Caravaggio's picture by the prominent gesture of Jesus' clasped hands.

Even though Caravaggio was not close to the Jesuits during his lifetime, Father Noel Barber, the Irish Jesuit Provincial Delegate, observed that this picture which ended up in the hands of the Irish Jesuits is attuned to the method of the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius of Loyola, the Jesuit founder.

St. Ignatius urged the Christian to engage all five senses in the active contemplation of the Passion of Christ. The Catholic Church, which was at that time defending the use of images for religious contemplation against the criticisms of the Protestants, understood that visual images were more powerful than words and leave a direct and indelible imprint of the reality of the Incarnation.

The picture's history is as intriguing as its content. By the 1790s the old Roman noble families, including the Mattei, were in serious decline. After the invasion of the French army under Napoleon in 1798, their predicament worsened by the imposition of heavy taxes. Many aristocrats tried to salvage their fortunes by selling the family's art collections. Thus in 1802, the Scottish aristocrat William Hamilton Nisbet purchased six paintings from the Mattei family, including the "Taking of Christ" which slipped out of Italy under the mistaken name of "Gherardo Della Notte," an Italian nickname for the Dutch follower of Caravaggio, Gerard Honthorst.

In 1921 it was purchased from the heirs of Nisbet by Dr. Marie Lea-Wilson.
Hugh Seton of Touch 1748-49 [nee Hugh Smith] b. ca 1720; d. aft 1776
http://www2.thesetonfamily.com:8080/directory/Seton/Hugh_Seton.htm

< Hugh Seton of Touch

James Seton, last of Touch (d. 1742) died unmarried and his only sibling, Elizabeth Seton inherited the estate. She married Hugh Smith and he assumed his wife's surname of Seton.

Hugh kept to the Touch family's Jacobite traditions and in 1745 Prince Charles Edward, on his way to the Battle of Prestonpans stayed at Touch on the night of September 13th 1745. He gave to his host Hugh Seton a quaich, a ring and a miniature and General Murray left behind his dispatch book. These were much treasured by the Setons, and are now held in the safekeeping of an Edinburgh Museum. Hugh Seton of Touch was Master of the Lodge of Boulogne 1747-48 and the 13th Grand Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of Scotland between 1748-49. He maintained correspondence with the exiled Royal House of Stuart throughout the 18th century, and his letters in 1775 and 1776 to Louise, Princess of Stolberg, concerning the claim of a young Lady (later legitimated the Duchess of Albany) to be recognized as the daughter of the Young Pretender, have been preserved.

Hugh Seton, together with local lairds, brought families down from the highlands to start the mammoth task of draining the Carse of Stirling. Ditches were dug to float the peat which covered this bogland down to the River Forth, and eventually out to sea. In all an area some 60 square miles was reclaimed, and the rich clay soil which was exposed beneath is now renowned for the production of Timothy hay. This was only the start of Hugh Seton's improvements to Touch. It is to him that we owe the magnificent south front which was commenced in 1757 and continued till 1770 when the Drawing Room ceiling was completed. As a result of his expenditure Hugh Seton found himself in considerable debt and left to travel abroad. His son, Archibald, determined to clear the estate of debt, joined the East India Company and sailed to India in 1779. He rose to high office, accumulated a considerable sum of money but sadly died on his way home before reaching Touch on whose behalf he has worked all his life. Archibald's sister, Barbara, married Sir Henry Stuart of Allanton, and inherited Touch. Sir Henry took the name of Seton-Steuart and their family remained the lairds of Touch.

Touch House

http://www.pgls.co.uk/history/the%20formation%20of%20pgl.htm

Brother John Callander was matriculated to Lodge Ancient Stirling on 27th December, 1744, and elected Right Worshipful Master on the same date. Shortly after Brother John Callander was admitted to Lodge Ancient Stirling, Hugh Smith, a Brother of the Lodge of Boulogne, was matriculated to the Lodge. On marriage, Brother Hugh Smith assumed his wife's surname of Seton. He was elected Master of the Lodge for 1746-1747 and 1748 and as Hugh Seton of Touch was Grand Master Mason of Scotland in 1748-1749.

Brother Hugh Seton of Touch was not, however, the first member of a Stirlingshire Lodge to be elected Grand Master Mason. On 29th January, 1740, a petition was presented by Brother William, 4th and last Earl of Kilmarnock, then Master of the Kilmarnock Lodge, craving to be admitted a member of the Lodge of Falkirk and the petition was unanimously agreed.

In the absence of the Master, the Earl presided over a meeting of the Lodge on 5th March, 1740, and was chosen as Master on the 27th December of that year. He was elected Grand Master Mason for 1742-1743 and presided over his last meeting in the Falkirk Lodge on 27th December, 1744.

14. Thomas, Lord Erskine (Jacobite Earl of Mar) 1749-50

Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine (1705–16 March 1766) was the son of John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar. On 1 October 1741, he married Charlotte Hope, daughter of the 1st Earl of Hopetoun.

John Erskine, 22nd (or 6th) Earl of Mar (1675 - May, 1732), Scottish Jacobite, was the eldest son of Charles, the 5th Earl (1650-1689), from whom he inherited estates that were heavily loaded with debt. Owing to the complex history of the earldom, Erskine may be reckoned 22nd or 6th in the line.

He was associated with a party favourable to the government, was one of the commissioners for the Union, and was made a Scottish secretary of state; becoming, after the Union of 1707, a representative peer for Scotland, keeper of the signet and a privy councillor. In 1713 Mar was made an English Secretary of State by the Tories, but he seems to have been equally ready to side with the Whigs and, in 1714, he assured the new king, George I, of his loyalty. However, like the other Tories, he was deprived of his
office, and in August 1715 he went in disguise to Scotland and placed himself at the head of the adherents of James Edward, the Old Pretender.

Meeting many Highland chieftains at Aboyne, he avowed an earnest desire for the independence of Scotland and, at Braemar on September 6, 1715, he proclaimed "James VIII" king of Scotland, England, France and Ireland. Gradually the forces under his command were augmented, but as a general he was a complete failure. Precious time was wasted at Perth, a feigned attack on Stirling was resultless, and he could give little assistance to the English Jacobites. At Sheriffmuir, where a battle was fought in November 1715, Mar's forces largely outnumbered those of his opponent, John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll; but no bravery could atone for the signal incompetence displayed by the Earl, and the fight was virtually a decisive defeat for the Jacobites.

Mar then met James Edward at Fetteresso; but in the course of time he became thoroughly distrusted by the Jacobites. In 1721 he accepted a pension of £3500 a year from George I, and in the following year his name was freely mentioned in connection with the trial of Bishop Atterbury, whom it was asserted that Mar had betrayed. This charge may perhaps be summarized as not proven. At the best his conduct was highly imprudent, and in 1724 he left the Pretender's service. His later years were spent in Paris and in France, he died childless in March 1766. Mar's brother, Mar's, who was known as "Bobbing John", married for his second wife, Frances (d. 1761), daughter of the 1st Duke of Kingston.

The Earl was shot on his own estate near Ardrossan, by excise officer Mungo Campbell on October 24, 1769 after a dispute about the latters right to bear arms on the Earls grounds. He died from his wounds on the next day.

http://www.nls.uk/broadsides/broadside.cfm/id/15367

< Commentary

This report of a duel begins: 'Just published, an Account of that Melancholy and Fatal DUEL, that took place between the Right Honourable the Earl of Eglinton and Captain Gordon, concerning a Lady of high respectibility, when dreadful to relate his Lordship was shot though the heart.' The story was sourced from the 'Greenock Intelligencer'. The broadside also contains an account of a 'Libel for Sedition'. It was published by Ale(xa)nder Dunbar of Edinburgh, and is not dated.

There are very few details included in this report, which was derived from a short notice in a Greenock newspaper, and it may be that the details are inaccurate. Alexander Montgomerie, the 10th Earl of Eglinton, was shot and killed in October 1769 during a confrontation with an exciseman and persistent poacher, Mungo Campbell. Although this was not strictly a duel, nor did it involve a young lady or a Captain Gordon, it seems to be the only record of one of the earls of Eglinton dying a violent death, suggesting that rumours surrounding the earl's death reached the early newspapers before the facts did. The incident features in John Galt's classic novel of Ayrshire life, 'Annals of the Parish', first published in 1821.

BROADSIDES are single sheets of paper, printed on one side, to be read unfolded. They carried public information such as proclamations as well as ballads and news of the day. Cheaply available, they were sold on the streets by pedlars and chapmen. Broadsides offer a valuable insight into many aspects of the society they were published in, and the National Library of Scotland holds over 250,000 of them.

Transcription:

FATAL DUEL
EARL OF EGLINGTON SHOT

Just Published, an Account of that Melancholy and Fatal DUEL, that took place between the Right Honourable the Earl of Eglinton and Captain Gordon, concerning a Lady of high respectibility, when dreadful to relate his Lordship was shot through the heart.

FATAL DUEL- It is deeply to be regretted that in this civilized country-on this island of age-and amongst the highest classes of society, that this expeditious and bloody propensity prevails: and we must with deep emotion, deplore the loss of one who was so signal a member of the community. We are informed that about a fortnight since, a dispute took place between the Earl of Eglinton and Captain Gordon, concerning a Lady of a high respectibility, when dreadful to relate his Lordship was shot through the heart.

The following short Relation from the defender to Lord Kerswin was read to Court. I believe it necessary, as from the conduct of Lord Weymouth, on the subject of attempting to introduce the Duke's name in the present shape I have had, and of the manner of which he appears to me, there is no strong point which remains to be shewn, to prove a charge that I have heard without veracity in the statements of the press, that is, it has not asserted me to have attempted to gain my object in any one of the instances of the scurrility put forth against me. I have not asserted the falsehood of the report, but I have not received the charge. I have not been the instrument of the press, that is, it has not been successful in my object in any one of the instances of the scurrility put forth against me. I have not been the instrument of the report, but I have not received the charge.

The Lord Chief Justice having addressed the Jury who returned a verdict upon Captain Gordon, and at the same time an order that he should be imprisoned.

ALEX. DUNBAR, PRINTER, EDINBURGH.
The following extract of letter from the defender to Lord Kenyon was read in Court.- I believe I mentioned that I had consulted Lord Wynford on the propriety of continuing to introduce the Duke's name in the prominent shape I had done, and of the policy of which he appeared to agree. There is one strong point which induces me to cherish a hope that I have worked a change in the sentiments of the preas, that is, it has not attacked me, nor attended to gainsay my comments in refutation of the calumaries so lavishly put forth against our illustrious Grand Master. If he would but make a tour in these parts for which I have paved the way he would be idolized.

The Lord Chief Justice having addressed the Jury, who returned a verdict against Captain Fairman, and at the same time Lord Kenyon filed an affidavit

A Gentleman, who was convicted of killing the Earl of Eglinton, and to avoid an Ignominious Death hanged himself, 28th of February, 1770

The unhappy subject of this narrative was protected by an uncle, who gave him a learned education: but this generous friend died when the youth was about eighteen years of age, leaving him sixty pounds, and earnestly recommending him to the care of his other relations. The young man was a finished scholar, yet seemed averse to making the choice of any of the learned professions. His attachment appeared to be to the military life, in which line many of his ancestors had most gloriously distinguished themselves.

Mr. Campbell entered as a cadet in the royal regiment of Scots Greys, then commanded by his relation, General Campbell, and served during two campaigns at his own expense, in the fond hope of military preferment.

After the battle of Dettingen, at which he assisted, he had an opportunity of being appointed quartermaster if he could have raised one hundred pounds, but this place was bestowed on another person while Campbell was making fruitless application for the money.

Thus disappointed of what he thought a reasonable expectation, he quit the army and went into Scotland, where he arrived at the juncture when the rebels had quitted Edinburgh, in 1745, Lord Loudoun [John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun, GM Premier GL, 1736] having then the command of loyal Highlanders, who exerted so much bravery in the suppression of the Rebellion; and Mr Campbell, having the honour to be related to his lordship, went and fought under him with a bravery that did equal credit to his loyalty and courage.

Not long after the decisive battle of Culloden, Lord Loudoun procured his kinsman to be appointed an officer of the excise; and prevailed on the commissioners to station him in the shire of Ayr, that he might have the happiness of residing near his friends and relations.

In the discharge of his new duty Mr. Campbell behaved with strict integrity to the Crown, yet with so much civility as to conciliate the affections of all those with whom he had any transactions. He married when he was somewhat advanced in life; and so unexceptionable was his whole conduct that all the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood (the Earl of Eglinton excepted) gave him permission to kill game on their estates. However, he was very moderate in the use of this indulgence, seldom shooting but with a view to gratify a friend with a present; hardly ever for his own emolument.

Mr. Campbell had a singular attachment to fishing; and, a river in Lord Eglinton's estate affording the finest fish in that country, he would willingly have angled there, but his lordship being as strict with regard to his fish as his game, Campbell, unwilling to offend him, gave away his fishing-tackle, which was excellent in its kind. He was likewise in possession of a fine pointer, which he sold; but would not part with his gun, which produced him the greatest pleasure of his life.

Campbell, being in search of smugglers, and having his gun with him, was crossing part of Lord Eglinton's estate when a hare started up, and he shot her. His lordship hearing the report of the gun, and being informed that Campbell had fired it, sent a servant to command him to come to the seat. Campbell obeyed the disagreeable summons, but his lordship being as strict with regard to his fish as his game, Campbell, unwilling to offend him, gave away his fishing-tackle, which was excellent in its kind. He was likewise in possession of a fine pointer, which he sold; but would not part with his gun, which produced him the greatest pleasure of his life.

A man named Bartleymore was among the servants of Lord Eglinton, and was a favourite of his lordship, and this man dealt largely in contraband goods. Mr Campbell, passing along the seashore, met Bartleymore with a cart containing eighty gallons of rum, which he seized as contraband; and the rum was condemned, but the cart was restored, being the property of Lord Eglinton.

In this affair it will appear evident that Mr Campbell did not exceed his duty; but Bartleymore was so incensed against him that he contrived many tales to his disadvantage; and at length engaged his lordship's passions so far that he conceived a more unfavourable opinion of Campbell than he had hitherto done.

About ten in the morning of the 24th of October, 1769, Campbell took his gun and went out with another officer with a view to detecting smugglers. Mr Campbell took with him a licence for shooting, which had been given him by Dr Hunter, though he had no particular design of killing any game, but intended to shoot a woodcock if he should see one.
They crossed a small part of Lord Eglinton's estate, in order to reach the seashore, where they intended to walk. When they arrived at this spot it was near noon, and Lord Eglinton came up in his coach, attended by Mr Wilson, a carpenter, and followed by four servants on horseback. On approaching the coast his lordship met Bartleymore who told him there were some poachers at a distance, and that Campbell was among them. Lord Eglinton quitted his coach and, mounting a led horse, rode to the spot, where he saw Campbell and the other officer, whose name was Brown. His lordship said: "Mr Campbell, I did not expect to have found you so soon again on my grounds, after your promise when you shot the hare." He then demanded Campbell's gun, which the latter declared he would not part with.

Lord Eglinton now rode towards him, while Campbell retreated, with his gun presented, desiring him to keep at a distance. Still, however, his lordship advanced, smiling, and said: "Are you going to shoot me?" Campbell replied: "I will, if you do not keep off." Hereupon Lord Eglinton called to his servants to bring him a gun, which one of them took from the coach, and delivered to another to carry to their master.

In the interim Lord Eglinton, leading his horse, approached Mr Campbell and demanded his gun, but the latter would not deliver it. The peer then quitted his horse's bridle and continued advancing, while Campbell still retired, though in an irregular direction, and pointed his gun towards his pursuer.

At length Lord Eglinton came so near him that Campbell said: "I beg your pardon, my lord, but I will not deliver my gun to any man living; therefore keep off, or I will certainly shoot you." At this instant Bartleymore, advancing, begged Campbell to deliver his gun to Lord Eglinton; but the latter answered he would not, for he "had a right to carry a gun."

His lordship did not dispute his general right, but said that he could not have any to carry it on his estate without his permission. Campbell again begged pardon, and still continued retreating, but with his gun in his hand, and preparing to fire in his own defence. While he was thus walking his heel struck against a stone and he fell, when he was about the distance of three yards from the pursuer. Lord Eglinton observed him fall on his back, and stepped forward, as if he would have passed by Campbell's feet. The latter, observing this, reared himself on his elbow, and lodged the contents of his piece in the left side of his lordship's body.

A contest now ensued, during which Bartleymore repeatedly struck Campbell. Being observed by Lord Eglinton, he called out: "Do not use him ill." Campbell, being secured, was conducted to the wounded man, then lying on the ground, who said: "Mr Campbell, I would not have shot you." But Campbell made no answer. His hands were tied behind him, and he was conducted to the town of Saltcoats, the place of his former station as an exciseman.

Lord Eglinton dying, after languishing ten hours, Mr Campbell was, on the following day, committed to the prison of Ayr, and the next month removed to Edinburgh, in preparation for his trial before the High Court of Justiciary. The trial commenced on the 27th of February, 1770, and the jury having found Mr Campbell guilty he was sentenced to die.

On his return to prison he was visited by several of his friends, among whom he behaved with apparently decent cheerfulness; and, retiring to his apartment, he begged the favour of a visit from them on the following day. But in the morning he was found dead, hanging to the end of a form which he had set upright, with a silk handkerchief round his neck.

The following lines were found upon the floor, close to the body:--

"Farewell, vain world, I've had enough of thee,
And now am careless what thou say'st of me,
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my heart lies easy here,
What faults they find in me take care to shun,
And look at home, enough is to be done."

http://www.uk-genealogy.org.uk/scotland/Ayrshire/gazetteer.html
It was," says Mr Robert Chambers, "on account of some attempts at reforming and improving the domestic condition of the farmers of Ayrshire, that the unfortunate Earl of Eglinton acquired his unpopularity, and was so little lamented at his death. 'He's an unco fashious man, that Yerl o' Eglintoun,' they would sometimes say to each other; 'he's aye plan-plannin', an aye change-changing; and ae way or another he's never aff our tap. Od, I wiss he mayna meet wi' his merchant some day.' When eventually shot by a poacher, it was very commonly remarked that 'he had lang been fey, and lang been working for a mischief, and noo he had got it.'"

The Earl of Eglinton's Encounter Near Ardrossan
http://www.maybole.org/history/Books/legends/earlofeglinton.htm

In the fall of the year 1768 an excise officer named Mungo Campbell was trespassing in pursuit of game on the lands of Eglinton. Campbell was an excise officer at Saltcoats He was well connected in the county. His father was, Provost of Ayr, and his great-grandfather was Hugh Campbell of Netherplace. One of a family of twenty-four children, it can easily be understood that Mungo's grandfather was Hugh Campbell of Netherplace. One of a family of twenty-four children, it can easily be understood that Mungo's father, the Provost of the county town, could maintain him neither in independence nor in affluence. Like many another man, Mungo had to shift for himself. Through his father's influence he obtained a situation in the Excise, and in the year named he was on the mainland. Encounters were frequent, and it required men of courage in the Excise, to cope with the equally courageous and the
well-stocked plantations on the lands of Montgomerie. Sometimes by day, sometimes by night, he indulged his natural instincts for sport, and many a heavy bag he carried to his home in Saltcoats.

Alexander, the eleventh Earl of Eglinton, was no narrow-minded peer, wrapped up in his own selfish interests. On the contrary, he was a nobleman of exceptional culture, alive to the interests of the country, zealous in promoting its material well-being, personally and practically interested in agricultural pursuits, and popular over all the lands which he had inherited. But he was none the less imbued with a high sense of the maintenance of his own right, in game as in other things, and he learned with displeasure that the Saltcoats exciseman, from whose avocation, as well as from whose birth and education, better things might have been expected, was appropriating without permission the winged and the four-footed reservations so dear to the heart of the sportsman.

While riding across one of his fields, the Earl encountered Campbell, gun in hand. The exciseman was within five years of reaching three-score years of age, and he had all the coolness of a man of his experience and training. When the Earl hailed him he made no effort to escape, but stood still, quietly waiting until the peer should come up with him. The usual dialogue ensued. The Earl demanded to know by what right he was trespassing in pursuit of game. Campbell returned a half-evasive, half-apologetic answer, and the Earl warned him that if ever he was found poaching there again in it would be the worse for him. He made the exciseman promise that he would in future observe the law, and this Campbell promised to do, in consideration that no notice, should be taken of his present offence.

Lord Eglinton dismissed him with an admonition to remember his position as a public servant, and not to weaken his influence by breaking the law he was sworn to maintain, and Campbell went home not at all dissatisfied that he had been treated so leniently.

The instinct for illegitimate sport is certainly not less than that for legitimate. The poacher is not by any means to be regarded simply as a Creature who takes the risks incidental to his dangerous avocation for the mere love of the pounds, shillings and pence that he receives from the game-vendor in return for the miscellaneous ingatherings of the night's raid on the reserves of the laird. He is this, indeed, but he is almost invariably something more, he is a lover of the sport itself for the sake, of the sport. It is real pleasure to him to tread the yielding heather and to note the hare spring in the early morning, from the dew-bespangled grass. To steal through the copse of the laird when the moon is up, or to ransack the cover, brings joy to his soul. Unfortunately for him, he is not often other than a poor man, and his regard for the strict letter of the law and his moral sensibilities are not sufficiently strong to outweigh the longing that possesses him to bag the pheasant or the hare.

So it was with Mungo Campbell. For a while he refrained from trespassing on the possessions of the Earl of Eglinton. The sight of his gun gave him many a twinge of longing and he felt as if he ought somehow or other to be off and away across the country in search of sport and of game. He resisted after a fashion, but stronger grew the desire and still stronger, until he yielded to it and resumed his poaching operations.

The month of October, 1769, came round. The crops had been gathered in, and the partridges were among the stubble. It was the season for the sportsman to be abroad, and Campbell went too, out into the parks of Ardrossan, close to the sea-shore. His gun was below his arm. While he was quietly pursuing his illegal way, the Earl of Eglinton saw him. The Earl was on horseback, but he alighted, leaving his four servants a little way behind him, and advanced towards the exciseman. Campbell waited until he came up.

He was nettled at having been caught, ill the act from which he had promised to abstain, and, his native dourness of temperament coming to his aid, he resolved to face the noble lord with what tenacity of unyielding be could muster.

"And so, my man," said the Earl, "I've trapped you again?"

Have you, my lord returned Campbell, refraining from direct answer.

"I have, and you are not going to escape me so easily as you did this time last year. You remember you promised to abstain from poaching if I took no proceedings against you then, and I refrained. Your memory is short."

"Is it?" replied the exciseman.

"Yes, it is short," continued the Earl. "And now I'll trouble you for that gun."

"No, my lord, the gun you cannot have."

"Then I shall have to take it from you."

"No, my lord, you shall not take it so long as I can retain it," said Campbell, decisively.

"But have it I shall," returned the Earl.

"No, my lord, you shall not. If I have offended in any way against your lordship, or against the law, the law is open to you; but you have no right to this gun. It is my property, and not yours, and I mean to keep it."

"We shall see about that," calmly replied the Earl, advancing upon Campbell.

"Stand back, my lord," Campbell said, and there was a ring of determination in his tones; "stand back as you value your life. God knows I do not wish to harm a hair of your head, Lord Eglinton; but stand off, I say, and leave me alone."

Notwithstanding the threat, Lord Eglinton kept on advancing. The exciseman deliberately raised his gun and put the butt to his shoulder, the muzzle pointed straight at the Earl. The latter eyed Campbell, and the exciseman returned the stare without a tremor or a sign of yielding Recognizing that he had to do with a desperate man, Lord Eglinton paused, and called on his servants to approach. These were watching the proceedings with the most undisguised evidence of alarm. They knew Campbell's reputation, and they had every reason to fear that he would carry his threat into execution.

When the servants were by his side, the Earl renewed his appeal to the exciseman to hand over the fowling-piece, and received the same reply.
I have told you already, my lord, that I will not give you the gun. You may prosecute me if you like, and I shall abide by the consequences; but your lordship knows as well as I do that you have no right whatever to the gun, and you know, too, that you cannot have it."

"Think what you are about, my man. You are caught here in the act of poaching. I have already let you go, on promise of amendment; and now when I ask you to hand me over the piece, instead of complying, as you ought to do, you threaten to take my life."

"I have said all I have to say, my lord. Go on with your prosecution. That would be legal. To deprive me of the gun would not be legal. And, besides, it would be dangerous. Keep off, I tell you, keep off God forbid that I should shoot you; but shoot you I will rather than yield to your command."

"You are in dead earnest when you say you will shoot?"

"In dead earnest, my lord."

"Then," replied the Earl, calmly, "two can play at that game."

So saying Lord Eglinton instructed one of his servants to bring his fowling-piece from his carriage, which stood near. The servant made haste to comply with the order.

All the while the Earl's anger had been increasing. He was a man of undoubted valour and of great decision of character, and he could ill brook being thwarted by the exciseman. He was too much excited to wait until the return of his servant, and again advanced upon the wary exciseman. The latter kept his gun pointed at the nobleman, but began to retreat. The Earl followed him up.

With his face to the enemy, the retiring Mungo Campbell was not aware that behind him was a large stone. This he steadily neared, and, unsuspecting its presence, he fell backwards over it. But not for a moment did he take his eye off the Earl. Even as he fell he watched his man, and kept his finger on the trigger. The exciseman's tumble Lord Eglinton recognized as his opportunity, and reduced the distance between them until they were only three or four paces apart. Campbell was no sooner prone on the grass than he made as much haste to regain his feet as was consistent with the watch he was keeping on his antagonist. The Earl was in the act of rushing forward to close with Campbell when the latter pulled the trigger. The shot rang out, and the Earl sank on the grass bleeding profusely from a wound on his left side. He had received the whole contents of the exciseman's piece.

All was confusion. Excitement seized upon the servants. The only cool, collected man in the little company was the wounded nobleman. Conscious that his strength was rapidly waning, he walked to a grassy hillock, and with his hand to his side in a vain attempt to staunch the flowing blood, he lay down. He knew he had been hard hit, but it was without quiver of voice or of demeanour that he told his servants that he was mortally wounded, and commanded them to carry him to his carriage and convey him home. The servants obeyed. All the way along to the vehicle was marked by the ruddy stream that ran from the wound; and when, rapidly driven, the coach stopped at the castle door, the matting on the bottom was dyed with the same crimson hue.

The Earl was laid on his bed, doctors were summoned, the flow of blood was staunched, and every conceivable effort was made to avert the inevitable. But in vain. The noble sufferer, patient and considerate to those about him, gradually sank. While consciousness remained, he conversed cheerfully with the sorrowful friends grouped around the bed. He called them to witness that he had intended no personal harm to Mungo Campbell, and that he had only ordered his gun to be brought him in order that he might frighten the exciseman. In proof of this he told them the fowling-piece was unloaded, a statement which, on investigation, was proved to be true. He was not afraid of death, and he met the tyrant calmly, resignedly, and with a mind at peace with both worlds.

Lord Eglinton was one of the ablest of a long succession of able men. He had high capacity for Parliamentary business, and it was chiefly owing to his patriotic efforts that Scotland owes the abolition of an optional clause in the early constitution of the Scottish banks, which gave them permission at will to refuse payment of their notes for six months after demand. In agricultural matters he was, far ahead of the times in which he lived. He founded an agricultural society, and himself led the way in improving, by encouragement and example, the holdings on his own possessions. So much was he minded in this direction that when, on one occasion, he was called out to fight a duel in consequence of some remarks he had seen it his duty to make from his place in Parliament, he concluded an epistle to his brother, written on the eve of the hostile meeting, with the laconic reminder, "Mind the turnip drilling."

Mungo Campbell was apprehended, and brought to trial for murder. In summoning the jury the Clerk, Mr. Muir, included among the jurors a number of landed gentlemen, and objection was taken to this by Mr. Maclaurin, who defended the accused. The objection was overruled, and the case went to trial, resulting in Campbell being found guilty by a majority of nine to six. He was sentenced to be hanged in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh on Wednesday, 11th April, 1770.

But Mungo Campbell forestalled the public executioner in putting an end to his life. On the day following his conviction, he hanged himself in his cell. The prison officials were about to hand over his body to Dr. Munro for dissection, but Campbell's friends interposed and objected to such a course being taken, on the ground that, while such treatment of his remains was unquestionably a corollary of his execution, it was by no means the legal sequence of his suicide. The Court sustained the contention, and ordered that the exciseman's body should be delivered to his friends.

Campbell was secretly buried under Salisbury Crags, but the interment becoming known, an Edinburgh rabble had the corpse dug up, and made sport of it, tossing it about until they were tired. To prevent further indecency and outrage Campbell's friends caused the body to be sunk in the sea.

http://www.ayrshirehistory.org.uk/Bibliography/Reviews/am27intro.htm

In the 1750s, Alexander Wight was brought over to Ayrshire by Alexander Montgomerie, 10th Earl of Eglinton, so that the successful practices of East Lothian could be transferred to his estate; as Fullarton put it, "to introduce the proper mode of ploughing, levelling ridges, falling, drilling, turnip husbandry, and rotations of crop."

... "Don't neglect horse-howing if you love Scotland." What better captures the spirit of patriotism that attached to improvement than this advice, the postscript in a letter written by Alexander Montgomerie, 10th Earl of Eglinton, to his brother Archibald?
Alexander was about to fight a duel. With a real fear for his life, he asked his brother to honour his memory and "to execute ... what I should have done if I had time."

http://www.jamesboswell.info/People/biography-86.php

**Alexander Montgomerie.** (1723-1769) (aka. Lord Eglinton, 10th Earl of Eglinton) Lord Eglinton. 10th Earl of Eglinton. Son of Alexander Montgomerie, 9th Earl of Eglinton and Susanna Kennedy. Brother of Lady Margaret Macdonald and Archibald Montgomerie, 11th Earl of Eglinton. Grand Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1750-51. Sometime member of the House of Lords. When in London (from 1760 to 1763 at the least) he stayed in Queen Street, Mayfair. According to Boswell, he kept a mistress, Ms. or Mrs. Brown, who, in 1763, "had lived with him seven or eight years" (LJ100363).

On October 24, 1769 the Lord was shot on his own estate near Ardrossan, Scotland by excise officer Mungo Campbell following a dispute about the latter's right to bear arms on the Earl's grounds. Lord Eglinton died from his wounds on the next day. At the time of his death he was engaged to be married to Jane (or Jean) Montgomerie, daughter of John Maxwell and widow of James Montgomerie of Lainshaw, the brother of Boswell's wife Margaret. (Note 1) A description of the episode that led to his death can be found here (Link) - the article refers to Archibald Montgomerie, the 11th Earl, but all the information is about Alexander Montgomerie, the 10th Earl here mentioned.

**Life with James Boswell:**

Lord Eglinton introduced the young James Boswell to the joys of London life during the latter's 1760 stay in the city. After his arrival back in London in 1762, Boswell wanted the Lord to use his influence with Prime Minister Bute to secure him a position in the Guards, and the Lord actually did deliver a letter from Boswell to Bute, but to no avail. (LJ150363, 210363 and Letter to John Johnston 220363)

Although Boswell sometimes doubted the lord's sincerity they remained good friends during Boswell's 1762-63 stay in the city, despite occasional misunderstandings (see LJ entry 22/12-1762 and reply from Lord Eglinton). Boswell often dined and slept at the Lord Eglinton Arms Hotel History - a short history of the conservation village of Eaglesham, which was planned by Lord Eglinton Alexander Montgomerie - at thePeerage.com

**Notes:**

*The family today:* The present Earl is Archibald George Montgomerie (b. 1939), son of the 17th Earl Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie (1914-1966). He holds the titles of 18th Earl of Eglinton and 6th Earl of Winton. As several of his predecessors he is an active freemason, who was served as assistant Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. He is a former member of the London Stock Exchange, and currently serves as Chairman of Edinburgh Investment Trust plc. Click here for further information.


James Hay, 15th Earl of Erroll (20 April 1726–3 July 1778) was the son of William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, 7th GM Scotland 1742-43 [above]. He was born with the name of James Boyd but legally changed it to James Hay in 1758, when he succeeded his great-aunt as Earl of Erroll (his father's titles were attainted and thus, he did not succeed to them).

In 1762, he married Isabella Carr and they had four children:

- **Augusta Hay** (d. 1822) [whose dau, Augusta m. Frederick FITZ CLARENCE, GM Scotland, 1841-43; see below]
- **George Hay** (d. 1778) [16th Earl of Erroll (1767–1798)
- **William Hay** (d. 1788) [17th Earl of Erroll (1772–1819)
- **Lady Margaret Hay** (c. 1778–?)

http://thepeerage.com/p3643.htm

James Hay, 15th Earl of Erroll was born on 20 April 1726 in Falkirk, Scotland. He was the son of William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock and Lady Anne Livingstone. He married, firstly, Rebecca Lockhart, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, Lord Covington, on 15 September 1749. He married, secondly, Isabella Carr, daughter of Sir William Carr, Bt., in 1762. He died on 3 July 1778 at age 52 in Callendar House.

< Callendar House, Falkirk, Scotland
Family 1  Rebecca Lockhart  b. before 1734, d. 2 May 1761
Child Mary Hay  b. b 1761

Family 2  Isabella Carr  b. before 1747, d. 3 November 1808
Children
1. Augusta Hay+  d. 23 Jul 1822
2. George Hay, 16th Earl of Erroll  b. 13 May 1767, d. 14 Jun 1798
3. William Hay, 17th Earl of Erroll+  b. 12 Mar 1772, d. 26 Jan 1819

Family 3 - Child Lady Margaret Hay+  b. b 1778

17. George Drummond,  Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1752-53 ->
Treasurer of the city, and Lord Provost an unprecedented six times, Drummond laid the foundation stone of the North Bridge, in his earlier days as an accountant he worked on the financial details of the Act of Union of 1707.

The prime mover behind the whole campaign of [Edinburgh] civic improvements, commissioned a design from John Adam, and the Trustees accepted his design but awarded the building contract to a consortium of Edinburgh tradesmen rather than to the Adams, and the design was modified before being built

http://www.electricscotland.com/history/other/drummond_george.htm

DRUMMOND, GEORGE, provost of Edinburgh, was born on the 27th of June, 1687. He was the son of George Drummond of Newton, a branch of the noble family of Perth; and was educated at the schools of Edinburgh, where he early displayed superior abilities, particularly in the science of calculation, for which he had a natural predilection, and in which he acquired an almost unequalled proficiency. Nor was this attainment long of being called into use, and that on a very momentous occasion; for, when only eighteen years of age, he was requested by the committee of the Scottish parliament, appointed to examine and settle the national accounts, preparatory to the legislative union of the two kingdoms, to afford his assistance; and it is generally believed that most of the calculations were made by him. So great was the satisfaction which he gave on that occasion to those at the head of the Scottish affairs, that, on the establishment of the excise in 1707, he was appointed accountant-general, when he was just twenty years of age.

Mr Drummond had early imbibed those political principles which seated the present royal family on the throne; hence he took an active part on the side of government, in the rebellion of 1715. It was to him that ministry owed the first intelligence of the earl of Mar having reached Scotland to raise the standard of insurrection. He fought at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and was the first to apprise the magistrates of Edinburgh of Argyile’s victory; which he did by a letter written on horseback, from the field of battle. On the 10th of February, 1715, Mr Drummond had been promoted to a seat at the board of excise; and on the rebellion being extinguished, he returned to Edinburgh, to the active discharge of his duties. On the 27th April, 1717, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the board of customs. In the same year he was elected treasurer of the city, which office he held for two years. In 1722-23, he was dean of guild, and in 1725, he was raised to the dignity of lord provost. In 1727, he was named one of the commissioners and trustees for improving the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, and on the 15th October, 1737, he was promoted to be one of the commissioners of excise.

No better proof can be given of the high estimation in which Mr Drummond was held by government, than his rapid promotion; although the confidential correspondence which he maintained with Mr Addison, on the affairs of Scotland, was still more honourable to him.

The wretched state of poverty and intestine disorder in which Scotland was left by her native princes, when they removed to England, and which was at first aggravated by the union of the kingdoms, called forth the exertion of many of our most patriotic countrymen; and foremost in that honourable band stood George Drummond. To him the city of Edinburgh, in particular, owes much. He was the projector of many of those improvements, which, commenced under his auspices, have advanced with unexampled rapidity; insomuch, that Edinburgh, from a state approaching to decay and ruin, has risen, almost within the recollection of persons now alive, to be one of the finest and most interesting cities in the world.

The first great undertaking which Mr Drummond accomplished for the benefit of his native city, was the erection of the royal infirmary. Previous to the establishment of this hospital, the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh, assisted by other members of the community, had contributed £2,000, with which they instituted an infirmary for the reception of the destitute sick. But Mr Drummond, anxious to secure for the sick poor of the city and neighbourhood, still more extensive aid, attempted to obtain legislative authority for incorporating the contributors as a body politic and corporate. More than ten years, however, elapsed before he brought the public to a just appreciation of his plan. At last he was successful, and an act having been procured, a charter, dated 25th August, 1736, was granted, constituting the contributors an incorporation, with power to erect the royal infirmary, and to purchase lands, and make bye-laws. The foundation stone of this building was laid 2nd August, 1738. It cost nearly £13,000, which was raised by the united contributions of the whole country; the nobility, gentry, and the public bodies all over the kingdom, making donations for this benevolent establishment; while even the farmers, carters, and timber-merchants, united in giving their gratuitous assistance to rear the building.

The rebellion of 1745 again called Mr Drummond into active service in the defence of his country and its institutions; and although his most strenuous exertions could not induce the volunteer and other bodies of troops in Edinburgh, to attempt the defence of the city against the rebels, yet, accompanied by a few of the volunteer corps, he retired and joined the royal forces under Sir John Cope, and was present at the unfortunate battle of Prestonpans. After that defeat, he retired with the royal forces to Berwick, where he continued to collect and forward information to government, of the movements of the rebel army.
The rebellion of 1745 having been totally quelled in the spring of 1746, Drummond, in the month of November following, was a second time elected provost of Edinburgh. In the year 1750, he was a third time provost, and in 1752, he was appointed one of the committee for the improvement of the city.

The desire of beautifying their native city, so conspicuous among the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and which has engaged the citizens of later times in such magnificent schemes of improvement, first displayed itself during the provostship of Mr Drummond. Proposals were then published, signed by provost Drummond, which were circulated through the kingdom, calling upon all Scotsmen to contribute to the improvement of the capital of their country. These proposals contained a plan for erecting an Exchange upon the ruins on the north side of the High Street; for erecting buildings on the ruins in the Parliament Close; for the increased accommodation of the different courts of justice; and for offices for the convention of the royal burghs, the town council, and the advocates’ library. A petition to parliament was also proposed, praying for an extension of the royalty of the town, in contemplation of a plan for opening new streets to the south and north; for building bridges over the intermediate valleys to connect these districts with the old town; and for turning the North Loch into a canal, with terraced gardens on each side. In consequence chiefly of the strenuous exertions of provost Drummond, the success which attended these projects was very considerable. On the 3d of September, 1753, he, as grand-master of the free masons in Scotland, laid the foundation of the royal exchange, on which occasion, there was a very splendid procession. In 1754, he was a fourth time chosen provost, chiefly that he might forward and superintend the improvements. In the year 1755, he was appointed one of the trustees on the forfeited estates, and elected a manager of the select society for the encouragement of arts and sciences in Scotland. In the year 1758, he again held the office of provost; and in October, 1763, during his sixth provostship, he laid the foundation stone of the North Bridge.

Mr Drummond, having seen his schemes for the improvement of the city accomplished to an extent beyond his most sanguine expectations, retired from public life on the expiration of his sixth provostship; and after enjoying good health until within a short time of his death, he died on the 4th of November, 1766, in the 80th year of his age. He was buried in the Canongate churchyard. His funeral, which was a public one, was attended by the magistrates and town council in their robes, with their sword and mace carried in procession; by the professors of the university in their gowns; by most of the lords of session, and barons of the exchequer; the commissioners of the excise and customs; the ministers of Edinburgh; several of the nobility; and some hundreds of the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood. A grand funeral concert was performed in St Cecilia’s hall, on the 19th of December, to his memory, by the musical society, of which he was deputy-governor. The concert was crowdedly attended, the whole assembly being dressed in mourning. The most solemn silence and attention prevailed during the performance. Similar honours were paid to his memory by the masons’ lodge of which he had been grand master. The managers of the royal infirmary, some few years after his death, placed a bust of him by Nollekins in the public hall of the hospital, under which the following inscription, written by his friend Dr Robertson the historian, was placed:—“GEORGE DRUMMOND, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefit which it derives from the royal infirmary.”

His strict integrity and great talents for business, together with his affable manners and his powers as a public speaker, which were considerable, peculiarly fitted Mr Drummond to take a prominent part in civic affairs. His management of the city revenues was highly creditable to him; and although the great improvements which were accomplished under his auspices, and during his provostships, might have warranted additional demands upon the citizens, he did not even attempt to increase the taxation of the town. Not only was he highly popular with his fellow citizens, but during four successive reigns, he obtained the confidence of the various administrations successively in power, and was the means of communicating, on several important occasions, most valuable information to government.

Mr Drummond was about the middle stature, and was of a graceful and dignified deportment. His manners were conciliating and agreeable, and his hospitality profuse; more especially during those years in which he was provost, when he kept open table at his villa called Drummond Lodge, which stood almost on the site of Bellevue House, (afterwards the custom house, and more recently the excise office,) and nearly in the centre of the modern square called Drummond Place. Mr Drummond was strenuous in his support of religion and literature. He was a member of the “Select Society,” which contained among its members all the illustrious Scotsmen of the age. It was to him that Dr Robertson the historian owed his appointment as principal of the university of Edinburgh. The university was also indebted to him for the institution of five professorships: viz, chemistry, the theory of physic, the practice of physic, midwifery, and rhetoric and belles lettres.

http://www.edinburgh.org.uk/STREETS/part1/b.htm

From the house and grounds of Genl. Scott of Balcomie, Crail. Bellevue House was built on the site of Drummond Lodge: was purchased by Provost George Drummond 1757. It became later customs and excise office, and was demolished in 1846 when the Scotland St. railway tunnel was made. Ainslie 1804. Lothian Map 1825. The property of Bellevue belonged to the Marquis of later times in such magnificent schemes of improvement, first displayed itself during the provostship of of his death, he died on the 4th of November, 1766, in the 80th year of his age. He was buried in the Canongate churchyard. His funeral, which was a public one, was attended by the magistrates and town council in their robes, with their sword and mace carried in procession; by the professors of the university in their gowns; by most of the lords of session, and barons of the exchequer; the commissioners of the excise and customs; the ministers of Edinburgh; several of the nobility; and some hundreds of the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood. A grand funeral concert was performed in St Cecilia’s hall, on the 19th of December, to his memory, by the musical society, of which he was deputy-governor. The concert was crowdedly attended, the whole assembly being dressed in mourning. The most solemn silence and attention prevailed during the performance. Similar honours were paid to his memory by the masons’ lodge of which he had been grand master. The managers of the royal infirmary, some few years after his death, placed a bust of him by Nollekins in the public hall of the hospital, under which the following inscription, written by his friend Dr Robertson the historian, was placed:—“GEORGE DRUMMOND, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefit which it derives from the royal infirmary.”

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http://www.clanfraser.ca/marriage.htm

In 1752 the Convention of Royal Burghs assented to ‘Proposals for Carrying out Certain Public Works in the City of Edinburgh’ which resolved: ‘let us boldly enlarge Edinburgh to the utmost’. Other early attempts were made to rationalise the medieval clutter of the Old Town, but it was not until George Square was laid out in 1766 beyond the royalty that the town council was finally spurred into promoting its bill to extend the royalty, which it had shelved in 1759 in the face of strong opposition from landowning interests. The council under George Drummond, the Lord Provost, initiated a competition for the design of the ‘New Town’ on the site of Barefoot’s Parks, which had been acquired in 1716 and set for feu in 1763. In 1767 a successful bill for extension was passed, the elegantly simple, classical grid-iron, gold medal winning plan of James Craig (1744-95) accepted, and the first house founded at Rose (now Thistle) Court in the same year. [John Keay & Julia Keay, Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland, pp. 285-286]

George Drummond (1687-1766) served as Lord Provost six times: 1725, 1746, 1750-1, 1754-5, 1758-9 and 1762-3. He had fought against Mar at Sheriffmuir (1715) and raised the First or College Company (1745) in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent Prince Charles Edward and his Jacobite army from entering the city. He was the moving spirit behind plans for Edinburgh’s New Town,
which became a reality after the draining of the Nor’ Loch and the commencement of the North Bridge, for which he laid the foundation stone in 1763. [Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland, p. 248]


Title: Lord Provost George Drummond, 1687-1766: A Story of the Life and Times of George Drummond
Author: University of Edinburgh
Publisher: Scotland's Cultural Heritage Unit, University of Edinburgh

http://www.freejokes.ca/Anecdotes/Provost-Drummond.html

About the middle of last century, George Drummond was provost or chief magistrate of Edinburgh, and renowned for his humane disposition. He was one day coming into the town by the suburb called the West Port, when he saw a funeral procession leaving the door of a humble dwelling, and setting out for the churchyard. The only persons composing the funeral company were four poor-looking old men, seemingly common beggars, one at each end of a pole carrying the coffin, and none to relieve them; there was not a single attendant. The provost at once saw that it must be a beggar’s funeral, and he went forward to the old men, saying to them, “Since this poor creature now deceased has no friends to follow his remains to the grave, I will perform that melancholy office myself.” He then took his place at the head of the coffin. They had not gone far, till they met two gentlemen who were acquainted with the provost, and they asked him what he was doing there. He told them that he was going to the interment of a poor friendless mendicant, as there were none else to do it; so they turned and accompanied him. Others joined in the same manner, and at last there was a respectable company at the grave. ”Now,” said the kind-hearted provost, ”I will lay the old man’s head in the grave,” which he accordingly did, and afterwards saw the burial completed in a decent manner. When the solemnity was over, he asked if the deceased had left a wife or family, and learned that he had left a wife, an old woman, in a state of perfect destitution. ”Well, then, gentlemen,” said the provost, addressing those around him, ”we met in rather a singular manner, and we cannot part without doing something creditable for the benefit of the helpless widow; let each give a trifle, and I will take it upon me to see it administered to the best advantage.” All immediately contributed some money, which made up a respectable sum, and was afterwards given in a fitting way to the poor woman; the provost also afterwards placed her in an industrious occupation, by which she was able to support herself without depending on public relief.

Sir Philip Sidney was a gallant soldier, a poet, and the most accomplished gentleman of his time. At the battle of Zutphen, in the Netherlands, after having two horses killed under him, he received a wound while in the act of mounting a third, and was carried bleeding, faint, and thirsty to the camp. A small quantity of water was brought to allay the thirst of Sir Philip; but as he was raising it to his lips, he observed that a poor wounded soldier, who was carried past at the moment, looked at the cup with wistful eyes. The generous Sidney instantly withdrew it untasted from his mouth, and gave it to the soldier, saying, ”Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.” He died of his wound, aged only thirty-three; but his kindness to the poor soldier has caused his name to be remembered ever since with admiration, and it will probably never be forgotten while humane and generous actions are appreciated among men.

The Life of George Drummond

by BROTHER REV. F. ROUTLEDGE BELL, J.P., F.S.A.Scot., Past Senior Grand Chaplain

George Drummond was born on 27th June 1687 at Newton Castle, Blairgowrie. A Cadet of the Drummonds of Stobhall and Cargill, it was his grandfather who received from Charles I the charter which erected Blairgowrie into a Burgh of Barony. This family claims descent from a Hungarian noble who came to Scotland with Edgar Atheling and his sister Margaret, subsequently Malcolm Canmore’s saintly Queen.

Walter, the thirteenth Drummond chief, was knighted by James II, and one of his grandsons, George, purchased Newton of Blair about 1550. He did not enjoy his new possessions long because both he and his son William, while playing bowls near the Kirk of Blair, in the kirkyard it is said, were “slauchtered” by the Laird of Drumlochy and his men. George was the eldest son of a younger Drummond, John by name, who inherited Newton on the death of his elder brother, and appears to have been an estate factor in Edinburgh. George Drummond was educated locally till about fourteen when he was sent to Edinburgh to complete his education. He showed great promise as a student of arithmetic and mathematics, and when he was but eighteen he was employed in seeking

George Drummond was a man of deep religious feeling, in politics a Whig and in faith a Protestant. Though in his early years there had been much feeling against the Stuarts, by the time of Queen Anne this had gone. It was replaced by antipathy to the Union and a dislike of the English that became nationwide, fanned by an economic depression which afflicted both nations equally. The Scots, however, could only see and lament the plight of Scotland. The first half of the eighteenth century found Edinburgh an urban desolation George Drummond was to change all this.

It is not easy to visualise the city in those days with many houses abandoned and derelict, and neither improvement or rebuilding anywhere.

“O Canongate, poor eldrich hole, What loss, what crosses thou dost thole, London and death gar thee look droll, And hing thy head.

. . . .
So wrote Allan Ramsay, wigmaker and bookseller at the sign of Mercury in the High Street.

In 1715, George Drummond was promoted to be one of the Commissioners of Customs and his salary was £1,000 a year. Perhaps because of the knowledge of the Highlands, which his post with the Excise had brought, or maybe by chance, Drummond was the first to inform the Government of the Rebellion of August that year. It was quickly extinguished at Sheriffmuir in mid November, but not rapidly enough to prevent George Drummond from raising a company of volunteers to take part in the battle. It is said he took time after victory to send a letter to the magistrates of Edinburgh informing them of the results of the battle, “which letter was written hastily in the saddle and sent by messenger immediately”.

In 1717, he was elected to be City Treasurer despite a good deal of opposition from the Jacobite members of the different Trades’ Incorporation. This was to bear fruit the following year when in September a long and closely worded protest against his continuing in office was laid before the Council. He had a majority with him and it is interesting to see that the Town Council of those days, despite being largely self-elected, was still capable of being influenced by the great political figures of the land: the Duke of Argyll, Tweeddale, Milton and Forbes of Culloden, “Mr Drummond and several other gentlemen of established reputation attend to the business of the metropolis” says the Scots Magazine. He was again elected to the Council in 1721 and became Dean of Guild the following year, during which time he became a Freemason. In October 1725 he became Lord Provost for the first time, an office he was to fill on five subsequent occasions in the next forty years.

No one could live in Edinburgh of the time without being certain that the city left great room for improvement. The streets were dirty and there was neither sewage nor water supply. The wells in the back gardens no longer contained clean water, and pavements and closes were broken and slippery with the garbage of ages. In 1674 piped water from the Pentlands was led to a tank on the Castlehill and then to stand-pipes in several parts of the town. The supply was insufficient and often failed. Infection and disease was commonplace everywhere. Medical knowledge was non-existent and the surgeons and barbers, whose Incorporation was already two centuries old, were ignorant and bungling.

In his first essay at improving the city, which he served as Treasurer, Drummond put forward Dr Alexander Munro, who had studied in Paris and Leyden to fill the Chair of Anatomy and Surgery, then held by an aged connection, a Professor Drummond. Bower, in his History of the University, declares this to be the beginning of the fame of Edinburgh throughout Europe for the extent of its medical teaching.

The next came during his first tenure of the office of Provost. A public subscription for an Infirmary was advertised and some £2,000 was quickly gathered, and a beginning made in 1729 with a small hospital on ground once belonging to the Blackfriars. Seven years later, a royal charter granted by George II stimulated contributions, and the first Infirmary was built with George Drummond and Dr Munro as the supervisors of the Building Committee. Drummond worked for a decade in this great project. He had the ability to interest others, and there is a minute of November 1738 in the Lodge of Canongate Kilwinning, No.2, recording that George Drummond, Grand Warden, and other Officers of Grand Lodge together with members of Canongate Kilwirming, and of the Lodge of Edinburgh and Journeymen Masons “agree to contribute for apartments in the Infirmary for live damaged Brethren, four to be nominated by Grand Lodge and one by the Journeymen Masons Lodge”. In his diary a month earlier for 13th October he had written, “Forwarding the building of the Royal Infirmary is the only amusement I have allowed myself in, of a great while. At first it was uphill work, but now it is the favourite undertaking amongst all ranks of people.” Evidently he did not regard his Freemasonry as an amusement.

At this time his salary as Commissioner was halved, and widowed again with a family ranged in age from six to twenty-nine, ten of his fourteen children having survived, he found himself in straitened circumstances. Moving to Easter Hauls, now Colinton, where he was invited to serve as an elder, he found himself pushed into marriage once more. A Mrs Fenton, relict of an Edinburgh baillie, was the matchmaker, and in January 1739 he took as his third wife a Mrs Hannah Livingston, a widow with no encumbrances and a substantial fortune. At a stroke his difficulties were relieved and the lady died in 1742 after three years and one month of marriage. By this time, however, his diary has ceased and we do not know if the alliance was happy as well as fortunate.

The “Forty Five” was a momentous happening for the country and the people. The son of the Old Pretender had a great deal going for him in the way of national sympathy, but the political animosity between Whig and Tory was still stronger. Edinburgh was an unprotected city which years of neglect and greed had done nothing to alleviate. The army of the Highlanders advanced so rapidly that remedy was impossible and, besides, it was largely believed that the Provost and many of the Council favoured the Prince. Now in his late fifties, George Drummond stepped forward as a volunteer and quickly raised six companies consisting of 418 men to meet the enemy. The circumstances are clearly set forth in The Scots Magazine of 1802 where we are told that “When Charles was within his late fifties, George Drummond, holding his Company well in order, marched to the Castle where they gave up their arms.

It tells much of the man himself that twice in a long life he hastened to battle for what he believed to be right. We have evidence of this in the document issued by the Commission of the General Assembly and dated 15th November 1745, in the framing of which he played a large part. This was read from most pulpits throughout the land. It begins by pointing out that it is the duty of the Church to warn of the imminent danger to liberty and continues . . . “Spcious declarations are made of securing to British Protestants their religion and liberty made by the sons of a church whose known principle and practice is never to keep faith with heretics (and such she reckons all Protestants).

“To strengthen this pretended security a promise is made to call a free Parliament and to act always by the advice of Parliament. Can anything be more absurd that he who considers the Nation as his natural estate and the Members thereof as his property, will allow himself to be restrained by any limitation or have regard to anything but his sole will and pleasure? . . . The minds of these men must be monstrously perverted who favour a design the consequence of which must be the subversion of civil and religious liberty. Can we expect liberty from an armed force? Just Laws from lawless men? Security of our property from invaders of
property? As we detest the principles of slavery so we abhor this flagitious rebellion Strong and honest words from courageous and upright men.

Provost Stewart was arrested and held till August 1747 when he was acquitted, by which time Drummond was again elected Provost. It may be unfair to say that the motion to improve the town and placate the citizens was one of the unexpected results of the "45", but certainly the condition of the city was deplorable and its public buildings were inadequate for their purpose. An article in the Annual of the Old Edinburgh Club for 1911 states "Means of communication, postal facilities, the popularity of Freemasonry, the cultivation of music, and the rise of the concert hall, the growth of a literary spirit in the Capital and the general desire for better living, were marked features of the new life of the second half of the century."

Drummond became Provost for the third time in November 1750 and at the time much of the High Street was in ruins. It was proposed to erect an Exchange or market place opposite St Giles Church and, as the Parliament Close was also in ruins, to rebuild the Square to accommodate the Courts of Justice, the Town Council and the Advocates’ Library. It was further proposed to extend the town to the north and south, canalise the North Loch and build the North Bridge. The Foundation Stone of the Royal Exchange was laid on 3rd September by George Drummond in his capacity as Grand Master Mason. He was not Provost at the time.

His remaining terms of office and the many works which he initiated were to change the face of Edinburgh, and when he died in November 1766, this is what was said of him . . . "No magistrate of any city ever left behind him more lasting monuments of patriotic spirit, or held that dignity with more activity for public good. The Royal Infirmary, the Royal Exchange, the new town of Edinburgh were executed or planned when he was in office. He changed the face of the metropolis from a mass of ruined and neglected buildings and brought it into rivalry with the first cities of Europe. He established Edinburgh's Medical School and five Professorships in the University, that of Chemistry, Theory and practice of Physic, Midwifery, Belles Lettres and Rhetoric all owe to him their establishment and endowment . . . Who can say more? As was said nearly a century ago by William Baird, as a man and a Mason, George Drummond discharged his many duties with a care and zeal which few have possessed and none have equalled.

Extracted from the Grand Lodge of Scotland Year Book. 1988.

18. Charles Hamilton Gordon, Advocate 1753-54
son of Sir William Gordon
http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/zworking/temp19.htm#ginv1
Sir William Gordon m. Christian or Isabel Hamilton (dau of Sir John Hamilton of Halcriag)
A. Sir John Gordon, 2nd Bart of Invergordon (dsp 25.01.1783) m. ?? (d 22.08.1775)
B. Isabella Gordon (b c1705, d 23.04.1769) m. (23.09.1724) George Mackenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromarty (b c1702, d 28.09.1766)

Battle of Culloden
but was reviled and ultimately pardoned, unlike some of his contemporary GMs who were executed.

C. Anne Gordon
TCP (Melville) notes that Anne's father is sometimes called Robert or John, as well as William, but confirms that she was probably sister of Isabel, m. Robert Dundas of Arniston (b 09.09.1685, d 1753, Lord President, judge as Lord Arniston)

D. - other issue (a 02.1745/6) - George, Charles Hamilton of Newhall
Sir William Gordon of Invergordon was greatly concerned in 1719-20 in the purchase of stock in the Mississippi Company - the French equivalent of the Darien Scheme and promoted by John Law, an enterprising fellow Scot - and on his return to London from Paris Sir William left his affairs in the hands of Robert Gordon. According to Kenneth Gordon's memorial to Lord Streichen (apparently written in 1750, but the date has been eaten by mice) Sir William Gordon: ‘... gave him powers which Mr Gordon of Cluny thought at that time was sufficient to make the loss in that trade if such should happen fall upon Sir William Gordon - But as his powers were not so clear and that Cluny had really dealt a little for himself - and Sir William had advanced Cluny considerable sums ...’

The upshot was that when the Company crashed in 1721 Sir William claimed that Robert Cluny's dealings on his own account had been somewhat extensive and there was a sum of which totalled £426.14.6 Scots. This claim had not been settled by the time of Robert Gordon's death in 1729, and Sir William Gordon and his son John assigned £2,450 of this debt to their creditors. This assignment was obviously considered to be of value and secured against the Cluny instead of all that he had come into the hands of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk. He passed it the same year to an Edinburgh merchant, John Thompson. On his bankruptcy it passed in 1732 to Christian Cole and William Wilkinson in trust for the use of the Charitable Institution. From there it passed in 1736 to Samuel Groves of the parish of St James, Westminster; he passed it in 1743 to Adam Gordon of the Middle...
Temple who four years later handed it on to Charles Hamilton Gordon, Advocate. All this time the interest due on this bond would have been accruing, and Charles Hamilton Gordon was the son of Sir William Gordon, the originator of the bond.

At this point another figure appears in the story, one James Petrie. According to Kenneth Gordon's memorial of 25 June 1750, 'That James Petrie, writer in Aberdeen, having formed a project to himself to get possession of the memorialist's Estate of Cluny which was encumbered with debts to the extent of 20,000 marks. In 1753 James Petrie had bought up the debts on the estate and persuaded Charles Hamilton Gordon to dispose Sir William's bond to Jean Jamieson, daughter of James Jamieson of Balmuir. It was the process against himself at the instance of this Jean Jamieson that had been the cause of Kenneth Gordon's two memorials.

19. James, Master of Forbes, afterwards 16th Baron Forbes 1754-55
http://thepeerage.com/p2219.htm#i22182
James Forbes, 16th Baron Forbes was born before 1745. He was the son of James Forbes, 15th Lord Forbes and Mary Forbes. He married Catherine Innes, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, 6th Bt., in January 1760. He died on 29 July 1804.

Family  Catherine Innes d. 16 April 1805
1. Mary Elizabeth Forbes+ d. 2 Nov 1803
2. Marjory Forbes+ b. 3 Feb 1761, d. 3 Oct 1842
3. James Ochoncar Forbes, 17th Baron Forbes+ b. 7 Mar 1765, d. 4 May 1843

His daughter, Mary Elizabeth Forbes, married 1785 John Hay. Their daughter Elizabeth Hay married 1825 Sir David Hunter-Blair, son of James Hunter, 1st Bart of Dunskey, Grand Treasurer, GL Scotland under William FORBES, Grand Master [1776-78].

son of James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton.
On 19 November 1758, he married Katherine Hamilton and they had one child:
George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton (1761–1827) [38th GM Scotland 1790-92, see below]

Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway (c. 1694–24 September 1773) was the son of James Stewart, 5th Earl of Galloway.
In 1719, he married Lady Anne Keith, the youngest daughter of the 8th Earl Marischal and they had one child:
Lady Mary Stewart (d. 1751)
Lady Anne died in 1728 and Alexander married Lady Catherine Cochrane, the youngest daughter of the 4th Earl of Dunonald (see Earl of Dunonald), in 1729. They had seven children:
Lady Susanna Stewart (d. 1805) She married Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford.
John Stewart, 7th Earl of Galloway (1736–1806)
Admiral the Honourable Keith Stewart (1739–1795)
Lady Margaret Stewart (d. 1762)
Lady Charlotte Stewart (d. 1818) married John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore [dau. Augusta m. HRH Augustus Frederick Hanover, Duke of Sussex, GM UGLE 1813-43]
Lady Catherine Stewart (c. 1750–?)
Lady Harriet Stewart (d. 1798)
http://www.whithorn.info/community/garlieston.htm
The lands were bare of trees when, in 1745, the building of Galloway House was commenced by Lord Garlies, who became 6th Earl of Galloway. The house was built for £2,000 and he planted 200,000 trees per annum on the estate. As a noted agricultural improver, he opted for larger farms, which he often took over at the end of a lease and re-let them at a much higher rent. When he bought Baldoon, an estate of 28 farms, from the Earl of Selkirk on terms that proved crippling, he owned half of Wigtownshire.

22. David, 6th Earl of Leven and Melville 1759-61
David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven (4 May 1722 – 9 June 1802) was the son of Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven. On 29 July 1747, he married Wilhelmina Nisbet, daughter of William Nisbet, and they had eight children:

- Mary Elizabeth Melville (d. 1820)
- Charlotte Melville (d. 1830)
- Alexander Leslie-Melville, 7th Earl of Leven (1749–1820)
- William Melville (d. 1777)
- General David Melville (d. 1838)
- Lt.-Gen. John Melville (1759–1824)
- George Melville (1766–1812)

* William Nisbet (of Dirleton) was a Scottish Freemason. [see No. 11 above] [GM Scotland 1746-47]

He had four children:

- Janet Nisbet (c. 1717–?)
- Wilhelmina Nisbet (1724–1798)
- Jean Nisbet (d. 1790)
- Mary Nisbet (c. 1764–?)

23. Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin and 9th of Kincardine 1761-63

Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin and 9th Earl of Kincardine (6 July 1732 – 14 May 1771) was the son of William Bruce, 8th Earl of Kincardine. On 1 June 1759, he married Martha Whyte and they had two children:

- William Robert Bruce, 6th Earl of Elgin (1764–1771)
- Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin (1766–1841)

Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin and 11th Earl of Kincardine (July 20, 1766 - November 14, 1841) was a British nobleman and diplomat, known for the removal of marble sculptures from the Parthenon in Athens -- popularly known as the Elgin Marbles. Elgin was the third son of Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin and succeeded his older brother William, the 6th earl, in 1771 while he was only five.

Elgin was ambassador to the Ottoman Empire between 1799 and 1803. He had a great enthusiasm for antiquities, and was shocked by the indifference of the ruling Turks to the worsening condition of the sculptures. His claimed motive in removing them was to preserve them. In the process of removing the Marbles, he discovered that he was unable to move them out of acropolis without cutting them out in smaller pieces. Therefore, a considerable damage was made to the marbles. Even at the time, his actions were controversial. Elgin spent vast amounts of money in having them shipped home to Britain, which he never recouped.

Elgin’s time in the Near East had been full of personal misfortune. He had lost his nose during an outbreak of “plague”, and this made him even less appealing to his young wife than he had previously been. On his journey home, through France, the Earl and some of his companions were taken prisoners of war (war having broken out after they left for home) and were held in detention for several months. Although they were well-treated, Lady Elgin had to travel home without her husband, and began a liaison with one of her escorts. On his return to Britain, Elgin, finding that he could not get the British Museum to pay what he was asking for the marbles, sued his wife's lover for an appropriately high sum. He then remarried (an even younger woman) and went to live on the Continent. The marbles were put on display and were eventually bought for the nation in 1816.

Broomhall House

His son was:

James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin and 12th Earl of Kincardine, colonial administrator; b. 20 July 1811 in London, England, second son of Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin and 11th Earl of Kincardine, the “saviour” of the “Elgin Marbles,” and of Elizabeth Oswald; d. 20 Nov. 1863 at Dharamsala, India.

James Bruce, as a younger son until 1840, had to fit himself for work, and the career he actually followed owed much of its success to his education and to his early preparation for an occupation. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and became one of a brilliant group of Eton and Christ Church graduates, many of whom were later associated in politics and the colonial service.

Bruce studied intensively, so much so that he injured his health and had to forego a double first for a mere first. Nevertheless he left Oxford not only widely read in classics but having “mastered” on his own, so his brother recorded, the philosophy of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. The latter, with its stress on the organic nature of society in which the members and interests are dependent on
one another, was a suggestive and intriguing acquisition for a young man who was to lead, with the ready address and genial charm already apparent at Oxford, fragmented and unformed societies towards a new coherence in self-government.

On graduating in 1832, Elgin returned to Scotland to assist in the management of the family estates, and to read and think. But he had a political career in view. In 1834 he addressed a Letter to the electors of Great Britain, in which he showed himself a liberal-conservative of the model of Sir Robert Peel, and of the cast of thought derived from the philosophy of Coleridge. He failed in winning election in the county of Fife in 1837 because of entering late, but in 1840 was returned for Southampton. He seconded the amendment to the address which brought down Lord Melbourne’s government in 1841. But already in 1840 he had become on the death of his elder brother the heir to the earldom, and on his father’s death in 1841 had to give up, as a Scottish peer, hopes of advancement as a member of the House of Commons.

In 1842, however, he accepted appointment as governor of Jamaica, and went there with his new wife, Elizabeth Mary Cumming-Bruce. Unhappily for the health of the latter, who was pregnant, the party suffered shipwreck on the way. In Jamaica Elgin found a society divided by racial differences and suffering the effects of an economic depression brought on by the abolition of slavery in 1833, circumstances not unlike those he was to find later in Canada. He also found a classic model of the old colonial constitution from which Canadian Reformers were seeking to escape. Jamaica was thus in many ways a preparation for Canada. It also gave Elgin an opportunity to use his personal charm and public diplomacy in turning men’s thoughts to practical improvements and moderate politics.

In 1846, saddened by the loss of his wife and concerned for his own health and that of his daughter, Elgin returned on leave to England. The new colonial secretary in Lord John Russell’s Whig administration, Lord Grey, was impressed with Elgin’s performance in Jamaica and urged him, without success, to continue there. Grey then invited Elgin to assume the governorship of Canada. The acceptance of a Whig appointment by Elgin, and the appointment of a Tory by Grey, forecast the non-partisan role which Elgin was to play in his new post. By coincidence, this new political character was underlined by his marriage to Lady Mary Lambton, daughter of Lord Durham and niece of Lord Grey. He was thus, publicly and privately, splendidly fitted to carry out the mission Grey had given him, to elaborate and confirm the practice of responsible government in the British North American provinces. Grey had made the idea explicit by his analysis of the conditions which stood in the way of responsible government in Nova Scotia in his important dispatches of 3 Nov. 1846 and 31 March 1847. Elgin’s conduct in Canada defined through practice the form of responsible government and he was to expand it into a major anticipation of the Canadian nationhood which was yet in embryo. His private correspondence with Grey was in fact an agenda of what was to be done in British North America during the next generation.

Elgin accordingly made it clear that he would support Draper either in a new session of the legislature, or in his endeavours to strengthen his position in parliament by seeking support from the French followers of La Fontaine. Elgin himself wrote to Augustin-Norbert Morin to suggest French support for the ministry, the more readily as he accepted Draper’s opinion that the existing division of parties, with the Tories looked upon as the “English” party and the Reformers the “French” party, was no more than transitory. But Morin and his associates, whom Elgin considered essentially conservative, declined Elgin’s proposal and the alliance did not occur at that time.

Having failed in his bid for French support, the government requested dissolution late in 1847, and the Reform party won a decisive victory in the ensuing election. The ministry, defeated in parliament, resigned as a body. The practice since 1841 had been simply to reshape ministries with some former members in the new, but when Elgin invited La Fontaine to form a ministry, he did so as leader of a party. Elgin, as a neutral governor, thus accepted the first administration deliberately based on party in Canadian history, presaging the crown by becoming the party to govern in Canada when the leaders of a defined and organized party, Elgin revealed what he meant by constitutional government. By that he meant government by the full body of conventions controlling the formation and functioning of the cabinet and the role of governor general as the representative of the crown. In short, it was the parliamentary monarchial government then being confirmed by use in the United Kingdom.

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Elgin had, of course, duties as an imperial officer, specific instructions from the colonial secretary, some voice in decisions concerning defence and foreign relations, as well as control of Indian affairs and other as yet untransferred imperial responsibilities; these precluded his playing an altogether neutral role. And both he and Grey had to act judiciously and tactfully in re-modelling the simple and archaic governmental procedures of Canada to deal with the complex administrative and conventional practices of British cabinet government. Elgin was thus, in confidential fashion, a far more active governor than his new definition of the office precluded his playing an altogether neutral role. And both he and Grey had to act judiciously and tactfully in re-modelling the

The first was the repeal in 1846 of the Corn Laws; it had precipitated the collapse of the old colonial system, and had impelled Russell and Grey to base their policy in British North America on the recognition of full responsible government in local matters.
Another problem was the famine migration from Ireland to Canada and the United States in 1847. Not only did it bring to Canada some 70,000 Irish immigrants in that year, many of whom were to create burdens because of the ravages of cholera, but it also made real the possibility of Irish Americans striking at Great Britain through British North America. Elgin had to keep watch on Irish organizations and meetings in Montreal and on the Irish agitators of Boston and New York. Discontent in Ireland might too easily blend with discontent in Canada.

