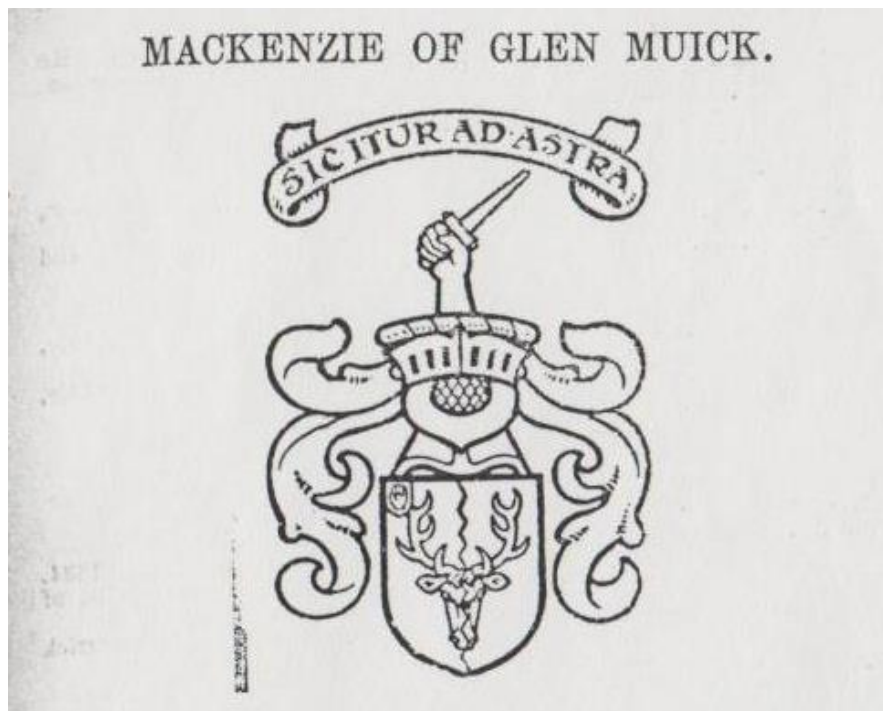


MACKENZIE OF GLEN MUICK

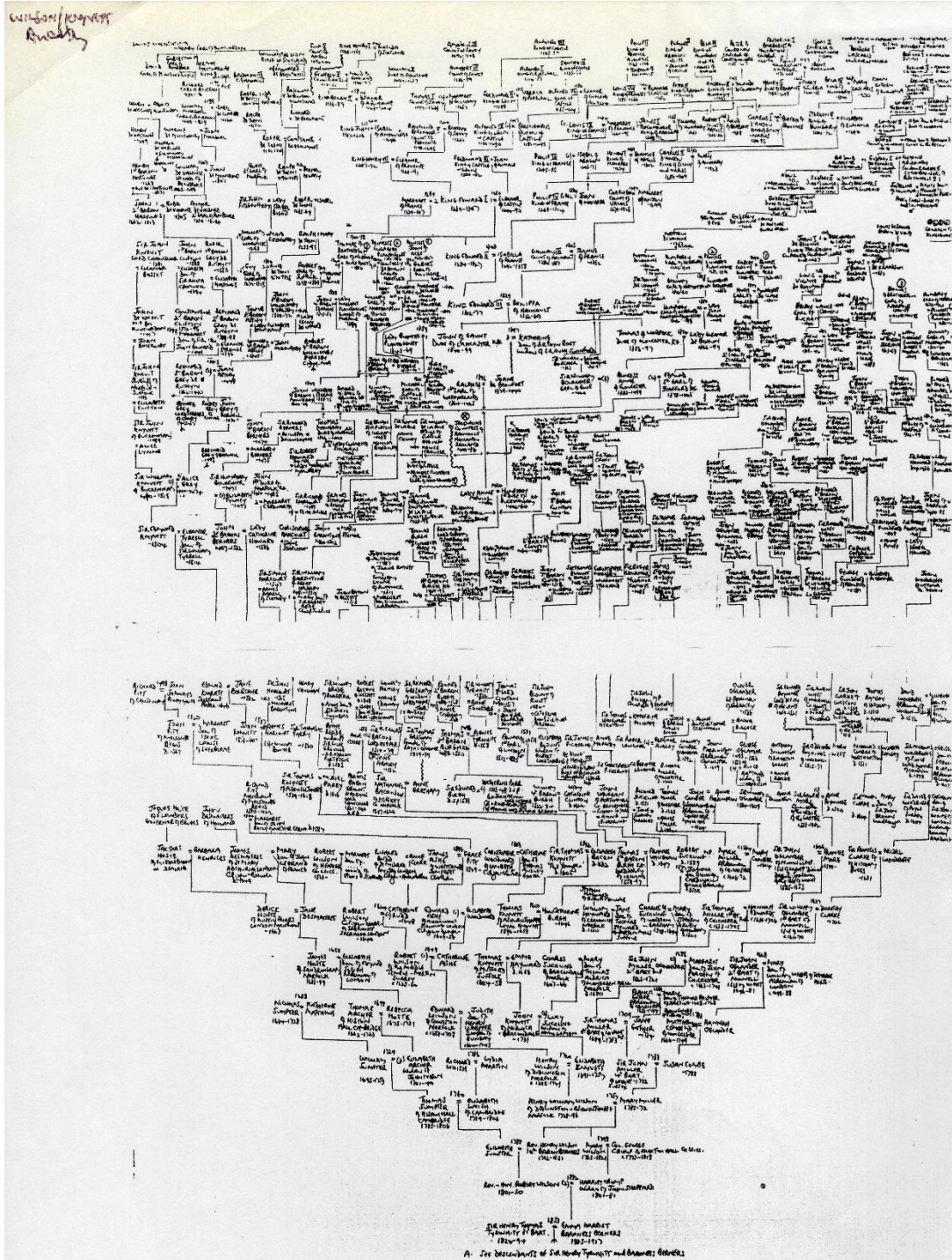


Acknowledgements and thanks to Penny Crowe and Jean Douglas-Wood who both undertook detailed historical research over several years.

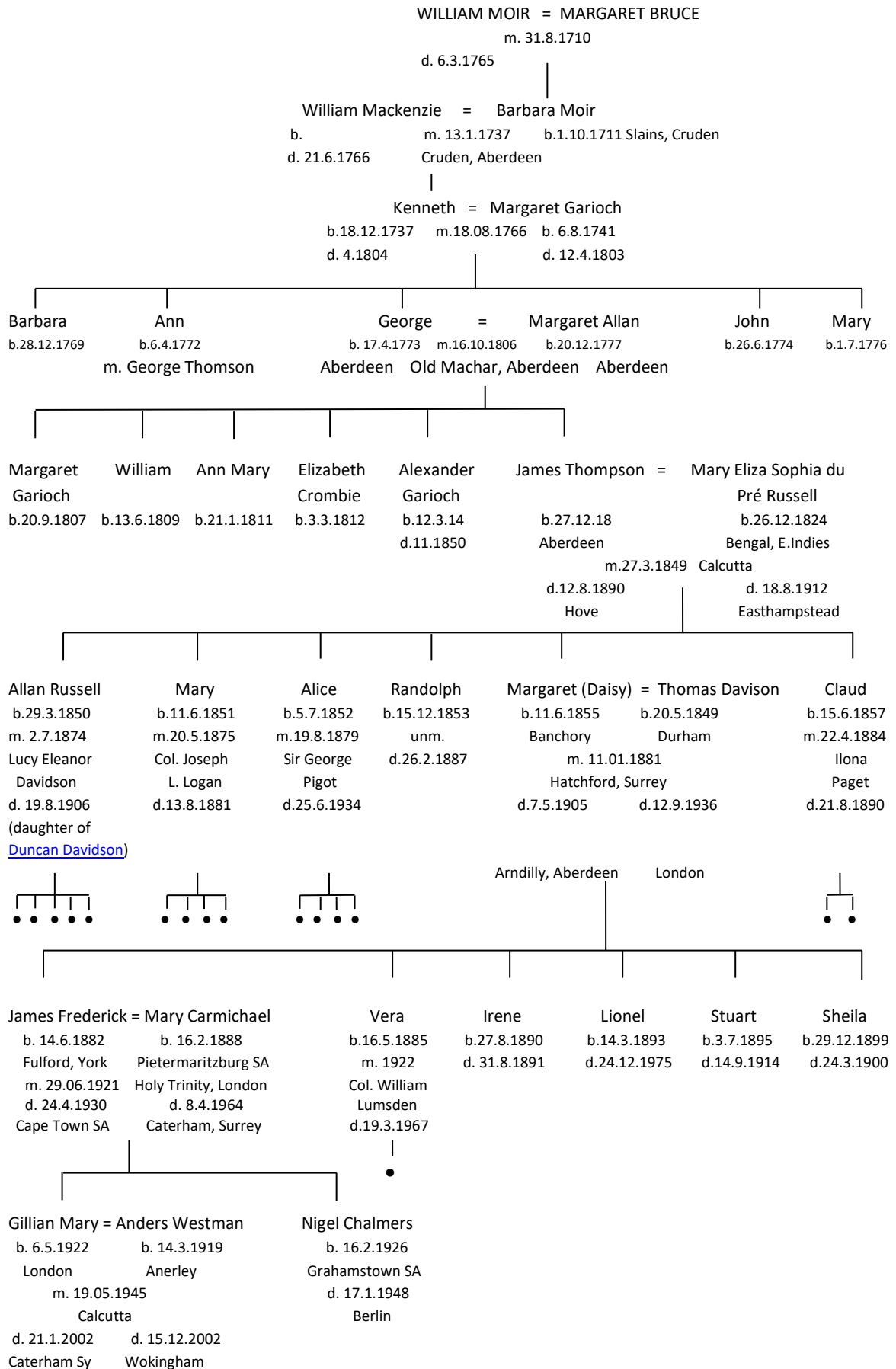
Contents

- [Mackenzie of Glen Muick](#)
- [James Thompson Mackenzie](#)
- [Allan Russell Mackenzie](#)
- [Mary Leonora Mackenzie](#)

MACKENZIE OF GLEN MUICK



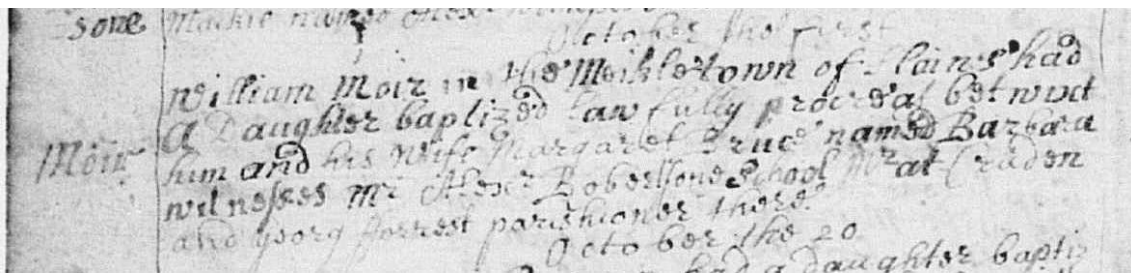
Hand written family tree with dates back to 11th Century



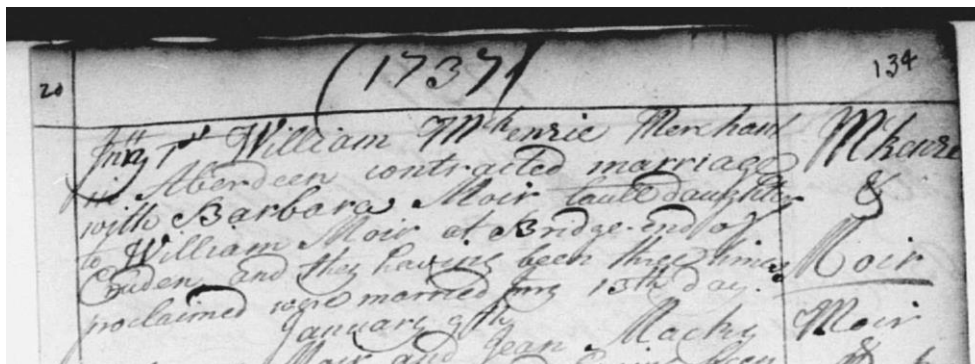
The story starts with William Mackenzie, James Thompson Mackenzies's great grandfather. Although there is no proven documentation, family tradition has it that William was the direct Mackenzie heir of the Barons of Suddie and Kintail. James, hereafter referred to as JTM, later, adopted the title Mackenzie of Kintail. The baronetcy of Glenmuick, bestowed upon JTM shortly before his death continued down through his eldest son, Allan, to the current 5th baronet, Guy Mackenzie.

It may never be possible to trace the Mackenzie of Glenmuick family back before 1737 despite research undertaken by JTM in the 1800s and more recently (and very comprehensively) by Jean Douglas-Wood. No definitive record of William Mackenzie's parents or date and place of his birth have been found to exist.

On 13th January 1737, William Mackenzie married 26-year old Barbara Moir in the parish of Slains in Cruden, twenty-six miles north of Aberdeen. Barbara, born on 1st October 1711, was the eldest daughter of William Moir, a merchant of Bridgend of Cruden, and Margaret Bruce.



1st October 1711 Moir: William Moir in Meikletown of Slains had a Daughter baptized lawfully procreat betwixt him and his Wife Margaret Bruce named Barbara witnesses Mr Alexander Robertson Schoolmaster at Cruden and parishioner there.



1st January 1737 William McKenzie merchant in Aberdeen contracted marriage with Barbara Moir laull (lawful) daughter of William Moire at Bridge-end of Cruden and they having been three times proclaimed were married this 13th day.

On-line parish records and William's will provide evidence that he and Barbara had four children, which Jean was able to corroborate with information from *The Miscellany of the New Spalding Club, Vol II*, containing the entire baptismal records relating to St Paul's Chapel, Aberdeen (right). Built in 1721 in the Gallowgate area, and demolished in 1865, St. Paul's was in the same neighbourhood as the Milne and Cruden Factory which was later established by William's son, Kenneth. This Episcopalian chapel was at the very centre of the lives of William's family, given the number of times various family



members appear in the index. It was also very close to the Kirk of St. Nicholas, which often appears in various records, but which I discovered can also mean 'in the area of St Nicholas' rather than the church itself. Jean writes, *'In fact using these records alone, it is possible to build quite an accurate picture of the type of people that William and his family lived and probably worked with. For example, at William's eldest son Kenneth's baptism in 1737, one of the witnesses was a man named Alexander Westland. It seems that he was a merchant whose wife, Janet, was the daughter of Robert Stewart (left). He was the Provost – roughly equivalent to a mayor and almost certainly involved in trade – of Aberdeen from 1716 to 1720 and 1724. This portrait of him gives an idea of what the likely acquaintances of the Mackenzie family would have looked like at this time. Indeed, they may well have conducted business with him.'*

A further indication of their lifestyle is William's property in the Guestrow (in the same area of Aberdeen as St. Paul's Chapel), which JTM described as *'a massive old castellated house with small turrets, which still belongs to a cousin of mine, it ought to have been mine; and I think it is still used as a house of refuge or as a workhouse.'* This intrigued me and after a lot of delving it was extremely satisfying to finally establish that the house originally belonged to Provost George Skene, a rich Aberdeen merchant. It was in a once-fashionable area of the Guestrow in the centre of Aberdeen, the word 'Guestrow' possibly deriving from 'Ghaistrow' because of the street's proximity to St Nicholas Churchyard where 'ghaists', i.e. ghosts, might be thought to roam. The tiled roofs and outside stairs were typical of these early houses.

The Guestrow area was part of a slum clearance initiative by the Town Council in the late 1920's and 30's when most of the buildings there were demolished, fortunately with the exception of Provost Skene's House.

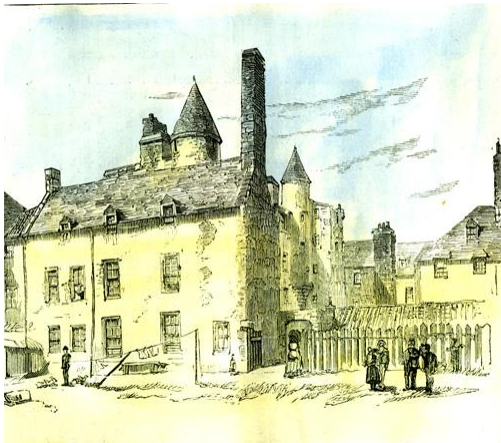


Demolition in the Guestrow, by W.S. Percy.

I was uncertain as to whether JTM's description could also have fitted any number of houses until I found evidence of it having belonged to Alexander Duthie, to whom they were related, as he had indicated.

‘In 1776 Alexander Duthie, advocate, acquired the west house, and his son Alexander Duthie of Ruthrieston acquired the east house in 1808. Another son, James Duthie, solicitor in London, became owner of the whole mansion in 1832. The porch built to enclose the west wing forestairs would date from about the end of the eighteenth century, during the ownership of Alexander Duthie, advocate. The property remained in the hands of the Duthies - a legal family - until 1885. Walter Duthie, owner from 1844 to 1870, was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh and it was during his ownership that the building became a House of Refuge some time before 1857. Alexander Duthie, was owner from 1870 to 1878, when it passed to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Duthie (who granted the Duthie Park to the city).’

The Duthies themselves were an important Aberdeen family. Provost Skene’s House, built around 1545, is one of Aberdeen's few remaining examples of early burgh architecture, although it has been altered several times, particularly in the 17th century when George Skene is thought to have commissioned the carved plaster ceilings. It is now an important Aberdeen building, a museum with rooms furnished in period settings, so it was very disappointing to find access denied to us due to it being closed whilst demolition of neighbouring buildings was taking place.



Provost Skene’s House, Edinburgh

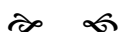
However, what is not clear is an explanation of his allegation that it should have been his, as it is proving difficult to find the exact link with the Duthies at that time, although the house was without doubt in the family. Jean has discovered what appears to be *‘compelling evidence that*

all four of William Mackenzie and Barbara Moir's children had their baptisms witnessed by an Alexander McKenzie (Mackenzie), described as baker or baxter (Anglo-Saxon root for baker....bakester) and John McKenzie merchant. Looking at the witnesses at the baptisms of other members of the Mackenzie family in the next generation, it seems normal for at least one grandfather and/or uncle to be present as witnesses. Of course what it doesn't record is that the whole family may have been in church that day too; it's just that most senior members were invited to be official witnesses. It is my guess that John Mackenzie the merchant is indeed William's brother, as mentioned in the History of The Mackenzies Family Tree in Guy's possession and that Alexander is either their father or brother.

Also recorded in the above-mentioned edition of the Miscellany of the New Spalding Club are the lists of Aberdeen merchants who were Fiars Jurors. My understanding of this particularly Scottish responsibility is that these men, experts in their own individual trades, met regularly to set the market prices for a particular commodity. One "MacKenzie, (generally McKenzie) Alexander, Baxter (meaning baker) Aberdeen 1737-65 13 times." In other words, he served in this capacity 13 times between the dates mentioned. If it is our Alexander, the possible father or brother of William, he died later than 1765. There are no other Alexander Mackenzie, bakers, mentioned in this list. Neither can I find him mentioned as a burgess, but once on the BMD (Birth, Marriage, Death) indexes as a burger, which may mean the same thing. If this is William's father or brother, it shows that far from being a humble baker of bread, he was right in the thick of the economics and trade of Aberdeen, if not, then the politics. At the hub of decision making when it came to commerce. A John Mackenzie, merchant, is also mentioned as a Fiars Juror in 1756 but no mention of a William but this might be because the Jurors dealt with the prices of comestible goods only?

I previously mentioned to Guy, that I have exhaustively compared all the known William Mackenzie and John Mackenzie births between 1680 and 1720 to see if there were any that were obvious brothers. There were only 2 entries that fit. A William McKenzie birth Oct 9th 1715 (therefore 4 years younger than Barbara Moir born 1711) and a John McKenzie Sept 18th 1719. Both to parents called Alexander McKenzie and Margaret Galbraith. However, Alexander and Margaret come from the parish of Logie, Perth (married there Nov 30th 1714) specifically Blair, which I presume is Blair-Atholl, 105 miles south west of Aberdeen, but, if this is the right Alexander Mackenzie, it is not beyond the realms of possibility that a young family could have upped-sticks and moved to Aberdeen where money could be made. What I don't like about this idea is that entry into the established trade networks already in existence in Aberdeen would have been difficult. The system of guilds and burgesses made it quite difficult for newcomers unless they had a firm family connection. A bit like needing to be invited to join an exclusive club by another member.

Add to this the fact that I have stumbled across a comprehensive explanation of the Dalmore Mackenzies family history in an online book written in 1885 for the Dingwall-Fordyce family, which mentions very clearly an Alexander Mackenzie, baker in Aberdeen, born 1701, related to the Dalmore's and married to an Elizabeth Irvine. Now I'm not sure what to do with this. 18th century Aberdeen bakers called Alexander Mackenzie aren't exactly packing the streets of Aberdeen at this time. There is only one to my knowledge. Being born in 1701, if this is correct, makes him too young to be William's father but OK for a brother.



William and Barbara had four children: Kenneth, born on 18th December 1737, William on 13th February 1739, Margaret on 25th October 1740, and Isobel, born on 5th February 1744. By the time of William's Will of 1766, Barbara is referred to as 'deceased' and there is no mention of his daughter Margaret. I can find no further information on either William or Isobel. The Will is naturally written in old Scottish vocabulary, so at this juncture it is worth adding Jean's comments.

'The Will, or my understanding of it, describes money that William is owed by a merchant called William Wise and how he took this man to court to get him to pay up, which he appears to have done in part only and by a lot of persuasion. The Will then goes on to say that the remainder monies owing to William should be then owed to his son Kenneth on his demise.

Calculating the comparative value of money (in 2012), in order to understand what type of lifestyle William and his family had, is not an exact science but my research suggests that the entire legacy was worth approximately £150,000,00 using the retail price index but in terms of comparative purchasing power it was worth close to 2 million. However, one needs then to consider that the average annual wage for an agricultural labourer, at the lowest end of the earnings scale in society, in the late 1700's was approximately £20 per annum compared to a lawyer who might earn £200 per annum. Therefore it is easier to see that Kenneth, Isobel and William Jnr were left comfortably well off, but by no means rich.

They were also left the rentals of the properties that William detailed in the Will, which would have provided them with an annual income. My feeling is that they would have lived modestly, but, by comparison to the people that rented the tenements that they owned, they were rich. Lower Middle class perhaps best describes them. Property owners and employers but not wealthy enough to build a country pile or pay for a top of the range yacht and a retreat in the Cayman Islands!

Regarding the property that William appears to have owned, the Will is not entirely clear regarding the tenements. My take on it is that he owned a portion of land between the buildings themselves and earned rent from the use of these areas, or 'yards'. I have not been able to find a definition for 'clopyard' or 'kegg of land' but my guess is that the 'officehouses' described in such repetitive detail were buildings used for stabling animals or doing the laundry or cooking and such...not offices as we understand them to be.'