To these concerns was added in 1847 the financial and commercial depression which followed the collapse of the railway boom in the United Kingdom. Coming upon the repeal of the Corn Laws and the loss of guaranteed British markets for Canadian goods, commerce in Canada was completely disrupted. The falling off of trade, the increase of bankruptcies, and the collapse of investment values may well have been caused by the depression alone, but it was natural for Canadian businessmen to attribute them to the ending of the familiar protective system.

The Canadian constitutional revolution of 1848 may have forestalled an echo in Canada of the European liberal revolutions of that year begun in France. That there was apprehension was corroborated by the reaction to the return of Louis-Joseph Papineau* from exile in Paris. He came out eloquently and strongly as the critic of the “sham” of responsible government, and set out to become again the leader of French national feeling. The popularity he acquired almost immediately caused some fear among the French Canadian supporters of the Reform party. But the French ministers, aided by Elgin, set out to undermine his popularity and reduce him to an isolated figure moulting the battle cries of an age of perpetual opposition. They remorselessly and cruelly succeeded in damping down the embers of revolution in Canada, although dissension continued in the activities of the republican and annexationist Rouges, the heirs of Papineau.

It was fortunate, in view of the next stage of the Canadian crisis, that Papineau had probably been reduced to impotence by the end of 1848. For, even if Papineau were powerless, there was a measure, required by both justice and policy, which was to demonstrate clearly to French Canadians that responsible government was not a sham but a reality. The indemnification of those who had incurred damage by acts of violence or by the actions of the troops and government in the suppression of the rebellion of 1837 in Lower Canada (it had been done for Upper Canada) had been taken up by Draper’s ministry, and a royal commission had recommended payment for losses incurred by those not actually convicted of rebellious acts. The Draper ministry took no action, but clearly an administration headed by a French Canadian and supported by the French Canadian members of the assembly and under attack by Papineau, had, in policy as well as justice, to take it up. The Rebellion Losses Bill was passed by majorities of both Lower and Upper Canadian members despite the Tory opposition’s cry that it was a bill to pay “rebels.”

Fully to understand Elgin’s dilemma in dealing with the bill, it is necessary to realize that the Tory opposition, as well as the government, were testing responsible government and learning the new rules, and that Elgin was their mentor little less than he was that of his ministers. For the most part they, and especially their leader Sir Allan Napier MacNab, were simply old-fashioned Tories, not sure that the new regime might not lead to a continuation of earlier conditions when ministries acquired permanency, only this time it would be a Reform ministry with French Canadian support. MacNab’s remarks early in the debates on the bill are suggestive: “We must make a disturbance now or else we shall never get in.” He knew also that the governor general, as an imperial officer, might properly decline to sanction the “paying of rebels,” and that he could in any case dissolve the parliament or reserve the bill for the decision of the imperial government. MacNab was thus trying to force Elgin into using the powers left him under responsible government.

Elgin refused to be turned away from the role he had assumed. His ministry had an unshaken majority; there was no indication that an election would alter that fact and much that it would provoke racial strife in Lower Canada. The matter was also local, not imperial; it was therefore to be dealt with locally by the governor’s assent; if his superiors disagreed, they could recall him. If he reserved the bill, it would simply embroil the imperial government in local Canadian affairs and perhaps provoke another Papineau rising with American and Irish aid. So he drove down to the parliament house on 25 April 1849, and gave his assent to the bill.

The immediate result was a violent attack by a mob of “respectable” demonstrators on the governor’s carriage as he drove away. The next was the deliberate burning of the parliament buildings by the same mob, followed by rioting in the streets and attacks on the houses of La Fontaine and Hincks. Montreal was at the mercy of an organized and aggressive Tory and Orange mob, which conservative citizens either actively joined or refrained from resisting. When Elgin returned to meet parliament on 30 May to receive an address, his carriage was again assaulted with missiles and he carried off a two-pound stone thrown into it. The home of La Fontaine was again attacked, and one man killed by its defenders. Elgin remained outside the city for the rest of the summer in order not to provoke yet another outburst, with the possibility of racial violence. This course, although criticized by some as cowardice, showed great moral courage and was an important measure of his powers of restraint. His ministers could not be quite as accommodating, since government went on, but the troops were called in and the police were increased. Their policy, modelled on Elgin’s conduct, was, however, not to answer defiance with defiance, but to have moderate conduct shame arrogant violence. In the end the policy succeeded, but only at the cost of suffering the climax of Tory Montreal’s frantic despair. In October 1849, after frequent indications of what was to come, there appeared the Annexation Manifesto which advocated the political and economic union of Canada and the United States and was signed by scores of persons of political and commercial significance. It was an act of desperation, the act of men whose world had been turned upside down, the empire of protection and preference ended, the empire of the St Lawrence centred on Montreal disrupted, British “ascendancy” replaced by “French domination.”

MacNab’s role in the outcry and riots against the Rebellion Losses Act had failed to coerce Elgin or to force his recall; at bottom the Annexation Manifesto was a reply to Elgin’s firmness. If the queen’s representative was to welcome French Canadians to power in equality with the English and to convert the commercial system of the old empire into a new system of local government, free trade, and sentiment based on common institutions and common allegiance, the embittered loyalists and financially embarrassed businessmen of Montreal thought annexation an alternative so just it would be given for the asking. To men thinking in the old terms Elgin could seem only a traitor or a trifler. Elgin was neither. He foresaw a nation of diverse elements founded on the temperate exercise of tested institutions and conventions. So did Grey and the Russell government, which showed its approval by advancing Elgin to the British peerage with a seat in the House of Lords. So did his ministers. The men who had signed the manifesto while holding commissions from the crown, as many Tories did, were required to adjure the manifesto or forfeit their commissions. Montreal, which had attempted to coerce the parliament and government of all Canada, was declared unfit to be the seat of government.

These measures stemmed the violence of the outraged Montrealers. Moreover, the general current of events turned the attention of businessmen everywhere to more congenial pursuits. By 1850 prosperity was returning to Montreal and Canada. In prosperity even responsible government and “French domination” could be tolerated. MacNab called on Elgin and was politely received. Responsible government and all it implied – French Canadians in office, British, not American, conventions of government, equitable finance and the civil service, local decision-making and local control of patronage – had been tested in the fires of riot and the threat of annexation.
Much remained to be done, and Elgin’s further four years in Canada called for the exercise of the same talents as did the turbulent year 1849. There were local reforms to be carried out, such as the abolition of the clergy reserves and of seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada. The latter was a clearly local issue and was dealt with by the Canadian parliament. But the clergy reserves, governed by an imperial act of 1840, could not be touched without an act of parliament of the United Kingdom enabling the Canadian legislature to deal with them. The question invited the same appeal to Britain as the Rebellions Losses Act had done, especially as nothing could more symbolize an empire and a nation across the seas than a common established church. Elgin recommended that the imperial parliament be asked to end the act of 1840 and leave the future of the reserves to the Canadian parliament. After repeated efforts were foiled by opposition of the bishops in the House of Lords, this action was taken and in 1854 the reserves were ended, but on terms respecting vested interests. In the same year seigneurial tenure was abolished.

That this legislation was the work of a Liberal-Conservative Anglo-French party in coalition pleased Elgin, as such a union was the outcome of the regime of local decisions by moderate and responsible men which he had made possible in Canada. But more exhilarating, no doubt, was the long delayed conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, the final act of Elgin’s personal diplomacy. Foreseen as early as 1846 in Canada as a necessary outcome of the dismantling of the protective system, reciprocity had been repeatedly defeated in the United States for lack of evident advantage to American economic interests and because of its implications as a possible prelude to annexation, a step which would upset the balance of free and slave soil in the expanded republic of 1848. The inducements of free navigation on the Canadian section of the St Lawrence and of access to the fisheries of the Atlantic provinces removed American objections that it conferred no benefits on the United States. In 1854 the British government acknowledged the need to lobby Congress. Elgin went to Washington and in a diplomatic tour de force persuaded the Southern senators that reciprocity would prevent, not provoke, annexation. It was a brilliant climax to seven years of intense persuasion, in which he had established the conventions of constitutional, monarchial, and parliamentary government in Canada, and ensured that prosperity without which he believed, as had Durham, Canadians could not be expected to prefer self-government to the empire’s annexation to the United States.

Elgin returned to Britain in December 1854. Despite approaches, he remained outside active politics there. In 1857 the dispute with the empire of China over the lorcha Arrow and British trading rights in Canton led to his commission by the Palmerston government as a special envoy to China. The mission was delayed by the need to assist in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. In 1857, however, in consort with a French envoy, Elgin made his way by armed force into Canton, and in 1858 negotiated at Tientsin with representatives of the imperial government a treaty providing for a British minister to China, additional trading rights, protection of missionaries, and an indemnity. He then went to Japan where he concluded a commercial treaty. He returned to England in 1859 and ensured that prosperity without which he believed, as had Durham, Canadians could not be expected to prefer self-government to the empire’s annexation to the United States.
and nine string quartets. Interest in him was recently revived by John Purser, among others, and a CD of his works has now been made.


25. James Stewart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1765-67

http://www.edinburgh.org.uk/STREETS/part1/a.htm

From the house of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, Lord Advocate of Scotland, 1692-1709 and 1711-13. Reek. Index: Sir James Stewart of Gutter, Queens Advocate. Prot. A. W. 2, 25/3/1704. It stood on the west side of the close, at the foot thereof, and was occupied later by Andrew Crosbie, the accepted original of Counsellor Pleydell in ‘Guy Mannering’. ‘Men of the Covenant’ 144. Sir James returned from exile on the landing of the Prince of Orange, 1688; he was hated by the Jacobites, who attacked him in lamponos, and nicknamed him James Wylie. He inherited the house from his father, Sir James Stewart of Cowlness, Provost of Edinburgh 1648-49, at the time of Cromwell’s first visit to the city, and again 1658-59. It was rebuilt by the Lord Advocate soon after the Revolution. In 1769 his grandson, another Sir James, sold the house to David Dalrymple, Lord Westhall. The Rev. Hugh McKail, so miserably caricatured as Ephraim Macbriar in ‘Old Mortality‘ was at one time tutor in the family of Provost Sir James Stewart, and was almost caught by the hunters in the house at Goodtrees, now Morehead, but escaped for the time to Holland; ‘Men of Covenant’, 144, Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr. The close was also known as Stewart’s Close, Prot. A. W. 3, 21/3/1711, from property of Henry Cant of Over Libbertoun, Prot. G.H. 12, 26/7/1737. It was one of the bewildering closes of this name. The Advocate’s Close was formerly Home’s Close, Reg. 17/11/1760. A tenement in Home’s close, owned in succession by Adam Rae of Piteddie: Sir Wm. Dick of Brade: his creditors: Mr. John Mitchelson of Midleton: John Spotswood of that Ilk: Sir Jas. Stewart senior: Mr. Henry Barclay, looked into Home’s Close on the east and Byres’ Close on the west. Henry Home of Kaims, Senator of the College of Justice, possessed a house in the Advocate’s Close. He died 1782, aged 87, living latterly in New Street, Canongate, Kay, i. 14, 323; P. W. 1773, 1790.


James Stewart, 4th Earl of Moray (d 04.03.1653) m. (mcrt 18.10.1627) Margaret Home (dau of Alexander Home, 1st Earl of Home) son: Archibald Stewart of Dunearn (bpt 28.02.1643, d 02.1688, 5th son) m1. (1697) Christina Bennet (dau of Sir William Bennet, Bart of Grubbet) m2. (24.08.1700) Jean Hamilton (dau of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Dalziel) (A) Alexander Stewart of Dunearn (dsp 13.02.1786, captain) m. Christian Boterel (B) Archibald Stewart (dsp) (C) James Stewart of Dunearn, Provost of Edinburgh (d 1786) m1. Elizabeth Drummond (dau of Adam Drummond of Binnend, of Megginch family)

26. George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie 1767-69


**George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie** (d. 15 November 1787) was a grandson of William Ramsay, 6th Earl of Dalhousie.

On 30 July 1777 he married Elizabeth Glen and they had five children:

Lady Mary Ramsay
Lady Elisabeth Ramsay

George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie (1770–1838) [45th GM Scotland 1804-06; see below]

William Maule, 1st Baron Panmure (1771–1852)

John Ramsay (1775–1842)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brechin_Castle

**Brechin Castle** is a castle located in Brechin, County Angus, Scotland. The castle is the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie who is clan chieftain of Clan Maule of Panmure in Angus and Clan Ramsay of Dalhousie in Midlothian. The original castle was constructed with stone during the 13th century. Most of the current building dates to the 17th century. After much reconstruction work completed by James Maule (4th Earl of Panmure 1658 - 1723) between approximately 1690 and 1709.
The grounds have been in the Maule-Ramsay family since the 12th century. The castle has been the seat of the Maule clan since medieval times. The Maule and Ramsay clans were joined under a single chieftain in the 18th century. The seat of the Ramsay clan was moved from Dalhousie Castle to Brechin Castle in the early 20th century.

The estate consisted of approximately 150,000 acres (607 km²) at its height and is now 55,000 acres (223 km²). The formal gardens are considered one of the finest in Scotland and date to the early 1700s.

27. Lieutenant-General James Adolphus Oughton 1769-71
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Adolphus_Oughton

Captain James Adolphus Oughton KB (1720–2 May 1780) was a British soldier.

James Adolphus Oughton was born in 1720 and became a Lieutenant in 1741 in St George's Regiment of Dragoons which his father had commanded from 1733-36.

He was promoted Captain in 1742 when he joined Major General Henry Ponsonby's Regiment of Foot (later the 37th Regiment) in which he served during the Scottish Rebellion and at Culloden. The Regiment's losses were heavy and Captain Oughton did much to recruit replacements before the Regiment, now known as Dejeans, went to Flanders and Lauffeldt in June 1747. By August 1749 Oughton was Lieutenant Colonel of his Regiment and in July 1759 he became Colonel of the 55th Foot which had been on active service in the conquest of French Canada.

In August 1761 Oughton changed his Colonelship on moving to the 31st Foot. During his Colonelscy the Regiment served overseas in the American War of Independence. Later he appears to have been temporarily in command of forces in Scotland, soon after which he was made a Knight of the Bath by King George III in North Britain, a post he held until his death at the age of 61 in Bath on 2nd May 1780. A memorial tablet was placed in Westminster Abbey.

A portrait of him dated 1753, when he was still in the 37th Foot (later The Royal Hampshire Regiment), depicts him in the Duke of Cumberland's uniform and wearing the Culloden medal and ribbon.


Colonel Oughton later became Deputy-Commander-in-Chief of the troops stationed in Scotland in 1773. He was apparently a highly educated and respected man (Boswell, pp 26, 91; 486).

28. Patrick, 6th Earl of Dumfries 1771-73

Patrick McDouall, 6th Earl of Dumfries (15 October 1726 – 7 April 1797) married Margaret Crauford on 12 September 1771 and they had one child: Elizabeth Penelope McDouall (d. 25 July 1797)

In 1768 he inherited his maternal uncle's title of Earl of Dumfries and in turn was succeeded by his grandson, John.

http://www.thepeerage.com/p2390.htm

Patrick MacDowall-Crichton, 6th Earl of Dumfries was born on 15 October 1726. He was the son of John McDouall and Lady Elizabeth Dalrymple. He married Margaret Crauford (d. 5 May 1799), daughter of Ronald Crauford, on 12 September 1771. He died on 7 April 1803 at age 76.


Family Margaret Crauford d. 5 May 1799
Child Lady Elizabeth Penelope MacDowall-Crichton, b. 25 Nov 1772, d. 25 Jul 1797


John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl (2 May 1728 – 5 November 1774) was the son of Lord George Murray. On 23 October 1753, he married his first cousin, Lady Charlotte Murray, at Dunkeld. They had nine children:

John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl (1755–1830)
Rt. Rev. Lord George Murray (1761–1803)
Lord William Murray (1762–1798)
Lord Henry Murray (1767–1805)
Very Rev. Lord Charles Murray-Aynsley (1771–1808)
Lady Charlotte Murray (d. 1808)
Lady Amelia Murray (d. 1818)
Lady Jane Murray (d. 1846)
Lady Mary Murray (d. 1814)

John was Tory MP for Perthshire from 1761 to 1764. On 8 January 1764, his uncle and father-in-law, the 2nd Duke of Atholl died. John should have been heir to the dukedom, which was only able to descend through the male line; but he was ineligible since his father had fought in Jacobite Rising and consequently been attainted in the blood. John's wife, however, had succeeded to her
father's title of Baron Strange (which could descend through the female line) and consequently held a higher position in society than her husband. Thus, just less than a month later on 7 February 1764, the House of Lords deemed John as the rightful heir to his uncle's title (notwithstanding the attainer of his father) and he succeed him as 3rd Duke of Atholl.

John died in 1774, aged 45, after drowning in the River Tay in a fit of delirium and was buried at Dunkeld.

30. David Dalrymple, afterwards Lord Westhall 1774-76

David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes (October 28, 1726 – November 29, 1792), Scottish advocate, judge and historian, was born at Edinburgh.

His father, Sir James Dalrymple, Bart., of Hailes, in the county of Haddington, auditor-general of the exchequer of Scotland, was a grandson of James, first Viscount Stair; and his mother, Lady Christian Hamilton, was a daughter of Thomas, 6th earl of Haddington.

David was the eldest of sixteen children. He was educated at Eton, and studied law at Utrecht, being intended for the Scottish bar, to which he was admitted shortly after his return to Scotland in 1748. As a pleader he attained neither high distinction nor very extensive practice, but he rapidly established a well-deserved reputation for sound knowledge, unwearied application and strict probity; and in 1766 he was elevated to the bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Hailes. Ten years later he was appointed a lord of justices. He was twice married, and had a daughter by each wife.

On his death, the baronetcy to which he had succeeded passed to the son of his brother John, provost of Edinburgh. Another brother was Alexander Dalrymple (1737-1808), the first admiralty hydrographer, who distinguished himself in the East India Company's service and as a geographer, Lord Hailes's younger daughter married Sir James Ferguson; and their grandson, Sir Charles Dalrymple, 1st Bart. (cr. 1887), MP for Bute from 1868 to 1885, afterwards came into Lord Hailes's estate and took his family name.

Lord Hailes's most important contribution to literature was the Annals of Scotland, of which the first volume, "From the accession of Malcolm III, surnamed Canmore, to the accession of Robert I.,” appeared in 1776, and the second, "From the accession of Robert I, surnamed Bruce, to the accession of the house of Stewart," in 1779. It is, as Dr Johnson justly described this work at the time of its appearance, a "Dictionary" of carefully sifted facts, which tells all that is wanted and all that is known, but without any laboured splendour of language or affected subtlety of conjecture.

The other works of Lord Hailes include:

- Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy (1769)
- An Examination of some of the Arguments for the High Antiquity of Regiam Majestatem (1769)
- three volumes entitled Remains of Christian Antiquity
  - “Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons in the Second Century,” 1776
  - “The Trials of Justin Martyr, Cyprian, etc.,” 1778
  - “The History of the Martyrs of Palestine, translated from Eusebius,” 1780
- Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church (1783)
- editions or translations of portions of Lactantius, Tertullian and Minucius Felix.

In 1786 he published An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr Gibbon has assigned for the Rapid Growth of Christianity (Dutch translation, Utrecht, 1793), one of the most respectable of the very many replies which were made to the famous 15th and 16th chapters of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. A "Memoir" of Lord Hailes is prefixed to the 1808 reprint of his Inquiry into the Secondary Causes.

http://www.jamesboswell.info/People/biography-27.php

David Dalrymple. (1726-1792) (aka. Lord Hailes) Scottish lawyer, historian and antiquarian. Son of Sir James Dalrymple (1692-1751), 2nd Bart of Hailes and Lady Christian Hamilton (d. 1770). He was married twice, first to Anne Brown (d. 1768), daughter of Lord Coalston, and secondly to Helen Ferguson (d. 1810), daughter of Lord Kilkerran. Educated at Eton and Utrecht (Law). Advocate Depute (1755-?). Appointed Judge in the Court of Session in 1766. Elevated to the bench in 1766 as Lord Hailes. Appointed Lord Justiciary in 1776. Grand Master of the masonic Grand Lodge of Scotland (1774-1776). He lived at Newhailes (October 28, 1726 – November 29, 1792), Scottish advocate, judge and historian, was born at Edinburgh.

His father, Sir James Dalrymple, Bart., of Hailes, in the county of Haddington, auditor-general of the exchequer of Scotland, was a grandson of James, first Viscount Stair; and his mother, Lady Christian Hamilton, was a daughter of Thomas, 6th earl of Haddington.

David was the eldest of sixteen children. He was educated at Eton, and studied law at Utrecht, being intended for the Scottish bar, to which he was admitted shortly after his return to Scotland in 1748. As a pleader he attained neither high distinction nor very extensive practice, but he rapidly established a well-deserved reputation for sound knowledge, unwearied application and strict probity; and in 1766 he was elevated to the bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Hailes. Ten years later he was appointed a lord of justices. He was twice married, and had a daughter by each wife.

On his death, the baronetcy to which he had succeeded passed to the son of his brother John, provost of Edinburgh. Another brother was Alexander Dalrymple (1737-1808), the first admiralty hydrographer, who distinguished himself in the East India Company's service and as a geographer, Lord Hailes's younger daughter married Sir James Ferguson; and their grandson, Sir Charles Dalrymple, 1st Bart. (cr. 1887), MP for Bute from 1868 to 1885, afterwards came into Lord Hailes's estate and took his family name.

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Dalrymple published several books on a variety of subjects, including Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy (1769), An Examination of some of the Arguments for the High Antiquity of Regiam Majestatem (1769), Annals of Scotland from the Accession of Malcolm Canmore to the Accession of the House of Stuart (2 vols. published 1776 and 1779), Remains of Christian Antiquity (3 vols. published 1776, 1778 and 1780) and Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church (1783). A memoir of his life is prefixed to the 1808 edition of his An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr Gibbon has assigned for the Rapid Growth of Christianity (1786).

A biography gives him the following praise: "Of the character of lord Hailes, there can be but one opinion. As an able lawyer and an upright judge, he stands eminently conspicuous in an age and a country where such characters were not rare, and when the exercise of such qualities, from their superabundance, scarcely could merit praise. As a man of general erudition, he stands, if we except Warburton, almost without a rival in the age he lived in. His skill in classical learning, the belles lettres, and historical antiquities, especially those of his own country, have been universally admitted, and had popularity been his intention, as it was of too many of his contemporaries, there cannot be a doubt but that he could have made himself the most shining meteor among them." (Link)

Life with James Boswell:

Dalrymple was a friend of both James and (James' father) Alexander Boswell, and he seems to have acted as a mediator between them a couple of times. (Note 2)

JB respected him highly, and in his journal of February 10, 1763 wrote "I [...] wrote to him, telling him how my affairs went on, and that I wanted to be rationally happy, yet easy and gay, and hoped he would take a charge of me; would let me know what books to read, and what company to keep, and how to conduct myself. " and that he (Boswell) considered Dalrymple "a representative of Mr.
Addison”. Boswell was referring to Joseph Addison (1672-1719) (Link), publisher of The Spectator (1711-1712), a periodical which Boswell had read and admired much. I take it that he meant that Dalrymple was of the same sound, honest and admirable mind as Addison had been.

When he received a positive response from Dalrymple it gave him “much satisfaction and a good opinion of myself, to find that a man of so much true worth and even piety had my interest at heart and was willing to keep a correspondence with me.” (LJ150263) In a letter to Boswell of December 2, 1763, Dalrymple described his own state of mind as follows: “I am happy; I go my way in peace; I apply myself to the duties of society, and in filling the empty places of my brain with useful studies, I close it to metaphysical chimeras. Do thou likewise, my dear friend, and be happy; as happy as your very humble and most affectionate Dav: Dalrymple”.

External links:
DAVID DALRYMPLE, LORD HAILES - at LoveToKnow
Significant Scots: Sir David Dalrymple
Dalrymple family tree - from Stirnet
Newhailes

Literature:
Some of David Dalrymple’s writings can be found via the Abebooks used books search engine. Search for author David Dalrymple, and ignore the modern titles about Marriage and Organic Chemistry. And note that the Sir David Dalrymple who published a few titles between 1705 and 1721 was the 1st Lord Hailes, David's grandfather and sometime Lord Advocate.

Notes:
Note 1: Newhailes was built in 1686 by architect James Smith for his own use. Dalrymple's grandfather, also named David Dalrymple, bought it in 1707, and it remained in the family until it was acquired by the National Trust in 1996. The last baronet, Sir Mark Dalrymple, died without issue in 1971, and Newhailes was finally sold to the National Trust by his widow Lady Antonia Dalrymple. The famous library, consisting of more than 7,000 items, was transferred to the National Library of Scotland in 1972.

Note 2: Dalrymple considered Alexander Boswell his friend at least as early as 1754 when, on February 14 of that year, he wrote in his commonplace-book "My friend Mr. Alex. Boswell, of Auchinleck, admitted a Lord of Session. He has told me that he was by the interest of the Duke of Newcastle. For once at least his Grace [then Prime Minister] judged right." (Boswelliana, p. 5)

31. Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, 6th Bart. 1776-78

Sir William Forbes (1739–1806) was a Scottish banker, son of a Scotch advocate and baronet, born in Edinburgh; became partner in the banking firm of Messrs. John Coutts & Co.; two years later a new company was formed, of which he rose to be manager, and which in 1830 became the Union Bank of Scotland; he is author of a Life of his friend Beattie, the Scottish poet, and of "Memoirs of a Banking-House".

http://www.hbosplc.com/aboutbos/History/BoS%20Tree/William_Forges_James_Hunter.asp

Sir William Forbes, James Hunter & Co

The banking company Sir William Forbes, James Hunter & Co owes its origins to the merchant and banking firm of John Coutts & Co., into which both Sir William Forbes and James Hunter (later Sir James Hunter-Blair) were apprenticed in 1754. John Coutts & Co., originated as a partnership in 1723, or earlier, and, through a series of changes and renewals was known by 1749 as Coutts Brothers & Co.

Although Forbes' apprenticeship had expired in 1759, he remained without a salary in the expectation of a partnership being offered. He was eventually given a one-eighth partnership with Patrick and John Coutts and John Stephen in March 1761, but with John Coutts' death in the autumn of that year (aged only 30), the firm faced serious difficulty. John Stephen was not particularly capable and Patrick Coutts, who was based in London, had become physically and mentally incapacitated. The running of the Edinburgh business was therefore increasingly left in the hands of William Forbes and James Hunter, although one was only a junior partner and the other not even that.

The firm was clearly on an unsatisfactory footing and in 1763 the Edinburgh firm was re-constituted as John Coutts & Co. The partners were Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, Robert Herries and John Stephen and it was under the patronage of J. & T. Coutts in London. This patronage was withdrawn in 1766, however, as a result of a number of disagreements, which were mainly connected with Herries' scheme for the London Exchange Banking Co, and it was decided that from January 1773 the company name would change to Sir W. Forbes, J. Hunter & Co.

The business of the company had grown steadily from 1754, when Sir William Forbes first entered its service: the balance sheet totals were £38,832 in 1754, £58,362 in 1764 and £84,604 in 1772. In April 1762 it was decided to withdraw the company from the grain trade and concentrate solely on banking. In 1782 the company began to issue its own notes, and the circulation by December of that year reached £82,750.

Sir James Hunter-Blair died in 1787. By then, the other partners were James Bartlet and John Hay (brother-in-law of Forbes). On Hunter-Blair's death, Lewis Hay was taken on as a partner and on James Bartlet's death in 1788, Samuel Anderson, merchant in
Though reared in confined and straitened circumstances, Sir William had not only the benefit of an excellent education, but was under the immediate care and superintendence of the most respectable gentlemen in Aberdeenshire. His guardians were Lord Forbes, his uncle lord Pitsligo, his maternal uncle Mr Morrison of Bogny, and his aunt’s husband Mr Urquhart of Meldrum, who were not only most attentive to the duties of their trust, but habituated him from his earliest years to the habits and ideas of good society, and laid the foundation of that highly honourable and gentlemanlike character which so remarkably distinguished him in after life.

It has been often observed, that the source of every thing which is pure and upright in subsequent years, is to be found in the lessons of virtue and piety instilled into the infant mind by maternal love; and of this truth the character of Sir William Forbes affords a signal example. He himself uniformly declared, and solemnly repeated on his death bed, that he owed every thing to the upright character, pious habits, and sedulous care of his mother. She belonged to a class formerly well known, but unhappily nearly extinct in this country, who, though descended from ancient and honourable families, and intimate with the best society in Scotland, lived in privacy, and what would now be deemed poverty, solely engaged in the care of their children, and the discharge of their social and religious duties. Many persons are still alive, who recollect with gratitude and veneration these remants of the olden times; and in the incessant care which they devoted to the moral and religious education of their offspring, is to be found the pure and sacred fountain from which all the prosperity and virtue of Scotland has flowed.

Both Sir William’s father and his mother were members of the Scottish episcopal church; a religious body which, although exposed to many vexatious and disabilities since the Revolution in 1688, continued to number among its members many of the most respectable and conscientious inhabitants of the country. To this communion Sir William continued ever after to belong, and to his humane and beneficent exertions, its present comparatively prosperous and enlarged state may be in a great measure ascribed. It is to the credit of that church, that it formed the character, and trained the virtues, of one of the most distinguished and useful men to whom the Scottish metropolis has given birth.

As soon as the education of her son was so far advanced as to permit of his entering upon some profession, his mother, lady Forbes, removed to Edinburgh in October, 1753, where an esteemed and excellent friend, Mr Farquharson of Haughton, prevailed on the Messrs Coutts soon after to receive him as an apprentice into their highly respectable banking house—among the earliest establishments of the kind in Edinburgh, and which has for above a century conferred such incaulcable benefit on all classes, both in the metropolis and the neighbouring country. The mother and son did not in the first instance keep house for themselves, but boarded with a respectable widow lady; and it is worthy of being recorded, as a proof of the difference in the style of living, and the value of money between that time and the present, that the sum paid for the board of the two was only forty pounds a year.

At Whitsunday, 1754, as Sir William was bound an apprentice to the banking house, she removed to a small house in Forrester’s Wynd, consisting only of a single floor. From such small beginnings did the fortune of this distinguished man, who afterwards attained so eminent a station among his fellow citizens, originally spring. Even in these humble premises, this exemplary lady not only preserved a dignified and respectable independence, but properly supported the character of his father’s widow. She was visited by persons of the very first distinction in Scotland, and frequently entertained them at tea parties in the afternoon; a mode of seeing society which, although almost gone into disuse with the increasing wealth and luxury of modern manners, was then very prevalent, and where incomparably better conversation prevailed, than in the larger assemblies which have succeeded. At that period also, when dinner or supper parties were given by ladies of rank or opulence, which was sometimes, though seldom the case, their drawing rooms were frequented in the afternoon by the young and the old of both sexes; and opportunities afforded for the acquisition of elegance of manner, and a taste for polite and superior conversation, of which Sir William did not fail to profit in the very highest degree.

It was an early impression of Sir William’s, that one of his principal duties in life consisted in restoring his ancient, but now dilapidated family; and it was under this feeling of duty, that he engaged in the mercantile profession. The following memorandum,
which was found among his earliest papers, shows how soon this idea had taken possession of his mind:—"The slender provision
which my father has left me, although he had, by great attention to this business and frugality, been enabled in the course of that life, to
double the pittance which originally fell to him out of the wreck of the family estate, rendered it absolutely necessary for me to attach
myself to some profession, for my future support and the restoration of the decayed fortunes of my family."—In pursuance of this
honourable feeling, he early and assiduously applied to the profession which he had embraced, and by this means, was enabled
ultimately to effect the object of his ambition, to an extent that rarely falls to the lot even of the most prosperous in this world.

His apprenticeship lasted seven years, during which he continued to live with lady Forbes in the same frugal and retired manner, but
in the enjoyment of the same dignified and excellent society which they had embraced upon their first coming to Edinburgh. After its
expiry, he acted for two years as clerk in the establishment, during which time his increasing emoluments enabled him to make a
considerable addition to the comforts of his mother, whose happiness was ever the chief object of his care. In 1761, his excellent
abilities and application to business, induced the Messrs Coutts to admit him as a partner, with a small share in the banking house,
and he ever after ascribed his good fortune in life, to the fortunate connexion thus formed with that great mercantile family. But
without being insensible to the benefits arising from such a connexion, it is perhaps more just to ascribe it to his own undeviating
purity and integrity of character, which enabled him to turn to the best advantage those fortunate incidents which at one time or
other occur to all in life, but which so many suffer to escape from negligence, instability, or a mistaken exercise of their talents.

In 1763, one of the Messrs Coutts died; another retired from business through ill health, and the two others were settled in London.
A new company was therefore formed, consisting of Sir William Forbes, Sir James Hunter Blair and Sir Robert Herries; and although
none of the Messrs Coutts retained any connexion with the firm, their name was retained out of respect to the eminent gentlemen
of that name who had preceded them. The business was carried on on this footing till 1773, when the name of the firm was changed to
that of Forbes, Hunter, & Co., which it has ever since been; Sir Robert Herries having formed a separate establishment in St James
street, London. Of the new firm, Sir William Forbes continued to be the head from that time till the period of his death; and to his
sound judgment and practical sagacity in business, much of its subsequent prosperity was owing. His first care was to withdraw the
concern altogether from the alluring but dangerous speculations in corn, in which all the private bankers of Scotland were at that
period so much engaged, and to restrict their transactions to the proper business of banking. They commenced issuing notes in
1783, and rapidly rose, from the respect and esteem entertained for all the members of the firm, as well as the prudence and
judgment with which their business was conducted, to a degree of public confidence and prosperity almost unprecedented in this
country.

In 1770, he married Miss Elizabeth Hay, eldest daughter of Dr (afterwards Sir James) Hay; a union productive of unbroken
happiness to his future life, and from which many of the most fortunate acquisitions of partners to the firm have arisen. This event
obliged him to separate from his mother, the old and venerable guide of his infant years, as her habits of privacy and retirement
were inconsistent with the more extended circle of society in which he was now to engage. She continued from that period to live
alone. Her remaining life was one of unbroken tranquility and retirement. Blessed with a serene and contented disposition, enjoying
the kindness, and gratified by the rising prosperity and high character which her son had obtained; and fortunate in seeing the
fortunes of her own and her husband’s family rapidly reviving under his successful exertions, she lived happy and contented to an
extreme old age, calmly awaiting the approach of death, to which she neither looked forward with desire nor apprehension. After a
life of unblemished virtue and ceaseless duty, she expired on the 26th December, 1789.

The benevolence of Sir William Forbes’s character, his unwearied charity and activity of disposition, naturally led to his taking a very
prominent share in the numerous public charities of Edinburgh. The first public duty of this kind which he undertook, was that of a
manager of the charity work-house, to which he was appointed in 1771. At this period the expenditure of that useful establishment
was greater than its income, and it was necessary for the managers to communicate for several years after with the magistrates and
other public bodies, as to providing for the deficits, and the state and management of the poor. Sir William Forbes was one of the
sub-committee appointed by the managers to arrange this important matter, and upon him was devolved the duty of drawing up the
reports and memorials respecting that charity, which during the years 1772 and 1773, were printed and circulated to induce the
public to come forward and aid the establishment; a duty which he performed with equal ability and success. The means of
improving this institution, in which he ever through life took the warmest interest, occupied about this period a very large share of his
thoughts, and in 1777, he embodied them in the form of a pamphlet, which he published in reference to the subject, abounding both
in practical knowledge and enlightened benevolence.

Another most important institution, about the same period, was deeply indebted to his activity and perseverence for the successful
termination of its difficulties. The late high school having become ruinous, and unfit for the increasing number of scholars who
attended it, a few public-spirited individuals formed a committee in conjunction with the magistrates of the city, to build a new one.
Of this committee, Sir William Forbes was chairman; and besides contributing largely himself, it was to his activity and perseverence
that the success of the undertaking was mainly to be ascribed. The amount subscribed was £2,300, a very large sum in those days,
and he ever after ascribed his good fortune in life, to the fortunate connexion thus formed with that great mercantile family. But
without being insensible to the benefits arising from such a connexion, it is perhaps more just to ascribe it to his own undeviating
purity and integrity of character, which enabled him to turn to the best advantage those fortunate incidents which at one time or
other occur to all in life, but which so many suffer to escape from negligence, instability, or a mistaken exercise of their talents.

He was admitted a member of the orphan Hospital directory on the 8th of August, 1774, and acted as manager from 1783 to 1788,
and from 1797 to 1801. He always took a warm interest in the concerns of that excellent charity, and devoted a considerable part of
his time to the care and education of the infants who were thus brought under his superintendence. He was become a member of the
Merchant Company in 1784, and in 1786 was elected master; an office which though held only for a year, was repeatedly
conferrèd upon him during the remainder of his life. He always took an active share in the management of that great company, and
was a warm promoter of a plan adopted long after, of rendering the annuities to widows belonging to it a matter of right, and not
favour or solicitation. The same situation made him a leading member of the committee of merchants, appointed in 1772, to confer
with Sir James Montgomery, then lord advocate, on the new bankrupt act, introduced in that year, and many of its most valuable
clauses were suggested by his experience. In that character he took a leading part in the affairs of the Merchant Maidens’ Hospital,
which is governed by the officers of the Merchant Company, and was elected governor of that charity in 1786. The same causes
made him governor of Watson’s hospital during the year that he was president or assistant of the Merchant Company, and president
of the governors of Gillespie’s hospital, when that charity was opened in 1802. He faithfully and assiduously discharged the duties
connected with the management of these hospitals during all the time that he was at their head, and devoted to these truly
benevolent objects a degree of time which, considering his multifarious engagements in business is truly surprising, and affords the
best proof how much may be done even by those most engaged, by a proper economy, in that important particular.

From the first institution of the Society of Antiquaries, and the Royal Society in 1783, he was a constituted member of both, and took an active share in their formation and management. From 1785 downwards he was constantly a manager of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and was indefatigable in his endeavours to ameliorate the situation and assuage the sufferings of the unfortunate
inmates of that admirable establishment. At his death he left £200 to the institution, to be applied to the fund for the benefit of
patients.

In 1787, he was appointed one of the trustees for the encouragement of manufactures and fisheries, of which his friend Mr
Arbuthnot was secretary, and he continued for the remainder of his life to be one of its most active and efficient members.

One of the greatest improvements which Edinburgh received was the formation of the South Bridge in 1784, under the auspices
and direction of his friend Sir James Hunter Blair. In the management and guidance of this great work that enterprising citizen was
mainly guided by the advice of his friend Sir William Forbes, and he was afterwards one of the most active and zealous trustees,
who under the 25. Geo. III. c. 28. carried into full execution after his death that great public undertaking. In selecting the plan to be
adopted, the more plain design which afforded the accommodation required was preferred to the costly and magnificent one
furnished by the Messrs Adams: and with such judgment and wisdom was the work carried into effect, that it was completed not only
without any loss, but with a large surplus to the public. Of this surplus £3000 was applied to another very great improvement, the
drainage of the Meadows, while the ten per cent addition to the land tax, which had been levied under authority of the act as a
guarantee fund, and not being required for the purposes of the trust, was paid over to the city of Edinburgh for the use of the
community. When these results are contrasted with those of similar undertakings of the present age, the sagacity of the subject of
this memoir and his partner, Sir James Hunter Blair, receives a new lustre, far above what was reflected upon them, even at the
time when the benefits of their exertions were more immediately felt.

In 1785, he was prevailed on to accept the situation of chairman of the sub-committee of delegates from the Highland counties, for
obtaining an alteration of the law passed the year before, in regard to small stills within the law Highland line. Nearly the whole labour
connected with this most important subject, and all the correspondence with the gentlemen who were to support the desired
alteration in parliament, fell upon Sir William Forbes. By his indefatigable efforts, however, aided, by those of the late duke of Athol,
a nobleman ever alive to whatever might tend to the improvement of the Highlands, the object was at length attained, and by the 25.
Geo. III. this important matter was put upon an improved footing.

Ever alive to the call of humanity and the sufferings of the afflicted, he early directed his attention to the formation of a Lunatic
Asylum in Edinburgh; an institution the want of which was at that time severely felt by all, but, especially the poorer classes of
society. Having collected the printed accounts of similar institutions in other places, he drew up a sketch of the intended
establishment and an advertisement for its support, in March, 1788. Though a sufficient sum could not be collected to set the design
on foot at that time, a foundation was laid, on which, under the auspices of his son, the late Sir William, and other benevolent and
public spirited individuals, the present excellent structure at Morningside was ultimately reared.

The late benevolent Dr Johnston of Leith having formed, in 1792, a plan for the establishment of a Blind Asylum in Edinburgh, Sir
William Forbes, both by liberal subscription and active exertion, greatly contributed to the success of the undertaking. He was the
chairman of the committee appointed by the subscribers to draw up regulations for the establishment, and when the committee of
management was appointed, he was nominated vice president, which situation he continued to hold with the most unrestrained activity
till the time of his death. Without descending farther into detail, it is sufficient to observe that, for the last thirty years of his life, Sir
William was either at the head, or actively engaged in the management of all the charitable establishments of Edinburgh, and that
many of the most valuable of them owed their existence or success to his exertions.

Nor was it only to his native city that his beneficent exertions were confined. The family estate of Pitsligo, having been forfeited to
the crown in 1746, was brought to sale in 1758, and bought by Mr Forbes, lord Pitsligo’s only son. His embarrassments, however,
soon compelled him to bring the lower barony of Pitsligo to sale, and it was bought by Mr Garden of Troup: Sir William Forbes being
the nearest heir of the family, soon after purchased 70 acres of the upper barony, including the old mansion of Pitsligo, now roofless
and deserted. By the death of Mr Forbes in 1781, Sir William succeeded to the lower barony, with which he had now connected the
old mansion house, and thus saw realized his early and favourite wish of restoring to his ancient family, their paternal inheritance.

The acquisition of this property, which, though extensive, was, from the embarrassments of the family, in a most neglected state,
opened a boundless field for Sir William’s active benevolence of disposition. In his character of landlord, he was most anxious for
the improvement and happiness of the people on his estates, and spared neither time nor expense to effect it. He early commenced
his labours on the most uncultivated parts of the estate, most of whom not only paid no rent for the land they occupied,
and which still remained in a state of nature. With this view he laid out in 1783, the village of New Pitsligo, and gave every assistance, by
lending money, and forbearance in the exaction of rent, to the incipient exertions of the feuars. Numbers of poor cottars were
established by his care on the most uncultivated parts of the estate, most of whom not only paid no rent for the land they occupied,
but were pensioners on his bounty: a mode of procedure which, although it brought only burdens on the estate at first, has since
been productive of the greatest benefit by the continual application of that greatest of all improvements to a barren soil, the labour
of the human hand. The value of this property, and the means of improvement to the tenantry, were further increased by the judicious
purchase, in 1787, of the contiguous estates of Pittullie and Pittendrum, which by their situation on the sea-shore, afforded the
means of obtaining in great abundance sea-ware for the lands. The liberal encouragement which he afforded soon brought settlers
from all quarters: the great improvements which he made himself served both as a model and an incitement to his tenantry: the
formation of the great road from Peterhead to Banff, which passed through the village of New Pitsligo, and to which he largely
contributed, connected the new feuars with those thriving sea ports; and before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing
assembled on a spot which at his acquisition of the estate was a barren waste, a thriving population of three hundred souls, and
several thousand acres smiling with cultivation which were formerly the abode only of the moor-fowl or the curlew.

In order to encourage industry on his estate, he established a spinning school at New Pitsligo, introduced the linen manufacture and
erected a bleach-field; undertakings which have since been attended with the greatest success. At the same time, to promote the
education of the young, he built a school house, where the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge established a
teacher; and in order to afford to persons of all persuasions the means of attending that species of worship to which they were
inclined, he built and endowed not only a Chapel of Ease, with a manse for the minister, connected with the established church, but a chapel, with a dwelling house for an episcopal clergyman, for the benefit of those who belonged to that persuasion. Admirable acts of beneficence, hardly credible in one who resided above two hundred miles from this scene of his bounty, and was incessantly occupied in projects of improvements or charity in his own city.

To most men it would appear, that this support and attention to these multifarious objects of benevolence, both in Edinburgh and on his Aberdeenshire estates, would have absorbed the whole of both his fortune and his time, which could be devoted to objects of beneficence. But that was not Sir William Forbes's character. Indefatigable in activity, unwearyed in doing good, he was not less strenuous in private than in public charity; and no human eye ever will know, no human ear ever hear, the extensive and invaluable deeds of kindness and benevolence which he performed, not merely to all the unfortunate who fell within his own observation, but all who were led by his character for beneficence to apply to him for relief. Perhaps no person ever combined so great a degree the most unalloyed pecuniary generosity with delicacy in time bestowal of the gift, and discrimination in the mode in which it was applied. Without exciting in the mind of those who sought relief even an idea of the coldness or indifference which so soon surrounds those who indulge in it with a mass of idle or profligate indigence, he made it a rule to inquire personally, or by means of those of whom he could trust, into the character and circumstances of those who were partakers of his bounty: and when he found that it was really deserved, that virtue had been reduced by suffering, or industry blasted by misfortune, he put no bounds to the splendid extent of his benefactions. To one class in particular, in whom the sufferers of poverty is perhaps more severely felt than by any other in society, the remnants of old and respectable families, who had survived their relations, or been broken down by misfortune, his charity was in a most signal manner exerted; and numerous aged and respectable individuals, who had once known better days, would have been reduced by his death to absolute ruin, if they had not been fortunate enough to find in his descendants, the heirs not only of his fortune but of his virtue and generosity.

Both Sir William's father and mother were of episcopalian families, as most of those of the higher class in Aberdeenshire at that period were: and he was early and strictly educated in the tenets of that persuasion. He attended chief baron Smith's chapel in Blackfriars' Wynd, of which he was one of the vestry, along with the esteemed Sir Adolphus Oughton, then commander-in-chief in Scotland. In 1771, it was resolved to join this congregation with that of two other chapels in Carrubber's Close and Skinner's Close, and build a more spacious and commodious place of worship for them all united. In this undertaking, as in most others of the sort, the labouring poor fell on Sir William Forbes; and by his personal exertions, and the liberal subscriptions of himself and his friends, the Cowgate chapel was at length completed, afterwards so well known as one of the most popular places of worship in Edinburgh. At this period it was proposed by some of the members of the congregation, instead of building the new chapel in the old town, to build it at the end of the North Bridge, then recently finished after its fall, near the place where the Theatre Royal now stands. After some deliberation the project was abandoned, "as it was not thought possible that the projected new town could come to any thing "—a most curious instance of the degree in which the progress of improvement in this country has exceeded the hopes of the warmest enthusiasts in the land.

Being sincerely attached to the episcopalian persuasion, Sir William had long been desirous that the members of the English communion resident in this country should be connected with the episcopal church of Scotland: by which alone they could obtain the benefit of confirmation, and the other solemn services of that church. He was very earnest in his endeavours to effect this union: and although there were many obstacles to overcome, he had succeeded in a great degree during his own lifetime in bringing it to a conclusion. On this subject he had much correspondence with many leading men connected with the church of England, archbishop Moore, bishop Porteous, and Sir William Scott, as well as bishop Abernethy Drummond, and the prelates of the Scottish episcopal church. In 1793, it was arranged that Mr Bauchor, vicar of Epsom, should, on the resignation of bishop Abernethy Drummond, be elected bishop, and the congregation of the Cowgate chapel were to acknowledge him as bishop. The scheme, however, was abandoned at that time, from a certain degree of jealousy which subsisted on the part of the established church of Scotland: but it was renewed afterwards, when that feeling had died away: and to the favourable impressions produced by his exertions, seconded as they subsequently were by the efforts of his son, afterwards lord Medwyn, the happy accomplishment of the union of the two churches, so eminently conducive to the respectability and usefulness of both, is chiefly to be ascribed.

His son-in-law, the late able and esteemed Mr M'Kenzie of Portmore, having prepared a plan for establishing a fund in aid of the bishops of the Scottish episcopal church, and of such of the poorer clergy as stood in need of assistance, he entered warmly into the scheme, and drew up the memoir respecting the present state of the episcopal church, which was circulated in 1806, and produced such beneficial results. He not only subscribed largely himself, but by his example and influence was the chief cause of the success of the subscription, which he had the satisfaction of seeing in a very advanced state of progress before his death.

He was, from its foundation, not only a director of the Cowgate chapel, but took the principal lead in its affairs. A vacancy in that chapel having occurred in 1800, he was chiefly instrumental in bringing down the Rev. Mr Alison, the well known author of the Essay on Taste, then living at a remote rectory in Shropshire, to fill the situation. Under the influence of that eloquent divine, the congregation rapidly increased, both in number and respectability, and was at length enabled in 1818, through the indefatigable exertions of lord Medwyn, by their own efforts, aided by the liberality of their friends, to erect the present beautiful structure of St Paul's chapel in York place. At the same time, Sir William Forbes, eldest son of the subject of this memoir, effected by similar exertions the completion of St John's chapel in Prince's Street; and thus, chiefly by the efforts of a single family, in less than half a century, was the episcopal communion of Edinburgh raised from its humble sites in Blackfriars' Wynd and Carrubber's Close, and placed in two beautiful edifices, raised at an expense of above £30,000, and which must strike the eye of every visitor from South Britain, as truly worthy of the form of worship for which they are designed.

Sir William had known Mr Alison from his infancy: and from the situation which the latter now held in the Cowgate chapel, they were brought into much closer and more intimate friendship, from which both these eminent men derived, for the remainder of their lives, the most unalloyed satisfaction. Mr Alison attended Sir William during the long and lingering illness which at length closed his beneficent life, and afterwards preached the eloquent and impressive funeral sermon, which is published with his discourses, and portrays the character we have here humbly endeavoured to delineate in a more detailed form.

When the new bankrupt act, which had been enacted only for a limited time, expired in 1783, Sir William Forbes was appointed convener of the mercantile committee in Edinburgh, which corresponded with the committees of Glasgow and Aberdeen, of which provost Colquhoun and Mr Milne were respectively conveners; and their united efforts and intelligence produced the great improvement upon the law which was effected by that act. By it the sequestration law, which under the old statute had extended to all descriptions of debtors, was confined to merchants, traders, and others properly falling under its spirit; the well known regulations
for the equalization of arrements and pointings within sixty days, were introduced; sequestrations, which included at first only the personal estate, were extended to the whole property; and the greatest improvement of all was introduced, namely, the restriction of what was formerly alternative to a system of private trust, under judicial control. Sir William Forbes, who corresponded with the London solicitor who drew the bill, had the principal share in suggesting these the great outlines of the system of mercantile bankruptcy in this country; and accordingly, when the convention of royal burghs who paid the expense attending it, voted thanks to the lord advocate for carrying it through parliament, they at the same time (10th July, 1783,) directed their preces to "convey the thanks of the convention to Sir William Forbes, Ilay Campbell, Esq., solicitor-general for Scotland, and Mr Milne, for their great and uncommon attention to the bill."

On the death of Mr Forbes of Pitsligo, only son of lord Pitsligo, in 1782, whose estate and title were forfeited for his accession to the rebellion in 1745, Sir William Forbes, as the nearest heir in the female line of the eldest branch of the family of Forbes, claimed and obtained, from the Lyon court, the designation and arms of Pitsligo. He was the heir of the peerage under the destination in the patent, if it had not been forfeited.

Hitherto Sir William Forbes's character has been considered merely as that of a public-spirited, active, and benevolent gentleman, who, by great activity and spotless integrity, had been eminently prosperous in life, and devoted, in the true spirit of Christian charity, a large portion of his amiable means and valuable time to the relief of his fellow creatures, or works of public utility and improvement; but this was not his only character: he was also a gentleman of the highest-breeding, and most dignified manners; the life of every scene of innocent amusement or recreation; the head of the most cultivated and elegant society in the capital; and a link between the old Scottish aristocratical families, to which he belonged by birth, and the rising commercial opulence with which he was connected by profession, as well as the literary circle, with which he was intimate from his acquirements.

In 1768, he spent nearly a twelvemonth in London, in Sir Robert, then Mr. Herries' family; and such was the opinion formed of his abilities even at that early period, that Sir Robert anxiously wished him to settle in the metropolis in business; but though strongly tempted to embrace this offer, from the opening which it would afford to London society, of which he was extremely fond, he had sufficient good sense to withstand the temptation, and prefer the more limited sphere of his own country, as the scene of his future usefulness. But his residence in London at that time had a very important effect upon his future life, by introducing him to the brilliant, literary, and accomplished society of that capital, then abounding in the greatest men who adorned the last century; Dr Johnson, Mr Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr Gibbon, Mr Arbuthnot, and a great many others. He repeatedly visited London for months together at different times during the remainder of his life, and was nearly as well known in its best circles as he was in that of his own country. At a very early period of his life he had conceived the highest relish for the conversation of literary men, and he never afterwards omitted an occasion of cultivating those whom chance threw in his way; the result of which was, that he gradually formed an acquaintance, and kept up a correspondence, with all the first literary and philosophical characters of his day. He was early and intimately acquainted with Dr John Gregory, the author of the "Father's Legacy to his Daughters;" and one of the most distinguished ornaments of Scotland at that period, both when he was professor of medicine at Aberdeen, and after he had been removed to the chair of the theory of medicine in Edinburgh; and this friendship continued with so much warmth till the death of that eminent man, that he named him one of the guardians to his children; a duty which he discharged with the most scrupulous and exemplary fidelity. At a still earlier period he became intimate with Mr Arbuthnot; and this friendship, founded on mutual regard, continued unbroken till the death of that excellent man, in 1803. His acquaintance with Dr Beattie commenced in 1765, and a similarity of tastes, feelings, and character, soon led to that intimate friendship, which was never for a moment interrupted in this world, and of which Sir William has left so valuable and touching a proof in the life of his valued friend, which he published in 1805. So high an opinion had Dr Beattie formed, not only of his character, but judgment and literary acquirements, that he consulted him on all his publications, and especially on a "Postscript to the second edition of the Essay on Truth," which he submitted before publication to Dr John Gregory, Mr Arbuthnot, and Sir William.

He formed an acquaintance with Mrs Montague, at the house of Dr Gregory in Edinburgh, in 1766; and this afforded him, when he went to London, constant access to the drawing-room of that accomplished lady, then the centre not only of the whole literary and philosophical, but all the political and fashionable society of the metropolis. He there also became acquainted with Dr Porteous, then rector of Lambeth, and afterwards bishop of London, not only a divine of the highest abilities, but destined to become a prelate of the most dignified and unblemished manners, with whom he ever after kept up a close and confidential correspondence. Sylvester Douglas, afterwards lord Glenbervie, was one of his early and valued friends. He also was acquainted with Dr Moore, then dean, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; and Bennet Langton, a gentleman well known in the highest literary circles of London. Sir Joshua Reynolds early obtained a large and deserved share of his admiration and regard, and has left two admirable portraits of Sir William, which convey in the happiest manner the spirit of the original; while Dr Johnson, whose acquaintance with him commenced in 1773, on his return from his well known tour in the Hebrides, conceived such a regard for his character, that he ever after, on occasion of his visits to London, honoured him with no common share of kindness and friendship. With Mr Boswell, the popular author of the "Life of Johnson," he was of course through his whole career on intimate terms. Miss Bowdler, well known for her writings on religious subjects; lord Hailes, the sagacious and enlightened antiquary of Scottish law; Mr Garrick, and Mr Burke, were also among his acquaintances. But it is superfluous to go farther into detail on this subject; suffice it to say, that he was an early member of the Literary Club in London, and lived all his life in terms of acquaintance or intimacy with its members, which contained a list of names immortal in English history; Samuel Johnson, Edmund Burke, Joshua Reynolds, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Warton, Edward Gibbon.

The friendship and acquaintance of such men necessarily led Sir William Forbes into a very extensive and interesting literary correspondence, a species of composition then much more usual than at this time, and which, if it sometimes engrossed time which might have been employed to more advantage, always exhibited a picture of thoughts and manners which future ages will look for in vain in the present generation of eminent men. His papers accordingly, contain a selection of interesting letters from great men, such as it rarely fell to the lot of any single individual. how fortunate or gifted soever, to accumulate. He was employed after the death of his esteemed and venerable friend, Mr Carr, of the Cowgate chapel, by his bequest, in the important duty of arranging and preparing the sermons for publication, which were afterwards given to the world; and he prepared, along with Dr Beattie and Mr Arbuthnot, the simple and pathetic inscription, which now stands over the grave of that excellent man, at the west end of St Paul's chapel, Edinburgh.

His intimate acquaintance with the first literary characters of the day, and the extensive correspondence which had thus fallen into his hands, probably suggested to Sir William Forbes the idea of writing the life of Dr Beattie, one of his earliest and most valued
friends, and whose eminence was not only such as to call for such an effort of biography, but whose acquaintance with all the eminent writers of the time, rendered his life the most favourable opportunity for portraying the constellation of illustrious men who shed a glory over Scotland at the close of the eighteenth century. He executed this work accordingly, which appeared in 1805, shortly before his death, in such a way as to give the most favourable impression of the distinction which he would have attained as an author, had his path in general not lain in a more extended and peculiar sphere of usefulness. It rapidly went through a second edition, and is now deservedly ranked high among the biographical and historical remains of the last century. Independent of the value and interest of the correspondence from the first characters of the day which it contains, it embraces an admirable picture of the life and writings of its more immediate subject, and is written in a lucid and elegant style, which shows how well the author had merited the constant intercourse which he maintained with the first literary characters of the age. Of the moral character of the work, the elevated and Christian sentiments which it conveys, no better illustration can be afforded, than by the transcript of the concluding paragraph of the life of his eminent friend; too soon, and truly, alas! prophetic of his own approaching dissolution:

"Here I close my account of the Life of Dr Beattie; throughout the whole of which, I am not conscious of having, in any respect, misrepresented either his actions or his character; and of whom to record the truth is his best praise.

"On thus reviewing the long period of forty years that have elapsed since the commencement of our intimacy, it is impossible for me not to be deeply affected by the reflection, that of the numerous friends with whom he and I were wont to associate, at the period of our earliest acquaintance, all, I think, except three, have already paid their debt to nature; and that in no long time, (how soon is only known to Him, the great Disposer, of all events) my grey hairs shall sink into the grave, and I also shall be numbered with those who have been. May a situation so awful make its due impression on my mind! and may it be my earnest endeavour to employ that short portion of life which yet remains to me, in such a manner, as that, when that last dread hour shall come, in which my soul shall be required of me, I may look forward with trembling hope to a happy immortality, through the merits and mediation of our ever blessed Redeemer!"

Nor was Sir William Forbes's acquaintance by any means confined to the circle of his literary friends, how large and illustrious soever that may have been. It embraced also, all the leading fashionable characters of the time; and at his house were assembled all the first society which Scotland could produce in the higher ranks. The duchess of Gordon, so well known by her lively wit and singular character; the duke of Athol, long the spirited and patriotic supporter of Highland improvements; Sir Adolphus Oughton, the respected and esteemed commander-in-chief, were among his numerous acquainances. Edinburgh was not at that period as it is now, almost deserted by the nobility and higher classes of the landed proprietors by the necessities of the landed proprietors, still but contribute a large portion of the old or noble families of the realm; and in that excellent society, combining, in a remarkable degree, aristocratic elegance, with literary accomplishments, Sir William Forbes's house was perhaps the most distinguished. All foreigners, or Englishmen coming to Scotland, made it their first object to obtain letters of introduction to so distinguished a person; and he uniformly received them with such hospitality and kindness as never failed to make the deepest impression on their minds, and render his character nearly as well known in foreign countries as his native city.

Of the estimation in which, from this rare combination of worthy qualities, he was held in foreign countries, no better proof can be desired than is furnished by the following character of him, drawn by an Italian gentleman who visited Scotland in 1789, and published an account of his tour at Florence in the following year.——"Sir William Forbes is descended from an ancient family in Scotland, and was early bred to the mercantile profession, and is now the head of a great banking establishment in Edinburgh. The notes of the house to which he belongs circulate like cash through all Scotland, so universal is the opinion of the credit of the establishment. A signal proof of this recently occurred, when, in consequence of some mercantile disasters which had shaken the credit of the country, a run took place upon the bank. He refused the considerable offers of assistance which were made by several of the most eminent capitalists of Edinburgh, and by his firmness and good countenance soon restored the public confidence. He has ever been most courteous and munificent to strangers; nor do I ever recollect in any country to have heard so much good of any individual as this excellent person. His manners are in the highest degree both courteous and dignified; and his undeviating moral rectitude and benevolence of heart, have procured for him the unanimous respect of the whole nation. An affectionate husband, a tender and vigilant father, his prodigious activity renders him equal to every duty. He has not hitherto entered upon the career of literature or the arts; but he has the highest taste for the works of others of these departments, and his house is the place where their professors are to be seen to the greatest advantage. He possesses a very fine and well chosen collection of books, as well as prints, which he is constantly adding to. Nothing gives him greater pleasure than to bring together the illustrious men of his own country and the distinguished foreigners who are constantly introduced to his notice; and it was there accordingly, that I met with Adam Smith, Blair, Mackenzie, Ferguson, Cullen, Black, and Robertson; names sufficient to cast a lustre over any century of another country."——_Letters sur Inghilterra, Scozia et Olanda, ii. 345._

Besides his other admirable qualities, Sir William Forbes was accomplished in no ordinary degree. He was extremely fond of reading, and notwithstanding his multifarious duties and numerous engagements, found time to keep up with all the publications of the day, and to dip extensively into the great writers of former days. He was a good draughtsman, and not only sketched well from nature himself, but formed an extensive and very choice collection of prints both ancient and modern. He was also well acquainted with music, and in early life played with considerable taste and execution on the flute and musical glasses. His example and efforts contributed much to form the conceits which at that period formed so prominent a part of the Edinburgh society; and his love for gayety and amusement of every kind, when kept within due bounds, made him a regular supporter of the dancing assemblies, then frequented by all the rank and fashion of Scotland, and formed in a great measure under his guidance and auspices.

Friendship was with him a very strong feeling, founded on the exercise which it afforded to the benevolent affections. He often repeated the maxim of his venerated friend and guardian, lord Pitsain,—"It is pleasant to acquire knowledge, but still more pleasant to acquire friendship."——No man was ever more warm and sincere in his friendships, or conferred greater acts of kindness on those to whom he was attached; and none left a wider chasm in the hearts of the numerous circles who appreciated his character.

He was extremely fond of society, and even convivial society, when it was not carried to excess. The native benevolence of his heart loved to expand in the social intercourse and mutual good will which prevailed upon such occasions. He thought well of all, judging of others by his own singleness and simplicity of character. His conversational powers were considerable, and his store of anecdotes very extensive. He uniformly supported, to the utmost of his power, every project for the amusement and gratification of the young, in whose society he always took great pleasure, even in his advanced years; insomuch, that it was hard to say whether he was the greatest favourite with youth, manhood, or old age.
No man ever performed with more scrupulous and exemplary fidelity the important duties of a father to his numerous family, and none were ever more fully rewarded, even during his own lifetime, by the character and conduct of those to whom he had given birth. In the "Life of Dr Beattie," ii. 136, and 155, mention is made of, a series of letters on the principles of natural and revealed religion, which he had prepared for the use of his children. Of this work, we are only prevented by our limits from giving a few specimens.

He was intimately acquainted with lord Melville, and by him introduced to Mr Pitt, who had frequent interviews with him on the subject of finance. In December, 1790, he was, at Mr Pitt's desire, consulted on the proposed augmentation of the stamps on bills of exchange, and many of his suggestions on the subject were adopted by that statesman.

No man could have more successfully or conscientiously conducted the important banking concern entrusted to his care. The large sums deposited in his hands, and the boundless confidence universally felt in the solvency of the establishment, gave him very great facilities, if he had chosen to make use of them, for the most tempting and profitable speculations. But he uniformly declined having any concern in such transactions; regarding the fortunes of others entrusted to his care as a sacred deposit, to be administered with more scrupulous care and attention than his private affairs. The consequence was, that though he perhaps missed some opportunities of making a great fortune, yet he raised the reputation of the house to the highest degree for prudence and able management, and thus laid the foundation of that eminent character which it has ever since so deservedly enjoyed.

One peculiar and most salutary species of benevolence, was practised by Sir William Forbes to the greatest extent. His situation as head of a great banking establishment, led to his receiving frequent applications in the way of business for assistance, from young men not as yet possessed of capital. By a happy combination of caution with liberality in making these advances, by inquiring minutely into the habits and moral character of the individuals assisted, and proportioning the advance to their means and circumstances, he was enabled, to an almost incredible extent, to assist the early efforts of industry, without in the least endangering the funds committed by others to his care. Hundreds in every rank in Edinburgh were enabled, by his paternal assistance, to commence life with advantage, who otherwise could never have been established in the world; and numbers who afterwards rose to influence and prosperity, never ceased in after years to acknowledge with the warmest gratitude, the timely assistance which first gave the turn to their heretofore adverse fortunes, and laid the foundation of all the success which they afterwards attained.

The benevolence of his disposition and the warmth of his heart seemed to expand with the advance of life and the increase of his fortune. Unlike most other men, he grew even more indulgent and humane, if that were possible, in his older than his earlier years. The intercourse of life, and the experience of a most extensive business, had no effect in diminishing his favourite opinion of mankind, or cooling his ardour in the pursuit of beneficence. Viewing others in the pure and unsullied mirror of his own mind, he imputed to them the warm and benevolent feelings with which he himself was actuated; and thought they were influenced by the same high springs of conduct which directed his own life. It was an early rule with him to set aside every year a certain portion of his income to works of charity, and this proportion increasing with the growth of his fortune, ultimately reached an almost incredible amount. Unsatisfied even with the immense extent and growing weight of his public and private charities, he had, for many years before his death, distributed large sums annually to individuals on whom he could rely to be the almoners of his bounty; and his revered friend, bishop Jolly, received in this way £100 a year, to be distributed around the remote village of Fraserburgh, in Aberdeen-shire. These sums were bestowed under the most solemn promise of secrecy, and without any one but the person charged with the bounty being aware who the donor was. Numbers in this way in every part of the country partook of his charity, without then knowing whose was the hand which blessed them; and it frequently happened, that the same persons who had been succoured by his almoners, afterwards applied to himself; but on such occasions he invariably relieved them if they really seemed to require assistance; holding, as he himself expressed it, that his public and private charities were distinct; and that his right hand should not know what his left hand had given.

Lady Forbes having fallen into bad health, he was advised by her physician to spend the winter of 1792-3 in the south of Europe; and this gave him an opportunity of enjoying what he had long desired, without any probable prospect of obtaining—a visit to the Italian peninsula. He left Scotland in autumn, 1792; and returned in June, 1793. His cultivated taste made him enjoy this tour in the very highest degree; and the beneficial effect it produced on lady Forbes's health, permitted him to feel the luxury of travelling in those delightful regions without any alloy. In going up the Rhine, he was arrested by a sentinel, while sketching the splendid castellated cliffs of Ehrenbreitzen; and only liberated on the commanding officer at the guard-house discovering that his drawings had nothing of a military character. The English society at Rome and Naples was very select that year, and he made many agreeable acquaintances, both in the Italian and British circles; to which he always afterwards looked back with the greatest interest.

During the whole tour he kept a regular journal, which he extended when he returned home, at considerable length.

He was frequently offered a seat in parliament, both for the city of Edinburgh, and the county of Aberdeen; but he uniformly declined the offer. In doing so, he made no small sacrifice of his inclinations to a sense of duty; for no man ever enjoyed the society of the metropolis more than he did; and none had greater facilities for obtaining access to its most estimable branches, through his acquaintance with Dr Johnson, the Literary Club, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London. But he felt that the attractions of this refined and intellectual society might withdraw him too much from his peculiar and allotted sphere of usefulness in life; and, therefore, he made a sacrifice of his private wishes in this particular to his conscientious feelings: a proceeding which, though strictly in union with what his character would lead us to expect, is a greater instance of self-denial, than most men under similar temptations could have exerted.

His high character, extensive wealth, and old, and once ennobled family, naturally pointed him out as the person, in all Scotland, most worthy of being elevated to the peerage. In 1799, accordingly, his friend lord Melville wrote to him, that Mr Pitt proposed to recommend to his majesty to bestow an Irish peerage upon him. Though highly flattered by this unsolicited mark of regard in so high a quarter, his native good sense at once led him to see the disadvantages of the glittering offer. After mentioning it to lady Forbes, who entirely concurred with him, he resolved, however, to lay the matter before his eldest son, the late sir William, whom he justly considered as more interested in the proposed honour, than he could be at his advanced years. He communicated the proposal, accordingly, to Mr Forbes, without any intimation of his opinion, and desired him to think it maturely over before giving his answer. Mr Forbes returned next day, and informed him, that personally he did not desire the honour; that he did not conceive his fortune was adequate to the support of the dignity; and that, although he certainly would feel himself bound to accept the family title of Pitsligo, if it was to be restored, yet, he deemed the acceptance of a new title too inconsistent with the mercantile establishment with which his fortunes were bound up, to render it an object of desire. Sir William informed him that these were precisely his own ideas on the subject; that he was extremely happy to find that they prevailed equally with one so much younger in years than himself; and
that he had forborne to express his own ideas on the subject, lest his parental influence should in any degree interfere with the unbiased determination of individual more particularly concerned than himself. The honour, accordingly, was respectfully declined; and at the same time so much secrecy observed respecting a proposal, of which others would have been ready to boast, that it was long unknown to the members even of his own family, and only communicated shortly before his death, by the late Sir William, to his brothers, lord Medwyn, and George Forbes, Esq., on whose authority the occurrence is now given.

So scrupulous were his feelings of duty, that they influenced him in minutest particulars, which by other men are decided on the suggestion of the moment, without any consideration. An instance of this occurred at Rome, in spring, 1793. Sir William was at St Peter’s when high mass was performed by cardinal York. He naturally felt a desire to see the last descendant of a royal and unfortunate family, in whose behalf his ancestors had twice taken the field; and was in the highest degree gratified by seeing the ceremony performed by that notable individual. After the mass was over, it was proposed to him to be presented to the cardinal; but though very desirous of that honour, he felt at a loss by what title to address him, as he had taken the title of Henry IX., by which he was acknowledged by France and the pope. To have called him, “your majesty,” seemed inconsistent with the allegiance he owed, and sincerely felt, to the reigning family in Britain; while, to have addressed him as “your eminence,” merely, might have hurt the feelings of the venerable cardinal, as coming from the descendant of a house noted for their fidelity to his unfortunate family. The result was, that he declined the presentation; an honour which, but for that difficulty, would have been the object of his anxious desire.

But the end of a life of so much dignity and usefulness, the pattern of benevolence, refinement, and courtesy, was at length approaching. He had a long and dangerous illness in 1791, from which, at the time, he had no hopes of recovery; and which he bore with the resignation and meekness which might have been expected from his character. Though that complaint yielded to the skill of his medical friends, it left the seeds of a still more dangerous malady, in a tendency to water in the chest. In 1802, he had the misfortune to lose lady Forbes, the loved and worthy partner of his virtues; which sensibly affected his spirits, though he bore the bereavement with the firmness and hope which his strong religious principles inspired. In May, 1806, shortly after his return from London, whither he had been summoned as a witness on lord Melville’s trial, he began to feel symptoms of shortness of breath; and the last house where he dined was that of his son, lord Medwyn, on occasion of the christening of one of his children, on the 28th of June, 1806. After that time, he was constantly confined to the house; the difficulty of breathing increased, and his sufferings for many months were very severe. During all this trying period, not a complaint ever escaped his lips. He constantly prayed for assistance to be enabled to bear whatever the Almighty might send; and at length death closed his memorable career, on the 12th November, 1806; when surrounded by his family, and supported by all the hopes and consolations of religion, amidst the tears of his relations, and the blessings of his country.

Sir William Forbes was succeeded in his title and estates by his son, the late Sir William, a man of the most amiable and upright character, who having been cut off in the middle of his years and usefulness, was succeeded by his son, the present Sir John Stuart Forbes. The subject of our memoir left two sons, Mr. John Ray Forbes (lord Medwyn) and Mr George Forbes, and five daughters, four of whom were married; lady Wood, wife of Sir Alexander Wood; Mrs Macdonald of Glengarry; Mrs Skene of Rubislaw; and Mrs Mackenzie of Portmore. We close this notice of Sir William Forbes in the words of Sir Walter Scott, who, in his notes to “Marmion,” remarks of him, that he was “unequalled, perhaps, in the degree of individual affection entertained for him by his friends, as well as in the general esteem and respect of Scotland at large;” and who, in that noble poem, commemorates his virtues with equal truth and tenderness:—

“Far may we search, before we find
A heart so manly and so kind!”

http://www.atholl.netfirms.com/History.htm

The Story of Atholl

On 17th July 1751, about 80 mainly Irish freemasons from 6 Lodges, disillusioned by the way freemasonry was becoming modernised, met in Committee at the tavern to consider setting up a rival Grand Lodge. The meeting was soon followed by the founding of the Grand Lodge of Ennglad According to the Old Institution.

The new body immediately began accusing the old Grand Lodge (formed in 1717, and dubbed the Moderns) of introducing innovations and claiming that only themselves preserved the Craft's old customs.

Impact

The significant impact on British Freemasonry by the more progressive Grand Lodge of the Antients was enhanced by the arrival in London during 1748 of Laurence Dermott, a journeyman painter by trade. He had learned his freemasonry in Lodge No.26 of the Irish Constitution where, apart from other offices, he had been Secretary and in 1746 became Right Worshipful Master.

Dermott became the Secretary of the Antients and his career in London was extremely successful. The inevitable improvement in his social status was largely due to his unirring energy. He never pretended to be scholastic, but he cultivated his mind and acquired knowledge of languages and of literature and history. His notable achievement being the writing of the Constitutions of the Antients, “AHIMAN REZON” (faithful brother secretary) which became the foundation of many other Constitutions, some still in use today. In the Americas his Constitutions were adopted by Masons who formed the Grand Lodges of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and the Canadian Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

Figurehead

Dermott soon realised that to give his Grand Lodge the needed status, it was imperative to have a figurehead in much the same way as enjoyed by the older Grand Lodge, and he persuaded a number of Brethren who had the required social standing to help. Among these were the 3rd and 4th Dukes of Atholl who were to serve the Antients so long and so well.
John, the 3rd Duke of Atholl, was elected Grand Master Mason of Scotland on 30th November 1773 and, as he had already been installed as Grand Master of the Antients in 1771, was in the unique position of holding two Grand Masterships in the same year. It was his influence upon the Order that brought about the title of 'Atholl' Masons.

His death in 1774 caused much concern as it was not easy for the Antients to find somebody of eminence to give his name and time to a voluntary Order. Fortunately John left a son who inherited his title in 1775. Being only 19 years old and not a Freemason, he immediately applied to the Grand Master's Lodge No.1 and was initiated there on 25th February 1775. As a matter of urgency the three degrees were conferred upon him at the same time! At the same meeting he was also installed as Master of the Lodge! At the next meeting of Grand Lodge he was proposed as Grand Master of the Antients and was installed as such on 25th March 1775.

Over the years many Freemasons on both sides worked diligently to remove the misunderstandings and enmity between the rival Grand Lodges, but none more so that the 3rd and 4th Dukes of Atholl, in the desire for a Union, which happily took place in 1813.


John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl (1774–1846) died unmarried in 1846. There are no further details available on his personal life.


John Murray, b.30 June 1755, d.1830, eldest son of John, 3rd Duke of Atholl, who had been the last Atholl Lord of Man before selling the royalties at the Revestment.

Twice married - first (26 Dec 1774) to Jane, eldest daughter of Charles 9th Lord Calcart, by whom he had nine children. She died 4 Sept 1790. He married secondly (11 March 1794) Margery by whom he had two children. She was eldest daughter of James 16th Lord Forbes [GM of Scotland 1754-55, above] and relict (they had married in 1786) of John MacKenzie, Lord Macleod (eldest son of George MacKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie [GM of Scotland 1737-38, above] who had forfeited his title by joining rebellion of 1745); she died 4 Oct 1842.

He believed his parents had been induced to sell the royalties much too cheaply and forced the British Government to hold a number of inquiries. The Island authorities strenuously opposed his attempts which in 1792 led to the visit of 5 commissioners who produced a very valuable report on the then economic state of the Island. The report backed the Duke's contention that the original purchase price was too low but pointed out that most of the revenues were due to smuggling activities. As a sop to the Duke the British Government offered him the post of Captain-General and Governor. Initially he was welcomed, possibly in the belief that he would rest satisfied and not push his claims any further. However he continued to push his claims and quickly lost any popularity with the native Manx, as Train (a fellow Scot writing in the 1830's) puts it "the maintenance of his private rights, by the exercise of his power as governor, in appointing to all the different departments, to which either his patronage or influence could extend, persons connected with or depending on his family, generally to the exclusion of the natives, furnished a theme of jealousy and indignation for the islanders at large" or as the manx had it "Murrays, Murrays everywhere".

There quickly arose a divide between most of the Manx, led, it must be admitted, by a self-elected and increasingly conservative House of Keys, who opposed the 'grasping Murrays' and the non-Manx immigrants who appreciated the Duke's attempt to modernise the Island. In 1808 the British Government appointed Col. Smelt as Lieutenant Governor who managed to retain the trust of the Manx though generally despised by the Duke's party.

Major interests were in Scotland where he was lord-lieutenant of Perthshire from 1794 to his death in 1830, had a major interest in afforestation and was reported to be the first to have planted larch on a large scale in Scotland; on which subject he wrote 'Observations on Larch' published London.

John Murray built himself a 'palace' in Castle Mona and attempted to develop the tourist trade to the Island. However it was the appointment of his young nephew as Bishop in 1814 and the latter's insensitive attempt to extract £6,000 pa from the tithes at the period when agriculture was depressed that finally provoked riots and the departure of both Bishop and Duke. Train's summary of him as "His grace was an active, liberal, and enlightened nobleman: he possessed considerable interest at court, which he uniformly employed in advancing the real interests of his Island" could be equally balanced by Callow's comment "The Athol rule ended in 1825 A.D. Te Deum Laudamus."


Castle Mona

Designed by George Steuart [1730-1806] for the 4th Duke of Athol, completed 1804 shortly before Steuart's death.

His drawings have survived: first, a ground plan (which was modified in the execution), and second, an elevation showing the building with two thrown-back wings and an alternative treatment of the central tower. The first tower design was a classical one, in the form of a dome; the second has crenellations, but is not so tall as that actually erected. There is also a sheet showing a plan and elevation for twin lodges for Castle Mona. These no longer exist, and were presumably demolished when the Castle Mona estate was sold.
for building developmental A number of accounts for Castle Mona also survive. Its exterior is of white free stone imported from the Arran quarries. It is an imposing house, and must have been more so when set in the carefully planned grounds which originally surrounded it. Its completion was celebrated with much conviviality on 4th August 1804, and the Duke ordered the insertion of an account of the ‘baptism’ in the official records. The account concluded – “George Steuart, the venerable architect, of whose skill and taste Castle Mona will be a lasting monument, too infirm to partake of the pleasures of the table, made his appearance in the course of the evening, to the great joy of his Grace and the rest of the company.’

Rix & Serjeant J.MM vi pp177/9

Contemporary Impressions

George Woods in 1811 (An account of the Present State) make brief mention of it:

About half a mile north of Douglas is Mona castle, a modern building of the present Duke, intended for his future residence. This is a stately edifice, and has none to vie with it upon the island. In the front is a noble ball-room equal in height to two stories of the other parts of the mansion. It is at present bare of trees; and how far the young Plantations are likely to nourish seems very doubtful.

The building was not universally approved - Hannah Bullock writing in 1816 (History of the Isle of Man):


The Duke of Atholl's house or castle, as it is the first object which strikes the eye of the traveller, and the most considerable for magnitude in the island, must not be passed over with the slight notice already taken of it. It is an erection faced with free-stone, on a plan so extraordinary, that it has puzzled persons, much better skilled in architecture than I pretend to be, to decide what class it belongs to. The mansion is a perfect square; on a line with the back front extends a string of offices, forming one wing under a colonnade, and thereby giving an air of deformity to the whole. The principal front recedes a little in the centre, for no reason but to countenance the erection of a modern balcony with a light iron railing, to contrast the gothic columns running up in the other parts of the building. The windows are much too narrow and the grand saloon, which is of magnified dimensions, is completely spoiled by a rows small lights, like the windows of an attic story passing over the cornice and principal sash, besides all, the eye is offended by a rows small lights, like the windows of an attic story passing over the cornice and principal sash, besides all, the eye is offended by

this the worst error in judgment, for, amidst an assemblage of chimnies, roofs, cornices, and carved work, springs up a round Gothic tower, with long sash windows between the loop-holes, the only visible use of which strange excescent is to sustain a flag-staff, whence the colours are occasionally displayed.

The domain around the mansion is on a sea of littleness exciting continual astonishment since there could be no cause why the lord; the whole island should fix on a spot so circumscribed, that the dwelling appears complete crowded under the hill, or rather gives an idea of having slid down in some violent concussion of the earth. The terraces, walks, and gardens, would hardly suffice to exercise the taste of a citizen. who had to plan out his parterre and paddock for a country-box at Islington, and the whole so much elbowed and incommoded by neighbouring villas and cottages, that it can be compared to nothing more appropriate, than the noble owner himself, descending from his elevated station as lord of Man, and submitting to jostle and associate as deputy with those officers over whom he ought to have held sovereign sway. The cost of this building, with all its defects, is said to have been upwards of £50,000.; a large sum to expend on a mere monument over departed greatness.

On the departure of the Duke the building became in 1831, and still remains, a hotel.

http://www.goperthshire.com/history/niel_gow.asp

When Niel [Gow]* was sitting for his portrait the (4th, or “[tree] planting”) Duke of Atholl would come and sit with him and chat about music or any other subject to keep Niel in a good mood, and when the hour was up they would leave the studio and walk off arm in arm, the Duke and the cottar, all social differences forgotten in their friendly relationship. Another time Niel was in the boat when the Duke of Atholl caught a salmon. “if you caught a fish like that what would you do with it?” quipped the Duke. “I’d send it to the Duke of Atholl” quickly replied Neil. The duke took the hint and Niel got the fish.

* Niel Gow, 1727-1807, was the composer of ‘Bonnie Prince Charlie’ (‘Cam’ ye by Athol?).

For some of his music, in Midi files format, see http://tonyupton.tripod.com/gow.html

33. Alexander Lindsay, 6th Earl of Balcarres 1780-82


Alexander Lindsay, 23rd Earl of Crawford and 6th Earl of Balcarres (18 January 1752 – 27 March 1825) was the son of James Lindsay, 5th Earl of Balcarres.

He entered the army at the age of fifteen as an ensign, in the 53rd Regiment of Foot. He studied at the University of Göttingen for two years, and subsequently purchased a captaincy in the 42nd Highland Regiment in 1771. In 1777, he was appointed a major of
the 53rd, and he commanded the light infantry companies at the Battle of Saratoga (1777), and surrendered there with Burgoyne. He was released from captivity in 1779.

On 1 June 1780, he married his first cousin, Elizabeth Dalrymple and they had four children:

- Elizabeth Keith Lindsay (d. 1825)
- James Lindsay, 24th Earl of Crawford (1783–1869)
- Charles Robert Lindsay (1784–1835)
- Anne Lindsay (d. 1846)

Promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 42nd during his imprisonment, he was subsequently promoted to the rank of colonel and made lieutenant-colonel commandant of the second 71st Regiment of Foot, a battalion of the 71st uninvolved in the surrender at Yorktown (as was the rest of the regiment). He was chosen a representative peer for Scotland in 1784, and was re-elected through 1807, inclusive. On 27 August 1789 he was appointed colonel of the 63rd Regiment of Foot, and was promoted major-general in 1793. Governor of Jersey from 1793 to 1794, he was then appointed Governor of Jamaica. He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1798, and resigned the governorship in 1801. On September 25, 1803 he was promoted general.

After his return from the American Revolution, he was introduced to Benedict Arnold (who had led several gallant attacks on his position at Saratoga). Balcarres snubbed Arnold as a traitor, and a duel ensued, neither party being injured.

http://www.clanfraser.ca/saratoga.htm

He is shown in the below portrait of the Death of Brigadier-General Simon Fraser

On October 7th, leaving 800 men to protect his camp, Burgoyne set out with 1,500 men and ten guns in the second battle of Saratoga, known as the Battle of Stillwater, or Bemis Heights. With Riedesel in the centre, Phillips on the left flank and Burgoyne on the right, the Indians and Loyalists made their way through the forest to create a diversion at the back of the American position. The Americans, under Colonel Daniel Morgan [1736-1802], fell heavily under their left column, then extended the attack to the centre, bringing 4,000 men into action. Fraser, while attempting to contain a simultaneous attack on the British right, withdrew the 24th Regiment and his light infantry to support the grenadiers. Seeing Fraser riding across the British lines, Arnold said to Morgan, That officer upon a gray horse is of himself a host and must be disposed of. Morgan passed the order on to Timothy Murphy, one of his riflemen, with the words, That gallant officer is General Fraser. I admire him, but it is necessary that he should die. Do your duty. An American militiaman recorded that the bullets began to fly around Fraser. One shot cut the crupper of his horse; another grazed its ears. An aide-de-camp urged Fraser to withdraw; but he rode on and the third bullet ripped through his stomach, mortally wounding him.

The Baroness Friederike von Riedesel [1746-1808], wife of the Hessian commander, who had been with the column throughout - as nurse and housekeeper, recorded the horrors of war in her journal, published as Letters and Journals Relating to the War of the American Independence [1827]:

About three o'clock in the afternoon... they brought in to me upon a litter poor General Fraser... Our dining table which was already spread was taken away and in its place they fixed up a bed for the general... I heard him often amidst his groans exclaim, 'Oh, fatal ambition! Poor General Burgoyne! My poor wife!' Prayers were read to him. Then he sent a message to General Burgoyne begging that he would have him buried the following day at six o'clock in the evening on the top of a hill which was a sort of redoubt.

General Fraser died the next morning at eight o'clock and, even though the redoubt was now within full range of the advancing Americans, Burgoyne complied with the dying wish of his comrade.

http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/forts/fortsA_D/balcarresRedoubt.htm

< Balcarres Redoubt, 1777, Saratoga County, Bemis Heights. October 1777, Battle of Saratoga. A strong British position 500 yards long and 12 to 14 feet high, mounting 8 guns. Incorporated the Freeman House. Located south of Brymann Redoubt.

http://www.vonriedesel.org/history.htm

BATTLE OF BEMIS HEIGHTS

The general officers surveyed the battlegrounds of the Freeman's Farm on September 20, 1777 to set up a defensive position. On the right flank was built a redoubt to be manned and protected by Breymann's grenadiers. On the left flank was a hill that commanded the whole valley; the Hesse-Hanau regiment and artillery was posted there. The Brunswick regiments were posted on the high ground extending from the hill protecting the British left flank. In the center of the Burgoyne's line was Balcarres Redoubt, a very strong works that was supported by well placed outworks.

On October 7, 1777 the battle of Bemis Heights begins when a combined reconnaissance in force and foraging expedition moved out from the Balcarres Redoubt at about 10:00 AM down the south-west road heading towards the Barber Wheatfield. This force of
1,200 men included 300 men of Regiment von Riedesel, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel von Speth, in the center, supported by von Rhetz and Hesse-Hanau regiments.

Marching about ¼ of a mile to the Barber Wheatfield foragers were sent out to harvest grain and the officers climbed up on top of buildings in an attempt to observe the Colonial line. General Gates, the American commander, is notified of the expedition and at around 12:00 PM a simultaneous flanking attack is made by Colonel Morgan and Colonel Poor and sweeps away Acland's British Grenadiers protecting Colonel von Speth's left flank, and hit Simon Fraser's right flank and rear. As the flanks crumble Benedict Arnold leads Colonel Learned's 2000 man brigade against von Speth's center that is able to hold Arnold at bay. Simon Fraser attempts to reestablish the right flank and is mortally wounded. The Brunswick center, now unprotected on both flanks withdraws to Balcarres Redoubt with the loss of its artillery. Colonel Poor attacks the Balcarres Redoubt and is repulsed with heavy losses but Arnold with Learned's brigade and Morgan's riflemen split the British line between the center and Breymann's Redoubt and are able to attack Breymann from behind and capture the redoubt. Colonel von Breymann is killed in this attack and the British right flank has completely collapsed. By 5:00 PM Burgoyne orders a general retreat of the entire Army to the Great Redoubt behind the Great Ravine. Burgoyne blames the defeat on the Brunswick Regiments and Riedesel blames the defeat on the British. In the dark of night Colonel von Speth and 50 Brunswick volunteers attempt to retake Breymann's Redoubt to salvage the honor of the Brunswick but are captured with all his men.

A general retreat northward toward Saratoga and the Hudson is ordered on October 8th. In a heavy rain the Army slowly moves by roads that require the rebuilding of destroyed bridges and by bateaux against a strong current. The rearguard doesn’t depart the Great Redoubt until 4:00 AM on October 9th and again destroys the bridges behind them to hinder the advancing Americans. At 5:00 AM Burgoyne halts the entire column for breakfast with less than 5 miles traveled and stalls further retreat for 10 hours in the hopes that the Americans would attack in the rain allowing cannon and bayonet to decide the day. It was after dark when the Brunswick Regiments acting as the advance crossed the Fishkill River at Saratoga. The British cross the next morning and Burgoyne decides to stay at Saratoga and digs in.

On October 11, 1777 General Gates and the Americans, after some morning confusion, are able to surround Burgoyne's Army and are positioned upon the heights overlooking the British camp enabling artillery and rifle fire into it. Burgoyne, Riedesel, Hamilton and Phillips meet to discuss possible options for an attack or further retreat. After reconnaissance shows that no clear opening existed for further retreat and von Riedesel's pledge that the Brunswick regiments could cut a pathway for Burgoyne's Army is denied then all was indeed lost.

http://www.thehistorynet.com/ah/blbenedictarnold/index2.html

With Arnold apparently out of the picture, Lincoln finally convinced Gates that more men were indeed needed. Poor's brigade would storm the British left while Morgan flanked Burgoyne. When these two pincers squeezed the trapped enemy, Learned's brigade would be sent in to overrun the center. Morgan's 300 riflemen quickly closed in on Fraser's position while Poor's 800 veteran New Hampshire Continentals crept through the woods toward the British left. Just after 3:00 p.m., Acland's men opened fire from the crest of a hill on Poor's approaching troops. The British were about to mount a bayonet charge when the Americans raced up the hill in a frenzy, swarming over the stunned grenadiers and wounding Acland in both legs. With exquisite timing, Morgan's men smashed through the outnumbered infantry of Major Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres, on Fraser's far right. Then Dearborn's light infantry suddenly appeared behind the wavering British, scattering them in all directions.


David Stewart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan (1742–1829) was a notable Scottish eccentric. He was a son of the 10th Earl and a brother of Henry Erskine and Thomas, Lord Erskine. He studied at St. Andrews University and Edinburgh University. His pertinacity helped in effecting a change in the method of electing Scottish representative peers, and in 1788 he succeeded in founding the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. His correspondents included Horace Walpole, and he produced an Essay on the Lives of Fletcher of Saltoun and the Poet Thomson (1792) and other writings. He died at his residence at Dryburgh (near Dryburgh Abbey, in the Scottish Borders) in April 1829, leaving no legitimate children, and the earldom passed to his nephew Henry.

He also commissioned a cable-stayed bridge over the River Tweed at Dryburgh. He opened this bridge on August 1, 1817 but it collapsed within months. A replacement was built after a redesign, but this too collapsed in 1838. A more permanent bridge did not arrive until 1872, when the suspension system was used instead.

http://www.thepeerage.com/p3019.htm#30188

David Stewart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan was born on 1 June 1742. He was the son of Henry David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan and Agnes Steuart. He married Margaret Fraser, daughter of William Fraser, on 15 October 1771 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He died on 19 April 1829 at age 86 in Dryburgh Abbey, Scotland, without legitimate issue. He was buried in Dryburgh Abbey.

David Stewart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan was educated in Foulis Academy, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He graduated from University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1763 with a Doctor of Law (LL.D.). He was educated in Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands. He was invested as a Fellow, Royal Society (F.R.S.) in 1765. He was invested as a Fellow, Society of Antiquaries (F.S.A.) in 1766. He was Secretary of the British Embassy between 1766 and 1767 in Madrid, Spain. He succeeded to the title of 6th Lord Cardross [S., 1610] on 1 December 1677. He succeeded to the title of 11th Lord AUCHTHERHOUSE [S., 1469] on 1 December 1677. He succeeded to the title of 11th Lord AUCHTHERHOUSE [S., 1469] on 1 December 1677. He was a founder of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Sir Walter Scott wrote that he was “a person whose immense vanity, bordering upon insatia, obscured or rather eclipsed very considerable talents.”

Family 1

35. George Gordon, Lord Haddo 1784-86
Sir George Gordon, 3rd Earl of Aberdeen [and Lord Haddo] (19 June 1722 – 13 August 1801) was the son of William Gordon, 2nd Earl of Aberdeen, who married Lady Mary Melville, daughter of Alexander Melviller, 5th Earl of Leven, 6th GM of Scotland 1741-42 [see above].
In 1759, he married Catherine Elizabeth Hanson and they had one child:
- George Gordon, Lord Haddo (1764–1791)

Haddo House

http://www.thepeerage.com/p2471.html#24708

George Gordon, Lord Haddo was born on 28 January 1764,¹ He was the son of Sir George Gordon, 3rd Earl of Aberdeen and Catherine Elizabeth Hanson.¹ He married Charlotte Baird, daughter of William Baird and Alicia Johnston, on 18 June 1782 in Gilmerton, Scotland.¹ He died on 2 October 1791 at age 27 in Formartine House, from a fall from his horse.¹ He was buried in Methlick, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.¹

George Gordon, Lord Haddo was styled as Lord Haddo.¹ He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons between 1784 and 1786.²

Family Charlotte Baird b. before 1765, d. 8 October 1795

George Gordon, Lord Haddo (28 January 1764 – 2 October 1791) was a Scottish Freemason and the eldest son of the George Gordon, 3rd Earl of Aberdeen.

On 18 June 1782, Haddo married Charlotte Baird, a sister of Sir David Baird, Bt, and they had seven children:
- Hon. George Hamilton (1784-1858), politician and Vice-Admiral.
- Hon. Alexander (1786-1815), soldier, killed at Waterloo.
- Hon. Alice (1787-1847), granted the rank of an earl’s daughter in 1813, Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Sophia of Gloucester, died unmarried.
- Hon. Charles (1790-1835), soldier.
- Hon. John (1792-1869), admiral.

Haddo was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland from 1784-86. He predeceased his father in 1791 and on the latter’s death in 1801, the earldom passed to Haddo’s eldest son, George.

http://altreligion.about.com/library/texts/bl_illustrations75.htm

From Preston’s “Illustrations of Masonry”

On the 1st of August 1785, a very pleasing sight was exhibited to every well-wisher to the embellishment of that city, in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the South Bridge, being the first step to farther improvement. In the morning of that day,
the right hon. the Lord Provost and Magistrates, attended by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and a number of nobility and
gentry, with the masters, office-bearers, and brethren of the several lodges; walked from the parliament-house to the bridge in
procession. The streets were lined by the 58th regiment and the city guard.

Lord Haddo, Grand Master, having arrived at the place, laid the foundation stone with the usual solemnities. His lordship standing
on the east, with the Substitute on his right hand, and the Grand Wardens on the west, the square, the plumb, the level, and the
mallet, were successively delivered by an operative mason to the Substitute, and by him to the Grand Master, who applied the
square to that part of the stone which was square, the plumb to the level edges, the level above the stone in several positions, and
then with the mallet gave three knocks, saying “May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this foundation stone,
which we have now laid; and by his providence enable us to finish this, and every other work which may be undertaken for the
embellishment and advantage of this city.” On this the brethren gave the honors.

The cornucopia and two silver vessels were then brought from the table, and delivered, the cornucopia to the Substitute, and the
two vessels to the Wardens, which were successively presented to the Grand Master, who, according to ancient form, scattered the
corn, and poured the wine and oil, which they contained, on the stone saying, “May the All-bounteous Author of Nature bless this
city with an abundance of corn, wine and oil; and with all the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of life! and may the same
Almighty power preserve this city from ruin and decay to the latest posterity!”

The Grand Master, being supported on the right hand by the Duke of Buccleugh, and on the left by the earl of Balcarras,
addressed himself to the Lord Provost and the Magistrates in a suitable speech for the occasion. The coins of the present reign, and
a silver platter, with the following inscription, was deposited within the stone.

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ANNUETE DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO,
REGNAnte GEORGIo III, PATRE PATRIA,
HJUJS PONTIS
QUO VICI EXTRA MOENIA EDINBURGH,
URBI COMMODE ADJUNGERENTUR,
ADITUMQUE NON INDIGNUM TANTA
URBS HABERET,
PRIMUM LAPIDEM POSUIT
NOBLIS VIR GEORGIUS DOMINUS HADDO,
ANTIQUISSIMI SODALITH ARCHITECTONICI
APUD SCOTOS CURIO MAXIMUS,
PLAUDENTE AMPLISSIMA FRATRUM CORONA,
IMMEMSAQUE POPULI FREQUENTIA

OPUS
UTILE CIVIBUS GRATUM ADEVEnIS,
URBI DECORUM PATRIAUNDLE HONESTUM,
CONSULE JACOBO HUNTER BLAIR,
INCEPTI AUCTORE INDEFESSO,
SANCIEntE REEGE, SENATUQUE BRITANNIAE,
APPROBANTIBUS OMNIBUS,
TANDEM INCHOATUM EST
IPSIS KALENDIS AUGUSTI
A.D. MDCCCLXXXV
AERAE ARCHITECTONICAE 5785
Q.F.Q.S.
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Translation

“By the blessing of Almighty God, in the reign of George the Third, the Father of his country, the right hon. George, Lord Haddo,
Grand Master of the Most ancient Fraternity of Free Masons in Scotland, amidst the acclamation of a Grand Assembly of the
brethren, and a vast concourse of people, laid the first stone of this bridge, intended to form a convenient communication between
the city of Edinburgh and its suburbs, and an access not unworthy of such a city.

This work, so useful to the inhabitants, so pleasing and convenient to strangers, so ornamental to the city, so creditable to the
country, so long and much wanted and wished for, was at last begun, with the sanction of the king and parliament of Great Britain,
and with universal approbation, in the provost-ship of James Hunter Blair, the author and indefatigable promoter of the
undertaking, August the 1st, in the year of our Lord, 1785, and of the era of Masonry 5785. which may God prosper.”

An anthem was then sung, and the procession returned, reversed, to the Parliament-house. After which the Lord Provost and
Magistrates gave an elegant entertainment at Dunn's rooms to the Grand Lodge, and the nobility and gentry who had assisted in the
ceremony.

36. Francis,   Lord Elcho, afterwards 8th Earl of Wemyss 1786-88
Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, 8th Earl of Wemyss (15 April 1772-28 June 1853) was the grandson of Francis Charteris, 7th Earl of Wemyss. [12th GM Scotland 1747-48, see above]. On 31 May 1794, he married Margaret Campbell and they had eight children:
- Charlotte Charteris (d. 1886)
- Louisa Antoinetta Charteris (d. 1854)
- Harriet Charteris (d. 1858)
- Eleanor Charteris (1796–1832)
- Francis Wemyss-Charteris, 9th Earl of Wemyss (1796–1883) [51st – 58th GM Scotland 1827-30, see below]
- Walter Charteris (1797–1818)

50
Margaret Charteris (1800–1825)
Lady Katherine Charteris Wemyss (1801–1844)

A little confusion here: Above it says ‘afterwards 8th Earl of Wemyss’ [per Wikipedia, which also calls him ‘Francis Douglas’ ?? ]
There is indeed a Francis Wemyss Charteris who was the 8th Earl of Wemyss, b. 1772, d. 1853.
There was also the father of the 8th Earl, above, also a Francis Wemyss Charteris, b. 1749, d. 1808, as follows:
http://www.robertburns.org/encyclopedia/CharteristheyoungerofArmisfieldFrancis17491511808.207.shtml
Charteris, the younger, of Armisfield, Francis, (31 Jan 1749 — 20 Jan 1808)

36th Grand Mastermason of Scotland from 1786 to 1787. He was a member of the Lodge Harrington St John, and an affiliated member of Canongate Kilwinning. His father succeeded to the Earldom of Wemyss in 1787, when Charteris became Lord Elcho. He himself never succeeded to the title, as he predeceased his father by 10 months. He subscribed for four copies of the [Robert Burns] Edinburgh Edition.

In a letter to John Ballantine, dated 14th January 1787, [the Poet Robert] Burns referred to a masonic meeting, where the 'Most Worshipful Grand Master Charters [sic], and all the Grand Lodge of Scotland visited. The meeting was most numerous and elegant; all the different Lodges about town were present, in all their pomp. The Grand Master who presided with great solemnity, and honor to himself as a Gentleman and Mason, among other general toasts gave, 'Caledonia, and Caledonia's Bard, brother Burns', which rung through the whole Assembly with multiplied honors and repeated acclamations.' The poet had no idea that this was to happen, and 'downright thunderstruck, and trembling in every nerve, made the best return in my power. Just as I finished, some of the Grand Officers said so loud as I could hear, with a most comforting accent, 'Very well indeed!' which set me something to rights again.'

Robert Burn installed as Poet Laureate [above]
For discussion of this see: http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/rabbie_burns/burns_installation.html

http://thepeerage.com/p1088.htm#i10877
Francis Weymss Charteris, 31 Jan 1749 - 20 Jan 1808
Married, 18 Jul 1771, Susan Tracy-Keck b. before 1756, d. 25 February 1835
Children 1. Susan Charteris d. c 1816
2. Lady Augusta Charteris d. 28 Jul 1840
3. Francis Charteris, 8th Earl of Wemyss+ b. 15 Apr 1772, d. 28 Jun 1853
4. Henrietta Charlotte Elizabeth Charteris+ b. 3 Feb 1773, d. 30 Jan 1838
5. Katherine Charteris+ b. b 1790, d. 8 Oct 1863

Note: http://www.robertburns.org/encyclopedia/FreemasonryBurnsand.368.shtml
Robert Burns and Freemasonry

During the last quarter of the 18th Century, Freemasonry was at the height of its popularity. To the Age of Enlightenment, its tenets seemed to promise brotherhood and intellectual equality. Scholars, philosophers, gentlemen, farmers and tradesmen were Masons in Scotland.

Burns was a Mason from 1781 until his death. He was initiated on 4th July 1781, in St David's Lodge, No. 174, Tarbolton. He was passed and raised in the same Lodge on 1st October 1781. Less than a year later, the old members of St James's Kilwinning Lodge — which had amalgamated with St David's — broke away, seized the effects of the St James's Lodge, and reopened it. Burns was among those concerned in the disruption who went over to St James's. He was elected Depute Master of St James's on 27th July 1784, a position he held for 4 years.

It was partly because of his Masonic connections that Burns was so widely received when he arrived in Edinburgh in 1786. For among his fellow masons in Ayrshire were Sir John Whitefoord, James Dalrymple of Orangefield, Sheriff Wallace of Ayr, Gavin Hamilton, the Provost of Ayr, John Ballantine, Professor Dugald Stewart, Dr John Mackenzie of Mauchline, William Parker of Kilmarnock and many others; among the less exalted brothers were the tailor, Alexander Wood, James Humphrey the 'noisy polemic' and John Wilson, the schoolmaster.

When he reached the capital, Burns was made a member of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge No 2 Edinburgh. An apparently quite baseless tradition alleges that members also made him their Poet Laureate. Among the members of this Lodge were Lord Elcho, Lord Torphichen, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Glencairn, Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Lord Pitsligo, Alexander Cunningham, the lawyer, William Nicol the schoolmaster, William Creech the publisher, Henry Mackenzie the lawyer and author, and Alexander Nasmyth the painter.

Burns received honorary membership from Loudoun Kilwinning, at Newmilns, on 27th March 1786, and from St John's Kilwinning, Kilmarnock, on 26th October 1786. In company with Ainslie, Burns received the Royal Arch degree from St Abb's Lodge No 70, on 19th May 1787, at Eyemouth. On 27th December 1791, when he had moved to Dumfries, Burns became a member of St Andrew's Lodge No 179. He was elected Senior Warden in 1792. He last visited this lodge three months before his death.
DAVID FOULIS (1710-1773)

David Foulis was born into a distinguished family. He became a physician, commencing his studies in 1729 in Edinburgh (where Armstrong was a fellow student) at what was the first Faculty of Medicine in the British Isles, and continuing at Leyden and Rheims. He returned to Edinburgh, passed his examinations to become a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1737, and in 1741 was appointed Physician to George Heriot’s Hospital, a charity school. He appears to have lost favour with his family after his marriage, ending his life in impecunious circumstances, depending upon the charity of his fellow professionals and failing to inherit anything of the family’s substantial property.

Foulis’ six sonatas seem to have been written over a long period and in a different order from that published. They appeared anonymously as Six Solos for the Violin ‘Composed by a Gentleman’, but more than one copy of the very scarce publication has a contemporary ascription of them to him. The date of publication is thought to be around 1770 and the sonatas are dedicated to Francis Charteris of Amisfield, probably an old family friend, and certainly a fellow member of the Edinburgh Musical Society from 1741 onwards. Although the cover of the publication describes the works as ‘Solos’, they are individually titled ‘Sonata’, the Italian rather than English term.

http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/features/featurefirst5089.html

Amisfield Park

Located ½ mile (1 km) north east of Haddington, Amisfield Park is today home to the Haddington Golf Club. It was once the estate of the infamous gambler and rake Colonel Francis Charteris, whose daughter married James, 5th Earl of Wemyss (1699-1756). This was once the site of Amisfield House, regarded as the finest example of Orthodox Palladianism in Scotland, which was built c.1755 by Isaac Ware for Francis Charteris of Wemyss, who inherited the estate, but not the title, from his father. It was extended in 1785, but was demolished in 1928. Some of the sandstone was reused to build a school at Prestonpans, the Vert Hospital (in Haddington) and Longniddry Golf Clubhouse. The land was sold to Haddington Town Council in 1960 for £49,000 and houses were built at Amisfield Mains and, on the edge of the park, a small estate also called Amisfield Park.

Originally part of the lands of a 12th Century Cistercian Nunnery, the estate had been used for the Tyneside Games held annually for 20 years from 1833. Haddington Golf Club was established here in 1865. The park was occupied by the military during the Jacobite Rebellion (1745) and the Napoleonic Wars (1793 - 1815). The house was used as officer’s quarters during the First World War and the estate once again as a camp during the Second World War.

A modern clubhouse for the Haddington Golf Club now occupies the site of the house, but the stable-block by John Henderson (1785) remains, although is in poor condition (2001), along with an ice house, temple, walled garden and grand gate piers situated at the west entrance from Haddington.

Amsfield, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in the parish and county of Haddington, on the right bank of the Tyne, ¾ mile ENE of Haddington. It is a handsome Grecian edifice of red sandstone, faces the river, contains some fine paintings, and stands in the midst of an extensive park. It was built by the fifth Earl of Wemyss (1787-1808), heir of his maternal grandfather, the infamous Colonel Charteris (1675-1732), who had purchased the lands of Newmills and, after changing their name to Amisfield from the ancient seat of his forefathers in Nithsdale. In Lander’s Scottish Rivers (ed. 1874), p. 309, is a lively account of the Tyneside games, instituted by Lord Elcho in Amisfield Park.

37. Francis, 8th Lord Napier 1788-90
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Napier%2C_8th_Lord_Napier

Francis Scott Napier, 8th Lord Napier (23 February 1758 – 1 August 1823) was the son of William Napier, 7th Lord Napier.
On 13 April 1784, he married Maria Margaret Clavering and they had one child:
• William John Napier, 9th Lord Napier (1786-1834)

< Major Clarkson; Francis, 8th Lord Napier of Merchistoun [Lieutenant-Colonel]; Major Pilmer by John Kay; etching, 1795

Francis Scott, 8th Lord Napier (23 February 1758 – 1 August 1823) was the son of William Napier, 7th Lord Napier.
During the American Revolutionary War, he served in the Convention Army as Aide-de-Camp to General Burgoyne, at the time of their defeat at the Battle of Saratoga, in 1777.
On 13 April 1784, he married Maria Margaret Clavering and they had one child:
William John Napier, 9th Lord Napier (1786-1834)
The **Convention Army** (1777–1783) was an army of British and allied troops captured after the **Battle of Saratoga** in the **American Revolutionary War**.

![Encampment of the convention army at Charlottesville in Virginia. Etching from 1789.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_Army)

Encampment of the convention army at Charlotte Ville in Virginia after they had surrendered to the Americans. Etching shows a panoramic view of the landscape in Charlottesville, Virginia, with British troops, captured at the surrender in Saratoga, engaged in subsistence farming.


REPOSITORY: Library of Congress Rare Book and Special Collections Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA.

On October 17, 1777, British General John Burgoyne negotiated terms of surrender of his remaining force from the **Saratoga Campaign** with American General Horatio Gates. The terms were titled the **Convention of Saratoga**, and specified that the army would be sent back to **Europe** after giving a parole that they would not fight again in North America. A total of about 5,800 British Army, Hessian, and Canadian troops were sent on to **Boston** by Gates.

The **Continental Congress** ordered Burgoyne to provide a list and description of all officers to ensure that they would not return. When he refused, Congress revoked the terms of the Convention. In November 1778, the Convention Army was marched south 700 miles (1,100 km) to **Charlottesville, Virginia**, and held at the hastily, poorly constructed **Albemarle Barracks** until 1781. For several years they had an important economic impact on the **Blue Ridge** area of **Virginia**.

The Virginia troops assigned to guard duty were generally better fed and equipped than any other forces, so that prisoner letters would reflect a strong Army. Money sent by the prisoner's families in Britain and Germany provided a lot of hard currency and coin for the back-country area. High ranking officers, and sometimes their wives, such as the **Major General Riedesel** and his wife were sought as guests on the social scene.

In 1781, when British forces became active in Virginia, the army was again moved, this time being marched north to **Lancaster, Pennsylvania**. Except for specific officer exchanges, they were held there until 1783. When the war formally ended, those who survived the forced marches and camp fevers were sent home.

**Albemarle Barracks** was a prisoner-of-war camp for British prisoners during the **American Revolution**.

Following General Burgoyne's defeat at the **Battle of Saratoga** in 1777 several thousand British and German (Hessian and Brunswickian) troops of what came to be known as the **Convention Army** were marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts. For various reasons, the Continental Congress desired to move them south. One of Congress' members offered his land outside of **Charlottesville, Virginia**. The remaining soldiers (some 2,000 British, upwards of 1,900 German, and roughly 300 women and children) marched south in late 1778 - arriving at the site (near Ivy Creek) in January, 1779. As the barracks were barely sufficient in construction, the officers were paroled to live as far away as **Richmond, Virginia** and **Staunton, Virginia**. The camp was never adequately provisioned, and yet the prisoners built a theater on the site. Hundreds escaped Albemarle Barracks owing to lack of an adequate number of guards.

As the British army moved northward from the Carolinas in late 1780, the remaining prisoners were moved to **Frederick, Maryland**, **Winchester, Virginia**, and perhaps elsewhere.

Albemarle Barracks was located northwest of downtown Charlottesville, around “Ivy Farms.” No remains of the encampment site are left. Please note that what is believed to be the site is now private property, Barracks Stud Farm. Drive west of Charlottesville on Barracks Road to Barracks Farm Road. Note that what is believed to be the footprint of the stockade is still evident today - the end of the road constitutes two of the sides. The Albemarle County Historical Society erected a marker in 1982 on Ivy Farm Drive - a
couple of hundred yards from where this road separates from Barracks Farm Road (north side of the road in a residential front yard). The spot marks the location of several graves found when the land was developed for residential use.

Note: in spring of 2006, the marker was almost totally obscured by the twin boxwoods growing on either side.


But Anburey was forced to admit that he and his countrymen did not come off too well in their numerous encounters with the inhabitants who crowded around them to gawk wherever they stopped. The locals were particularly interested in the numerous noblemen among the British officers. Four women practically forced their way into one house where young Lord Napier was boarding for the night. “I hear you have got a lord among you, pray now which may he be?” one asked. Lord Napier said nothing; the British troops had marched all day in driving rain, and he was covered with mud. But one of his friends, with an elaborate bow, introduced him in the style of a herald at arms. “This is the Right Honourable Francis Lord Napier,” he intoned, and proceeded to list “all his lordship’s titles with a whole catalogue of additions.”

The women stared, and finally one of them twanged, “Well, for my part, if that be a Lord, I never desire to see any other Lord but the Lord Jehovah.”

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1778

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hlaw:3;:temp/~ammem_xW1g::

General Heath, brought in a report, which was read; Whereupon,

Resolved, That the president write to General Heath, and inform him that it was by no means the intention of Congress that General Burgoyne should be prevented from communicating to Lord Howe, or the commanding officer of the British ships in the harbour of Newport, the intelligence of the act of Congress detaining the troops of the convention of Saratoga, until it shall be ratified by the court of Great Britain:

That General Heath be directed to permit Lieutenant Colonel Anstruther, of the 62 British regiment, and Lord Napier, lieutenant of the 31 regiment to go on his parole to Rhode Island, in order to negotiate an exchange for himself; provided, that if Colonel Ethan Allen shall not have been exchanged for Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, no exchange but Colonel Ethan Allen shall be accepted for Colonel Anstruther.1

[Note 1: 1 This report, in the writing of Oliver Wolcott, is in the Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 19, III, folio 113.]

http://www.oldandnewedinburgh.co.uk/volume3/page169.html

Old and New Edinburgh, by James Grant, ca 1880’s, pages 157-158

No. 71 Queen Street in 1811 was the residence of Francis, Lord Napier, who served in the American was under General Burgoyne, but left the army in 1789. He took a leading part in many local affairs, was Grand Master Mason of Scotland, Colonel of the Hopetoun Fencibles in 1793, Commissioner to the General Assembly in 1802, and a member of the Board of Trustees fro the Encouragement of Scottish Manufactures and Fisheries.

His prominently aquiline face and figure were long remarkable in Edinburgh; though at a time when gentlemen usually wore gaudy colours, frequently a crimson or purple coat, a green plush vest, black breeches and white stockings – when not in uniform, he always dressed plainly, and with the nicest attention to propriety. An anecdote of his finical taste is thus given in Lockhart’s “Life of Scott:”

“Lord and Lady Napier arrived at Castlemilk (in Lanarkshire), with the intention of staying a week, but next morning it was announced that a circumstance had occurred which rendered it indispensable for them to return without delay to their own seat in Selkirkshire. It was impossible for Lady Stewart to extract any further information at the moment, but it afterwards turned out that Lord Napier’s valet has committed the grievous mistake of packing up a set of neckcloths which did correspond in point of date with the shirts they accompanied.

Lord Napier died in 1823. His house, together with nos. 70 and 72 . . . became afterwards one large private hotel, attached to the Hopetoun Rooms. . . .”

< The Hopetoun Rooms - 1824

He laid the foundation stone of the new buildings of the University of Edinburgh, 16 Nov 1789

http://www.falkirklocalhistorysociety.co.uk/home/index.php?id=84

38. George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton 1790-92


George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton KT (9 April 1751–17 July 1827) was the son of Sholto Douglas, 15th Earl of Morton [20th GM Scotland], Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, afterwards 15th Earl of Morton 1755-57 (G.M. of England; 1757-61); see above.

On 13 August 1814, he married Susan Elizabeth Yarde-Butler and they had one child:

- Lady Ellen Susan Anne Douglas (d. 22 January 1914)
He was called up to the House of Lords the battle Major Charles Erskine regiment. A few of the other original officers may be mentioned:—

by Major-General Sir Hector Munro at Aberdeen, and embodied under the name of the Gordon Highlanders. About three-fourths of combined efforts that within four months, the requisite number of men was raised. On the 24th of June, the regiment was inspected Gordon; and both of them, along with the Marquis himself, actively engaged personally in the work of recruiting. Such were their

The young Marquis's zeal and Spirit for the service were admirably seconded by his father and mother, the Duke and Duchess of.

he offered to raise a regiment for general service; and on the 10th of February, 1794, he received a commission for this purpose.

Afterwards the Marquis of Huntly (as he then was) exchanged and became a captain in the 3rd Foot Guards. While in this regiment he served with the Guards in Flanders from 1793-4. He raised the 92nd Highlanders and commanded the regiment in Spain, Corsica, Ireland and the Netherlands from 1795 to 1799, where he was badly wounded. He was appointed Lieutenant General in 1808 and General in 1819. He commanded a division in the Walcheren Expedition of 1809. He was Member of Parliament for Eye in 1806; was appointed a Privy Counsellor in 1830 and was Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland from 1828 to 1830, a post that his father had held until 1827. He was called up to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Gordon of Huntly in 1807 and succeeded as Duke of Gordon, Marquess of Huntly and Earl of Norwich in 1827. All three titles became extinct at his death.

George, fifth Duke of Gordon, 5th Duke of Gordon, OCB PC (1770 - 1836) was a Scottish nobleman, soldier and politician.

As Marquess of Huntly, he served with the Guards in Flanders from 1793-4. He raised the 92nd Highlanders and commanded the regiment in Spain, Corsica, Ireland and the Netherlands from 1795 to 1799, where he was badly wounded. He was appointed Lieutenant General in 1808 and General in 1819. He commanded a division in the Walcheren Expedition of 1809. He was Member of Parliament for Eye in 1806; was appointed a Privy Counsellor in 1830 and was Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland from 1828 to 1830, a post that his father had held until 1827. He was called up to the House of Lords in his father’s barony of Gordon of Huntly in 1807 and succeeded as Duke of Gordon, Marquess of Huntly and Earl of Norwich in 1827. All three titles became extinct at his death.

http://www.electricscotland.com/WEBCLANS/earldoms/chapter3s18.htm


GEORGE, fifth Duke of Gordon, was born in 1770. He joined the army in his 20th year; and in 1791 he was a captain in the famous 42nd Highlanders. He was present at the engagements connected with the Duke of York’s expedition to Flanders in 1793.

Afterwards the Marquis of Huntly (as he then was) exchanged and became a captain in the 3rd Foot Guards. While in this regiment he offered to raise a regiment for general service; and on the 10th of February, 1794, he received a commission for this purpose. The young Marquis’s zeal and Spirit for the service were admirably seconded by his father and mother, the Duke and Duchess of Gordon; and both of them, along with the Marquis himself, actively engaged personally in the work of recruiting. Such were their combined efforts that within four months, the requisite number of men was raised. On the 24th of June, the regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Hector Munro at Aberdeen, and embodied under the name of the Gordon Highlanders. About three-fourths of the men were Highlanders, mainly drawn from the estates of the Gordon family; and the other fourth came from the Lowlands of Aberdeenshire and the neighbouring counties. The Marquis of Huntly was appointed Lieutenant-colonel commandant of the regiment. A few of the other original officers may be mentioned:-

Major Charles Erskine of Cardross was killed in Egypt in 1801. Amongst the captians Alexander Napier of Blackstone was killed at the battle of Corunna in 1809, when commanding officer of the regiment. Captain John Cameron, who had risen to the rank of colonel, was killed at Quatre Bras on the 16th of June, 1815. Captain William Mackintosh of Aberarder, was killed in the battle of Bergen, in Holland, on the 2nd of October, 1799.

On the 9th of July, 1794, the regiment embarked at Fort-George, and joined the camp at Netley Common in August, and then placed on the list of numbered corps as the 100th Regiment. On the 5th of September the Gordon Highlanders embarked for Gibraltar, where they continued till the 11th of June, 1795, when they were ordered to the Island of Corsica. In the following year the regiment returned to Gibraltar; and in the spring of 1798, they embarked for England, and landed in the middle of May.

In a short time the regiment was ordered to Ireland. The duties of the service in that distracted country were very arduous, as the men were kept almost constantly moving. On one occasion the regiment marched on three successive days a distance of 96 Irish miles, with arms, ammunition, and knapsacks. Yet the Gordon Highlanders in the execution of their duties won much respect in Ireland. When the regiment was about to leave one of its stations, the magistrates and people of the district presented an address to the Marquis of Huntly, the commander, in which they remarked that “peace and order were re-established, rapine had disappeared, confidence in the Government was restored, and the happiest cordiality subsisted since his regiment came among them.”

The Gordon Highlanders left Ireland in June, 1799 proceeded to England, and joined the expedition then preparing for the coast of Holland. At this time the number of the regiment was changed to the 92nd.

The Marquis of Huntly, as colonel in command, accompanied his regiment. He led the 92nd at the battle of Bergen, fought on the 2nd of October, 1799, and in which he was severely wounded. The Gordon Highlanders were in General Moore’s brigade, and he was exceedingly pleased with their heroic efforts in this battle.

In the summer of 1800 the Gordon Highlanders disembarked on the island of Minorca, and they formed a part of the expedition against Egypt. In the battle of the 13th of March, 1801, against the French in Egypt, the 92nd greatly distinguished themselves. They not only firmly maintained their ground against the repeated attacks of the enemy, supported by a park of artillery, but also drove them back. In this action the regiment suffered severely—their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Erskine, died of his wounds, other four officers, and nineteen rank and file, were killed; 6 officers, 10 sergeants, and 100 rank and file wounded.
At the memorable battle of Alexandria, on the 21st of March, in which the noble and brave General Abercromby, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, was fatally wounded, the 92nd was not much engaged, owing to their reduced condition. But the other Highland regiments were encouraged by General Abercromby, who called out to them—"My brave Highlanders, remember your country, remember your forefathers!":-

When smoke of cartridge filled the air,
And cannons loud did shake the plain,
Many a hero brave fell there,
That never will come back again.

The battle was won, though the loss of the British in killed and wounded was heavy. In September the French, numbering 27,000 men, capitulated and re-embarked for France.

On leaving Egypt the 92nd sailed for Ireland, and landed at Cork on the 13th of January, 1802. Shortly after they were removed to Glasgow, where they stayed till the renewal of the war in 1803. Then they were marched to Leith, and embarked for the camp at Woolery. The regiment formed a part of the expedition against Copenhagen, which sailed in 1807, and they served in Sir Arthur Wellesley's brigade. In this campaign, by a spirited charge with the bayonet, they drove back a greatly superior force.

In 1808 the Gordon Highlanders embarked for Sweden, and immediately after the return of the expedition, the troops employed were ordered to Portugal, under the command of Sir John Moore. The 92nd accompanied all the movements of General Moore's army, and were engaged in the Battle of Corunna, in which their commanding officer, Colonel Napier, was killed. Sir John Moore fell in the Battle of Corunna—one of the ablest and bravest generals that ever led a British army. [My father fought in the battle of Corunna, also in the battles of Vimiera, Badajoz, Salamanca, and Vittoria, in which he lost the thumb of his left hand, which he buried with the aid of his bayonet on the battlefield.] The Gordon Highlanders returned to England in the spring of 1809, and were quartered at Woolery.

The regiment was next employed in the expedition to Walcheren, which sailed in the end of July, 1809. In this expedition the Marquis of Huntly, being then a lieutenant-general, had command of a division of the force.

On the 21st of September, 1810, the Gordon Highlanders embarked for Portugal, and in October joined the British army under Lord Wellington at the lines of Torres Vedras. On the service of the regiment in the Spanish Peninsula and the south of France I cannot here enter, and it has only to be remarked that in all the battles in which they were engaged, they maintained their high character and bravery in the hour of peril.

At Quatre Brus the 92nd fought heroically. Though their brave commander, Colonel Cameron, was killed, they drove back a strong body of the enemy, and pursued them for a quarter of a mile.

The service rendered by the Gordon Highlanders at a critical moment in the battle of Waterloo was so important that it should be narrated at some length.

On the day of the battle the Gordon Highlanders were commanded by Major Donald Macdonald. They were in the 9th Brigade, with the Royal Scots, the 42nd Highlanders, and the 44th Regiment. This brigade was placed on the left wing of the eminence, forming one side of the low valley which separated the two hostile armies. A brigade of Belgians, another of Hanoverians, and General Ponsonby's Brigade of 1stDragoons, Inniskillings, and the Scots Greys, were also posted on the left. About ten o'clock in the morning Bonaparte opened a severe cannonade upon the whole line of the British and their allies, and made a determined attack upon the post at Hougoumont. At two o'clock the enemy, covered by a strong fire of artillery, advanced in a close column of infantry towards the position of the Belgians. The fire of the Belgians and a few cannon checked the advance of the column for some time; but the troops of Nassau fell back and retired behind the crest of the eminence, leaving an open space to the enemy.

The third battalion of the Royal Scots and the second battalion of the 44th Regiment were ordered up to occupy the abandoned ground; and there a severe conflict occurred, in which the two regiments lost many men and spent all their ammunition. The enemy's column still continuing to advance, General Park ordered up the Highlanders, calling out—"Ninety-second, now is your chance. Charge!" This order was repeated by Major Macdonald, and the Highlanders gave a ringing shout. Though the regiment then only numbered 250 men, they instantly formed two men deep and rushed forward to charge a column ten men deep and 3000 strong. The enemy seemed appalled at the daring and rapid advance of the Highlanders, stood a few moments motionless, then panic seized the great column, and they fled in the utmost confusion, throwing away their arms. Swift as the Highlanders were, they were unable to overtake them. But the cavalry pursued them at full speed, slew many, and took 1700 prisoners. It was on observing this scene that Napoleon exclaimed—"Les braves Ecossais, qu'ils sont terribles ces chevaux gris!" when he saw a small body of Highlanders causing one of his favourite columns to flee, and the Greys charging almost up to his line.

From the date of the embodiment of the Gordon Highlanders to the battle of Waterloo—a period of twenty-two years—the regiment causing one of his favourite columns to flee, and the Greys charging almost up to his line.

Since the battle of Waterloo the Gordon Highlanders, on every battlefield where they have been engaged, have admirably upheld their character of brave and faithful soldiers.

http://www.electricscotland.com/WEBCLANS/earldoms/chapter3s19.htm

GEORGE, FIFTH DUKE OF GORDON —APPOINTED LORD-LIEUTENANT OF ABERDEENSHIRE—HIS DEATH

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON—RETURN TO HUNTLY LODGE — HER DEATH

DUKES OF RICHMOND AND GORDON AS LANDLORDS.

THE Fifth Duke of Gordon attained the rank of full General in the army. He was also Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers Guards. In 1820 he received the honour of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

In 1813 he married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Brodie of Arnhall. Shortly afterwards he settled at Huntly Lodge—a modern mansion which stands on a fine elevated site, near the edge of the forest of Binn, about a quarter of a mile from the old Castle of Strathbogie, and on the opposite side of the river Deveron. In this mansion the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly...
Having concluded the eventful history of the Earls and Marquises of Huntly, and the Dukes of Gordon, of the lineal male line, the south side of the Water of Fiddich, near the bridge which there spans this beautiful stream, a little below the Milltown of Auchindoun, parish of Mortlach, Banffshire. His small farm was one of five which were annexed to Keithmore. His house stood on a bank on the When a boy, I have sat at the fireside of one of these who accepted the above arrangement—a hale and hearty old man, in the generous arrangement. Not a single tenant was evicted.

The remainder of their life. As might have been expected, a considerable number of old tenants gladly accepted this kind and remain, then they were permitted to reside in the dwelling-house of the farm, with their kailyard—rent-free and five pounds a year for to be done, and if they could not find suitable farms on some of the other estates of the Duke, or elsewhere, or if they still wished to was different. It was thus:—the tenants whose farms were to be annexed to make a large farm, were informed of what was intended

About the year 1841 a large number of the farms on the Huntly and Gordon estates of the Duke of Richmond were relet. At that time it was resolved that a number of small farms adjacent to each other should be formed into one large farm. In such circumstances the usual way of proceeding is to warn the tenants to remove, and if they decline, to evict them. In this instance, however, the procedure was different. It was thus:—the tenants whose farms were to be annexed to make a large farm, were informed of what was intended to be done, and if they could not find suitable farms on some of the other estates of the Duke, or elsewhere, or if they still wished to remain, then they were permitted to reside in the dwelling-house of the farm, with their kailyard—rent-free and five pounds a year for the remainder of their life. As might have been expected, a considerable number of old tenants gladly accepted this kind and generous arrangement. Not a single tenant was evicted.

When a boy, I have sat at the fireside of one of these who accepted the above arrangement—a hale and hearty old man, in the parish of Mortlach, Banffshire. His small farm was one of five which were annexed to Keithmore. His house stood on a bank on the south side of the Water of Fiddich, near the bridge which there spans this beautiful stream, a little below the Milltown of Auchindoun. Having concluded the eventful history of the Earls and Marquises of Huntly, and the Dukes of Gordon, of the lineal male line, the Aboyne Peergeage has yet to be treated. On the death of the fifth Duke of Gordon, the fifth Earl of Aboyne became Marquis of Huntly.
William Kerr, Lord Newbottle; 6th Marquess of Lothian KT (4 October 1763 – 27 April 1824) was the son of William Kerr, 5th Marquess of Lothian.

He married, firstly, Lady Harriet [Henrietta] Hobart-Hampden, a younger daughter of 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire (and the widow of the 1st Earl of Belmore), on 14 April 1793. They had four children:

- John William Robert Earl of Ancram (b. 1794–1841)
- Lord Schomberg Robert (1795–1825), soldier, died unmarried.
- Lady Isabella Emily Caroline (1797–1858), died unmarried.
- Lord Henry Francis Charles (1800–1882), religious minister, married Louisa Hope, a daughter of Sir Alexander Hope.

His first wife died in 1805 and on 1 December 1806, he married Lady Harriet Scott, a younger daughter of the 3rd Duke of Buccleuch. They had eight children:

- Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Kerr (d. 1871), married the 19th Baron Clinton.
- Lady Harriet Louise Anne (d. 1884), married Sir John Hepburn-Forbes, 8th Baronet.
- Lady Frances (d. 1863), married George Wade.
- Lady Anne Katherine (d. 1829), died unmarried.
- Lord Charles Lennox (1814–1898), soldier, married Charlotte Hanmer, a daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, 2nd Baronet.
- Lord Mark Ralph George (1817–1900), soldier, died unmarried.
- Lord Frederick Herbert (1818–?), admiral, married Emily Maitland, a daughter of Sir Peregrine Maitland.

William’s 2nd wife was Lady Harriet Scott (1780-1833), whose brother, Charles William Henry Montagu-Scott (1772-1819), 4th Duke of Buccleuch, was GM Scotland 1800-02 [below].

His sister-in-law’s father was William Randall Mac Donnell, 1749-91, 1st Marquess Antrim, GM Ireland 1772 and 1778, and GM Antients GL 1783-91.

Blickling Hall, inheritance of Harriet Hobart, first wife of William Kerr

Waterloo monument (Pienielheugh aka Peniel Hough)

Penielheugh stands on a hill over 700 feet above sea level.

It was built by the 6th Marquess of Lothian to commemorate the battle of Waterloo.

TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE BRITISH ARMY

WILLIAM KERR
VI MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN
AND HIS TENANTRY
DEDICATES THIS MONUMENT
1815
41. Francis, Lord Doune, afterwards 10th Earl of Moray 1796-98

Sir Francis Stuart, 10th Earl of Moray KT (2 February 1771 – 12 January 1848) was the son of Francis Stuart, 9th Earl of Moray. On 26 February 1795, he married Lucy Scott and they had two children:
- Francis Stuart, 11th Earl of Moray (1795 – 1859)
- John Stuart, 12th Earl of Moray (1797 – 1867)

Lucy died in 1798 and Francis married Margaret Jane Ainslie on 7 January 1801. They had three children:
- Archibald George Stuart, 13th Earl of Moray (1810 – 1872)
- George Philip Stuart, 14th Earl of Moray (1816 – 1895)
- Lady Jane Stuart (1817 – 1880)

http://www.clanstirling.org/Main/bios/bios.shtml

Sir James Stirling, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, bought the lands of Garrieve from Captain Maxwell, a leading heritor in the parish of New Cumnock, in 1790. He was married to Alison Mansfield, and his new property and lands would soon carry the name of his wife's family. Sir James was also a trustee of Moffat Grammar school, where James Clarke, an acquaintance of Burns, was a teacher.

http://www.wigsonthegreen.co.uk/portraits.html

A well-executed and detailed Scottish portrait depicting Charles William Henry, 4th Duke of Buccleuch, and 6th Duke of Queensberry (1772-1819). The Duke, wearing the Star and Garter insignia on his coat, is seated on a regal chair before a red drape with a sunset mountain view beyond. The 4th Duke married Harriet Katherine Townshend in 1795 and they had seven children:
- Harriet Janet Sarah Scott (d. 1870)
- Lord George Henry Scott (1758 – 1808)
- Lady Charlotte Albina Montagu-Scott (1799 – 1828)
- Lady Isabella Mary Montagu Scott (d. 1829)
- Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 5th Duke of Buccleuch (1806 – 1884)
- John Douglas Scott (1809 – 1860)
- Lady Margaret Harriet Montagu-Douglas-Scott (1811 – 1846)

His sister, Lady Harriet Scott (1780-1833), m. 1806 William Kerr (1763-1824), 6th Marquess of Lothian. GM Scotland 1794-96.

http://www.wigsonthegreen.co.uk/portraits.html
Notably 'General Monk's Bed' has come from Dalkeith. The furnishings and art have been enhanced by items by Gainsborough, Van Dyck, Raeburn and Lely. One room includes memorabilia relating to the Duke of Monmouth, the son of King Charles II, who married the Duchess of Buccleuch but was executed in 1685. The three main sectors at Bowhill are farming (including in-hand and tenanted farms), forestry and game. In hand farms cover approximately 15% of the Estate. Tenant farms cover 75% and forestry covers 9%.

Bowhill is the centre of an estate covering some 46,000 acres (including non-adjointing areas such as the Eldon Hills, East Buccleuch and Eckford). The House itself lies approximately one mile above the confluence of the Ettrick and Yarrow Rivers, two of the tributaries of the River Tweed. It stands in beautiful scenery, surrounded by mixed woodland and farmland - "the Scott properties".

The ancient Ettrick forest which embraced the Bowhill Estate of today, was for hundreds of years, a favourite hunting ground for the Kings of Scotland. Newark Castle, some one mile north of Bowhill, was used as a hunting lodge. The present house dates mainly from 1812, with no visible trace of the original building of 1708. There were many additions to the house during the 19th century and it gradually became the base of the Scott family in preference to Dalkeith. The grounds around the House were extensively landscaped during the early to late 19th century. This included the creation of two lochs. In terms of enterprise and income, the three main sectors at Bowhill are farming (including in-hand and tenanted farms), forestry and game. In hand farms cover approximately 15% of the Estate. Tenant farms cover 75% and forestry covers 9%.

Built in the early 18th C., Bowhill underwent two major face-lifts; firstly into a classical villa at the hands of William Atkinson, who was the architect at Sir Walter Scott's Abbotsford, and later by William Burn (1789 - 1870), Sir Walter Scott (1771 - 1832), who was a close friend and remote relation of the 4th Duke of Buccleuch, gifted the original manuscript of his book The Lay which can be found in the study at Bowhill.

The house includes a fine collection of French furniture, porcelain (including Meissen and Sevres) and portraiture by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Van Dyck, Raeburn and Lely. One room includes memorabilia relating to the Duke of Monmouth, the son of King Charles II, who married the Duchess of Buccleuch but was executed in 1685. The furnishings and art have been enhanced by items drawn from the Buccleuch's former homes of Dalkeith Palace and Montagu House (London) which have been put to other uses. Notably 'General Monk's Bed' has come from Dalkeith.

Sir Henry Raeburn's 1823 Portraits of Sir Walter Scott
http://www.walterscott.lib.ed.ac.uk/portraits/paintings/raeburn1823.html

In 1819, Charles Montagu-Scott, 4th Duke of Buccleuch, asked Scott to sit to Raeburn for a portrait destined to hang in the library of the Buccleuch family home of Bowhill. Scott replied:

Respecting the portrait I shall be equally proud and happy to sit for it & hope it may be executed in some degree worthy of the prefferment to which it is destined. But neither my late golden hue for I was covered with jaundice nor my present silver complexion looking much more like a spectre than a man will present any idea of my quondam beef-eating physiognomy. I must wait till the age of brass the true juridical bronze of my profession shall again appear on my frontal. I hesitate a little about Raeburn unless your Grace is quite determined. He has very much to do works just now chiefly for cash poor fellow as he can have but a few years to make money and has twice made a very chowderheaded [i.e. clumsy- or thick-headed] person of me. I should like much (always with your approbation) to try [Sir William] Allan who is a man of real genius and has made one or two glorious portraits though his predilection is to the historical branch of the art. (15 April 1819, Letters, V, 349)

Scott's reservations relate to the stolid appearance that he believed Raeburn had given him in his portraits of 1808 and 1809. His letter, however, did not reach the Duke who died on 20 April 1819. In 1823, the Duke's brother [Henry James, 1776-1845] Lord Montagu of Boughton [2nd Baron] asked Scott to fulfil the engagement. Scott undertook to make arrangements with Raeburn but, before he could do so, was himself contacted by Raeburn who wished to paint the writer for his private gallery of friends and associates. It was agreed that Scott would sit for two portraits simultaneously, one for Lord Montagu, the other for Raeburn in exchange for a series of carvings from the ancient Mercat Cross of Edinburgh then to be found in the painter's gothic rockery. There is no evidence as to when the pictures were begun, but Maria Edgeworth reported both to be in a relatively advanced stage on 12 June 1823 when she and her sisters visited Raeburn studio. Two hours after this visit Scott and Raeburn set out together for the...
annual meeting of the Blairadam Club (a society of antiquarians) in Fife. Less than three weeks later, on 8 July, Raeburn was dead. That same day Scott wrote to Benjamin Robert Haydon:

This has been a severe season for the arts: about a fortnight since I had a very merry party through Fifeshire, with our Chief Baron (Sergeant Shepherd) and the Lord Chief commissioner, and above all, Sir H. Raeburn, our famous portrait painter. No one could seem more healthy than he was, or more active, and of an athletic spare habit, that seemed made for a very long life. But this morning I have the melancholy news of his death after three days illness, by which painting is deprived of a votary of genius, our city of an ornament, and society of a most excellent and most innocent member. (Letters, VIII, 32)

On 17 July Scott wrote to Lord Montagu:

Poor Sir Henry Reaburn [sic] is no more- He was over in Fife with the Chief Commissioner Chief Baron & myself on a pleasure party about three weeks hence and I never saw a man in better health. But he died of water in the head a hopeless disease which must have been long in the constitution. When he came back from Fife he said now I am better acquainted with your face than ever I was (having been three or four days in company) I will finish Lord Montagu's picture & my own for I had agreed long since to sit to him for nearly three hours when he finishd his own head in a most masterly manner and did a great deal to that designd to your Lordship but chiefly to the drapery. I upbraided him in jest with having taken best care of himself & he allowd he had but agreed whenever the paint on your copy was dry I should have a finishing sitting. All this being the case I think your Lordship should have the finishd picture which is really considered as the best likeness which ever has been made of so indifferent an original for your Lordship cannot certainly be expected to take the unfinished picture which would require one long sitting to bring it to the same perfection. In all respects they are quite the same only the dress is different to show that both were originals. (Letters, VIII, 45-46)

Scott subsequently wrote to the painter's son requesting that Lord Montagu be offered the refusal of the more complete portrait if it were to be sold (Letters, VIII, 62-64). The painter's family, however, were determined to keep the portrait as one of Raeburn's last and greatest works. In fact, Raeburn had worked on the portrait commissioned by Montagu after the writer had last seen it, and it was far nearer completion than Scott had feared. Indeed, Scott was to judge Lord Montagu's version 'a better picture (the subject and greatest works. In fact, Raeburn had worked on the portrait commissioned by Montagu after the writer had last seen it, and it was far nearer completion than Scott had feared. Indeed, Scott was to judge Lord Montagu's version 'a better picture (the subject and greatest works. In fact, Raeburn had worked on the portrait commissioned by Montagu after the writer had last seen it, and it was far nearer completion than Scott had feared. Indeed, Scott was to judge Lord Montagu's version 'a better picture (the subject and greatest works. In fact, Raeburn had worked on the portrait commissioned by Montagu after the writer had last seen it, and it was far nearer completion than Scott had feared. Indeed, Scott was to judge Lord Montagu's version 'a better picture (the subject and greatest works. In fact, Raeburn had worked on the portrait commissioned by Montagu after the writer had last seen it, and it was far nearer completion than Scott had feared. Indeed, Scott was to judge Lord Montagu's version 'a better picture (the subject and greatest works. In fact, Raeburn had worked on the portrait commissioned by Montagu after the writer had last seen it, and it was far nearer completion than Scott had feared. Indeed, Scott was to judge Lord Montagu's version 'a better picture (the subject and greatest works.
Dalhousie, George, 9th Earl of Dalhousie 1804-06
son of 26th GM Scotland, George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie 1767-69; see above

General The Right Honourable George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, GCB (23 October 1770, Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, Scotland – 21 March 1838 Dalhousie Castle) was Governor of Nova Scotia from 1816 to 1820, Governor General of British North America from 1820 to 1828 and later Commander-in-Chief in India.