Jean also makes some interesting observations on the social structure in the 1700s:

'It is my understanding of the social structure of that time that it would be usual for people to marry within their own class. This hints at the probability that William would have already amassed a reasonable amount of money, as a merchant himself, before he plucked up courage to ask William Moir, the merchant of Cruden, for his daughter's hand in marriage. Marriage was considered to be a far more serious undertaking than perhaps it is now, both in financial or religious terms, but also from the point of view of cementing societal bonds. Never more so was this true for the middle and upper classes of society. However, it may be significant that Barbara, at 26, was well on the way to being left on the shelf before our William came along. This may be relevant or not.

Furthermore, as is demonstrated by his son Kenneth's marriage after he has come into his inheritance, it was often the case that men had to wait until they had enough money to look after a wife and subsequent children. So, did William already have his own inheritance? Perhaps there was some financial 'deal' between his father-in-law, and himself, in relation to their mutual means of income as merchants. Perhaps William's own finances were added to by a decent dowry when he wed Barbara or a mutually beneficial arrangement was made between Moir and Mackenzie.

It is my guess that William must have come from a reasonably well off family in the first place, or at least had a wee bit more than the average working class person in order to develop into the successful businessman that he obviously became. Not only that, but also his own parents, whoever they were and wherever they came from, must have themselves successfully survived the various political upheavals of the previous century, i.e. The Civil War, followed by the Interregnum and then the Restoration and more locally of course, the Jacobite uprisings of the early to mid-18th century. Putting ourselves in their shoes, a time for strength of character and keeping your wits about you in all matters to do with daily living and earning a crust.'



Kenneth married Margaret Garioch, daughter of George Garioch and Margaret Rait on 18th August 1766. Interestingly, the Deed of Settlement was made by William on 6th March 1765, but it was not until his father's death on 21st June 1766, and therefore his inheritance, that the marriage took place. George Garioch was also a merchant in Aberdeen, and Margaret was the daughter of Alexander Rait, Professor of Philosophy at Kings College Aberdeen. There is a William Rait recorded as a witness at Kenneth and Margaret's wedding, so although he could well be an uncle, it would take far more research to ascertain. What is important though is that it again confirms the status of the Mackenzies and the circles they moved in. For quite a while I thought Margaret was the daughter of Alexander Garioch of Mergie and Kinstairs and Ann Bannerman, which is the entry in Burke's Peerage, but this has proved to be erroneous, although it is very likely that they are related. There were a great many instances of cousins marrying each other which does tend to confuse the issue!

As Jean notes: *'In George Mackenzie's baptismal record we are introduced to his maternal grandfather, George Garioch, a merchant of Aberdeen, and, I presume, either an uncle, or great uncle, Dr John Garioch a physician. Educated, probably reasonably well off and well-connected people.'*

What may also be inferred, with reference to the Gariochs, is that they were probably related to Alexander Garioch of Mergie and Kinstairs, the infamous Jacobite and Governor of Stonehaven who helped Sir James Stuart of Goodtrees escape abroad when he was named in the Act of Indemnity of 1747. Alexander Garioch was also named in this Act, which almost certainly would have affected his social and financial standing. (see A Jacobite Exile by Alistair and Henrietta Taylor 1937 and other mentions on the internet including the marriage of Alexander into the staunchly Jacobite family of Bannerman). I felt that this relationship to Alexander is likely given that he is mentioned in the Glenmuick entry of Burke's Peerage, albeit erroneously as father to Margaret Garioch....there were, it seems, 2 Margaret Gariochs, one indeed being the daughter of Alexander and Ann Bannerman but the dates do not fit, the latter being too young.

Were Kenneth and his father William Jacobites? It would seem likely if they were related by politics. But, they both seem to quietly go on and create a good living for themselves, perhaps somehow ducking under the political radar.'

William Mackenzie was one of the leading merchants in Aberdeen and in 1750 was part of a group of stocking and linen yarn merchants, along with John Dingwall, Alexander Milne and Andrew Walker, who opened Milne, Cruden and Co at Seamount, one of the first factories in Scotland. The

premises can be found on an early map of Aberdeen by Milne in 1789 at the northeast side of the Gallowgate by Seamount Place. In 1767 William was part of a group of merchants and landowners who set up The Aberdeen Banking Company, which later merged into the Union Bank of Scotland in 1849. Milne, Cruden and Company went out of business entirely in 1854.



Kenneth and Margaret had five children: Barbara was their eldest, followed by Ann, born on 6th April 1772, with the baptism being witnessed by Alexander and John Garioch. She married George Thomson, a wine merchant in Aberdeen. They had a child called James, who is later referred to in JTM's letter which follows further on, and after whom he claims to be named.

Their third child, George was born on 17th April 1773 and on 16th October 1806, George married Margaret Allan, only daughter of William Allan and Margaret Duthie at the house of Mr. John Bruce. Margaret's baptismal records show that Alexander Duthie, Advocate (comparable to a barrister) of Aberdeen, was also present. The Duthies were an important Aberdeen family. Although James describes his mother as being directly descended from the Allans of Errol near Perth, with considerable personal property, there is also an entry in the *Old Scottish Clockmakers* directory 1453-1850, that reads 'Margaret M'Kenzie or Allan, wife of George M'Kenzie, merchant, Aberdeen, served Heir General (his heir) to her father William Allan, watchmaker there, dated 18th April 1807. Recorded 25th May 1807.'



Clockface from one of William's grandfather clocks



Between 1807 and 1818, George and Margaret had six children: Margaret Garioch was born on 20th September 1807 but I have not found evidence of her marriage, nor anything of certainty in the census returns and death notices.

William was born on 13th June 1809 but again, I have not found any further records, other than a possible marriage to Isabel Goldie/Gauldy on 14th October 1831, by whom he had a son, William on 12th August 1832. However, in JTM's letter he mentions his older brother when we know his brother Aleck was alive, so it would appear that William is likely to have died by 1833.

Ann Mary was born on 21st January 1811, and the only information I can find on her is in the 1841 census with her mother. However, there is a possible reference to her as a boarder in Laurencekirk, and two possible marriages, but nothing conclusive.

Elizabeth Crombie was born on 3rd March 1812 followed by Alexander Garioch on 12th March 1814, who went out to India. Finally, James Thompson, was born on 27th December 1818 in Aberdeen.



George Mackenzie followed his father's trade and is listed in the early 1800 UK Directories as a 'haberdasher linen and woollen draper of 198 Union Street, Aberdeen' which has sadly been rebuilt and is now home to a Ladbrokes' betting shop! Unfortunately, as JTM's letter will confirm, George had no head for business and went bankrupt, before leaving the family and heading for London.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of MACKENZIE & CO. and GEORGE MACKENZIE, Merchants in Aberdeen.

ALLEXANDER DUNCAN Junior Merchant in Aberdeen, intimates to the said Creditors, that his election as Trustee on the said estates has been confirmed by the Lords of Council and Session, second division.

In compliance with the statute he hereby intimates to the Creditors, that the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire has fixed Tuesday the 3d, and Tuesday the 17th days of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the public examination of the said Mackenzie & Co. and George Mackenzie and others connected with their business, within the Laigh Tolbooth of Aberdeen; and that a general meeting of the Creditors will be held on Wednesday the 18th day of January, at 12 o'clock noon, within the house of Edward Cleugh, wintner in Aberdeen, for the purposes mentioned in the statute.

The Trustee hereby requires the Creditors to produce and lodge in his hands, their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths on the verity thereof, at or previous to said meeting; Certifying, that unless said productions are so made betwixt and the 31st of August 1809, being ten months from the date of the sequestration, the party neglecting shall have no share in the first distribution of the Bankrupt's estates.

The Trustee farther requires of the Debtors to said estates, forthwith to make payment to him of what they owe, to prevent expence.

Aberdeen, 19th Dec. 1808.

Aberdeen Journal
8th December 1808

SALE OF CLOTHIERY, MEN'S MERCERY, AND HABERDASHERY GOODS.

On Wednesday the 8th day of February curt. and the following days, there will be sold by auction, at the Shop in Broadstreet,

THE whole extensive and well-assorted STOCK of CLOTHIERY, MEN'S MERCERY, and HABERDASHERY GOODS, belonging to the sequestrated estate of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Merchant in Aberdeen.

The Goods are all in excellent condition, and will be put up in lots for the accommodation of purchasers.

Catalogues, containing particulars, may be had of Alexander Duncan junr. Merchant in Aberdeen, Trustee on said Estate.

The sale will begin each day at half past 10 o'clock forenoon.—Credit will be given.

JAMES ROSS, Auctioneer.
AND

On Wednesday the 1st day of March next, there will be sold by auction, within the New Inn, Aberdeen, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

Aberdeen Journal
1st February 1809

TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

ALLEXANDER DUNCAN, JUNR. Trustee on the sequestrated Estates of GEORGE MACKENZIE, and MACKENZIE & CO. requests of those indebted to said estates, to pay their accounts to him, on or before the ensuing term, to prevent prosecutions being instituted against them.

Also those who have not already lodged their claims, the trustee requests will forthwith give in the same, with affidavits thereon; otherwise they will not be entitled to the first Dividend.

Aberdeen Journal 7th June 1809

George and Margaret lived in Ruthrieston Lodge in the southern part of the city. Margaret remained there after George upped and went to London, and the 1841 census has Margaret living there with her daughter, Ann Mary. The 1851 census shows that JTM, his wife Mary and their one-year-old son Allan, visited his mother and sister Elizabeth here on his return from India. Unfortunately, having spent quite some time trying to find it, and with the assistance of some very helpful ladies at the Aberdeen Family Historical Society, we found that it had been pulled down not so very long ago and replaced with some modern bungalows. However, either side of them were houses all of one particular style, pictured below, so it is not unreasonable to suppose that Ruthrieston Lodge was of the same style.

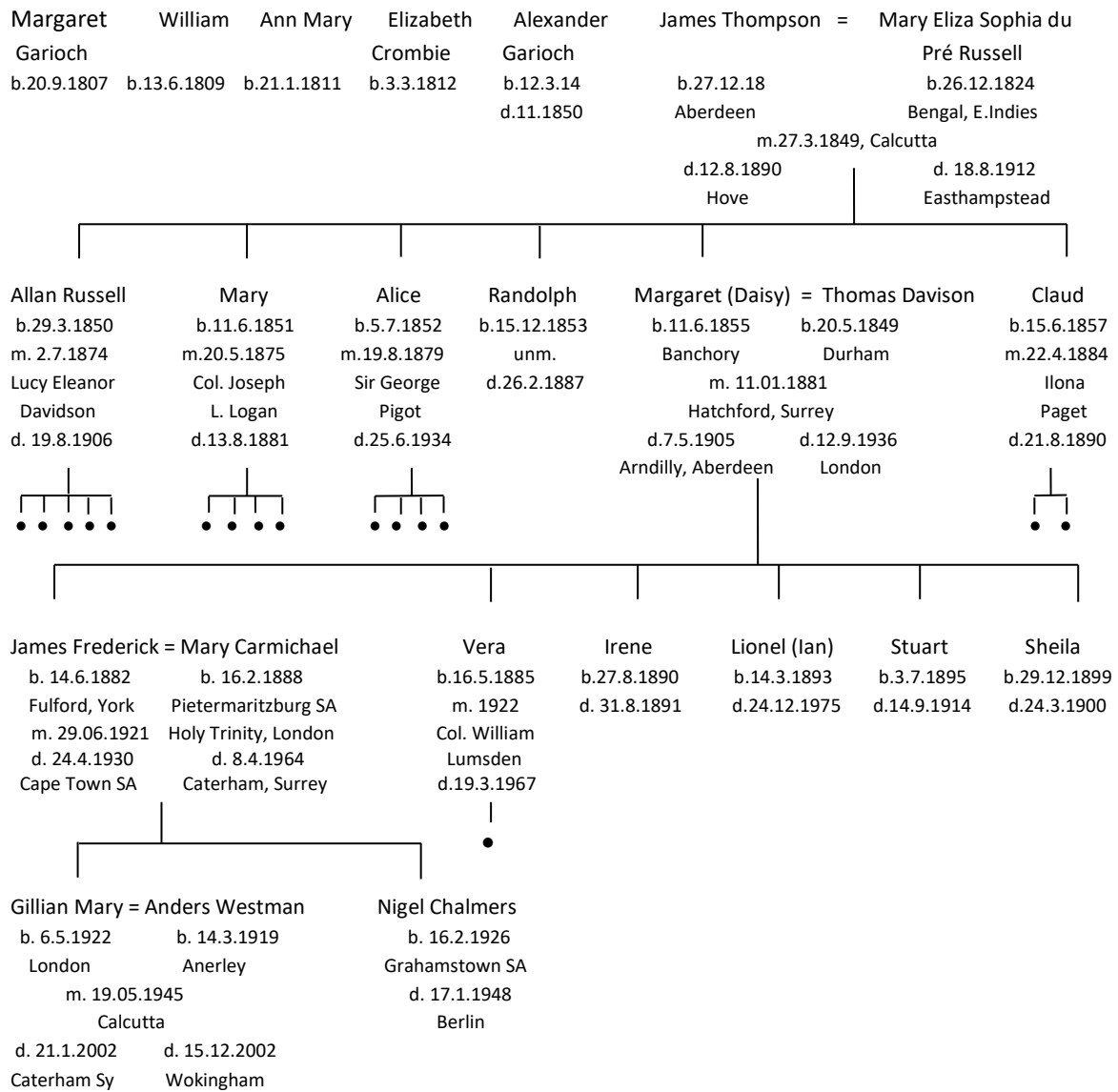


2 5

JAMES THOMPSON MACKENZIE

27.12.1818 – 12.8.1890

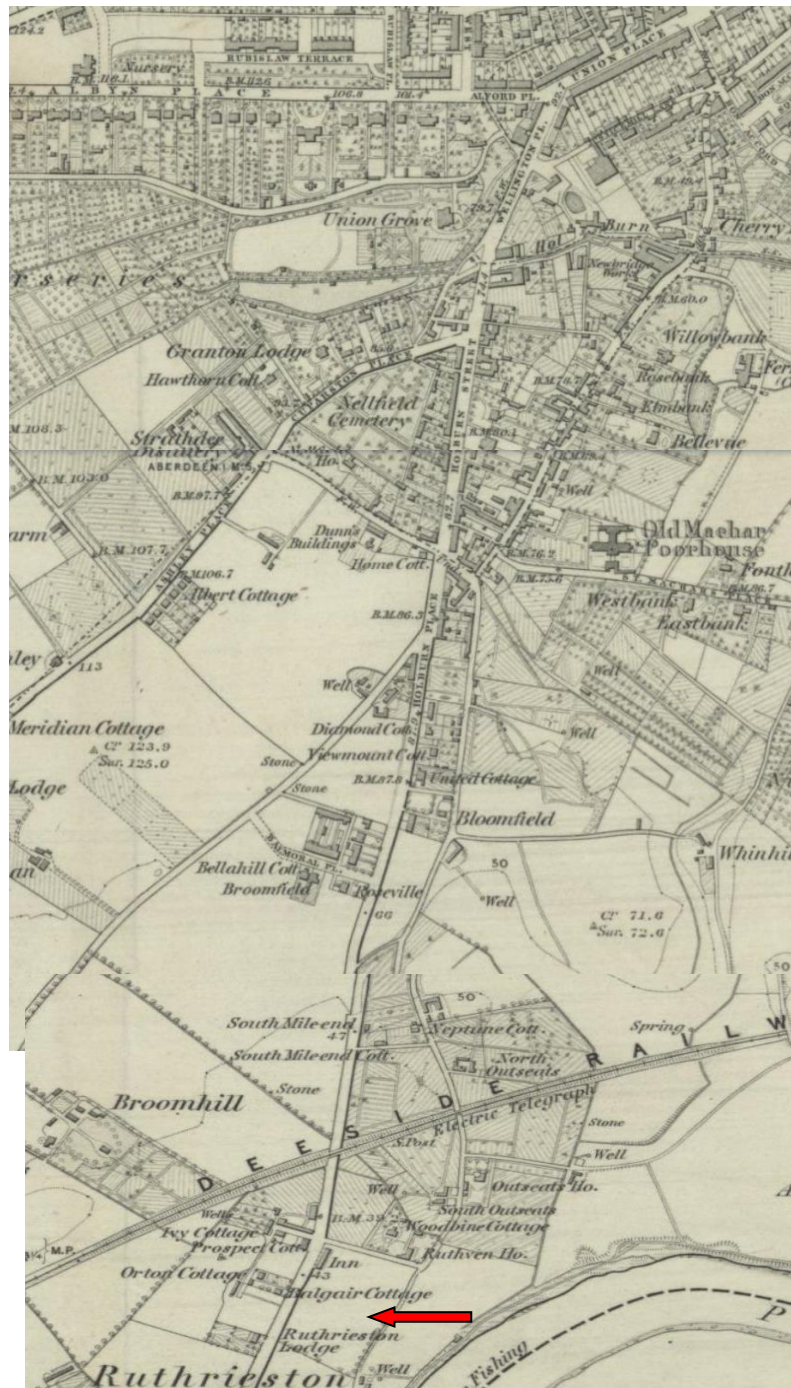
Created 1st Baronet of Glenmuick on 21st March 1890



James Thompson Mackenzie was born in Aberdeen on 27th December 1818, second son to George and Margaret.

According to *The Dundee Courier* of 14th August 1890, JTM's education began at an academy kept by Messrs Ledingham in the large building situated in the court in the Guestrow. From there, with five other pupils, Mr. James Ledingham, as was the custom, marched in front of them before presenting them to Dr Melvin at Aberdeen Grammar School. It is also recorded that JTM attended French classes with Mr. Meston and Mathematical classes with Mr. Gordon.

Aberdeen City 1843-82 showing Ruthrieston Lodge, George and Margaret's home



Here follows a letter from JTM to his son Allan, dated 24th March 1881, written from Hatchford, (his house in Surrey) in which he details his life and family history, although some factual errors have been highlighted by Allan's son, Eric. Whilst it is quite lengthy, I think it well worth reproducing here, although some of the dates/ages do not correlate and make it a little confusing at times. I have inserted pictures and additional relevant information from other sources.

'My dear Allan,

About our descent, enclosed are some papers with reference to it, which you can look over, and probably someone in the North might be able to assist you in getting some legal proof further back, id est, who my great-grandfather's father was, and tracing his decent through the male line to one of the sons of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Baron of Kintail, who died in, or about, 1506. (Actually he died in 1493, vide inscription in Beaulieu Priory: E.M. this note is by Colonel Eric Mackenzie, JTM's grandson).

The paper marked No. 1. Contains what is generally supposed to be the descent of the Mackenzies. Like all families who go so far back as the 11th century, there is extreme doubt about the pedigree, and nearly all are very mooted questions; indeed, we have no authenticated history of Scotland prior to the time of John of Fordoun, the priest, except what we get through French History, etc.; but the real origin of the Mackenzie clan is quite immaterial to the present investigation.

There is absolute legal proof for the descent of 7 generations to your boy; the hitch really lies in showing the legal connection between my Great-grandfather, William Mackenzie, through his father, to the Barons of Kintail. It is rather a longish space to fill up, namely, from about the ascertained time Sir Kenneth Mackenzie died in 1506 (1493: E.M.) to the date of my great-grandfather's death in 1737.

Of course, the descent of Sir Kenneth's sons could be easily proved, but even if we had my great-grandfather's father, it would still leave the descent to be filled up for about 100 years, or say, possibly, 3 generations, to get the pedigree direct to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail.

The following is what I recollect to have been told about our descent, and what can be proved by the deeds: - My great-grandfather, William Mackenzie, from the marriage settlement he made, must have been a man of considerable position; my sister will give you a copy of this settlement; it is in Scotch merks, it sounds large, but turned into sterling money would be small; still, writing from recollection, I think it was the same amount as I read in Montrose's history he settled upon his Countess; and to show that William Mackenzie must have been a man of some considerable position, Thompson of Bancry, (? Banchory : EM), the convenor of the county, was witness to the settlement; and by a very strange coincidence, this very Thompson of Bancry became my great-great-grandfather on my mother's side. Prince Charles stayed with him in 1744 (should be 1766, E.M.) on his way to Inverness to fight at Culloden, and the Duke of Cumberland, on entering Aberdeen, took up his forced abode there, also, as he said, to serve him out for entertaining the Pretender. I think his house still stands in the Guestra in Aberdeen, a massive old castellated house with small turrets, which still belongs to a cousin of mine, it ought to have been mine; and I think

it is still used as a house of refuge or as a workhouse. After the Duke stayed there, it was always called Cumberland Castle, to the disgust of Thompson.’ However, Eric notes that history shows that Prince Charles’ journey to Inverness never took him through Aberdeen, but that the eastern army, commanded by Lord George Murray, did, so perhaps it was Lord George who stayed in the house.

‘William’s son, Kenneth Mackenzie, was one of the leading merchants in Aberdeen, and, with his brother-in-law, Garioch, were amongst those who established the first manufactories in Scotland. I think it was called Mill, Cruden & Co., and they also established the Aberdeen Bank, which merged into the Union Bank of Scotland some 30 years ago.’

‘Both William and his son Kenneth married wives connected with the principal business families in Aberdeen at the time, namely Moores and Gariochs, and both these families were connected with the leading families in the County; I only mention this to show, as, in those days, people were more particular as to the families their children inter-married with, and that if William Mackenzie had not been a man of good descent, and of some position in Aberdeen, it was most unlikely that he would have married a Moore, or that his son would have married a Garioch. William Mackenzie and his son Kenneth were both what was called ‘Stocking Merchants’; in those days that was the chief trade of the Country; I believe that they may have kept sort of nominal retail shops for the disposal of the stockings, but the real business consisted in sending their agents, of which they seem to have kept a large number, through the Highlands; they were generally called ‘Riders’, as they rode on horseback; they used to give the farmer’s families advances in the summer, and the following spring they called for the stockings, paid the difference, and the stockings were sent to the Aberdeen firms, and by them despatched in shiploads to Holland, and this was the leading merchants’ business in Aberdeen at that time; and, I understand, that, on account of William Mackenzie’s connection with the Kintail Mackenzies, that the very name gave his riders great facility and security in transacting business with the Highlanders, but that the leading chiefs and families of the Mackenzies rather ignored the connection, thinking it ‘infra dig’, for one of the Clan, and an immediate relative, to be connected with trade in the Lowlands, and hence it may account for some of the Mackenzie clans leaving out of their tree this Mackenzie the merchant, and it is that that makes it so difficult to trace legally.’

‘Rather earlier than this, and at that period, there were Mackenzies who held considerable property in Aberdeenshire under the old Earls of Mar; in fact, part of Lord Fife’s and Invercauld’s property in Aberdeenshire did belong to these Mackenzies, and was either bought or seized from the Mackenzies by the ancestors of the present holders; indeed, to show there is still a trace of the Mackenzie left there, there are as you know, some common people of that name; indeed, my own old gilly, Peter Mckenzie, is one of them, and is the exact type of the thin, spare, sinewy form that most of the Mackenzies had; it might be desirable to trace the connection between the Kintails and the Mackenzies who settled in Braemar, as through this link might be traced William Mackenzie’s father, or, at any rate, it might facilitate it.

Tradition in such cases is almost worthless, still, sometime it give a clue. I remember, some years ago, an old stalker at Mar telling me, and I think he told Taylor, who managed the Fife property,

the same, that he heard his father say he knew my great-grandfather, and that he was connected with the Braemar Mackenzies; indeed, he was the head of all the Mackenzies if he had his right.

'Before going farther, I had better give you the particulars about my own father which are important. When young, he carried on the same business as his father and grandfather; he was extremely clever, of great abilities for writing, but, I fancy, paid very little attention to business.'

'You have, of course, got the certificates for my great-grandfather's marriage, my grandfather's, my father's, my marriage with your mother; yours with Lucy and the birth of your son, this is all set down in paper No. 1, and it is brought down to your boy.'

'Before going further, I had better give you the particulars about my own father which are important. When young, he carried on the same business as his father and grandfather; he was extremely clever, of great abilities for writing, but, I fancy, paid very little attention to business. He married my mother, Margaret Allan, she was an only daughter, and had considerable property at that time; the trustees to her marriage settlement were, John Garioch of Heathcote, Mr. Duthie of Ruthrieston her uncle, and Mr. Crombie afterwards of Phesdo, Duthie's brother-in-law. She was descended in a direct descent from the old family of the Allans of Errol near Perth, and, through them, in a lineal descent from the old family of the Dukes of Lennox, this has nothing to do with the present Lennox family, the Dukes of Richmond, which was a new creation conferred by Charles II on his illegitimate son by Louise de Querouaille, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth, after the old family had become extinct through forfeiture etc. (actually Charles II was heir of the old Lennox family: EM) and this was the reason for allowing me, if I chose, as the descent was proved to the satisfaction of the Lyon King-at-Arms, to quarter our arms with those of the Allans of Errol, which I allude to further on; indeed, (although it is immaterial to the present question) my mother's father by lineal descent was the head of the Allan family, but my mother, being an only daughter, made it of less importance.'

'My father paid very little attention to his business, went in for politics and became among the earliest Liberals in Scotland, which very much disgusted both his own and his wife's relations, and it ended in him having a complete rupture with them, although my mother was always on speaking if not friendly terms with them. Before this rupture took place, he failed; and my mother who was one of the most amiable and conscientious women that ever lived, insisted that the trustees of her father's settlement should break the trust, and make the money over to the creditors in part payment, which the trustees most unjustifiably did; of course the act was quite illegal on their part, but my mother vouched that her children (who were all then quite Young) should release the trustees when we became of age, which we did, of course had we not done so, I, or any of my brothers or sisters could have made the trustees refund the money to us with interest. It was not so much the amount of money, in my mother's settlement that we lost, but part of it was in house property and building sites in Aberdeen, which has since turned out to be very valuable.'

'When I was a baby the intention was that I was to have been called after John Garioch, my father's cousin; but at this time my father got into a quarrel with him, originating I believe in politics; and as he supposed it would annoy Garioch, he informed him that his son should not be called after him, but after a nephew of his, James Thomson; a sister of my father's having married

George Thomson, a wine merchant in Aberdeen; she was his first wife, and the William Thomson the wine merchant that you have seen in Aberdeen is his grandson by his second marriage. The Gariochs for some reason or other particularly disliked Thomson and his marrying their cousin, so I was called James Thomson out of a pleasant spite on my father's part to annoy the Gariochs.

After the failure, (of his business) my father went to London, and became a political liberal writer there; my mother being left with very slender means to bring us up and subsist on only a small remnant of her father's property.'

Margaret eventually persuaded her family trustees to release money from her father's settlement to part pay the creditors. There are two supporting pieces of evidence of them living apart: although George is still alive in the 1841 and 1851 censuses, Margaret is the 'head' of the family. When George died aged 80 on 21st January 1852, his address was 20, Esher Street, Kennington, which has since been totally rebuilt as Aveline Street, and Cemetery papers refer to James's address as 330 The Strand London, which is where Bush House (home of the BBC) now stands. George was buried at Highgate Cemetery of St James, Swains Lane, St. Pancras on the 26th but unfortunately my attempts to visit it came to nothing as, although he was buried in Grave 4469, Square 50, Western Cemetery, it had not been possible to locate it by the cemetery staff.

'She went once or twice to London to see my father, and he came once or twice, I fancy, to visit her in Aberdeen. His wish was that she would go to London, take all the children and reside there with him, but all her friends were against this on the grounds that he had not the certain means to support her there in the proper manner, and she yielded to this advice, which led to a coolness between them for the latter 20 years of their lives although they corresponded.'

'I saw my father on my way out to India in 1844 and I also saw him on my return from India in '51, and again in '52 when he died.

The following is in my opinion very important, but don't run away with the idea that it is the slightest value for legal proof, although in my own mind I am perfectly satisfied my father stated what he knew or at any rate was firmly convinced to be the fact. He told me then most distinctly that he was quite aware that his grandfather, William, was the direct male head of all the Mackenzies from the Barons of Kintail, that he had papers which could have proved William's descent which had come into his possession about the time of his getting into difficulties, but as his relations had not assisted him in his business matters, through him they should not have the honour of claiming connection with one of the oldest families and peerages in Scotland. He was not a man who cared much about titles, but he told me quite seriously that I could claim two or three, but that there was no property that went with them, but only the peerage; and although when I returned from India I had a fair fortune, nothing like what I afterwards made as an East India merchant in London, then I laughed at the notion of my claiming peerages with no adequate means to support them, and so did my father, but he was perfectly satisfied that it could be done, and he told me if I really wanted to go in for it, he would give me all the particulars, but with my then means, I looked upon it as quite absurd.

'About two years after his death, and here's another unfortunate part, some man, to the best of my recollection, name Burnett, wrote me to say he had got some papers of my father's relating to the descent of the Mackenzies, and offering to give me all these papers, which would have been

very valuable to me, if I would pay him a large sum of money. At that time I was much occupied in business, and it was about the last thing I should have troubled myself about, titles or anything of the kind. I paid no attention to it – indeed, to show how little I cared for such things, I had a private and confidential offer that if I would go to India as finance minister for 5 years, they would give me a title; but as I was then making considerable sums of money in business, the sacrifice would have been too great. Ten years afterwards when fortune increased, Burnett's offer and my father's conversation again occurred to me, and tracing him, I found that he had died 5 years before, but we could find no trace of what had become of his papers or even his effects. It seemed he was one of those needy, hard-up literary people, living hand to mouth, with no fixed abode. The whole thing may have been a myth, but it was a strange coincidence'.

'Before finishing with my father, I may mention, as it might explain some subsequent events, it is said that Margaret Garioch, John Garioch's sister, and my father's first cousin, was very much attached to my father, and was extremely disappointed and annoyed when he married my mother, as she expected he would have proposed to her. She never married anyone, refused many offers, and died an old maid, having lived with her brother and devoted herself entirely to him, but she never forgave my father, and was always one of the bitterest against him, and some allege that the above was the origin. I asked my father if there was any truth in it; he said what his and Margaret's earlier feelings had been he would not talk about, but in later years she had always been his bitterest enemy.'

'I now come to myself. If I go more into details than is required for the pedigree, it is simply for the information of you and your children. I feel this, that if my father had written such an account as I am now doing, it might have given the clue to the missing pedigree, and what I want you and Lucy (Allan's wife) distinctly to understand, although you may get sufficient to satisfy any reasonable people of our descent, I think you have absolutely little or no chance of getting legal proof to claim the peerages. Of course, there is satisfaction in the proof that for four generations at least, both on my father's and my mother's side, they were well connected and of good descent.'

'My start in life is the following:- John Garioch had considerable influence in the county and Sir Andrew Leith Hay was a great friend of his although differing in politics. I think Garioch contributed considerably towards his expenses, and Sir Andrew was returned Member for the Borough of Elgin.'

'Although I rarely saw him, John Garioch through life seemed to have had some particular regard for me, and he got Sir Andrew to promise him that if he (Sir A.) could get his brother who was a captain in the Navy appointed to a command, that that brother should take me as his midshipman; in those days a Post Captain in the Navy was allowed to nominate one midshipman. Sir Andrew, by his parliamentary influence, got his brother Captain Leith (I think sir Andrew added 'Hay' to his name) appointed to the 'Seringapatam' frigate, and Sir Andrew, in conformity with his promise, wrote Mr. Garioch that I was appointed to the 'Seringapatam' as a midshipman. Mr. Garioch was quite aware that, apart from my mother's slender means, she could not afford to keep one of her sons as a midshipman in the Navy, and pay for his outfit, mess, allowances, etc., but he agreed to do all this himself.'

'My outfit was ordered and some of the things came, and I remember for 8 or 10 days swelling it about as a young boy in the belief that I was a midshipman in the Navy; then a letter came from

Captain Leith enclosed to Sir Andrew stating that he had been under an old promise to an Admiral Paget that if ever he got a command he would take his son as a midshipman, and that he had appointed him and got him on board before he got Sir Andrew's letter. Sir Andrew wrote as he had got the command for his brother and the nominating of a midshipman was the only patronage a Captain had, he never supposed his brother would have given it away before consulting him. All three admitted they were in a mess, namely Sir Andrew, Captain Leith and Admiral Paget, and all promised to use their utmost influence to procure me a nomination through the Admiralty for a midshipman. At this period, there was a great reduction made in the Navy, and it was with extreme difficulty that even the leading nobility could get nominations through the Admiralty for their sons, and my chance of appointment seemed very distant. It was then offered, however, if I would wait until I had arrived at the proper age, to get me a cavalry appointment as a Cornet in the East India Company's service, which was then considered a good thing, but having started with the notion of being a sailor, I had no intention of turning soldier, and I went out to India in '37, being then under 14, (should this read 19, otherwise date of birth in 1818 does not reconcile? EM) strange enough in an East India ship the 'Seringapatam', the same name as the frigate I ought to have been a midshipman in the Navy in.'

'In those days, a midshipman paid so much a year to be a midshipman, and I think I had to pay £50 for the voyage in addition for my mess etc., but had the option of remaining in India if I chose, forfeiting £50. At that time, my elder brother, Alexander, who had been in the East India Company's service, commanded a ship in India, and I thought I had a better chance in India than at home. After being in India two or three years, I got the offer of an Admiralty appointment as midshipman in the Navy, which I had been promised, but of course it was then useless.'

'On arrival in India, my brother Aleck, who was living ashore, and the luxuries of shore in India was in those days a very different thing to roughing it at sea, besides prospects were held out of making a considerable fortune, so I cut the sea, and went to the indigo factory of Mr. McArthur, a Scotsman from Inverness, at Kishnagur in Bengal, commencing there with £10 a month with which I had to keep myself, but which I did, and from that day to this I have never been a sixpence in debt, and have always lived within my income, whatever it was.'

This principle was clearly important to JTM. When Tom Davison, his son-in-law, had a number of debts that JTM could easily have settled, he chose not to do so.

'I think I may say, although I enjoyed myself considerably in field sports in India, I went in regularly as a very boy for work, studied the native language and within a year could speak and write it fluently. I was then, just over 14, sent to live in the interior of the country about 7 miles from the nearest European, in charge of one of McArthur's indigo factories. Bad seasons brought McArthur's factories into difficulties, but as I was known to be a hard-working, though very young fellow, I joined the Hills' indigo concern, they giving me a very large allowance, as much as people had who had been with them 20 years.

In 1843 I got unwell and came home and remained till 1844. John Garioch, who must have been then between 60 and 70, was particularly kind to me, and his sister, Margaret, seemed so also. He put himself out of his way to get shooting and everything else for me, and one day I had the following rather peculiar conversation with him:- When talking of going back to India, he asked me if money would have been of any use to me in getting on, that 10 or 20 thousand pounds was

entirely at my disposal for that object, and that I had merely just to take it. I told him that I was extremely obliged, but that I should not require it, that I believed I had got the name in India of being a hard-working fellow, and that I had offers from two different parties to give me a share in their indigo factories, when I returned to India, if I would take the managership. Now John Garioch's significant words were these:- he said:- "James, I admire your independence, but it is all awaiting you and your brother at my death. My father's intention was, indeed he made a will to that effect when I was young and in delicate health, to have left it all to your father had I died, and it is only right to carry out his wishes in giving it to you." Of course, I thanked him and he never alluded to the subject again. Margaret, his sister, was nearly as old as himself, and unmarried as I have stated, but he had a half-sister who married a Mr. Mansfield of Midmar, that's the Midmar which Gordon or Cluny subsequently purchased. Mansfield was a partner in Bell Rennie, wine merchants in Edinburgh. He had four daughters and no son – of course cousins (second) of mine. I don't think John Garioch ever cared for the family of his half-sister's children, but they were great favourites with his sister, Margaret.'



James Thompson Mackenzie – held by Guy Mackenzie

'I may mention that of these four Mansfields, one married a son of Mackenzie of Muirton, another a son of Mackenzie of Portmore, now a partner in Bell Rennie, the other a son of Sir Howard Douglas and the other a Mr. Vansittart. Why I mention these you will see. Miss Garioch (you must know I was then only about 21, still, coming from India, I was supposed to be a catch and a marrying person, and was a good deal taken out to society) used to laugh to me about this, but once or twice I remember her emphatically telling me that she knew what her brother had told me about his intentions, and she said:- "With your prospect and remember there is only your elder brother between you and being the head of all the Mackenzies, if you had sufficient means to keep it up, but you will have to get a good deal more than ever you will get from us, or marry an heiress before you are in a position to do that, and claim all you are entitled to." It did not occur to her that I was to make the money myself, still she emphatically hinted in the mysterious manner old women do, of my being the head of all the Mackenzies.'

'In 1844 John Garioch died before I went back to India, and Miss Garioch sent to me to see her before the funeral. She told me, which afterwards turned out to be the fact, that as she had devoted her life to her brother and had always been with him, as a mark of regard and respect to her, his will was what was called a holograph letter, meaning written by the testator in his own handwriting: the effect was very simple – in a few lines that he conveyed everything to her, his sister, leaving her to carry out his intentions at her death: in such deeds intentions are never expressed, they are left to the legatee to give effect to. Miss Garioch told me then most distinctly that she knew what her brother's intentions were towards me and my brother, and that she would carry them all out at her death, and she particularly asked me to be one of the chief mourners at her brother's funeral and to receive the company along with the two Mackenzies who had married the two Mansfields, the Mansfields' mother having died some years before.'

'I saw her again as it was just on the point of my leaving for India, once or twice before starting. She said to me:- "James, young people are always wanting money, how much shall I give you?" I had some qualms of conscience between, 25, 50, 100 pounds, thinking if I asked for too little I should not get another chance, and if too much it might disgust her, so I took the middle course and said 50. She seemed quite angry and said:- "James, you are one of my brother's heirs, for credit to him and the family, you ought to want for nothing, it is all coming to you." Odd enough, this time she did not mention my brother's name, and she gave 500 pounds saying:- "As you are going to London and will be living there for a time before sailing for India, you ought to keep up the credit of the family and want for nothing."'

'Four years after, Miss Garioch died and she did not leave one sixpence either to me or my brother or sister, who in latter years had always been a great favourite of hers, but she left practically the whole of her brother's fortune, about £160,000 amongst her 4 nieces, the Mansfields, whom I have mentioned before. She left them residuary legatees, so, of course, they divided the estate among them, I believe some 40 to 50 thousand each. I have a strong conviction it was her intention to have acted differently, but put off doing so, and some of the Mansfields were always paying her visits and humbugging about her, and they were no doubt great favourites with her. I fancy her brother John did not like either Mansfield or his wife; I think he must have been rather extravagant as at any rate he had to sell Midmar and, I think, had to give up being a partner in Bell Rennie, but of this I am really not sure.'

'Reverting to myself. I took the management of Gingergatcha in 1844 with a share in connection with James Ferguson & Co. of Calcutta, and they brought me into a good deal of business connection with Messrs. Ker, Jagore & Co. at Calcutta, which was one of the leading firms there. In those days there were only six large firms in Calcutta. My brother Aleck had given up the sea and managed the marine part of their business.'

'Dwagna Jagore was the well-known historical native who came to England and was made so much of by the Queen and Prince Consort, stayed at Windsor, and was taken up by all the leading families in England. He had a magnificent house near Calcutta, used to live in a princely style and expenditure, and was extremely kind to all English people, and it was in consequence of this that he had such great attention and respect shown to him at home.'

'At his time, Ker, Jagore, had a very extensive silk, indigo and sugar factories and zemindaries (estates). Dwagna Jagore came to me one day and said:- "You know more about the native language, the management of indigo factories, zemindaries etc. than any European that I know, and I wish to make you a partner in our Calcutta firm; you shall have one-eighth share, which will be equal to 8000 rupees a month, or £9,600 a year." My reply was that I was doing very well as I was, and I did not wish to be a partner in any house, but as I knew they only wanted me to take the general management of their indigo, silk and zemindaries in the interior of India, if he would give me one quarter of the amount, or 2000 rupees a month, as commission, and allow me to retain my own concern and live at my own place in addition, I would agree. Dwagna's reply was that that would be paying me at a higher rate than the Judges received at Calcutta, and that I ought to think of the position it would give me, being so young, to be a partner in one of the leading firms in Calcutta. I told him that I did not care for position, that I had stated my terms, and if they were acceptable to him and his firm, he could accept them.'

'A short time after this he left for England, on his second visit and died there, but on his way, he wrote to his firm at Calcutta, to agree to my terms; and so, one day, rather to my surprise, I got a letter stating that they would accept my conditions. I took the general management of all their affairs in the interior of India. I still lived at Gingergatcha, but they paid for all the extra staff required there, and for travelling expenses when I went to visit the concerns, and as these were distributed then in most of the districts in Lower Bengal, this was what gave me the large amount of Indian affairs.'

'The firm told me that I had curtailed their expenses by 15,000 pounds in the first year alone, and I continued with them until 1848, when all the great mercantile panics took place in Calcutta. Dwagna Jagore died the preceding year, and his house had also to go into liquidation, but it did not fail. One of the English partners, Donald Gordon, in Ker, Jagore's house, and the head book-keeper, James Stewart, started a house called Gordon, Stewart, and by this time, as it was known that I had a good deal of money and considerable experience in business, they were very anxious that I should join them even for a short time as partner, which I did, although it was done more to aid them, and I took very little interest in the concern, and get advertised out of it the following year.'

'By this time I had added two other indigo concerns to my own, and bought William Ferguson's share in Gingergatcha. In addition, I took over several of the large mortgages over Native States that Ker, Jagore, held, and bought some, and as I had the charge of the zemindaries over which I

held the mortgages, I became by far the largest English landed proprietor India ever had. I fancy the population in my own villages amounted to 350,000 and the total for land revenue I paid to the Government amounted to about £11,300 a year. In the end of 1848 I had a dangerous attack of jungle fever and had to go to Singapore for change of air, and returned via Ceylon after three months' absence.'

'On 27th of March 1849, at the Church of Jessore, by the Rev. Mr. Foy, I was married to your mother, Mary Eliza Sophia, third daughter of Charles Dupre Russell, of the Bengal Civil Service.'

Charles arrived in India in November 1814 as a lawyer and in March 1816 became Assistant to the Magistrate of Rungpore. The following year he became Assistant to the Register of the Provincial Court at Benares before returning to his former post at Rungpore. In 1818 he was appointed Assistant to the Collector of Mymensing, the following year the same post at Cuttack, and the year after of Seharunpore. In 1821 he became Deputy Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Benares. 1826 brought promotion as Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Bareilly and in 1828 at Rungpore. Interestingly, the National Archives have papers regarding the cultivation of opium in South Rangpur District with severe loss to the Government caused by the negligence and mismanagement of the Collector and Deputy Opium Agent, Charles du Pré Russell.

Mary had an older brother Claud William and two younger brothers Edward Grant, who became a clergyman and had at least one son, and John, of whom I can find nothing. She had two older sisters, Emma Maria, who became the second wife of George Dashwood Wilkins, and together they had seven children, and Louisa Elizabeth, who married Richard Nowell Shore and had two children. Like Charles, Richard was also a Collector and a Magistrate.

It is said that Mary was considered to be one of the most beautiful women in London.

'Her other two sisters – one married George Dashwood Wilkins of the Bengal Civil Service, and the other Richard Shore, also of the Bengal Civil Service. Her elder brother, Claud, who was very popular with his regiment, was a captain in the 54th Native Infantry and was killed in the Indian Mutiny when serving before Delhi as Colonel Chester's aide-de-camp, the same cannon ball killing them both. Another brother, John, was also in the Army and died in India, and Edward is now a clergyman, alive. Russell (her father) married two other wives, and the children of these marriages are your half-uncles and aunts, most of whom are either in the Indian Civil Service or the Army, or have married men in those services, and these are your mother's half-brothers and sisters you have heard her talk of.'

On 18th August 1831 Mary Ann, Mary's mother, died three weeks after suffering severe burns when her dress caught fire.

18. In Upper Baker Street, Mary Anne, wife of Charles Du Pré Russell, Esq., of the Bengal civil service. Her death was occasioned by her dress having caught fire, the effects of which she survived only three weeks.

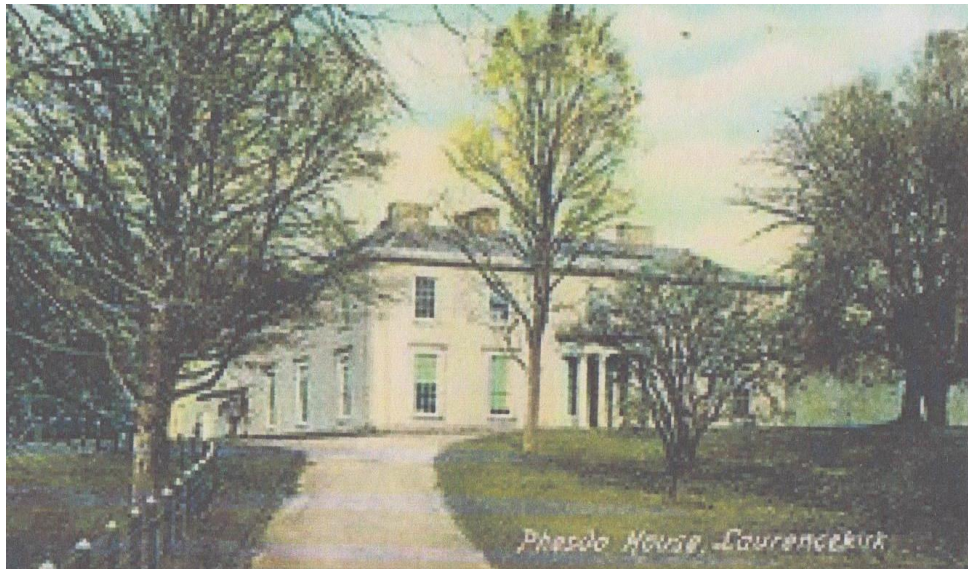
She is buried in St John's Chapel (now Church of St John the Baptist) near Lord's Cricket Ground. Unfortunately it has not proved possible to find her grave – the Westminster Archives advised me that a list of legible tombstones in St John's Wood Chapel/Church burial ground was compiled in 1974 and indexed in 1978 by the St Marylebone Society, but her name was not on it. I can therefore only assume that her gravestone is illegible.