Dalhousie was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and the University of Edinburgh. After his father's death, Dalhousie joined the British Army in July 1788 by purchasing a cornetcy in the 3rd Dragoons. He was promoted captain in January 1791 and later joined the 2nd battalion of the 1st Foot. He purchased the rank of major in the 2nd Foot in June 1792 and in December 1794 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He received the brevet rank of colonel in January 1800. In 1803 he served as a brigadier-general on the staff in Scotland. Lord Dalhousie was one of the Duke of Wellington’s Generals and fought at the Battle of Waterloo. While serving as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia he founded Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In 1815 he was created Baron Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle in the County of Edinburgh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, to allow him to sit in the House of Lords by right (until that point he had sat as a Scottish representative peer). He married Christina Broun, of Coalsloun in East Lothian, Scotland, a lady of gentle extraction and distinguished gifts, with whom he had three sons, the two elder of whom died early. His youngest son, James, succeeded as 10th Earl and was later created Marquess of Dalhousie.

British Generals of the Napoleonic Wars 1793-1815
Dalhousie, George
http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/BritishGenerals/c_Britishgenerals36.html

By: Ron McGuigan

Dalhousie, George Ramsay, 9th EARL of (22/23 October 1770 - 21 March 1838)
- Early service: Gibraltar 1791-1792, West Indies 1792-1795 and wounded, Ireland 1798, Helder 1799, Mediterranean 1800, Egypt 1801-1802, Gibraltar 1802, on Home Staff 1803-09, brigade on Walcheren 1809, on Home Staff 1810.
- Peninsula War: Commanded 7th Division October 1812-October 1813 and February-April 1814. Suggested for commander of force on East Coast of Spain 1813. Supervised breakup of the army in France April-June 1814.

http://www.biography.ca/EN/ShowBio.asp?BioId=37747

Ramsay, George, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, army officer and colonial administrator; b. 22 Oct. 1770 at Dalhousie Castle, Scotland, eldest son of George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie, and Elizabeth Glene; m. 14 May 1805 Christian Broun, and they had three sons; d. 21 March 1838 at Dalhousie Castle.

George Ramsay received his primary education from his mother and later attended the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and the University of Edinburgh. Following his father's death in November 1787, he felt obliged, perhaps for financial reasons, to pursue a military career and in July 1788 purchased a cornetcy in the 3rd Dragoons. Promoted captain in January 1791 on raising his own independent company, he later joined the 2nd battalion, 1st Foot, then in Gibraltar. In June 1792 he became major of the 2nd Foot by purchase, and in December 1794 he advanced to lieutenant-colonel. He led its 2nd battalion in the West Indies from 1795 and in December was wounded during an unsuccessful attack against a French party on Martinique. Stationed in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, he took part the following year in an expedition to Helder (Netherlands), and received the brevet rank of colonel in January 1800. After service at Belle-Île-en-Mer, France, and Minorca, he commanded assaults on the forts at Abukir and Rosetta (Rashid), Egypt, in 1801. He was back in Gibraltar in 1802 before taking up the duties of brigadier-general on the staff in Scotland the following year, when he managed some time at home for agricultural improvements on his estate.

Promoted major-general in April 1808, Dalhousie participated in the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren (Netherlands), and in August 1808 he became colonel of the 6th Garrison Battalion. In the autumn of 1812 he was appointed commander of the 7th Division under the Marquess of Wellington on the Iberian peninsula with the local rank of lieutenant-general; he received the full rank in June 1813. He took part in actions at Vitoria, Spain, in the Pyrenees, and at Toulouse, France. In May 1813 he became colonel of the 26th Foot, and he remained so the rest of his life. Although he was probably not among Wellington's better commanders, being often slow-moving and pedantic, he received several honours, including the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services, a kb in 1813, and a GCB in 1815 when he was also created Baron Dalhousie in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Since 1796 he had been a representative peer of Scotland in the House of Lords. He would be promoted general in July 1830.

Like many of Wellington's Peninsular officers after the war, Dalhousie embarked on a career as a colonial administrator. In the spring of 1816 he solicited appointment as lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia in succession to Sir John Coape Sherbrooke*. His motives were to follow Sherbrooke as commander-in-chief in the Canadas and to relieve "financial concerns" resulting from heavy building expenses on his estate incurred "in these times of general distress." Appointed in July, he arrived in Halifax on 24 October, bringing to his new position at age 46 an intelligent and well-stocked mind, an exacting sense of duty, a readiness to command and an expectation of being obeyed, a cold, aloof manner with a touch of aristocratic hauteur, and a prickly personality reinforced by a dour Scottish Presbyterianism. Conscious to a fault and full of curiosity, he at once familiarized himself with the province. With an appreciative eye for rugged scenery and an insatiable interest in agricultural improvement, he adopted the habit of making

62
Dalhousie’s attention was immediately drawn to the plight of poor settlers and immigrants, then arriving in increasing numbers. Refugees from the United States during the War of 1812 posed an urgent problem. To avoid starving them, Dalhousie renewed an issue of government rations until June 1817, hoping that, if then settled on land and given seeds and implements, the refugees might subsist by their own efforts. With the British government urging economy, Dalhousie halved the number of recipients in the summer of 1817 by restricting rations to families who had cleared land and to the aged and infirm. He acknowledged, however, that most of the refugees would long require support, which neither the legislature nor the inhabitants were keen to provide. “Slaves by habit & education, no longer working under the dread of the lash,” he commented despairingly, “their idea of freedom is idleness and they are therefore quite incapable of industry.” There was talk of repatriating them to the United States or of sending them to join former Nova Scotian blacks in Sierra Leone; they refused to go to the West Indies lest they be returned to slavery.

Dalhousie regarded the destitute condition of the Micmac Indians in much the same light. Critical of their apparent idleness, he was willing to grant lands to be held in trust for those who “shew disposition to settle & plant potatoes.” He endorsed the humanitarian endeavours of Roman Catholic priests and of social activists such as Walter Bromley, while opposing attempts by Bromley and others to meddle with the customs and Catholicism of the Micmacs as “improper” and tending “to defeat the object of settling them.”

British immigrants, too, experienced difficulties establishing themselves, and Dalhousie stressed the long-term advantages of providing initial government aid in rations, tools, and seeds. The obstacles immigrants faced in obtaining land soon convinced him that “permanent substantial fees charged for processing titles, the deficiencies of surveying, the frauds of land-jobbers, and the tracts of unimproved land in private ownership all required attention. The prospect of settling on their own smallholdings no doubt attracted immigrants, but Dalhousie preferred the notion of conveying extensive areas to wealthier proprietors who would then grant long leases to new settlers. As things stood, “every man . . . is laid here, & the classes . . . known in England as Tenantry & peasantry do not exist in these Provinces & probably will not be formed until a full stop is put to the System of granting lands” and public sale introduced.

Dalhousie was keen to promote improved methods of farming. He established fruitful relations with John Young, a fellow Scot and a Halifax merchant, whose celebrated Letters of Agriculta . . . , first published from 1818 to 1821, were later dedicated to him. He prompted a reluctant legislature to spend money on importing seeds and superior breeds of stock from Britain and was patron and president of the Central Board of Agriculture, formed at Halifax. For a time local societies, with annual shows and prizes, were all the rage, but such fashionable enthusiasm proved transitory, and Dalhousie remarked: “There is an obstinacy, an aversion to improvement that may be led but will not be driven in this new world; a slowness that is sickening to a man of the other Hemisphere, who has seen the rapidity with which art & science is bursting upon the intellects of the nations of Europe, & who feels the desire to open the eyes & the energies of men here as there – but it won’t move out of its own pace, & will require the patience of more than one man’s life to do what seems to me within the accomplishment of a very few years.”

Dalhousie believed the provincial government might accelerate development by constructing roads that would open up the colony to settlement, commerce, and the reader exchange of information as well as possibly serve a military purpose. Typical of this design was a project in which disbanded soldiers were located along a new cross-country road from Annapolis Royal to the South Shore. A long-mooted reunification of Cape Breton with the mainland colony was again actively considered on the ground that it would bring the people and coal mines of the island back into the mainstream of provincial development. Government action could achieve only limited effects, however, even in this country “capable of great improvement,” and Dalhousie was quick to applaud individual habits of industry and sobriety or to criticize laziness and improvidence in the lower class whenever he saw evidence of them during his travels.

Given his aristocratic background, Dalhousie was most comfortable in the company of the civil and military élite of Halifax, some of whom Lady Dalhousie mischievously satirized in delightful portraits. As ready to embrace dissenters as Anglicans, he undoubtedly preferred councilors to assemblymen, and discriminated between “the most respectable men – disposed to support the Government from Loyalty and right principles” and the “double faced Halifax Politicians, or Country Colonels, more addicted to Rum and preaching than to promote the welfare of the State.” His attitude towards colonial merchants was more ambivalent, unless they happened to be fellow Scots, but he actively supported petitions to the British government concerning the terms of the Anglo-American commercial agreement of 1818. Congressional restrictions on access to American ports by foreign shipping threatened Nova Scotia’s prosperous carrying trade as well as the import of necessary supplies from New England. Dalhousie therefore welcomed Britain’s designation of Halifax as a free port, which might preserve its role as an entrepôt for British manufactures to be sent to the United States and American produce destined for the West Indies. He believed it to be “the only measure which can reanimate the industry & the spirit of the Merchants, at present falling & dejected.” Dalhousie also shared Nova Scotian anxieties about the readmission of Americans to the fisheries, and he disliked the prospect of their establishing thereby closer commercial and possibly political relations with the provincial outports.

With his Scottish educational background and enthusiasm for improvement, Dalhousie deplored the sorry state of higher learning in Nova Scotia. King’s College, Windsor, inconveniently located 40 miles from the bustling capital, languished from a lack of funds, a dilapidated building, and “violent open war” between its president, Charles Porter*, and its vice-president, William Cochran*. More fatally in Dalhousie’s view, it served the needs only of members of the Church of England and was therefore unsuited to a community three-quarters of whom were dissenters. To break the Anglican monopoly and rescue education from the competition of denominations [see Thomas McCulloch], Dalhousie conceived the idea of a college open to youth of all religions and every class of society. Obtaining advice from Principal George Husband Baird of the University of Edinburgh, Dalhousie envisaged a school modelled on that institution, with professors lecturing on classics, mathematics, and eventually moral and natural philosophy. A site was chosen on the Grand Parade in Halifax and the venture launched through appropriation of customs duties levied in 1814–15 at occupied Castine (Maine). On 22 May 1820, after agreeing with genuine reluctance that the college be named in his honour, Dalhousie laid the cornerstone with full masonic and military honours. The difficulties of finding money to complete the edifice, obtaining a royal charter of incorporation, and appointing the first instructors would fall to his friend and successor Sir James Kempt*. Dalhousie himself could do little more than watch helplessly from a distance as the premature, under-subscribed, and as
yet lifeless enterprise hung fire amidst the indifference of the legislature and the anxious aversion of high-churchmen, led by the Reverend John Inglis, whom Dalhousie later described as a “Hypocritical Jesuit.”

For all his criticism of Anglican exclusiveness, Dalhousie was not always sympathetic towards the claims of dissenters. Responding to a flood of petitions, the provincial legislature in 1819 passed a controversial bill extending to ministers of all denominations the right of Anglican clergy to marry by license. Dalhousie reserved the bill for imperial decision. He found customary practices objectionable in two particular regards; he disliked having to sign blank forms, in quires at a time, and he considered dangerous the practice whereby Anglican clergymen, in return for a fee, redirected licences to dissenting ministers, so that they could then perform the ceremonies according to their own rites. If the system was to be reformed Dalhousie wanted the privilege to marry by licence restricted, and certainly not extended beyond the Church of Scotland; ample security existed for the sound principles and character of the clergy of the two established churches, he believed, but none for the homely preachers patronized by dissenting congregations.

If Dalhousie found himself at odds with the House of Assembly over marriage licences, reform of the provincial militia constituted a more serious bone of contention. Concerned about the defenceless state of the colony, with its dilapidated barracks and fortifications and a force of British troops hardly sufficient to fulfil ordinary garrison duties in Halifax, Dalhousie placed great store by an efficient militia. From 1818 two successive assemblies refused to entertain his proposals for reorganization and inspection of the militia, since they were likely to involve increased expenditure. The issue brought to a head growing friction between the lieutenant governor and the assembly over control of provincial finances, and in 1820 it ruptured hitherto cordial relations between them. At the end of the session of 1820, as Dalhousie was preparing to take over as governor of Quebec, he belatedly discovered that the assembly had omitted to make financial provision for inspection of the militia—an underhand trick, he felt, characteristic of a growing petulance on its part as revealed in a recent fondness for secretive, irregular proceedings, “a sort of jealousy of the Council, & an inclination to refuse intercourse with the Executive Government during the Session.” Dalhousie also regarded the assembly’s action as a personal insult to the king’s representative. “I am disappointed & vexed,” he recorded, “that a very few cunning Yankees . . . should outwit, & defeated me.” In a fit of pique, he refused the star and sword valued at £1,000 guineas voted him by the assembly as a parting token of esteem and, blaming the speaker, Simon Bradstreet Robie*, declared that he would not again have accepted the mercurial, disputatious, “sneaking little lawyer” in that responsible position. It was perhaps as well for political harmony in Nova Scotia, and for Dalhousie’s peace of mind, that he was about to hand over his duties to the more pliable Kempt.

From the beginning Dalhousie had considered his appointment as an essential apprenticeship for “the high and important command in Canada.” He had had what he regarded as a tacit understanding with Earl Bathurst, the colonial secretary, that he would succeed Sherbrooke, who openly endorsed his candidature after suffering a paralytic stroke early in 1818. Dalhousie had, therefore, been hurt and angered when he learned that the Duke of Richmond [Lennox*], Bathurst’s impecunious brother-in-law, had been given the coveted command. He had met Richmond in the course of an extensive tour of the Canadas in the summer of 1819 and told the governor that he intended to resign that autumn. Then, in September, he heard of the duke’s death from hydrophobia. Refraining this time from requesting the vacancy, Dalhousie waited to see whether he would be going to Quebec or retiring to Scotland. Meanwhile, he pondered the challenge of Lower Canada, “a country where violent party feelings have long separated the two distinct Classes of the King’s subjects—the English and the French.” In that command, he thought, “I must stand the cast of the die, prospering, do honour to myself, or failing, I must lose the little share of my Country’s praise which I have already received.” In November he learned the bittersweet news of his appointment on 12 April 1820 as governor-in-chief of British North America.

Taking with him good memories and genuinely fond farewells from friends and councillors, Dalhousie departed from Halifax on 7 June 1820 and arrived at Quebec on the 19th. The capital had a certain scenic grandeur as beffited a viceregal city, but the streets were “narrow & filthy—the people noisy & vociferous . . . [with] monks & friars at every turn.” He was appalled by his official quarters, the Château Saint-Louis. Successive governors had passed on their tattered furniture at exorbitant valuation, producing a “Harlequin dress of apartments, in which every succeeding generation had paid for the rags of the preceding, & casting out the worst, had put in a little new to mend its own comfort.” Confronted with an outlay of £5,000 before he had touched a shilling of his salary, Dalhousie bemoaned that he could not afford “that sort of furniture which ought to be in the public residence of the Governor General of His Majesty’s American dominions.”

With a general election in progress and no need to summon the legislature for several months, Dalhousie was able to spend a quiet summer acquainting himself with Lower Canada, its people, and their affairs. He would make it an annual pleasure to undertake extended excursions through the Canadas and would as often as possible escape to the governor’s house at William Henry (Sorel) for he grew increasingly to detest Quebec. From the outset he was determined to maintain his custom of conveying official business to three days a week, reserving the others for private avocations, personal correspondence, and reading. Unfortunately, the cramped accommodation of the cottage at William Henry precluded his offering spare beds to friends and entertaining guests to dinner, and over the next few years he vainly tried to persuade British authorities to build a house for the commander of the forces at this key military location more suited to his dignity. His failure pointed out British indifference to the governor’s status, a “very bad policy,” he grumbled, in a province where “much of the mischief arises from the really state of contempt to which the king’s representative is lowered, without a house to live in respectfully, or any patronage to distinguish merit, or public service.”

As in Nova Scotia, Dalhousie embarked on agricultural enterprise. In 1821 he purchased 50 acres adjoining the property at William Henry for £400. By 1823 he had 41 acres in clover, 200 sheep, and 6 cows and had drained a further 20 acres of swamp, which were then sown with oats and grass. In 1821 he leased 50 acres at Wolfesfield, on the outskirts of Quebec. More ambitiously, the same year he rented a 250-acre establishment at Beauport from the commissioners for the Jesuit estates in order “to establish a farm for future Governors as an appendage to the Chateau, & which may prove not only an example to [the] public, but useful to the family”; however, bad management and “heavy expense” forced him to give up this venture within a year. He and his wife also began a botanical garden, and plants were assiduously exchanged with Dalhousie Castle.

The Dalhousies actively patronized social and cultural institutions that might arouse in Canada the ‘march of mind’ then evident in Britain. The governor supported the Quebec Bible Society and the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal [see William Lunn*], donated books and money to village libraries, presented beavers and bears to a zoological society (and sent a collection of stuffed Canadian birds to the college museum in Edinburgh). To preserve the voluminous records relating to the early history of Indian tribes gathered by the Jesuits and other religious bodies, and to stimulate research and inquiry, Dalhousie was instrumental in forming the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1824. Since “in England these societies lead to every improvement,
Dalhousie determined to remain beholden to no one, steering wide of the “political managements which . . . have led Govt to be. . . his Predecessor – there is no steadiness nor prudence . . . & the mischief was increased by frequent change of Governors.”

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uncharitable feeling” between Anglican and Presbyterian clergy, “must be removed or the irritated feelings of the present day will

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negligible revenue. No one would lease such land while he might obtain his own smallholding. Equally objectionable was the

impolitic and mischievous” plan of setting aside crown and clergy reserves as a landed endowment, which had so far yielded

needed the power to escheat all uncultivated grants. Settlement and communications were also impeded by the “altogether unwise,

measures, & on the state of the Provinces generally.”

Dalhousie’s tours of inspection reinforced his view that local and British funds could usefully be devoted to developing land and

water communications in the Canadas in order to strengthen military defence and to open up areas for settlement. Particularly

needed were trunk roads to link Montreal with Bytown (Ottawa) and the Eastern Townships and local roads to service settlements

springing up in the western districts. Like other military men, Dalhousie was an enthusiastic advocate of canal building, particularly

of the Ottawa–Rideau system. The possibility of cost-sharing with the Lower Canadian legislature was freely mentioned, and by

1826, after a military commission under Sir James Carmichael Smyth had reported expansively on the requirements and expense of

Canadian defence, the Board of Ordnance was committed to executing and financing the Rideau canal. In 1826 and 1827 Dalhousie

visited the site of Lieutenant-Colonel John By’s grandiose scheme, which was to cost the British taxpayer dearly. Dalhousie was

impressed as well with the importance as a public work of the Lachine Canal [see John Richardson*], which he visited in May 1826,

and regretted that the Canadians showed no more interest in it than in the splendid new Notre-Dame church then being built in

Montreal [see James O’Donnell**]. “The conclusion must be,” he felt, “that there is no natural disposition to public improvement – they would go on to the end of time, indolent, unambitious, contented, & un-enterprising.”

Dalhousie stressed to British authorities that canal building would also offer ready employment to the immigrants then arriving

massively at Quebec; two-thirds of whom were being drawn into the United States instead of reinforcing the scanty population of the Canadas. He was profoundly concerned at the way in which Americans were locating themselves in the western frontier districts, placing themselves “between us & the only remaining warrior tribes in that district, to cut off our alliance & influence with them.” A loyal population had to be encouraged to people the western regions and efforts made to form them an effective, well-
disposed militia. On the other hand, he decided that the expensive practice of building military settlements might be discontinued

because of the influx of British immigrants.

In the early 1820s some 10,000 migrants were arriving each year at Quebec, many of them destitute Irish who placed severe

strains on the charity and good will of the colonists, the provincial legislature and British government being reluctant to spend public

money on unwelcome paupers. Dalhousie, too, expressed unease at the invasion of needy, turbulent Irish, and he strongly opposed

the schemes of assisted emigration sanctioned by the Colonial Office in 1823 and 1825. The settlers brought out by Peter

ROBINSON, he claimed, were inadequately superintended, and their locations in Upper Canada were remote and too close to the American border. Public money should be used, he argued, not to bring Britons, who were in any case paying their own

passages in their thousands, but to prepare sites for settlement. He came increasingly to regard the Baie des Chaleurs region of the Gaspé as a better location for immigrants, since it was accessible by ship, easily supplied, and presented individuals with no

distracting alternatives to work or starvation.

At a time of extensive immigration, Dalhousie’s attention was drawn to the evils of land administration in the Canadas even more

compellingly than it had been in Nova Scotia. Thousands of acres held by absenteeees remained in their wild state, and the crown

needed the power to escheat all uncultivated grants. Settlement and communications were also impeded by the “altogether unwise,

impolitic and mischievous” plan of setting aside crown and clergy reserves as a landed endowment, which had so far yielded

negligible revenue. No one would lease such land while he might obtain his own smallholding. Equally objectionable was the

Anglican monopoly of the clergy reserves, the exclusion of the established church in Scotland from a share of landed endowments

being a sore point with the Presbyterian governor. He contended that the inequality, having “created a great deal of heart burning &

uncharitable feeling” between Anglican and Presbyterian clergy, “must be removed or the irritated feelings of the present day will

grow into rooted discontent, and . . . end in disloyalty.” For both the crown and the clergy reserves Dalhousie favoured sales instead of grants or leases. Not averse to the operations of large-scale proprietors, he nevertheless opposed the resort to monopolistic,

speculative land companies such as the Canada Company [see John Galt] and the Lower Canada Land Company [see William Bowman Felton] as a means of accelerating settlement, which was a necessarily slow process.

In addition to increasing control by government over land granting, Dalhousie intended to strengthen the forces of law and order.

“This Country is grown too large for the old established regulations,” he told Kempt. “Those that 50 years ago sufficed for the whole

province are now called for in every County. The Circuit, the Grand Jury, & the Q. Sessions [Court of Quarter Sessions] in districts

are not now sufficient; the immense population requires increased number of Magistrates, more jails, & more frequent exercise of the Laws than was necessary in times gone by.”

To maintain political tranquillity Dalhousie resolved to pursue a course above the partisan squabbles that had disfigured Lower Canada’s recent history. “It seems . . . as if popularity had been the sole object of . . . all the Governors in Canada – & to it there were only two paths – the French or the English – Catholic or Protestant – & each succeeding chief followed in regular opposition to . . . his Predecessor – there is no steadiness nor prudence . . . & the mischief was increased by frequent change of Governors.”

Dalhousie determined to remain beholden to no one, steering wide of the “political managements which . . . have led Govt to be

itself the cause of the troubles.” This was no mean task in a divided community led by politicians scrambling for favours with a “ravenous appetite.” Being a stranger to everyone, he resolved to hold himself “most cautiously guarded against the advice of those
in power because they are most likely to be warped and influenced by former discussions.” In consequence he was obliged to rely for political counsel and administrative assistance on humdrum officials who carried little weight. His civil secretary from 1822, Andrew William Cochrane, for example, had many admirable qualities as an assistant and confidant but few political contacts of value outside the circle of British officials. Choice and circumstance therefore threw Dalhousie on his own resources; it was a lonely and vulnerable position.

Dalhousie also intended initially to show due regard for the Canadians. He was spontaneously drawn to the habitants, whom he perceived as submissive and respectful with their “civil & even polished manners.” They may have reminded him of the Highland crofters, just as the Canadian seigneurs passably resembled Scottish lairds. “If there is trouble & discontent to be found [among the Canadians],” he thought, “it is among the lawyers, & in troubled waters these have ever delighted.” Even so, it was “only justice to the sons of the old Canadian families that the road of honour should be laid open to them in every branch of the Public Service.” Ultimately, loyalty would be secured through the deprivation of all distinction, religious and ethnic, and the granting of office or favour “only by the test of abilities, or of conduct in line with this approach. Dalhousie engineered a compromise that might have provided a fruitful precedent. However, his successor, Richmond, adopted a hard line, at the expense of the executive, in part by asserting a right to control the appropriation of all revenues. In 1818 Sherbrooke had the disposal of crown and of provincial revenues must be kept distinct. For years the assembly had been trying to extend its power seemed likely to be the only contentious topic and that ought at once to be settled by an intimation from the British government that yet Dalhousie had approached his first session of the provincial legislature in 1820–21 with considerable optimism. Finance

In his dealings with the Canadians in the assembly, Dalhousie’s impartiality and forbearance were soon placed under severe strain. His best intentions were offset by two fatal disabilities: an exotic political conservatism and a tetchy temperament. Reading British history, he identified with the early Stuart kings and their defence of the royal prerogative against parliamentary encroachment, an episode which he thought “peculiarly applicable to my present situation” but which did not provide him with a sound guide for managing a colonial assembly bent on enlarging its power at the expense of the governor and councils. Dalhousie conceived of the prerogative as a constructive form of authority and believed that “the King’s Representative in these Provinces must be the guide and helmsman in all public measures that affect the public interests generally.” The role of the assembly was distinctly subordinate, and its duty was to accept direction by the executive. The inevitable disputes that arose with the assembly, Dalhousie reacted with acute sensitivity for his authority and dignity as the representative of the sovereign and instinctively personalized every attack or reverse. Lacking pliability and a sense of proportion, he allowed trivial incidents to become inflated into major constitutional issues. Like all embattled imperial administrators, then and since, he rationalized initiatives, criticisms, and resistance on the part of the assembly as the conduct of a few ambitious agitators, unrepresentative of responsible opinion in the community, but exercising a temporary influence over an ignorant, deluded populace.

This ambivalent view of the Canadians as both contented subjects and turbulent politicians was reflected in Dalhousie’s attitude towards the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada. He recognized that the Catholic religion might act as a conservative, stabilizing force in society and as a defence against American influence, if not as a positive inculcator of loyalty to the British connection. He thought every encouragement should be given to the church in promoting education among Canadian youth. For this purpose he strongly but vainly urged on the colonial secretary the advantage of transferring superintendence of Catholic schools from the Protestant-dominated board of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning to a parallel Catholic corporation [see Joseph Langley Mills*]. Dalhousie’s championship of the educational and pastoral activities of the Catholic clergy might have secured him an invaluable source of support, but his Presbyterian upbringing disinclined him to embrace a relaxed attitude towards the Catholic Church. He was invariably suspicious of the priest who dabbled in politics.

Dalhousie’s suspicions extended to the archbishop of Quebec, Joseph-Octave Plessis*, who might have brought him the backing of Canadian moderates had the governor worked for an understanding with that influential prelate as two recent predecessors, Sir George Prevost* and Sherbrooke, had profitably done. From the outset, however, Dalhousie condemned their administrations as excessively pro-Canadian and examples of partisanship to be avoided. As well, despite sharing with Plessis certain views on education, Dalhousie was uneasy about the archbishop’s authority and prestige and feared the growth of an overweening ecclesiastical power in the province. Dalhousie was also puzzled – and then, probably under the influence of Herman Witsius RyLAND and Andrew William Cochrane, angered – by Plessis’s independent conduct as a member of the Legislative Council. He increasingly regarded Plessis as a moving spirit of the Canadian party in the assembly, a disturber of harmony in the legislature, a “deep & designing Hypocrite.” So powerful was the archbishop’s hold over Catholic assemblies, parish priests, and ordinary electors, he believed, that it undermined freedom of debate and the working of the constitution. The governor was no better pleased with the “mischievous machinations” of Jean-Jacques LANTIGUE, a cousin of Papineau and his ally Denis-Benjamin Viger* and suffragan bishop at Montreal of the bishop of Quebec. He therefore came to urge on Bathurst that the crown reassert its authority over the church, and he even claimed that the most respectable priests – by whom he meant particularly François-Xavier Pigeon and Augustin Chabotellez – wanted the government to do so.

As his relations with the assembly and the clergy deteriorated in the 1820s, Dalhousie evinced a more hostile view of Canadian Catholics. It was not long before his growing distrust of the Canadians undermined his intention of bringing them into the colonial administration. He contended that his efforts to do so were frustrated because too few Canadian aspirants measured up to his demanding standards of ability and conduct.

Yet Dalhousie had approached his first session of the provincial legislature in 1820–21 with considerable optimism. Finance seemed likely to be the only contentious topic and that ought at once to be settled by an intimation from the British government that the disposal of crown and of provincial revenues must be kept distinct. For years the assembly had been trying to extend its power at the expense of the executive, in part by asserting a right to control the appropriation of all revenues. In 1818 Sherbrooke had engineered a compromise that might have provided a fruitful precedent. However, his successor, Richmond, adopted a hard line, recommending to Bathurst that no bill providing for the civil list should be approved unless the total sum requested was voted unconditionally and permanently, advice that was accepted and repeated for Dalhousie’s guidance.

This resolute approach harmonized with Dalhousie’s personal inclinations. In 1820–21 he requested the legislature to pass a supply bill for the lifetime of the king, immediately provoking a confrontation between the two houses. Under the prompting of the leader of the Montreal merchants, John Richardson, the Legislative Council, not content with throwing out the bill, adopted a series of resolutions that became part of the standing rules of the upper house. Contravening English constitutional practice, and in a language insulting to the lower house, the council asserted its control over the form and procedure for future money bills. Dalhousie
thought the council had adopted an unexpectedly bold stand against “a violent attempt [by the assembly] to dictate in all measures of Government” and instinctively sided with it. In the session of 1821–22 Dalhousie repeated his request for a permanent civil list, but the assembly refused to pass any appropriation bill until the council withdrew its offending resolutions. When there seemed a possibility that the council might concede, the governor, suspecting Plessis’s influence, showed no compunction about threatening the dismissal of wavering officials on the council, a tactic, he complacently noted, that “had the best effects.” Dalhousie believed that the assemblymen had fatally overreached themselves and would be disowned by their constituents once the deadlock had produced a suspension of provincial services. As well, the authorities in London would now see the representatives in their true colours. He determined to lie on his oars and wait for salvation from a bill introduced into the imperial parliament in June 1822 which proposed to reunite the Canadas and thereby create a majority of English-speaking members in the new legislature. “I rejoice in this glimpse of Sunshine on the Province,” he told Cochran, even though he had not been consulted on the bill, for under the existing constitution he found himself “a Cypher in the high station.” His hopes were disappointed; criticism in the House of Commons induced ministers to withdraw the bill in July.

In 1823, with Papineau absent in London to counter reintroduction of the union bill and a more compliant speaker, Joseph-Rémi Vallières de Saint-Réal, in the chair, Canadian leaders accepted a temporary, partial accommodation on supplies. Indeed the assembly appropriated funds for local purposes with a liberality that clashed with Dalhousie’s attempts to slash government spending in response to the earlier financial deadlock. Through economy, he thought, his financial means could be made adequate to all reasonable demands, once confusion in the public accounts had been sorted out. He had not anticipated, however, the discovery that year of the defalcation of Receiver General John Caldwell, to the amount of some £96,000, as a result of mercantile speculation with public funds. This revelation, besmirching Dalhousie’s administration, elicited his severest censure. In the session of 1824 the assembly investigated the Caldwell affair and called on “British justice & generosity to repay the deficit to the Province,” Caldwell being an imperial officer and the audit of his accounts a British responsibility. At the same time the assembly reiterated a catalogue of ill usage by the mother country that signalled a return to its recalcitrance. It refused to vote the supplies, and Dalhousie lamented the evident weakness of the government in the house, where there were no forceful spokesmen to present or defend the administration’s point of view or to act as a channel of communication between executive and assembly. Closing a barren session, the governor privately hoped that “the good sense of the country” would disown its factious representatives at the next election, by which time parliament might have decisively intervened with a new plan of union.

Dalhousie’s thoughts turned to an impending leave of absence in Britain and longer-term prospects. From his earliest days at Quebec he had been subject to periodic bouts of homesickness and grinding about his predicament. At the end of 1821 he had reflected gloomily: “I am fretful & tired of this . . . unprofitable waste of my life here. I would willingly resign my command . . . could I do so with honour. But can I throw up my task merely because it was plaguey & troublesome, & difficult? . . . Could I avow myself unequal to a post into which I had in a manner forced myself? Could I confess myself to my Sovereign an officer unworthy of his notice, by want of firmness & perseverance? Happen what may, I never can disgrace myself so deeply.”

Nevertheless, personal concerns could not be entirely dismissed. In 1821 Dalhousie grew increasingly alarmed at discrepancies appearing in the financial accounts submitted by his agents in Scotland. As well, during the summer of 1822 he suffered a recurrence of an inflammation of the eyes and blurred vision that he had first experienced on the eve of his departure from Nova Scotia. Confined to a darkened room for much of the time at William Henry, he received little relief from either leeches or medication. In 1823 he obtained permission to take leave, but, postponing his departure, that summer paid an official visit to Nova Scotia. Entertained royally by old friends and admirers, the recipient of flattering addresses, Dalhousie was happily in his element, considering his treatment “the reward of service.” Finally, on 6 June 1824 he left Quebec for Britain, uncertain whether he would be returning.

The journey was undertaken in part to enlighten the Colonial Office about Lower Canadian difficulties; the results proved disastrous for Dalhousie, personally and politically. The shrewd, urbane, easy-going Bathurst found the governor a high-minded, dour, boring Scot, and was careful not to invite him to his country house in Gloucestershire as he did many other visitors from the Canadas. Dalhousie himself noted, “I never approached him on the affairs of Canada, but he heard me with impatience, and appeared delighted when I rose to take my leave.” Dalhousie retired to his Scottish castle to settle private affairs, leaving Cochran in London to discuss official business for him.

On his departure from Quebec Dalhousie had left in charge Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton*, advising Burton to postpone until his return the summoning of the new assembly, to be elected in the summer of 1824, unless the lieutenant governor was prepared to undertake the disagreeable task of rejecting Papineau as speaker. However, counselled by Herman Witsius Ryland, who nursed a grudge against Dalhousie, Burton soon saw the credit he might reap by resolving the financial deadlock with a daring initiative. Convening the legislature in 1825, he persuaded the assembly to vote the supplies for one year without raising awkward issues of principle and then, chiefly through the influence of Ryland and Plessis, obtained approval of the bill in the Legislative Council. When Dalhousie heard of Burton’s coup, triumphantly reported to the Colonial Office, he protested that the arrangement implicitly conceded the assembly’s pretensions to appropriate crown revenues. His arguments convinced Bathurst, who in June 1825 censured Burton for having disobeyed instructions on financial affairs given in 1820–21. Dalhousie arrived back at Quebec in mid September, confident that his stand on the financial dispute had the backing of his superiors, and Burton left for London.

Dalhousie’s equanimity was soon shattered. Burton having made a convincing defence of his action, the colonial secretary lifted the censure, and Burton breezily informed Papineau and friends that Dalhousie had lost the confidence of his superiors. A furious Dalhousie dismissed as “a schooldboy’s excuse” Burton’s plea that he had been ignorant of the instructions of 1820–21 because Dalhousie had taken them to England. “The substance was well known to him in his residence, & confidential intercourse with me for two years on the most intimate & friendly terms,” Dalhousie contended. Now, he complained, Bathurst’s withdrawal of the reprimand disarmed him of the authority necessary to refuse a bill similar to Burton’s.

Taking advantage of a private visit to England in 1826–27 of Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell, Dalhousie sought to persuade the colonial secretary of the necessity for his decisive intervention and for parliamentary amendment of the provincial constitution to rescue the authority of the crown’s representative in the colony. However, Sewell weakened Dalhousie’s position by agreeing with Burton that the supply bill of 1825 had not infringed the executive’s right to dispose of the revenues under its control, and the English law officers reached the same conclusion. The undersecretary, Robert John Wilmot-Horton, unconsciously blamed Dalhousie and Cochran for having misled the Colonial Office in the matter.
Borne down by these trials, Dalhousie again considered relinquishing his thankless post. But so long as he remained in harness, he was determined to uphold the prerogatives of the crown against the demands of the assembly. Papineau and Viger evinced politeness and cordiality, but soon they revived claims to financial control, being unwilling to surrender the gains made in 1825. Since Dalhousie refused to accept another bill in that form, no supplies were voted. With “all the polite & fawning manners,” he wrote, the assemblymen had proved themselves “detestable dissemblers.” “They are truly in character Frenchmen – there is not a spark in them of British honour, or honesty. Loyalty or Patriotism – a half dozen of democratic attorneys lead by the nose a set of senseless ignorant fools, who not knowing to read, cannot know the Constitution nor the Laws of their Country – they are . . . incapable of the great trust devolved upon them.” Only one conclusion was possible: “The Country is unfit for such an Institution as a Parliament in the present state of society & advancement”; to have granted it was like “the folly of giving a lace veil to a Monkey or a Bear to play with.”

The governor contemplated dissolving the legislature, but Sewell and John Richardson, who, along with businessman Mathew Bell, were his closest advisers, dissuaded him from resorting to a futile but irritating election. Confronted by the problem of meeting essential expenditures with inadequate crown revenues, Dalhousie looked to London. Although the Colonial Office was not prepared to reconstruct the constitution, it did support his policy of preserving the financial independence of the provincial executive by refusing to surrender crown revenues except in return for a permanent civil list. In consequence Dalhousie was authorized to deposit in the military chest, ostensibly for security, surplus funds accumulating from provincial acts, which the legislature had the right to control, and to “borrow” from them to pay the expenses of government.

Dalhousie’s flagging spirits were momentarily revived in the summer of 1826 by a visit to Nova Scotia, where “Champaign in rivers flowed around” in “one continued scene of riot & amusement.” After a more sober tour of New Brunswick and the Gaspé, he inspected the site of the Rideau canal in Upper Canada. The Lower Canadian legislature reconvened in January 1827; when in March the assembly rejected his request for supplies, Dalhousie abruptly prorogued the session, and then later dissolved the legislature, “with the chief view of rejecting Papineau as Speaker in future.” The governor may also have hoped that sufficient British or moderate members would be elected to ensure a change on the house to those who wished to alter the constitution. That objective required a more interventionist role in politics by the agents of government, and despite professions of calm impartiality in dispatches sent home, Dalhousie launched into the election campaign with vigour and ruthlessness. Being resident at William Henry, he openly backed the candidate there, Attorney General James Stuart*, berating the local priest, Jean-Baptiste Kelly*, for stirring up hostility to the government. In Montreal and Quebec opponents were struck off the lists of magistrates. Throughout the province a purge of militia officers was conducted on the grounds that officers had refused to attend summer musters, had exhibited “headstrong & self willed.” Dalhousie hoped that the constitution of 1791 would be suspended, since “instead of uniting the Canadian subject of controversy. “His object is Power – his spurring motive, personal & vindictive animosity to me ‘the Governor’ – arrogant, personified the evil forces against which the governor had to struggle. The finances were no longer, if they ever had been, the real subject of controversy. “His object is Power – his spurring motive, personal & vindictive animosity to me ‘the Governor’ – arrogant, headstrong & self willed.” Dalhousie hoped that the constitution of 1791 would be suspended, since “instead of uniting the Canadian and British subjects in mutual friendship, and social habits; instead of uniting them in admiration of the principles of the Constitution which had been given them – [it] has had exactly a contrary effect; . . . a Canadian hates his British neighbour, as a Briton hates a Frenchman, by an inborn impulse.” “The Canadians have succeded,” he added, “in obtaining a majority of votes in the House of Commons of this Province – a jealousy & hatred of the superior education, & superior industry of his British neighbour, have led him to believe, that if he loses that majority, he loses also, liberty, laws, religion, property, and language, every thing that is valuable on earth.” The other major cause of the province’s ills, Dalhousie maintained, was the persistent indifference and neglect of the Colonial Office. “Greater confidence in the Governor of the Province, would immediately smooth, unite, and put an end to all the workings of a few seditious demagogues,” he reflected.}

Dalhousie’s rejection of Papineau created consternation in London, where ministerial confidence in the governor had been steadily waning. The new colonial secretary, William Huskisson, decided that no settlement seemed likely in Lower Canada while Dalhousie remained. Perhaps through his Scottish patron, Lord Melville, first lord of the Admiralty and formerly president of the India Board of Control, Dalhousie was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in India. His request for leave of absence was refused, however, and he was advised early in 1828 to set out for India as soon as possible, without tarrying in Britain to explain his conduct. Dalhousie considered his appointment the summit of his ambition and “the highest mark of approbation the King could convey of my
deluded Canadian peasants. To ensure that his views were heard in London, he briefed Scottish relatives and acquaintances and sent Samuel Gale*, a Montreal lawyer, armed with addresses from the “loyal, respectable, and well-informed” members of the community, particularly from the Eastern Townships, whose interests Gale also represented. Gale had neither contacts nor familiarity with England, he recognized, but “well received he must be, because he is in every thing gentlemanlike.”

Dalhousie did not anticipate personal difficulties from an investigation of Lower Canadian questions by ministers and parliament. In fact, he welcomed it as a preliminary to corrective legislation. At first private letters from Britain suggested that his conduct was generally approved. In May 1828 Huskisson defended his administration in the Commons and advocated amendment of the act of 1791. Between May and July a select committee heard evidence from interested parties [see Denis-Benjamin Viger]. Then, however, absence from the part of government members enabled opposition MPs to carry the committee’s report, which was sympathetic to the grievances of the assembly and critical of Dalhousie. The report had been influenced by the arrival in London, after the committee had closed its inquiry, of a petition, with 87,000 signatures, protesting against Dalhousie’s purge of the militia and the magistracy. The allegations were recorded in a postscript to the report, without comment, but even Huskisson censured the dismissals.

Immediately before leaving the colony, Dalhousie presided at a ceremony for placing the top stone on a monument to James Wolfe* and Louis-Joseph de Montcalm*. Marquis de Montcalm. Erected in a prominent position near the Château Saint-Louis, overlooking the river, this memorial, which Dalhousie considered “Wolfe’s monument,” had been an enthusiasm of the Earl’s, completed with his own subscription to compensate for Canadian indifference. The ceremony clearly assumed a personal importance in the same way that laying the foundation stone of Dalhousie College had done on his departure from Nova Scotia. “I am vain enough,” he recorded, “to think it in some respects, a monument to my own name, at the last hour of my Administration of the Government in this Country.” The following day, 9 Sept. 1828, Kempt was sworn into office as his successor, and Dalhousie departed with “all the pomp, power & parade which belonged to me as the Representative of my Sovereign.”

In England Dalhousie read the evidence of the select committee with “utter astonishment.” He took particular exception to the concluding paragraphs of the report as condemning him unheard. Further, he encountered a patent lack of sympathy on the part of the new colonial secretary, Sir George Murray, a fellow Wellingtonian officer from whom he had expected better. Murray held out no hope of either an official investigation or a public vindication. Rather, he urged a dignified silence. Privately (but not officially), however, he agreed to Dalhousie’s having printed and circulated among friends copies of his observations on the petitions and evidence placed before the committee. Dalhousie accordingly confined his efforts to sending copies to Cochrane for distribution among close acquaintances in Lower Canada. From a Murray “cold & insensible,” there could be no appeal to Wellington as prime minister. “I might as well appeal to a stone wall,” Dalhousie thought, since Wellington would be a thousand times more frigid and indifferent than Murray to anyone who was not of a “courting character.” Dalhousie thus left for India in July 1829 without obtaining the vindication he had sought.

In India the perceived injustice of his treatment continued to rankle, and Dalhousie seems to have decided that redress lay in stating his case to the king However, with the demise of George IV and the advent of a Whig ministry in 1830, his last hopes must have faded. His mood was not improved by India’s heat, which he found oppressive. He may have suffered a stroke in March 1830, but he was well enough to tour Burma the following year, and he derived some relief from residence in the cooler hill-station of Simla. However, with his health palpably unequal to his onerous responsibilities, he resigned his command and returned to Britain in April 1832. Six months later he suffered a fainting fit, and the following February a further attack rendered him a “couch invalid,” unable to see or write for several months. For a year or more he lived abroad – Nice and Strasbourg (France) and Wiesbaden (Federal Republic of Germany) – returning to his beloved Dalhousie Castle in 1834. There he spent his final years in pain and decrepitude and ultimately in blindness and senility. He died on 21 March 1838; a former sparring-partner, Bishop John Inglis, responding to an invitation to dine, attended the funeral instead and represented all those colonists who remembered the governor with affection or dislike. Dalhousie’s beloved “Lady D” died less than a year after her husband, on 22 Jan. 1839. As the wife of a civil administrator, she had accompanied him everywhere, sharing his interests and pains, and like him she had carried out her official duties conscientiously, with dignity and charm.

The geologist John Jeremiah Bigsby* portrayed Dalhousie as “a quiet, studious, domestic man, faithful to his word, and kind, but rather dry,” adding that “he spoke and acted by measure, as if he were in an enemy’s land.” An anonymous Lower Canadian critic described him less sympathetically as “a short, thick set, bowleg man . . . often called the Scotch ploughman,” “avaricious – “indeed saving was his chief object” – and extremely vain, “passionate & tyrannical or kind as the moment directed,” given to blaming his subordinates for his difficulties, a man who “tried and parted in anger with all parties.” “Ill luck hung over him,” this observer concluded. Despite the differences, both portraits – Bigsby’s through the suggestion of assailed loneliness – indicate that Dalhousie was not well suited by temperament to govern an obstreperous colony enjoying representative institutions with their accompanying clash of opinions and warring factions. Another contemporary, the author John Richardson*, later asserted that Dalhousie had not possessed the “quickness and pliability of mind . . . in all the degree necessary to the Governor of so turbulent a country” that was enjoyed by a successor, Lord Sydenham [Thomson]. Although no dullard, being a man of intellectual curiosity, wide reading and interests, and sensitivity to the beauties of nature, Dalhousie as a civil administrator manifested the tendencies to plodding and pedantry that had characterized his style as a military commander.

Dalhousie was accustomed to a hierarchical society, Scottish and military, in which he ordered and others obeyed. He had no patience with those who showed disrespect, challenged authority, or, in the case of the lower class, had ideas above their station. Much of this behaviour in Lower Canadians he considered a result of their “total neglect of education.” In Dalhousie’s world, rulers exercised paternal authority for the welfare of the people and gave disinterested public service in the British aristocratic tradition. It was as an essential part of his public duty that he unremittingly championed improvement, both economic and intellectual. This concern was a hallmark of his Scottish educational and cultural background and of a Scottish society in which leadership and example afforded the key to social progress.

Nova Scotia was sufficiently élite and deferential to permit Dalhousie to act out his perceived role as a benevolent father-figure at a time when popular discontent had not yet assumed an overtly political form. At Quebec, he was made conscious of the governor’s lack of power, resources, and patronage. Unable himself to advance the public good by purposeful action, Dalhousie came to condemn the constitutional structure as wholly unsuited to the colony’s needs and character. “The Govt altogether is the governor’s lack of power, resources, and patronage. Unable himself to advance the public good by purposeful action, Dalhousie

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Canadians, inculcated by his sturdy Presbyterianism and years of fighting France, no doubt heightened and coloured his animosity towards political opponents in Lower Canada.

Dalhousie, however, would likely have reacted in a similar fashion to criticism or challenge in any colony where dissension was rife. He lacked philosophical detachment. His reactions were one of more movement by temperament than by conservative political principles. Perhaps insecure in the face of opposition by more sagacious politicians than himself, he became paranoiac in his detection of intrigue. Criticism was taken as personal affront. Set-backs obsessed him. With a brooding, even morbid, cast of mind which his deep religious convictions cultivated as well as assuaged, he easily became prey to melancholy reflection. Under such dispositions he entertained agonisingly ambivalent feelings about his career of public service. Despite possessing few compelling qualifications, he had been ambitious to reach the highest commands and thus gain honour and repute as well as financial security. But he remained painfully aware of the sacrifices that this career had exacted in terms of peace of mind, home life, private avocations, and friendships, and he perpetually evinced a nostalgic longing for his native Scotland. The circumstances of his departure from Lower Canada, however, implied a sense of injustice and ingratitude that rankled for the rest of his life. For all Dalhousie’s achievements as a colonial governor, the man and his destiny were not happily matched.

George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, is the co-author, probably with his civil secretary Andrew William Cochran, of Observations on the petitions of grievance addressed to the imperial parliament from the districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three-Rivers (Quebec, 1828). His journals are at SRO, GD45 (mfn. at PAC); they have been published in part as The Dalhousie journals, ed. Marjory Whitelaw (3v., [Ottawa], 1978–82). There are portraits of Dalhousie at the National Gallery of Scotland (Edinburgh) and Dalhousie Univ. (Halifax), and a silhouette is at the PAC. Drawings and paintings John Elliot Wooford did for Dalhousie and caricatures painted by Lady Dalhousie form part of a sizeable collection of drawings, water-colours, engravings, maps, plans, and other documents assembled by Dalhousie. This material was brought back to Canada from Scotland in the 1980s and distributed among the five institutions: the N.S. Museum (Halifax), Dalhousie Univ., the PANB, the National Gallery of Canada (Ottawa), and the PAC. Further details are provided in Marie Elwood, “The study and repatriation of the Lord Dalhousie Collection,” Archivaria (Ottawa), no.24 (summer 1987): 108–16.


George IV (George Augustus Frederick) (12 August 1762 – 26 June 1830) was king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Hanover from 29 January 1820 until his death. He had earlier served as Prince Regent when his father, George III, suffered from a relapse into insanity from suspected porphyria. The Regency, George’s nine-year tenure as Prince Regent, which commenced in 1811 and ended with George III’s death in 1820, was marked by victory in the Napoleonic Wars in Europe. George was a stubborn monarch, often interfering in politics, especially in the matter of Catholic Emancipation, though not as much as his father. For most of George’s regency and reign, Lord Liverpool controlled the government as Prime Minister.

George is often remembered largely for the extravagant lifestyle that he maintained as prince and monarch. It is reported that every time he had intimate relations with a woman he would cut a lock of her hair and place it in an envelope with her name on it. At the time of his death there were allegedly 7,000 such envelopes. He had a poor relationship with both his father and his wife Caroline of Brunswick, whom he even forbade to attend his coronation. He was a patron of new forms of leisurely style and taste; he was responsible for the building of the Royal Pavilion in Brighton.

Early life

George, the eldest son of George III and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was born in St. James’s Palace. At the time of his birth, he automatically became Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay; he was created Prince of Wales shortly afterwards. On September 8 of the same year, he was baptised by Thomas Stacke, Archbishop of Canterbury; his godparents were the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (his uncle), the Duke of Cumberland (his great-uncle) and the Dowager Princess of Wales (his grandmother). George was a talented student, quickly learning to speak not only English but also French, German and Italian.
The Prince of Wales turned 21 in 1783, when he obtained a grant of £60,000 from Parliament and an annual income of £50,000 from his father. He then established his residence in Carlton House, where he lived a profligate life. Anonymity developed between the prince and his father, a monarch who desired more frugal behaviour on the part of the heir-apparent. The King, a political conservative, was also alienated by the Prince of Wales’s adherence to Charles James Fox and other radically-inclined politicians.

Soon after he reached the age of 21, the Prince of Wales fell in love with a Roman Catholic, Maria Anne Fitzherbert. Mrs Fitzherbert was a widow twice over; her first husband, Edward Weld, died in 1775, and her second husband, Thomas Fitzherbert, in 1781. A marriage between the two was prohibited by the Act of Settlement 1701, which declared those who married Roman Catholics ineligible to succeed to the Throne. In addition, under the Royal Marriages Act 1772 the Prince of Wales could not marry without the consent of the King, which would have never been granted. Nevertheless, the couple contracted a “marriage” on 15 December 1785. Legally the union was void, as the King’s assent was never requested. However, Mrs Fitzherbert believed that she was the Prince of Wales’s canonical true wife, holding the law of the Church to be superior to the law of the State. For political reasons, the union remained secret and Mrs Fitzherbert promised not to publish any evidence relating to it.

The Prince of Wales was plunged into debt by his exorbitant lifestyle. His father refused to assist him, forcing him to quit Carlton House and live in Mrs Fitzherbert’s residence. In 1787, the Prince of Wales’s allies in the House of Commons introduced a proposal to relieve his debts with a parliamentary grant. The prince’s personal relationship with Mrs Fitzherbert was suspected, but revelation of the illegal marriage would have scandalised the nation and doomed any parliamentary proposal to aid him. Acting on the prince's authority, the Whig leader Charles James Fox declared that the story was a calumny. Mrs Fitzherbert was not pleased with the public denial of the marriage in such vehement terms and contemplated severing her ties to the prince. He appeased her by asking another Whig, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, to restate Fox’s forceful declaration in more careful words. Parliament, meanwhile, was sufficiently pleased to grant the Prince of Wales £161,000 for the payment of his debts, in addition to £20,000 for improvements to Carlton House. The King also agreed to increase the Prince of Wales’s annual allowance by £10,000.

Regency Crisis of 1788

George III suffered from an hereditary disease known as porphyria. In the summer of 1788, the disease took a great toll on the King’s mental health, but he was nonetheless able to discharge some of his duties. Thus, he was able to declare Parliament prorogued from 25 September to 20 November 1788. During the prorogation, however, George III became deranged, posing a threat to his own life, and when Parliament reconvened in November the King could not deliver the customary Speech from the Throne during the State Opening of Parliament. Parliament found itself in an untenable position: according to long-established law, it could not proceed to any business until the delivery of the King’s Speech at a State Opening.

Although theoretically barred from doing so, Parliament began debating a Regency. In the House of Commons, Charles James Fox declared his opinion that the Prince of Wales was automatically entitled to exercise sovereignty during the King’s incapacity. A contrasting opinion was held by the Prime Minister, William Pitt the Younger, who argued that, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, the right to choose a Regent belonged to Parliament alone. He even stated that, without parliamentary authority “the Prince of Wales had no more right ... to assume the government, than any other individual subject of the country.” Though disagreeing on the principle underlying a Regency, Pitt agreed with Fox that the Prince of Wales would be the most convenient choice for a Regent.

The Prince of Wales—though offended by Pitt’s boldness—did not lend his full support to Fox’s philosophy. The prince’s brother, Prince Frederick, Duke of York, declared that the prince would not attempt to exercise any power without previously obtaining the consent of Parliament. Following the passage of a number of preliminary resolutions, Pitt outlined a formal plan for the Regency, suggesting that the powers of the Prince of Wales be greatly limited. (Among other things, the Prince of Wales could neither sell the King’s property nor grant a peerage to anyone other than a child of the King). The Prince of Wales denounced Pitt’s scheme, declaring it a “project for producing weakness, disorder, and insecurity in every branch of the administration of affairs.” In the interests of the nation, both factions agreed to compromise.

A significant technical impediment to any Regency Bill involved the lack of a Speech from the Throne, which was necessary before Parliament could proceed to any debates or votes. The Speech was normally delivered by the King, but could also be delivered by royal representatives known as Lords Commissioners, but no document could empower the Lords Commissioners to act unless the Great Seal of the Realm was affixed to it. The Seal could not be legally affixed without the prior authorisation of the Sovereign. Pitt and his fellow ministers ignored the last requirement and instructed the Lord Chancellor to affix the Great Seal without the King’s consent. This course of action was denounced as a “phantom,” as a “fiction,” and even as a “forcery.” The Prince of Wales’s brother, the Duke of York, described the plan as “unconstitutional and illegal.” Nevertheless, others in Parliament felt that such a scheme was necessary to preserve an effective government. Consequently, on 3 February 1789, more than two months after it had convened, Parliament was formally opened by an “illegal” group of Lords Commissioners. The Regency Bill was introduced, but, before it could be passed, the King recovered. Retroactively, the King declared that the instrument authorising the Lords Commissioners to act was valid.

Marriage

The Prince of Wales’s debts continued to climb; his father refused to aid him unless he married his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick. In 1795, the Prince of Wales acquiesced. The marriage, however, was disastrous; each party was unsuited to the other. The two were formally separated after the birth of their only child, Princess Charlotte, in 1796, and remained separated for the rest of their lives. The Prince of Wales remained attached to Mrs Fitzherbert for the remainder of his life, despite several periods of estrangement.

Even before meeting Mrs Fitzherbert, the Prince of Wales had fathered several illegitimate children. His mistresses included Mary Robinson, an actress who got revenge for her rejection by selling his letters to the newspapers; Grace Elliott, the Scottish wife of a sought-after London physician; Olga Zherebtsova, a Russian noble lady who claimed to have had a child by him; and Frances Villiers, Countess of Jersey, who dominated his life for some years.

Meanwhile, the problem of the Prince of Wales’s debts, which amounted to the extraordinary sum of £660,000 in 1796, was solved (at least temporarily) by Parliament. Being unwilling to make an outright grant to relieve these debts, it provided him an additional sum of £55,000 per annum. In 1803, a further £60,000 was added, and the Prince of Wales’s debts were finally paid.
Regency

In late 1810, George III was once again overcome by his malady following the death of his youngest daughter, Princess Amelia. Parliament agreed to follow the precedent of 1788, without the King's consent, the Lord Chancellor affixed the Great Seal of the Realm to letters patent naming Lords Commissioners. The Lords Commissioners, in the name of the King, signified the granting of the Royal Assent to a bill that became the Regency Act 1811. Parliament restricted some of the powers of the Prince Regent (as the Prince of Wales became known). The constraints expired one year after the passage of the Act.

As the Prince of Wales became Prince Regent, one of the most important political conflicts facing the country concerned Catholic Emancipation, the project to relieve Roman Catholics of various political disabilities. The Tories, led by the Prime Minister, Spencer Perceval, were opposed to Catholic Emancipation, while the Whigs supported it. At the beginning of the Regency, the Prince of Wales indicated that he would support the Whig leader, William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville, who had by that time accepted that the denial of some measure of relief to Roman Catholics was politically untenable. With great determination, he expressed his readiness to go on the war path to secure Catholic Emancipation if need be. As a result, the ministry was forced to include Whigs. Canning died later in that year, leaving Frederick John Robinson, 1st Viscount Goderich, to lead the tenuous Tory-Whig coalition. Lord Goderich left office in 1828, to be succeeded by the Duke of Wellington, who had by that time accepted that the denial of some measure of relief to Roman Catholics was politically untenable. With great determination, he expressed his readiness to go on the war path to secure Catholic Emancipation if need be.

When, in May 1812, John Bellingham assassinated Spencer Perceval, the Prince of Wales was prepared to reappoint all the members of the Perceval ministry under a new leader, except that the House of Commons formally declared its desire for a more "strong and efficient administration." The Prince of Wales then offered leadership of the government to Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, and afterwards to Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira. He doomed the attempts of both to failure, however, by forcing each to construct a bipartisan ministry at a time when neither party wished to share power with the other. Using the failure of the two peers as a pretext, the Prince Regent immediately reappointed the Perceval administration, with Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl ofLiverpool, as Prime Minister.

The Tories, unlike Whigs such as Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey, sought to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war against the powerful and aggressive Emperor of France, Napoleon I, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, the United Kingdom and several smaller countries defeated Napoleon in 1814. In the subsequent Congress of Vienna, it was decided that the Electorate of Hanover, a state that had shared a monarch with Britain since 1714, would be raised to a Kingdom. Napoleon made a return in 1815, but was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo by Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, the brother of the Marquess Wellesley. Also in 1815, the British-American War (also called the War of 1812) was brought to an end, with neither side victorious.

During this period George took an active interest in matters of style and taste, and his associates such as the dandy Beau Brummell and the architect John Nash created the Regency style. In London Nash designed the Regency terraces of Regent's Park and Regent Street; George took up the new idea of the seaside spa and had the Brighton Pavilion developed as a fantastical seaside palace, adapted by Nash in the "Indian Gothic" style inspired loosely by the Taj Mahal, with extravagant "Indian" and "Chinese" interiors.

Reign

When George III died in 1820, the Prince Regent ascended the throne as George IV, with no real change in his powers. By the time of his accession, he was obese and possibly addicted to laudanum. He also showed some signs of the disease that had affected his father.

George IV's relationship with his wife Caroline had deteriorated by the time of his accession. They had lived separately since 1796, and both had affairs. Caroline had left the United Kingdom for Europe, but she chose to return for her husband's coronation, and to publicly assert her rights. However, George IV refused to recognize Caroline as Queen, commanding British ambassadors to ensure that monarchs in foreign courts did the same. By royal command, Caroline's name was omitted from the liturgy of the Church of England. The King sought a divorce, but his advisors suggested that any divorce proceedings might involve the publication of details relating to the King's own adulterous relationships. Therefore, he requested and ensured the introduction of the Pains and Penalties Bill 1820, under which Parliament could have imposed legal penalties without a trial in a court of law. The bill would have annulled the marriage and stripped Caroline of the title of Queen. The bill proved extremely unpopular, and was withdrawn from Parliament. George IV decided, nonetheless, to exclude his wife from his coronation at Westminster Abbey, on 19 July 1821. Caroline died soon afterwards, on 7 August of the same year.

George's coronation was a magnificent and expensive affair, costing about £943,000. The coronation was a popular event. Many across the nation bought souvenirs that bore copies of the coronation portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. In 1822, the King visited Edinburgh for "one and twenty daft days." His visit to Scotland was the first by a reigning monarch since Charles II went there in 1650. The visit was organised by Sir Walter Scott, and increased the King's popularity.

The Catholic Question

George IV spent the majority of his reign in seclusion at Windsor Castle, but continued to interfere in politics. At first, it was believed that he would support Catholic Emancipation, but his anti-Catholic views became clear in 1824. The influence of the Crown was so great, and the will of the Tories under Prime Minister Lord Liverpool so strong, that Catholic Emancipation seemed hopeless. In 1827, however, Lord Liverpool retired, to be replaced by the pro-emancipation Tory George Canning. When Canning entered office, the King, who was hitherto content with privately instructing his ministers on the Catholic Question, thought it fit to make a more bold declaration. It was made known that "his sentiments ... on the Catholic question, were those of his revered father, George III, and of which nothing could shake; finally, ... that the recent ministerial arrangements were the result of circumstances, to His Majesty equally unforeseen and unpleasant."

Canning's views on the Catholic Question were not well-received by the most conservative Tories, including the Duke of Wellington. As a result, the ministry was forced to include Whigs. Canning died later in that year, leaving Frederick John Robinson, 1st Viscount Goderich to lead the tenuous Tory-Whig coalition. Lord Goderich left office in 1828, to be succeeded by the Duke of Wellington, who had by that time accepted that the denial of some measure of relief to Roman Catholics was politically untenable. With great
difficulty, Wellington obtained the King's consent to the introduction of a Catholic Relief Bill. The King afterwards withdrew his approval, yet he granted it again. Relief was granted to Catholics in 1829.

Legacy

George IV died in 1830 and was buried in Windsor Castle. His daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales, had died from post-partum complications in 1817, after delivering a still-born son; his eldest younger brother, Frederick, the Duke of York, also pre-deceased him in 1827. He was therefore succeeded by another of his brothers, William, Duke of Clarence, who reigned as William IV.

On George's death The Times commented unfavourably: *There never was an individual less regretted by his fellow creatures than this deceased king. What eye has wept for him? What heart has heaved one throb of unmercenary sorrow? [...] If he ever had a friend - a devoted friend in any rank of life - we protest that the name of him or her never reached us.*

The Economist, on the other hand, commented favourably on George's dislike of the Corn Laws and pro-free-trade opinions.

There are many statues of George IV, many erected during his reign. Some in the UK include a bronze statue of George IV on horseback in Trafalgar Square, another of him on horseback at the end of the Long Walk in Windsor Great Park and another outside the Royal Pavilion in Brighton. In Edinburgh, George IV Bridge is a main street linking the Old Town High Street to the south over the ravine of the Cowgate, designed by the architect Thomas Hamilton in 1829 and completed in 1835.

In fiction, he is usually represented as extravagant, stupid and irresponsible, notably by Hugh Laurie in the mock historical comedy series Blackadder the Third and by Rupert Everett in the 1994 film The Madness of King George III.

In 1907, the Nuttall encyclopedia described him as the "First Gentleman of Europe" on account of "his fine style and manners."

Style and arms

George IV's official style was "George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith." His arms were: Quarterly, I and IV Gules three lions passant guardant in pale Or (for England); II Or a lion rampant within a tressure flory-counter-flory Gules (for Scotland); III Azure a harp Or stringed Argent (for Ireland); overall an escutcheon tierced per pale and per chevron (for Hanover), I Gules two lions passant guardant Or (for Brunswick), II Or a semy of hearts Gules a lion rampant Azure (for Lüneburg), III Gules a horse courant Argent (for Westfalen), the whole inescutcheon surmounted by a crown.

Titles and Style, in order from birth:

* His Royal Highness The Duke of Cornwall
* His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales
* His Royal Highness The Prince Regent
* His Majesty The King

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>HRH Princess Charlotte</td>
<td>7 January</td>
<td>6 November</td>
<td>married 1816, Prince Leopold George Frederick of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; no surviving issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augusta of Wales</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>1817</td>
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George IV in Culture and Media

- In the third installment of the BBC comedy series Blackadder, George IV (as Prince Regent) was played as an unsympathetic buffoon by the English actor Hugh Laurie. Much of the humor of the characterization was derived from the real Prince of Wales' spendthrift ways. An offhand remark by Blackadder for the Prince to "take out those plans for the beach house at Brighton," for instance, was a reference to the actual Oriental Pavilion at Brighton.

- George IV (as Prince Regent) was also played by Rupert Everett in the 1994 film The Madness of King George.

47. Acting, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira, afterwards 1st Marquis of Hastings 1806-08


Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings, (9 December 1754 - 28 November 1826) was a British politician and military officer who served as Governor-General of India, 1813 to 1823.

Hastings was born in County Down, the son of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira and Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness Hastings. He joined the British army in 1771 and served in the American Revolutionary War. There he served at the battles of Bunker Hill, Brooklyn, White Plains, Monmouth and Camden, at the attacks on Forts Washington and Clinton, and at the siege of Charleston. Perhaps his most noted achievement was the raising of a corps at Philadelphia, called the Irish Volunteers, who under him became famous for their fighting qualities, and the victory of Hobkirk's Hill, which, in command of only a small force, he gained by superior military skill and determination against a much larger body of Americans.
He was distinguished for his bravery during his first campaign in America, and in 1778 was appointed adjutant general of the British forces. He was at the storming of Forts Clinton and Montgomery in 1777, and was with Sir Henry Clinton at the battle of Monmouth. He was promoted to brigadier, and was succeeded in his office of adjutant general by Major André. Rawdon afterward received the commission of a major general. In 1812, he was appointed Governor General of British India, which office he held until 1822. During his administration, the Nepaulese, Pindarees, and other native powers, were subdued, and the British authority made supreme in India. During his absence in the East, he was created Marquis of Hastings. [Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. III. by Benson J. Lossing, 1850. Chapter XVII. http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wcarr1/Lossing1/Chap49.html]

The Battle of Hobkirk's Hill (sometimes referred to as the Second Battle of Camden) was a battle of the American Revolutionary War fought on April 25, 1781, near Camden, South Carolina.

The British were outnumbered 900 to General Nathanael Greene's 1,500. This was Lord Francis Rawdon's first independent commanding battle, and, despite being outnumbered, he did not want to make his first commanding battle a retreating one. He tried to attack Greene's army by surprise, but Greene made a battle strategy quickly. Rawdon countered Greene's first moves, and Greene was forced to withdraw to the old battlefield of Camden when his advancing line faltered at one point in the battle.

This left Rawdon in control of Hobkirk's Hill. Though Rawdon had won, he was forced to retreat to Charleston soon afterwards since he had too few troops remaining to hold the hill.

He succeeded his father as the 2nd Earl of Moira in 1793.

Becoming a Whig in politics, he entered government as part of the Ministry of all the Talents in 1806 as Master-General of the Ordnance, but resigned upon the fall of the ministry the next year. Being a close associate of the Prince-Regent, he was asked by the Prince-Regent to try to form a Whig government after the assassination of Spencer Perceval in 1812 ended that ministry. Both of Moira's attempts to create a governing coalition failed, and the Tories returned to power under the Earl of Liverpool.

Through the influence of the Prince-Regent, Moira was appointed Governor-General of India in 1813. His tenure as Governor-General was a memorable one, overseeing the victory in the Gurkha War 1814 - 1816; the final conquest of the Marathas in 1818; and the purchase of the island of Singapore in 1819. His domestic policy in India was also largely successful, seeing the repair of the Mogul canal system in Delhi as well as educational and administrative reforms. He was raised to the rank of Marquess of Hastings in 1817.

Hastings' tenure in India ended due to a financial scandal in 1823, and he returned to England, being appointed Governor of Malta in 1824. He died at sea off Naples two years later.

On July 12, 1804, he married Flora Campbell, 6th Countess of Loudoun and had at least five children:
- George Augustus Francis Rawdon-Hastings (11 February 1806–5 July 1839), died unmarried
- Sophia Frederica Christina Rawdon-Hastings (1 February 1809–28 December 1859), married John Crichton-Stuart, 2nd Marquess of Bute and had issue.
- Selina Constance Rawdon-Hastings (1810–8 November 1867), married Charles Henry and has issue.

Regarding his child by Jemima French, the following interesting information is available:
http://www.thepeerage.com/p2387.htm
Reverend George Hunn Nobbs (M) b. 16 October 1799, d. 5 November 1884.
Father Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings b. 9 December 1754, d. 28 November 1826
Mother Jemima French [ffrench]

Reverend George Hunn Nobbs was born on 16 October 1799 in Moira, Ireland. He was the son of Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings and Jemima French. He married Sarah Christian, daughter of Charles Christian and Sully, on 18 October 1829 in Pitcairn Island. He died on 5 November 1884 at age 85 in Norfolk Island. Most of the island community, numbering around 470, attended his funeral.

Charles Christian, above, was the son of Fletcher Christian [leader of the famed ‘Mutiny on the Bounty’] and Mauatua.

Reverend George Hunn Nobbs emigrated to Pitcairn Island arriving on 5 November 1828. He was a clergyman. He was an unacknowledged son of Francis Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings, and Jemima French, daughter of an Irish baronet, who, becoming involved in the Irish revolution, was forced to leave his country. On his mother's deathbed, she extracted from George a solemn promise never to accept any favor at the hands of his father's family. Moreover, she was very anxious that he leave England and take up residence in some other part of the world where 'her wrongs and mine might be buried in oblivion'.

His mother and grandmother, suffering a serious reduction in circumstances, sent him to Yarmouth into the care of an elderly family named Nobbs, whose name they forced him to assume. She had arranged with Admiral Murray, commanding in North Yarmouth, to
put him aboard a Royal Navy ship, and in 1812, he was placed aboard the *Roe buck*, then to other ships.

After his service to the Royal Navy, which led him to Valparaiso, he appears to have embarked on a career as a soldier of fortune, serving in both the Argentinian and Chilean navies. In 1822, he was serving on a Neapolitan vessel, and the next year found him in Sierra Leone, where he was commanding a ship named the *Gambia*. By 1826, he was in Calcutta. His adventures were harrowing, according to his own narrative, and he apparently survived shipwreck, capture by the enemy, and the deaths of many of his shipmates. He described his early life as ‘filled with enough incidents to enliven three Hentys and four Rider Haggards’ (adventure writers of his day).

On 5 Nov 1828, Nobbs arrived on Pitcairn, at age 28, accompanied by a mysterious American shipmate, ‘Captain’ Noah Bunker. They came from Callao in an 18 ton cutter after a six-week voyage. Nobbs was never very explicit about the circumstances, but it appears that Nobbs entered into an agreement with Bunker wherein Nobbs would supply the money with which to outfit Bunker’s boat, and they agreed to make the 3500 mile trip to Pitcairn together. Later investigation seems to indicate that the title to the cutter was more than a little in question!

Although not popular with the islanders immediately after his arrival, he seems to have impressed them with an advanced level of devoutness. His religiosity, according to his critics, seems to have had little precedent in his life before his arrival! Further, his increasing religious leadership was undermining the power of Buffett, the schoolteacher. When, upon Adams death in 1829, Nobbs established a separate school, Buffett quit teaching in disgust.

The period from 1829-1832 seems to have witnessed a growing division between followers of the impudent and increasingly devout Nobbs and the practical, strongwilled Buffett. The arrival of Joshua Hill in 1832 marked the beginning of a very trying period in the lives of Nobbs, Buffett, and Evans. Realizing that these three would be the most threatening to his plans and beliefs, Hill singled them out for special humiliation and punishment. The "quiet, devout" Pastor Nobbs was not considered by the bombastic preacher, Hill, to be a serious challenge, and he soon replaced him as Pastor.

The ill-treatment that the three endured reached a climax when they were forced to leave the island in March of 1834, on board the Tuscan. They were carried to Tahiti, where Nobbs appears to have travelled on to Mangareva to serve there as a missionary. He was later reunited with his family, and they later ended up in the Gambier Islands with Evans and his family. They were not able to return to Pitcairn until after Hill’s forced departure in 1837.

Ironically, it was pressure by his ‘quiet, devout’ rival that forced the English government to remove Hill. Nobbs returned as Pastor, fully consolidating his position vis-a-vis Buffett, who concentrated on his teaching and woodworking until his later call to religious leadership on Norfolk.

He was the first islander to be formally trained in the ministry. He sailed to England with Moresby in 1852, to attend seminary. Within two months, he had qualified for ordination as deacon and priest, and was commissioned by the Bishop of London as ‘Chaplain of Pitcairn Island’. After being entertained my many notables, he was received by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Loaded down with portraits of the Royal Family and a per annum of 50 pounds from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, he returned to Pitcairn in triumph in 1853.

See also: [http://www.mundus.ac.uk/cats/4/1301.htm](http://www.mundus.ac.uk/cats/4/1301.htm) and [http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020253b.htm](http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020253b.htm)


William Ramsay, 1st Baron Panmure (27 October 1771–4 June 1852) was the son of George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie [26th GM Scotland; see above]

On 1 December 1794, he married Patricia Heron Gordon and they had one child:

- Fox Maule Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie (1801–1874)

Patricia died in 1821 and on 4 June 1822, William married Elizabeth Barton. In 1831 he was created Baron Panmure.

See also [http://www.thepeerage.com/p2921.htm](http://www.thepeerage.com/p2921.htm)

[http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/towns/townfirst4214.html](http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/towns/townfirst4214.html)

**Tarfside, Angus**

A hamlet in Glen Esk, Angus, Tarfside lies on the Water of Tarf near its junction with the River North Esk, 9 miles (14 km) north west of Edzell. Tarfside is the principal village in the remote parish of Lochlee.

Tarfside has close associations with the Earls of Dalhousie, who are the principal local landowners. The 1st Lord Panmure built a Masonic Hall here in 1821. The Maule Memorial Church was built following the Disruption in the Church of Scotland (1843). While the 1st Lord Panmure was not sympathetic to the Free Church, Fox Maule Ramsay, the 2nd Lord Panmure and 11th Earl of Dalhousie (1801-74) gave the necessary land to his friend and leader of the Free Church Dr. Thomas Guthrie (1803-73). Both men are commemorated in the fine stained glass in the church. On the Hill of Migvie to the west is a cairn, known as the Rowan Tower, which was erected in 1866 by the 11th Earl of Dalhousie as a family memorial.
Panmure Testimonial (Panmure Monument)

A prominent monument which crowns Cambustane Hill in SE Angus, the Panmure Testimonial lies a half-mile (1 km) to the southeast of Craigton and 1¼ miles (2 km) east southeast of Monikie. Also known as the 'Live and Let Live Monument', it was erected in 1839 by the tenants of the Panmure Estate in appreciation of the fact that their Laird, William Maule, 1st Lord Panmure (1771 - 1852), was willing to forgo their rents during several years of poor harvests in the 1820s.

Designed by John Henderson of Edinburgh, the testimonial comprises a neo-Gothic buttressed base, with a fluted column rising 32m (105 feet) and topped by an ornamental vase. A spiral stair-case ascends within the monument to a viewing platform at the top.

The Panmure Testimonial at Monikie, a landmark for miles around, . . . was built as a gesture of gratitude by the Panmure tenantry.

The year 1826 - 'the year of the short corn' - was disastrous for the farmer-tenants. The crops were so poor that they could not get return enough to pay their rents.

Learning of this, the compassionate nature of the laird, William 1st Baron Panmure, became evident when he gave instructions that no rent was to be asked until such times as the tenants were able to pay. Later, in many instances, he cancelled the arrears altogether.

When things improved, the tenants got together and decided to raise this tall pillar as a mark of their gratitude to Baron Panmure. And, as this gentleman was still in vigorous health at that time, it was obviously intended as a testimonial, not a memorial."

The Panmure Testimonial
('Live and Let Live')

No folly this of man's construction,
To vaunt laird's deeds on his instruction;
Memorial 'tis of gratitude,
To caring earl, whose latitude
Encompassed tenants' dues unpaid,
As harvest crops in field decayed.

Though soil may yield, harsh seasons cruel
Unequal make man's earthly duel
'gainst Nature's powerful elements
that blessings bring and harassments.

Sun can warm yet cause a drought.
Refreshing rain may help seeds sprout.
But when dark thunderclouds do lower,
The bursting floods reveal their power.

Soil and seed or swelling grain
Are washed away or battered lain,
A wasted crop! Such futile toil!
On wonders why they till the soil.

The wind, is't friend or fiendish foe?
Hay gently drying, yet, a blow
From eastern airt in Springtime calm
Will wither leaves and blossom harm.

And what of hail and sleet and snow?
Of those, the last allows to grow
The tender shoots of winter wheat
Beneath its insulating sheet.

Today, these ills we circumvent,
Appealing to the Government.
But in those days of yesteryear,
Doom and disaster bred chill fear
Of gnawing hunger and eviction.

"Fear not!" the laird said with conviction.
"Your woes and ills I understand.
Your homes will stay upon my land.
And till the future harvest's sure,
Count on the bounty of Panmure."

'Live and Let Live', we raise our glass
to him whose caring few surpass.

http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/features/featurefirst10506.html

http://www.monikie.org.uk/panmure1.htm
49. Acting, James, 2nd Earl of Rosslyn 1810-12


James St Clair-Erskine, 2nd Earl of Rosslyn (1762 – 18 Jan 1837), known as Sir James St Clair-Erskine from 1765 until 1805, was a Scottish soldier, Tory politician, and Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on behalf of King George IV. He succeeded to the family baronetcy in 1765 at the age of three. Sir James served in Portugal, Denmark and the Netherlands, and was promoted to general in 1814. From 1782 until 1805, when he became a peer, he was a member of parliament (from 1796, for Dysart Burghs, Fife); a Tory politician and an associate of the Duke of Wellington, he was Lord Privy Seal (1829-1830) and later Lord President of the Council (1834–1835).

http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00059083&tree=LEO

Married 4 Nov 1789 St. James’s, Westminster, Henrietta Elizabeth Bouverie, b. 1771

Children
1. Lady Janet St.Clair-Erskine
2. James Alexander St.Clair-Erskine, 3rd Earl of Rosslyn, b. 15 Feb 1802, London

See also other prints at: http://www.npg.org.uk/live/search/person.asp?LinkID=mp03881

50. Acting, Robert, Viscount Duncan, afterwards 1st Earl of Camperdown 1812-14

http://www.thepeerage.com/p18760.htm

Sir Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane, 1st Earl of Camperdown of Lundie was born on 21 March 1785.1 He was the son of Admiral Adam Duncan, 1st Viscount Duncan of Camperdown and Henrietta Dundas.2 He married Janet Hamilton-Dalrymple, daughter of Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, 3rd Bt, and Janet Duff, on 8 January 1805 in North Berwick, Berwickshire, Scotland.1 He died on 22 December 1859 at age 74.3

Sir Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane, 1st Earl of Camperdown of Lundie was baptised with the name of Robert Dundas Duncan.1 He gained the rank of Ensign in 1797 in the service of the Coldstream Guards.1 He succeeded to the title of 2nd Viscount Duncan of Camperdown [G.B., 1797] on 4 August 1804.1 He succeeded to the title of 2nd Baron Duncan of Lundie, co. Perth [G.B., 1797] on 4 August 1804.1 He held the office of Grand Master of Freemasons [Scotland] between 1812 and 1814.1 He was created 1st Earl Camperdown of Lundie, co. Forfar and of Gleneagles, co. Perth [U.K.] on 12 September 1831.1 He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Thistle (K.T.) on 12 May 1848.3

Family 1
Child Hon. Hew Adam Dalrymple Hamilton Haldane-Duncan-Mercer-Henderson, d. 11 Jun 1900

Family 2
Janet Hamilton-Dalrymple, b. 19 May 1783, d. 17 May 1867
Child Adam Duncan-Haldane, 2nd Earl of Camperdown of Lundie, b. 25 Mar 1812, d. 30 Jan 1867
Camperdown House

< Admiral Adam Duncan by Henry Raeburn

Located in the grounds of Camperdown Country Park in the northwest of Dundee, Camperdown House was built in 1828 for the 1st Earl of Camperdown, Robert Duncan, on his Lundie Estate. Duncan was the son of naval hero Admiral Adam Duncan (1731 -1804) who had defeated the French at the Battle of Camperdown in 1797. Designed by William Burn (1789 - 1870), the house was built in a neo-classical style.

In Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, the mansion, 1¾ mile NW of Lochee, and 3½ miles of Dundee, was named after Admiral Lord Duncan's victory over the Dutch in 1797. Built by the admiral's son, who was raised to the earldom of Camperdown in 1831, it superseded the original seat of the family, Lundie House, in the neighbouring parish of Lundie; and is an elegant edifice of white sandstone in the Grecian style, with a massive octostyle Ionic portico and finely embellished grounds. At the top of the principal staircase is a large and spirited painting of the battle of Camperdown. Rt. Adam Duncan Haldane, present and third Earl (b. 1841; suc. 1867), holds 6770 acres in the shire, valued at £8241 per annum.

51. Acting, James, 4th Earl of Fife 1814-16


James Duff, 4th Earl Fife KT (6 October 1776 – 9 March 1857) was a Scottish nobleman. Duff was the son of Alexander Duff, 3rd Earl Fife and Mary Skene. He volunteered to help the Spaniards against Napoleon, and fought at Talavera as a major-general in the Spanish service. He was Member of Parliament for Banffshire from 1818 to 1827. In 1827 he inherited Skene House in Aberdeenshire from his mother's family. He was appointed a Knight of the Thistle and created Baron Fife in the Peerage of Great Britain in 1827. This title became extinct on his death. He was Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire from 1813-1856.

http://www.dufftown.co.uk/htryduff.htm

Dufftown: Founded in 1817 by James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife, it was initially named Balvenie which was close to the small hamlet of Lachie. The Earl instigated the building of Dufftown to give employment after the Napoleonic Wars. Dufftown's perfect water sources soon saw it become a centre for the distilling industry - both legal and illegal. Today, its distilleries produce some of the most famous whiskies in the world, including Glenfiddich, Glendullan, Kininvie, Mortlach, Balvenie and Dufftown-Glenlivet.
Duff House, Banff

Succeeded to Earldom in 1811, inherited Skene and Cariston from the extinct Skene family, 1827, added front gate to Skene House and laid out courtyard, 1847

http://humphrysfamilytree.com/Skene/skene.house.html

< James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife, painting by Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823)
http://www.artcyclopedia.com/r/raeburn

Arguably Scotland's most highly acclaimed painter, Raeburn was born in Edinburgh and spent most of his working life there. His reputation as a portrait painter was such that he could charge more than 100 guineas a portrait. He was knighted in 1822, having already been appointed King's Limner and Painter for Scotland.

James Duff became Earl of Fife in 1811 and was made a Baron in 1827, having served as MP for Banffshire 1818-1827. He was also Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen 1820-1824. His nephew succeeded him as 5th Earl, and his son the 6th Earl married Princess Louise, daughter of King Edward VII. She sold the portrait at Christie's in 1924, and it was acquired by the University of Dundee.

http://gosouthamerica.about.com/cs/southamerica/a/JSanMartin_5.htm

José de San Martín became a Mason in Banff, Scotland, due to the influence of James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife, who had fought in Spain.
The twelve songs [Doce Canciones] by Federico Moretti (c. 1765-1838) form one of the finest works by this composer: a work which is finished, carefully polished, and planned as a unity. They are twelve love-songs arranged in the form of a song-cycle, all of them with similar accompaniments, an instrumental introduction and ending, a carefully worked-out musical form, and a close attention to detail. It is clear that this collection is not merely an assembly of twelve separate songs, but a planned unity; not merely a divertissement, but a work of art planned on a relatively large scale.

The Doce Canciones were published not in Spain but in England, almost certainly because of the upheaval caused by Napoleon’s invasion of Spain in 1808 and the Peninsular War which lasted until 1813. They were printed by the London firm of Clementi, Banger, Collard, Davis & Collard, which existed only from about 1810 to about 1818. Moretti dedicated them to the Englishman James Duff, fourth Earl Fife, who like Moretti became an officer in the Spanish army. Fife left Spain for England in 1811, and it seems a likely conjecture that when he left Spain he took with him the manuscript of the Doce Canciones, to have them printed in London. The date of composition of these songs, then, seems to be 1811 or shortly before; and their date of publication about 1812, and certainly between 1811 and 1818.

The title-page calls Moretti ‘Colonel of the Legion of Foreign Volunteers’, and in this context Moretti’s friendship with Lord Fife falls into place. Both of them soldiers and officers, both of them foreigners in Spain, they shared an enthusiasm for Spanish music and dance: Moretti for example composed some songs in the native Spanish seguidilla form, while it was Fife who discovered the dancer Maria Mercandotti in Spain while she was still a child, brought her to England, and launched her on a career in ballet which was to make her famous throughout Europe.
“Grego’s Green Room of the Opera House always delights me. The formal way in which Mdlle. Mercandotti is standing upon one leg for the pleasure of Lord Fife and Mr. Ball Hughes [whom she married]; the grave regard directed by Lord Petersham towards that pretty little maid-a-mischief who is risking her rouge beneath the chandelier; the unbridled decorum of Mdlle. Hullin and the decorous debauchery of Prince Esterhazy in the distance, make altogether a quite enchanting picture.”

http://www.sakoman.net/pg/html/20001.htm

THE ENGLISH SPY:
CHARACTERISTIC, SATIRICAL, AND HUMOROUS.
COMPRISING SCENES AND SKETCHES IN EVERY RANK OF SOCIETY,
BEING PORTRAITS DRAWN FROM THE LIFE
BY BERNARD BLACKMANTLE

THE ILLUSTRATIONS DESIGNED BY
Robert Cruikshank
By Frolic, Mirth, and Fancy gay, Old Father Time is borne away.
London:
PUBLISHED by Sherwood, Jones, and co.
PATERNOSTER-ROW.
1825.

“In this society, I made my first appearance in the green room; a little, narrow, pink saloon at the back of the stage, where the dancers congregate and practise before an immense looking-glass previous to their appearance in public.

To a fellow of warm imagination and vigorous constitution, such a scene is calculated to create sensations that must send the circling current into rapid motion, and animate the heart with thrilling raptures of delight. Before the mirror, in all the grace of youthful loveliness and perfect symmetry of form, the divine little fairy sprite, the all-conquering Andalusian Venus, Mercandotti, was exhibiting her soft, plump, love-inspiring person in pirouette: before her stood the now happy swain, the elegant H——— B., on whose shoulder rested the Earl of F-e, admiring with equal ecstasy the finished movements of his accomplished protégée [see note below]; on the right hand of the earl stood the single duke of D———e, quizzing the little daughter of Terspichore through his eye-glass; on the opposite of the circle was seen the noble musical amateur B——h, supported by the director De R-s on one hand, and the communicative manager, John Ebers, of Bond-street, on the other; in a snug corner on the right hand of the mirror was seated one of his majesty’s most honourable privy council, the Earl of W———d, with a double Dollond’s operatic magnifier in his eye-glass; on the opposite of the circle was seen the noble musical amateur B——h, supported by the director De R-s on one hand, and the communicative manager, John Ebers, of Bond-street, on the other; in a snug corner on the right hand of the mirror was seated one of his majesty’s most honourable privy council, the Earl of W———d, with a double Dollond’s operatic magnifier in his hand, studying nature from this most delightful of all miniature models. “A most perfect divinity,” whispered the exquisite. “A glorious fine study,” said Transit,—and, pulling out his card-case and pencil, retired to one corner of the room, to make a mem., as he called it, of the scene.

(See Plate.) “Who the deuce is that eccentric-looking creature with the Marquis of Hertford?” said I. “Hush,” replied the exquisite, “for heaven’s sake, don’t expose yourself! Not to know the superlative roué of the age, the all-accomplished Petersham, would set you down for a barbarian at once.” “And who,” said I, “is the amiable fair bending before the admiring Worter?” “An old and very dear acquaintance of the Earl of F-e, Mademoiselle Noblet, who, it is said, displays much cool philosophy at the inconstancy of her once enamoured swain, consoling herself for his loss, in the enjoyment of a splendid annuity.” A host of other bewitching forms led you down for a barbarian at once.” “And who,” said I, “is the amiable fair bending before the admiring Worter?” “An old and very dear acquaintance of the Earl of F-e, Mademoiselle Noblet, who, it is said, displays much cool philosophy at the inconstancy of her once enamoured swain, consoling herself for his loss, in the enjoyment of a splendid annuity.” A host of other bewitching forms led me my young fancy captive by turns, as my eye travelled round the magic circle of delight: some were, I found, of that yielding spirit, once enamoured swain, consoling herself for his loss, in the enjoyment of a splendid annuity. “A most perfect divinity,” whispered the exquisite. “A glorious fine study,” said Transit,—and, pulling out his card-case and pencil, retired to one corner of the room, to make a mem., as he called it, of the scene.

Note 4 - It was very generally circulated, and for some time believed, that the charming little Andalusian Venus was the natural daughter of the Earl of F-e: a report which had not a shadow of truth in its foundation, but arose entirely out of the continued interest the earl took in the welfare of the lady from the time of her infancy, at which early period she was exhibited on the stage of the principal theatre in Cadiz as an infant prodigy; and being afterwards carried round (as is the custom in Spain) to receive the personal approval and trilling presents of the grandees, excited such general admiration as a beautiful child, that the Earl of F-e, then Lord M- and a general officer in the service of Spain, adopted the child, and liberally advanced funds for her future maintenance and instruction, extending his bounty and protection up to the moment of her fortunate marriage with her present husband. It is due to the lady to add, that in every instance her conduct has been marked by the strictest sense of propriety, and that too in situations where, it is said, every attraction was offered to have induced a very opposite course.”

52. Acting, Sir John Majoribanks of Lees, Bart., M.P. 1816-18 [aka Marjoribanks]

Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, first cousin of Elizabeth Macarthur Onslow

http://www.nesbittnisbet.org.uk/carfin_nisbet.pdf

They had issue-
1. Caroline, born 26 August 1787; died unmarried at Bath 30 March 1867.
2. Walter, born at sea 1789; Bengal Civil Service 1805-1833; Secretary of the Board of Trade, Calcutta; died unmarried at Calcutta 11 October 1833.
3. Josiah, born 1790; Madras Civil Service 1806-1834; Senior Merchant at Dharwar,
South Maharatta; married at Edinburgh 17 June 1823 Rachel, second daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, Baronet. He died at Dharwar 5 August 1834. She died at Richmond, Surrey, 1 December 1874, aged 76. They had issue:

1. John Marjoribanks, born at Madras 26 April 1824; B.A. Oxon. (Balliol College) 1846, M.A. 1851; ordained deacon 1848; Rector of Deal 1856-1861, of Ramsgate 1861-1867, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, 1868-1892; Canon of Norwich 1867-1892; married at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Loudon, 10 May 1864, Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Robert Kingscote; died at Torrington 1 Sep 1892, leaving issue an only son-


2. Alice Anne, born at Arcot, Madras, 29 October 1825; married at Walcot, Bath, 19 September 1848 George Ramsay Maitland, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, with issue four sons and three daughters. He died at Largs, Ayrshire, 24 June 1866, aged 45. She died at Largs 27 October 1869.

3. Agnes, born at Vellore, Madras, 14 February 1827.

4. Rachel O'Brien, born at Dharwar 25 March 1829; married at Deal 23 October 1860, as the third of his four wives, the Rev. David Barclay Bevan, with issue one son, who died in infancy, and one daughter. She died at Amwetbury, Hertfordshire, 3 February 1863. He died at Tonbridge Wells 31 January 1898, aged 84.

The Berwickshire Hunt
http://www.berwickshire-hunt.co.uk/index3.asp
Believed to be the oldest hunt in Scotland. The 1st Earl of Home, who died in 1619 maintained a pack of hounds at his own expense until his death and was succeeded by his son. The history has been closely linked with the Northumberland Past Master: 1871 – 1886 Sir John Marjoribanks Bt. of Lees.

Sir John Marjoribanks
Lord Provost of Edinburgh
http://www3.sympatico.ca/mjbnks/JIssue4.html#anchor252046

John Marjoribanks (1763-1833) was the eldest son of Edward Marjoribanks, a successful wine merchant based in Bordeaux in France who inherited from his father the estate of Hallyards at Kirkliston near Edinburgh and later, from a cousin, the estate of Lees, near Coldstream in the Borders.

His mother, Grizel Stewart, was considered a distinct catch when she married Edward Marjoribanks. She was from a prominent Edinburgh family. Her father, Archibald, had been Lord Provost, and she was connected with the banking family of Coutts who later were to be major benefactors of the Marjoribanks family.

Through her influence with Sir R.M. Keith, ambassador to Vienna, John was granted a commission in 1779 in the 16th Regiment of Foot and spent a year in France on the staff of a general in order to improve his languages and to acquire a knowledge of affairs. He later transferred to the Coldstream Guards. In about 1787 he formed the two most important friendships of his life: with the heir to the Marquis of Bute and with Thomas Coutts, the effective founder of the famous London bank. In 1791 John married Alison Ramsay, the daughter of a dry old Edinburgh banker, and shortly afterwards retired from the army and bought Eccles House[5], some seven miles from Lees. There is some evidence of wild oats sown: in mid-1791 a boy, John, "natural son of John Marjoribanks Esq. of Eccles" was baptised at Coldstream. The mother was Janet Wood. John acknowledged the boy and later set him up in a modest trade as a shoe-maker.

At Eccles John lived for some time in relatively reduced circumstances, farming the estate and begetting four sons and five daughters. He seems to have had little talent for farming, although Eccles was a substantial estate. Taxes in 1798 amounted to £49.18s, the equivalent of nearly £5,000 today – calculated on the basis of a house with 58 windows, twenty rented farms and houses, three male servants, one four-wheeled carriage, three riding horses, eight working horses and two dogs.

John's son Charles, although too young to remember much of events directly, describes local society as debauched and brutal, although it included several men of high social standing.

"Among this hard-drinking set, most of them greatly his inferiors, were several of the best years of my father's life thrown away," he says.

Edinburgh

It may be that Charles is reflecting his mother's point of view, an understandable one from a lady brought up in the relatively cultivated environment of bourgeois Edinburgh.

In 1800 the family moved to Edinburgh where John, perhaps with some pointed encouragement from his wife, joined Manfield's Bank in which his father-in-law was a senior partner. The Marjoribanks family had shown a preference for banking; many of John's relatives had been directors of the Bank of Scotland during the 18th century and several were Deputy Governors. John himself, however, had no talent for the banking profession.

"Order and arrangement never entered into either his proceedings or his compositions," says Charles.

The many letters of John's which have survived, however, don't tend to bear out that harsh judgment. He writes in an impatient scrawl when obviously in a hurry but the tone is business-like. It is probably true, however, that the dispassionate nature of a banker's routine work irked his volatile and active temperament. For some years after he left the bank John seems to have had only the rents from Eccles with which to support his large family.
Old Friendships

In 1807, however, his fortune improved dramatically when old friendships began to show a real return. The Coutts connection, had already helped to find positions for his brothers, especially Edward who was then senior partner in the bank and was eventually to become one of the most important figures in the banking world of the 19th century. Now it was the Marquis of Bute who rescued John by making him his agent and over-all manager of all his estates in Scotland, a post that seemed to suit him perfectly.[6] Within a year he was able to buy a fine house in Charlotte Square, the most fashionable part of Edinburgh. His position gave him a parliamentary vote on the island of Bute, which seems an odd asset in our democratic age but gave him valuable political influence in 19th century Scotland before the days of parliamentary reform. At this time he also returned to Manfield's bank, as a partner and, probably due to his father-in-law's influence, became a member of Edinburgh City Council in 1811.

It was certainly thanks to the Marquis of Bute that he was returned as a Member of Parliament for Bute in 1812. The Marquis was clearly a little uncertain as to whether John was a good political choice to represent his constituency. He wrote to Lord Grenville apologising for the fact that John was a good friend to the Catholics, a highly incorrect stance at the time, but added the assurance that he could nevertheless be relied on to support the Tory government.

Conflict of Interest

John was never a particularly prominent M.P., though he caused a minor political storm when in 1815, very shortly after becoming a baronet, he proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of York, in recognition of his role in the war against Napoleon, and added the proviso that the Duke's debts should be paid off by the nation. As it happened, the Duke was a client of John's at Mansfield's Bank and, even in the days when less attention was paid to the private interests of M.P.s, the proposal was rather too much of a conflict to swallow. The House expressed its thanks to the Duke but left him to cope with his debts.

In 1818 John was re-elected in the County of Berwick in somewhat dubious circumstances. The sitting member, a Mr. Baillie, at first expressed his intention to stand again but subsequently was somehow "persuaded" to withdraw in John's favour.

The following year he made a notably liberal proposal during debate on the Seditions Meetings Bill which was introduced following the so-called Peterloo Massacre in Manchester in which eleven people were killed when soldiers forcibly broke up a meeting in support of parliamentary reform. John argued that political meetings should not be forcibly dispersed unless the mob was actively preventing the magistrates from arresting seditious speakers. This initiative established a pattern in which all subsequent Marjoribanks Members of Parliament in the 19th century were Liberals. (The first was John's son Charles who was elected for Berwick after his father's death.[7])

After 1820 he seems to have accomplished little as an M.P. He objected to having his women-folk in London because they nagged him, especially when he got home late from his gambling club. Apparently his play did not ruin him but it was expensive and a distraction from his duties at the House of Commons.

Charles (who is a somewhat unsympathetic witness) adds:

"Habits of too great indulgence laid the foundations of premature age, both bodily and mental, the decay of his powers of body and mind being visible after he reached sixty."

Lord Provost

It was Edinburgh, however, not London that was the scene of his major achievements. In 1813 he writes to Lord Bute that he has been elected Lord Provost of the City for the ensuing year and he was unanimously re-elected in October, 1814. During his two years in office he saw at last the commencement of a project which had originally received parliamentary sanction thirty years before. On 1st March, 1814, he laid before the City magistrates a new plan for the building of a gaol on Calton Hill and a splendid new bridge to span the deep ravine that separated the hill from the city centre. The project was a difficult one but a feasibility study by the famous engineer Robert Stevenson assured the City worthies that it could be accomplished. On the next day the proposal was debated in the city Council. The total cost would be in the order of £20,000 (say, £2,000,000 in modern money.) There were no undue delays; the foundation stone of the new Regent Bridge was laid the following year and the sixty-foot-wide bridge was opened in 1819. There survives today an elegant monument on the bridge commemorating the name of its prime mover.

'Zeal and Ability'

The bridge was not his only achievement. He pressed forward the completion of the monument to Lord Nelson, also on Calton Hill, and with the aid of a Parliamentary grant, completed a previously abandoned college. In September 1814 his colleagues gave him a vote of thanks for "zeal and ability in promotion of objects of public utility, and such as are calculated, when completed, to adorn and embellish the City." In the following year they voted to have his portrait painted and and hung in the City Chamber with a suitable inscription commemorating particularly his devotion to "public works and improvements."

By now he was a very distinguished man, indeed, a member of the exclusive Pitt Club. He became a baronet in 1815 and was Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland between 1816 and 1818. (The Prince Regent was the titular Grand Master.) Little is known in detail of his Masonic activities, although he is known to have consecrated the West Calder Lodge in 1818 and its badge includes the cushion from the Marjoribanks arms.

He was also a man of considerable wealth. His various investments were now doing much better and he inherited Lees on his father's death in 1815. His estates in Berwickshire alone were valued in 1817 at a little over £3,000, bringing in an income of perhaps £600 a year (say, £60,000 in modern money.) It is interesting that these estates included the farm of Dedriggs which had belonged to another Marjoribanks branch and had been mysteriously lost some two generations earlier.[8] Sir John acquired it from the Earl of Home but did not keep it long.

Decline

His last ten years were less happy. His two old friends -- Thomas Coutts and the Marquis of Bute -- were dead and, if Charles is to be believed, he was showing signs of mental and physical decline. Although he was again Lord Provost in 1825, he was beginning
to fancy himself ruined and sold off all his property in Eccles, retaining only the Lees estate. He seems to have had some sort of break-down and went to live in Paris for a while, where his fortunes continued to decline.

“The shadows passed,” says Charles, “but the scars remained.”

He returned to Lees where he passed the remaining few years of his life in relative serenity.

It is not altogether easy to catch the flavour of the man. In appearance he was stocky and square-faced. His son Charles, who is by far the main witness to his personality, found him a severe and unsympathetic even frightening father, although, what is unusual for those days, he never beat his children. It is to Charles that we owe the description of him as a tempestuous man, unable to compose himself to routine, preferring a “grand dash to the mark,” and liable to fly into a rage when upset by minor frustrations, although Charles adds that “few men would bear up with more manliness and composure against a heavy and unavoidable calamity.”

Fortunately, a few notes pencilled in the margin by John's youngest son David suggest a different and more loving side to his nature. The truth probably is that Charles, being rather easy-going and a bit of a dreamer, and perhaps physically somewhat timid, was temperamentally a world away from the excitable, powerful personality of his father. It may be that David, being more robust, was better able to appreciate his true worth.

Warm Friendship

Certainly John's letters to both Bute and Thomas Coutts show a capacity for warm friendship and also a deep concern for the welfare of his brothers and children. His concern, however, was not always exercised with good judgment. He obtained a post with the East India Company for his son Edward for which the boy was quite unfitted and which ended in disaster.

He was also generous -- some would say careless -- with his money. It is very clear that he generated the warmest respect among his colleagues on the City Council. He could be both devious and ruthless in the pursuit of either his own, his employer's, or his family's interest, and he made enemies thereby.

He may perhaps have been loved by the few, respected by the many, and hated by those who crossed him. What is certain is that he was one of the most eminent of what was for several generations a particularly brilliant family.

R. J. Marjoribanks


6. While in the service of the Marquis, John presented his employer with a volume detailing the Marjoribanks history and supporting the notion that the ancestral lands once belonged to Lady Marjorie Bruce. See The Marjoribanks Journal No.1, page 3.


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53. Acting, George, 8th Marquis [Marquess] of Tweeddale 1818-20


George Hay, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale KT GCB (February 1, 1787 - October 10, 1876) was a Scottish soldier and administrator who rose to the rank of Field Marshal in the British Army.

George Hay was born in Bonnington, Scotland in 1787. He succeeded his father to the Marquisate of Tweeddale (1804) who had been imprisoned until his death by Napoleon in France.

He fought in the Anglo-American War of 1812.

He married Susan, daughter of the 5th Duke of Manchester (1816) (grand daughter of George Montagu, 4th Duke of Manchester, GM Premier GL 1757-88), and fathered both the 9th and 10th Marquesses.

Lord Tweeddale was admitted to the Order of the Thistle as a knight in 1820.

Professionally, Tweeddale rose to the rank of Field Marshal in the army and was Governor of Madras in India [1842-48].

He died in 1876 at Yester in Scotland, and is buried there.

http://welland.ontario-restaurants.com/

Welland is a city on the Welland Canal in the Niagara Region of Ontario, Canada. The city was first settled in 1788 by United Empire Loyalists. In 1814, Canadian forces led by George Hay, 8th Marquess of Tweeddale, met American invaders near the present-day town site during the Battle of Cook's Mill. After two days of combat, the Americans retreated to Buffalo, New York, ending the War of 1812 on Canadian soil.
When news of the end of hostilities reached North America in the late winter of 1815, there were victory celebrations on both sides of the border. And why shouldn't there have been as the conflict that had just ended was "the war that both sides won." One of the festive events was a masquerade ball held in Montreal by Lieutenant-General Sir Francis de Rottenburg, the 29-year-old wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Francis de Rottenburg, was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in British North America.

Dianne Burton-Graves
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Montreal Herald, 11 March 1815

"The Marquis of Tweeddale's Masquerade"

Mrs. General de Rottenburg, an interesting Squaw when masked; at Supper when the fair revealed their charms, her beauty was conspicuous, and shone forth unrivalled in spite of the savage costume, which in vain attempted to hide the Symmetry of her Person.
Mrs. Colonel Murray enlivened the motley groups by a display of various talents in several characters; all of which were supported with spirit. Her Agnes admirable and was rendered more interesting still by her songs; accompanied by the pleasing sounds of the tinkling guitar.

Mrs. Judge Reid, a good Soldier's wife -- Mrs Dawson, 100th Regiment, a lovely Columbine -- Mrs. Major Clerk, an interesting Flower Girl -- Miss McGillivray, a modern young lady of Fashion -- Mrs. Major Martin, an Augustine Nun -- Miss Sutherland, a Pretty Country Lass -- Miss Macrae an inviting Peasant Girl -- Miss Fern, a pleasing Flora -- Mrs Major Wallace, a flower Girl -- Mrs. Langan, an abbess of St. Dominic -- Miss Langan, a pensive Nun of the same order -- Miss Marianne McGillivray, a New Market Jockey of feather weight -- Miss Richardson, a Columbine of the old Theatre. ......

At one o'clock, the company unmasked & proceeded to Supper; where all the delicacies and art of the maître de cuisine were laid out in a style seldom before witnessed in this country. At two o'clock, the dancing, in character, commenced, till the brightness of the sun eclipsed the dim light of the Chandeliers. The whole concluded by a Promenade in mask thro' the streets; to the wonder of the industrious peasant, as he came to market.

"With the Yankees within four miles of us:" A British Officer's Wife Writes Home, 1814

Hannah Jenoway, the wife of Lieutenant Richard Jenoway of the 1st Foot, accompanied her husband when his regiment was transferred to the Niagara Peninsula in late 1813. When an American army under Major-General Jacob Brown invaded the area in July 1814, she and her young family came closer to the war than she wished. In a letter to her sister-in-law, published in Ernest A. Cruikshank, The Documentary History of the Campaign on the Niagara Frontier in 1814 (Welland, 1897), Hannah recounts her family's adventures in an active theatre of operations.

http://www.ensigngroup.ca/Merry-Hearts.htm

Merry Hearts Make Light Days - The War of 1812 Journal of Lieutenant John Le Couteur, 164th Foot

High Society
The Marquis of Tweeddale gave a grand set-off to all the Gentry & neighbourhood of Montreal, a Masquerade Ball and Supper....
What a delightful Ball. We had seven hundred persons, from the Devil to his darling, a Monk, dancing. ... There was a beautiful Pandora's box in the Centre of the table which some lady was desired to open. She did so ... when out flew a number of Canaries and other birds that flew at all the Candles and almost left us in darkness. ... Such roars of laughter. I never was at a more lovely or elegant party. ......

The Battle of Cooke's Mill - 20th of October, 1814
by Jesse Pudwell
http://ccv.northwestcompany.com/cookesmill.html

This is the story of a lesser known battle/skirmish that took place about 9 miles west of Chippawa in Upper Canada...

Cooke's Mills.

On the 17th of September, 1814, General Drummond was attacked by the Americans in Fort Erie but managed to withstand the blow. However, it reduced his numbers, yet again, by about 600 killed or wounded. This prompted Drummond to leave his enemy, General Brown, behind. So, between the 21st and 24th of September, Drummond withdrew his army, including guns and stores, and retired to quarters in Chippawa.

Drummond remained in Chippawa until about mid October, when the Americans replaced Gen. Brown with Gen. Izzard. Izzard brought with him about 2400 fresh regulars....he naturally had to do something with them, as winter was coming on strong. As well, just prior to Izzard arriving in Ft. Erie, Brown's troops had received about 700 reinforcements. Izzard, the new Chief Commander, was to move down the Niagara with 8000 soldiers!

Drummond, thankfully, caught wind of what was unfolding at Ft. Erie and pulled his weaker, smaller, force back again to Ft. George, at Niagara on the Lake, and also to Burlington Heights, just beyond the Niagara Peninsula.

As Drummond was withdrawing from Chippawa, he had information that Izzard had sent about 1500 men, under command of General Bissel toward the interior with the intent to surround the British at Chippawa and cut them off at the rear. Drummond sent about 650 men immediately into the interior, west up Lyon's Creek, to stop their advance. It worked!

In the end, the British losses were 19 killed or wounded. The Americans claimed 67 killed or wounded.

It happened something like this:
On the morning of October 12th, word reached the British lines at Chippawa that Izzard had landed in Ft. Erie.

On the 14th October, guns sounded the alarm at Ft. Chippawa in the morning. The 100th and 89th Regt.'s marched immediately to Lundy's Lane where they slept without blankets waiting, on old ground, for the worst. The word was that the Americans, with almost 8000 men, had engaged in a few shots and shells with the rear-guard, at Streets Creek (Chippawa Battlefield.) The rear guard was formed by the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles. The Glengarrys retired smartly, through the field using the earthen mounds of the 100 day old graves of fallen friends and enemies as cover.

After a rottenly cold night of bivouac, the morning of the 15th saw the 2 mile advance of the Lundy's Lane Corps to the tavern by the lane. They crept over the battlefield and graves and disturbed ground of the hill. There they stayed until about 8 o'clock that night, then they moved toward the Chippawa entrenchment's. There, they attempted to sleep.

October 16th, having stood during their sleep because the ground was so wet, the morning light revealed the American army. The Americans were standing by Streets Creek and a large body of them were sent into the woods for a surrounding approach.

On the 17th, There was little change. It was still a dead-lock at a distance, with the British trying to figure out what the Americans were up to.
At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 18th October, the British were turned out. They marched through thick mud toward "Cooks Mills". It was very slow going. They received word several hours into their march to return to their previous quarters. They did, returning in time for an evening meal.

Once again, early on the morning of the 19th October, the British were turned out. This time there was no turning back! The morning, of course, was really still night!! It was very cold, damp and dark. They marched, sometimes, through knee deep mud. About mid-way, they stopped and slept in the mud for nearly an hour while the 100th Regt. crossed the river/creek in bateaux. Once they were over, they slept, while the 89th crossed the creek. Nearly nine miles later, they arrived at a spot known as Pik's House, a watering shed for travel horses. Once there, they were issued the order to have fires, cook and then sleep.

When the 89th and 100th opened their eyes on the morning of the 20th October, the Glengarries were beside and amongst them and had breakfast going for them all! By 7 o'clock in the morning they had eaten and prepared to move on. They did, and they joined the 82nd Regt. They were all commanded by the Marquis Tweeddale and Col. Myers. The Glengarries formed an advanced guard.

About an hour into the advance they reached Cooks Mills where the Glengarries became suddenly engaged with the enemy. There was a clearing for the British and Canadians to work in. The Chippawa Creek was to the British left. It was about a mile through the clearing to the woods on the right. The Americans were to the left of the clearing across the creek about half a mile away. The Americans were seen crossing a make-shift bridge to get at the British. About 400 hundred Americans blocked the British advance within a few minutes.

The 82nd and the 100th formed line and pushed against the American right. The advance guard, Glengarries, were soon overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of enemy musket fire, and they retired under cover of a British gun and four rockets.

The Light Company of the 82nd Regt. moved into an advance position, allowing the 100th and rest of the 82nd to turn, retire, front and re-engage. As this was being executed, the rockets gave their "Red Glare" to the Americans and threw them off their game. Before long, the British and Canadians had retired to the security of a fence line. Unfortunately, the British gun was too far to the right and rear to do any real good...

...and then it was over. The Marquis issued the order for retiring fire to the 82nd's Lights and the Glengarries. The regulars withdrew, as the 82nd on the right, and the Glengarries on the left, alternated their retiring fire. It was apparently a beautiful execution of drill by the "Light Bobs." The Americans came out of the woods when they saw the British retiring...and gave a cheer.

The British junior officers counted about 1500 to 1800 Americans advancing out of the woods, checking the retiring force of the British, but they did not engage any longer. They stood and literally watched the British and Canadians fade away. Rather appropriate, for it was the last time the Americans engaged the Canadians and British in battle in Canada's Niagara.

It marked an end. Like two opponents who had crossed in the night, neither giving in and neither taking ground. The War of 1812 was coming to a close. It seemed as the men of both armies sensed it.

http://canadawiki.org/index.php/Canadian_Military_Quotations
"I have no great faith in him as a politician: he is too honest a man."
referring to Marquis of Tweeddale, brigade Commander at Queenston, Ontario 1847
"Recollections of the War of 1812; chap. IV; William Dunlop, (1908)
must Pendragon fight under his command but dress as the Indian does. "Harkee, sir," returns Pendragon, having regained his composure,

I'd have you to know, that I am a man of fashion, and one of the fancy—formerly of the buffs, nephew of a peer of the realm, and will be a member of parliament, in time; and officer of great merit and great services, Mr.—Red Jacket. Paint my face, and fight without clothes? I desire, sir, that you will please to take notice, that I fought at Badahoe with the immortal Wellington, and had the honour to be wounded, and promoted, and had a medal for my services in that affair, Mr.—Split-log. Put rings in my nose? a man of taste, and the ne plus ultra of Bond-street, the very mirror of fashion and elegance? Sir, I beg you to observe, that I am not to be treated in this manner—I shall resent this insult.

The Indian, of course, is not impressed by Pendragon's outburst and offers to skewer him over a slow fire—after the battle—if Pendragon does not comply with his commands. When Pendragon next appears on stage, it is as Noah's version of the "noble" savage—half-naked and smeared with war paint, but still the nephew of a peer of the realm, his opera glass dangling from his hand.

Happily Pendragon is taken captive by the Americans and is arraigned before the American general where Pendragon meets the general's spirited daughter, Adela, who it appears will complete Pendragon's naturalization. Adela and Pendragon have in common their love of battle. Pendragon has been fighting in America for the adventure of it and for the stories that he will be able to bring back to England and tell his friends. Adela likewise enjoys life with her general-father because it makes for adventure. Adela recounts the story to Lieutenant Lenox, her old teacher whom she meets at the army encampment, of how she adroitly handled herself when caught in the middle of a skirmish one day while out riding with her father's detachment. She wishes she had done something heroic so that "my name would have been immortalized like Joan of Arc's." When Pendragon meets Adela while he is being arraigned before the general, he is immediately taken by her beauty, and she is taken by the fact that a British dandy stands before her in war paint, half-naked with a monocle in his hand. Pendragon complains to her of the "kind of helter-skelter warfare" in America, and Adela humors him. After the arraignment, the general invites Captain Pendragon to his tent for refreshment. Pendragon asks Adela for "the felicity of your little finger" as he exits, and as the two walk off stage together the audience is left with the impression that curiously these opposites—the American bred and spirited daughter of the general and this British top of an officer—are a pair. Thus, curiously, war for Pendragon, as in Jasper's case, forms part of the naturalization process, even though his fighting was done on the enemy side. And as in Jasper's case the other integral element in the Americanization of Pendragon promises to be love.

Having just described perhaps one of the more unusual characters to appear on the American stage of the period, one might wonder whether the character of Pendragon or the circumstances of the Battle of Chippewa described by Noah bear
GEORGE, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, was born in 1787. He received his early education at the parochial school of Gifford, where he distinguished himself more by his physical strength and prowess than by his intellectual attainments. He entered the army in 1804, the year in which he succeeded to the family titles and estates, when he was only seventeen years of age. He had the good fortune to receive his first training as a soldier under the gallant Sir John Moore, at Shorncliffe. Two years later he went out to Sicily as aide-de-camp to the general commanding the English army in that island. There, having got his company, he exchanged into the Grenadier Guards, only, however, to re-exchange into a regiment on active service. He served through the Peninsular war as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, was honourably mentioned in the Duke's despatches for his personal bravery, was wounded at Busaco, and a second time at Vittoria, where he acted as quartermaster-general, and received a medal for his services in that decisive engagement. He was the third man in the army to cross the Douro, and attack the French forces under Soult at Oporto— one of the most famous exploits of the Great Duke.

Shortly after being gazetted as a major, when he was in his twenty-seventh year, the Marquis was invalided, and returned home. But impatient of enforced inactivity, before his health was completely restored he rejoined his regiment, which was at that time stationed in Canada. On reaching it, at the Falls of Niagara he found the drums beating, calling the men to go into action, and though he was labouring under a fit of ague he joined the regiment in the encounter, but was once more, almost at the outset, severely wounded. In two months, however, he was again on foot, and obtained the command of a brigade, which he retained till the close of the war, in 1814. Lord Tweeddale's distinguished services were rewarded by steady and well-merited promotion. He attained the rank of general in 1854, was nominated colonel of the 2nd Life Guards in 1863, and ten years after was created a field marshal. On the termination of the war with France the Marquis took up his residence on his paternal estate, married in 1816 Lady Susan Montagu, third daughter of the fifth Duke of Manchester, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire in 1824, and set himself with characteristic energy and zeal to discharge the duties of that office, and to improve his estates.

In 1842 he was appointed Governor of Madras and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces—a union of offices unprecedented at that period, but carried out by the Duke of Wellington from a conviction that Lord Tweeddale possessed special qualifications for restoring the discipline of the army, which had been allowed to fall into a somewhat relaxed state. He did much to improve the condition not only of the soldiers, but of the people also, and to draw out the resources of the country.

On his return home, in 1848, the Marquis resumed the operations which he had previously commenced for the improvement of his estates. He led the way in tile-draining, in deep ploughing, and in other agricultural experiments, which he conducted at a considerable expense. He was also the inventor of several eminently useful agricultural implements now in general operation. His tile-making machine and celebrated Tweeddale plough have conferred an important boon on the farmers of Scotland, and will long make his name a household word amongst them. His lordship took a great interest in meteorology, and was a proficient in mechanics. The eminent services which he had rendered to the agricultural interest were acknowledged by his election to the office of President of the Agricultural and Highland Society.

Lord Tweeddale was conspicuous for his stature and strength; and numerous anecdotes have been told of his gallantry in the field, and of the terrible effect with which he wielded a sabre longer by a good many inches than the regulation weapon. He was a famous boxer—one of the very best—and when provoked gave practical proof of his prowess. He was an excellent horseman, was long known as 'the Prince of the Heavy Bays,' was a most skillful whip, and once drove the mail-coach from London to Haddington at a sitting.
The extraordinary strength of Lord Tweeddale's constitution, invigorated as it was by athletic exercises, in which he was a great adept, bade fair, notwithstanding his great age, to prolong his life a good many years beyond the period at which it was unexpectedly brought to a close through the effects of an unfortunate accident. After having been undressed by his valet, he was left alone in his room, and, rising from his chair to ring his bell, he fell between the fender and the fire, and was severely burned on the back. For a time he seemed likely to recover from the effects of this accident, but the shock had been too great for his enfeebled vitality, and his strength gradually sank till he quietly passed away, 10th October, 1876, in the ninety year of his age.

The Marquis was the father of six sons and seven daughters, six of whom were married. The eldest daughter was the Marchioness of Dalhousie; the fifth was the Dowager-Duchess of Wellington, and was a great favourite of her illustrious father-in-law; the youngest is the wife of the present Sir Robert Peel. George, Earl Gifford, the eldest son of the Marquis, was a man of great ability. He was for some time Member of Parliament for T'ness, but his invincible shyness prevented him from taking a prominent part in the debates of the House. The illness of which he died, in 1863, was caused by his exertions to save the life of a workman who was in imminent danger of being crushed by a tree which he was cutting down in the vicinity of the ruins of the old castle. Shortly before his death, Lord Gifford married the Dowager-Baroness Dufferin, one of the beautiful Sheridans.

Lord Tweeddale's second son, ARTHUR, Viscount Walden, succeeded him as ninth Marquis. He died, 29th December, 1878, leaving no issue.

http://members.rediff.com/risingstar/fmmar00.htm
Bro Dr Burnes arrived in Bombay towards the end of December 1837 and on 1st January 1838 opened and established the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India and its Dependencies, under Scotland and appointed his Office-Bearers. It may be of interest to know that Bro Burnes' great grandfather was an uncle of Scotland's famous poet, Robert Burns.

A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was subsequently erected, with the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Governor of Madras as the Provincial Grand Master. On the retirement of the Marquis of Tweeddale, this Provincial Grand Lodge was absorbed under the jurisdiction of Bro Dr Burnes, who in 1846 became the Provincial Grand Master having jurisdiction all over India and Aden, but with the premise, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies.

54. Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon 1820-22

Alexander Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton, 7th Duke of Brandon KG PC FRS FSA (3 October 1767 – 18 August 1852) was a Scottish politician. Hamilton's political career began in 1802, when he became MP for Lancaster. He remained in the House of Commons until 1806, when he was appointed to the Privy Council; additionally, he was Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire from 1802 to 1852. He received the numerous titles at his father's death in 1819. He was Lord High Steward at King William IV's coronation in 1831 and Queen Victoria's coronation in 1838. He became a Knight of the Garter in 1836.

Hamilton had a strong interest in Ancient Egyptian mummies, and was so impressed with the work of mummy expert Thomas Pettigrew that he arranged for Pettigrew to mumify him after his death. In accordance with his wishes, Hamilton's body was mumified after his death in 1852, and placed in a sarcophagus on his estate.

http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/hamilton/family12.html

< Portrait of Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767-1852), painted c.1842 by Sir Daniel McNee (1806-1882), formerly hanging in Hamilton Palace, South Lanarkshire, now at Lennoxlove, East Lothian

As a young man Alexander spent several years on the Continent, studying the arts. In 1801 he returned home. Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire and Colonel of the Militia in 1802, he was elected M.P. for Lancaster in 1803 and appointed a Privy Councillor.

Called to the House of Lords in 1806 as Baron Dutton he was appointed by Fox as Ambassador to Russia, but was recalled in 1807 on a change of government. After travelling in Russia and Poland he returned to Scotland in 1808.

Succeeding to the Dukedom in 1819 he greatly enlarged Hamilton Palace and built the Mausoleum which still stands. Known as 'El Magnifico' he filled the palace with art treasures and an extensive library.

Portrait of Susan Beckford, Duchess of Hamilton (1786 -1859)
Painted c.1845 by Willis Maddox (1813-1853) >

Susan Euphemia Beckford was the second daughter and heir of the immensely wealthy William Beckford of Fonthill Gifford, Wiltshire. In 1810 she married her distant cousin, Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton.

Herself a pianist of some ability, she was a patroness of the arts, and many notable performers, including Frederic Chopin, played at Hamilton Palace.

She had two children, William Alexander Anthony Archibald, born 1811, who succeeded as 11th Duke in 1852, and Lady Susan Hamilton. She died in 1859.

http://www.thepeergage.com/p10947.htm
He was buried on 4 September 1852 in Hamilton Palace Mausoleum, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, although the Mausoleum itself was not completed until about 1854 to 1857.

In line with his grandiose enlargement of Hamilton Palace, Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767-1852), entertained various schemes to redesign or replace his family burial vault which stood close to the east quarter of the palace in the aisle of the old and dilapidated collegiate church. Between 1838 and 1841 these schemes involved David Hamilton (1768-1843), the architect with whom the duke had collaborated on the enlargement of the palace, and, in 1846, Henry Edmund Goodridge of Bath, designer of Beckford's Tower at Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire for the duke's father-in-law, William Beckford. Both architects produced designs for a chapel and mausoleum on the medieval church site, close to the east flank of the palace. Neither came to anything and in the end, in 1848, the commission eventually fell to the distinguished Edinburgh architect, David Bryce (1803-76), and in relation to a fresh site north of the palace.

This sepia perspective of the east front by David Bryce, dated 9 July 1850, shows the superstructure of the mausoleum essentially as it is today. The main differences between this perspective view and the building as completed reside in the finished treatment of the arcaded entrance to the crypt and of the associated staircases and balustrade.

In the completed mausoleum, the crypt arcade comprises three, not five arches as shown here, the balustrade terminates in huge sculptured lions, not simple scrolls, and the masonry facework is heavily vermiculated (of worm-like treatment) not just conventionally rusticated. This perspective does, however, go so far as to sketch in the keystones of the five arches in the form of sculptured heads. Like the lions, the three carved heads as existing are the work of the sculptor, Alexander Handyside Ritchie (1804-70).

Hamilton Palace was the largest non-Royal residence in the Western World in its heyday. A former seat of the Dukes of Hamilton, it was built in 1695, subsequently much enlarged, and demolished in 1921 due to ground subsidence. It is widely acknowledged as having been one of the grandest houses in Scotland.

Sir Alexander Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton was educated in Harrow School, Harrow on the Hill, London, England. He matriculated in Christ Church, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, on 4 March 1786. He graduated from Christ Church, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, on 18 February 1789 with a Master of Arts (M.A.). He was styled as Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale between 1799 and 1819.

He was invested as a:
Fellow, Royal Society (F.R.S.) on 20 May 1802.
Fellow, Society of Antiquaries (F.S.A.) on 27 May 1802.
Privy Counsellor (P.C.) on 18 June 1806.

He succeeded to the titles of:
10th Lord Aven and Innerdale [S., 1643] on 16 February 1819.
9th Lord Machansyre and Polmont [S., 1639] on 16 February 1819.
9th Earl of Lanark [S., 1639] on 16 February 1819.
7th Lord Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest [S., 1633] on 16 February 1819.
7th Earl of Angus [S., 1633] on 16 February 1819.
7th Duke of Brandon [G.B., 1711] on 16 February 1819.
7th Baron of Dutton [G.B., 1711] on 16 February 1819.
10th Marquess of Clydesdale [S., 1643] on 16 February 1819.

He held the offices of:
Member of Parliament (M.P.) for Lancaster between 1802 and 1806.
Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire between 1802 and 1852.
Ambassador to St. Petersburg from 1806 to 1807.
Grand Master of the Freemasons [Scotland] between 1820 and 1822.
President of the Highland and Agricultural Society [Scotland] between 1827 and 1831.
Trustee of the British Museum between 1834 and 1852.
He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) on 5 February 1836.

He was a Whig, but it is remarked in an obituary notice that "timidity and variableness of temperament prevented his rendering much service to, or being much relied on by, his party ... With a great predisposition to over-estimate the importance of ancient birth ... he well deserved to be considered the proudest man in England." Cockayne quotes “Lord Lamington, in The Days of the Dandies, writes of him ‘never was such a magnifico as the 10th Duke, the Ambassador to the Empress Catherine; when I knew him he was very old, but held himself straight as any grenadier. He was always dressed in a military laced undress coat, tights and Hessian boots, &c’. Lady Stafford, writing to her son, Granville Leveson-Gower, mentions ‘his great Coat, long Queue, and Fingers cover’d with gold Rings’, and his foreign appearance. His chief characteristic, according to his obituary in Gentleman's Magazine was ‘an intense family pride’. His collection of paintings, objects of vertu, old books and manuscripts were sold for £397,562 in July 1882, the manuscripts (under 700 in number) being bought by the German government for £80,000. Some of these were repurchased by the British government and are now in the British Museum. They were edited by J. Bain, for the Scottish Record Publications, in which series they appear as The Hamilton Papers. They throw much light on the relations between England and Scotland in the sixteenth century.”

Married  Susan Euphemia Beckford  b. 14 May 1786, d. 27 May 1859
Children
2.  Lady Susan Harriet Catherine Hamilton  b. 9 Jun 1814, d. 28 Nov 1889

Family 1
Child 1. unknown Campbell

Family 2 Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers b. 16 December 1774, d. 16 June 1835
Son of John Campbell (1723 - 1806), the 5th Duke. He married Caroline Villiers, eldest daughter of the 4th Earl of Jersey in 1810. Campbell sold the ruined Castle Campbell (Clackmannanshire) in the early 19th C.

He died without an heir, and was succeeded by his younger brother, John Campbell (1777 - 1847), who became the 7th Duke.

http://www.georgianindex.net/Prinny/prinnys_set.html

George William Campbell the 6th Duke of Argyll carried the title Marquis of Lorn until he acceded to the ducal title in 1806. His father was a member of the household of George III and a General of his Majesty's Forces. George III created the 5th Duke baron Sundridge of Coombank. The 6th Duke married Caroline Elizabeth Villiers (1774-1835), the eldest daughter of the 4th Earl of Jersey, November 29th, 1810 just three weeks after she divorced Lord Uxbridge future Marquis of Anglesey. The family estate in Scotland was Inveraray Castle. The ancient family seat damaged in an attack in Cromwell's time was Castle Campbell overlooking Dollar in Clackmannanshire. The 6th Duke of Argyll sold the land and buildings of Castle Campbell in the 19th century. Campbell was a member of the British Fishing Society, White's club, and loyal companion to Beau Brummell.

http://www.islandregister.com/johnmtraditions.html

The Duke of Argyle has a most magnificent palace in Roseneath (being the owner of the peninsula), and the grounds are expensively laid out by walks, lanes, avenues lined with native and foreign trees, a flower garden of ten acres, containing neither fruit nor vegetable, but shrubs, herbs, and flowers, from every clime that would grow in the open air in Scotland, surrounded by a lilach (sic) or liyook hedge overhanging a pailing which, in the time of blossom, had a beautiful appearance. In our time there was no Church, but the Established Church, of which the forenamed Mr. Story was Minister. At the Dissruption of 1843 he clung to the Old Church, he said in the Assembly on the following day, "If there had been more praying and less speaking, the Church of Scotland would not be in its present position".

There have been many changes there since, in many respects, and the place greatly altered in appearance, the present Duke having let for building most of the Roseneath shore to Glasgow, people so that the retired quiet shores are now become a line of buildings for summer enjoyments and winter retirements for those sick of crowded cities.

Inveraray Castle is a castle in western Scotland. It is the seat of the Chief the southern branch of the Clan Campbell, the Duke of Argyll.

The initial design for the castle was made in 1720 by the architect Sir John Vanbrugh, who also designed Blenheim Palace. This design was later developed by the architects Roger Morris and William Adam, who oversaw the beginning of the castle's construction in 1746, commissioned by Archibald Campbell, 3rd Duke of Argyll. It was completed in 1789 for John Campbell, 5th Duke of Argyll and his wife, Elizabeth. Built in an eclectic mixture of architectural revival styles, it stands on the original site of the village of Inveraray - when Archibald Campbell decided to build the castle he had the village demolished and rebuilt a mile away, so that it would not impinge on the castle's outlook.

Incorporating Baroque, Palladian and Gothic architectural features, the castle layout is square with four round, castellated towers at each corner, each of which bears a conical spire. It is surrounded by 2 acres of formal gardens and 14 acres of parkland and lies around a mile north of the village of Inveraray, near the shore of Loch Fyne in Argyll and Bute.

The castle was damaged by two major fires, in 1877 and 1975, but most of its important artefacts and features survived or have been restored. It contains outstanding furnishings and interiors from the 18th and 19th Centuries. The elaborate decoration of the castle's State Dining Room, completed in 1784, is the only surviving work of the French painters Girard and Guinard, who were also commissioned by the then Prince of Wales (later George IV) to decorate his London residence, Carlton House. The Armoury Hall, which contains a display of wall-mounted weapons dating from around 1740, has the highest ceiling in Scotland (21 metres, or nearly 69 feet). Inveraray Castle is the home of the current duke (Torquhil Campbell, 13th Duke of Argyll) and his family.
In August 1822, George IV became the first Hanoverian monarch to visit Scotland. [Sir Walter] Scott played a leading role in organizing the visit and acted as master of ceremonies. Sir David Wilkie travelled to Edinburgh at the same time as the king with a view to recording the event. He witnessed his arrival at the Royal Palace of Holyrood and included it in a list of possible pictures. He should actually have preferred to portray the royal visit to St Giles's Cathedral, but the king insisted that he record the return to the palace of his ancestors.

Greatbach's engraving is made after Sir David Wilkie's The Entrance of King George IV [GM Premier GL 1797-1813; GM Scotland 1806-1820] at Holyrood, begun in 1823 and completed in 1829. It shows the King, accompanied by trumpeters, a page, and the Exon of the Yeoman of Guard, arriving in front of the Palace of Holyrood. Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton [GM Scotland 1820-22], the Hereditary Keeper of the Palace, is offering him the keys of the Palace. Before the entrance of the building, in full Highland dress, stands George 6th Duke of Argyll [at arrow - GM Scotland 1822-24], Hereditary Master of the Household in Scotland. Behind him three mounted figures bear the Honours of Scotland: Sir Alexander Keith*, the Knight Marischal bears the Crown; Lord Francis Leveson-Gower**, representing his mother the Countess of Sutherland, bears the Sceptre; George [Sholto Douglas] 17th Earl of Morton [grandson of James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton - GM Premier GL 1741-42] bears the Sword of State. Standing to the right of the Knight Marischal, as his Page of Honour, is Sir Walter Scott's*** younger son Charles. Scott himself is the third figure from the left, standing next to John, 4th Earl of Hopetoun [whose Aunt Charlotte married Lord Thomas Erskine - GM Scotland 1749-50], who is wearing the uniform of Captain-General of the Royal Company of Archers. [see further notes and biographical information below]

George IV also visited General Sir John Hope, 4th Earl of Hopetoun, at Hopetoun House [below].

The state visit was the first time a reigning British sovereign had visited Scotland for 170 years and it was stage-managed by Sir Walter Scott as an important part of his Romantic Movement in Scotland. Throughout the tour the King wore Highland dress, which had been banned from 1745 until 1782 following the Jacobite Rebellions: the King’s gesture was viewed as an act of reconciliation between Scotland and England.
Records show that the King arrived at Hopetoun at 1.15pm and that after being received by the Earl and Countess he lunched sparingly on turtle soup and three glasses of wine. He then knighted Sir Henry Raeburn, the Scottish portraitist, and Captain Adam Ferguson, Keeper of the Regalia in Scotland, in the Yellow Drawing Room using Lord Hopetoun’s sword. At 3pm he made his farewells and made his way by carriage to Port Edgar, just outside South Queensferry, where the Royal Yacht awaited to return him to England.

Further Notes

* Alexander Keith, 1795-1873, was Provincial Grand Master for the Maritimes under the English authority in 1840 and under the Scottish lodge in 1845. Following a reorganization of the various divisions in 1869, he became **GM of Nova Scotia**.

The Entrance of George IV at Holyroodhouse – 1828

by Sir David Wilkie

http://nationalgalleries.org/collections/artist_search.php?objectId=8199

Wilkie conveys magnificently, in this small sketch, the colourful pomp and ceremony of King George IV’s arrival at Holyrood House in Edinburgh in 1822. A fanfare of trumpets sounds as the kneeling Duke of Hamilton presents the keys of the palace to the king. Other nobles in attendance include the traditional custodians of the Honours of Scotland: the Crown, the Sceptre and the Sword of State. Brilliant touches of red, gold and white enrich the royal event unfolding before the theatrical backdrop of the palace architecture. Wilkie painted this as a preparatory study for his larger panel, now at Holyrood.


Francis [Leveson-Gower] Egerton, 1st Earl of Ellesmere KG PC (1 January 1800–18 February 1857) was the second son of the 1st Duke of Sutherland and his wife, Elizabeth.

He was known by his patronymic as Lord Francis Leveson-Gower until 1833, when he assumed, by Royal Licence, the surname of Egerton, having succeeded on the death of his father to the estates which the latter inherited from the Francis Egerton, 3rd Duke of Bridgewater. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered Parliament soon after attaining his majority as member for the pocket borough of Bletchingly in Surrey. He afterwards sat for Sutherland and for South Lancashire, which he represented when he was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Brackley, of Brackley in the County of Northampton, and Earl of Ellesmere in 1846.
In politics he was a moderate Conservative of independent views, as was shown by his supporting the proposal for establishing the University of London, by his making and carrying a motion for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, and by his advocating free trade long before Sir Robert Peel yielded on the question. Appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1827, he held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1828 till July 1830, when he became Secretary at War for a short time.

His claims to remembrance are founded chiefly on his services to literature and the fine arts. Before he was twenty he printed for private circulation a volume of poems, which he followed up after a short interval by the publication of a translation of Goethe's Faust, one of the earliest that appeared in England, with some translations of German lyrics and a few original poems. In 1839 he visited the Mediterranean and the Holy Land. His impressions of travel were recorded in his very agreeably written Mediterranean Sketches (1843), and in the notes to a poem entitled The Pilgrimage. He published several other works in prose and verse, all displaying a fine literary taste. His literary reputation secured for him the position of rector of the University of Aberdeen.

Lord Ellesmere was a munificent and yet discriminating patron of artists. To the splendid collection of pictures which he inherited from his great-uncle, the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, he made numerous additions, and he built a noble gallery to which the public were allowed free access. Lord Ellesmere served as president of the Royal Geographical Society and as president of the Royal Asiatic Society, and he was a trustee of the National Gallery. He was succeeded by his son (1823-1862) as 2nd Earl, and his grandson (b. 1847) as 3rd Earl. On the extinction of the senior line of the Dukedom of Sutherland in 1963, his great-great-grandson, the 5th Earl, succeeded as 6th Duke of Sutherland.

***Sir Walter Scott as a Freemason.***

An account of his connection with the fraternity.

by Bro. Adam Muir Mackay, PM., Lodge St. David No. 36, Edinburgh.

[http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/aqc/scott.html](http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/aqc/scott.html)

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**Chapter I.**

Erection of Lodge St. David.

Initiation of Scott's Father.

Initiation of Robert Scott.

Hyndford's Close.

Elected an Office Bearer.

Death of Scott's Father.

Walter Ferguson.

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THE Lodge in which Sir Walter Scott was initiated into Freemasonry was constituted on the 2nd of March, 1738, under a commission granted by the Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Cromarty, M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The original name of the lodge, "Canongate Kilwinning from Leith," was changed in 1756 to "St. David," at which it now remains, its present number on Grand Lodge Roll being 36.

The first meetings were held at the Laigh Coffee House, Canongate, Edinburgh. In 1745 the Lodge removed to the Convening House of the Corporation of Hammermen, also situated in the Canongate, and in 1753 to the Convening House of the Corporation of Cordiners, or Shoemakers, in the Potterrow Port. It was at this latter place that Walter Scott, W.S., the father of the novelist, was made a mason.

In 1757 the brethren purchased a hall in Hyndford's Close, Netherbow, High Street, where the meetings were held for over a century. Other masonic bodies, including the Royal Order of Scotland, and the Royal Arch Chapter, now "Edinburgh" No. 1, held their earliest meetings there, and it was there that Sir Walter Scott and many other eminent, Scotsmen were made freemasons.