As JTM reports, her father married again twice. His second wife was Caroline Andrea Taylor and they had six children: Emily in 1844, Hugh in 1851, Catherine in 1853, William in 1854, George in 1858 and Sydney in 1859. By this time the family were in Jersey where I can only assume Caroline died. On 16th July 1863 Charles remarried for a third time, this time to Emily Jane Wilkinson. They had three children: Henry in 1864, Mabel in 1867 and Brenda in 1869. On 24th March 1878 Charles died at Netley, Ashburnham Road in Bedford, the father of fifteen children!



'You (Allan) were born in Calcutta on 29th of March, 1850, and baptised there as per certificates. My elder brother Aleck died in Calcutta in November, 1850, and I then settled to return home as my health was getting rather indifferent from overwork, I sold nearly all my property in India at a considerable sacrifice with the exception of some zemindaries, and came home to this country with a fortune of about £100,000 in money, which was, in those days, considered a considerable fortune.'

'My intention was to have bought a small property in Scotland and to have settled there. The first place I took on returning to England, was Phesdo in Kincardineshire, which then belonged to Sir John Gladstone, who purchased it from my mother's cousin and trustee, Crombie of Phesdo, and it was there your sister Leonona (sic) was born in 1851.'

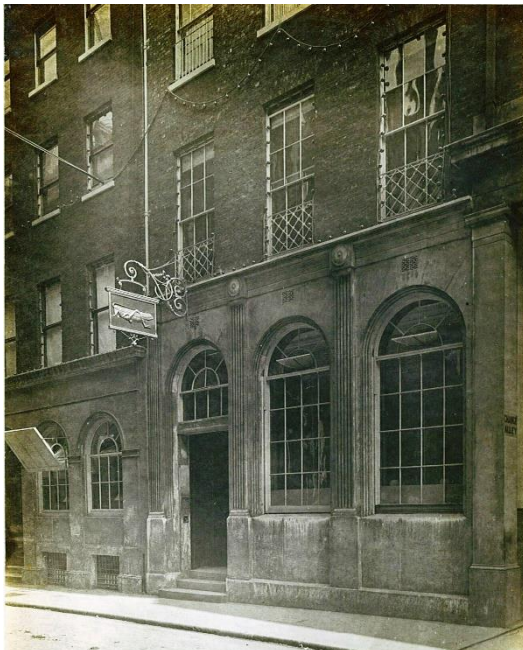


'Phesdo' is derived from the Gaelic 'faesté' meaning 'sheltered' or 'quiet place'. The house was bought by Alexander Crombie, an Aberdeen Advocate around 1810. According to a pamphlet written by JTM, 'he appears to have been a splendid fellow and is quoted as being "a man of invariable sweetness of temper and unwearied application to business. Few have led a more

useful and honourable life or died (in 1832) more respected or lamented". Upon completing his purchase of over 1,000 acres, Mr Crombie found the only shelter to his old and ruinous mansion (a previous large mansion existed on the site) was a few old firs, and about a dozen of beech trees, at a considerable distance from the house. Marshes covered with rushes, and an undivided common approached within a few yards of his door. To drain, to plant, and build was his delight for the last thirty years of his life, and under his hand, not only the mansion house and grounds around it, but the whole estate assumed a different aspect, and Phesdo is now not only one of the most elegant houses, but the grounds are among the most ornamented and best sheltered in the country. The house, designed by John Smith and erected by Mr. Crombie, at great expense, is a most substantial fabric. It is built of granite, brought from Aberdeen (a distance of thirty miles) and is a plain Grecian building, with a fluted Doric portico.'

'My mother died in October 1851. It was one of my great inducements in coming home to have seen her again. I then began to realise I was too young and active-minded to settle in Scotland doing nothing, and in the end of 1851, your mother and I returned to London and I commenced business as an East India Merchant in 1852. The first office I took was in 69 Lombard Street.'

On a trip to London photographing various houses, it was extremely frustrating to find that No 69 had been rebuilt. However, Lombard Street has many fine signs hanging above each building, and the one to the right is Martins Bank. Their archivist was extremely helpful and sent me these photographs – on the proviso that if I used it I mentioned that it was on loan from Barclays Bank! The one (below) on the left is dated 1870, and No. 69 is the building on the left, beside Martin's Bank (with the grasshopper sign). The photo on the right is dated 1928, but No. 69 can still be seen on the extreme left.



'I had different offers from leading firms in London to join them as a partner, but the same antipathy I had to having partners, which prevented me from joining Ker, Jagore in India, also prevented me from joining any partner in London, or indeed ever taking a partner to join my

business. From 1852 to '63, I conducted on my own account a large business as an East India Merchant, but at this time the introduction of the telegraphs curtailed to a very large extent the legitimate business of a merchant, that is to say, the importing and doing business upon a large scale. Many Greeks and Germans had now entered into the business, and, transacting it much more in detail, enabling the small consumers to buy from them direct, whereas formerly our goods were disposed of to large wholesale houses.'

From 1863 JTM was principally occupied in business connected with foreign loans and financial transactions, and was in great demand as an adviser. When Peter first visited Ballater in the early 1970s, he met Mr Milne, the old Bank manager who lived near the entrance to Glenmuick House. Mr Milne related the story of someone meeting JTM at the station and asking him where he was going. The conversation went along the lines of:

"To London."

"And what are you going to do there?"

"I'm going to make a million pounds."

On his return a short while later, he met the same man who asked him if he had been successful, to which he replied,

"Yes, thank you."

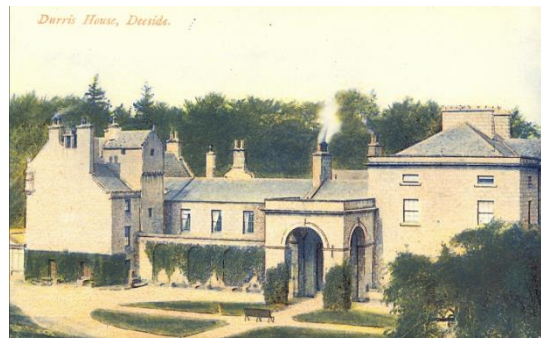
'From 1863 to 1869 I was principally occupied in business connected with foreign loans and financial transactions; when I finally gave up business in 1869, for in the previous 4 years I had been working extremely hard, and had had a severe illness which had obliged me to give up business in 1869, and also at that time I believe I had made about £1,000,000. It has not turned out quite so much, as a considerable amount was lost in realisation, this the books will show; there had also been settlements made upon yourself and your sisters; indeed, exclusively of family settlements, you have all been a very expensive family.'

In 17 years, from 1852 to 1869, we had the following shootings;- first Phesdo in Kincardineshire; then Badenscoth in Aberdeenshire where Alice was born on July 5th 1852; Steechan in Aberdeenshire; Bancry (sic) Lodge, (below), Aberdeenshire, where Daisy was born June 11th 1855;



Banchory Lodge, now a much enlarged hotel, where Daisy was born

Durris, (5 miles to the west of Banchory), for three years, in Kincardineshire; then Philorth in Aberdeenshire; Gartmore in Stirlingshire; Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire.'



Durris House



Philorth Castle



Gartmore House

'The first season we lived at the Hotel, Glenmuick at that time being simply a grouse moor; the following season we had all the Glenmuick shootings, and, in addition, Minalty House; and the following year, Aboyne Castle; indeed, with the exception of two years, we have had a shooting



Minalty (Monaltry) House, Ballater



Aboyne Castle

every year in Scotland, although at that time I was very much occupied in business, and when your mother and children were there in the season, I had frequently to run down for a day's shooting and return to London the following day.'

'During this period we had the following houses in London:- first we had a cottage at Harrow for the summer, and that year we also took a house in Albion Street, where Randolph was born in 1853.'

The house was number 6, a four-bedroomed terraced, elegant, Grade II listed period family house adjacent to Hyde Park. Typically, on our visit to London the house was covered in scaffolding, but is almost identical to this one (right) which was a little further along the street.



After that they took *'a furnished house in Westbourne Terrace; a furnished house in Porchester Terrace; two furnished houses in Hertford Street, Mayfair, and 33 Park Street;'*



Westbourne Terrace

Porchester Street is made up of a variety of houses, but with no known number, it is impossible to include a photograph. 33 Park Street, in a smart area of Mayfair, had a household staff comprising a governess, nurse, nursery maid, housemaid, cook, page and a butler. It was demolished to make way for the back part of the Grosvenor House Hotel.

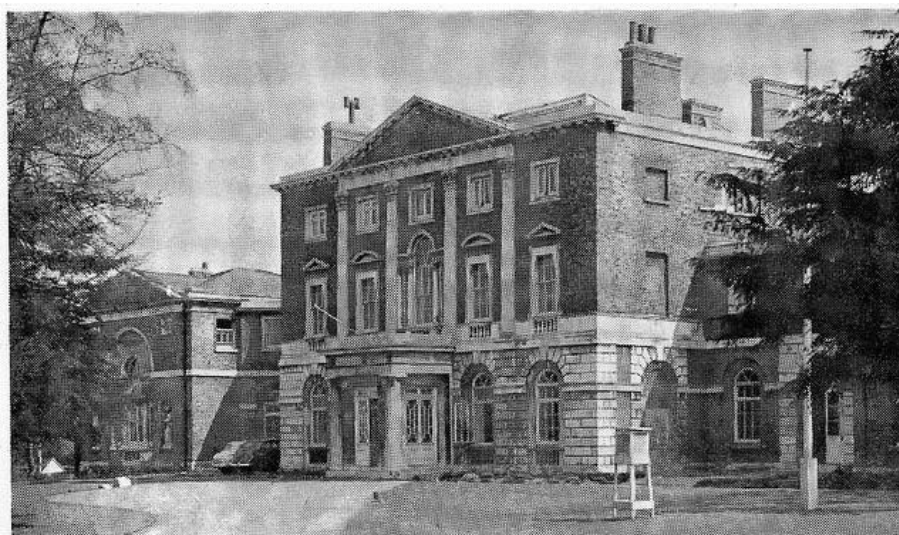
'and, in addition, Pitt Place at Epsom where Claud was born in 1857.'



Pitt House, Epsom, painted by John Constable.

'My reason for having furnished houses was because in those days I had always the idea that the business was only temporary, and that we should eventually settle in Scotland; but in 1862 I took Surrey House on lease and furnished it, having also as a summer residence, Bromley in Kent for 5 years.'

Guy gave me a paper which mentioned Plaistow Lodge, Bromley, which was built by Peter Thellusson. One of the entries in the Weighing Book from Sandringham is by Mariam Thellusson who was there with JTM, which provides a plausible link. The house is now Quernmore School, and the original gates are at the entrance to Queen's Park, Bromley.



Plaistow Lodge, Bromley



From the lawns



JTM had a business partner called Samuel Laing, in whose biography it states:

'In 1868, Samuel Laing, with his business partner James Thompson Mackenzie and Philip Rose, an advisor to Disraeli, proposed a trust fund "to give the investor of moderate means the same advantages as the large capitalists in diminishing the risk by spreading the investment over a number of stocks." The Economist wrote, '... exact idea has never been used before. In our judgement the idea is very good.' They took the idea to Lord Westbury, an ex-Lord Chancellor, who agreed to become chairman of the Trust. The original share issue raised £16.1 million and the Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust Company is now the largest global growth investment trust in the world, with £129.4 million funds under management in September 2005.'

'In 1869 I arranged with Col. Farquharson to purchase Glenmuick (which means 'Sow's Valley') as we have it now, but in addition his Minalty property on the north side of the river and Micras which joins Birkhall, and which was subsequently taken by the Prince of Wales.'

'My condition with Colonel Farquharson was that he should get the sale confirmed in the Court of Session in Scotland, and also by the House of Lords, as, of course, there is some question about an heir of entail (property, over a number of generations, keeping the ownership within a particular family or group) selling so much of property.'

'The Court of Session approved of the sale as being the most beneficial that could occur for Colonel Farquharson, as at this time his property was very much encumbered; but the House of Lords, upon appeal, disapproved of the sale, and in such cases what is called the decision of the

House of Lords is left to the Chairman of Committees, who was then Lord Redesdale, and in these constituted a Scots appeal of this kind, he is the sole judge, and his decision is what is called a decision of the House of Lords. By this agreement the total sum paid to Colonel Farquharson would have amount to about £144,000, Glenmuick was £80,000, Micras was £20,000 and Minalty £44,000. The sale being disapproved of, much as I liked the neighbourhood, I considered it at an end, and in 18-- I bought Kintail in Ross-shire; my object in purchasing Kintail was it was the hereditary property of the Barons of Kintail, and from whom we are descended.'

'Colonel Farquharson was very much annoyed at some of his family interfering to prevent the sale to me, and when the original entail was made upon his property, it was entailed with a considerable amount of debt, and by the Scots law, an heir of entail, going to the Court of Sessions, and if they deem it expedient after the property has been examined by one of their officers, can permit an heir of entail to sell sufficient amount of his property to pay the debt with which it was entailed. Under this, Colonel Farquharson get permission to sell Glenmuick to the extent we now have it, but property so sold must be advertised at a fixed price. He first proposed to sell it for the price I had offered to pay, namely £80,000, and in 3 months' time no buyers appearing at that price, it was finally reduced to £50,000.'

'Colonel Farquharson came to me one day in the City, and said it was on account of my proposal to purchase the larger amount of his property that ever made him contemplate a sale, and as Glenmuick was now reduced from £80,000, which I was to have given him, to £50,000, he particularly asked me to buy it as he said Brooks, whose daughter was on the eve of being married to Lord Huntly, was trying to screw him down to sell it for less.'

'I agreed with Colonel Farquharson to take at £50,000, and he and I signed a memorandum to that effect. I believe Brooks and Huntly were extremely disappointed when they found I had bought it as they believed I was no longer a buyer, and that they would get it under £50,000. On hearing it was sold, they sent someone to Colonel Farquharson offering to give him £60,000, or £10,000 more. He told them he would kick them out of the house.'

'In 1872 , I bought Bachnagairn (forest) with the understanding I was to give a portion of it to Lord Southesk, from Mr. Ogilvy of Clova, for £44,000, and the relative portion Southesk and I had to pay left to arbitration. My portion amounted to £20,000, so that this actual purchase money for Glenmuick and Bachnagairn as it now stands was £70,000. Glenmuick, for its large acreage, was a great bargain, but few would look at the expense and difficulty of building a house there. The house, as you know, and all its offices were built by me.

I have also thoroughly either rebuilt or repaired all the farm buildings on the property, added new workmen's cottages, built the Pannanich (right),



made the roads, planted a large amount of trees (with larch, spruce and Scotch fir), fenced and drained the plantations at a cost of £-----, (including the purchase money of Glenmuick and

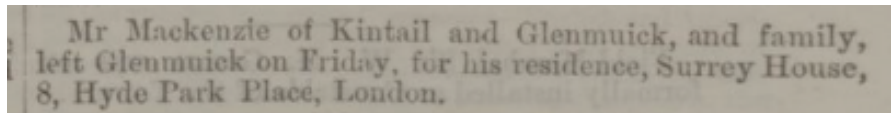
Bachnagairn, but not including the new house I am to build for you at Braickley), as per my ledger on December 31st 1880.'

This where JTM's letter to Allan ends.

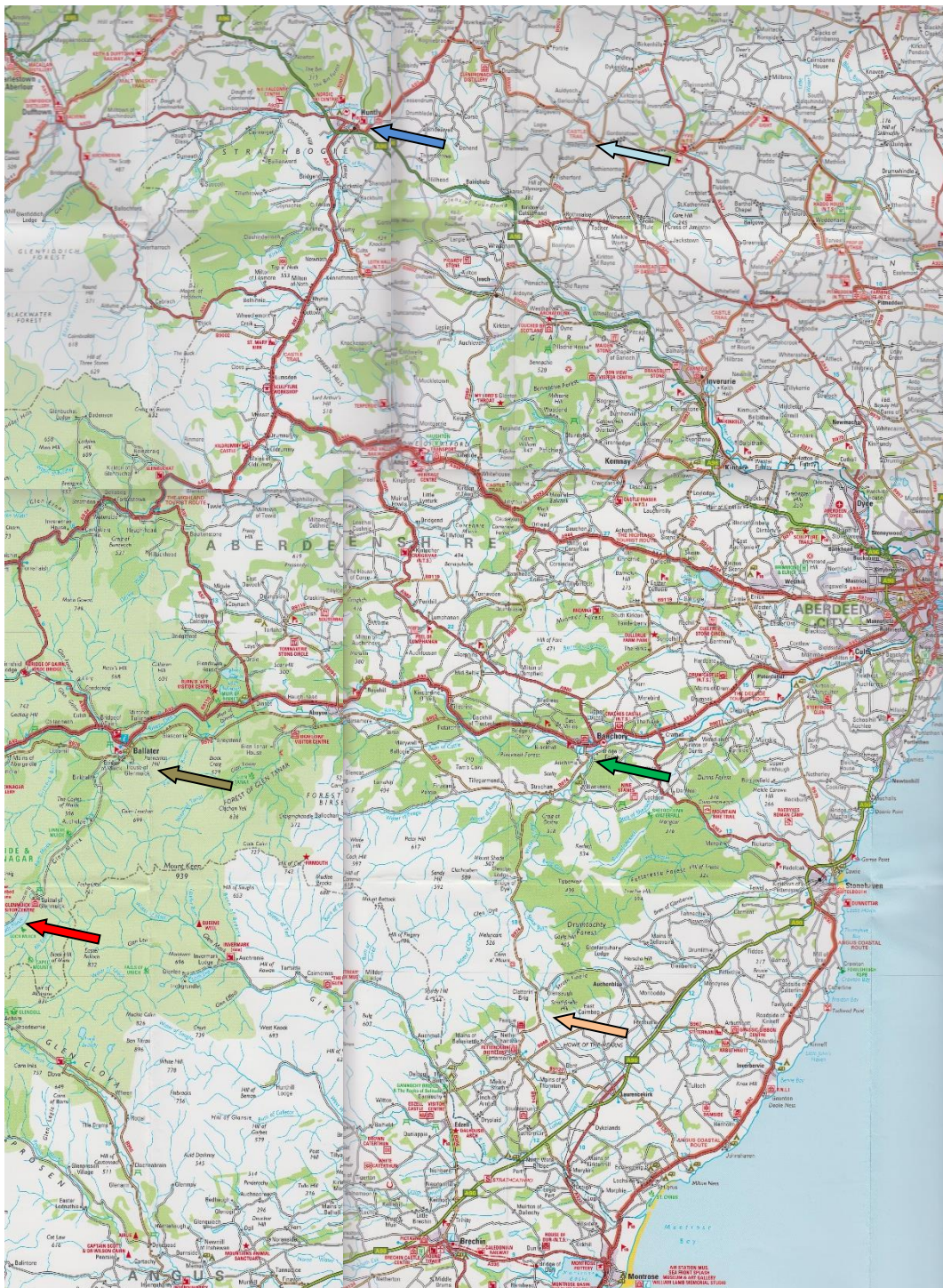
An advertisement, requesting quotes for building Glenmuick, July 1879 *The Aberdeen Journal*



The Aberdeen Journal 27th Nov 1872





Surrey House, Hyde Park Place, London, left, is now Tyburn Convent, owned by the Adorers of the Sacred Heart of Jesus of Montmartre, Order of Saint Benedict.




Map of Aberdeenshire, showing the locations of:


Glenmuick House 

Phesdo House 
(Mary's place of birth)

Badenscoth 
(Alice's place of birth)

Loch Muick 

Banchory Lodge 
(Daisy's place of birth)

Huntly 
(Daisy's place of death)

The following two pictures, (below, showing JTM) came from an album belonging to Allan Mackenzie, the first of which is dated 1870.



I think that this one of Mary with Randolph and Claud might be a little earlier as Claud was born in 1857 and certainly looks younger than 13.



The west side of the land JTM owned adjoined the Balmoral estate and he soon became a close friend of Edward, Prince of Wales, and of Alexandra his wife, entertaining many members of the Royal Family and foreign dignitaries.

The Royal Archives very kindly sent me copies of letters written by Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's Private Secretary, to his wife that contained references to the Mackenzies.

9th September 1871 Balmoral

... I rode with Uncle Hal (Lord Halifax) this morning to Mackenzie's temporary house. We were shown in and got shy at finding a large party in the field at the back of the Clergyman's house near Ballater where he lives. A long hut behind being dining and ball room. There was Mr Mackenzie the benefactor himself, Mrs, one son and 3 daughters, 2 officers from Ballater, 2 women unknown, and a Mrs Admiral Farquhar - and after a minute or so to my surprise Ed Russell (Lord Edward Russell was Naval Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria) turned up..... We then walked to the new house he is building. The situation beautiful and the rough ground covered with brick round it has the makings of a beautiful garden. Uncle Hal found fault with several points in the House but I think the benefactor opposed him manfully...'

Augustus Cremonesi



25th September 1871 Balmoral

... Today we were all in a flutter because we (senior members of the Queen's Household) had asked friends to luncheon, the Mackenzies. From what I have seen, quiet, good sort of people. They have, as you know bought Glenmuick where they invite any number of sells & others, but of course Robertson (Dr. Andrew Robertson, a local doctor, and the Queen's Commissioner at Balmoral) hears a little more of the other side of the medal & though he does not find fault with them says they will do anything for swells - "The last time I played whist with the Prince of Wales", etc. However, they were very quiet, nice sort of people, as I said before. She was dressed most beautifully in a peach coloured gown and Jane (Lady) Churchill told Princess Alice she must see her, which she was very glad to do. And he talks Der stalking to any amount. Collins (Robert Collins, Instructor to Prince Leopold) innocently made observations about hatters (hatters), which made our two women hot, as they have an idea Mackenzie was originally a hatter....

Augustus Cremonesi

4th October 1871 Balmoral

... We went to a ball at Abergeldie (the Prince of Wales's property near Balmoral) last night. Much more lively than a Balmoral ball, and very pretty, but the usual mixture of swells and fillies ... the Mackenzies, Mr Mackenzie 'the benefactor' who is nearly 70, dancing reels and polkas with vehemence, wearing his plaid fixed by the most enormous rock of pure Cairngorm I ever saw. I took Mrs Mackenzie to supper and sat her next to the P. of Wales. She has nothing to say but smiles and is delighted at all one's observations....