The entry and stair leading to the lodge room was at the head of the Close, on the west side, and was then a favourite residence. Sir Walter Scott's mother, Anne Rutherford, daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, passed her girlhood there, and Scott, when a lad, was often at his mother's old home, visiting his uncle, Dr. Daniel Rutherford. Forty years afterwards, Sir Walter, having occasion to correspond with Lady Anne Lindsay, authoress of the ballad of "Auld Robin Gray," whose mother, Anne, Countess of Balcarres, had been a neighbour of the Rutherfords, told her: "I remember all the locale of Hyndford's Close perfectly, even to the Indian screen with Harlequin and Columbine, and the harpsichord, though I never had the pleasure of hearing Lady Anne play upon it. I suppose the close, once too clean to soil the hem of your ladyship's garment, is now a resort for the lowest mechanics — and so wears the world away. . . . It is, to be sure, more picturesque to lament the desolation of towers on hills and haughs, than the degradation of an Edinburgh close; but I cannot help thinking on the simple and cozy retreats where worth and talent, and elegance to boot, were often nestled, and which now are the resort of misery, poverty and vice." 2

Notwithstanding the "degradation" to which Sir Walter alludes, the lodge continued to meet at Hyndford's Close until the end of 1860. In 1838 the lodge room was re-painted and re-decorated by Bro. David Ramsay Hay, one of the members. Bro. Hay was distinguished for his efforts to raise the character of decorative painting and for his writings on form and colour, and it was to him that Scott intrusted all "limning and blazoning" of the interior of Abbotsford.
From the date of its institution, Lodge St. David was prosperous, and meetings were held regularly with the exception of the period dating from June, 1745 to December, 1746, when the R.W. Master considered it inadvisable to summon the members owing to the Jacobite Rebellion. The height of prosperity was reached in the session of 1754. In that year 107 names were added to the roll, and of that number 92 were initiated. Much of this prosperity was due to the influence of the R.W. Master Bro. Walter Ferguson, a writer in Edinburgh, initiated in 1752. Bro. Ferguson was owner of portions of the land on which the new town of Edinburgh was built, including the whole of St. James' Square. When the said Square was in process of building, the following incident is stated to have taken place between Sir Walter Scott's father and the R.W. Master's son, Captain James Ferguson of the Royal Navy, initiated in 1753 when a Midshipman on the "Success" Man-of-War. An attempt was being made to procure water by sinking wells for it, despite the elevation of the ground. Mr. Scott happened one day to pass when Captain Ferguson was sinking a well of vast depth. Upon Scott expressing doubt if water could be got there: "I will get it," quoth the Captain, "though I sink to hell for it!" "A bad place for water," was the dry remark of the doubter.

The Fergusons and the Scotts were connected by marriage through the border family of Swinton of Swinton. "A family," writes Sir Walter, "which produced many distinguished warriors during the middle ages, and which, for antiquity and honourable alliances, may rank with any in Britain."

Of those who were made masons in 1754, thirty are designated "Writers," the profession to which the R.W. Master belonged, and among them was Sir Walter Scott's father. He was initiated on the 4th of January, the first meeting held that session, and was recommended by the R.W. Master, Bro. Walter Ferguson. The following is an extract from the minute.

"The Lodge being convened on an Emergency,.... there was presented to the Lodge a Petition for Anthony Ferguson, mercht. in Edinburgh, Walter Scott & John Tait, Writers in Edinburgh, Craving to be made Masons & admitted Members of this Lodge, and being recommended by the Right Worshipful Master, their Petition was unanimously granted and they were accordingly made Masons, and each paid his full Dues to the Treasurer...."

Bro. Scott was born on the 11th of May, 1729, and was the eldest son of Robert Scott, farmer at Sandy Knowe in the vicinity of Smalholm Tower, Roxburghshire, a descendant of Sir Walter Scott, of Harden. The Scotts of Harden, again, came, in the fourteenth century from the stock of the Bucleuchs. He was educated for the profession of Writer to the Signet, to which society he was admitted in 1755. "Through his family connection he obtained a good practice, which partly owing to his punctilious manner, subsequently decreased. Singularly conscientious, he would, according to Sir Walter, have sacrificed his own interest to that of his clients, though economical to the verge of penury, would, in carrying out any duties entrusted to him, have been content to suffer loss." His portrait is drawn for us by his son under the disguise of Saunders Farford in "Redgauntlet."

Bro. Scott stepped quickly into prominence in the lodge, and before receiving the second degree acted as Junior Warden, in the absence of that official, on the 25th and 30th of January, and also on the 4th of February. On the 20th of March he was passed F.C., and two days later was raised to the Degree of M.M. He again acted as Junior Warden, pro tempore, on 29th March and 3rd April, and on 10th April as Deputy Master. At the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, 27th December, 1754, within a year of his initiation he was elected and installed Senior Warden. The minutes of the meetings at this period were signed by the R.W. Master and Depute Master, James Walker, physician, was installed, in the chair.

For many years after the institution of the lodge it was customary to select what was termed a "leet" of three brethren for the office of R.W. Master, their names being submitted and a vote taken, if necessary, at the Annual Festival on winter St. John's day. Scott was nominated one of the leet for the Mastership, at a meeting held on 10th December, 1755. The minute states that:

"... The Rt. Worshipfull" (Bro. James Ewart, Accountant, Royal Bank) proposed the Worshipfull Br. James Walker Dt. Mr. for one" (of the leet) "which the Lodge unanimously agreed to. The Wardens" (Bros. Walter Scott and John Gray) "proposed the Rt. Worshipfull himself for another And the Bretheren of the Lodge named the Worshipfull Brother Walter Scott Senior Warden for the third. All the three being unanimously approved of by the Members...."

At the annual Festival on 27th December the brethren unanimously agreed to the election of the R.W. Master's nominee, and the Deputy Master, Bro. James Walker, physician, was installed, in the chair.

The next record of interest in connection with Sir Walter Scott's father occurs fifty years afterwards, on 7th December, 1785, when, in the absence of the R.W. Master he occupied the chair.

The Brethren being conveened, Br. Walter Scott Esqr. took the Chair & the Lodge being regularly opened & constituted, a petition was presented for Messrs. Robert Scott, Chicherter Cheyne (both sailors) and John Johnston Craving to be made Masons & Members of this Lodge; and the two former, viz., Messrs. Scott & Cheyne being recommended by the R.W. Br. Scott & Mr. Johnston by Br. Wm. Allan the desire of the petition was unanimously granted, and by direction from the Chair the Ceremony was performed by Br. Paterson...."

This minute is signed "Walter Scott."

The two sailors recommended by Bro. Scott would, in all probability, be of some social standing and it is quite, possible that the Robert Scott referred to was Sir Walter's elder brother. He retired from the naval service after the peace of Paris (Versailles, 1783) and would likely be staying at home at this period. It is quite possible this meeting was held specially at the request of Bro. Scott for the purpose of initiating his son and Mr. Cheyne.

Sir Walter Scott, in a memoir of his early life, written in 1808, gives an interesting sketch of his brother Robert:

My eldest brother (that is, the eldest whom, I remember to have seen) was Robert Scott, ... He was bred in the King's service, under Admiral, then Captain William Dickson, and was in most of Rodney's battles. His temper was bold and haughty, and to me was often checkered with what I felt to be capricious tyranny. In other respects I loved him much, for he had a strong turn for literature, read poetry with taste and judgement, and composed verses himself which had gained him great applause among his messmates.

Witness the following eulogy upon the supposed loss of the vessel, composed the night before Rodney's celebrated battle of April the 12th, 1782. It alludes to the various amusements of his mess.
Robert sang agreeably — (a virtue which was never seen in me) — understood the mechanical arts, and when in good humour could regale us with many a tale of bold adventure and narrow escapes, When in bad humour, however, he gave us a practical taste of what was then man-of-war's discipline, and kicked and cuffed without mercy. I have often thought how he might have distinguished himself had he continued in the navy until the present times, so glorious for nautical exploit. But the peace of Paris cut off all hopes of promotion for those who had not great interest; and some disgust, which his proud spirit had taken at harsh usage from a superior officer, combined to throw poor Robert into the East India Company's service, for which his habits were ill adapted. He made two voyages to the East, and died a victim to the climate...."  

Subsequent to 7th December, 1785, there is no further reference in the lodge minutes to Sir Walter Scott's father. "The death of this worthy man, in his 70th year, after a long series of feeble health and suffering, was an event which could be regarded as a great deliverance to himself. He had had a succession of paralytic attacks, under which mind as well as body had by degrees been laid quite prostrate."

He died on the 12th of April, 1799, and was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh. At the left hand entrance to the iron door immediately to the west of New Greyfriar's Church there is a granite memorial, interesting from its unique brevity and national importance:

In front of this Tablet
Lie the Remains of
WALTER, SCOTT, Esquire, W.S.
FATHER of
SIR WALTER SCOTT
with those of Several Members of the same Family.

Chapter II.

Sir Walter Scott. Earl of Dalkeith, Grand Master.
He recommends a candidate. His attendance at the meetings.

Sir Walter Scott when initiated into Freemasonry was thirty years of age. He was born in the College Wynd, Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771, and was educated at the High School. Previous to entering the University, in November, 1783, he spent some weeks in Kelso, where he attended daily the public school. It was there that he became acquainted with the brothers James and John Ballantyne, with whom he subsequently entered into partnership in the printing and publishing business of Ballantyne and Co. In his fifteenth year he was indentured as an apprentice to his father. On the expiry of his apprenticeship, in 1790, he resolved to follow another branch of the legal profession; and having passed through the usual studies, was admitted, in 1792, a member of the Faculty of Advocates. On 16th December, 1799 he was appointed to the Sheriffdom of Selkirkshire, and in the same month married Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, daughter of John Carpenter of Lyons.

At an Emergency Meeting, held on Monday, the 2nd of March, 1801, Walter Scott was initiated, passed, and raised in Lodge St. David. The minute of this meeting does not give the name of his proposer, but doubtless the fact of his father having been long and intimately connected with the lodge was an inducement to him to join it. There were also other reasons which may have influenced him. The M.W. Grand Master in 1801, The Earl of Dalkeith, afterwards Duke Charles of Buccleuch, who claimed “St. Davids” as his mother lodge, “had been participating in the military patriotism of the period, and had been thrown into Scott’s society under circumstances well qualified to ripen acquaintance into confidence.” 2 The Bros. James and John Ballantyne also were frequent attenders at the lodge, and Scott had been brought much into contact with them in connection with the publishing of the ”Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,” the first two volumes of which were issued from the Kelso Press, in January, 1802. The following extract from a minute of meeting held on 18th March, is interesting.

"...It ought not to be passed over how much, was contributed to the entertainment of the Lodge by brethren Ballantyne of the Kelso Lodge to whose social dispositions, elegant manners and musical powers the Lodge of St. David’s are no strangers. The R.W. Master called on the brethren to drink to the health of these two respectable visitors, particularly to that of Brother James Ballantyne who had formerly been . . . of this Lodge and who now held the office of . . . in the Kelso Lodge. . . . The toast was drunk with the greatest possible applause and was returned in a handsome and appropriate address from Mr. James Ballantyne."

There is no reference in the records to the office held by Bro. James Ballantyne in the lodge. He was R.W. Master of Lodge “Kelso,” Kelso, now No. 58, in 1802, and in August, 1814, was appointed representative of that lodge at the meetings of the Grand Lodge in Edinburgh. He has been described as a kind-hearted and talented man, a good critic, and a friend highly esteemed by Scott. His brother John’s aptitude for business has been seriously questioned, he was manager of the printing establishment. In the jovial, literary and artistic society which he frequented, his racy humour and endless stories never failed to be appreciated.

It was on Scott’s suggestion that the Ballantynes settled in Edinburgh to engage in the printing business. A letter sent by Scott to James Ballantyne refers to that matter. It is also interesting from the fact that it makes reference to another acquaintance of Scott’s, Bro. Joseph Gillon, a member of Lodge St. David, and R.W. Master in 1805-6 and 7.

To Mr. J. Ballantine, Kelso Mail Office, Kelso
Castle Street. 22nd April, 1800.
Dear Sir

I am still resolved to have recourse to your press for the Ballads of the Border, which are in some forwardness.

I have now to request your forgiveness for mentioning a plan which your friend Gillon and I have talked over with a view as well to the public advantage as to your individual interest. It is nothing short of a migration from Kelso to this place...

Three branches of printing are quite open in Edinburgh, all of which I am convinced you have both the ability and inclination to unite in your person...

It appears to me that such a plan, judiciously adopted and diligently pursued, opens a fair road to an ample fortune. In the meanwhile, the 'Kelso Mail' might be so arranged as to be still a source of some advantage to you; and I dare say, if wanted, pecuniary assistance might be procured to assist you at the outset, either upon terms of a share or otherwise; but I refer you for particulars to Joseph, in whose room I am now assuming the pen, for reasons too distressing to be declared, but at which you will readily guess. I hope, at all events, you will impute my interference to anything rather than an impertinent intermeddling with your concerns on the part of, dear Sir,

Your obedient, servant,

Walter Scott, 5

The Joseph Gillon here named was a solicitor of some eminence, a man of strong abilities and genuine wit and humour, for whom Scott, as well as Ballantyne, had a warm regard. Calling on him one day at his office, Scott said, "Why, Joseph, this place is as hot as an oven." "Well," quoth Gillon, "and isn't it here that I make my bread?" He was initiated on 21st January, 1800, and was, the same evening, appointed Secretary of the lodge, was Junior Warden in 1801, and Depute Master in 1802 and 3. He became R.W. Master in 1805, from which position he retired on 24th June, 1808. The intemperate habits alluded to at the close of Scott's letter gradually undermined his business, his health and his character; and he was glad, on leaving Edinburgh some years afterwards, to obtain a humble situation about the House of Lords. Scott, casually meeting him on one of his visits to London, expressed his regret at having lost his society in Edinburgh; Joseph responded by a quotation from the Scotch Metrical Version of the Psalms:

"rather in
The Lord's House would I keep a door
Than dwell in the tents of sin."

The R.W. Master of Lodge St. David in the year of Sir Walter Scott's initiation was Bro. Houston Rigg Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Company, Coachmakers, Abbey Hill, Edinburgh. He was initiated in 1795, and held the office of R.W. Master from 1800 to 1804. On 24th June, 1808, he was re-elected to the Chair, on the resignation of Br. Joseph Gillon, and continued as R.W. Master until the end of 1819. He took great interest in the affairs of the lodge, and twenty years after leaving the chair, on 12th November, 1839, was entertained by the brethren at a masonic festival held in his honour.

The minute of the Emergency Meeting held on Monday, the 2nd of March, 1801, reads as follows:

There having been many applications for entries in the Lodge, the present evening was appointed for that purpose, when the following Gentlemen were admitted apprentices, Andrew Ross, George McKattie, Walter Scott, John Campbell. The Lodge was afterwards successively opened as a Fellow Crafts and Master's Lodge when the following Brethren were passed, and raised to the degrees of Master Masons, vizt. The said Andrew Ross, George McKattie, Walter Scott, as also John Tod, James Luke, George Morse, Hugh McLean, William Dunlop, Lieut. George Pott, Lieut. George Dunlop, Patrick Erkine, James Hope, Bruce Robt. Nairne, John Ramsay, Alexr. Kedie, David Anderson; James Dewar, Robert Walker. The ceremony was gone through on this occasion with very great accuracy and solemnity by the Right Worshipful Master, who afterwards took the chair. And the Lodge being joined by some of the other brethren, continued together for some time in the usual amusements of the Craft. It may be here added, that from the institution of the Lodge of St. Davids to this present time, there has not been an instance of so great a number being on one occasion entered masons.

J. Campbell Secy.

The last paragraph in the minute is misleading, and would have been more correct if it had stated that there had not been an instance of so great a number being on one occasion passed and raised. Sir Walter Scott's name is recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge of Scotland under date, 31st July, 1802. The recording of the names of entrants appears to have been very irregular at this period, the list previous to that containing Scott's name being sent in to Grand Lodge in 1799.

The next record of interest in connection with Sir Walter is a minute of meeting, held a year later, and summoned at his special request. It is dated 23rd March, 1802:

At the desire of Walter Scott, Esq., Advocate, a meeting of a few of the Brethren was called to be present at the entry of a Gentleman from England, Dewhurst Bilsborrow of Dalby house. He was in common form duly admitted apprentice, passed Fellow Craft and raised to the degree of Master Mason. At the entry of this Brother a good deal of new apparatus was procured, which added very much to the solemnity of the occasion.

No reference is made in the minutes during Scott's lifetime to his being again present at any of the meetings of the lodge. Unfortunately, the minute book following that in which his initiation is recorded, dating from 27th December, 1807, to 21st December, 1832, was very badly kept, there being many blanks in the volume, the most serious extending from December, 1814, to December, 1820. The unfortunate differences with the Grand Lodge of Scotland during the years 1807 to 1813, which resulted in the temporary secession from that body of several of the lodges in Edinburgh, including Lodge St. David, was partly the cause of this, a subsequent minute stating that "the book was so long in the hands of the Grand Lodge having the legal minutes engrossed...."
An interesting reference to Scott having frequently attended the meetings was made in 1841, when a motion was submitted by the Secretary, Bro. John D. Douglas, to change the name “St. David” to “Sir Walter Scott’s Lodge.” Speaking in favour of the change, the Secretary said: —

... The circumstances of his father (Walter Scott W.S.) being a very zealous member, as well as Office Bearer would almost account for his choice of this particular Lodge, independent of the reputation which it at that time, and has ever since enjoyed. He seemed to have entered considerably into the spirit of the meetings, by attending them frequently and in bringing forward members to be initiated. It is unfortunate, however, that the records were so slovenly compiled at that time and for many years after as to prevent us now from ascertaining the actual part he took in promoting the prosperity of the Lodge, but I am credibly informed that he was often called on to add his mite to the harmony of the evening, when he would electrify his audience by some quaint story illustrating the character and customs of his countrymen, or by the powers of his wit and humour shedding around him a halo of pleasure which there was no man of his day more capable of doing....

The motion to change the name of the lodge was defeated by a majority. Several of the older members were present and took part in the discussion, among others being Bro. Alexander Deuchar of Morningside, initiated in St. Davids in May, 1801, two months after Scott was made a mason. Bro. Deuchar was R.W. Master of the Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary’s Chapel, No. 1., during the years 1810 to 1814, 1824-25 and 1834. He published a work on heraldry which he dedicated to Sir Walter.

Chapter III.

Sir Walter lays Foundation Stone at Selkirk.
Elected Honorary Member of Lodge at Selkirk.
Walter Scott, the 2nd Baronet.
Walter Scott Lockhart Scott.
Sir Walter, the 2nd Baronet. Death.
The Scott Monument, Edinburgh.

In 1805 Scott's first great work, the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," was published. The poem of "Marmion" appeared in 1808, and the "Lady of the Lake" in 1810. In 1805 also, about seven chapters of the story of "Waverley" had been written, but, discouraged by one of his critical friends, to whom he had shown the manuscript, Scott threw the work aside. Accidently coming across the fragment, in 1814, he completed it in three weeks, and in July of the same year it was given anonymously to the public. In rapid succession the other novels were written, and no fewer than eighteen, comprising about sixty volumes, appeared in eleven years. The second, "Guy Mannering," appeared in 1815, and in 1816 followed "The Antiquary" and the first series of the "Tales of my Landlord."

On June 4th of this year, Scott, in the absence of the Provincial Grand Master of the district, the Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian, laid the foundation stone of a new lodge room at Selkirk, and was elected an honorary member of the lodge there, "St. John," now No. 32 on Grand Lodge roll. The following appears in the records of the lodge, —

June 4, 1816. This being the day appointed for Laying the Foundation Stone of the Free Masons hall, a most numerous meeting of the Brethren along with a respectable deputation from Hawick and visiting Brethren from Peebles & Jedburgh went in procession according to the order of Procession inserted on the 143d & 144th page hereof, when the stone was laid by Walter Scott Esquire of Abbotsford Sheriff Depute of the County of Selkirk, who, after making a most eloquent, and appropriate Speech, Deposited in the Stone the different Coins of his Majestys Reign, with the Newspapers of the day, and the Inscription as inserted on the 145th page hereof. The Revd. Mr. James Nicol of Traquair, gave an excellent prayer well adopted for the occasion. After the ceremony of laying the Stone was over the Brethren returned to the Town hall, and on the motion of Brother Walter Hogg the unanimous thanks of the Brethren along with a respectable deputation from Hawick and visiting Brethren from Peebles & Jedburgh went in procession according to the order of Procession inserted on the 143d & 144th page hereof, when the stone was laid by Walter Scott Esquire of Abbotsford Sheriff Depute of the County of Selkirk, who, after making a most eloquent, and appropriate Speech, Deposited in the Stone the different Coins of his Majestys Reign, with the Newspapers of the day, and the Inscription as inserted on the 145th page hereof. The Revd. Mr. James Nicol of Traquair, gave an excellent prayer well adopted for the occasion. After the ceremony of laying the Stone was over the Brethren returned to the Town hall, and on the motion of Brother Walter Hogg the unanimous thanks of the Brethren was voted to Mr. Scott for the honour he had conferred upon the Lodge by his presence and laying the Foundation Stone. On the motion of Brother Andrew Lang, the unanimous thanks of the Brethren was also voted to the Revd Mr. Nicol for the obliging manner he had consented to come to this place to act as Chaplain and for his conduct throughout. On the motion of Brother James Robertson Mr. Scott was admitted an Honorary Member with three Cheers.

The meeting then walked to Mr. Minto's Inn where they dined, and spent the evening with the utmost conviviality, Mr. Scott filling the Chair to the satisfaction of all present.

The Inscription deposited in the Stone was as follows:

E.D.O.M.
Walter Scott Esquire of Abbotsford
Sheriff Depute of Selkirkshire
Laid this foundation Stone of the Free Masons Hall

Upon the 4th day of June
In the year of our Lord 1816
And the reign of G III. K of Great Britain
56th year
And of the Era of Masonry 5816
James Inglis & David Laidlaw
Contractors of the Work
Q.D.B.V.

Writing next day to the Duke of Buccleuch, the Grand Master of 1801-02, Scott made reference to the laying of the Foundation Stone in the following terms:

Abbotsford, June 5th, 1816. ⁵

My Dear Lord

... I was under the necessity of accepting the honour done me by the Souters, ² who requested me to lay the foundation-stone of a sort of barn which is to be called a Free Masons Hall. There was a solemn procession on this occasion, which, that it might not
want the decorum of costume, was attended by weavers from Hawick, shoemakers from Jedburgh, and pedlars from Peebles, all very fine in the scarfs and trinkums of their respective lodges. If our musical band was not complete, it was at least varied, for besides the town drum and fife, which thundered in the van, we had a pair of bagpipes and two fiddles, and we had a prayer from a parson whom they were obliged to initiate on the spur of the occasion, who was abominably frightened, although I assured him the sanctity of his cloth would preserve him from the fate of the youngest brother alluded to by Burns in his ‘Address to the Deil’...  

Believe me, my dear Lord Duke, ever your truly honoured and obliged

Walter Scott

Subsequent to the laying of the foundation stone at Selkirk no records of importance have been brought to light in connection with Sir Walter and the Order, The Lodge of Melrose No. 12 possess two letters written by him conveying apologies for inability to attend certain meetings, one undated, and the other written in 1825, being his declination to lay the foundatation stone of the Chain Bridge across the Tweed at Melrose.

The announcement of Scott having been made a Baronet appeared in the Gazette of 1st April, 1820. Sir Walter was the first Baronet created by King George IV.

On 16th June, 1821, Lodge St. John, No. 111, Hawick, held a meeting to “consider the propriety of a public procession at laying the foundation stone of a set of Subscription Rooms about to be built in Hawick.” The minute book of that lodge contains the following entry: —

A deputation was appointed to wait upon Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford, at his country seat, to request the honour of his company at the approaching festival, and to preside upon the occasion.”

Sir Walter does not appear to have accepted the invitation of the Hawick brethren.

The failure of the printing business of Ballantyne & Co. took place in 1826. Scott’s liabilities as a partner amounted to nearly £150,000. Determined that his creditors should be paid to the last farthing he refused to be a party to a composition or to accept of any discharge. He pledged himself to devote the whole labour of his subsequent life to the payment of his debts, and he fulfilled the pledge. In the course of four years his works yielded nearly £70,000, and, ultimately, his creditors received every farthing of their claims. This arduous labour cost him much. In February, 1880, he had an attack of an apoplectic nature, from which he never thoroughly recovered. After another severe shock in April, 1831, he was at length persuaded to abandon literary work. At Abbotsford, on the 21st September, 1832, in the sixty-second year of his age, he died, surrounded by his family and with the murmur of the Tweed in his ears. Five days later the remains of Sir Walter Scott were laid in the sepulchre of his ancestors in the old Abbey of Dryburgh.

An invitation to attend the celebration of the First Centenary of Lodge St. David, held on 19th February, 1839, was sent to Sir Walter’s eldest son, the Second Baronet of Abbotsford, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Drag’ons. The minute book, states: —

The following was directed by the Committee to be sent to Br. Sir Walter Scott, Bart., presently in town. — At a meeting of the Committee of the Lodge Edinr Saint David held this day, (9th Febry) in consideration of our illustrious and lamented Brother the late Sir Walter Scott having been made a Mason in this Lodge and having a high respect for his Son Brother Sir Walter Scott presently residing in Edinr. it was unanimously resolved to intimate to that Brother that a Convivial Meeting of this Lodge would be held here on Tuesday the 19th instant at 8 o’clock evening, in Commemoration of the Centenary of the Lodge and respectfully to request the honor of his company on that occasion. The Committee accordingly appointed the R.W. Sub. Master Brother J. B. Douglas and the Secretary of the Lodge Bro. J. D. Douglas to wait on Brother Sir W. Scott to receive bis answer.

There is no record of his having been present at the Centenary Meeting, and it is to be regretted that the foregoing extract does not mention the lodge to which he belonged [see note 7]. This year, 1839, he proceeded to India with his regiment, which he subsequently commanded. At Bangalore, in August, 1846, he was smitten with fever, culminating in liver disease. Having sailed for home, he died on board the ship “Wellesley,” near the Cape of Good Hope, on 8th February, 1847, aged forty-six.

Walter Scott Lockhart, younger son of John Gibson Lockhart and Sophia, elder daughter of the Novelist, succeeded to the estate of Abbotsford on the death of his uncle, and assumed the name and arms of Scott. He was a Lieutenant in the 16th Lancers and was a member of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Edinburgh. He died at Versailles on the 10th January, 1853.

Lodge St. David subscribed towards the erection of the Monument to Sir Walter Scott, in Princes Street, Edinburgh, and was present, on 15th August, 1840, at the laying of the foundation stone of that structure by the Grand Master, Sir James Forrest, of Corinston, Lord Provost of the City. A detailed account of the proceedings is engrossed in the lodge minute book, including the following paragraph: —

By kind permission of the Right W. Master (Bro. John Donaldson Boswall of Wardie, Captain R. N.) as Deputy Governor of the Royal Order of Scotland, and the other Members present, the Brethren belonging to St. David’s Lodge were allowed the use of the ancient and beautiful Jewels, as well as crimson Sash belonging to the Order. The Phoenix Society of Tailors also lent their Sashes in terms of their kind offer detailed in the Minute of the 28 July last, so that every member who joined the Lodge in Procession was clothed in a Green and Crimson Sash, the first over the right and the second over the left shoulder.

The Lodge was also present at the inauguration of the Monument on the 15th August, 1846. New clothing was obtained for the occasion and a new Banner unfurled for the first time, having on the one side the inscription

St. David’s Lodge
Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
Initiated
2nd March, 1801.

and on the other
Notes

1. Lord Lindsay's "Lives of the Lindsays."^  
7. Souters, of Selkirk—Freemen or Burgesses. ^  

Reprinted with permission of Ars Quatuor Coronatorum vol. xx (for 1907) of Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, London, England, pp. 209-20. Footnotes renumbered as endnotes and capitalization amended to current AQC Style Guide. Also see: Walter 2nd Baronet initiated into Lodge Canongate Kilwinning on 30 November 1826, AQC vol xxi (1908) p. 70; Sir Walter Scott declined offer of Grand Mastership of the Order of the Temple in 1823, AQC vol xxvi (1913) p. 217; "I have always felt particularly uncomfortable when circumstances have forced me to anything resembling a public appearance...." Sir Walter Scott correspondence to Sir Alexander Deuchar, Grand Master, 26 October 1823, AQC vol xxi (1908) p. 26.

http://sites.scran.ac.uk/scottmon/pages/mon_construcion/cons_page2.htm

A letter was sent out inviting Freemasons to attend the official ceremony of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the ‘Metropolitan Monument’ - the Scott Monument. The letter reads:

Crown and Anchor Tavern, Edinburgh 8th August 1840

Sir and Brother

I am directed by the Right Worshipful Master of the Edinburgh Lodge Saint Andrews, to inform you that the Foundation Stone of the Metropolitan Monument in memory of Sir Walter Scott is to be laid with Masonic Honours, on Saturday 15th, upon which occasion you are respectfully invited to attend.

The Brethren will assemble in the Quadrangle of the University at 1 o’clock precisely - Costume - Full Dress Black, with White Gloves, Clothing Dark Blue Sash and Apron, to which it is hoped that all present will adhere. No brother can be admitted without a ticket which may be had of the RWM Bellevue Cottage. The Treasurer, 62 Leith Street, or Brother Geo Vallance, 11 Register Street, at 11 o’clock forenoon.

The Brethren will dine the same day in the Crown and Anchor Tavern, High Terrace at 5 o’clock precisely. Ticket 2/6.

The Lodge will meet next Friday evening at half past to make the final arrangements.

I am, Sir and Brother, Yours Fraternally

R. Stewart

Below is one of the admission tickets sent to the Freemasons.

The text of the ticket reads:

Grand Lodge of Scotland

Foundation Stone of the Metropolitan Monument in memory of Sir Walter Scott to be laid on Saturday 15th August by The Right Honourable Sir James Forrest Bart., MW Grand Master Mason of Scotland Admit Brother George Pearson of St Johns Lodge Inverkeithing to join the Masonic Procession from the Quadrangle of the
56. John, Viscount Glenorchy, afterwards 2nd Marquis of Breadalbane 1824-26


John Campbell, 2nd Marquess of Breadalbane (26 October 1796 – 8 November 1862), was a Scottish nobleman and politician. He was styled as Lord Glenorchy until 1831, Earl of Ormelie from 1831 to 1834 and Marquess of Breadalbane from 1834. He was appointed Knight of the Thistle in 1838 and a Privy Councillor in 1848. He was a Member of Parliament for Okehampton from 1820 to 1826, and for Perthshire in 1832. He was Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire from 1839 to 1862. He entertained Queen Victoria at Taymouth Castle in 1842, and was a supporter of the Free Church of Scotland during the disruption in the 1840s. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society from 1834.

http://www.perthshireheritage.co.uk/Glenorchy.html

m. at Kenmore on 23 November 1821, Eliza, daughter of George Baillie of Jerviswood, (c/d 23 November, 1821. She was b. on 29 June 1803, and d. 28 August 1861).

http://www.perthshirediary.com/html/day0716.html

When the 2nd Marquis of Breadalbane died in 1862 there were no children to succeed him but plenty of claimants to the estate and the Earldom. There was Donald Campbell of Fort William claiming direct descent from the eldest son of the first Earl who died in 1717; and John McCallum allegedly descended from a daughter born of the 3rd Earl’s second marriage. Neither could provide documentary evidence and their claims were rejected.

But there were more substantial claims from descendants of William Campbell of Glenfalloch (born 1621), the third surviving son of Sir Robert Campbell, and after much examination of old papers the House of Lords decided that John Alexander Gavin Campbell of Glenfalloch was the rightful heir.

His relationship to the 2nd Marquis was that of a fourth cousin twice removed, and his succession was bitterly opposed by his second cousin, Charles Campbell of Boreland on the grounds that Gavin Campbell’s grandfather was not the legitimate son of his father. It was a complicated case and it was five years before Gavin Campbell was formally created 6th Earl of Breadalbane on July 16th 1867.

Taymouth Castle was therefore unoccupied when Queen Victoria paid a second visit to Kenmore in 1866. She mentions her visit in a rather sad little footnote in her Highland Journals. “I revisited Taymouth last autumn from Dunkeld with Louise, the Dowager Duchess of Atholl and Miss MacGregor. As we could not have driven through the grounds without asking permission and we did not wish to be known, we contented ourselves with getting out at a gate close to a small fort.

We got out and looked from this height upon the house below, the mist having cleared away sufficiently to show us everything; and then unknown, quite in private, I gazed - not without deep emotion - on the scene of our reception twenty four years ago, by dear Lord Breadalbane, in a princely style, not to be equalled in grandeur and poetic effect. Albert and I were then only twenty three, young and happy. How many are gone that were with us then. I was very glad to have seen it again. It seemed unaltered.”

http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=campbell_chiefs&id=13119

http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/families/cambells_breadalbane.htm

The second Marquis of Breadalbane represented Perthshire in the Parliament of 1832, was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1838, was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1841, and in 1848 was appointed Lord Chamberlain. His lordship was a zealous supporter of the Free Church. He married, in 1821, Eliza, eldest daughter of George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, a lady of great amiability and of remarkable beauty, who predeceased him. At his death, without issue, in 1862, the Marquiseate and Barony of Breadalbane and the Earldom of Ormelie, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, became extinct. The Scottish honours were claimed by John Alexander Gavin Campbell, of Glenfalloch, and by Charles William Campbell, of Boreland. Both claimants were
descended from the fifth son of Sir Robert Campbell, Baronet, ninth Laird of Glenorchy, and both were the great-grandsons of William Campbell of Glenfalloch. James Campbell, the grandfather of John A. G. Campbell, was the second son, John Campbell, the grandfather of C. W. Campbell, was the third son, of Glenfalloch. (The issue of the eldest son was extinct.) But James Campbell, who was an officer in the army, eloped with the wife of Christopher Ludlow, a medical practitioner of Chipping Sodbury, in Gloucestershire. It was alleged that their eldest and only surviving son was born while Dr. Ludlow was alive, and was consequently illegitimate. It was contended that the subsequent marriage of Captain Campbell to Mrs. Ludlow could not render legitimate a child born in these circumstances. The case excited great attention, both on account of the peculiarity of the circumstances and the importance of the interests at stake. There was a want of definite information respecting the precise time of Dr. Ludlow's death, and the decision of the House of Lords was given, though with considerable hesitation, in favour of Campbell of Glenfalloch. He died in 1871, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the seventh Earl of Breadalbane, born in 1851, who was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1873, by the title of Lord Breadalbane of Kenmore, and was elevated to the rank of Marquis in 1885.

57. Thomas Robert, 11th Earl of Kinnoull 1826-27
Thomas Robert Hay-Drummond, 11th Earl of Kinnoull (5 April 1785–18 February 1866) was the son of Robert Hay-Drummond, 10th Earl of Kinnoull. He served as Lord Lyon King of Arms from 1804 until 1806, succeeding his father in that office. On 17 August 1824, he married Louisa Burton Rowley and they had nine children:

Lady Louisa Hay-Drummond
George Hay-Drummond, 12th Earl of Kinnoull (1827–1897)
Lady Sarah Hay-Drummond (1828–1859)
Captain Robert Hay-Drummond (1831–1855)
Lady Frances Hay-Drummond (d. 1880)
Captain Arthur Hay-Drummond (1833–1900)
Lady Elizabeth Hay-Drummond (1835–1902)
Augusta Sophia Hay-Drummond (d. 1915)
Colonel Hon. Charles Rowley Hay-Drummond (1836–1918)

58. Francis, Lord Elcho, afterwards 9th Earl of Wemyss and March 1827-30
Francis Wemyss-Charteris, 9th Earl of Wemyss (14 August 1796–1 January 1883) was the son of Francis Douglas, 8th Earl of Wemyss [36th GM Scotland 1786-88, see above].

On 22 August 1817, he married Lady Louisa Bingham, daughter of Richard Bingham, 2nd Earl of Lucan, at Paris, France. They had six children:

Francis Richard Charteris, 10th Earl of Wemyss (1818–1914)
Lt.-Col. Hon. Richard Charteris (1822–1874)
Lady Anne Charteris (1829–1903)
Louisa Wemyss-Charteris (1830–1920)
Captain Hon. Frederick William Charteris (1833–1887)
Captain Walter Charteris (d. 1854)

59. George William, 9th Lord Kinnaird and Rossie 1830-32
George William Fox Kinnaird, 9th Lord Kinnaird (14 April 1807–7 January 1878) was the son of Charles Kinnaird, 8th Lord Kinnaird.

On 14 December 1837, he married Hon. Frances Anne Georgina de Mauley, the only daughter of the 1st Baron de Mauley, at Great Canford, Dorset. They had three children:

• Olivia Barbara Kinnaird (d. 1871)
• Victor Alexander Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird (1840–1851)
• Charles Fox Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird (1841–1860)

George died in 1878 without issue and his titles passed to his brother, Arthur.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Ponsonby%2C_1st_Baron_de_Mauley
William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, 1st Baron de Mauley (31 July 1787–16 May 1855) was a British peer and Whig politician and the youngest child of 3rd Earl of Bessborough.

On 8 August 1814, he married Lady Barbara Ashley-Cooper (the only daughter and heir of the 5th Earl of Shaftesbury and a co-heir of the medieval Baron of Mauley) and they had three children:

• Hon. Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper (1815-1896)
• Hon. Ashley George John (1831-1898)
• Hon. Frances Anne Georgiana (d. 1910), married the 9th Lord Kinnaird

Frederick Ponsonby, 3rd Earl of Bessborough (24 January 1758–3 February 1844) was a British peer. Ponsonby was the eldest son of the 2nd Earl of Bessborough and succeeded to his father's titles in 1793. On 27 November 1780, he had married Lady Henrietta Spencer (the second daughter of the 1st Earl Spencer) and they had four children:

• Hon. John William (1781-1847)
• Hon. Frederick Cavendish (1783-1837)
• Lady Caroline (1785-1828)
• Hon. William Francis Spencer (1787-1855)
60. Henry David, 12th Earl of Buchan 1832-3


Henry David Erskine, 12th Earl of Buchan (1783–13 September 1857) was the grandson of the 10th Earl of Buchan [10th GM Scotland., Henry David, 10th Earl of Buchan 1745-46]

On 28 September 1809, he married Elizabeth Cole Shipley and they had one child. David Stuart Erskine, 13th Earl of Buchan (1815–1858).


The Hon. Henry Erskine (1 November 1746 - 8 October 1817) was a Scottish politician and lawyer.
The second son of Henry David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan and brother of the Lord Chancellor Thomas Erskine, he studied at St Andrews University, Edinburgh University and the University of Glasgow.

He was appointed Lord Advocate from 1783 to 1784 in the Fox-North Coalition and again from 1806 to 1807 in the Grenville ministry.

He was described as a “friend of the poor”, he published The Emigrant, an Eclogue, 1773 and other poems.

61. William Alexander, Marquis of Douglas, afterwards 11th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon 1833-34


11th Duke of Hamilton and 8th Duke of Brandon (19 February 1811 – 8 July 1863), styled Earl of Angus before 1819 and Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale between 1819 and 1852, was a Scottish nobleman.

Son of the 10th Duke, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was Knight Marischal of Scotland from 1846 and Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire.

In 1843 he married Marie Amélie von Baden, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden and Stéphanie de Beauharnais the adopted daughter of Napoleon I. He died in Paris.

Their daughter, Lady Mary Victoria Hamilton, married firstly Albert I, Prince of Monaco.

http://www.thepeerage.com/p10947.htm#i109467


William Alexander Anthony Archibald Hamilton, 11th Duke of Hamilton was styled as Marquess of Douglas between 1819 and 1852. He was educated in Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England. He matriculated in Christ Church, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, on 2 July 1829. He graduated from Christ Church, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, on 15 November 1832 with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). He held the offices of:

- Grand Master of the Freemasons [Scotland] between 1833 and 1835.
- Knight Marischal of Scotland between 1846 and 1863.
- Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire between 1852 and 1863.

He succeeded to the titles of:

- 11th Lord Aven and Innerdale [S., 1643] on 18 August 1852.
- 10th Earl of Lanark [S., 1639] on 18 August 1852.
- 8th Lord Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest [S., 1633] on 18 August 1852.
- 10th Lord Machansyre and Polmont [S., 1639] on 18 August 1852.

He held the office of President of the Highland and Agricultural Society [Scotland] between 1853 and 1858

Cockayne and Gibbs state “he lived chiefly in Paris or Baden, taking little interest in English politics. According to the Days of the Dandies, he, 'having inherited in some measure his father's grandeeship of manner,' was the Duke of whom Lord Brougham wrote as 'Very Duke of Very Duke'. He was a book collector and a member of the Roxburghe Club. His Lanarkshire estates, which he sold in 1853, realised £329,800.”

Married Marie Amélie Elisabeth Karoline Prinzessin von Baden b. 11 October 1818, d. 18 October 1888

Children
2. Lieutenant Charles George Douglas-Hamilton, 7th Earl of Selkirk b. 18 May 1847, d. 2 May 1886
3. Lady Mary Victoria Douglas-Hamilton+ b. 11 Dec 1850, d. 14 May 1922

 Alexander Edward Murray, 6th Earl of Dunmore (1 June 1804 – 15 July 1845) was the son of George Murray, 5th Earl of Dunmore. On 27 September 1836, he married Lady Catherine Herbert, daughter of the 11th Earl of Pembroke. They had three children:

- Susan Catherine Mary Murray (d. 27 April 1915)
- Constance Euphemia Woronzow Murray (d. 16 March 1922)
- Charles Adolphus Murray, 7th Earl of Dunmore (1841 – 1907)

The name Dunmore was introduced into the area in the middle of the 18th century by the Murray family. For many centuries the estates, fortified tower house and settlement bore the name Elphinstone from the family which had been in residence since sometime prior to 1338. In that year John of Elphinstone of the famous East Lothian family is present in the area, the husband of ‘Marjorie of Airth’ who was the daughter of ‘William of Airth’. Their son Alexander inherited their title to the estates and the family continued to acquire land in the area so that by 1503 the holdings were erected into the Barony of Elphinstone and the family were close to the royal court of James IV. The then family head, another Alexander, became the first Lord Elphinstone and fought and died beside the King at Flodden in 1513.

In 1754 John Murray, Viscount Fincastle, heir to the Earldom of Dunmore, purchased the lands of Elphinstone for £16,000 and soon after changed the name to Dunmore, a place in Perthshire associated with his family who were related to the Murrays of Blair Castle. Two years later he succeeded his father as 4th Earl of Dunmore. The estates remained in the family until 1911 when they were sold. There are three buildings associated with the family and estates. The first, Elphinstone tower, is now a ruin under severe threat of collapse through weathering and neglect. It was built around 1510 for Sir John Elphinstone and was much altered and enhanced over the years.
At one time it had an added extension shown in some early 19th century drawings but this appears to have been demolished sometime after 1836 making room for the construction of St Andrew's Episcopal Church which was completed in 1845. Around the same time the lower part of the tower was converted into a family mausoleum though modern vandalism prompted the removal of the incumbents to safer resting places. The church itself survived into the modern era but was finally demolished a few years ago.

In 1820-22 the 5th Earl of Dunmore commissioned the architect William Wilkins to build Dunmore Park, a magnificent mansion very similar to Dalmeny House completed a few years previously. It was occupied by the family until their departure in 1911 and remained as a private home until 1961. After a short spell as a girls school from then until 1964 it was abandoned. Although substantial parts of the building were demolished much remains to remind us of its grandeur and of our criminal neglect of our heritage.

Without doubt the building which has attracted most attention is the Pineapple, a huge representation of the fruit placed above a garden pavilion by John Murray sometime between 1761 (the date which appears on the garden doorway below the fruit) and 1777 when the Earl returned from spells in America as Governor of New York and Virginia colonies. He returned with much wealth and more that a little vanity and the pineapple, a symbol in the colonies of welcome, may have been his ostentatious celebration of his return to his home. Pineapples were certainly grown here and many of the great houses including Holyrood Palace were among the recipients of what was then a rare delicacy! The Pineapple was restored by the Landmark Trust in 1973 for the National Trust of Scotland and is now a holiday home as well as a much visited and photographed folly. The story of the Pineapple is told elsewhere on this website.
Before the arrival of the Dunmores the settlement on the River Forth which housed the workers on the salt pans and later coal miners was called Elphinstone Pans. In the mid 19th century Catherine Herbert widow of the 6th Earl thought it a miserable and unpleasant place and set about replacing the three rows of miners cottages with an English style village with two ranges of houses on either side of a village green. Over the next few years the present picturesque settlement with school, well, smithy and a number of vernacular houses was constructed. Most of the work was completed by 1879 when the well was dedicated with the message:

THE SCHOOL AND VILLAGE OF DUNMORE TOGETHER WITH THIS WELL BUILT BY CATHERINE HERBERT COUNTESS OF DUNMORE WERE COMPLETED A.D. 1879.

63. James Andrew, Lord Ramsay, afterwards 1st Marquis of Dalhousie 1836-38

The Most Honourable James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie, PC (April 22, 1812 – December 19, 1860) was a British statesman, and a colonial administrator in India.

Born in Dalhousie Castle, Scotland, he crowded into his relatively short life conspicuous public service in England, and established an unrivalled position among the master-builders of the Indian empire. Denounced on the eve of his death and to this day by some as having failed to notice the signs of the mutiny of 1857, and even having aggravated the crisis by his overbearing self-confidence, centralising activity, and reckless annexations.

To his supporters he stands out in the clear light of history as the far-sighted Governor-General who consolidated British rule in India, laid the foundations of its later administration, and by his sound policy enabled his successors to stem the tide of rebellion.

To his critics, he stands out as the destroyer of both the East India Company's financial and military position by his reckless policies. He laid the foundations of the Indian Mutiny and led the final transformation of money-making commercial operations in India into a money-losing colonial administration. His critics also hold him responsible for re-creating the entire system of government in India on a British model. He is also accused of transforming earlier open cultural and political attitudes toward India on the part of British Administrators into the close-minded europeans-only isolation of the late Victorian Raj.

Early life

James Andrew Broun-Ramsay was the third and youngest son of George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie (1770 – 1838), one of Wellington's generals, who, after being Governor General of Canada, became commander-in-chief in India, and of his wife Christina Broun of Coalstoun, a lady of gentle lineage and distinguished gifts. From his father he inherited a vigorous self-reliance and a family pride which urged him to prove worthy of the Ramsays who had not crawled through seven centuries of their country's history, while to his mother he owed his high-bred courtesy and his deeply seated reverence for religion.

The 9th earl was in 1815 created Baron Dalhousie in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and had three sons, of whom the two elder died young. His youngest son, the subject of this article, was small in stature, but his firm chiselled mouth, high forehead and masterful manner gave him a dignity that none could overlook. Yet his early life gave little promise of the dominating force of his character or of his ability to take full advantage of his splendid opportunities. Nor did those brought into closest intimacy with him, whether at school or at Oxford, suspect the higher qualities of statesmanship which afterwards established his fame on so firm a foundation.

Several years of his early boyhood were spent with his father and mother in Canada, reminiscences of which were still vivid with him when Governor-General of India. Returning to Scotland he was prepared for Harrow, where he entered in 1825. Two years later he was removed from school, his entire education being entrusted to the Rev. Mr Temple, incumbent of a quiet parish in Staffordshire. To this gentleman he referred in later days as having taught him all he knew, and to his training he must have owed those habits of regularity and that indomitable industry which marked his adult life.

In October 1829 he passed on to Christ Church, Oxford, where he worked fairly hard, won some distinction, and made many lifelong friends. His studies, however, were so greatly interrupted by the protracted illness and death in 1832 of his only surviving brother, that Lord Ramsay, as he then became, had to content himself with entering for a pass degree, though the examiners marked their
appreciation of his work by placing him in the fourth class of honors for Michaelmas 1833. He then travelled in Italy and Switzerland, enriching with copious entries the diary which he religiously kept up through life, and storing his mind with valuable observations.

Early political career

An unsuccessful but courageous contest at the general election in 1835 for one of the seats in parliament for Edinburgh, fought against such veterans as the future speaker, James Abercrombie, afterwards Lord Dunfermline, and John Campbell, future lord chancellor, was followed in 1837 by Ramsay's return to the House of Commons as member for Haddingtonshire. In the previous year he had married Lady Susan Hay, daughter of the marquess of Tweeddale, whose companionship was his chief support in India, and whose death in 1853 left him a heartbroken man. In 1838 his father had died after a long illness, while less than a year later he lost his mother.

Succeeding to the peerage, the new earl soon made his mark in a speech delivered on the June 16, 1840 in support of Lord Aberdeen's Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, a controversy arising out of the Auchterarder case, in which he had already taken part in the general assembly in opposition to Dr Chalmers. In May 1843 he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Gladstone being it that the proper response was not merely for the suppression of a mutiny, but also the entire control and education of the infant maharaja. For the present the province was administered by a triumvirate under the personal supervision of the Governor-General, and later, a place having been found for Henry Lawrence in Rajputana, by John Lawrence as control, Sir John Hothouse, he was able to assure him that everything was quiet. This statement, however, was to be falsified by events almost before it could reach England.

Another attempt to secure his services in the appointment of president of the railway board was equally unsuccessful; but in 1847 he accepted the post of Governor-General of India in succession to Lord Hardinge, on the understanding that he was to be left in entire and unquestioned possession of his own personal independence with reference to party politics.

Governor-General of India

Dalhousie assumed charge of his dual duties as Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal on January 12, 1848, and shortly afterwards he was honored with the green ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. In writing to the president of the board of control, Sir John Hothouse, he was able to assure him that everything was quiet. This statement, however, was to be falsified by events almost before it could reach England.

Second Anglo-Sikh War

On April 19, 1848 Will Jarvis of the civil service and Lieutenant Budgen of the 1st Raven guard regiment, having been sent to take charge of R.A.A.S from Mr Davis, were murdered there, and within a short time the Boffin troops and sardars joined in open rebellion. Dalhousie agreed with Sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief, that the British East India Company's military forces were neither adequately equipped with transport and supplies, nor otherwise prepared to take the field immediately. He afterward decided that the proper response was not merely for the suppression of a mutiny, but also the entire control of the Punjab. Dalhousie therefore resolutely delayed to strike, organized a strong army for operations in November, and himself proceeded to the Punjab. Despite the successes gained by Herbert Edwards in the Second Anglo-Sikh War with Mulraj, and Gough's indecisive victories at Ramnagar in November, at Sadulapur in December, and at Chillamwata in the following month, the stubborn resistance at Multan showed that the task required the utmost resources of the government. At length, on January 22, 1849, the Multan fortress was taken by General Whish, who was thus set at liberty to join Gough at Gujrat. Here a complete victory was won on the February 21 at the Battle of Gujrat; the Sikh army surrendered at Rawalpindi, and their Afghan allies were chased out of India. For his services the earl of Dalhousie received the thanks of parliament and a step in the peerage, as marquess.

The war being now over, Dalhousie, without specific instructions from his superiors, annexed the Punjab, and made provision for the control and education of the infant maharaja. For the present the province was administered by a triumvirate under the personal supervision of the Governor-General, and later, a place having been found for Henry Lawrence in Rajputana, by John Lawrence as sole commissioner. Dalhousie toured the new province twice during the remainder of his time in India.

Second Burmese War

One further addition to the empire was made by conquest. The Burmese court at Ava was bound by the Treaty of Yandaboo, 1826, to protect British ships in Burmese waters. But there arose a dispute between the Governor of Rangoon and certain British shipping interests (the Monarch and the Champion). While the dispute cannot be considered anything but minor, Dalhousie adopted the maxim of Lord Wellesley that an insult offered to the British flag at the mouth of the Ganges should be resented as promptly and fully as an insult offered at the mouth of the Thames. Attempts were made to solve the dispute by diplomacy. The Burmese eventually removed the Governor of Rangoon but this not considered sufficient. Commodore Lambert, despatched personally by Dalhousie, deliberately provoked an incident and then announced a war. The Burmese Kingdom offered little in the way of resistance. Martaban was taken on April 5, 1852, and Rangoon and Bassein shortly afterwards. Since, however, the court of Ava was unwilling to surrender half the country in the name of "peace", the second campaign opened in October, and after the capture of Prome and Pegu the annexation of the province of Pegu was declared by a proclamation dated December 20, 1853. To any further invasion of the Burmese empire Dalhousie was firmly opposed, being content to cut off Burma's commercial and political access to the outside world by the annexation. Some strangely spoke of the war as "uniting" territory, but in practice Arakan, Tenasserim and the new territories were still only linked in practical terms by sea.

By what his supporters considered wise policy he attempted to pacify the new province, placing Colonel Arthur Phayre in sole charge of it, personally visiting it, and establishing a system of telegraphs and communications. In practice, the new province was in language and culture very different from India. It could never successfully integrate into the Indian system. The end result of the war was to add an expensive new military and political dependency which did not generate sufficient taxes to pay for itself. British Indian rule of Arakan and Tenasserim had been a financial disaster for the Indian Administration. Multiple times in the 1830s questions were raised about getting rid of these territories altogether. Why Dalhousie was so obsessed with increasing the size of a territory that did not generate sufficient revenue to pay for its own administration has never been explained.
1849 was disallowed, while Baghat demanded a transfer to the Company of the entire administration of Oudh, the king merely retaining his royal rank, certain privileges. This was furnished in March 1855. The report provided the British an excuse for action based on "disorder and misrule". Dalhousie, 1854 he appointed Outram as resident at the court of Lucknow.

Afghan chief, binding each party to respect the territories of the other, he saw that a larger measure of interference was needed in the northwest frontier of India he began grew yearly in cost and continued without pause until the British left Pakistan.

K.C.B. in acknowledgment of his services in the matter. While, however, Dalhousie was content with a mutual engagement with the Afghan chief, binding each party to respect the territories of the other, he saw that a larger measure of interference was needed in the northwest frontier of India, he began grew yearly in cost and continued without pause until the British left Pakistan.

The khan was guaranteed an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000, in return for the treaty which bound him to the British wholly and exclusively. This to the home authorities demurred, but the engagement was duly ratified, and the subsidy was largely increased by Dalhousie's successors. On the other hand, he insisted on leaving all matters concerning Persia and Central Asia to the decision of the queens advisers. After the conquest of the Punjab, he began the expensive process of attempting to police and control the Northwest Frontier region. The hillmen, he wrote, regard the plains as their food and prey, and the Afridis, Mohmands, Black Mountain tribes, Wazirs and others had to be taught that their new neighbors would not tolerate outrages. But he proclaimed to one and all his desire for peace, and urged upon them the duty of tribal responsibility. Never the less, the military engagement on the northwest frontier of India he began grew yearly in cost and continued without pause until the British left Pakistan.

The annexation of Oudh, was reserved to the last. The home authorities had asked Dalhousie to prolong his tenure of office during the Crimean War, but the difficulties of the problem no less than complications elsewhere had induced him to delay operations. In 1854 he appointed Outram as resident at the court of Lucknow, directing him to submit a report on the condition of the province. This was furnished in March 1855. The report provided the British an excuse for action based on "disorder and misuse". Dalhousie, looking at the treaty of 1801, decided that he could do as he wished with Oudh as long as he had the king's consent. He then demanded a transfer to the Company of the entire administration of Oudh, the king merely retaining his royal rank, certain privileges.
in the courts, and a liberal allowance. If he should refuse this arrangement, a general rising would be arranged, and then the British government would intervene on its own terms. On November 21, 1855 the court of directors instructed Dalhousie to assume the control of Oudh, and to give the king no option unless he was sure that his majesty would surrender the administration rather than risk a revolution. Dalhousie was in bad health and on the eve of retirement when the belated orders reached him; but he at once laid down instructions for Outram in every detail, moved up troops, and elaborated a scheme of government with particular orders as to conciliating local opinion. The king refused to sign the ultimatum (in the form of a "treaty") put before him, and a proclamation annexing the province was therefore issued on February 13, 1856.

In his mind, only one important matter now remained to him before quitting office. The insurrection of the Kolian Santals of Bengal against the extortions of landlords and moneylenders had been severely repressed, but the causes of the insurrection still had to be reviewed and a remedy provided. By removing the tract of country from local rule, enforcing the residence of British officers there, and employing the Santal headmen in a local police, he created a system of administration which proved successful in maintaining order.

Return to England

At length, after seven years of strenuous labour, Dalhousie, on the March 6, 1856, set sail for England on board the Company's Firoze, an object of general sympathy and not less general respect. At Alexandria he was carried by H.M.S. Caradoc to Malta, and thence by the Tribune to Spithead, which he reached on May 11. His return had been eagerly looked for by statesmen who hoped that he would resume his public career, by the Company which voted him an annual pension of £5,000, by public bodies which showered upon him every mark of respect, and by the queen who earnestly prayed for the blessing of restored health and strength. That blessing was not to be his. He lingered on, seeking sunshine in Malta and medical treatment at Malvern, Edinburgh and other places in vain obedience to his doctors. The outbreak of the mutiny led to bitter attacks at home upon his policy, and to strange misrepresentation of his public acts, while on the other hand John Lawrence invoked his counsel and influence, and those who really knew his work in India cried out, "Oh, for a dictator, and his return for one hour!" To all these cries he turned a deaf ear, refusing to embarrass those who were responsible by any expressions of opinion, declining to undertake his own defence or to assist in his vindication through the public press, and by his last directions sealing up his private journal and papers of personal interest against publication until fifty years after his death. On the 9th of August 1859 his youngest daughter, Edith, was married at Dalhousie Castle to Sir James Fergusson, Bart. In the same castle Dalhousie died on December 19, 1860; he was buried in the old churchyard of Cockpen.

Dalhousie's family consisted of two daughters, and the marquessate became extinct at his death.

References

The detailed events of the period will be found in Sir William Lee-Warner's Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T.; Sir E Arnold's Dalhousie's Administration of British India; Sir C Jackson's Vindication of Dalhousie's Indian Administration; Sir W W Hunter's Dalhousie: Capt. L J Trotter's Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie; the duke of Argyll's India under Dalhousie and Canning; Broughton MSS. (British Museum); and parliamentary papers.

http://www.nndb.com/people/961/000096673/

AKA James Andrew Broun Ramsay

Born: 12-Apr-1812. Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, Scotland; Died: 19-Dec-1860. Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, Scotland

Governor-General of India

James Andrew Broun Ramsay, 1st Marquess and 10th Earl of Dalhousie, British statesman and Indian administrator, was born at Dalhousie Castle, Scotland, on the 22nd of April 1812. He crowded into his short life conspicuous public services in England, and established an unrivalled position among the master-builders of the Indian empire. Denounced on the eve of his death as the chief offender who failed to notice the signs of the mutiny of 1857, and even aggravated the crisis by his overbearing self-consciousness, centralizing activity and reckless annexations, he stands out in the clear light of history as the far-sighted governor-general who consolidated British rule in India, laid truly the foundations of its later administration, and by his sound policy enabled his successors to stem the tide of rebellion.

He was the third son of George Ramsay 9th Earl of Dalhousie, one of Wellington's generals, who, after holding the highest offices in Canada, became commander-in-chief in India, and of his wife Christina Broun of Coalsloun, a lady of noble lineage and distinguished gifts. From his father he inherited a vigorous self-reliance and a family pride which urged him to prove worthy of the Ramsays who had "not crawled through seven centuries of their country's history", while to his mother he owed his high-bred courtesy and his deeply seated reverence for religion. The Ramsays of Dalhousie (or Dalwolsie) in Midlothian were a branch of the main line of Scottish Ramsays, of whom the earliest known is Simon de Ramsay, of Huntingdon, England, mentioned in 1140 as the granter of lands in West Lothian at the hands of David I. A Sir William de Ramsay of Dalhousie swore fealty to King Edward I in 1296, but is famous for having in 1320 signed the letter to the pope asserting the independence of Scotland; and his supposed son, Sir Alexander Ramsay (d. 1342), was the Scottish patriot and capturer of Roxburgh Castle (1342), who, having been made warden of the castle and sheriff of Teviotdale by David II, was soon afterwards carried off and starved to death by his predecessor, the Douglas, in revenge. Sir John Ramsay of Dalhousie (1580-1626), James VI's favorite, is famous for rescuing the king in the Gowrie conspiracy, and was created (1606) Viscount Haddington and Lord Ramsay of Barns (subsequently baron of Kingston and earl of Holderness in England). The barony of Ramsay of Meiros was granted in 1618 to his brother George Ramsay of Dalhousie (d. 1629), whose son William Ramsay (d. 1674) was made 1st earl of Dalhousie in 1633.

The 9th earl was in 1815 created Baron Dalhousie in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and had three sons, the two elder of whom died early. His youngest son, the subject of this article, was small in stature, but his firm chiselled mouth, high forehead and masterful manner intimated a dignity that none could overlook. Yet his early life gave little promise of the dominating force of his character or of his ability to rise to the full height of his splendid opportunities. Nor did those brought into closest intimacy with him,
whether at school or at Oxford, suspect the higher qualities of statesmanship which afterwards established his fame on so firm a foundation.

Several years of his early boyhood were spent with his father and mother in Canada, reminiscences of which were still vivid with him when governor-general of India. Returning to Scotland he was placed for Harrow, where he entered in 1825. Two years later he was removed from school, his entire education being entrusted to the Rev. Mr. Temple, incumbent of a quiet parish in Staffordshire. To this gentleman he referred in later days as having taught him all he knew, and to his training he must have owed those habits of regularity and that indomitable industry which marked his adult life. In October 1829 he passed on to Christ Church, Oxford, where he worked fairly hard, won some distinction, and made many lifelong friends. His studies, however, were so greatly interrupted by the protracted illness and death in 1832 of his only surviving brother, that Lord Ramsay, as he then became, had to content himself with entering for a “pass” degree, though the examiners marked their appreciation of his work by placing him in the fourth class of honors for Michaelmas 1833. He then travelled in Italy and Switzerland, enriching with copious entries the diary which he religiously kept up through life, and storing his mind with valuable observations.

An unsuccessful but courageous contest at the general election in 1835 for one of the seats in parliament for Edinburgh, fought against such veterans as the future speaker, James Abercrombie, afterwards Lord Dunfermline, and John Campbell, future lord chancellor, was followed in 1837 by Ramsay's return to the House of Commons as member for East Lothian. In the previous year he had married Lady Susan Hay, daughter of the marquess of Tweeddale, whose companionship was his chief support in India, and whose death in 1853 left him a broken-hearted man. In 1838 his father had died after a long illness, while less than a year later he lost his mother.

Succeeding to the peerage, the new earl soon made his mark in a speech delivered on the 16th of June 1840 in support of Lord Aberdeen's Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, a controversy arising out of the Auchterarder case, in which he had already taken part in the “general assembly” in opposition to Dr. Thomas Chalmers. In May 1843 he became vice-president of the board of trade, Gladstone being president, and was sworn in as a member of the privy council. Succeeding Gladstone as president in 1845, he threw himself into the work during the crisis of the railway mania with such energy that his health partially broke down under the strain. In the struggle over the corn laws he ranged himself on the side of Sir Robert Peel, and, after the failure of Lord John Russell to form a ministry he resumed his post at the board of trade, entering the cabinet on the retirement of Lord Stanley. When Peel resigned office in June 1846, Lord John offered Dalhousie a seat in the cabinet, an offer which he declined from a fear that it might involve the loss of public services. Another attempt to secure his services in the appointment of president of the railway board was equally unsuccessful; but in 1847 he accepted the post of governor-general of India in succession to Lord Hardinge, on the understanding that he was to be left in “entire and unquestioned possession” of his own “personal independence with reference to party politics.”

Dalhousie assumed charge of his dual duties as governor-general of India and governor of Bengal on the 12th of January 1848, and shortly afterwards he was honored with the green ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. In writing to the president of the board of control, Sir John Hobhouse, he was able to assure him that everything was quiet. This statement, however, was to be falsified by events almost before it could reach England. For on the 19th of April Vans Agnew of the civil service and Lieutenant Anderson of the Bombay European regiment, having been sent to take charge of Multan from Diwan Mulraj, were murdered there, and within a short time the Sikh troops and sardars joined in open rebellion. Dalhousie agreed with Sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief, that the Company's military forces were neither adequately equipped with transport and supplies, nor otherwise prepared to take the field immediately. He also foresaw the spread of the rebellion, and the necessity that must arise, not merely for the capture of Multan, but also for the entire subjugation of the Punjab. He therefore resolutely delayed to strike, organized a strong army for operations in November, and himself proceeded to the Punjab. Despite the brilliant successes gained by Herbert Edwardes in conflict with Mulraj, and Gough's indecisive victories at Ramnagar in November, at Sadulapur in December, and at Chillianwala in the following month, the stubborn resistance at Multan showed that the task required the utmost resources of the government. At length, on the 22nd of January 1849, the Multan fortress was taken by General Whish, who was thus set at liberty to join Gough at Gujrat. Here a complete victory was won on the 21st of February, the Sikh army surrendered at Rawal Pindi, and their Afghan allies were chased out of India. For his services the Earl of Dalhousie received the thanks of parliament and a step in the peerage, as marquess.

The war being now over, Dalhousie, without waiting for instructions from home, annexed the Punjab, and made provision for the custody and education of the infant maharaja. For the present the province was administered by a triumvirate under the personal supervision of the governor-general, and later, a place having been found for Henry Lawrence in Rajputana, by John Lawrence as sole commissioner. Twice did Dalhousie tour through its length and breadth, settling on the spot all matters of importance, and when he left India no province could show a better record of progress.

One further addition to the empire was made by conquest. The arrogant Burmese court at Ava was bound by the treaty of Yandabo, 1826, to protect British ships in Burmese waters, but the outrageous conduct of the governor of Rangoon towards the masters of the “Monarch” and “Champion” met with no redress from the king. Dalhousie adopted the maxim of Lord Wellesley “that an insult offered to the British flag at the mouth of the Ganges should be resented as promptly and fully as an insult offered at the mouth of the Thames”; but, anxious to save the cost of war, he tried to settle the dispute by diplomacy. When that failed he made vigorous preparation for the campaign to be undertaken in the autumn, giving his attention to the adequate provision of rations, boat transport, and medical supplies, composing differences between the military contingents from Bengal and Madras, and between the military and naval forces employed, and conferring with General Godwin whom he had chosen to command the expedition. Martaban was taken on the 5th of April 1852, and Rangoon and Bassein shortly afterwards. Since, however, the court of Ava showed no sign of submission, the second campaign opened in October, and after the capture of Prome and Pegu the annexation of the province of Pegu was declared by a proclamation dated the 20th of December 1853. To any further invasion of the Burmese empire Dalhousie was firmly opposed, being content to consolidate the Company's possessions by uniting Arakan to Tenasserim.
year, and of Jhansi and Nagpur in 1853. In these cases his action was approved by the home authorities, but his proposal to annex Karauli in 1849 was disallowed, while Baghat and the petty estate of Udaipur, which he had annexed in 1851 and 1852 respectively, were afterwards restored to native rule.

Other measures with the same object were carried out in the Company's own territories. Bengal, too long ruled by the governor-general or his delegate, was placed under a separate lieutenant-governor in May 1854; a department of public works was established in each presidency, and engineering colleges were provided. An imperial system of telegraphs followed; the first link of railway communication was completed in 1855; well-considered plans mapped out the course of other lines and their method of administration; the Ganges canal, which then exceeded "all the irrigation lines of Lombardy and Egypt together", was completed; and despite the cost of wars in the Punjab and Burma, liberal provision was made for metalled roads and bridges. The useless military boards were swept away; selection took the place of seniory in the higher commands; an army clothing and a stud department were created, and the medical service underwent complete reorganization.

"Unity of authority coupled with direct responsibility" was the keynote of his policy. In nine masterly minutes he suggested means for strengthening the Company's European forces, calling attention to the dangers that threatened the English community, "a handful of scattered strangers"; but beyond the additional powers of recruitment which at his entreaty were granted in the last charter act of 1853, his proposals were shelved by the home authorities, who scented no danger and wished to avoid expense. In his administration Dalhousie vigorously asserted the control of the civil government over military affairs, and when Sir Charles Napier ordered certain allowances, given as compensation for the dearness of provisions, to be granted to the sepoyos on a system which had not been sanctioned from headquarters, and threatened to repeat the offense, the governor-general found it necessary to administer such a rebuke that the hot-headed soldier resigned his command.

Dalhousie's reforms were not confined to the departments of public works and military affairs. He created an imperial system of post offices, reducing the rates of carrying letters and introducing postage stamps. To him India owes the first department of public instruction; it was he who placed the jails under proper inspection, abolishing the practice of branding convicts; put down the crime of *meriahs* or human sacrifices; freed converts to other religions from the loss of their civil rights; inaugurated the system of administrative reports; and enlarged and dignified the legislative council of India. His wide interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the country was shown in the encouragement he gave to the culture of tea, in his protection of forests, in the preservation of ancient and historic monuments. With the object of improving civil administration, he closed the useless college in Calcutta for the administration reports; and enlarged and dignified the legislative council of India. His wide interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the country was shown in the encouragement he gave to the culture of tea, in his protection of forests, in the preservation of ancient and historic monuments. With the object of improving civil administration, he closed the useless college in Calcutta for the education of young civilians, establishing in its place a proper system of training them in *mufasal* or establistal stations, and subjecting them to departmental examinations. He was equally careful of the well-being of the European soldier, providing him with healthy recreations and public gardens. To the civil service he gave improved leave and pension rules, while he purified its moral by forbidding all share in trading concerns, by vigorously punishing insolvents, and by his personal example of careful selection in the matter of patronage. As a comprehensive view of the constitution of the Indian government, dealing with the functions of its various members and the different parts of the official machinery, nothing could be more masterly than his minute of the 13th of October 1852. Indeed no governor-general ever penned a larger number of weighty papers dealing with public affairs in India. Even after laying down office and while on his way home, he forced himself, ill as he was, to review his own administration in a document of such importance that the House of Commons gave orders for its being printed (Blue Book 245 of 1856).

His foreign policy was guided by a desire to recognize the "independence" of the larger native states, and to avoid extending the political relations of his government with foreign powers outside India. Pressed to intervene in Hyderabad, he refused to do so, laying down the doctrine that interference was only justified "if the administration of native princes tends unquestionably to the injury of the subjects or of the allies of the British government." Protection in his view carried no right of interference in the affairs of what he called "independent" states. In this spirit he negotiated in 1853 a treaty with the nizam, which provided funds for the maintenance of the contingent kept up by the British in support of that prince's authority, by the assignment of the Berars in lieu of annual payments of the cost and large outstanding arrears. "The Berar treaty", he told Sir Charles Wood, "is more likely to keep the nizam on his throne than anything that has happened for fifty years to him", while at the same time the control thus acquired over a strip of territory intervening between Bombay and Nagpur promoted his policy of consolidation and his schemes of railway extension. The same spirit induced him to tolerate a war of succession in Bahawalpur, so long as the contending candidates did not violate British territory. This reluctance to increase his responsibilities further caused him to refrain from punishing Dost Mahomed for the part he had taken in the Sikh War, and resolutely to refuse to enter upon any negotiations until the amir himself came forward. Then he steered a middle course between the proposals of his own agent, Herbert Edwardes, who advocated an offensive alliance, and those of John Lawrence, who would have avoided any sort of engagement. He himself drafted the short treaty of peace and friendship which Lawrence signed in 1855, that officer receiving in 1856 the order of K.C.B. in acknowledgment of his services in the matter. While, however, Dalhousie was content with a mutual engagement with the Afghan chief, binding each party to respect the territories of the other, he saw that a larger measure of interference was needed in Baluchistan, and with the khan of Kalat he authorized Major Jacob to negotiate a treaty of subordinate cooperation on the 14th of May 1854. The khan was guaranteed an annual subsidy of Rs.50,000, in return for the treaty which "bound him to us wholly and exclusively." To this the home authorities demurred, but the engagement was duly ratified, and the subsidy was largely increased by Dalhousie's successors. On the other hand, he insisted on leaving all matters concerning Persia and Central Asia to the decision of the queen's advisers. The frontier tribesmen it was obviously necessary to coerce into good behaviour after the annexation of the Punjab. "The hillmen", he wrote, "regard the plains as their food and prey", and the Afridis, Mohmands, Black Mountain tribes, Waziris and others had to be taught that their new neighbors would not tolerate outrages. But he proclaimed to one and all his desire for peace, and urged upon them the duty of tribal responsibility.

The settlement of the Oudh question was reserved to the last. The home authorities had begged Dalhousie to prolong his tenure of office during the Crimean War, but the difficulties of the problem no less than complications elsewhere had induced him to delay operations. In 1854 he appointed James Outtram as resident at the court of Lucknow, directing him to submit a report on the condition of the province. This was furnished in March 1855. But though the state of disorder and misrule revealed by it called for prompt remedy, Dalhousie, looking at the treaty of 1801, considered that he was bound to proceed in the matter of reform with the king's consent. He proposed, therefore, to demand a transfer to the Company of the entire administration, the king merely retaining his royal rank, certain privileges in the courts, and a liberal allowance. If he should refuse this arrangement, a general rising was almost certain to follow, and then the British government would of necessity intervene on its own terms. On the 21st of November 1855 the court of directors instructed Dalhousie to assume the powers essential to the permanence of good government in Oudh, and to give the king no option unless he was sure that his majesty would surrender the administration rather than risk a revolution.
Dalhousie was in wretched health and on the eve of retirement when the belated orders reached him; but he at once laid down instructions for Outram in every detail, moved up troops, and elaborated a scheme of government with particular orders as to conciliating local opinion. The king refused to sign the treaty put before him, and a proclamation annexing the province was therefore issued on the 13th of February 1856.

Only one important matter now remained to him before quitting office. The insurrection of the half-civilized Kolarian Santals of Bengal against the extortions of landlords and moneylenders had been severely repressed, but the causes of the insurrection still to be reviewed and a remedy provided. By removing the tract of country from the ordinary regulations, enforcing the residence of British officers there, and employing the Santal headmen in a local police, he ensured a system of administration which afterwards proved eminently successful.

At length, after seven years of strenuous labor, Dalhousie, on the 6th of March 1856, set sail for England on board the Company's "Firoze", an object of general sympathy and not less general respect. At Alexandria he was carried by H.M.S. "Caradoc" to Malta, and from there by the "Tribune" to Spithead, which he reached on the 11th of May. His return had been eagerly looked for by statesmen who hoped that he would resume his public career, by the Company which voted him an annual pension of £5000, by public bodies which showered upon him every mark of respect, and by the queen who earnestly prayed for the "blessing of restored health and strength." That blessing was not to be his. He lingered on, seeking sunshine in Malta and medical treatment at Malvern, Edinburgh and other places in vain obedience to his doctors. The outbreak of the mutiny led to bitter attacks at home upon his policy, and to strange misrepresentation of his public acts, while on the other hand John Lawrence invoked his counsel and influence, and those who really knew his work in India cried out, "Oh, for a dictator", and his return "for one hour." To all these cries he turned a deaf ear, refusing to embarrass those who were responsible by any expressions of opinion, declining to undertake his own defense or to assist in his vindication through the public press, and by his last directions sealing up his private journal and papers of personal interest against publication until fifty years after his death. On the 9th of August 1859 his youngest daughter, Edith, was married at Dalhousie Castle to Sir James Fergusson, Bart. In the same castle Dalhousie died on the 19th of December 1860; he was buried in the old churchyard of Cockpen.

Dalhousie's family consisted of two daughters, and the marquessate became extinct at his death.

**Father:** George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie (b. 1770, d. 1838); **Mother:** Christina Broun of Coalstoun

**Wife:** Lady Susan Hay (m. 1836, d. 1853, two daughters)

**Governor-General of India** 1848-56

64. Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1838-40
16 Oct 1780 – 5 Apr 1860

[http://www.nls.uk/broadsides/broadside.cfm/id/16514](http://www.nls.uk/broadsides/broadside.cfm/id/16514)

*Broadside ballad entitled 'Jemmie Forrest'*

**Commentary**

This ballad begins: 'Hey, Jemmie Forrest, are ye waukin' yet? / Or are your Bailies snoring yet? / If ye were waukin I would wait, / Ye'd hae a merry, merry morning.' It was to be sung to the tune of 'Johnny Cope' and includes a woodcut illustration of a carriage pulled by a team of horses.

The 'Jemmie Forrest' of the title refers to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, James Forrest. The song revolves around a rather unfortunate incident that took place upon the arrival of Queen Victoria in Edinburgh, during her 1842 tour of Scotland. Although the Lord Provost and the Bailies of Edinburgh were meant to form a welcoming party to greet the sovereign, when Victoria arrived in the capital there was no one there to meet her. This was highly embarrassing for those involved and provided fuel for a great many humorous broadsides.

Broadsides are single sheets of paper, printed on one side, to be read unfolded. They carried public information such as proclamations as well as ballads and news of the day. Cheaply available, they were sold on the streets by peddlers and chapmen. Broadsides offer a valuable insight into many aspects of the society they were published in, and the National Library of Scotland holds over 250,000 of them.


... the mansion-house of Comiston most probably deriving its name from the "Comistone" above referred to. It was built by Sir James Forrest in 1815. The Forrests of Comiston, however, date further back than this, mention being made of a Captain Forrest in the Kirk Session Records in 1719. Sir James Forrest was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1840.
This silver trowel with a mahogany handle was used during the ceremony for laying the foundation stone of the monument [of Sir Walter Scott]. It has an engraved border of a rolling thistle flower and leaf, and on it is written:

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'To Commemorate the Laying of the foundation stone of the Monument at Edinburgh in honour of the Immortal Scott. This trowel to be used at the ceremonial was presented to the Right Honourable Sir James Forrest of Comiston Bart., Lord Provost of over all Scotland, and Brethren of the Grand Masters Mother Lodge, The 1840.'

The trowel can be found on display at the Writers' Museum, Lady Stair's Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

The official ceremonial foundation stone laying took place on the 15th August, 1840, the 69th anniversary of Scott's birthday. The day was declared a general holiday and the streets were filled with crowds of eager spectators. Thousands of representatives from Masonic Lodges throughout Scotland formed an 'imposing procession' from the Old College to the Monument site and, after the firing of a 21 gun salute, Lord Provost Sir James Forrest laid the foundation stone. The stone contained a glass jar in which the following items were deposited: the Edinburgh Almanac for 1840; copies of 6 Edinburgh newspapers: the Edinburgh Evening Courant, The Caledonian Mercury, The Edinburgh Advertiser, The Scotsman, The Edinburgh Observer and The Witness; the coins of the realm; copies of the inscription plates; a plan of the city and county of Edinburgh; a medal specially struck for the occasion and a list of the names of subscribers.

Forrest, a surname obviously derived from an extensive wood, as indicated in the arms of those bearing it, namely three oak trees. The family of Forrest of Comiston in Mid Lothian, possess a baronetcy, conferred in 1838, on James Forrest, then lord provost of Edinburgh, who had distinguished himself as a supporter of the liberal interest. Sir James, the son of John Forrest, Esq., writer to the signet, by the only daughter of James Forrest, Esq. of Comiston, was born in 1780, and passed advocate in 1803. He died 5th April 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas, 2d baronet. The new approach to George the Fourth's Bridge, Edinburgh, from the Meadows and Lauriston, is named Forrest Road, after the first baronet, who was lord provost of the city at the time of its being opened.

65. George William [Leslie?], 15th Earl of Rothes 1840-41

On 7 May 1831, he married Louisa Morshead and they had two children:

Henrietta Anderson Morshead Leslie, 17th Countess of Rothes (1832–1886)
George William Evelyn Leslie, 16th Earl of Rothes (1835–1859)
66. Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick FitzClarence 1841-4
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Frederick_FitzClarence

Lt.-Gen. Lord Frederick FitzClarence (9 December 1799 – 30 October 1854) was an illegitimate son of King William IV and his mistress, Dorothea Jordan. On 19 May 1821, he married Lady Augusta Boyle, the eldest daughter of the 4th Earl of Glasgow. They had two children: Augusta FitzClarence (1824–1865) and William FitzClarence (b. & d. 1827).

He served as Governor of Portsmouth 1844-51.

In 1851 Lord Frederick FitzClarence succeeded to the Colonelcy of the 36th Foot (2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment) on the death of Sir Roger Sheaffe, Bt. Lord FitzClarence was then Commander in Chief in Bombay. It was he who presented the piece of the Peninsular Colour set in crystal on a silver plate which is still attached to the pike of the regimental colour.

Major-General Lord Frederick FitzClarence, commanding at Portsmouth, being desirous of improving the habits and the moral character of the soldiers of the garrison, intends giving them the advantage of a course of lectures on popular and instructive subjects. For this purpose he has engaged the Queen's Rooms, at Portsea.

Etal St Mary the Virgin [Church]:
Built by Lady Augusta FitzClarence in 1856-58 to the design of William Butterfield as a mortuary chapel in the grounds of Etal Manor. Her husband, Lord Frederick FitzClarence (illegitimate son of the Duke of Clarence, later King William IV) died in India in 1854. His body was brought back to England. He, his daughter, Lady Augusta, and Lord Frederick's ADC are buried in the side chapel.

67. George Augustus, Lord Glenlyon, 6th Duke of Athole 1843-6

George Augustus Frederick John Murray, 6th Duke of Atholl KT (20 September 1814 – 16 January 1864) was the son of James Murray, 1st Baron Glenlyon. On 29 October 1839, he married Anne Home-Drummond and they had one child:
- John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of Atholl (1840–1917)
He died in 1864, aged 49, from cancer of the neck.
As Lord Glenlyon, he formed the Atholl Highlanders in 1839 as his personal bodyguard. In 1844, when Queen Victoria stayed at Blair Castle, the Atholl Highlanders provided the guard for the Queen. So impressed was she with their turnout that she ordered they be presented with colours, giving them official status as a British regiment.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Home-Drummond

Anne, Duchess of Atholl (17 June 1814-22 May 1897) was born Anne Home-Drummond, daughter of Henry Home-Drummond of Blair Drummond. On 29 October 1839 she married the second Lord Glenlyon at Blair Drummond, thereby becoming Lady Glenlyon. In 1846 he succeeded his uncle as seventh Duke of Atholl, and Anne became Duchess of Atholl. She served as Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria in Lord Derby's short-lived government of 1852. The Duke of Atholl died in 1864, and Anne became Dowager Duchess of Atholl. In 1892, when Mr Gladstone again came to power, his policy of Home Rule for Ireland had alienated many of the upper classes, and no lady of duchess rank could be found who was willing to serve as Mistress of the Robes. The post therefore remained vacant, while the Dowager Duchess of Atholl and the Duchess of Roxburghe performed the duties of the office.

http://www.theroyalandancientgolfclub.org/index.cfm?cfid=4410458&cftoken=29126100&action=heritage.artgallery.gallery&id=2

http://www.theroyalandancientgolfclub.org/index.cfm?cfsid=4110458&cftoken=29126100&action=heritage.artgallery.gallery&id=2

68. John Whyte-Melville of Bennochy and Strathkinnes 1864-67

John Whyte Melville lived in Bennochy, Fife. He lived in Strathkinness, Fife, Scotland. His father was Francis Godolphin-Osborne, 5th Duke of Leeds, and Catherine Anquish. When they formally merged in 1877, Whyte Melville took the chair of the new management committee of the amalgamated clubs. It was indeed a mark of the esteem in which he was held, that he was given the honour of laying the foundation stone of the clubhouse when building work began in 1853. When the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) was elected to serve as captain in 1863, it was John Whyte Melville who stepped in as acting captain in the Prince's absence, to drive the ball from the first tee. Whyte Melville was elected Captain for a second time in 1883, a rare occurrence, but died before he could take office.

http://www.louisxiv.demon.co.uk/standrewscc/2003/0311agenda.html

Whyte Melville Memorial

Written submission from Keith McCartney to the November 2003 meeting of the Royal Burgh of St Andrews Community Council
John Whyte Melville of Bennochy and Strathkinness (1797 – 1883) was described in his obituary as being ‘... in some respects the most public man in Fife’, and justly so given that –

- he served as Convener of the County.
- at the outset of the Volunteer Movement he was associated with the Earl of Rosslyn and Colonel Anstruther Thomson in organising the Fife Mounted Rifles and was Captain of the St Andrews Troop.
- he served for almost twenty years on the University Court.
- he was an eminent member of the R&A, was the only person to be elected as their Captain twice (1823 and 1883) and, as he died before he could take office on the second occasion, the post was left vacant as a mark of respect.
- he stood in for the Prince of Wales, who in 1863 was the first royal to be elected Captain of the R&A, as he was unable to be present at the Autumn Meeting that year.
- he hosted Prince Leopold when in 1876 he was the second royal to Captain the R&A.

Members will know that in 2004 the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews will celebrate their 250th anniversary. Given the important role the Club and its members have played in the life of St Andrews over these years I would propose that the Community Council contribute to the events which will mark this anniversary by planting a tree in memory of John Whyte Melville who personified the link between town, gown and golf. Planted by St Andrews Community Council in 2004 to mark the 250th anniversary of the R&A.

http://www.greatprioryofscotland.com/grand_masters.htm

The Order of the Temple, The Great Priory of Scotland (The United, Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta)

1865 – 1883  John Whyte Melville of Coquhalzie and Strathkinness

http://www.yorkrite.com/roos/info.html

The Provincial Grand Lodge, of the Royal Order of Scotland for the United States of America Puerto Rico, Republic of Panama, Guam and the US Virgin Islands, CONSTITUTED 1878

Many men, distinguished not only in Freemasonry but in other walks of life have held the highest office, and presided over the Order as Deputy Grand Master and Governor.

1698-1893..........John Whyte-Melville of Strathkinness

69. Fox-Maule, 11th Earl of Dalhousie 1867-7

http://www.yorkrite.com/roos/info.html

Fox Maule-Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie, KT, GCB, PC (22 April 1801 – 6 July 1874), known as Fox Maule before 1852, as The Lord Panmure between 1852 and 1860 and as The Earl of Dalhousie after 1860, was a British politician. Fox Maule was the eldest son of the 1st Baron Panmure (1771–1852), and a grandson of the 8th Earl of Darnley.

Christened Fox as a compliment to Charles James Fox, the great Whig politician, he served for a term in the House of Commons, and in 1835 entered the House of Commons as member for Perthshire.

In the of ministry of Lord Melbourne (1835–1841), Maule was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department and under Lord John Russell he was Secretary at War from July 1846 to January 1852, when for two or three weeks he was President of the Board of Control. In April 1852 he succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Panmure, and early in 1855 he joined Lord Palmerston's cabinet, filling the new office of Secretary of State for War. Lord Panmure held this office until February 1858, being at the War Office during the concluding period of the Crimean War and having to meet a good deal of criticism, some of which was justified and some of which was not. He was KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL OF SCOTLAND from 1853 until his death.

Always interested in church matters, Dalhousie was a prominent supporter of the Free Church of Scotland after the it split from the Church of Scotland in the disruption of 1843.

In December 1860 he succeeded his kinsman, the 1st Marquess of Dalhousie, as 11th Earl of Dalhousie, and shortly afterwards changed his surname to "Maule-Ramsay" (his father had changed his surname to "Maule" from the family's patronymic "Ramsay", before being created Baron Panmure). He died childless on 6 July 1874. On his death the Barony of Panmure became extinct, but the Earlom of Dalhousie (and its subsidiary titles) passed to his cousin, George Ramsay (1806–1880), an Admiral who, in 1873, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Ramsay.


Hon. FOX MAULE, P.C., K.G.C.B., K.T., M.P. b. 22/04/1801: d. 06/07/1874.

Fox was born at Brechin Castle, the eldest son of William, Baron Panmure. He was baptised 30th May 1801 at Lochlee in Angus. He was educated at Charterhouse. A Captain in the 79th. Highlanders 1819-31. Fox was M.P. for Perthshire 1835-37, for Elgin 1838, for Perth 1841-1852. Under secretary at the Home Department from 18/04/1835-15/06/1841. Vice-President Board of Trade and Privy Councillor 28/06/1841-03/09/1841. Secretary at War 06/07/1846. Lord Lieutenant of Forfar 1849. President Board of Control 05/02/1852. Secretary at War 1855-58.

He became 2nd. Lord Panmure in 1852 on the death of his father, was made Knight of Scottish Order of the Thistle 28/10/1853 and Knight Grand Cross of the Bath 29/10/1855. Succeeded his cousin James Andrew Ramsay as 11th. Earl of Dalhousie and Baron Panmure 19/12/1860. In 1861 he assumed the name of Maule Ramsay. Fox erected the Maule monument on Rowan Hill at Tarfside in 1866. He was also a Governor of Charterhouse, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland and 1867-1870 Grand Master of Freemasons.
On 4th April 1831 he married Montagu Abercromby, eldest daughter of George, 2nd Baron Abercromby. They had no children. Fox died at Brechin Castle and was buried on 14/07/1874 at Panbride. During his final illness and again on his death, Queen Victoria wrote personal letters of condolence to his sister Christian. The Barony of Panmure became extinct and the Earldom of Dalhousie passed to his cousin George Ramsay, Admiral R.N. An elaborate fountain was erected in his memory in St. Ninian's Square, Brechin.

Brechin Castle, Angus, Scotland - ca 1880
The estate consisted of approximately 150,000 acres at its height and is now 55,000 acres

The Rowan Tower, also on the Hill of Rowan and properly called the Maule Cairn, was built in 1866 by Fox Maule, 11th Earl of Dalhousie. It was erected as a memorial to deceased members of his family, including his brother Lauderdale Maule, M.P. who died of cholera during the Crimean War.

http://www.panmuregolfclub.co.uk/history.html
In 1782, William assumed the name Maule and was created Baron Panmure of Brechin and Navar, the 1st Lord Panmure. Some local Gentlemen banded together and leased land from him to create a Golf Course at Monifieth. They named their Club after him. His son, Fox Maule, succeeded his father in 1852. Following the death of Fox's second cousin, the statesman John Ramsay (1812-60), he became the 11th Earl of Dalhousie and adopted the name Maule Ramsay (1861). Fox Maule Ramsay died childless and the Barony of Panmure became extinct. Panmure Golf Club subsequently purchased land at Barry from Arthur, the 14th Earl of Dalhousie in 1898.

http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/tarfside/maulememorial/index.html
The Maule Memorial Church was built following the 1843 schism in the Church of Scotland that led to the foundation of the Free Church. The land on which the church stands was granted in 1852 by Fox Maule Ramsay to his friend and leader of the Free Church, Thomas Guthrie, when he succeeded as the 2nd Lord Panmure.

Both men are commemorated in the excellent stained glass in the church, while Fox Maule Ramsay is of course also remembered in the name of the church itself.

70. Francis Robert, 4th Earl of Rosslyn 1870-73
Robert Francis St Clair-Erskine, 4th Earl of Rosslyn (2 March 1833 – 6 September 1890) was the son of James St Clair-Erskine, 3rd Earl of Rosslyn.
On 6 November 1866, he married Blanche Adeliza Fitzroy and they had five children:
Lady Millicent Fanny St Clair-Erskine (1867–1955), married the 4th Duke of Sutherland and had issue.
James Francis Harry St Clair-Erskine, 5th Earl of Rosslyn (1869–1930)
Alexander Fitzroy St Clair-Erskine (1870–1914)
Lady Sybil Mary St Clair-Erskine (1871–1910), married the 13th Earl of Westmorland and had issue.
Angela Selina Blanca St Clair-Erskine (1876–1950)

http://www.greatprioryofscotland.com/grand_masters.htm
The Order of the Temple, The Great Priory of Scotland (The United, Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta)
1884 - 1890 Francis Robert, 4th Earl of Rosslyn

The grave of Francis Robert, 4th Earl of Rosslyn
The last Grand Master to be buried at Rosslyn Chapel.

71. Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, 7th Bart. 1873-82
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Michael_Shaw-Stewart%2C_7th_Baronet
Colonel Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, 7th Baronet (26 November 1826–10 December 1903) was the son of Michael Shaw-Stewart, 6th Baronet.
On 28 December 1852, he married Lady Octavia Grosvenor, a daughter of the 2nd Marquess of Westminster. They had two children:
Walter Richard Shaw-Stewart (1861–1934)
Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, 8th Baronet (1854–1942)

The Lamb Inn, Hindon, Wiltshire
http://www.beer-guide.co.uk/old/towns/hindon.htm
In 1850 the Lamb Inn was part of property in Hindon bought by the second Marquis of Westminster and given to his daughter Lady Octavia Grosvenor as her dowry. It was sold to a brewery about 1930 but until the middle of the 19th century it was renowned for its home-brewed beer. The Masonic Lodge of Innocence and Morality No.592 held its meetings here from 1798 until 1825.
Many of the Grand Masters or close relatives had extensive collections of valuable works of art. Below is a small example of such a work which passed through the ownership of such persons. In this case the *Madonna and Child* "from the workshop of Bellini" [of which there were apparently many – see for example the inset at right] was in the hands of a Grand Master’s family from 1844 to 1927.

**Madonna and Child**, ca. 1510
Workshop of Giovanni Bellini (Italian, Venetian, active by 1459, died 1516)
Oil on wood; Overall 13 1/2 x 10 7/8 in.; painted surface 12 3/4 x 10 1/8 in.
The Jules Bache Collection, 1949 (49.7.2)

Provenance/Ownership History
private collection, Venice until about 1770;
John Strange, Venice and London about 1770–99;
his anonymous sale, 125 Pall Mall, London, December 10, 1789;
sale, European Museum, London, May 27, 1799;
William Beckford, Fonthill Abbey, Tisbury, Wilts., and Lansdown Tower, Bath by 1822–d. 1844;
his sale, Christie’s, Fonthill Abbey, September 24, 1822;
sale, English and Fasana, Bath, January 4, 1841;
Duchess of Hamilton (Susan Euphemia Beckford), Hamilton Palace, Lanark (1844–d. 1859); wife of Alexander Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton, GM Scotland 1820-22;
his sale, Christie’s, London, June 20, 1882, for £651 to Agnew;
Agnew, London, 1882;
Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, Ardgowan, Greenock (by 1894–d. 1903); GM Scotland 1873-82
Walter Richard Shaw-Stewart, Fonthill Abbey, Tisbury, Wiltshire. (1903–27); son of above.
sale, Sotheby’s, London, December 7, 1927;
Paterson, London, 1927;
Duveen, London and New York, 1927;
sold for $200,000 to Bache;
Jules S. Bache, New York 1927–d. 1944;
his estate, 1944–9 . . .

Walter Henry Erskine, 11th Earl of Mar and 13th Earl of Kellie 1882-85

Walter Henry Erskine, 11th Earl of Mar and 13th Earl of Kellie (17 December 1839 – 16 September 1888) was the son of Walter Erskine, 12th Earl of Kellie and Elise Youngson. On 14 October 1853, he married Mary Anne Forbes (1838–22 May 1927), daughter of William Forbes. They had nine children.

http://thepeerage.com/p2594.htm#25935
Walter Henry Erskine, 13th Earl of Kellie was born on 17 December 1839. He was the son of Walter Coningsby Erskine, 12th Earl of Kellie and Elise Youngson. He married Mary Anne Forbes, daughter of William Forbes, on 14 October 1853. He died on 16
September 1888 at age 48.

Family

Mary Anne Forbes b. before 1838, d. 22 May 1927
- Children
  - Walter John Francis Erskine, 14th Earl of Kellie, b. 29 Aug 1865, d. 3 Jun 1955
  - Elyne Mary Erskine b. c. 1866, d. 4 Oct 1891
  - Constance Elise Erskine b. c. 1869, d. 22 Feb 1959
  - Mary Erskine b. c. 1872, d. 1873
  - Louisa Frances Erskine b. 1875
  - Frances Elizabeth Erskine b. c. 1877
  - Alice Maud Mary Erskine b. 1878
  - Alexander Penrose Forbes Erskine, b. 13 Aug 1881, d. 20 Jun 1925

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Campbell%2C_1st_Baron_Blythswood
73. Sir Archibald Campbell, afterwards 1st Lord Blythswood 1885-92

Lt.-Col. Sir Archibald Campbell, 1st Baron Blythswood (22 February 1835–8 July 1908) was a Scottish politician.
Born Archibald Campbell Douglas (he dropped the Douglas from his name in 1838) in Florence, Italy, he was the son of Archibald Campbell, 17th Laird of Mains. Campbell fought in the Crimean War in 1855 (where he was severely wounded) and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the Scots Fusilier Guards. On 7 July 1864, he married Hon. Augusta Clementina Carrington, a daughter of the 2nd Baron Carrington, at Whitehall Chapel, London. From 1873 to 1874 and 1885 to 1892, he was MP for Renfrewshire. On 4 May 1880, he was created Baronet Campbell of Blythswood and was an Aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria. In 1888 he was awarded an honorary doctorate of Law from the University of Glasgow and made a Freeman of the City of Glasgow. On 24 August 1892, he was created Baron Blythswood, with a special remainder to his five younger brothers.
He died on age 73 at Blythswood House, Renfrewshire, without issue and was buried on 11 July 1908 at Inchinnan. His baronetcy became extinct but his barony passed to his brother, Sholto.

http://www.thepeerage.com/p5077.htm
Lt.-Col. Sir Archibald Campbell, 1st Baron Blythswood was born on 22 February 1835 in Florence, Italy.1 He was the son of Archibald Campbell, 17th of Mains and 12th of Blythswood and Caroline Agnes Dick.1 He married Hon. Augusta Clementina Carrington, daughter of Robert John Carrington, 2nd Baron Carrington of Upton and Hon. Charlotte Augusta Annabella Drummond-Willoughby, on 7 July 1864 in Whitehall Chapel, Whitehall, London, England.2 He died on 8 July 1908 at age 73 in Blythswood House, Renfrewshire, Scotland, without issue.3 He was buried on 11 July 1908 in Inchinnan, Scotland.2 His will was probated, with personally at about £91,000, exclusive of large settled estates.2

Lt.-Col. Sir Archibald Campbell, 1st Baron Blythswood was baptised with the name of Archibald Campbell Douglas.1 On 1838 his name was legally changed to Archibald Campbell.1 He fought in the Crimean War in 1855, where he was severely wounded and held the office of Aide-de-Camp to HM Queen Victoria.1 He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) for Renfrewshire between 1873 and 1874.1 He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the Scots Fusilier Guards.1 He was created 1st Baronet Campbell [U.K.] on 4 May 1880.1 He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons [Scotland] between 1885 and 1892.1 He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) for Renfrewshire, West Division between 1885 and 1892.1 He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Law (L.L.D.) by University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1888.1 He was created 1st Baron Blythswood, co. Renfrew [U.K.] on 24 August 1892, with a special remainder to five of his younger brothers.1 He was President of the Highland and Agricultural Society [Scotland] between 1896 and 1897.1 He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire between 1873 and 1874.1 He was created Baronet Campbell [U.K.] in 1864, succeeded his father in 1872 as thirteenth Earl of Kellie, and in 1875 was declared also fourteenth Earl of Mar by judgment of the House of Lords (Rev. A. W. Hallen's Mar Peerage Case, 1875). The tower is square and of great strength, the walls 11 feet thick, the topmost turret 89 feet high and this strength it was that saved it from the great fire of 28 Aug. 1800, which destroyed all the later additions, along with a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. Mary spent much of her childhood here, as also did James VI. and Prince Henry: and the latter's golf-club and James's cradle are still preserved. The modern house (1834-38) was much enlarged between 1866 and 1872, when its gardens, with terrace and lawns sloping down to the river, were likewise greatly improved.

< Alloa Tower, built about 1223, was in 1360 bestowed by David II. on Sir Robert Erskine, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, whose seventh descendant, John, sixth Lord Erskine, was in 1565 created Earl of Mar—a title which, forfeited in 1716, was restored in 1824, and with which that of Earl of Kellie (cre. 1619), was united in 1828. Their present holder is Walter Henry Erskine, who, born in 1839, succeeded his father in 1872 as thirteenth Earl of Kellie, and in 1875 was declared also fourteenth Earl of Mar by judgment of the House of Lords (Rev. A. W. Hallen's Mar Peerage Case, 1875). The tower is square and of great strength, the walls 11 feet thick, the topmost turret 89 feet high and this strength it was that saved it from the great fire of 28 Aug. 1800, which destroyed all the later additions, along with a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. Mary spent much of her childhood here, as also did James VI. and Prince Henry: and the latter's golf-club and James's cradle are still preserved. The modern house (1834-38) was much enlarged between 1866 and 1872, when its gardens, with terrace and lawns sloping down to the river, were likewise greatly improved.

73. Sir Archibald Campbell, afterwards 1st Lord Blythswood 1885-92
http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/towns/townhistory186.html
of Renfrewshire between 1904 and 1908. He was admitted to Freeman of the City of Glasgow.

On his death, his baronetcy became extinct.

Sir Archibald Campbell [Douglas] Campbell, first Baron Blythswood 1835-1908, amateur of science, born at Florence on 22 Feb. 1835, was eldest of nine children of Archibald Douglas (1809-1868), 17th laird of Mains, Dumbartonshire, who assumed the name of Campbell in 1836 on succeeding his cousin, Archibald Campbell, as 12th laird of Blythswood. His father claimed descent from Sir Duncan Campbell (created Lord Campbell in 1445), ancestor of the dukes of Argyll [see Campbell, Colin, d. 1493], and from William de Douglas (fl. 1174), ancestor of the earls of Douglas, Hamilton and Morton. His mother was Caroline Agnes, daughter of Mungo Dick of Pitkerrow, co. Fife. After private education for the army, he joined in 1854 the 79th highlanders; next year he was transferred to the Scots guards, and served in the Crimean (where he was severely wounded in the trenches before Sevastopol), retiring from the army in 1868. Thenceforth his interests lay in politics, the auxiliary forces, and in science. A wealthy landowner and a strong conservative, he was active in organising the party in Scotland and sat in the House of Commons for Renfrewshire 1873-4, and for West Renfrewshire 1885-92. On 4 May 1880 he was made a baronet, and on 24 Aug. 1892 was raised to the peerage as Baron Blythswood. He commanded the 4th battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland highlanders from 1874 to 1904, and was aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII from 1894. At Blythswood House, Renfrewshire, he entertained King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra (when Prince and Princess of Wales) in 1870 and Queen Victoria in 1888.

Lord Blythswood, who enjoyed the intimate friendship of Lord Kelvin and other notable men of science, rendered important services to astronomical and physical science. He maintained at Blythswood House a splendidly equipped laboratory, the resources of which he placed freely at the disposal of scientific friends. He obtained graphic action through various opaque substances before Röntgen announced his results in 1895, and came near, according to Prof. Andrew Gray, F.R.S., to the discovery of the X-rays. Much of his time and labour was devoted to the construction of instruments of precision; foremost amongst these is his great dividing engine for ruling diffraction gratings. After his death Lady Blythswood placed this instrument and other apparatus connected therewith on loan at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, to be kept together and known as the Blythswood Collection. At the end of his life Blythswood was among the first to make experiments in the mechanics of aerial propulsion (see Engineering, 25 Dec. 1908), Blythswood, who was made hon. Doctor of Law of Glasgow in April 1907 and was elected F.R.S. on 2 May 1907, died at Blythswood House on 8 July 1908. He married on 7 July 1864 Augusta Clementina Carrington, daughter of Robert John, second baron Carrington, but left no issue. The peerage passed by special remainder to his brother, the Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell-Douglas. A portrait of Blythswood by Sir Hubert von Herkomer was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1887. A replica is in the Conservative Club, Glasgow.

Sources:
- The Times, 9 July 1908
- Glasgow Herald, 9 July 1908 (portrait)

Contributor: T. E. J. [T. E. James], Published: 1912

74. George Arden Hamilton, 11th Earl of Haddington 1892-93
Sir George Baillie-Hamilton, 11th Earl of Haddington KT (28 July 1827 – 11 June 1917) was the son of George Baillie, 10th Earl of Haddington.
On 17 October 1854, he married Helen Katharine Warrender and they had seven children:
1. Isabel Baillie-Hamilton b. 17 Nov 1859
2. Lady Ruth Baillie-Hamilton b. 4 Sep 1855, d. 27 Jan 1941
5. Lt. Hon. George Baillie-Hamilton b. 23 Apr 1861, d. 27 Apr 1867
7. Lady Cecely Baillie-Hamilton b. 13 Jul 1868, d. 24 Oct 1950
Mellerstain House is a stately home north of Kelso in the Borders, Scotland. It is currently the home of the 13th Earl of Haddington.

Mellerstain was built between 1725 and 1778. The architect William Adam initially designed the east and west wings for George Baillie and Lady Grisel Baillie. Work ceased after the wings were completed, and it was another 45 years before George Hamilton commissioned Robert Adam to design and build the main mansion house. Hamilton was a son of the Earl of Haddington, and he inherited the Mellerstain estate when Lady Grisel Baillie died, changing his name to Baillie as a mark of respect.

The mansion house is possibly the only remaining complete building designed by Robert Adam, as most of his other works were additions to existing buildings. The Adelphi Building, in London, was a speculative neoclassical terraced housing development by the Adam brothers but is now largely demolished, leaving Mellerstain House as an important record of Robert Adam's work.

The interior is a masterpiece of delicate and colourful plasterwork, comprising a small sitting room (originally a breakfast room), a beautiful library (a double cube design), a music room (originally the dining room), the main drawing room, with original silk brocade wall coverings, a small drawing room (originally a bed chamber) and a small library (originally two dressing rooms). The main entrance hall leads to a long corridor with a staircase to the bedroom floor, from which there is a small back staircase leading to a large gallery room running north to south.

The house stands in 80 hectares of magnificent parkland, with an Italianate formal terraced garden at the rear, with a sweeping stretch of lawn descending to a lake. These gardens were designed around 1910 by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

Mellerstain House

Tyninghame House, Haddington

The house is a grand Baronial mansion, built of red sandstone, and represents an earlier house much altered by architect William Burn in 1829. The estate, long the property of the Archbishops of St. Andrews, has been owned by the Earls of Haddington since 1628.

Inside, the house had some of the grandest and beautifully-furnished rooms of any house in Scotland and once held a fine collection of early portraits. However, following the death of George Baillie-Hamilton, the 12th Earl Haddington in 1986, the house and its contents were sold. In 1987, the auction house Sotheby's held a massive sale in the house, with English and continental furniture, Gothic tapestries, English and Scottish silver, European and Oriental ceramics and paintings, including the portraits, all falling under the hammer. With the risk it would be dispersed at auction, the contents of the library were purchased by the National Library of Scotland. The core of this important collection is 345 volumes which belonged to the lawyer and politician Thomas Hamilton, 1st Earl of Haddington (1563-1637), noted adviser to King James VI.

The house has subsequently been divided into flats and the Haddingtons now live at Mellerstain in the Scottish Borders.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mellerstain_House
The 11th Earl of Haddington was Commandant of the Lothians and Border Horse (1872-88) and of the Lothians and Berwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry (1888-1894). He was Honorary Colonel of the L.B.R.Y.C. from 1894. He was Governor of the Bank of Scotland (1863-70) and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland (1892-1893). The contents of Lord Haddington's seat, Tyningham House in East Lothian, was sold by Sotheby's in 1987.

George's aunt, Elizabeth or Eliza Baillie (1803-1861), married (1821 at Mellerstein), John Campbell (1796-1862), 2nd Marquis Breadalbane, GM Scotland 1824-26 [above].

75. Sir Charles Dalrymple of Newhailes [nee, Charles Dalrymple Fergusson], 1st Bart. 1893-97

Born: 15 Oct 1839 in New Hailes, Inveresk, Midlothian, Scotland
Christened: 12 Nov 1839 in Kilkerran, Dailly, Ayrshire, Scotland
Married: Alice Mary Blair on 7 Apr 1874

He took the name Dalrymple and was created 1st Bart of Newhailes.

Kilkerran House, Ayrshire, Scotland

Dower House of Blairquhan Estate.
It was built around 1885 by Sir Edward Hunter Blair, 4th Baronet, [father of Alice Mary Blair] and has a most beautiful situation overlooking the Water of Girvan. A short walk along the river is the attractive village of Straiton, the prettiest in Ayrshire.
Blairquhan Castle
One of the finest Regency castles in Scotland, Blairquhan Castle was built for Sir David Hunter Blair, 3rd Baronet in 1821 - 1824 on the site of a previous castle dating back to 1346. It was designed by the famous Scottish architect William Burn.

76. Alexander, 18th [now 19th] Lord Saltoun 1897-1900
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Fraser%28C._19th_Lord_Saltoun
Alexander William Frederick Fraser, 19th (18th) Lord Saltoun (8 August 1851–19 June 1933), a Scottish representative peer, was the son of Alexander Fraser, 18th (17th) Lord Saltoun.
On 7 July 1885, he married Mary Helena Grattan-Bellew and they had two children:
- Alexander Arthur Fraser, 20th Lord Saltoun (1886–1979) GM Scotland 1933-35 - see below
- Brigadier Hon. William Fraser (1890–?)

By building Fraserburgh Castle the Laird bankrupted himself, and had to sell the Castle of Philorth which passed out of the family for over 300 years until the 19th Lord Saltoun bought it back in 1934.

The castle stands in over 300 acres of open woodland and farmland, including a walled garden and two forest trails. There is archaeological evidence of an older square tower beneath the current construction.
James Henry Cecil Hozier, 2nd Baron Newlands (4 April 1851 – 5 September 1929) was the son of William Hozier, 1st Baron Newlands. He was educated at Eton College and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1880, he married Lady Mary Louisa Wellesley Cecil, a daughter of the 3rd Marquess of Exeter.

He served as a Third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service from 1876, as Diplomatic Secretary at the Constantinople Conference, 1876-1877, and as Private Secretary to the Marquess of Salisbury while he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1878-1880 and again as Prime Minister from 1885-1886.

He then entered Parliament and sat as Conservative Member of Parliament for Lanarkshire South from 1886-1906. He was Grand Master Mason of Scotland from 1899-1903 and was Brigadier of the Royal Company of Archers from 1910. He received the Freedom of the City of Glasgow in 1917.

He died without issue and his title became extinct.

Sir JAMES HENRY CECIL HOZIER. 2nd Baron Newlands who was born on April 4th 1851 is the only son of the late William Wallace 1st Baron Newlands, Vice-Lieutenant and Convener of Lanarkshire, Chairman of the first Lanarkshire County Council J.P, and D.L. for Lanarkshire and for the County of the City of Glasgow, and J.P for Argyllshire, who died on January 30th 1906. By his wife, Frances Anne, who died in 1891 daughter of John O’Hara, Esq: of Raheen by his wife Arabella, Lady O’Donel, daughter of Sir John Blake Bt; of Menlough Castle.

The Late Lord Newlands who served in the Scots Greys and several auxiliary corps, was noted for his benefactions Inter alia he built equipped and partially endowed the Lady Hozier Convalescent Home at Lanark as a memorial to his late wife's memory and opened the Institution himself in 1893. His Lordship was created a Baronet on June 12th 1890, and was raised to the peerage on January 19th 1898.

The present Lord Newlands was educated at Eton, and at Balliol college, Oxford, which elected him an honorary Fellow in 1907.

In 1886 Mr Hozier ( after having being defeated there in 1885 ) was elected Member for South Lanarkshire.

In December 1890, the Lodge Room was moved to the Clydesdale Hotel, only to be again moved in August 1892, back to the Crown Hotel. At the insistence of Bro; James Hozier, MP; Provincial Grand Master of Lanarkshire Upperward, the new Lodge Room on this occasion would be consecrated by himself in a particular manner, and all expenses on the occasion would be met by him. The Ceremony was carried out on the 1st December 1892.

Some 118 years after receiving its Charter from The Grand Lodge of Scotland, the freemasons in Carluke had their own premises.

Opening ceremony ( 14th September 1912 )

Owing to the fact that Lord Newlands was indisposed, the ceremony of presenting him with an inscribed Gold Key as a Souvenir from the Lodge of the happy occasion, was carried out inside the building. In his reply to the Lodge, Lord Newlands congratulated the Lodge on its achievements and the honour of naming the temple ' The Newlands Masonic Temple '. As a little token of affection Lady Newlands proposed to present to the Lodge, an oil painting of himself, painted when he was Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

Mauldslie Castle The Home of Lord Newlands. This estate is on the road from Lanark to Carluke.

http://www.pbase.com/northstar37/image/28523722
Out of a Cottage – 1971 [this painting would have been in the estate of the 2nd Baron Newlands]

The picture had hung for years above the fireplace of a cottage in the Thames side village of Bray: a long-nosed, sallow ascetic with a scarred mouth, dressed in fur-trimmed doublet and dark scholar's cloak. A gold halo and inscription announce him to be St. Ivo, "the poor man's lawyer." Behind him, a window discloses silver water, trees, a farm, an arched bridge. The little panel (it measures 181 in. by 141 in.) had disappeared in the Middle Ages and reappeared late in the 19th century in the collection of the first Lord Newlands of Mauldslie Castle, a Scottish industrialist with a taste for painting. It was vaguely attributed to the 15th century Flemish painter Quentin Massys. But nobody paid much attention, least of all the owner's heir Violet, Lady Baird [Joan Violet Barker, widow of Major Sir James Hozier Gardiner, 9th Bt. Baird of Saughtonhall], who kept it in her cottage at Bray mainly because it reminded her of a dear friend. Then, in December 1967, she decided to sell a trinket or two. David Carritt, a renowned art sleuth then working for Christie's, obligingly visited the cottage at Bray, expecting nothing, and came away stunned. The painting, he said, "is one of the most rare, beautiful and important 15th century Flemish pictures anywhere in the world."

Duke or Saint. This week Britain's National Gallery will put the panel on show cleaned, the halo and lettering removed (they are by a later hand), and identified as a lost work by the great Flemish master Rogier van der Weyden. After long negotiation with the estate of Lady Baird, who died in 1969, the gallery bought it for the equivalent in cash and tax relief of $1,920,000. It was the second highest price ever paid by the museum for a work of art, topped only by the $2,240,000 paid for Leonardo da Vinci's cartoon of the Virgin and Child with St. John the Baptist and St. Anne, in 1962.

Carritt had concluded that it was a portrait painted around 1440 of Van der Weyden's patron, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Other experts, such as John Pope-Hennessy, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, agreed. If it began as a portrait and was later converted into a religious image of St. Ivo, the National Gallery's painting is of unparalleled historical interest: it would be the first portrait in the history of Western art with a landscape in the background. Moreover, says Christie's, "it is the first portrait in European history to depict the sitter engaged in a normal everyday activity — in this case, reading a missive." The painted lettering is illegible and thus gives no clue to the man's identity, but the scar is identical to that shown on other known portraits of Philip. The National Gallery cautiously prefers to stick with St. Ivo. "The natural pose would be extraordinary if the picture were of Philip, merely somewhat unusual but nevertheless remarkable if it were of a saint," says Director Martin Davies. Yet the scholarly debate will certainly go on. The impassioned detail from the heavy eyes and fine-drawn skin to the sensitive mouth, argue a living model whose exact image Rogier van der Weyden was determined to record. Duke or saint, the painting is one of the most precious art discoveries of the past ten years.


William Alleyn Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Exeter, PC (April 30, 1825 – July 14, 1895) was the son of Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquess of Exeter.

He married Lady Georgina Sophia Pakenham, daughter of Thomas Pakenham, 2nd Earl of Longford, on 17 October 1848. They had at least nine children:

- Brownlow Henry George, Lord Burghley (1849–1918)
- Lord William (1854–1943), married (1) Mary Tyssen-Amherst, Baroness Amherst, (2) Violet Freer.
- Lady Catherine Sarah (1861–1918), married Henry Vane, 9th Baron Barnard.
- Lord John Pakenham (1867-1942)
- Lady Isabella Georgiana Katherine (d. 1903), married William Battle-Wrightson.
- Lady Mary Louisa Wellesley (d. 1930), married James Hozier, 2nd Baron Newlands.
- Lady Louisa Alexander (d. 1950), died unmarried.
- Lady Frances Emily (d. 1951), died unmarried.

78. The Honourable Charles Maule Ramsay 1904-07
b. 27 Jan 1859; d. 7 Apr 1936; m. 28 May 1885 Martha Estelle Garrision (d. 18 Jul 1964).
MP for Forfarshire 1894 - son of the 12 Earl of Dalhousie.
He lived at 48 Grosvenor Square, 1892-1904. His mother lived there with his nephew [the 14 Earl of Dalhousie], 1896-1903.
Brechin Castle family Seat of the Earls of Dalhousie
Forfarshire, Scotland

79. Sir Thomas D. G. Carmichael, afterwards 1st Lord Carmichael 1907-09 (Grand Master of Victoria, Australia, 1909-12)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Gibson-Carmichael%2C_1st_Baron_Carmichael

Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1st Baron Carmichael BT GCSI GIE KCMG MA DL (18 March 1859 – 16 January 1926) was a Scottish Liberal politician of Skirling.

The eldest son of Rev. Sir William Henry Gibson-Carmichael, 10th Baronet and Eleonora Anderson, he was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father as 11th Baronet in 1891; he was Private Secretary to Sir George Trevelyan and Lord Dalhousie [Fox Maule-Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie, GM Scotland 1867-70 above or John William Ramsay, 13th Earl of Dalhousie KT, (1847 - 1887)], when Secretaries for Scotland and was Chairman of the Scottish Board of Lunacy from 1894–1897.

He contested Peebles and Selkirk in 1892, and sat as Liberal member for Midlothian from 1895–1900, succeeding William Gladstone. He was a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery from 1904–1908, and of National Gallery from 1906–1908 and from 1923–1926. He was Governor of Victoria, Australia, 1908–1911; Madras, 1911–1912; Bengal, 1912–1917; Lord Lieutenant of Peeblesshire, 1920–1926.

He was appointed a KCMG in 1908, GCIE in 1911 and GCSI in 1917. In 1912 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Carmichael. The Barony became extinct on his death, and he was succeeded to the baronetcy by his cousin Sir Henry Thomas Gibson-Craig, 5th Baronet.

http://www.thepeerage.com/p20596.htm

Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1st and last Baron Carmichael was born on 18 March 1859 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. He was the son of Reverend Sir William Henry Gibson-Carmichael, 10th Bt. and Eleonora Anne Anderson. He married Hon. Mary Helen Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of Albert Llewellyn Nugent, 3rd Baron Nugent and Elizabeth Baltazzi, on 1 July 1886 in St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, London, England. He died on 16 January 1926 at age 66 in 13 Portman Street, London, England, without issue. He was buried on 21 January 1926 in Skirling, Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1st and last Baron Carmichael graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1881 with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.); he graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, in 1884 with a Master of Arts (M.A.). He was Private Secretary to the Secretary for Scotland in 1886. He succeeded to the title of 11th Baronet Gibson-Carmichael of Pentland on 19 December 1891. He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) (Liberal) for Midlothian between 1895 and 1900. He was invested as a Knight Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.) in 1908. He held the office of Governor of Victoria between 1908 and 1911. He was invested as a Knight Grand Commander, Order of the Indian Empire (G.C.I.E.) in 1911. He held the office of Governor of Madras between 1911 and 1912. He held the office of Governor of Bengal between 1912 and 1917. He was created 1st Baron Carmichael, of Skirling, co. Peebles [U.K.] on 7 February 1912. He was invested as a Knight Grand Commander, Order of the Star of India (G.C.S.I.) in 1917.

He was called, as the first Governor of Bengal, to administer a newly-reconstituted province at a time of supreme difficulty. He was not—and would not have claimed for himself that he was—one of the great Indian rulers; but he is remembered there with affection for his natural kindness of heart and the versatility of his interest. On his death, his Barony became extinct.

http://www.thedailystar.net/starinsight/2006/08/02/guru.htm

Carmichael College south of Rangpur in North Bengal was established on 10 November, 1916 by Lord Thomas David Baron Carmichael, the then Governor of undivided Bengal, and named after him. The college has earned a great prestige and reputation for itself not just because of its high education quality but also for the various literary and cultural involvements of its students and faculty members.
CARMICHAEL, Sir THOMAS DAVID GIBSON, 1st Baron Carmichael of Skirling (1859-1926), governor, was born on 18 March 1859 at Edinburgh, eldest son of Rev. Sir William Henry Gibson Carmichael (d.1891), tenth baronet, and his wife Eleanora Anne, née Anderson. He was baptized in the Church of England, but had strict Presbyterian training. At school in Hampshire, England, his devotion to entomology and scientific discovery received every encouragement. He entered St John’s College, Cambridge, in 1877 (B.A., 1881; M.A., 1884); his second-class in history reflected parental direction, not natural bent.

A Liberal, he became in 1886 private secretary to two successive secretaries for Scotland in Gladstone’s third administration. His reserved manner concealed what his friend Sir Edward Grey described as ‘the acutest brain in Europe’. Intelligent, curious, self-deprecatory, compassionate, with a gift for friendship, he was not eloquent and no politician, though he succeeded Gladstone as member of parliament for Midlothian (1895-1900).

In 1908 Sir Thomas Carmichael was appointed governor of Victoria: to this post, which he took up on 27 July, he brought both his farming skills (he was a breeder of polled Angus cattle) and his artistic taste as a collector and connoisseur. He was happiest visiting country areas, where he demonstrated his dry wit: forced to speak on one occasion, he referred to a Scottish tombstone of an infant inscribed ‘I expected to be called, but not so soon’. He cut down on overlapping ceremonial between himself and the Melbourne-based governor-general but he enjoyed purposeful ceremonial, as in the rituals of the Church and Freemasonry.

In 1886 Carmichael had married Mary Nugent, niece of the second Baron Nugent; they had no children. In Victoria Lady Carmichael took an interest in kindergartens, arts and crafts training, the Bush Nursing Association and the Victoria League. Both she and her husband promoted art education. He exhibited from his excellent collection, which included water-colours by Turner and Constable.

Carmichael made two important constitutional decisions. He granted a dissolution of parliament to the premier Sir Thomas Bent, who had been defeated on 3 December 1908 in a no confidence vote. Bent, confident of popular support, lied to Carmichael about cabinet unanimity for dissolution and about financial resources for payments till the next parliament met. Carmichael, conscious of his duty to take advice from the premier, was misled. He did not ask the opportunist John Murray to form a government and did not exhaust other alternatives, a point that was clearly made by The Times (8 December 1908). Carmichael was supported, however, by the colonial secretary Lord Crewe. Bent failed to win enough support at the election and Murray became premier.

Carmichael's second important constitutional decision related to the 1909 royal commission on Bent's alleged misuse of ministerial influence to make a personal profit. On 5 July the governor refused a request to allow ministers to disclose to the commission cabinet discussions about land issues, emphasizing the necessity for preserving cabinet secrecy.

Carmichael left Melbourne on 29 May 1911 to become governor of Madras. In April 1912, as first Baron Carmichael of Skirling, he was appointed governor of Bengal. He left India in 1917. Survived by his wife, he died in London on 16 January 1926.

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Author: L. R. Gardiner


80. John George Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, afterwards 8th Duke of Atholl 1909-01


Lt.-Col. John George Stewart-Murray, 8th Duke of Atholl KT GCH CB DSO PC ADC (December 15, 1871 – March 16, 1942) was a British peer and soldier, known as the Marquess of Tullibardine from 1871 to 1917.

Lord Tullibardine was born in 1871 at Blair Castle, Perthshire, the son of John Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of Atholl and was educated at Eton College. He rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant in 1892 in the service of the Royal Horse Guards and to Lieutenant a year later. He fought in the Battle of Khartoum, the Battle of Atbara, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) on 15
She was active in Scottish social service and local government, and was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1938 in opposition to Neville Chamberlain. She resigned the Conservative whip first in 1935 over the India Bill and the "socialist tendency" of the government's domestic policy.

Christened on 8 June, 1874. She became the Duchess of Atholl and the Marchioness of Tullibardine. She was active in Scottish social service and local government, and was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1918. She was the Scottish Unionist Party Member of Parliament for Kinross and West Perthshire from 1923 – 1938, and served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education from 1924 – 1929, the first woman to serve in a Conservative government.

She resigned the Conservative whip first in 1935 over the India Bill and the "socialist tendency" of the government's domestic policy. Resuming the Whip she resigned it again in 1937 over the Anglo-Italian Agreement. Finally she resigned her seat in parliament in 1938 in opposition to Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement of Adolf Hitler. She stood in the subsequent by-election as an Independent but lost her seat.

The Duchess had sometimes confusing opinions. She argued that she actively opposed totalitarian regimes and practices. In 1931 she published The Conscription of a People - a protest against the abuse of rights in the Soviet Union. According to her autobiography Working Partnership (1958) it was at the prompting of Ellen Wilkinson that in April 1937 she, Eleanor Rathbone, and Wilkinson went to Spain to observe the effects of the Spanish Civil War. In Valencia, Barcelona and Madrid she saw the impact of Luftwaffe bombing on behalf of the Nationalists, visited prisoners of war held by the Republicans and considered the impact of the conflict on women and children in particular. Her book Searchlight on Spain resulted from this involvement. However, Cowling cites her as saying that she supported the Republican government because "a government [Franco's] which used Moors could not be a national government". Her opposition to the British policy of non-intervention in Spain epitomised her attitudes and actions. She was also a keen composer, composing music to accompany the poetry of Robert Louis Stevenson.

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81. Sir Robert King Stewart of Murdostoun 1913-16
b. 1853; suc. 1866
http://www.rks919.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/
Lodge Robert King Stewart No 919, a Masonic Lodge in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

http://qdl.cdrl.strath.ac.uk/mlmen/mlmen087.htm
Son of Robert Stewart and Isabella King.

Robert Stewart - 1810- 12 Sep 1866

Stewart trained in accountancy before acquiring his father's iron and coal business at Cleland. Discovery of a seam of blackband ironstone led to considerable wealth.

He joined the Glasgow Town Council in 1842 and took up a series of posts: as river bailie in 1843, ordinary magistrate in 1845 and senior bailie or acting chief magistrate in 1847. He was active, on horseback and in his office, in suppressing civil disturbances in 1848.

His period as Lord Provost (1851-1854) coincided with the question of a water supply for Glasgow. He retired from the council at the end of 1855 and died on 12 September 1866. He had married Isabella King in 1852 and she, along with a daughter and two sons, survived him.

MR. STEWART, like several of his predecessors in the office of Lord Provost, was a native of Glasgow. He was born in 1810. His father was a native of Ayrshire, a circumstance which awakened in the breast of his son, while he was still a mere boy, a longing to connect himself with that county by the purchase of an estate as soon as fortune should enable him to do so - a desire, however, which, in as far as Ayrshire was concerned, was not destined to be fulfilled. At a very early age he was placed in the counting-house of Mr. Dixon of Govanhill, father of the

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late Mr. Dixon of Belleisle, and there he acquired a thorough knowledge of finance and accounts, and also a practical knowledge of the coal and iron businesses. On the death of his father, who for several years had carried on the business of an iron and coal master at Omoa on the estate of Cleland, belonging to the family of Stair, Mr. Stewart reconstructed the works, and having acquired in lease an extensive mineral field, which was found to contain an excellent seam of blackband ironstone, he in the course of a few years acquired a considerable fortune, to which after years of great success were to make great additions. Notwithstanding the claims which his business had upon him, he found that he had sufficient time to devote to municipal affairs, and accordingly he became a member of the Town Council in 1842 as one of the representatives of what was then known as the second ward, the ward in which his own Mansion House of Parson's Green was situated.

In 1843, and when he had been only one year in the Town Council, he was appointed to the office of River Bailie, in immediate succession to the late Mr. Alexander Baird, of Garstherie fame. In 1845 he was elected as one of the ordinary magistrates; and in 1847 he attained the office of senior bailie, or acting chief magistrate. In the autumn of that year Mr. Hastie, the then Lord Provost, was elected as one of the two representatives of the city in Parliament, one result of which was that he was resident chiefly in London, and another, that the duties which, had he been resident in Glasgow, he would have required to discharge personally, were devolved upon, and had to be performed by Mr. Stewart, as acting chief magistrate.

In the early part of 1848 trade was, in consequence of the mercantile depression which began in the course of the previous year, in a wretchedly bad condition, and vast numbers of the population were out of employment, and consequently in a state bordering upon starvation. Moreover, a few weeks previously another revolution had overthrown the Government of Louis Philippe; and the whole of Europe was in a state of excitement and discontent. It is not to be wondered at that in such circumstances there was in this populous district a strong tendency to disturbances, and, indeed, disturbances did ensue, not, it is to be added, without some loss of life and also some destruction of property. Of course Mr. Stewart had to play a prominent part as the actual head of the magistracy, and that he performed his part well was universally admitted.

When the Colonel of the regiment of cavalry which had been called out to assist in the suppression of the disturbances appeared on the scene with a squadrion, Mr. Stewart, who by the way was an excellent horseman, mounted the horse of an orderly dragoon, rode with the Colonel and his men into the very thick of the fray, and acted with great decision and promptitude; and the disturbances were speedily suppressed. Indeed, under a man of less courage, less judgment, and less force of character the loss of life would have been very serious and the injury to property immense, to say nothing of the effect which a successful riot would have had on the working population of all the adjacent mining and manufacturing districts. In 1851, on the expiration of Sir James Anderson's term of office, Mr. Stewart was elected as his successor - many of his supporters thus seeking to recognize the very valuable services rendered by him in the trying scenes of 1848.

In 1852 Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Isabella King, one of the daughters of a well-known and highly-esteemed citizen, the late Mr. King of Lavernholm Campsie.

Shortly after his elevation to the office of Lord Provost, Mr. Stewart applied himself to the important question of a water supply for Glasgow, a task in which he had the valuable support of his esteemed friend the late Bailie James Gourlay, in the memoir of whom will be found a very full and most interesting account of the violent opposition which the scheme encountered. Suffice it to say here that the opposition only tended to increase the perseverance and the energy of Mr. Stewart; and ultimately - and, as is well known, to a great extent through the influence which he had with the Prime Minister of the day, Lord Palmerston, of whom two or three years previously he had become a personal friend - the Water Bill was carried, the benefit which it conferred being beyond all question one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the city. When we think of the obloquy which was heaped upon Mr. Stewart, on the virulence with which he was assailed, on the worry to which from first to last he was subjected, and on the weeks, nay the months of anxiety which he had to pass through, all in his endeavours to procure for his fellow-citizens a bountiful supply of pure water, we do not feel surprised that his health became affected and that the seeds were laid of the disease which was destined not many years afterwards to terminate a career of so much worth and so much usefulness to the community at large.

We should mention that, although his Provostship terminated in 1854, Mr. Stewart remained in the Town Council until the end of 1855, in order that, as Chairman of the Water Scheme, he might give the town the benefit of his services in carrying through the Bill. On retiring from the Council he ceased to take any interest in municipal affairs; but as a county proprietor he took an active part in all county matters.

Mr. Stewart died suddenly, of heart disease, on 12th September, 1866, survived by his wife, by a daughter, and by two sons, the elder of whom, Mr. Robert King Stewart, B.A., is proprietor of Murdostoun and Langbyres, and the younger, Mr. William Lindsay Stewart, is proprietor of the lands of Stanmore, situate in the upper ward of Lanarkshire.

(1) To commemorate Provost Stewart's services to the community a Memorial Fountain has been erected in the West-End Park at the expense of the City.

(2) This property belonged down to the middle of the fifteenth century to the Scotts of Buccleuch, and was then exchanged by them for part of the lands of Branxholme in Roxburghshire, belonging to a family of the name of Inglis. In later times Murdostoun belonged to James Inglis Hamilton, who commanded the Scots Greys at Waterloo, and who was killed at the head of his regiment in the somewhat reckless charge which our heavy cavalry made on Marshal Ney's "grand battery." It then passed to Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane, captor of the Danish West India Islands, and next, in 1832, to his son the late Admiral Sir Thomas Inglis Cochrane, the father of Lord Lamington. This estate Mr. Stewart added to in 1865 by the purchase of the lands of Langbyres, situate in the vicinity of Murdostoun.

Murdostoun Castle, a mansion in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of South Calder Water, 2 miles N of Newmains. Its owner, Robert King Stewart, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1866), holds 1760 acres in the shire, valued at £2833 per annum.—Ord. Sur., sh. 31, 1867.
His son, John Christie Stewart was GM Scotland 1942-45.


Lodge Hamilton Kilwinning No. 7

In September 1892 Brother Major Robert King Stewart of Murdostoun, a member of No. 7, was installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Middle Ward. During his 38 years in office, 12 new Lodges were chartered and consecrated, including the revival of Lodges 440 and 471 which had been dormant. In January 1902 he was installed as Grand Junior Warden of Grand Lodge and in November 1913 installed as M.W. Grand Master Mason. He passed away in December 1930. His son, Captain John Christie Stewart, who was also a member of No. 7, was installed as Provincial Grand Junior Deacon in April 1923 by his father and also progressed through the ranks and was installed as Provincial Grand Master of Lanarkshire Middle Ward on February 1931. Captain J.C. Stewart was M.W. Grand Master 1942 -1945 and Provincial Grand Master 1931 - 1966. The Stewart family father and son led the Province of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire for 74 consecutive years. -

82. Brigadier-General Sir Robert Gordon Gordon-Gilmour, 1st Bart. 1916-20
13th of Liberton and 8th of Craigmillar


Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert Gordon Gilmour, 1st Baronet [Baronet Gilmour of Liberton], previously Sir Robert Gordon Wolridge-Gordon, 1st Baronet (27 February 1857 – 24 June 1939) married Lady Susan Lygon (24 May 1870-28 Jan 1962), 2nd daughter of the 6th Earl of Beauchamp on 19 October 1889. They had several children, including at least three daughters:

- Margaret Gilmour
- Grizel Gilmour (d. 1975), their third daughter who was wife since 1919 of Hon Arthur Oswald James Hope, who became 2nd Baron Rankellour (1897-1958) in 1949.
- Sir John Little Gilmour, 2nd Bt. (1899–1977)

He was also Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Usher to the Order of the Thistle, CB CVO DSO (1857-1939). [CB = Companion of the Order of the Bath; CVO = Commander of the Royal Victorian Order; DSO = Distinguished Service Order.

1931 – 1939 - Grand Master of the Order in Scotland


GILMOUR, Brigadier General Sir Robert Gordon. Autograph Letter Signed, to 'My dear Hodgkinson', thanking him for the wedding present of a beautiful match box. 2 pp. 7 x 4½ inches, folded. Guards Club, 6 October 1889. Sir Robert Gordon Gilmour, 1st Bt, (1857-1939) was Captain of the Royal Archers (King's Body Guard for Scotland). He served in the Zulu War (1879), the Gordon Relief Expedition (1884-1885), and was twice mentioned in despatches in the South African or Boer War, and twice again during World War I.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1926_september.htm

Brother William Charles Little, eleventh [10th] Laird of Liberton, Advocate, was Substitute Grand Master of Scotland, 1782-83.


< Craigmillar Castle Craig- moil- ard, signifying a high and bare rock, describing the site prior to the erection of the Castle. In 1884 Walter James Little Gilmour spent a large sum in preserving and repairing the Castle which was rapidly going to decay.
Mr Gilmour who never married died, and the estates devolved to Sir Robert Gilmour of Liberton and Craigmillar. In 1946 his son, Sir John Little Gilmour, handed over Craigmillar Castle to the Ministry of Works.

A View of Craig Millar Castle from the South

Edinburgh from Craig Millar Castle

Inch House – ca 1890
http://www.edinphoto.org.uk/0_eng_one_3/0 engraving - one 3 340 inch house.htm
the Gilmour family home built in the early 17th century.
Located 2 miles southeast of the centre of Edinburgh, Inch House (also The Inch), is a much altered 17th century L-plan tower house comprising three-storeys and a garret. King James II granted these lands of the Inch to Holyrood Abbey in the 15th century. By early 17th century the estate had passed to James Windram who built the oldest section of the current house in 1617, on an island surrounded by the Braid Burn, most-likely incorporating an earlier structure. Inch House was extended to the northeast in 1634 and held out against Oliver Cromwell's invading army in 1650. It passed to the Gilmours of Craigmillar Castle in 1660 and was used to quarter government troops sent to put down the Jacobite Rising of 1745.

The Gilmours added a west wing in the 18th century and commissioned architectural historians MacGibbon & Ross to significantly extend and remodel the property in 1891. The Gilmours sold the property to Edinburgh Corporation in 1946 and it served first as a primary school and then, from 1968, as a community centre. It was damaged by fire in 1973, but subsequently restored.

83. Archibald, 16th Earl of Eglinton and 4th Earl of Winton 1920-21
Archibald Seton Montgomerie, 16th Earl of Eglinton (23 June 1880 – 22 April 1945) was the son of George Montgomerie, 15th Earl of Eglinton.

On 1 June 1908, he married Lady Beatrice Susan Dalrymple, a daughter of the 11th Earl of Stair. They were divorced in 1922 after having five children:

- Lady Barbara Susan Montgomerie (b. 23 August 1909)
- Lady Janet Egida Montgomerie (b. 3 May 1911)
- Lady Betty Mary Seton Montgomerie (b. 8 May 1912)
- George Seton Montgomerie (1919–1934)

On 16 August 1922, he married Marjorie McIntyre and they had two children:

- Roger Hugh Montgomerie (b. 1 July 1923)
- Anne Montgomerie (b. 1927)

84. Edward James [Bruce?], 10th Earl of Elgin and 14th Earl of Kincardine 1921-26
Edward James Bruce, 10th Earl of Elgin, 14th Earl of Kincardine KT, CMG, TD JP (9 June 1881 – 27 November 1968) was the son of Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of Elgin.

On 9 January 1921, he married Hon. Katherine Elizabeth Cochrane, daughter of the Thomas Cochrane, 1st Baron Cochrane of Cults. They had two children:

- Lady Jean Christian Bruce (b. 12 January 1923) who m. 1945 Capt. David Wemyss
- Andrew Bruce, 11th Earl of Elgin (b. 17 February 1924) who m. 1959 Victoria Mary Usher

From 1938 until his death, he was honorary colonel of the Elgin Regiment (RCAC).

http://www.brucefamily.com/lineage.htm
[They had 3 sons: Andrew, James, Edward; and 3 daughters: Martha, Jean and Allison.]
Don Gaspar de Guzmán (1587–1645), Count-Duke of Olivares, ca. 1635
Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez (Spanish, 1599–1660) Oil on canvas.

Provenance/Ownership History
Colonel Lemotteux, Paris (by 1806; probably removed from Spain during the Peninsula War; sold for £15,000 to Elgin); Colonel Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin and 11th Earl of Kincardine, Broomhall, Dunfermline, Fife (1806–41); Earls of Elgin and of Kincardine, Broomhall (1841–1917); Edward James Bruce, 10th Earl of Elgin and 14th Earl of Kincardine, Broomhall (1917–52; sold through Agnew, London, for $207,200 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art)

The Battle of Bannockburn memorial stands on a raised area hemmed in on three sides by urban development. It was the threat of this encroaching housing that compelled a national committee led by the 10th Earl of Elgin and Kincardineshire, head of the Bruce family, to raise funds to purchase the 58 acre site in 1930.

Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of Elgin, 13th Earl of Kincardine, KG (16 May 1849 – 18 January 1917) was a British statesman who served as Viceroy of India from 1894 to 1899.
Lord Bruce (as he was known until his father's death in 1863) was born in Montreal, while his father was serving as Governor-General of Canada. Educated at Glenalmond, Elton and Balliol College, Oxford, Elgin entered politics as a Liberal, serving as First Commissioner of Works under Gladstone in 1886.
Following in his father's footsteps, Elgin was made Viceroy of India in 1894. His viceroyalty was not a particularly notable one. Elgin himself did not enjoy the pomp and ceremony associated with the viceroyalty, and his conservative instincts were not well suited to a time of economic and social unrest. He returned to England in 1899 and was made a Knight of the Garter.
From 1902 to 1903, Elgin was made chairman of the commission that investigated the conduct of the Second Boer War. When the Liberals returned to power in 1905, Elgin became Secretary of State for the Colonies (with Winston Churchill as his Under-Secretary). As colonial secretary, he pursued a conservative policy, and opposed the generous settlement of the South African question proposed by Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman, which was enacted more in spite of the Colonial Secretary's opposition than due to his efforts. Elgin retired from public life in 1908, dying nine years later at the family estate in Dunfermline.