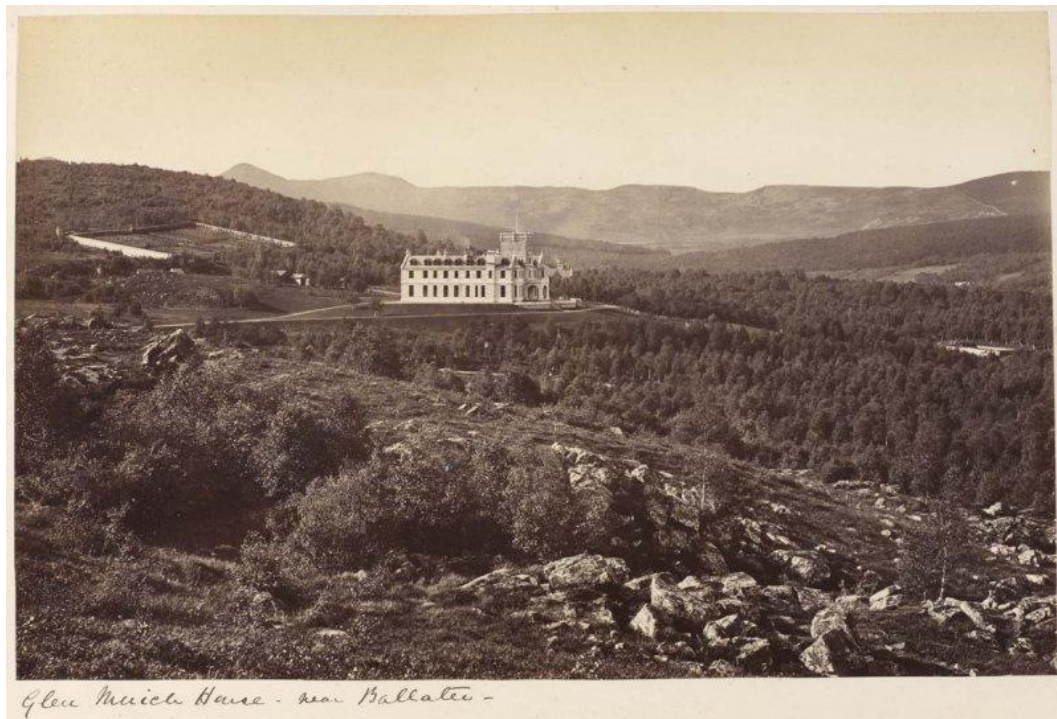
Guy Mackenzie

Glenmuick House, set in 36,629 acres, was designed by Sir Morton Peto, known for his work at the Great Exhibition for Prince Albert, and built by William Henderson & Co. The foundation keystone was laid in 1871, and the house was completed in 1873. Built of pink granite, it formed three sides of a square; the north wing surmounted by a very thick tower, seventy-five feet in height. It was designed as a 'calendar house' with 365 windows, with a number of features that could be attributed to the calendar, for example, perhaps 52 staircases, 12 entrances or 7 courtyards. In front of the garden was a tennis court. To the rear of the house can be seen a large walled garden.

The keystone, below, dated 1871, is now in Guy's possession.



and a set of dated coins, that were discovered in foundations.



Glen Muick House - near Ballater -

Not everyone was complimentary about the house, as written by Captain the Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, GCVO, CMG, (Royal Navy) in his book '*Looking Back*'

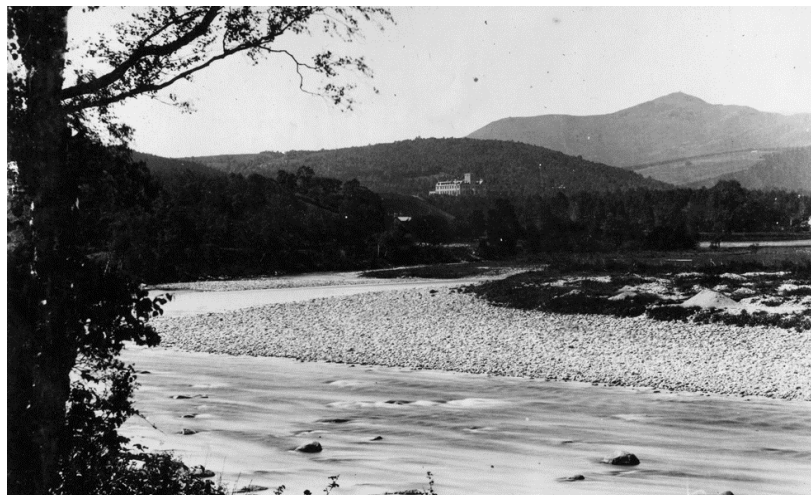
‘Another Deeside shooting lodge that was occasionally visited by the Prince was Glenmuick, which stands about half-way between Balmoral and Ballater. The existing house was built by the first Baronet, the then well-known Mackenzie of Kintail ... who was a great character. Starting in life as a small tradesman in Aberdeen, he had succeeded in making a large fortune, and became a popular person in Society, for he owned a few race-horses, was full of Scotch stories, and, moreover, played a very good game of whist. Glenmuick was a delightful place, for there is not only a good deer forest, where I have had some first-rate stalking, but there is also a very fair grouse moor. But the house itself could hardly be said to be a success. I always believed that its situation was selected rather with the view of impressing the good people of Ballater with the importance of its owner, than to provide a comfortable home for himself and his guests. As far as I could see during my stay there, the only room that sunshine ever reached was the kitchen. None the less, it was a most amusing house to stay in, and the all-round sport was excellent.’



JTM was a member of the local Mason Brotherhood, and an outward sign of this can be seen on both sides of the roof of the lodge cottage.



A heart on one side, and diamonds on the other.



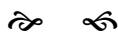
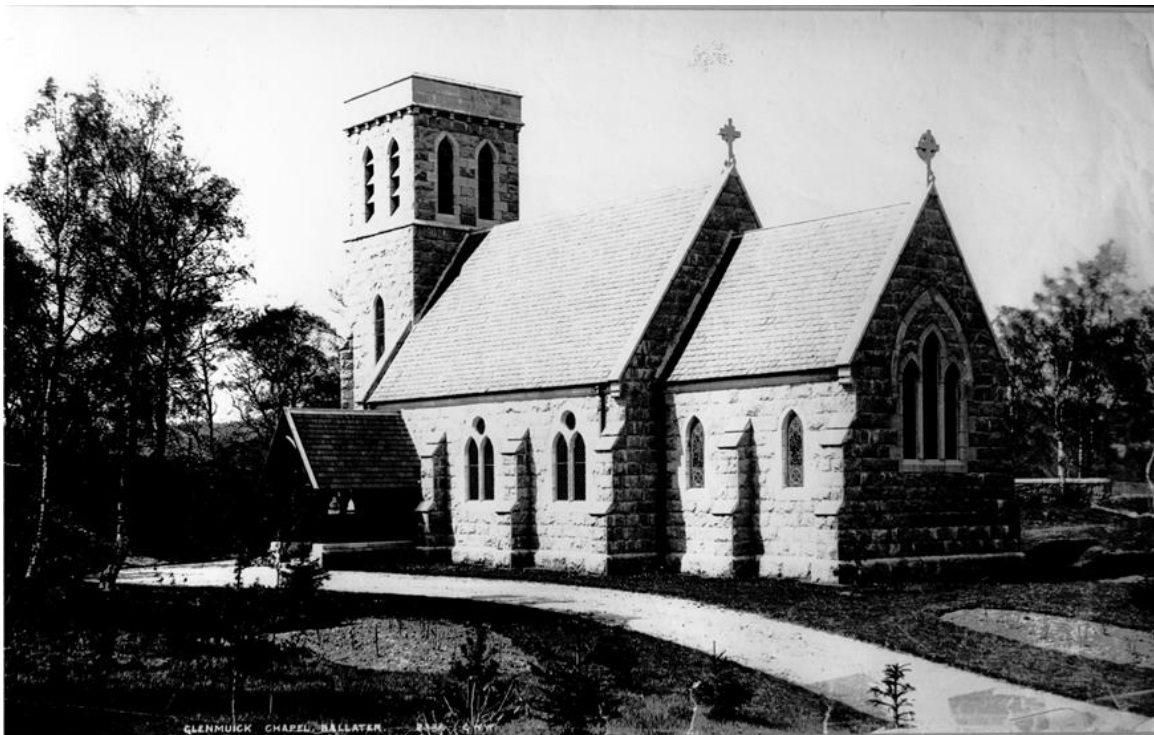
Glenmuck House nestled in the hills above the River Dee

In 1875 JTM built an Episcopal church called St. Nathalan's, which stood within the grounds a little below the house. Beside the church he built a vault which is still in the Mackenzie family.

29th August 1875 Balmoral

... We drove to Mackenzie's yesterday with Hardy (Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War) and found a large but most slummy party there... Mackenzie showed us his new Chapel. Neat little chapel. But the altar most gorgeous, covered with tall candlesticks and in the middle a cross, all from Munich and purely R. Catholic.....

Augustus Mackenzie



Whilst Glenmuick was being built, and even after its completion, JTM rented a number of properties in the South of England. The census returns show that in 1871 he and Mary had moved to Newbold Beeches, Leamington Priors, where his 'income is derived from Land and Investments'. I had almost given up finding any photographs of it, but stumbled on a website of old lost houses which contained both internal and external photos, with additional information. Newbold Beeches Villa was a Victorian country house, built on Newbold Comyn, but demolished in 1975 having fallen into disuse and becoming a target for vandals and vagrants.

One article listed the history and had two relevant entries:

Nov 25th 1871 - *Leamington Courier* - McKenzies arrive @ Clarendon Hotel

1871 – Census – McKenzies @ Newbold Priory



A newspaper article, referring to Newbold Beeches Villa, reads:

'The Mansion was built of Bath stone and has fine views, which, for extent and beauty, cannot be surpassed in the County of Warwick. It contains splendid Entertaining Rooms, large Central Hall, Billiard Room, and with ample Bedroom accommodation. The Domestic Offices are in every respect complete for a high-class residence. There are also three large Coach-houses, with four-stalled Stable, Loose Box, and Harness Room. The Pleasure Grounds are tastefully laid out, and are very extensive, and the Kitchen Garden is well supplied with Fruit Trees. The House and Grounds contain 3 Acres 1 Rood and 14 Perches or thereabouts.'



Newbold Beeches Villa, Leamington Priors



JTM had left Newbold Beeches Villa by April 20th 1872 when the Walker family are listed as occupiers.



A Pelligrini cartoon of JTM for *Vanity Fair*, Number 9 in the series, dated 1872. Originally 400 were commissioned, but only 22 were completed.



It took a bit of working out who is who in this photograph, dated 1873, so to simplify it, left from right:

Standing: Admiral Macdonald, JTM, Col. Baillie, Gertrude Hill, Capt. Davidson

Seated: Mrs Baillie, Mary Mackenzie (Mother), Leonora, Alice, Daisy

Sitting on the ground: R.P. Jenkins, Katie Hill, Tooney Wilkins

Captain Davidson is Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, often referred to as just 'Tulloch' ([see this Wikipedia entry on him](#) and [Tulloch Castle](#) and [Haunted Scotland](#) – note that one of his daughters is supposedly the *Green Lady of Tulloch!*), whose daughter, Lucy Eleanor, married Allan Russell.



Daisy's personal album, lent by Angus Macdonald, also had some amazing photos, all beautifully ornamented. Not all are dated, but they seem to be around 1873.



JTM striking a pose

By 1875 the family were living at Hatchford Hall in Ockham Lane, Cobham, not far from RHS Wisley.



The 1881 census lists the large number of staff typically required to run a large estate, such as Hatchford, and look after the family: – a Housekeeper, Secretary, lady’s maid, butler, under butler, nurse, nursery maid, three housemaids, a scullery maid, cook, footman, valet, two laundry maids and a still room maid.



According to a book *‘The Age of Improvement’*, Hatchford Park (the house seems to have had used variations of the name) *‘was another of Cobham’s important houses in the 18th century.’* William Keane includes it in his book *‘The Beauties of Surrey’*, describes it as *‘beautiful in everything necessary to constitute the residence of a wealthy proprietor. A carriage road, with a fine flowing*

sweep, winds through the vale to the noble mansion.’ It had a Conservatory, an Orange-house, a pretty Rosary, walks by banks of rhododendrons, azaleas etc. in a setting of about six acres, ‘all the beauty that it is possible for good taste to effect.’ There was also a Pinetum consisting of sixty acres planted with the best and rarest conifers and a four acre kitchen garden. Here was a ‘beautiful range of glass, one hundred and twenty feet long, sixteen feet wide and sixteen feet high, heated by hot water piped, divided into four compartments planted with vines. ... a profusion of flowers useful to cut for bouquets, strawberry plants upon shelves. At the back of the range are comfortable sleeping rooms for the young men, a mushroom-house etc. ... The first pit (96 ft long, 11ft wide, 7ft 6” high) is for growing French beans, melons etc., the second (96 ft long by 8 ft wide) for growing potatoes, asparagus etc., the third (96 ft long by 6ft wide) for radish, cucumbers etc. and a cold pit (80 ft long) for plants for bedding out in the flower gardens. In front of the pits are the tool sheds, a board hanging on the wall with the rules to be observed by the workmen, under a fine for neglect; an apple room, onion room, and a shed for washing vegetables.’



Curling was a sport popular in Ballater and JTM liked to help the locals wherever he could, as can be seen by this letter to the Ballater Curling Club of January 1880.



3rd Jan

1850
Hatchford.
Cobham.
Surrey.
31st Jan^{ry}

Sir /
I have received your
letter of the 26th inst.
It will afford me
pleasure that the Curling
Club erects a house for
holding the stones etc.
As I shall always be glad
to do any thing which will
aid in giving amusement
to the people of Ballater

Sir,

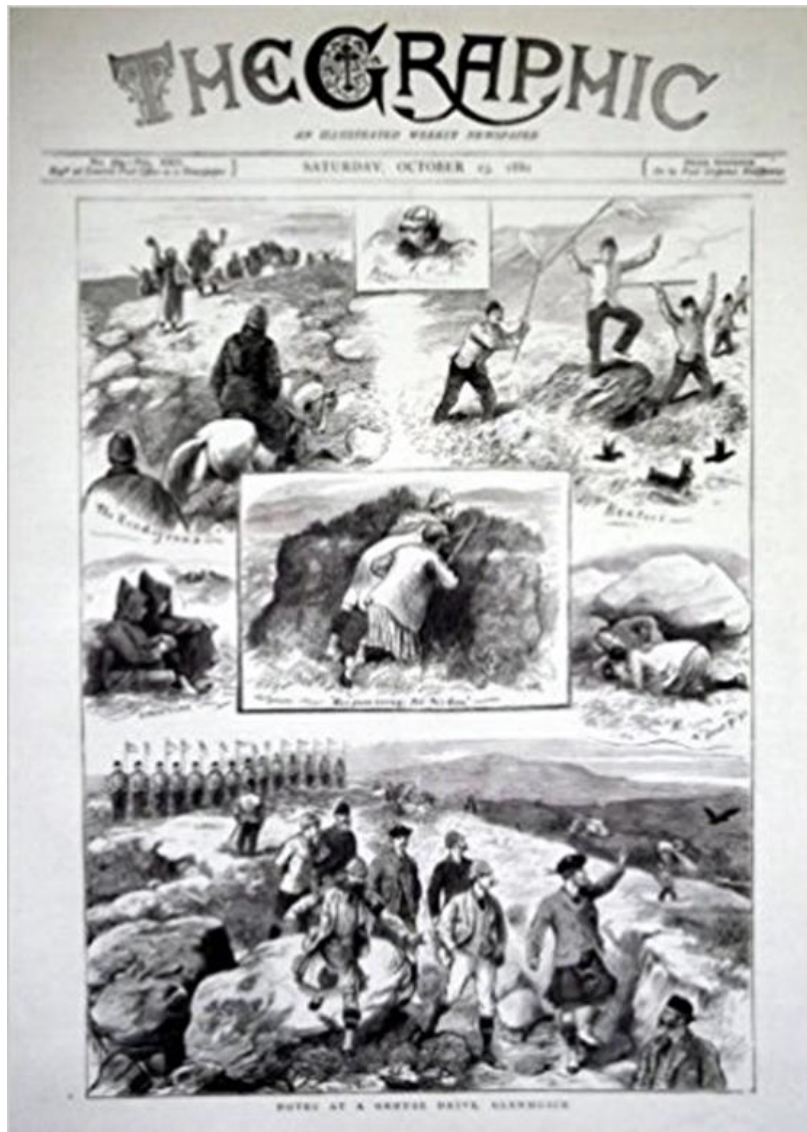
I have received your letter of the 26th inst. It will afford me pleasure that the Curling Club erects a house for holding the stones etc. as I shall always be glad to do any thing which will aid in giving amusement to the people of Ballater. In giving the ground for the Curling Pond and allowing the house to be erected on it, it is always best to have everything perfectly understood: by that I do not mean to make over the ground in perpetuity to the Club, but give it them at the annual rent of one penny a year with power of giving one year's notice for them to quit. The real reason for this is, that if the Club was to give me trouble, which I feel certain will not be the case as long as the present gentlemen are connected with it, it will be entirely at my option to exercise this power of removing them.

Yours faithfully,
Js T MacKenzie

In giving the ground for the Curling Pond & allowing the house to be erected on it, it is always best to have everything perfectly understood: by that I do not mean to make over the ground in perpetuity to the Club, but give it them at the annual rent of one penny a year with power of giving one year's notice for them to quit. The real reason for this is, that if the Club was to give me trouble, which I feel certain will not be the case as long as the present gentlemen are connected with it, it will be entirely at my option to exercise this power of removing them.

Js T MacKenzie

There is a collection of letters to JTM, always referred to by Ma as the 'Royal Letters' that span the period from 1866 until shortly before his death in 1890, which give a wonderful insight into the sort of life JTM and Mary lived, and the society in which they mixed. Many of them are just short notes thanking him for sending gifts of grouse or venison, or accepting and declining invitations to join him on shoots at Glenmuick, or at his club. Clearly the shoot at Glenmuick was of some importance in the social calendar as in 1880 it appeared in a cartoon in *The Graphic*, a British weekly illustrated newspaper, entitled *Notes at a Grouse Drive Glenmuick*. It is difficult to make out if any of the characters are recognisable.



Top row left: 'The Rendezvous'

Top row centre: 'Peter'

Top row right: 'Beaters'

Middle row left: 'Lunchtime'

Middle row centre: 'He's gone away No! He's done!'

Middle row right: 'A quiet pipe'

Bottom: 'The March Back'



Grouse Shooting in the Highlands 1880

The final letters from Sir Henry Ponsonby to his wife, make reference to one of JTM's early dealings in India and to one of his racehorses, Rob Roy, an 1876 Norfolk Stakes winner at Ascot.

31st August 1880 Balmoral

... He (Arnold Royle, Surgeon to Prince Leopold) told me that Mackenzie of Glenmuick - "the benefactor" - began his fortune by bad writing. He wrote to an Indian firm for 1200 pounds of Indigo. The firm contracted with him for 1200 barrels as they read it. And he did not at first see the mistake. Some days later the firm offered him £10,000 to cancel the contract. He then grew grand and refused - & ultimately received 15,000, for indigo had suddenly gone up - and it was always supposed he had had private information of this

Henry Ponsonby,

26th May 1881 Balmoral

... I drove with Byng (Lt-Col, Henry Byng, Equerry to the Queen), Miss Pitt (Miss Mary Pitt, Maid of Honour to the Queen), and Hoffmeister (Dr. William Hoffmeister, a doctor to the Household) to see the Mackenzie, juniors, who are living at Birk Hall (neighbouring the Balmoral estate, and belonging to the Royal Family; at this period used for guests of the Queen and the Prince of Wales) lent to them by the Prince of Wales. Old Mackenzie was there. He surprised us by telling us he had given his horse Rob Roy, which 2 years ago was first favourite for the Derby - though he didn't win; to Arthur Hardinge as a charger!

Augustus ...



In 1883 JTM bought Sunningdale Park in Berkshire from Sir Charles Crossley. It became a labour of many years to find a picture of the house, as the current Sunningdale Park was built in 1931. However, finally, it appeared with the help of English Heritage who sent me a picture of it dated 1907. I was not totally convinced at first, as I had understood that Sir Charles had put up a completely new building, but I found a Heritage Report which stated "In 1931 Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen (a subsequent owner after the Joiceys, who bought the property after JTM's death) commissioned W.E. Lord to rebuild the earlier house to an enlarged plan."



These three photos of the interior were taken in 1893. Although the furniture belongs to the Joiceys, they show the style of the rooms.



Sunningdale Park is situated in what once used to be part of Windsor Great Park, and still contains a Spanish Chestnut tree – with a girth in excess of twenty feet – that dates back to the time of Henry VIII. The original gardens at Sunningdale are reputed to have been laid out by a student of ‘Capability’ Brown in 1786, but several changes were made over the next century or so.



JTM’s name cropped up numerous times in various newspapers across the country. As a kind and benevolent land owner in *The Aberdeen Journal*, 18th September 1886:

MR MACKENZIE OF KINTAIL AND HIS COTTARS.— Recently Mr Mackenzie of Glenmuick, proprietor of the estate of Kintail, invited a deputation of the cottars on the estate to meet him at Glenmuick, with the view of discussing the best means of improving their position and rendering them more comfortable. In the beginning of the week six of the cottars, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Matheson, parish minister, Morvich, left for Mr Mackenzie’s seat in Aberdeenshire. After spending two pleasant days with him discussing the peculiar circumstances of their position, and the difficulties under which they laboured, the deputation returned to Inverness on Friday on their way home to Kintail. The party spoke highly of the courtesy and kindness of Mr Mackenzie, and expressed their satisfaction with the proposals and suggestions, he had submitted to them, with the view of improving their position with relation to the land, and rendering their lot in life more cheerful and comfortable.

whilst *The Aberdeen Journal* of 29th August 1887 reported:

BALLATER—COMPETITION.—The annual shooting match kindly given by Mr J. T. Mackenzie of Kintail to the members of the I Company (Ballater) Deeside Highlanders took place at the Glenmuick Range on Saturday. There was a good turnout of the men, the handsome prize money and good entertainment provided by Mr Mackenzie rendering the match the most popular event of the year. Shooting began at 10 a m, Colonel Logan, Colonel Davison, and other gentlemen from Glenmuick House being present during the match. The weather was fine, though occasional gusts of wind interfered with high scoring, and put some of the first shots a good deal out of the game. The ranges were 200, 300, and 400 yards, with a small target. The chief prize winners were:—1 Sergeant R. M’Hardy, 53 points, silver cup and £2 from Mr Mackenzie; 2 Corporal J. Gordon, 53 points, a gold medal given by Major Deans and £3 from Mr Mackenzie; 3 Private C. M’Intosh, 53 points, silver medal given by Lieutenant

The Aberdeen Journal dated 3rd August 1888, describes one of JTM's garden parties at Sunningdale Park, although they refer to Sunninghill instead of Sunningdale.

MR MACKENZIE OF KINTAIL'S GARDEN PARTY.—Mr Mackenzie of Kintail gave a most successful garden party at Sunninghill Park last week, and as the weather was fine, the guests were able to enjoy the beautiful grounds and park. There were military sports during the afternoon, in which representatives of several regiments quartered at Windsor and Aldershot took part. The whole thing was exceedingly well done. Prince Christian and his eldest son were present, and a special train conveyed a couple of hundred guests from London. Mr Mackenzie leaves Sunninghill next week for Glenmuick, his place in Aberdeenshire, near Ballater, where as usual he will entertain any stray Princes or Princelets who may be wandering about Deeside.—Truth.

and another dated 1st October 1888

BALLATER—BALL AND SUPPER.—Mr M'Kenzie of Glenmuick entertained a large number of his tenantry, ghillies, household servants, and others to a ball and supper at Glenmuick House on Friday evening. The ball was opened with a Highland reel, in which Mr and Mrs M'Kenzie, a number of ladies and gentlemen at present at Glenmuick House, and Mr and Mrs Allan M'Kenzie, Braikley House, took an active part. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until 12 o'clock, when the company was entertained to an excellent supper in an adjoining room. The health of Mr and Mrs M'Kenzie having been drunk, dancing was resumed, and was carried on with great vigour far into the morning, to the stirring strains of the Messrs Littlejohn's string band. The ballroom was beautifully decorated with branches of birch, stags' heads, &c., &c.

JTM enjoyed a close relationship with the Prince of Wales and was allowed to speak to him in a somewhat forthright way, as described in the following article:

Papers Past > Otago Witness > 6 February 1890 > Page 13 > THE PRINCE OF WALES' LOVE

THE PRINCE OF WALES' LOVE OF CANDOUR

Otago Witness , Issue 1982, 6 February 1890, Page 13

[About this newspaper](#)

[View computer-generated text](#)

THE PRINCE OF WALES' LOVE OF CANDOUR.

Sandow, the strong man (writes the London correspondent of the Melbourne Argus) is one of the lions of the moment. After his defeat of Sampson, he was taken up by a syndicate composed of members of the Lyric Club, who have guaranteed him a handsome income for a term of years, and make what they can out of him. At present they have leased him to the Alhambra for £150 a week, and he is bringing a roaring business to that music hall. The other night the Prince of Wales paid him a visit in his dressing room, and handled his huge dumb-bell, remarking good humouredly that he was "too fat to lift it—a sort of remark which he never allows other people to utter to him. Sandow, who has no idea of rank or dignities, hereupon laid his hand kindly on the Prince's arm, and said, "My poor boy, I can see you are too fat; but you come to me for one fortnight and I take away all your fat, and you shall lift de weight as I dooz." The Prince laughed heartily at the honest German's bluntness. The Prince likes bluntness in the blunts. He only resents it in those whose training should make courtliness their second nature. Mackenzie, of Kintail, is one of his truth-speaking friends, whose blunt speech he greatly prizes. About a year ago, one evening at Sandringham, Mackenzie suddenly observed, "I think, saar, ye should invite Mister Gladstone down here to stay wi' ye." "Mackenzie," said the Prince, "You're the only man who has ever *dared* to tell me whom I should invite to my house;" and so saying H.R.H. strode out of the room, leaving Mackenzie amidst a crowd of silent and awe-struck courtiers, whose horror was quickly turned to indignation as they heard the indomitable Mackenzie reply aloud, "But ye'd find it of great advantage to ye, sir, maybe, if there was any question of a Royal grant." In an hour or two the Prince returned, and sitting down beside Mackenzie, who, being boycotted by the others, had retired to the conservatory, said, "Mackenzie, I

have directed a letter to be written to Mr and Mrs Gladstone, asking them here next week, and you shall stay on to meet them." When the Royal grant question came on the Prince had reason to bless the sagacity of his rough-spoken friend.

Another story of Mr Mackenzie's straightforwardness may not be out of place. Some years ago he was playing whist at Marlborough House, his partner being the Prince, and his opponents the Duke of Edinburgh and the present Czar (then the Czarewitch), who revoked on one occasion most obviously. Mackenzie, in spite of a rapid succession of vigorous and well-delivered shin kicks from the Prince and Duke, insisted on claiming the revoke. When it was made plain to the Divine Figure of the North that he had revoked he was profuse in his apologies, remarking over and over again that he had never done such a thing before, to which Mackenzie drily answered: "I daresay ye often did, sir, but ye weren't told of it till noo."



Mary Mackenzie, JTM's wife. From Daisy's album – note the rather amusing term of 'The Mother'!

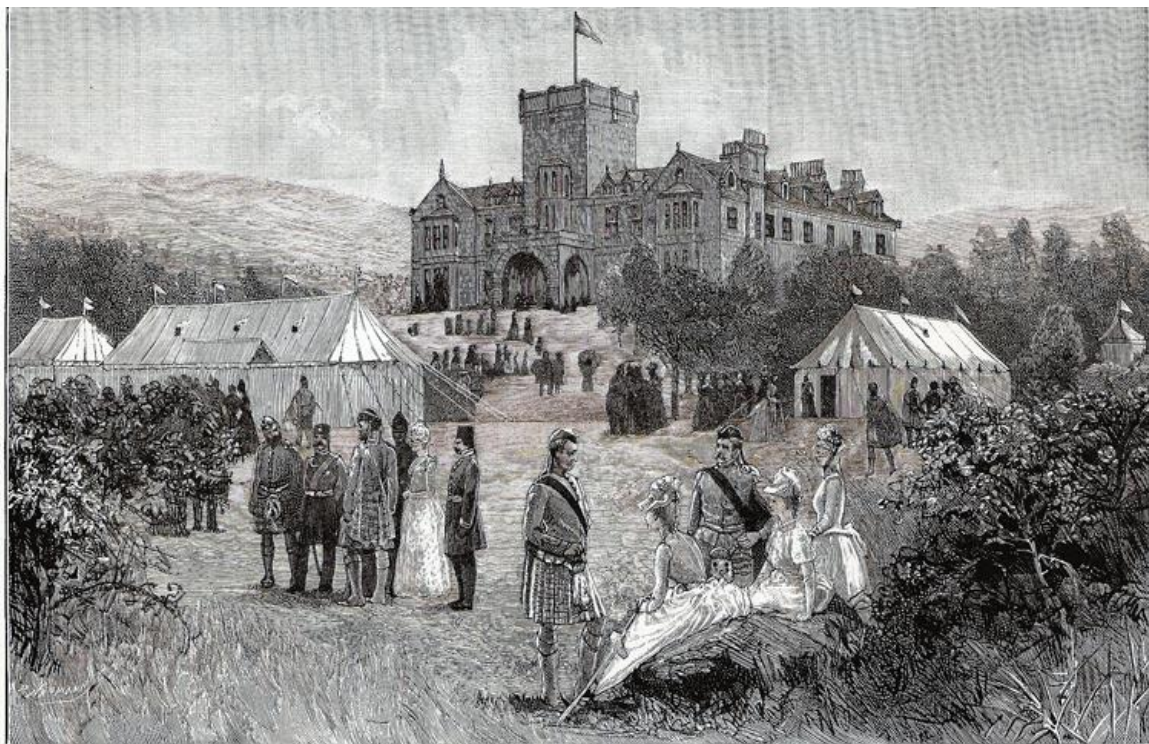


In the summer of 1889 the Shah of Persia spent a month in England, during which time he visited Glenmuick. He was accompanied by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British Ambassador, who was the head of a special British mission to Iran (then Persia). Earlier that year Sir Henry had succeeded in getting the Shah to open the Karun River in the South to navigation and to grant a concession for a national bank, with attached mining concessions, to a British subject.

Although the Shah was a guest of Queen Victoria, it is said that she thought he had a funny smell and asked him to lodge at Glenmuick House rather than Balmoral.

In his book, *'Rambling Recollections'*, Sir Henry writes,

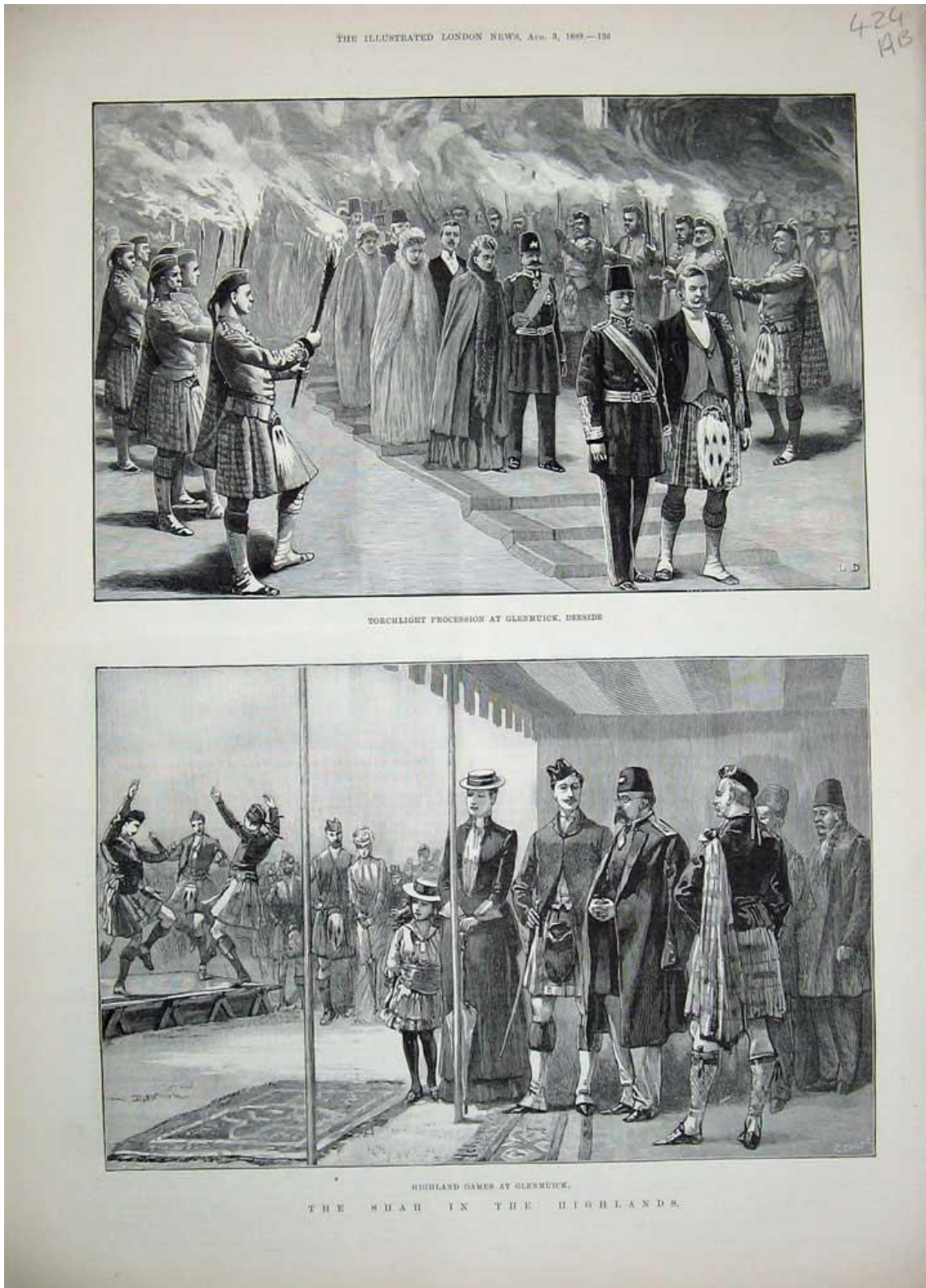
'On July 19th, the Shah visited Deeside, and was the guest of Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail and Glenmuick.... And reached Ballater at five o'clock, where his host and the Duke of Clarence drove down to meet him. They visited a marquee to watch Highland games and athletic sports, and then drove to Glenmuick House, where a tenants' ball was given in the evening. The Shah was escorted to the ballroom by clansmen bearing lighted torches.'



GLENMUICK HOUSE, DEESIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. MACKENZIE OF KINTAIL.

T H E S H A H I N S C O T L A N D .

The visit was also noted in *The Illustrated London News* on 3rd August 1889.



Top: 'Torchlight procession at Glenmuick, Deeside'. JTM leads the way, accompanying the Shah.

Bottom: 'Highland Games at Glenmuick'. Prince Albert Victor, Prince of Wales, with the Shah



THE SHAH IN THE HIGHLANDS: THE GILLIES' BALL, GLENMUICK.



THE SHAH AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: PROCESSION THROUGH THE TOWN.

Top: 'The shah in the highlands. The Gillies' ball, Glenmuick'

Bottom: 'The Shah at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Procession through the town'

THE BALL AT GLENMUICK.

A correspondent who was present at the ball which was given in honour of the Shah of Persia by Mr Mackenzie of Kintail on Friday evening, writes :— A more elaborate, brilliant, and, at the same time, picturesque function than that with which Mr Mackenzie of Kintail celebrated the visit of the Shah to his mansion at Glenmuick on Friday was never before witnessed on Deeside. No expense and pains had been spared, and the general result was a success of an unqualified kind. The gathering, as was to be expected from the nearness of Glenmuick to Ballater, was a very large one. The assembly, if it may be so described, commenced about ten o'clock and finished about two. After the house party had dined, the Shah visited the ballroom. And it was then that the novelty of the gathering was demonstrated. Ranged in lines on each side of the stairway stalwart Highlandmen were stationed with lighted torches, and along the illuminated passage thus formed His Majesty, Prince Albert Victor, and the large company walked in couples. The Shah led off with Mrs Mackenzie, the Grand Vizier, Assix-ur-Sultan, and Mr Mackenzie followed, then came Sir Henry Drummond Wolf and Mrs Allan Mackenzie, Admiral Farquhar accompanied Mrs Pigot, Prince Albert Victor next came with Mrs Davidson, and the rest of the party comprised Dr Profeit, the Hon. F. Churchill, the Hon. E. Neville, and Captain Holford. Mr Allan Mackenzie personally superintended the arrangements connected with the procession. On entering the ballroom the Shah was seen to be wearing all his most costly jewels. He may be said to have been simply ablaze with them—a large aigrette of rubies and diamonds standing out prominently. Dancing was at once commenced. Prince Albert Victor and Mrs Davidson, and Mr Mackenzie and Mrs Allan Mackenzie, were the first quartette in a Highland reel, and at its conclusion the Shah, by many smiles and nods to the Prince, expressed his gratification at the efforts made to entertain him. His Majesty then walked down the ballroom and inspected the decorations, which were carried out by the great London firm of Whitely were on a lavish scale. The incident of the monarch being overcome with the heat has already been noticed, as also his deerstalking conversation with Mr Donald Stewart, and perhaps the only other remark called for at this stage is that wherever His Majesty went on Friday evening he was followed by an official carrying a handsome scimitar of large proportions—probably emblematic of power.

The Aberdeen Journal of 20th July reported:

THE SHAH PHOTOGRAPHED.

It may be stated as an interesting incident that before the Shah left the field at Glenmuick on which the games took place a photograph was taken of His Imperial Majesty, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Mr Mackenzie of Kintail, Mr and Mrs Allan Mackenzie, and other members of the distinguished party. During his stay of half an hour His Majesty, who through his interpreter carried on a conversation with Prince Albert Victor, witnessed competitions in tossing the caber and in dancing Gillie Callum.

THE SHAH'S ARRIVAL AT GLENMUICK.

and I was delighted when the Royal Collection Trust at Windsor Castle very kindly obliged me with a copy.



In a letter from Buckingham Palace in July 1889, Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was married to Queen Victoria's fifth daughter, Princess Beatrice, writes, "Your description of the Shah's visit amused me very much and I must tell you that most glowing accounts of your hospitality to His Majesty have reached our ears."

This letter to Queen Victoria, again provided by The Royal Archives at Windsor, is from Alexander Profeit, Queen Victoria's factor at Balmoral whose job was to run the estate and have responsibility for the estate's servants.

Craig Gowan, Balmoral

22nd July 1889

Madam,

I have the honour to inform your Majesty that The Shah's visit to Deeside has passed off very satisfactorily. Mr Mackenzie's arrangements at Glenmuick were most perfect. Highland games open to all above Banchory commenced at 3 in the afternoon. These the Shah visited after his arrival. I had the honour of receiving an invitation to dinner and all my fellow servants were invited to the ball.

After dinner The Shah and Suite, Mr Mackenzie and his guests went to the ball which was held in a large marquee on the lawns in front of the house. The path which was covered with red cloth was lined on each by Highlanders with lighted torches. His Majesty (the Shah) made himself quite at home in the ballroom, never sitting down but walking about the ballroom among the dancers. His Majesty left the ballroom about twelve o'clock.

A magnificent supper was provided for the general's company in a second marquee while supper for the guests was laid in the dining rooms. The whole arrangements were carried out regardless seemingly of expense. I may also mention that during the games at which I was not present Mr Mackenzie provided refreshments for the general public. I had made all arrangements with Donald Stewart (Queen Victoria's Head Gamekeeper) to ensure a successful stalk on Saturday. I had two ponies ready, one for His Majesty and one for his Ambassador. The deer had been for some days in the corrie of the Boultschoch so that Donald anticipated no difficulty in getting a shot for His Majesty but for some reason or other he did not stalk.

*On Saturday The Shah and Prince Albert Victor * arrived at the Castle about four o'clock. Before partaking of tea I conducted His Majesty through the Corridor, Library, Drawing room, Billiard room, Dining room, to the room and Ballroom. His Majesty stood for a long time by the statue of The Prince Consort. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor kindly gave whatever explanation His Majesty desired. His Majesty then retired to the Royal Visitors bedrooms which I had ordered to be prepared and rested for some time.*

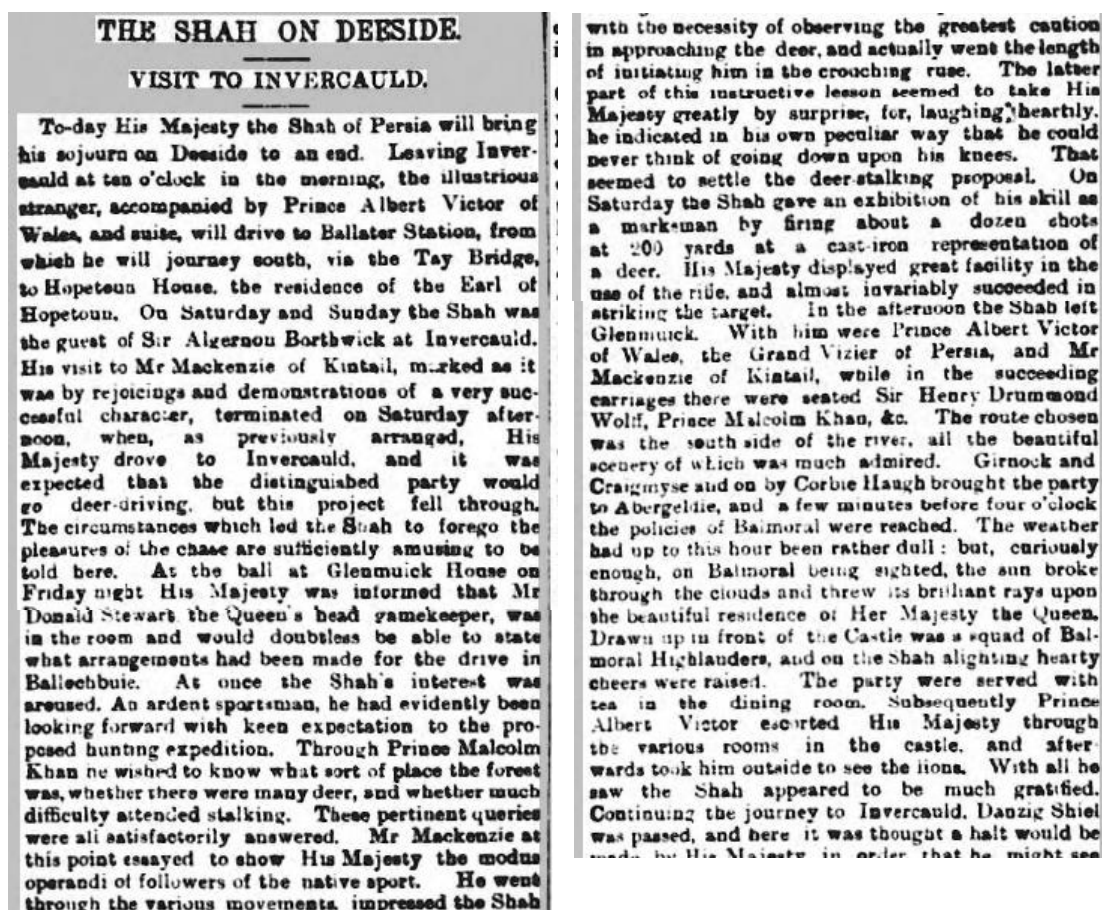
Tea and fruit were afterwards served in the dining room to His Majesty His Royal Highness and thirteen of the suite, the others being accommodated in the smoking room.

Soon after tea His Majesty started for Invercauld driving through the Ballochbaine (forest). The day was rather cold but fortunately there was no rain until the evening. Permit me to express my grateful thanks for Your Majesty's kind invitation to be present at the happy event of Saturday.

*I have the honour to be Your Majesty's
Humble and Obedient Servant,
Alexander Profeit.*

* Prince Albert Victor the eldest son of Prince Albert (later Edward VII)

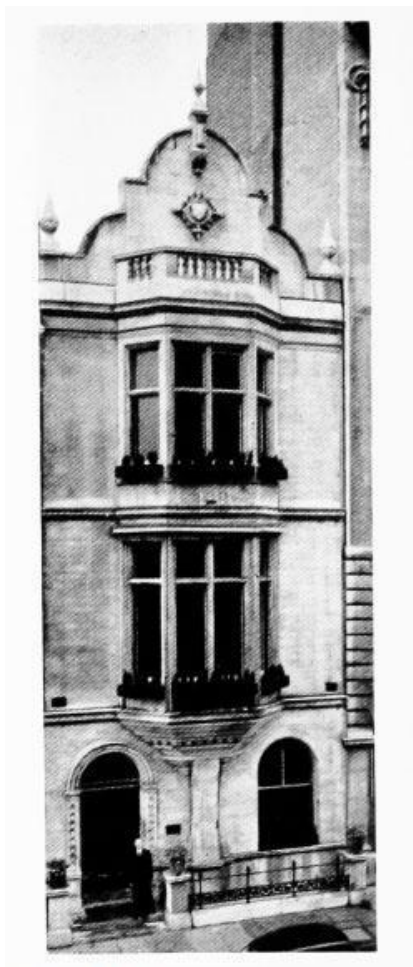
Profeit's reference to the Shah not going stalking was resolved in a newspaper article of the same day:



Several of the other 'Royal letters' include references to racing at Newmarket, Nottingham and Sandown, where JTM would race his horses, 'Cloudberry' and 'Imp', with some degree of success. One report of The National Breeders' Produce Stakes at Sandown Park on July 11th 1890, shows Cloudberry, a bay filly, coming in 3rd. She also won at Liverpool in 1890 and had a few other races before being sold before her last two runs in that year. However, another of his horses, Upset, according to Lord Randolph Churchill, 'disappointed you at Wolverhampton'.