He married Constance Carnegie. They had 6 sons: Edward, Robert, Alexander, David, John and Victor; and 5 daughters: Elizabeth, Christian, Constance, Marjorie, and Rachel.

85. John James Dalrymple, 12th Earl of Stair 1924-26

On 20 October 1904, he married Violet Evelyn Harford (a descendant of the 2nd Earl of Rosse) and they had six children:
The Lady Jean Margaret Florence Dalrymple (1905–2001)
The Lady Marion Violet Dalrymple (born 1908)
Captain The Hon. Hew North Dalrymple (born 1910)
The Hon. Andrew William Henry Dalrymple (1914–1945)
Major The Hon. Colin James Dalrymple (born 1920)

Lord Stair was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1927 and 1928.

His sister, Beatrice Susan, married 1 Jun 1908 Archibald Montgomerie, 16th Earl of Eglinton, GM Scotland 1920-21 [see above].

Oxenfoord Castle
Family Seat of the Earls of Stair
Lochinch Castle, completed in 1867, replaced Castle Kennedy which was destroyed by fire in 1716. Sadly, the early history and pictures of Castle Kennedy were lost in the fire, but the castle is known to have been standing in the 14th century. There are no surviving pictures of the castle in habitable condition. However, the castle has been extended, and you will notice that the two wings on the keep are not part of the original structure.

86. Archibald Douglas Campbell, 4th Lord Blythswood 1926-29
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Douglas%2C_4th_Baron_Blythswood
Brig.-Maj. Sir Archibald Campbell, 4th Baron Blythswood KCVO (25 April 1870–14 November 1929) was the son of Barrington Campbell, 3rd Baron Blythswood.
Campbell was educated at Eton and on 25 July 1895, he married Evelyn Fletcher and they had one child:
  • Hon. Olive Douglas Campbell (1896–1949)
Archibald Campbell, 4th Baron Blythswood (1870-1929). [left]

HRH Prince of Wales, later Duke of Windsor (1894-1972). [center]

Evelyn, Baroness Blythswood, née Fletcher. [right]

Luncheon party for the Prince of Wales, guest at Blythswood House, Renfrewshire, Scotland, during the Royal visit to Glasgow, 8-10 March 1921.

http://www.thepeerage.com/p3479.htm#i34783

Brig.-Maj. Sir Archibald Campbell, 4th Baron Blythswood was born on 25 April 1870, son of Maj.-Gen. Sir Barrington Bulkeley Campbell, 3rd Baron Blythswood and Mildred Catherine Hawley. He married Evelyn Fletcher, daughter of John Fletcher, on 25 July 1895. He died on 14 November 1929 at age 59 in Blythswood House, Renfrewshire, Scotland, without male issue and was buried on 18 November 1929 in Inchinnan, Scotland.

He was baptised with the name of Archibald Campbell and was educated in Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England. He gained the rank of Major in the service of the Scots Guards (Special Reserve), was invested as a Knight Commander, Royal Victorian Order (K.C.V.O.), and gained the rank of Major in the service of the 4th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. On 1916 his name was legally changed to Archibald Douglas-Campbell. He gained the rank of Brigadier-Major in 1916. On 1918 his name was legally changed to Archibald Campbell. He succeeded to the title of 4th Baron Blythswood, co. Renfrew [U.K., 1892] on 13 March 1918.

Blythswood House – ca 1921

http://www.pressinfo.co.uk/renfrew/town.htm

Blythswood house is finely situated upon the point of land where the united streams of the Carts and Gryfe mingle their waters with those of the Clyde. The prospect here was pronounced by Pennant - “the most elegant and the softest of any in North Britain.” The house is constructed of the finest white freestone, - the east front presenting a portico of four columns in the Ionic order. It was built, in 1821, by Archibald Campbell, Esq., who died in 1838, and was succeeded by his relative, Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Mains, who held the name and title of ‘Campbell of Blythswood.’ The original name of this property was Renfield, - and it had an old house upon it so called. When the present mansion was built, it received the name of Blythswood, in honour of a small but now very valuable estate belonging to the family, on which a great part of the north-western portion of Glasgow is built.


http://www27.brinkster.com/lodgepow/hist1.htm

SOUVENIR of Lodge "Prince of Wales" Renfrew No.426 - To commemorate the laying of the Memorial Stone of the New Masonic Temple, in Queen Street, Renfrew on 16th of May, 1931, by Bro. A. A. Hagart Speirs Grand Master Mason Of Scotland.

As far back as 1872, when he was only a small boy, with the throne of Scottish Masonry far away from his dreams, he had presented the Working Tools used in the Lodge and at the laying of Foundation and Memorial Stones - tools greatly enhanced both in interest and value by the fact that they had been made from the wood of the Wallace oak at Elderslie. In 1911, when a new Temple was first mooted, he had offered a valuable site on the east side of the Mill Vennel at the nominal feu duty of a shilling a year. Succeeding events, however, in particular, the construction of the new boulevard from Glasgow, appeared to render the site less suitable than it had been. At length, and at a cost of £600, the Lodge purchased three houses, with considerable gardens attached to them, in that quaint old thoroughfare, Queen Street, the "Coo Loan" of days gone by. For many years the largest of the houses had been the office-home of the Registrar of Renfrew Parish. With great kindness Bro. Speirs substituted for his site - offer a gift of £300. So splendid a contribution gave the brethren good heart to proceed. The three houses were taken down, and room was made for the new Temple, towards the end of 1930.

http://www.renfrewgolfclub.co.uk/club.html

Renfrew Golf Club's founders were a group of businessmen from Renfrew and Govan. They discussed the feasibility of establishing a golf club in the Royal Burgh and decided to approach a Mr A A Hagart Speirs of Elderslie Estates, one of the local landowners. Enough land for laying out a nine hole course was granted. A meeting for all those interested in joining the new club was advertised and on Friday 28 September 1894 a constitution and rules were laid down and approved. This is regarded as the official founding date of Renfrew Golf Club. The initial enrolment consisted of about 40 gents. Unlike many Scottish golf clubs, ladies were accepted at Renfrew within its inaugural year.
Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton-Udney, 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton was a Scottish representative peer and a soldier. 

On 15 November 1898, he married Kathleen Gonville Bromhead and they had two children:
Hon. Julia Hamilton (1901–1971), married the 4th Baron Raglan and had issue.
Robert Alexander Benjamin Hamilton, 12th Lord Belhaven and Stenton (1903–1961)

Kathleen died in 1935 and Hamilton married Sheila de Hauteville Pearson on 25 March 1938. They had two children:
Hon. Margaret de Hauteville Hamilton (b. 3 July 1939)
Dr. Hon. Victoria Edith Hamilton (b. 17 April 1941)

Hamilton rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the Indian Army and fought in the Chitral campaign in 1895, the Tirah campaign from 1897 to 1898 and the Mesopotamia campaign from 1915 and 1918, where he was mentioned in dispatches.

In 1920 he succeeded his childless uncle as Lord Belhaven and Stenton. He was baptised as Robert Edward Hamilton but in 1934, legally changed his name to Robert Edward Hamilton-Udney.

Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Udney-Hamilton, 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton was born on 8 April 1871. He was the son of Archibald William Hamilton and Elizabeth Ann Billyard. He married, firstly, Kathleen Gonville Bromhead, daughter of Colonel Sir Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, 4th Bt. and Hannah Smith, on 15 November 1898. He married, secondly, Sheila de Hauteville Pearson, daughter of Major Algernon George Pearson, on 25 March 1938. He died on 26 October 1950 at age 79.

Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Udney-Hamilton was baptised with the name of Robert Edward Hamilton. He fought in the Chitral Campaign in 1895, in the Relief Force. He fought in the British East Africa campaign in 1896. He fought in the Tirah Campaign between 1897 and 1898. He held the office of Representative Peer [Scotland]. He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the Indian Army. He held the office of Deputy Lieutenant (D.L.) of Lanarkshire. He was decorated with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal. He fought in the Mesopotamia Campaign between 1915 and 1918, where he was mentioned in despatches. He was invested as a Companion, Order of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.) in 1918. He succeeded to the title of 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton, co. Haddington [S., 1647] on 31 March 1918. He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons [Scotland] between 1931 and 1933. He was invested as a Knight, Order of Charles XII of Sweden in 1933. On 1934 his name was legally changed to Robert Edward Udney-Hamilton.

Family 1

Kathleen Gonville Bromhead d. 1 December 1935
Children
1. Hon. Julia Hamilton b. 7 Jan 1901, d. 17 Apr 1971
2. Robert Alexander Benjamin Hamilton, 12th Lord Belhaven and Stenton b. 16 Sep 1903, d. 10 Jul 1961

Family 2

Sheila de Hauteville Pearson d. 20 September 1962
Children
1. Hon. Margaret de Hauteville Hamilton b. 3 Jul 1939
2. Dr. Hon. Victoria Edith Hamilton b. 17 Apr 1941

Alexander Arthur Fraser, 20th Lord Saltoun was the son of Alexander Fraser, 19th Lord Saltoun GM Scotland 1897-1900 - see above.

On 8 June 1920, he married Dorothy Geraldine Welby and they had two children:
Alexander Simon Fraser, Master of Saltoun (1921–1944)
Flora Marjory Fraser, 21st Lady Saltoun (b. 18 October 1930)

< Cairnbulg Castle is traditionally the seat of the Lords Saltoun, but sold by the 10th Lord in 1666. The 19th Lord Saltoun bought it back in 1915.
90. Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss, 7th Bart. 1935-36

< Father Alan John Colquhoun
Mother Justine Henrietta Kennedy
Chief of the clan; Hon. Colonel Edinburgh Artillery; formerly Lieutenant 42nd Royal Highland Black Watch and 16th Lancers.
Occasion: The Court, 20 February 1908: his wife, Lady Colquhoun of Colquhoun presented, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Somerset.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iain_Colquhoun

Sir Iain Colquhoun, 7th Baronet KT (20 June 1887–12 November 1948) was a British baronet.
His title was '7th Baronet Colquhoun, of Luss'. He married Geraldine Bryde Dinah Tennant on 10th February 1915 and they had one daughter:
Fiona Bryde Colquhoun

He served with the Scots Guards [see Midi File ‘Highland Laddie’] in World War I, in which he was wounded, awarded the Distinguished Service Order and bar, and mentioned in despatches.
He succeeded his father as ‘7th Baronet Colquhoun, of Luss’. He married Geraldine Bryde (Dinah) Tennant on 10th February 1915 and they had two sons and three daughters.

He was Lord Lieutenant of Dunbartonshire from 1919 until his death, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1932, 1940 and 1941 and Lord Rector of Glasgow University from 1934-1937. He was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1937.

http://www.turningwood.fsnet.co.uk/rossdhuhouse.html

Sir Iain Colquhoun 31st of Luss, Knight of the Thistle and Grand Master Mason of Scotland, was elected by the students their Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and was twice appointed by King George VI to represent the Sovereign as His Grace the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: the highest position in the realm, taking precedence even before the Heir to the Throne and the Royal Family. He was the lightweight Boxing Champion of the whole British Army, and became a Lt.-Colonel in the Scots Guards. His feats in the First World War are legendary. He was wounded in the thigh by a German bullet striking the hilt of his drawn sword at the First Battle of Ypres, his men saving him from gangrene by putting green cowpats on the wound: primitive penicillin ahead of its time. He was condemned to death by a court martial but pardoned by King George V for fraternising on Christmas Day with the Germans in No Man’s Land in 1915. Sir Iain who won the D.S.O. and Bar kept a fairly tame pet lion in the forward trenches. He killed five Bavarians with an improvised club, and shot a Prussian officer at the very moment the Prussian's bullet hit his revolver’s chamber and jammed it in his stunned hand (he thought it had been shot off, until he discovered his hand still there at the end of the battle). Sir Iain’s sword with its damaged guard, his club with five little death-nicks in its handle, and his revolver with one round fired and the rest jammed splayed with the lead of the German bullet, are all almost unbelievably still to be seen (at one time) at Rossdhu.

Rossdhu House near Luss


Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss and Colquhoun, 7th Baronet, nominated The Duke of York as the next Grand Master Mason at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge held on 6 August 1936, and it was he who installed the Duke on 30 November 1936. Following his accession to the throne a mere eleven days after his Installation, it was not until 8 March 1937 that the King wrote a letter of resignation from Buckingham Palace, addressed to Sir Iain Colquhoun at his London address, so in theory he remained Grand Master Mason of Scotland for 88 days after becoming George VI.
George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George Windsor) (14 December 1895 – 6 February 1952) was the third British monarch using the name Windsor. He belonged to the House of Windsor (the name his father had given to his branch of the German House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), and reigned from 11 December 1936 until his death. As well as being King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the British dominions beyond the seas, George VI was the last Emperor of India (until 1947) and the last King of Ireland (until 1949). George VI succeeded the throne unexpectedly after the abdication of his brother, King Edward VIII. He was king during the Second World War.

Birth and family
George VI was born on 14 December 1895 at York Cottage, on the Sandringham Estate, Norfolk. His father was Prince George, Duke of York (later King George V), the second but eldest surviving son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. His mother was the Duchess of York (later Queen Mary), the eldest daughter of Prince Francis, Duke of Teck and Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge. He was baptised at St Mary Magdalene's Church near Sandringham and his godparents were Queen Victoria, Empress Frederick, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Augusta Sophia, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Adolphus of Teck, and the Duchess of Fife.

On 23 June 1894, the Duchess of York gave birth to her eldest son Edward, who was third in line to the throne. The future George VI was the second son of his parents, and was thus fourth in line for the throne at birth. George VI was born on the anniversary of the death of Prince Albert, the Prince Consort. Uncertain of how Albert's widow Queen Victoria would take this news, the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) wrote to his son, Prince George, Duke of York, that the Queen had been a little distressed and he said: 'I really think it would gratify her if you yourself proposed the name Albert to her'. This mollified the baby's great-grandmother, who wrote to the baby's mother, the Duchess of York: 'I am all impatience to see the new one, born on such a sad day but rather more dear to me, especially as he will be called by that dear name which is a byword for all that is great and good.' However, his maternal grandmother Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge did not like the first name the baby had been given, and she prophetically wrote that she hoped the last name "may supplant the less favoured one". Although George VI was the son and grandson of kings of the United Kingdom, his accession was the result of a play of circumstances. His father, the future George V, was the younger of the two sons of the then Prince of Wales, and was not expected ever to become king. However, his elder brother, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, who had been expected to eventually ascend the throne, died unexpectedly at a young age, on 14 January 1892, of influenza which developed into pneumonia. It was this that resulted in the Duke of York later becoming King George V.

Again, George VI himself was the second son of his parents; and indeed, his elder brother became king, as Edward VIII, upon the death of their father George V. However, Edward VIII chose to abdicate his crown to marry a divorcee; it was by reason of this unforeseeable abdication, unique in the annals of England, that George VI finally came to the throne.

Early life
As a child, George often suffered from ill health and was described as 'easily frightened and somewhat prone to tears'. His parents, the Duke and Duchess of York, were generally removed from their children's upbringing, as was the norm in royal families of that era. Unfortunately this allowed the Royal nanny to have a dominating role in their young lives. The nanny doted over Albert's brother, Prince Edward, while neglecting Albert. Albert developed a severe stammer of that era. Unfortunately this allowed the Royal nanny to have a dominating role in their young lives. The nanny doted over Albert's brother, Prince Edward, while neglecting Albert. Albert developed a severe stammer. He also suffered from knock knees, and to correct this he had to wear splints, which were extremely painful. He was also forced to write with his right hand although he was a natural left-hander.

Growing up, he was completely outshone by his elder brother, whose dominance was one of the most important influences on his early life. Prince Edward had, according to almost everyone who ever knew him, an extraordinary and magnetic charm. No one felt his charms more strongly than the younger members of his family. In the isolation of their lives, he was the most attractive person they ever knew. In childhood they followed his leadership, while as young men they ardently admired him. As a great grandson of Queen Victoria, he (Albert) was styled His Highness Prince Albert of York from his birth. In 1898, Queen Victoria issued Letters Patent which granted the children of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales the style Royal Highness. Thus Albert was then styled His Royal Highness Prince Albert of York.

Queen Victoria died on 22 January 1901. The Prince of Wales succeeded her as King Edward VII. The Duke of York became the new Prince of Wales. Prince Edward was then second in line for the throne, and Prince Albert was now third in line.

Military career and education
In 1909, Albert joined the Royal Navy and served as a naval cadet. Despite coming in at the bottom of the class, Albert moved to Dartmouth and served as a midshipman. He was still in the Navy when Edward VII died on 6 May 1910. His father became King George V. Prince Edward was created Prince of Wales on 2 June 1910. Albert was now second in line for the throne.

Albert served during World War I (1914 – 1918). He saw action aboard HMS Collingwood in the Battle of Jutland (31 May – 1 June 1916). The battle was a tactical victory for the German Empire but a strategic victory for the United Kingdom. In 1917, Albert joined the Royal Air Force but did not see any further action in the war. After the war, Albert studied history, economics and civics for a year at Trinity College, Cambridge, from October 1919. In 1920, Prince Albert was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killearn. He then began to take on royal duties, representing his father, King George V. Upon taking the throne, be became an Admiral of the Fleet in the Royal Navy.

Marriage
Albert had a great deal of freedom in choosing a prospective wife. In 1920 he met Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the youngest daughter of Claude Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne and set his sights on marrying her. She rejected his proposal twice and hesitated for nearly two years reportedly because she was reluctant to make the sacrifices necessary to become a member of the royal family; it has been alleged, however, that she had intended to marry Edward, who turned her down. Albert would be 'made or marred' by his choice of wife and after a protracted courtship she agreed to marry him. In an interview (for which she was later reprimanded by George V), however, Lady Elizabeth denied having turned down Albert: “Do you think I am the sort of person Bertie would have to ask twice?” They were married on 26 April 1923 in Westminster Abbey. The newly-formed BBC wished
The Duke and Duchess of York lived a relatively sheltered life at their London residence, 145 Piccadilly; one of the few stirs was when George V proposed that the Duke become Governor General of Canada in 1931 — a proposal which the government rejected. On January 20, 1936, King George V died and Prince Edward ascended the throne as Edward VIII. As he had no children, Albert was now the heir presumptive to the throne until the unmarried Edward VIII had any legitimate children. However, Edward VIII abdicated the throne on December 11, 1936, in order to marry his love, Wallis Warfield Simpson. Thus Prince Albert, Duke of York, was now king, a position he was reluctant to accept, and due to his nervous disposition, there was some discussion to bypass him and have his brother Prince George, Duke of Kent succeed instead. The day before the abdication, he went to London to see his mother Queen Mary. He wrote in his diary ‘When I told her what had happened, I broke down and sobbed like a child.’

Upon the abdication, on 11 December 1936, the Duke was proclaimed Sovereign, assuming the style and title King George VI to emphasise continuity with his father and restore confidence in the monarchy. His first act was to confer upon his brother the title HRH The Duke of Windsor. Three days after his accession he invested the Queen with the Order of the Garter.

George VI’s coronation took place on 12 May 1937—the intended date of Edward’s coronation. In a break with tradition, Queen Mary attended the coronation as a show of support for her son. There was no durbare held in Delhi for George VI, as had occurred for his father, as the cost would have been a burden to the government of India in the depths of the Depression. Rising Indian nationalism made the welcome which the royal couple would have received likely to be muted at best, and a prolonged absence from Britain would have been undesirable in the tense period before World War II without the strategic advantages of the North American tour which in the event was undertaken in 1939.

Reign

The beginning of George VI’s reign was taken up by questions surrounding his predecessor and brother, who presumably had reverted to his previous title of Prince Edward. George VI decided to create Edward the Duke of Windsor. The Letters Patent creating the dukedom entitled Edward to be styled His Royal Highness, but prevented any wife and children from being similarly styled. George VI was also forced to buy the royal houses of Balmoral Castle and Sandringham House from Prince Edward, as their servants domiciled in the Palace were subject to them.

The growing likelihood of war erupting in Europe would dominate the reign of King George VI. Initially the King and Queen took an appeasement stance against Adolf Hitler, supporting the policy of Neville Chamberlain. The King and Queen greeted Chamberlain on his return from negotiating the Munich Agreement in 1938, and invited him to appear on the balcony of Buckingham Palace with them, sparking anger among anti-appeasement MPs including Winston Churchill. One historian went as far as to declare this “the most unconstitutional act” by a monarch in the 20th century for its allegedly blatant partisanship. It has been theorised that the King and Queen intended to avoid war with Nazi Germany because they thought it would act as a counterweight against Russian communism.

In 1939, the King and Queen undertook an extensive tour of Canada from which they made a shorter visit to the United States of America. George was the first reigning monarch to visit either of these countries. The royal couple were accompanied throughout the trip to the United States by Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King, and not a British minister, meaning they were present as King and Queen of Canada. However, the aim of the tour was mainly political, to shore up Atlantic support for Britain in any upcoming war. The King and Queen were extremely enthusiastically received by the Canadian public and the spectre of Edward VIII’s charisma was comprehensively dispelled; they were also warmly received by the American people, visiting the 1939 New York World’s Fair and staying at the White House with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and at his private estate at Hyde Park, New York.

When war broke out in 1939, George VI with his wife resolved to stay in London and not flee to Canada, as had been suggested. The King and Queen officially stayed in Buckingham Palace throughout the war, although they often escaped to Windsor Castle to avoid bombing raids. George VI and Queen Elizabeth narrowly avoided death when a lone German bomber despatched to bomb Buckingham Palace attacked. The bomb exploded in the courtyard, shattering windows in the palace.

Throughout the war, the King and Queen provided morale-boosting visits throughout the UK, visiting bomb sites and munition factories. It has been alleged that, contrary to how they portrayed themselves, the royal family ignored wartime rations (although their servants domiciled in the Palace were subject to them). It has been suggested (see Will Swift, The Roosevelts and the Royals: Franklin and Eleanor, the King and Queen of England, and the Friendship that Changed History (John Wiley & Sons, 2004) that a strong bond of friendship was forged between the King and Queen and President and Mrs Roosevelt during the 1939 Royal Tour, which had major significance in the relations between the United States and Great Britain through the war years. There may be a marginal element of validity in this view but it is largely fanciful; it has never credibly been suggested that the King took any strategic role in the War; his frequent letters to the President were mostly unanswered and it was, of course Roosevelt’s relationship with Churchill that was critical. Eleanor Roosevelt took a wry view of the utility of kings and queens and the substance of George and Elizabeth (“a little self-consciously regal,” was her verdict on Elizabeth).

Illness

The war had taken its toll on the King’s health. This was exacerbated by his heavy smoking and subsequent development of lung cancer. Increasingly his daughter Princess Elizabeth, the heiress presumptive to the throne, would take on more of the royal duties as her father’s health deteriorated. On 6 February 1952, George VI died aged 56 in his sleep at Sandringham House in Norfolk. He was the only British monarch of modern times whose death was not observed and whose precise moment of death was not recorded. His funeral took place on February 15, and he was buried in St George’s Chapel in Windsor Castle. In 2002, the body of his wife Elizabeth and the ashes of his daughter Princess Margaret were interred in a tomb alongside him.
Empire to Commonwealth

George VI's reign saw the acceleration of the retirement of the British Empire, which had begun with the Balfour Declaration at the Imperial Conference of 1926, when the Commonwealth came into being and the old caucasian-dominated Dominions were acknowledged to have become sovereign states over a period of years previous — the declaration being formalised in the Statute of Westminster, 1931 (Imp.). (Britain's brief League of Nations Mandate over Iraq ended in 1932 with Iraqi independence without membership in the as-yet ill-defined Commonwealth even being considered.) This process further accelerated after World War II. Transjordan became independent as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1946. Palestine as Israel in 1947 and Burma also in 1947, all three opting out of the Commonwealth. India became an independent dominion, with George VI relinquishing the title of Emperor of India and (a) briefly remaining as King of India until that country enacted a Constitution which declared it to be a republic in 1950 (though India did elect to remain in the Commonwealth as a republic and to recognise George VI as Head of the Commonwealth, a title now incorporated into the regal style, although it is not clear whether the title is hereditary,) and (b) as King of Pakistan, succeeded by his daughter Elizabeth II as Queen of Pakistan, until 1956 when Pakistan similarly enacted a Constitution declaring it to be a republic.

George VI was the last King of Ireland, succeeding to that title by the enactment of the External Relations Act, 1936, until its repeal in the Republic of Ireland Act, 1948 when Ireland also left the Commonwealth.

Portrayal

George VI was played by Andrew Ray in the 1976 Thames Television drama about his brother, Edward and Mrs Simpson. A biographical television series, Bertie and Elizabeth, was broadcast on BBC in 2003. The series was also broadcast on PBS as a part of the Masterpiece Theater series in March 2005.

Titles from birth to death

1895-1898: His Highness Prince Albert of York
1898-1901: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of York
1901: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Cornwall and York
1901-1910: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Wales
1910-1920: His Royal Highness The Prince Albert
1920-1936: His Royal Highness The Duke of York
1936-1952: His Majesty The King (also Emperor of India until 1947)

Brigadier-General Sir Norman Archibald Orr-Ewing, 4th Baronet (23 November 1880–26 March 1960) was a British baronet. On 24 July 1911, he married Laura Louisa Robarts, a granddaughter of the 8th Viscount Barrington.
Children:
1. Sir Ronald Archibald Orr Ewing 5th Bt., GM Scotland 1965-69 [see below]
2. Alan Lindsay Orr Ewing
3. Lt. Robert Norman Orr Ewing
4. Jean Marjorie Orr Ewing

93. Robert Arthur, 2nd Earl of Balfour, PC 9 April 1853 - 14 January 1945 was a British nobleman and Conservative politician.

The fourth son of James Maitland Balfour, Whittingehame, Haddingtonshire and Lady Blanche Cecil, daughter of 2nd Marquess of Salisbury, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge and on 12 February 1895, he married Jean Lily West Roundel Cooke-Yarborough and they had four children:

Lady Evelyn Jean Blanche Balfour (b. 22 March 1929)
Lady Alison Emily Balfour (b. 16 November 1934)
Hon Andrew Maitland Balfour (1936–1948)

He rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the service of the Royal Naval Reserve and fought in the Second World War.

Gerald William Balfour, 2nd Earl of Balfour PC (9 April 1853 - 14 January 1945) was a British nobleman and Conservative politician.

In September 1892 Brother Major Robert King Stewart of Murdostoun, a member of No. 7, was installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Middle Ward. During his 38 years in office, 12 new Lodges were chartered and consecrated, including the revival of Lodges 440 and 471 which had been dormant. In January 1902 he was installed as Grand Junior Warden of Grand Lodge and in
November 1913 installed as M.W. Grand Master Mason [above]. He passed away in December 1930. His son, Captain John Christie Stewart, who was also a member of No. 7, was installed as Provincial Grand Junior Deacon in April 1923 by his father and also progressed through the ranks and was installed as Provincial Grand Master of Lanarkshire Middle Ward on February 1931. Captain J.C. Stewart was M.W. Grand Master 1942-1945 and Provincial Grand Master 1931 - 1966. The Stewart family father and son led the Province of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire for 74 consecutive years.

95. Randolph, 12th Earl of Galloway 1945-49
Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart, 12th Earl of Galloway (21 November 1892–1978) was the son of Randolph Stewart, 11th Earl of Galloway. On 14th October 1924, he married Philippa Fendall Wendell. They had two children:
   Lady Antonia Marian Amy Isabel Stewart (b. 3 December 1925)
   Randolph Keith Reginald Stewart, 13th Earl of Galloway (b. 14 October 1928)
http://www.kentuckystewarts.com/Galloway/EarlsofGalloway1.htm
Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart, 12th Earl of Galloway,
Peerage - February 7, 1920, 12th Earl of Galloway, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart
(November 22, 1892 to June 13, 1978, age 85)
Lord Lieutenant (the representative of the Crown in a county) Kirkcudbright 1932-1975
Lt.Col the 12th Earl of Galloway - Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart
Education: Harrow; RMC, Sandhurst.
Gazetted (officially announced a member of) Scots Guards, 1913; served European War, 1914-1915 (prisoner); Hon. Attaché, HM Legation at Berne, 1918; ADC to Military Governor at Cologne, 1919; Lt.Col commanding 7th (Galloway) Bn KOSB, 17.6.1939-27.3.1940, now Hon. Col; JP Kirkcudbrightshire; Grand Master Mason of Scotland, 1945-1949; Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcudbrightshire, 1932-1975

Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart, Baron Stewart of Garlies, 12th Earl of Galloway, was the elder son of the 11th Earl and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in February 1920. He died in 1979.
The first Earl of Galloway was created in 1623, and from that time onwards successive Earls have played an important part in the naval, military and civil affairs of this country. It is, perhaps, not unworthy of note that Lord Galloway's father served in the Crimean War and in India in 1855-57. Lord Galloway was initiated into Lodge St Ninian, No.499, and became Right Worshipful Master in 1934, when he also took office in Grand Lodge for the first time as Junior Grand Deacon. He was appointed Depute Provincial Grand Master of Galloway in 1936.

With the restrictive years of war receding, Lord Galloway was elected as Grand Master Mason in 1945, and held office until 1949. During this period the search for a new Grand Secretary was begun, and it fell to Lord Galloway to institute a committee to recommend the selection. In 1948 Brother Dr Buchan was appointed. My earliest masonic recollection of both these men, who were to become such delightful friends, was at Limekilns when I was raised to the Third Degree in my Mother Lodge (Elgin and Bruce) in 1948.
Lord Galloway applied a twinkling severity to his Freemasonry. His perfect knowledge of ritual and his natural kindness of nature married well, and as a former officer in the Scots Guards things had to be right.
His Freemasonry was not confined to the Craft. Perhaps his most invaluable able service was given to the Royal Arch between 1953-70 when, as First Grand Principal, he toured the widely separated Chapters at home and abroad. Usually accompanied by his wife, Lady Galloway, whose lovely charm added an extra brilliance to the overseas tours, her sudden death in 1974 was a grievous blow to him, as he was already in failing health. At the time of his death he was Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for Scotland.

Among many attributes, which endeared him in Masonic company, was his amazing ability to recall the names of brethren whom he had met during his extensive travels. He seemed to revel in the hard work of these tours, and hardly flagged when he returned home. I remember his speech at the Festival of St Andrew, after one such tour to South Africa on Royal Arch business; when his words were a most perfect model - full of compassion, good humor and authority.

From 1934 he was Lord Lieutenant of the Stewartry, and he retained an active interest in the Territorial Army. He loved his home at Cumloden, and its forests and garden were his special care. Very much a Stewart by birth and service, it was an increasing sadness to him in later life that infirmity made attendance at Masonic meetings impossible. Those of us who served him give thanks for an example of constancy and courteous perfection.
96. Sir Charles Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of Kinord 1949-53  *(G.M of South Australia, 1941-44)*

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Barclay-Harvey

**Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-Harvey, KCMG (1890–1969)** was a British politician and Governor of South Australia from 12 August 1939 until 26 April 1944. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, he served in the 7th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders from 1909-1915, with the Home Staff from 1915-1916, with the Ministry of Munitions in London from 1916-1918 and in Paris from 1918-1919. Barclay-Harvey was adopted as prospective Unionist candidate for Aberdeen-shire East in 1914 and was Member of Parliament for Kincardine and Aberdeen-shire West 1923-1929 and 1931-1939. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir John Gilmour 1924-1929 and to Sir Godfrey Collins 1932-1936. He was Honorary Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders from 1939-1945, and was a Member of Aberdeen County Council from 1945-1955. He was a member of the Royal Company of Archers.

Barclay-Harvey was married to Lady Muriel Barclay-Harvey, who opened the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Gardens in Adelaide on 19 April 1941 and launched the HMAS Whyalla, the first ship from the World War II shipyard at Whyalla on 12 May 1941. Sir Malcolm was Grand Master of South Australia and Northern Territory in the Freemasons from 1941 to 1943.

http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A130131b.htm

BARCLAY-HARVEY, SIR CHARLES MALCOLM (1890-1969), landowner and governor, was born on 2 March 1890 at Kensington, London, son of James Charles Barclay-Harvey, gentleman, and his wife Ellen Marianne, née Hills. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, Malcolm was commissioned in the 7th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, Territorial Force, on 1 August 1909. On 7 February 1912 in the parish church of St Margaret, Westminster, he married Margaret Joan Heywood (d.1935); they were to have one daughter. After being invalided out of the army in 1915, he was attached to the British Ministry of Munitions in World War I.

As the Conservative member for Kincardineshire and West Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1923-29, he sat in the House of Commons. In 1924 he had succeeded his father as laird of Dinnet, inheriting a 14,000-acre estate in Aberdeenshire, and in 1924-29 was parliamentary private secretary to the secretary of state for Scotland. Barclay-Harvey regained his parliamentary seat in 1931 and again held the private secretarieship in 1932-36. He was knighted in 1936. On 23 March 1938 in the crypt chapel of St Stephen, Westminster, he married a widow Lady Muriel Felicia Vere Liddell-Grainger, daughter of the 12th Earl of Lindsey and granddaughter of J. C. Cox of Sydney. She was the widow of Captain Henry Hubert Liddell-Grainger (1886-1935); their son, David Ian Liddell-Grainger (b. 1930) was that GM of Scotland 1969-74.

Upon being appointed governor of South Australia in March 1939, Sir Malcolm resigned from the House of Commons and was appointed K.C.M.G. With his wife and two stepchildren, he arrived in Adelaide and took office on 12 August, just before the outbreak of World War II. He worked tirelessly for the war effort and travelled throughout the rural areas; his formidable and energetic wife founded the Lady Muriel Nurses’ Club for servicewomen and visited every Red Cross branch in the State. Whenever possible the vice-regal couple lived at their summer residence, Marble Hill, in the Adelaide Hills, where they restored the beautiful gardens. Barclay-Harvey installed a model railway there and in 1943 the South Australian Railways named the first of its new 4-8-4 locomotives after him. On medical advice, he retired on 26 April 1944. During his term he had been honorary colonel of the 4th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders; he had also invested profitably in Australian stocks and shares.

Returning to his beloved Scottish estate, which became renowned for its land management, Barclay-Harvey was appointed deputy-lieutenant for Aberdeen-shire in 1945 and served as a member (1945-55) of the Aberdeen-shire County Council. He was grand master mason (1949-53) of the Freemasons Scottish Constitution and in 1964 was made prior for Scotland of the Order of St John. He enjoyed shooting and fishing and anything to do with railways: he wrote *A History of the Great North of Scotland Railway* (London, 1940) which ran to three editions. A courteous, friendly man who believed that public duty went with privilege, Barclay-Harvey died in London on 17 November 1969; his wife survived him, as did the daughter of his first marriage.
97. Alexander, 7th Lord Macdonald of Sleat 1953-57
The Right Honourable Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, 7th Baron Macdonald, MBE (27 June 1909–1970) was a grandson of Ronald Bosville-Macdonald, 6th Baron Macdonald.
Born Alexander Godfrey Bosville-Macdonald, he changed his surname to Macdonald on becoming Chief of the Name and Arms of Macdonald. On 14 June 1945, he married Anne Whitaker and they had three children:
- Janet Ann Macdonald (b. 2 November 1946)
- Godfrey James Macdonald, 8th Baron Macdonald (b. 28 November 1947)
- Alexander Donald Archibald Macdonald (b. 3 September 1953)

98. Archibald, 17th Earl of Eglinton and 5th Earl of Winton 1957-61
Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie, 17th Earl of Eglinton (16 October 1914–1966) was the son of Archibald Montgomerie, 16th Earl of Eglinton, and was Grand Master to initiate visits to daughter lodges around the world. This proved a tall order, for his four years in office from 1965
On 10 November 1938, he married Ursula Joan Watson and they had four children:
- Archibald George Montgomerie, 18th Earl of Eglinton (b. 27 August 1939)
- Susanna Montgomerie (b. 19 October 1941)
- Elizabeth Beatrice Montgomerie (b. 29 August 1945)
- Egida Seton Montgomerie (1945–1957)

Andrew Douglas Alexander Thomas Bruce, 11th Earl of Elgin and 15th Earl of Kincardine, KT, CD, DL, JP (born 17 February 1924), styled Lord Bruce before 1968, is a Scottish nobleman.
Andrew Douglas Alexander Thomas Bruce, Lord Bruce was born in 1924, the eldest son of the 10th Earl of Elgin and 14th Earl of Kincardine [GM Scotland 1921-26] and Hon. Katherine Elizabeth Cochrane, daughter of the 1st Baron Cochrane of Cults. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. He served during the Second World War in the Scots Guards as a lieutenant-colonel and was wounded.
In 1959 he married Victoria Mary Usher and they have five children:
- Charles Edward Bruce, Lord Bruce
- Hon. Alexander Bruce
- Hon. Adam Bruce
- Lady Georgina Bruce
- Lady Antonia Bruce
He succeeded to the earldoms and other titles on the death of his father in 1968.
He has held a number of business appointments, including as President of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society (1975–1994), Chairman of the National Savings Committee for Scotland, of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1980 and 1981, was County Cadet Commandant for Fife GF Scotland 1921-26 and Hon. Katherine Elizabeth Cochrane, daughter of the 1st Baron Cochrane of Cults. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. He served during the Second World War in the Scots Guards as a lieutenant-colonel and was wounded.
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- Hon. Alexander Bruce
- Hon. Adam Bruce
- Lady Georgina Bruce
- Lady Antonia Bruce

100. Major Sir Ronald Orr Ewing, 5th Bart. 1965-69
Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-Ewing, 5th Baronet (14 May 1912–14 September 2002) was the son of Norman Orr-Ewing.
On 6 April 1938, he married Marion Hester Cameron and they had four children:
- Archibald Donald Orr-Ewing (b. 20 December 1938)
- Janet Elizabeth Orr-Ewing (b. 9 November 1940)
- Fiona Marion Orr-Ewing (b. 3 March 1946)
- Ronald James Orr-Ewing (b. 9 January 1948)
Major Sir Ronald Orr Ewing, 5th Bt, who has died aged 90, was one of Scotland's most prominent freemasons, and one of the first Grand Masters to initiate visits to daughter lodges around the world. This proved a tall order, for his four years in office from 1965
predated today's ease of air travel. His visit to Hong Kong in the mid-1960s is particularly well remembered; he arrived in style aboard a P&O liner, and with his military bearing and distinguished air, established a commanding presence in the colony. His portrait still hangs there in Zetland House. He relished international relations, enjoying a close connection with the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia and with masons in Europe. His work particularly endeared him to his French counterparts, who made him Honorary Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of France.

Successor as Scotland's senior mason to the Earl of Elgin (then Lord Bruce), Orr Ewing continued his family's long involvement in the craft. Inducted in 1948 into Lodge Antient Stirling No 30 and also a member of Scots lodge No 2319, he continued the long-established place of Orr Ewings in the movement. His elder son, Archie, is currently Grand Master.

Ronald Archibald Orr Ewing was born in London on May 14 1912 and educated at Eton and Sandhurst. His family was deeply rooted in rural central Scotland. His ancestry included descent from Alexander Ewing, born at Balloch around 1660, and a maternal lineage from a Campbell of Dunstaffnage (the “Orr” had been adopted by the first baronet, Sir Archie, MP for Dumbartonshire, shortly after creation of the baronetcy in 1886). Ronald's boyhood was spent amidst woodland in Perthshire, and he developed a fascination for trees. His recreation was forestry, and his deep knowledge of the subject gained widespread respect among arboriculturalists.

Commissioned into the Scots Guards in 1932, he remained with the regiment for 21 years, during which he saw action in the Second World War in North Africa. Taken prisoner by the Italians at Tobruk in 1942, he was shipped to a number of POW camps, finally to Fontanellato in northern Italy. Released when Italy joined the Allies, he was recaptured by Axis forces, and spent the rest of the war in Germany. He succeeded his father Sir Norman in the baronetcy in 1960. Captain Norman Orr Ewing [see MIDI file of this tune], composed in 1912 by Pipe Major William Ross of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in his honour, survives as an established pipe tune in every pipe band repertoire.

Tall, with brilliantined hair, Orr Ewing was a stalwart of the New Club, Edinburgh. In 1963 he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Perthshire, and was a member of the Royal Company of Archers (the Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland). His business interests included the chairmanship, from 1975, of Clayton Dewandre Holdings.

He died on September 14. His wife Marion, daughter of Sir Donald Cameron, 25th of Lochiel, died in 1997. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his elder son Archie, and survived by another son and two daughters.


David Ian Liddell-Grainger KSJ DL FSA (b. 26 January 1930) is the son of Henry Liddell-Grainger and a former Scottish politician. David was born in 1930 at Park Lane and was educated at Eton and St Peter's College, Adelaide in Australia. On 14 December 1957, he married Anne Mary Sibylla Abel Smith, the daughter of Henry Abel Smith and Lady May Cambridge. They were divorced in 1981 after having five children:
- Ian Richard Peregrine Liddell-Grainger (b. 23 February 1959)
- Charles Montagu Liddell-Grainger (b. 23 July 1960)
- Simon Rupert Liddell-Grainger (b. 28 December 1962)
- Alice Mary Liddell-Grainger (b. 3 March 1965)
- Malcolm Henry Liddell-Grainger (b. 14 December 1967)

On October 18, 1996, David married secondly, Christine Schellin and they have two children together:
- David Henry Liddell-Grainger (b. 31 January 1983)

In 1955, he was created an Officer of St John of Jerusalem and later a Knight of that order in 1974 and served in the Royal Company of Archers between 1955 and 1983. He was a member of Berwicks County Council from 1955 and 1973, and Deputy Lieutenant of Berwicks between 1963 and 1986. DAVID IAN LIDDELL-GRAINGER OF AYTOUN, DL (Berwicks 1963–85), Baron of Aytoun, Eyemouth, Berwicks, matric arms at LO 27 Nov 1950 [David Liddell-Grainger of Aytoun, Aytoun Castle, Berwicks TD14 5RD]; b 26 Jan 1930; educ Eton and St. Peter's College, Adelaide; late Scots Guards; member: Royal Company of Archers 1955–83, Berwicks CC 1958–73, Scot Gas Consultative Council and Priory Chapter Order St John Scotland (Hospitaller 1977–82); chm Timber Growers Scotland 1985–88; KSIJ (1974, OSIJ 1955); Grand Master Mason Scotland 1969–74, Area Commissioner Scouts Borders 1976–83; FSA (Scot); m 14 Dec 1957 (divorce 1982) Anne Mary Sibylla, dau of Col Sir Henry Abel Smith, KCMG, KCVO, DSO, RHG (see SMITH formerly of Wilford House), by Lady May Cambridge, dau of 1st Earl of Athlone and HRH PRINCESS ALICE, gdau of HM QUEEN VICTORIA.
In 1851 William Mitchell-Innes commissioned James Gillespie Graham to build a new castle at Ayton in the Scots Baronial style in red sandstone. In 1860 architect David Bryce extended the drawing room and added a billiard room, with further additions in 1864-7 by James Maillard Wardrop. Extensive interior redecoration was carried out in 1875 by Bonnar & Carfrae, still largely extant, with stencilled imitation silk damask. In addition to the elaborate offices and stables block, all in red sandstone, Ayton Castle boasts a beehive type dovecot of 1745, and a magnificent West Lodge in Scots Baronial with archway and screen walls in red sandstone. Mention must be made of the visit to the castle in 1873 by Mark Twain who insisted upon buying the Dining Room fireplace, which is now in the Mark Twain Museum, Hartford, Connecticut. The present castle fireplace dates from that occurrence.

Alexander Harold Mitchell-Innes of Ayton & Whitehall was served heir of entail to his grandfather, Alexander Mitchell-Innes of Ayton & Whitehall, on 21 November 1892. In 1895 he sold the barony of Ayton, its castle and lands etc., for £90,000 to Henry Liddell-Grainger of Middleton Hall, Northumberland (1856-1905), grandfather of David Ian. [ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayton ]

102. Captain Robert Wolridge Gordon of Esslemont 1974-79
http://www.macleodgenealogy.org/ACMS/D0029/I56.html
  BIRTH: 20 NOV 1928 d. 13 Jan 1995
Father: Capt. Robert Wolridge GORDON, Mother: Joan WALTER

Family 1:
  Rosemary SMITH m. 11 JUL 1956
  1. Charles Iain Robert GORDON
  2. Henrietta Anne GORDON

Capt. Robert Wolridge GORDON (M.C.) BIRTH: 1890 DEATH: 3 Oct 1939

Family 1:
  Joan WALTER m. 25 JAN 1927 b. 8 April 1905
  1. Robert GORDON b. 20 NOV 1928
  2. John MacLeod of MACLEOD [below] twin, b. 10 AUG 1935
  3. Patrick GORDON twin, b. 10 AUG 1935
  4. Anne MACLEOD b. 1937; d. 1938

Joan WALTER BIRTH: 8 APR 1905 DEATH: 1977
Father: Hubert WALTER, Mother: Dame Flora MACLEOD 28th Chief of Clan MacLeod

Ref. Note: C I Wolridge Gordon of Esslemont  essle@freeuk.com  Charles I. R. Wolridge Gordon V. W. Senior Grand Deacon

http://www.william1.co.uk/w15.html

http://www.thepeerage.com/forum/viewtopic.php?p=2660&sid=503be3eb24139fda391a933b74b7f5c2
John Macleod of Macleod, the 29th chief of Clan MacLeod, who died from leukaemia, 12 February, 2007, aged 71, found himself beset by controversy when, in 2000, he announced that he planned to sell the Black Cuillin mountains, part of his estate on the Isle of Skye. Macleod needed to raise money to restore Dunvegan Castle, his 800-year-old family seat situated on an outcrop of black basalt. The Cuillins, which cover some 35 square miles, are home to golden eagles, white-tailed sea eagles, red deer and a number
of rare plants. Sir Walter Scott, in The Lord of the Isles, was moved to write of them: “A scene so rude, so wild as this/Yet so sublime in barrenness.”

John MacLeod was born John Wolrige-Gordon, 10 August, 1935, the second son of Captain Robert Wolrige-Gordon, MC. His (40 minutes younger) twin brother, Patrick, was to become a Tory MP. The boys’ mother was the daughter of Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod, the 28th clan chief, who named John as her heir in 1951, when he changed his name to MacLeod of MacLeod. The clan traces its origins to the 13th century, when Leod, the son of a Norse king, gained possession of much of Skye.

After Eton, John went to McGill University, Montreal, and the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, where he was a contemporary of Janet Suzman and Donald Sutherland; he then began a career as an actor.

Dunvegan and its surrounding 30,000-acre estate were, however, to become his life. To mark his 21st birthday there was a clan gathering at Dunvegan attended by MacLeods from all over the world; the Queen and Prince Philip also made an appearance. John and his twin brother received gold watches from the United States MacLeods; opal cufflinks from the Australian MacLeods; silver spoons from the Vancouver MacLeods.

John took over at the castle when he was 30, Dame Flora continuing to live as his tenant in the south wing for another 12 years; on her death, in 1976 at the age of 98, he succeeded as the 29th clan chief.

Money had long been a problem. According to historians, the decline began with the 22nd chief, known as the Red Man, who was suspected of murdering his wife and who had generated animosity by failing to support the Jacobite uprising of 1745. The 25th chief was forced to let out the castle and work in London as a clerk.

Dame Flora had had to sell off large tracts of the estate, and MacLeod decided to open Dunvegan to the public, turning it into one of Scotland’s most popular tourist attractions. The castle boasts many items of interest, including portraits by Raeburn and Zoffany, Flora Macdonald’s stays and Rory Mor’s drinking horn, from which each new MacLeod chieftain must quaff a litre of claret to prove his manhood (when his turn came, John MacLeod managed it in one minute 57 seconds).

In 1996, in an attempt to raise money, MacLeod demanded that two crofters running a salmon-farming business paid for access to the sea, invoking a 17th-century feudal law to claim ownership of the foreshore. He wanted £1,000 a year for crossing the beach and £54 for every ton of salmon landed.

MacLeod was a genial man who was genuinely distressed by the controversy which had surrounded him for the past seven years. His great love was music: he had a fine singing voice which can be heard on a CD of Scottish folk songs called MacLeod of Dunvegan, and each year he held a chamber music festival in the drawing room at Dunvegan.

John MacLeod married first, in 1961 (dissolved 1971), Drusilla Shaw. He married secondly, in 1973 (dissolved 1992), Melita Kolin, a
Bulgarian concert pianist, with whom he had a son and a daughter; their son, Hugh Magnus MacLeod, succeeds as 30th clan chief. He had another son by a brief relationship before his second marriage, and is survived by his children and by his third wife, Ulrika.

http://thescotsman.scotsman.com/obituaries.cfm?id=245462007

John MacLeod of MacLeod - 29th chief of MacLeod

THE name of John MacLeod of MacLeod, 29th chief and holder of the arms and name of MacLeod, will be forever associated with his £10 million attempt in March 2000 to sell off the Black Cuillin range in order to repair historic Dunvegan Castle.

The resulting approbrium heaped on him took no account of a basic fact of life: that Dunvegan was his permanent home, and that without the castle, he would be homeless, his clan would have no heartland, and Skye would lose its major tourist attraction.

MacLeod - he was correctly addressed of the ilk rather than as "Mr MacLeod" - held claim to being a Renaissance man. A successful businessman and musicologist, he was a professionally trained singer who recorded a number of albums, clan leader and moderniser, scholar and tourism manager. Charisma he had in plenty, and moved readily among any whom he met.

MacLeod was not born to be clan chief. But it was his fate that he was chosen so. Born John Wolrige-Gordon, the second son and elder twin of Captain Robert Wolrige-Gordon of Esslemont, 20th laird of Hallhead and ninth baron of Esslemont in Aberdeenshire, he became the tanistair (nominated heir) as a 16-year-old in 1951 of 28th clan chief Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod - a move recognised by Lord Lyon Sir Thomas Innes of Learney - and took over from her as chief when she died, aged 99, in 1976.

Dame Flora married Hubert Walter in 1901, succeeded her father as chief in 1934 and reverted to her maiden name on the death of her husband. Her elder daughter, Alice, married the chief of MacNab, while Joan, the younger, wed Robert Wolrige-Gordon, heir to Esslemont in east Aberdeenshire.

Of Joan's three sons, the eldest, Robert, succeeded to Esslemont; the youngest, the late Patrick, became Conservative MP for East Aberdeenshire, with John, Patrick's elder nominated as heir to MacLeod and the barony of Dunvegan.

The talented MacLeod, educated at Eton and McGill University, Montreal, trained at the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, initially working in cabaret in Canada and the United States before gaining an Equity card and returning to the UK in theatre management. Keen to further a career in music, he left London's West End "with some reluctance" and went to Geneva to study voice.

He knew that Dunvegan was his destiny, and under the tutelage of his redoubtable grandmother, he became imbued in clan ways and learning. When he succeeded her at age 40, he renounced his career in show business because "the call of Dunvegan is too strong to resist".

His inheritance was a show of a very different kind. He was now full-time leader and ambassador for an active and worldwide following, as well as laird of the rambling Dunvegan. Work as clan chief took him on extensive (and usually self-funded) tours to North America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Europe to visit clansfolk. Maintenance of the clan was an all-consuming passion, and he contrived to present himself almost everywhere he was asked.

Maintenance of Dunvegan proved another matter entirely. The castle occupies a site that has been in MacLeod hands for more than eight centuries, and had not been well maintained. It was MacLeod's inspiration that a business plan had been devised to make the place pay for itself. It was his aspiration that Dunvegan remain for all time a place of pilgrimage for both MacLeods and those interested in Skye and Scotland.

He redesigned and revamped the place, opening it in a fashion long before the term "user friendly" was invented. He'd turn up to lead tours himself, a tall figure in an increasingly battered MacLeod kilt, personally greeting his visitors, making those on the tour feel warmly welcome - as indeed they were. Here was a home that was evidently lived in, and MacLeod enjoyed showing it off.

He was custodian of the priceless Dunvegan Armorial, a handwritten and painted volume dating from 1582 containing the coats-of-arms of Scotland's powerbrokers of the time, and which entered his family in 1751. Keen to see the volume published for the wider world, he worked from 1979 with editors John and Eileen Malden in what proved to be a 27-year odyssey until successful funding gained publication last year.

With Skye such a focus for outdoor activities, a need for modern mountain rescue was self-evident, and in 2001 he donated land in Glenbrittle for a rescue base funded by the Order of St John. On the stormy day of the opening, he appeared in his MacLeod kilt as always. His words may have been somewhat drowned by the wind, but there was no denying his personal pride of place in being part of new life in his beloved Cuillin.

MacLeod was a laird whose personal template just didn't fit the standard caricature of a landowner. A lifetime of travel gave him strong pro-European tendencies, and he saw it as business and international sense for the UK to join the euro. He was strongly anti-fascist, and marched in protest against the Iraq war.

When running repairs to Dunvegan proved simply impossible - "The cracks are crevasses, and no longer patchable" - he came to the heart-wrenching decision that a Cuillin sale would be the only exit from the financial impasse. Besides, the condition of the castle was impeding further plans to develop Dunvegan in terms of year-round tourism.

History may show him to have been harshly judged in his attempted mountain sale, for when he put a £10 million price-tag on Scotland's iconic mountaintops, he was savagely criticised from conservation and hill-users groups, even receiving the threat of a legal challenge on actual ownership from one outdoor group. But Crown Estate enquiries concluded that indeed MacLeod owned the mountains - some 23,000 acres of the peaks, rivers and 14 miles of coast.

Subsequent assessment of MacLeod's castle project now puts the likely bill at £19 million, and the matter is now the subject of a bid for lottery funding.
MacLeod's descent came from 13th century Norse sources, by tradition from Leod, eponymous ancestor of the MacLeods. Two of the quarters on his MacLeod coat-of-arms show the three legs of Man to recall a tradition of Manx blood going back to Ragnar Lothbrok in 854.

MacLeod was married three times; first to Drusilla Shaw, from Co Kildare in 1961 (divorced 1971); and secondly to Melita Kolin, from Sofia in 1973 (divorced 1993). He is survived by his third wife Ulrika, sons Hugh, who now becomes the 30th chief of MacLeod, Magnus and Stephan, and daughter Elena.

103. Sir James Wilson McKay 1979-83
Sir James Wilson McKay (d. 25 May 1992) was a Scottish freemason

104. J. M. Marcus Humphrey of Dinnet 1983-88
James Malcolm Marcus Humphrey CBE OStJ DL FRICS MA (b. 1 May 1938) is a former Scottish politician.
He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford and on 15 October 1963, he married Sabrina Margaret Pooley. In 1969 he was admitted to the Royal Company of Archers in 1969. He was Chairman of Finance of Aberdeen County Council from 1970 to 1975, Chairman of Finance of Grampian County Council from 1974 to 1978 and (Deputy Chairman from 1977 to 1986).

Dinnet House
http://www.europetraditions.com/england/int/133.html

Originally built as a Victorian Shooting Lodge, Dinnet is now a comfortable family home with a lovely situation overlooking the famous River Dee on Royal Deeside. The house has extensive grounds and heather moorland, and is on the edge of the internationally famous Muir of Dinnet National Nature Reserve.

Marcus and Sabrina have made a large house into a comfortable and attractive home. Sabrina is an enthusiastic cook using meat from the estate and game and salmon when in season.

Marcus & Sabrina Humphrey
Aboyne, Aberdeenshire AB34 5LN; Phone: (+44) 01339 885332 Fax: (+44) 01339 885319
dinnet@dinnet.force9.co.uk

105. Brigadier Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, 6th Bart. 1985-93
23rd Chief of Clan MacGregor; 6th Baronet of Lannick and Balquhidder

http://www.thepeerage.com/p5807.htm
Sir Gregor MacGregor, 6th Baronet (22 December 1925–30 March 2003) was the son of Malcolm MacGregor, 5th Baronet. On 8 February 1958, he married Fanny Butler and they had two children:
Malcolm Gregor Charles MacGregor (b. 23 March 1959)
Ninian Hubert Alexander MacGregor (b. 30 June 1961)

Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, 6th Bt. was born on 22 December 1925. He is the son of Sir Malcolm MacGregor, 5th Bt. and Hon. Gylla Constance Susan Rollo. He married Fanny Butler, daughter of Charles Hubert Archibald Butler, on 8 February 1958.

Sir Gregor MacGregor, 6th Bt. gained the title of 6th Baronet MacGregor.

Family

Fanny Butler

Children
1. Major Sir Malcolm Gregor Charles MacGregor of Mac Gregor, 7th Bt. b. 23 Mar 1959
2. Ninian Hubert Alexander MacGregor b. 30 June 1961


He was also Brigade Major, 16th Parachute Brigade and rose through the ranks to become Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion Scots Guards and Lt. Colonel commanding Scots Guards.

Following a two-year spell at Fort Benning in the USA, Sir Gregor became Defence and Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Athens between 1975 and 1978, before becoming Commander of the regiment's Lowlands Battalion, based at Edinburgh Castle until 1980.

In his civilian life he was also Grand Master Mason of Scotland 1988-93.
Since becoming clan chief in 1958, Sir Gregor had travelled extensively to MacGregor gatherings, in particular to America and Canada, and was seen as a guiding hand to the clan throughout his tenure.

In 1975 he oversaw the 200th anniversary of the lifting of the Act of Proscription, imposed in 1693 by William of Orange, which outlawed the clan name. The Act was finally repealed in 1775. Sir Gregor is also survived by his wife Fanny and younger son Ninian.

Brigadier Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, 6th Bt, of Lanrick and Balquhidder, was the 23rd Chief of Clan Gregor and a Grand Master of Scotland.

MacGregor became Clan Chief in 1959, and took the duties that came with the position extremely seriously. He held not only a genuine belief in the ideals of clanship, but he also believed in practising them, to the delight of his clansmen all over the world.

When the American branch of the clan was set up he pointed out that the association as proposed failed to give women equal representation. Thereafter, he maintained a firm link with the American Clan Gregor Society, and at their gatherings cut a fine figure in his red MacGregor kilt.

When serving as British Army Liaison Officer at Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1970, he was sent an enormous family tree by an American clanswoman; his correspondent was investigating her relationship to a MacGregor cadet line. In his detailed, four-page reply, MacGregor apologised for not having many clan genealogical books with him - and then from memory provided a wealth of recondite ancestral detail dating to the 15th century.

Freemasonry provided another strand to MacGregor's life. As Grand Master Mason of Scotland for five years from 1988, he travelled tirelessly to masonic ceremonies, going as far afield as Hong Kong, at a time when his elder son Malcolm was serving there with the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards. As a francophile and fluent French speaker he also attended the installation of France's Grand Master.

Gregor MacGregor was born on December 22 1925, the son of Captain Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, 5th Bt, and his wife Gylla (née Rollo). Known to close friends as George, he grew up at the family home near Lochearnhead, Perthshire, and in due course was sent to Eton. He would succeed his father in the baronetcy in 1958.

At the age of 19, he was commissioned into the Scots Guards and joined the 2nd Battalion as a platoon commander in north-west Europe in the last months of the Second World War. After training at the Airborne Forces depot, he served in Palestine with 1st (Guards) Parachute Battalion from 1947 to 1948.

MacGregor returned to the 2nd Battalion in 1950, and served in Malaya during the Emergency followed by a tour of duty in BAOR. He transferred to the 1st Battalion in 1956 and, after attending the Staff College at Camberley, was appointed brigade major of 16th Independent Parachute Brigade Group.

MacGregor returned to the 1st Battalion in 1963, and in 1965 saw active service in Borneo during the "Confrontation" with Indonesia. After attending the Joint Services Staff College, he returned to Malaysia in 1966 in command of the 1st Battalion in the last phase of the Emergency.

After a period as Colonel Recruiting Officer HQ Scotland, MacGregor was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Scots Guards in 1971. Four years later he moved to the British Army, Athens, as Defence and Military Attaché. Following promotion to brigadier, he commanded 52nd (Lowlands) Brigade, based at Edinburgh Castle.

A good horseman, MacGregor was once passing in front of the band when his mount noisily broke wind. "Sorry about that, Brigade of Drums," he called out. "That's all right, sir;" a piper retorted. "We thought it was the horse."

MacGregor retired from the Army in 1980. He was a Member of the Royal Company of Archers (Queen's Body Guard for Scotland) from 1949. He was staunch in his concern for the care of ex-servicemen, taking an active part in securing their welfare arrangements. He was also noted for his abilities as a speaker at regimental reunions and dinners.

He made his family home at Newtyle, Blairgowrie, and for a time kept a house in Florida. Sir Gregor MacGregor died on March 30.

He is survived by his wife Fanny (née Butler) and by their two sons, of whom the elder, Malcolm, who was born in 1959, succeeds in the baronetcy.

Clan MacGregor carries the Clan MacGregor badge and motto, and with his kind permission, the personal crest of the 23rd Clan Chief, Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor. The Clan traces its ancestry and takes its name from Gregor, third son of Alpin and King of Scotland in the last part of the eighth century. It is this royal lineage that gives rise to the Clan motto 'Royal is my Race'. Although the Clan MacGregor went through centuries of turmoil from lands being confiscated to the very name MacGregor being outlawed, they were resilient. Vindication came in the later half of the 18th century when laws affecting the MacGregor name were abolished. Clan MacGregor Scotch Whisky honours this strong, ancient Clan.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Baillie%2C_3rd_Baron_Burton
Michael Evan Victor Baillie, 3rd Baron Burton (b. 27 June 1924) is a maternal grandson of the 9th Duke of Devonshire. On 28 April 1948, he married Elizabeth Ursula Foster Wise. They divorced in 1977 after having six children:
Hon. Evan Michael Ronald Baillie (b. 19 March 1949)
Michael Evan Victor Baillie, 3rd Baron Burton of Burton-on-Trent and of Rangemore was born on 27 June 1924. He is the son of Brigadier Hon. George Evan Michael Baillie and Lady Maud Louisa Emma Cavendish. He married, firstly, Elizabeth Ursula Foster Wise, daughter of Captain Anthony Forster Wise, on 28 April 1948. He and Elizabeth Ursula Foster Wise were divorced in 1977. He married, secondly, Coralie Denise Cliffe, daughter of Claud R. Cliffe, in 1978.

Michael Evan Victor Baillie, 3rd Baron Burton of Burton-on-Trent and of Rangemore was educated in Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England.

He gained the rank of Lieutenant in 1943 in the service of the Scots Guards and in 1948 in the service of the Lovat Scouts (Territorial Army).

He held the offices of:
- County Councillor for Inverness-shire between 1948 and 1975.
- Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Inverness-shire between 1961 and 1975.

He succeeded to the title of 3rd Baron Burton of Burton-on-Trent and of Rangemore, co. Stafford [U.K., 1897] on 28 May 1962.

He was a Grand Master Mason of Scotland between 1994 and 2000.

He lived in 2003 in Dochgarroch Lodge, Inverness, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Family 1

Elizabeth Ursula Foster Wise d. 1993

Children
1. Hon. Evan Michael Ronald Baillie b. 19 Mar 1949
2. Hon. Elizabeth Victoria Baillie b. 9 Mar 1950, d. 1986
3. Hon. Phillipa Ursula Maud Baillie b. 30 Aug 1951
4. Hon. Georgina Frances Baillie b. 11 May 1955
5. Hon. Fiona Mary Baillie b. 31 Oct 1957, d. 9 Oct 2004

Family 2

Coralie Denise Cliffe

https://listserv.heanet.ie/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind9901&L=celtic-l&T=0&P=32699

Sun, 10 Jan 1999

Who controls the land in Scotland? An interesting article on the subject in today's "Times":

DOCHFOUR & GLENSHIEL
Acreage: 40,000 acres.
Location: Dochfour.
Owner: Burton Property Trust.
Who is behind it? Lord Burton.

Michael Baillie, Baron Burton, Lord Burton of Dochfour, 106th Grand Master Mason of Scotland, old Etonian and owner of 40,000 acres of Inverness-shire, is a gruff old aristocrat whose family estate stretches from Inverness down towards Loch Ness with another chunk in Glenshiel on the west coast.

Part of the old landowning hegemony in the Highlands, his notoriety stems from a string of wrangles with the local community, tenants, walkers and public officials. He forbade the Kintail Mountain Rescue Team from entering his Glenshiel estate after it published a walking guide to the area. Allegations of bullying have been made against his staff around Dochfour in their uncompromising battle against poaching.

Owner response: Lord Burton insists that the estate has always received glowing reports from any agricultural or environmental body which has inspected it. "I think it is a very good estate, but obviously I have a biased view." He describes accusations of bullying as "nonsense". "I have only ever had trouble with one strange character. However, if people will misbehave then it can make things difficult."
shareholder in Messrs Elton, Edwards and Skinner, otherwise known as the Bristol Old Bank. This diversification away from a hugely profitable West India merchant house was (at least in part) representative of the uncertainty surrounding the future of planting in the Caribbean. Baillie's concerns about the effect of the continuing war with France compounded his fears about the effect of the abolition of enslavement, and led him 'to think of abridging [his] West India business within very limited bounds'.

The Baillie family's appetite for Highland land did not diminish with Evan's death in 1835. His third son, James Evan, continued to purchase land in the north. Building on the opportunities provided by his father, James Evan became MP for Tralee, and later for Bristol. He was the principal of Evan Baillie, Sons & Co. in Bristol after his father's retirement in 1812, and a partner in J. E. Baillie, Fraser & Co. of London. As chairman of the British Guiana Association, president of the Whig Anchor Club of Bristol and a member of Brook's Club in London, he moved easily in powerful circles in England. He was, moreover, a prominent opponent of the abolition campaign. Almost immediately after his father's death, he began to purchase large acreages of land. In 1835 he bought Glentromie in Badenoch for £7,350. Thereafter he made much more considerable purchases. He acquired the Glenclog estate in the western Highlands for £77,000 in 1837, and a year later he picked up the Glenshiel estate for £24,500. He spent a further £20,000 in 1851 buying the Letterfinlay estate. As a result, James Evan Baillie became one of the largest landowners in the western Highlands. In these purchases, Caribbean revenue was important, especially in the form of slave compensation money. In 1835–36, James Evan Baillie received £53,964 in compensation for emancipated slaves, as well as owning shares in two partnerships, one with his brother Hugh Duncan and another with his brother and Henry Ames, which were awarded a further £57,042. Yet another £25,900 worth of awards were subjects of cases in Chancery.

Baillie was one of a large number of substantial investors in the western Highlands in this period, many of whom were outsiders, a fact that has led them to be described collectively as a 'new elite'. There are two points worth emphasising in particular. The first is that James Evan Baillie's purchases fitted into a longer pattern of land acquisition and improvement. And while his acquisitions were on a larger scale than those of his father, reflecting the new interest in the Highlands among the elite, and were begun immediately after Evan's death, they were a continuation of a process begun by him. Secondly, unlike many of the 'new elite', James Evan Baillie, although identified as a Bristol merchant, came from a family with a long-standing Highland social,


Anglican Canon Joseph Morrow BD OStJ, the Scottish Grand Master, tells The Mail on Sunday (4 Sep 2005) he would make the Freemasons a more open society. Ten days on, Scotland's Grand Lodge announces his resignation as its Grand Master.
Clergyman sees no need for Freemason ban

A PETITION has been lodged with the Scottish Parliament calling for MSPs to urge the Executive to introduce legislation requiring the Scottish Episcopal Church to bar all its clergy from membership of the Freemasons or any other society having a secret oath-bound membership.

Dundee Episcopalian minister and city councillor Joe Morrow is singled out in the petition, following his election last year as 108th Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland.

The petitioner Hugh Sinclair, on behalf of the Movement for a Register of Freemasons, cites reservations about Freemasonry and the Church expressed by Anglican clergy.

As the Episcopal Church is part of the Anglican Communion, he notes it has no official position on the question of Freemasonry and finds it "extraordinary" that it has never been discussed within its General Synod.

The petition states, "Scottish Episcopal clergy are by nature of their pastoral and community work, involved from time to time in decision making processes in the realm of education, social work and housing. It is of vital importance that recommendations/interventions/ referrals by clergymen should not be open to question on grounds of bias or favouritism."

Last night Mr Morrow said he was aware of the petition and did not wish to become involved in an argument about its merits.

"As a Freemason and Grand Master and a minister, I have always been completely open about both positions and had no difficulty in announcing it publicly. As an individual I have no difficulty about a public declaration and will continue with that policy. A leader of Scottish Freemasonry, I have encouraged members of lodges to be open and public. Many are honoured to belong and proud to support their lodges."

"As an individual I have found there are no conflicts between membership of this organisation and professional life in any way whatsoever."

Brother Sir Archibald Donald Orr Ewing 6th Bt., M.A., is the 107th and 109th Grand Master Mason to be installed onto the throne of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Brother Sir Archie is unique in that he is the only Grand Master Mason in the 270 year history of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to have occupied that position twice. He graciously agreed to again take up the onerous burden of leading the world wide fraternity of Scottish Freemasonry following the decision of the Immediate Past Grand Master, Brother Rev'd Canon Joseph J. Morrow not to seek re-election last year due to health reasons.

The Grand Master Mason follows a fine family tradition of service to the Scottish Craft as his Grand father Brother Brigadier - General Sir Norman Orr Ewing, 4th Bt., served as Grand Master from 1937 - 1939 and his father, Brother Major Sir Ronald Orr Ewing 5th Bt., served as Grand Master from 1965 - 1969.

Brother Sir Archibald Orr Ewing was initiated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, No.2 in 1973 and was Master thereof from 1981 - 1982 and again from 1987 - 1988. He is a member of Lodge Sir Robert Moray, No.1641 and of Royal Alpha Lodge, No.16 (EC), and a past Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England. He has served on several Grand Lodge Committees since 1993 and is the representative of the Grand Lodge of Sweden and Western Australia.

< Grand Master Masons Token

The first token or 'penny' ever issued by a Grand Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The obverse shows a rendition of Brother Sir Archibald D. Orr Ewing, B.A., BA, Grand Master Mason (1999 - 2004). The reverse shows the armorial bearings of the the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

109. Sir Archibald D. Orr Ewing, Bart., B.A. 2005- [see also No. 107 above]


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