Two of the letters are on 'Marlborough Club' headed notepaper, (No. 52 Pall Mall), which was established by the Prince of Wales and a group of his friends for the purpose of securing 'a convenient and agreeable place of meeting for a Society of Gentlemen'. The institution of the club

'was the Prince's mode of protest against the restrictions on smoking which were imposed on him at White's Club'. In May 1868 the Marlborough Club purchased for £18,000 the freehold of the British Institution at No. 52 Pall Mall, and shortly afterwards a new club-house was erected upon the site. According to Charles Wynn-Carrington, a childhood friend of the Prince, the club, which took its name from Marlborough House, the Prince's London residence, was to a greater extent funded by JTM. He remarked that it was funded 'by an old snob called Mackenzie; the son of an Aberdeen hatter, who made a fortune in indigo and got a baronetcy.' According to the Otago Witness 'Sir James Mackenzie was known as 'the Benefactor at the Marlborough Club for many years; but after a candidate whom he had proposed had been rejected he withdrew his capital from the concern, selling his interest to Lord Cowley; whereupon he was styled 'the Malefactor'. ' Until his accession to the throne the Prince of Wales used the club almost daily. The membership was limited to 450, all personally selected or approved by the Prince to reflect his circles and interests, including the world of horse-racing, with high entrance fees and annual subscriptions. He commissioned Vanity Fair's cartoonist, Carlo Pellegrini (Ape) to draw caricatures of the twenty-two founder members and in 1874 the publisher Samuel Beeton depicted the club and its members as:



*A fragrant odour of the choicest weeds,
A hum of voices, pitched in high-born tones;
A score of fellows, some of our best breeds,
The Heir-apparent to the British throne;
Soft-footed flunkery tending to their needs –
The vintage in request tonight is Beaune –
Luxurious lounging chairs, well-stuffed settees,
An air of lavishness, and taste and ease.*

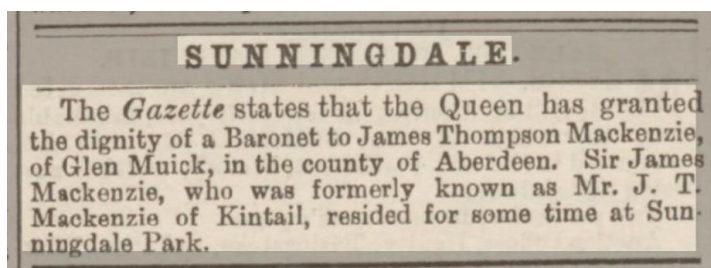
On the lawn behind the club was a bowling alley where the Prince and his friends would bowl in their shirtsleeves until the neighbours protested about the rumbling of the balls. Photographs reproduced in Country Life show that the interior was simply decorated, and that the coffee-room was divided into the customary three compartments by Ionic columns paired with antae (pillars) against the long side walls.

The original building has since been demolished.

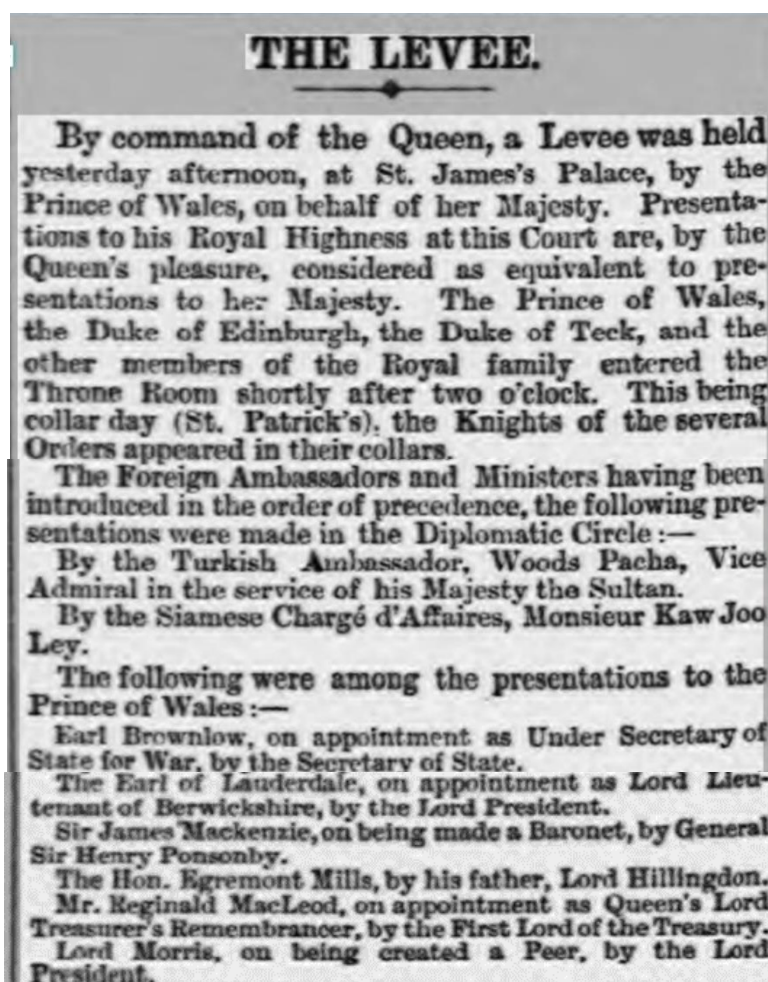
After Edward VII's death in 1910 George V succeeded him as president and patron.



JTM was Deputy Lieutenant for Ross and Middlesex and on 21st March 1890 was created 1st Baronet of Glenmuick, probably due to friendship with and 'assistance to' The Prince of Wales, Edward VII.



The London Standard 18th March 1890 wrote:



although *The London Figaro* had earlier included an article about the baronetcy on Jan 18th 1890. Clearly there was quite a lot of controversy behind JTM receiving a baronetcy, some suggesting it was recognition of him buying the Prince of Wales' friendship, but also his decision to use 'of Kintail', a title over which there was some doubt of his entitlement to use.

THERE is no reason why the Prince of Wales should not occasionally ask the Prime Minister to remember his friends, and doubtless Sir James Mackenzie would quite as soon owe his baronetcy to His Royal Highness as to the intervention of one of the party Whips. Sir James Mackenzie has



never been a politician, and his club is not the Reform or the Carlton, but the Marlborough. He has, however, been able to render the Prince some service, and it has been recognized in the only possible way, I presume. Formerly known as Mr. James Thompson Mackenzie of Glenmuich, Sir James Mackenzie "of Kintail" was born in 1824, and is said to be one of the richest of Scotchmen. His lawyers have lately justified his use of the designation he appended to his name some twenty years ago, and it is strange that the first protest should be made now.

and he was being referred to as 'Sir' from January

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife, having concluded their visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, left Sandringham for Castle Rising on Monday. The Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langeberg, Count Albert Mensdorff, the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Lord Randolph Spencer Churchill, M.P., Lady Randolph Churchill, the Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., the Rev. James Edgar Sheppard, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal of St. James's and Whitehall, and the rest of the guests at Sandringham, having terminated their visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, left on Monday. The Prince of Wales, attended by General Teesdale, C.B., left Sandringham for Merton, on a visit to Baron de Hirsch. Prince George of Wales also left Sandringham for Diddington. The Princess of Wales, with Princesses Victoria and Maud, remains at Sandringham. Among the guests at Merton are the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., the Duc de Chartres, the Duchess of Manchester, the Earl and Countess de Grey, Viscountess Mandeville, General Ellis, Sir James Mackenzie, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon.

although his title was changed from 'Kintail' to 'Glenmuick'

GOSSIP FROM "THE WORLD."

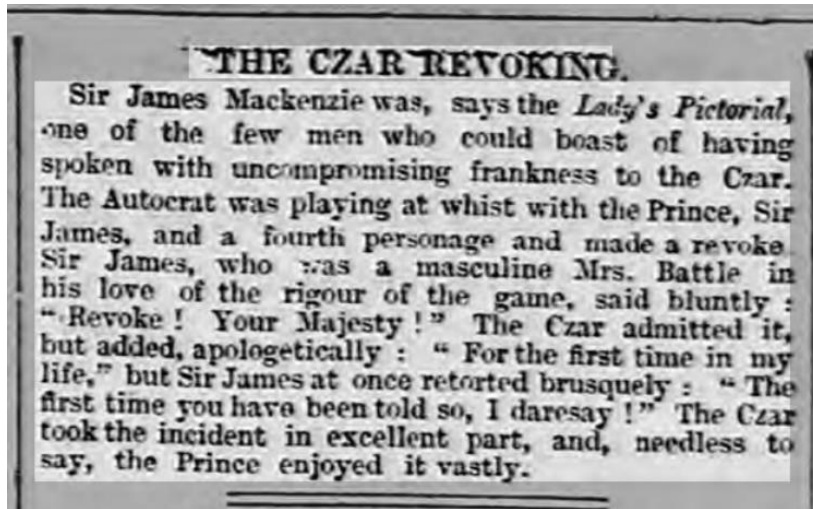
The Prince of Wales will be absent from England about a month. From Berlin he proceeds to Coburg, and thence direct to Cannes.

Dr Brachet, of Aix-les-Bains, has been lately in England, and I hear that he had more than one interview with Sir William Jenner, and the Queen and Princess Beatrice are to be under his charge, in conjunction with Dr James Reid, Her Majesty's private resident physician. The Queen will not take any baths, but is to content herself with the massage treatment, from which she derived much benefit three years ago. Princess Beatrice is to follow the ordinary full course of patients at Aix.

The controversy regarding the right of Sir James Mackenzie to style himself of Kintail has been finally settled by the announcement in the "Gazette" last week that the Queen had made him Baronet of Glenmuick. The Seaforth family made the strongest representations to the Queen and the Prime Minister against his assuming the name, and were successful in their attempt to prevent his taking the territorial designation which belonged to their family.

The Berlin correspondents of the London daily

Another visitor to Glenmuick was the Czar of Russia, whose visit was commented upon in *The Whitstable Times* and *Herne Bay Herald*, and already alluded to earlier.



('Revoke' means to cheat)

When Aunt Joyce (Joyce Shipley, older sister of Mary Davison, Tom and Daisy's daughter-in-law) recounted the story, she added that the Prince was reputed to have said, "You must not mind my friend Mackenzie – he's a blunt Scotchman."





An Antique Lithograph of "Sir James Thompson Mackenzie of Kintail" entitled 'The Universal Benefactor'.

Lithographed by Vincent Brooks Day & Son. London. From an original caricature by ('Lib') aka Liberio Prospero.

Produced for "Vanity Fair" 23rd March 1889.

MEN OF THE DAY. No. 420.

MR. J. T. MACKENZIE OF KINTAIL.

IT was on Boxing Day, four-and-sixty years ago, that James Thompson Mackenzie of Kintail, County Ross, of Glenmuick, County Aberdeen, and of Hatchford, Surrey, was born of humble parents in Aberdeen; who put him through one of those primary schools which have long made the Granite City famous. Like Whittington, he was destined to rise in the world; and, when he had attained to years of discretion, he removed to India, where luck, smartness, and indigo soon combined to make him rich beyond his parents' wildest dreams. Then, hankering after the old country, he resolved to return and become a Laird. So he returned and invested in the Barony of Kintail, which he purchased from the Mackenzie of Seaforth in 1869. With a shrewd wit, he invested other rupees in the building of a residence near Balmoral and Abergeldie, where he has been honoured by a couple of visits, for shooting purposes, by the Prince of Wales, who has also upon occasion brightened Mr. Mackenzie's other residence near Ascot during the Race Week.

He is so hospitably disposed towards smart young men who have no shooting of their own, and so liberal in entertainment, that he has come to be called "the Universal Benefactor," Society feeling that he has done more than his fair share in helping its time to pass. His shrewd ideas of business and his good advice have been found very valuable by more than one young nobleman, from whom also he has not withheld that assistance which is more substantial than the best of good advice. Once a director of the Cobham Stud Company—when his *Rob Roy* ran third in the Derby under the Mackenzie tartan—he has more recently kept his horses in the Kingsclere stable, with those of the Prince of Wales. He owns several country seats, and he is a member of the Marlborough—to which he once rendered much assistance at a critical period in its history—and of the Turf Clubs. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex and Ross; and, although the once current report that he was to be amongst the "Jubilee Peers" proved to be unfounded, there seems to be no particular reason why he should not one day be improved into a Knight Bachelor. Being much in the society of the great, it is to his credit that he should never forget his lowly origin.

The Prince of Wales was known to spend much time playing cards, and family history has it that one evening, in order to pay his debts, the Prince handed over the deeds to the Sandringham Estate to JTM. Although we all thought this tale rather far-fetched, it would seem that it is in fact true and the papers stayed in the family until JTM's death. Jane Ridley, in her biography of *Bertie*, the Prince of Wales, confirmed that from at least 1884 JTM lent the Prince a staggering £250,000, secured against the title deeds of the Sandringham, and, following JTM's death, the trustees of his estate were obliged to call in the debt, causing consternation at Marlborough House. At this point the Austrian Jewish financier Baron Maurice Hirsch, according to Lord Derby, 'seized the opportunity to pay off the debt, make the Prince his debtor, and so secure for himself a social position.' The deeds to Sandringham were returned to the Royal family*, but according to Jane, it would seem that these same deeds had previously been offered to the Rothschilds for similar debts!

Guy Mackenzie has read Jane Ridley's account of the money lent by JTM to the Prince of Wales but understood that it was approximately £100,000 (perhaps the difference was lent by others?). But he agrees that the deeds were recovered by The Royal Family. However the version of events as told to him by Ethel and Marguerite (Madge) Logan (then aged 12 and 10) is very different. The following is what they told him and this has been confirmed by others.

At the time of JTM's death there were only young members of the Mackenzie family staying at Glenmuick as the older members were attending JTM in England as he approached his death. Very soon after his death, equerries sent by the Prince of Wales arrived at Glenmuick saying "they had come to collect some papers". The young family members and the servants were in awe of these representatives of The Royal Family and allowed them to search through JTM's desk and papers. This they did and subsequently left. When the older family members returned, they were told of this visit and immediately went to check JTM's papers. They then found that the deeds of Sandringham were missing.

The Trustees did not (could not – due to the circumstances?) call in the debt and the money was never repaid. The matter was never pursued by the Mackenzie family as they didn't want to cause upset with The Royal Family

*Email exchange between Guy Mackenzie and Jane Ridley, subject Bertie: A Life of Edward VII

27th September 2017: Dear Professor Ridley,

I recently read your book and enjoyed it very much. However, as the great grandson of James Thompson Mackenzie, I was very interested to read page 270 and your account of the money he lent to "Bertie" and how this money was repaid.

However the version of events as told to me, many years ago, by my cousins, Ethel and Marguerite (Madge) Logan (aged 12 and 10 in 1890), is very different. As this is a part of our family history, please will you be kind enough to provide me with more detail on the sources of your information and the reasons you reached the conclusions included in your book.

Kind regards,
J.W.G.Mackenzie.

29th September 2017: Dear Sir Guy,

Thank you so much for this message. How fascinating that James MacKenzie was your great grandfather. I only discovered about him because I was contacted by Penny Crowe, who I believe related to Sir James, and who is very interested in family history. She showed me several letters from Edward VII and his son Prince Eddy Duke of Clarence to Sir James. I then discovered the quote from Lord Derby about Cassell paying off the Prince of Wales's debt to Sir James MacKenzie. It's not possible to verify this, as there are no accounts of the Prince of Wales's debts.

Since writing the book I have found letters in the Royal Archives from Eddy to his brother George, describing the happy times he had staying and shooting with Sir James.

I would be fascinated to learn your version of these events.

Best wishes,
Jane Ridley

1st October 2017: Dear Professor Ridley,

Thank you so much for your reply and explaining the sources of your information.

I'd never heard of Penny Crowe when she first contacted me nearly ten years ago. She explained how we are related and also that she wished to undertake a detailed history of our family and asked if I could help - which I was pleased to do. She has now completed this document but, as yet, I haven't seen any of the letters you've referred to. But I would be interested to see them and also the letters you found in the Royal Archives.

In answer to your question in the third paragraph of your email, firstly some background information:-

I was brought up on the Isle of Mull but was educated in England. From 1960-1963 I attended Stowe School, Buckingham which is a few miles away from Padbury where my cousins, Ethel and Marguerite (Madge) Logan lived. They kindly and generously gave me a "home from home" both while I was at Stowe and afterwards when I first went to work in London &

Southampton - until their deaths in 1967. They had, in fact, done the same for my cousin, Alexander (Tony) Mackenzie (who later became the 4th Baronet of Glenmuick) as his father had been killed in 1916. He had also been educated at Stowe until he went to live in Canada in 1932.

They often talked about family history and this is what they told me (more than once!) and has been confirmed by others:- At the time of JTM's death in 1890, there were only young members of the family staying at Glenmuick as the older members were attending JTM in England as he approached his death. Very soon after his death, equerries sent by the Prince of Wales arrived at Glenmuick saying "they had come to collect some papers". The young family members and the servants were in awe of these representatives of The Royal Family and allowed them to search through JTM's desk and papers. This they did and subsequently left. When the older family members returned, they immediately went to check JTM's papers. They then found that the deeds of Sandringham were missing.

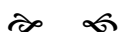
The Trustees did not (maybe due to the circumstances) call in the debt and the money was never repaid. My cousins told me that the matter was never pursued by the Mackenzie family as they didn't want to cause upset with the Royal Family.

A postscript which you may be aware of is that, just prior to his death, JTM had, in effect, disinherited his eldest son, Allan Russell Mackenzie. This resulted in a lengthy and costly legal battle following his death.

With my very best wishes and thank you again for replying so quickly.
Guy (Mackenzie)



According to the 1890 edition of Kelly's (a directory that listed all businesses and tradespeople in a particular city or town, as well as a general directory of postal addresses of local gentry, landowners, charities, and other facilities), in 1886 JTM was renting 12, Carlton House Terrace, (below) a quiet street between the Mall and Lower Regent Street that was once the most fashionable address in London. The stuccoed property was, built to a design by John Nash between 1827 and 1832. He appears in the Westminster rate books on several occasions between May 1885 and October 1885, where he was paying from £31/5/4 to 34/7/6, I think half-annually.



These rate books also reveal that he was renting 4, St Martins Mews – a coach house and stables, for the same period, at rates ranging from £2/15/10 to £3/1/15.

By early summer 1890, JTM's health was causing concern, and the following articles appeared in the press:

Reading Mercury, 10th May

ILLNESS OF SIR JAMES MACKENZIE.—Sir James Mackenzie, of Glen Muick, who is staying at his residence, Sunningdale Park, in Berkshire, is seriously indisposed. He is attended by Dr. Quain.

London Standard, 19th May

Sir James Mackenzie is better. He is still at Sunningdale Park.

London Standard, 6th June

Sir James Mackenzie left Sunningdale Park yesterday afternoon for Brighton, for the benefit of his health.

Dundee Adviser, 11th June

Sir James Mackenzie of Glenmuick is no doubt, says the *World*, very seriously ill, and he has been moved to Brighton in the hope that the change of air may do him good.

Morning Post, 21st June

We are glad to hear that Sir James Mackenzie is making slow progress towards recovery at Brighton, and has been going out daily for the last week.

Manchester Evening News, 9th July

at Hampstead.
Sir James Mackenzie, who is still at Brighton remains in a critical condition. He is attended by Sir A. Clark and Dr. Douglas Powell.

Morning Post, 23rd July

Sir James Mackenzie was reported yesterday to be lying in a very critical condition at Brighton. All the members of his family had been telegraphed for.

Morning Post, 6th August 1890

Sir James Mackenzie still remains in a very critical condition at Adelaide Mansions, Brighton.

His death was widely covered in both London and Aberdeen, with daily reports from 13th August until after the funeral. According to his wishes as set down in his will, his body was taken back to Aberdeen 'by railway and not by sea', and on 18th August *The Aberdeen Journal* reported,

'The remains of the late Sir. J.T. Mackenzie, Bart, arrived in Aberdeen on Saturday morning from Brighton by the North British train due at 8.15 a.m. Accompanying the body were Mr. and Mrs. Pigot. The carriage in which the coffin was placed was uncoupled from the North British train and attached to a special train for Ballater, which left at 9.35 a.m. The interment takes place on Thursday.'

The following day it ran a short article reading.

'Funeral of the Late Sir J. T. Mackenzie, Bart. The intimation in the London papers that the funeral of the late Sir J. T. Mackenzie, Bart. has been postponed owing to the backwardness in the arrangements is a mistake. The truth is, we have reason to know, that the deceased baronet had expressed a wish that his funeral should not take place for ten days after death, and that it should be conducted as privately as possible. Out of respect to this wish no invitations have been issued, though the people in the neighbourhood of Ballater are to attend the funeral.'

On 22nd August, *The Aberdeen Journal* ran a detailed report of the funeral.

'Yesterday, the remains of Sir J. T. Mackenzie, Bart. of Glenmuick, who died in Brighton on Tuesday of last week, were interred in the family vault within the Glenmuick demesnes (*private land*). In accordance with the deceased baronet's last wishes the funeral was of a semi-private character, invitations being sent only to a very few private friends. However, the obsequies (*funeral rites*) were largely attended by the tenantry on the estate of Glenmuick, the Town Council and inhabitants of Ballater, the local volunteers, and members of Free Mason lodges, all of whom combined to show the esteem in which deceased was held in the district. Altogether the company numbered upwards of 200. Her Majesty the Queen, who sent a letter of condolence to Lady Mackenzie and the bereaved family, was specially represented by Dr. Profeit, Commissioner at Balmoral; the Prince of Wales, with whom Sir James Mackenzie was a great favourite, was represented by Sir Dighton Probyn; Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Duke of Fife, and Sir Charles Hall, from Mar Lodge, personally attended; and among the other friends were Sir John Clark, Bart. of Tillypronie; Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B.; and Mr. Colin (Claude) Mackenzie, the youngest son of deceased, was unable through illness to be present, and an apology for absence was received from the Marquis of Huntly, who expressed regret that he was prevented from leaving London owing to the indisposition of his mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly. There was a large number of beautiful wreaths sent by friends in the locality and as a addition to a couple of floral tokens, which deserve to be

specially mentioned, by the tenants and keepers on the estate. A wreath composed of heather and fox tails was forwarded from Marlborough House, “as a last token of sincere friendship and regard from the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children”; and wreaths were also received from the following:- Mr. Christopher Sykes, Rev. F. and Mrs. Hervey, The Rectory, Sandringham, Norfolk; Miss Kiesel and Mademoiselle Baligant; the keepers and the tenants, Glenmuick; Mrs. Harry Claude Hay, Eccleston Square, London; Mr. F. Thorne and men employed on Sunningdale Park estate; the workmen on Glenmuick; Mrs. Vyner; Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes; Mr. John Porter, Park House, Kingsclere; Mr. and Mrs. Benyon, Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell; Miss Louisa Caledon Alexander, Belgrave Square; “H.B.R.”; Mr. A. E. Wakeford. The late Baronet was, as is well known, an enthusiastic Freemason, and it was accordingly very fitting that the members of the local lodges should not be behindhand in paying their last token of respect to his memory. Their wreath was accompanied by a printed card bearing the words – “In Memoriam – Brother Sir J.T. Mackenzie, Bart., from the brethren of St Nathalan Lodge of Tullich and Mar (No. 259) and Royal Arch Chapter (No. 142)”. There were also numerous wreaths from members of the family and others.

The remains of the deceased were brought from Brighton to Glenmuick House on Saturday last, and were encased in a polished oak coffin with brass mountings. On Wednesday the body of Sir James’s mother was taken from Aberdeen by warrant of the Sheriff, lodged in the private chapel at Glenmuick overnight, and interred yesterday morning in the family vault immediately after a service conducted by Bishop Douglas, Aberdeen. The funeral took place at one o’clock. A short time before that hour the company assembled at the house, and after a short service by the Rev. Mr. Middleton, Parish Church, Ballater, were arranged in processional order by Mr. Roberts, secretary to the late Sir James, on whom devolved the task of making the necessary arrangements. Unfortunately at this stage the weather broke down, and when the cortege left the house rain was falling heavily. In the van of the procession marched the members of the I Company of the Deeside Highlanders – 30 in all – under command of Major Deans and Lieutenant Cran; then followed the Freemasons – some 50 in number – the officials of whom were: Mr. James Reid, R.W.; Mr. Crawford Abel, secretary (representing St Nathalan Lodge); Mr. William Mitchell, P.Z.; Mr. William Begg, H.; and Mr. J. Anderson, L; and next Bishop Douglas and Rev. J. Davenport Jones, St. John’s, Hawarden; the coffin, carried by twelve bearers, with a relief of six men on each side; the chief mourners, comprising Sir Allan Mackenzie, Bart. (son), Masters Allan, James and Victor (grandsons), Colonel Davison, 16th Lancers (son-in-law); three carriages containing the widow of the deceased baronet, Lady Mackenzie. Miss Mackenzie (sister of the late Sir James), Mrs. Pigot, and Miss Shore, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and the Duke of Fife, K.T.; Dr. Profeit; Sir Dighton Probyn; Sir John Clark, Bart., of Tillypronie; Sir Charles Hall, Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B.; Mr. F. Paton, Carronbank, Brechin; Mr. John Whyte, advocate, Aberdeen; Rev. Mr. Middleton, Parish Church, Ballater; the members of Ballater Town Council, comprising Provost Brebner, Dr. W.G. Mitchell, Messrs Ferrier, Mitchell and Lawson; and the general company, among whom were the following: Mr. Stewart, Ballaterich; Captain Cook, Tassack Lodge; Mr. Reid, Crofts; Mr. Gordon, Awolzie; Mr. Mitchell, Foot of Gairn; Mr. Smith, Craggan; Mr. Smith, saddler, Ballater; Mr. Knowles, watchmaker, Ballater; Mr. Grant, Abergairn; Mr. Emalie, builder; Mr. James Grant (Grant Brothers, builders, Ballater); Mr. Peter Grant; Mr. Simpson, Union Bank; Mr. Barnett, merchant, Ballater; Mr. Douglas, North of Scotland Bank; Mr. J. Macgregor, Invercauld Arms, Ballater; Mr. Coumts merchant; Mr. W.D.C. Biras, merchant, Ballater; Mr. Watson, photographer, Ballater; Dr. Leask, London; Mr. Alexander Troup, butcher, Ballater; Mr. J. Riach, inspector of poor; Mr. Alexander Duguid, builder; Mr. William Duguid, builder; Mr. Alexander Anderson, baker; Mr. James Grant, head keeper on the Glenmuick estate; Mr. D.

Stewart, head keep Balmoral; Mr. J. Thomson, Balmoral; Mr. A. Grant, Balmoral; Mr. J. Mackenzie, Balmoral.

In the above order the company proceeded along the principal avenue to the private chapel, situated about a quarter of a mile distant from the house. Rain fell all the time. The route was lined with spectators, and at the chapel a large crowd collected. Here a short service was conducted by Bishop Douglas, assisted by the Rev. J. Davenport Jones. The members of deceased's family occupied the front pews, and immediately behind were Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Fife, Dr. Profeit, Sir Douglas Probyn, Sir John Clark, Sir Arthur Farquhar, the remaining seats being taken up by the general public. Near the chancel was the coffin, which bore the following inscription:-

SIR JAMES THOMPSON MACKENZIE

First Baronet of Glenmuick,

Born 27th December, 1818

Died 12th August, 1890

The prayers were intoned by the bishop, the responses being given by Rev. Mr Jones, who also read the lesson. A couple of hymns appropriate to the solemnity of the occasion having been sung, the coffin was carried from the chapel to the vault, the organist playing the "Dead March" in Saul. At the entrance to the vault Bishop Douglas recited the beautiful service for the dead, of the Episcopal Church, and the remains were thereafter laid in their last resting place.

After the funeral, Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Fife and Sir Charles Hall drove to Mar Lodge. The volunteers and the Freemasons marched to the Albert Hall at Ballater, and were there dismissed. Messrs James Allan & Sons, Union Street, Aberdeen, it ought to be mentioned, had charge of the arrangements, the firm being represented by Mr. James Garden."

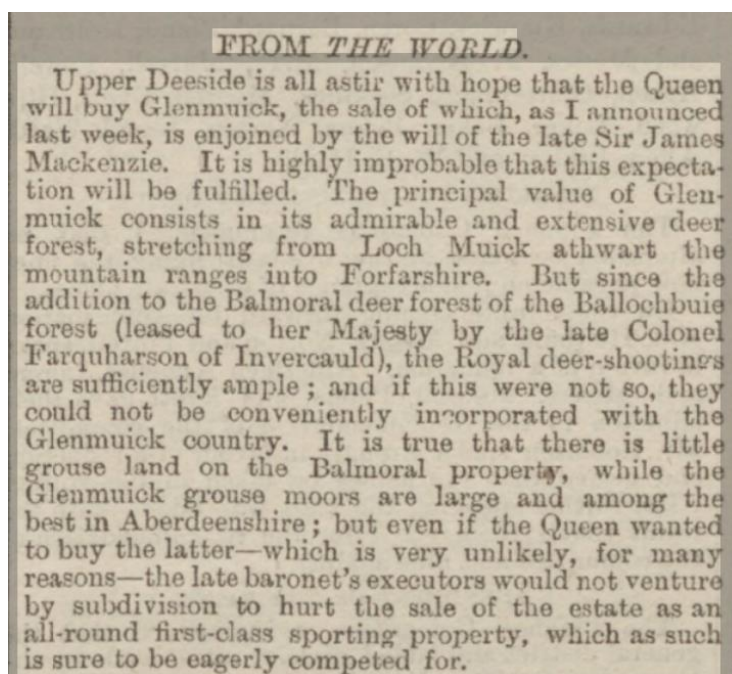


Bucks Herald, 23rd Aug 1890

The grave closes to-day in Scotland on Sir James Mackenzie of Glenmuick, the founder of the famous wheelbarrow races, who lent his house this year for Ascot to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and entertained the Shah when he was in England, who rose from being a shopkeeper at Aberdeen to be a millionaire through money lending in India, and shrewd speculations in the City. Among others who have passed away during the last few days may be named Mr. W. E. Baxter, formerly Secretary to the

Naturally JTM wanted to be buried at Glenmuick, and in addition he requested that his mother's body be moved there too. His eldest daughter, Mary, died there just three weeks after giving birth to her fourth child.

Judging from a number of newspaper articles, rumours began to spread that Queen Victoria would be buying Glenmuick.



As just mentioned, JTM had stipulated in his will of 25th June 1883, that 'with reference to my funeral I desire that my body may be transmitted by rail, and not by sea, to Aberdeen, there to be laid in the vault I have erected at Glenmuick; and should my mother's body not have been removed before my death, I wish that it should be conveyed from the burial ground in Aberdeen and interred in the said vault at Glenmuick, where it is my wish that all my descendants should also be interred; and I desire that my funeral be conducted without ostentation or display, and at as little expense as possible, consistent with decency; and I direct that my interment shall not take place before the expiration of ten days after my decease, and that provision may be made that my dear wife may eventually be laid beside me.' To Mary, he leaves 'all the jewels and personal ornaments belonging to me which she has been accustomed to wear, as also all such articles of domestic or personal use as have usually been called or considered her own;' as well as requesting that she be 'allowed the use of a Victoria, with suitable horse and harness.' He left annual sums of £1,500 to Mary, £120 each to his sisters Margaret and Ann, £120 to Mrs Emily Drummond Hay. Margaret also received the income from his investments in the Portuguese Government Funds and the Cape of Good Hope Government Bonds. James had a half share in a property known as 'Las Peñas', just north of Cordoba in Argentina, which he left to his son Randolph, along with £15,000, (although in the margin of the will £20,000 has been typed in red). In the 1860s many hectares of farmland were unused in Argentina, so a railway was built as part of a plan to encourage settlers from England, and a large community grew there. We know that JTM had a

partner in Buenos Aires, a Mr. Robert Burnett, but as yet I have not been able to find out much about the property – I can only imagine it would have been a large cattle ranch.

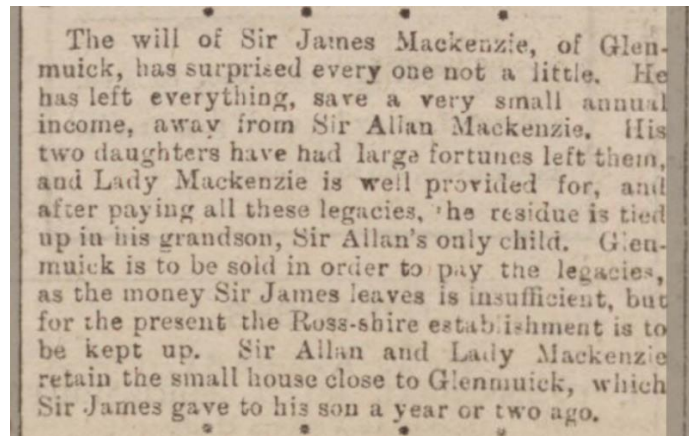
To Claud he left £5,000 (£20,000 in red) plus an annual income of £20,000, and to his grandchildren amounts varying from £8,000 (£6,000) to £1,000 each.

Whilst he requested Hatchford Hall to be sold, he stipulated that Pembroke Lodge, Sunningdale should go to his daughter Alice Pigot, with income corresponding to £30,000 (£50,000) per year, whilst at the same time noting that her husband, George, was indebted to him for £2,100 which was due to be repaid from George's mother's estate.

He left £8,000 for Colonel Logan (his deceased daughter Mary's husband) to buy a house for his family, and £43,000 (£73,000) to his daughter Margaret Davison, plus income of £30,000 and £10,000 to buy a house. He completed his wishes by requesting that should all his children and their issue die, his estate should go to the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and should there be none, then his wealth should form a trust to educate poor boys.

The Tamworth Herald ran an article on 4th October 1890, 'A story is going about that Sir James Mackenzie has left instructions to his executors as to certain financial arrangements he had entered into which were not of a commercial character. The story is that he had at different times helped people who were in need of pecuniary assistance, to whom the immediate repayment of the sums advanced to them would be inconvenient.'

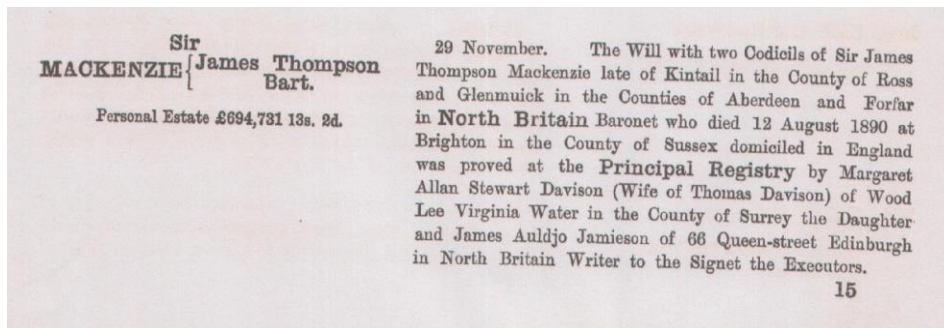
What did surprise many, was the news that JTM had disinherited his eldest son, Allan, which was reported in the Edinburgh Evening News, amongst other publications, in September 1890:



However, an article in *The Times Dispatch* of 5th March 1911, if true, offered an explanation. JTM "used to be known in the royal entourage by the name of 'the Benefactor', owing to his readiness to extricate his friends from financial worries and difficulties. This excited the resentment of his eldest son, and it was owing to the bad feeling engendered thereby between the two that when Sir James died, it was found that he had bequeathed Glen Muick, and almost every bit of his property, to his eldest son Allan's eldest son, then a minor, leaving Sir Allan and his sister out in the cold. Indeed, so badly was Allan treated in his father's will, that a small fortune was spent in endeavouring to upset it, but without success. Sir Allan having to content himself with a very small income, while all of the estate accumulated in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of his eldest son. This eldest son, shortly after obtaining a commission in the Horse Guards, volunteered for

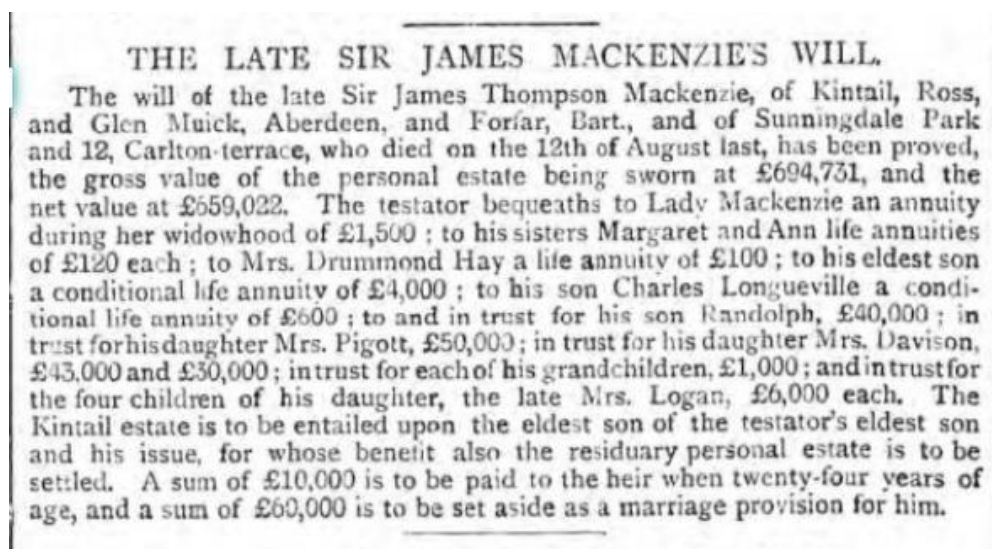
service on the west coast of Africa, and was killed in Nigeria. So that on Sir Allan's death, it was the second of his sons, Victor, who succeeded to the money and estate."

Shortly before he died, Sir James added a holograph codicil to his will, emphasizing the fact that he had been treated in a neighbourly fashion by Queen Victoria and her family. It ran as follows: 'My executors are to let Glen Muick until my grandson comes of age, but not to a cad, nor to one who would be disagreeable to the royalties, from whom I have always received the greatest kindness.'



Sunningdale Park in Ascot was sold for £40,000 in August 1890 to Major Joicey, from a well-known family of coal miners in Durham. Probate, granted on 24th November 1890, valued James's estate at £694,731.13.2. The administration of JTM's estate was left, rather surprisingly, to his daughter Margaret, rather than to Allan, his eldest son. However, things were not straightforward and JTM's will became a matter of dispute in the courts over a number of years.

Pall Mall Gazette, 4th December 1890



THE GLENMUICK ESTATE BILL.

[From the "Aberdeen Free Press."]

The Glenmuick Estate Bill, which has just passed the House of Lords, contains in its preamble much matter of interest. It sets forth several of the provisions of a trust disposition by the late Sir James Mackenzie, dated 1883. In this settlement he named as his trustees his eldest son, now Sir Allan Russell Mackenzie; his second son, Mr Randolph Douglas Mackenzie; and Mr James Auldjo Jamieson, W.S. He desired that his body might be laid in the vault he had erected at Glenmuick, that his mother's body should be conveyed thither from the burial place in Aberdeen, and that all his descendants should also be interred in the vault at Glenmuick. After stating that he was in the course of erecting a country residence at Braickley, on the Glenmuick estate, he directed his trustees to complete it—in case he should not have done so—and to spend £4000 in furnishing it. Sir James declared that, so long as the estate of Glenmuick should remain unsold, it was his desire that the dwelling-house should be available as a jointure house for the widow of the heir of entail to his estate of Kintail, and also that the person for the time being entitled to succeed to Kintail should have the free use of his establishment at Glenmuick. By the same trust, it was provided with reference to the estates of Glenmuick and Bachnagairn, neither of which was in Sir James's opinion suitable as a residential estate for the personal occupation of the proprietor, that the trustees might with consent sell them; and in the event of their being sold, the trustees were to invest four-fifths of the proceeds in the purchase of a residential estate elsewhere in Scotland, the remainder of the price to be settled upon the heirs of Kintail. Provision was also made for the erection of a jointure house to take the place of that at Braickley. Upon the purposes of the will being so far fulfilled as to enable the trustees to denude themselves of the trust estate, they were to execute a deed of entail to Kintail and the other properties in Scotland, "in terms as strict as the law at the time would permit," in favour of Sir James's eldest son, whom failing, the other heirs in order of primogeniture. The settlement further declared that the entail should oblige the heir in possession of the estates to bear the name of Mackenzie, and the arms and designation of "Mackenzie of Kintail," and should oblige also any husband of a female heir to take the name of Mackenzie as his principal surname under pain of nullity.

Several of the leading provisions of this will were revoked by a codicil dated June 1889. By this codicil, Sir James Mackenzie revoked the appointment of his eldest son as a trustee and executor, and, considering that his second son was then deceased, he nominated his youngest daughter, the wife of Major Davison, to be a trustee and executor, along with Mr Auldjo Jamieson. He also cancelled and annulled all gifts, bequests, and provisions for behoof of his eldest son, and in lieu thereof directed the trustees to pay him an annuity of £4000, as a strictly alimentary provision. Sir James further revoked the provisions as to the completion of the residence at Braickley, and as to the conditional sale of Glenmuick and Bachnagairn. In place of these provisions, he gave the trustees absolute discretion to sell these estates, and also the house in Carlton House Terrace, London. On the estates being sold the trustees were to lay out £60,000 in the purchase—and other

£15,000 in the improvement—of a residential estate in England. The remainder of the proceeds were to be treated as part of his personal estate, in which he included everything except Kintail and the new property. He directed his trustees to allow his son, Allan Russell Mackenzie, to occupy the mansion-house on the estate to be purchased in England, and also to allow him under their direction to manage the estate, and to receive the income thereof for his own use, but it was expressly provided that the son should have only a life interest in it, and that, in case he should contract liabilities beyond his income, the trustees could require him to cease to occupy the mansion-house, or to receive the rent. Then, as to the entail of Kintail and the other estates, Sir James cancelled the nomination of his son as an heir. He directed that the deed of strict entail should be granted directly and immediately in favour of Allan James Reginald Mackenzie, the eldest son of his own son, Allan Russell Mackenzie, and the heirs male of the said Allan James, whom failing, the other heirs in order of seniority. From these heirs he excluded always the daughter of his third son, Claud Longueville Mackenzie, who was to be debarred from any right or interest in the succession under the entail. Then Sir James directed his trustees to pay to the heir, so long as he should be under the age of 24, such a sum for his education as they should consider amply sufficient for all payments to be made to the heir personally. The income of the estate is to be accumulated until the heir attains the age of 24, when the trustees will pay over to him the sum of £10,000, and set aside £60,000 as a marriage provision. They will also pay him the income of the remainder, subject to their discretion, to purchase a

house in London, and to erect a shooting lodge on Kintail.

The preamble of the bill goes on to state that in March 1890, the "trustees" received the honour of a baronetcy, in the patent of which he was designed as Sir James Thompson Mackenzie, Baronet "of Glenmuick." He died on 12th August 1890, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, now Sir Allan Russell Mackenzie. The trustees—Mrs Davison and Mr Auldjo Jamieson—have entered upon the management of the trust estate, but, pending the application for this will, no sale has been made of any part of Glenmuick and Bachnagairn. The first heir, Allan James Reginald Mackenzie, is under twelve years of age, and his father, Sir Allan, as his legal guardian, has requested the trustees not to sell the estate until the heir shall attain the age of 24. He urges as reasons that the late Sir James and his family when in Scotland always resided at Glenmuick, that the family burying-ground is there, and that the estate is inseparably connected with the title of the baronetcy. In these circumstances, he requests that the estates should be retained by the trustees, and that in place of laying out £75,000 on an estate in England (of which he was to have the life interest), the trustees should pay him interest on that sum. The trustees agree to the requests made by Sir Allan. For the purpose of carrying out that agreement they have brought in the present bill, which has just come down from the House of Lords to the House of Commons.

**THE LATE SIR JAMES MACKENZIE
OF KINTAIL**

JUDGMENT AS TO HIS DOMICILE.

In the Court of Session on Saturday Lord Stormonth Darling gave judgment in the action of multiplepoinding in regard to the succession of the late Sir James Thompson Mackenzie, Bart. of Kintail. It was brought by Mrs Margaret Mackenzie or Davison, wife of Colonel Davison, 18th Lancers, Beckett Park, Shrivensham, Berkshire, and James Auldjo Jamieson, W.S., Edinburgh, trustees of the late Sir James Thompson Mackenzie, Bart., of Glenmuick, against Dame Mary Eliza Russell or Mackenzie, Pembroke Lodge, Sunninghill, Berkshire, and others. The amount of the personal estate of the late Sir James Mackenzie, given up for probate was £694,731, on which the pursuers paid a duty of £19,773. The institute in the deed of entail of the estates, which by the trust deed the trustees are directed to execute, is Allan James Reginald Mackenzie, born in 1880, the son of the deceased's eldest son. At the request of Sir Allan, as guardian for his son, the pursuers obtained a private Act of Parliament whereby they are authorised to hold the estate of Glenmuick until Allan or the heir entitled to succeed to the estate was above the age of 24. The pursuers are accumulating the residue of the trust estate as directed until Allan, or on his failure his heir, shall attain the age of 24. Various legal questions have, however, been raised. Sir Allan, assuming the domicile of the deceased to be English, has submitted to the pursuers the opinion of English counsel to the effect that the direction

as to residue transgresses the rule of English law against perpetuities, and he therefore claims that the residuary personal estate, which amounts to upwards of £300,000, falls into intestacy, and devolves upon the truster's next of kin. The trustees said they were advised the truster's domicile was Scotch. The widow, on the other hand, claimed that Sir James was a domiciled Englishman, and that was a domiciled Englishman, and that the English court should administer the estate, not the Court of Session, and that an action had been instituted in England to have the provisions of the codicil declared invalid. Claims were lodged for the heir and next-of-kin, and proof was led some time ago on the question of domicile.

Lord Stormonth Darling, in disposing of the question of domicile, said Sir James Mackenzie was born of English parents in Aberdeen in 1818, and his domicile of origin thus being Scottish, the onus of proof that he acquired an English domicile, rested upon those who asserted that he did. He was of opinion that there had been an entire failure of proof of abandonment of the domicile of origin. His lordship accordingly held that, at the date of his death, Sir James was a domiciled Scotsman; and with this finding continued the cause, and found all parties entitled to their expenses out of the estate.

Sadly, there is very little left of the original Glenmuick buildings. On our visit to Scotland in July 2013, Peter and I had a gentle walk up the old track from the lodge house and soon came across the tower, which is the only part of the chapel that remains. The last service to be held here was for Sir Victor Mackenzie's funeral.

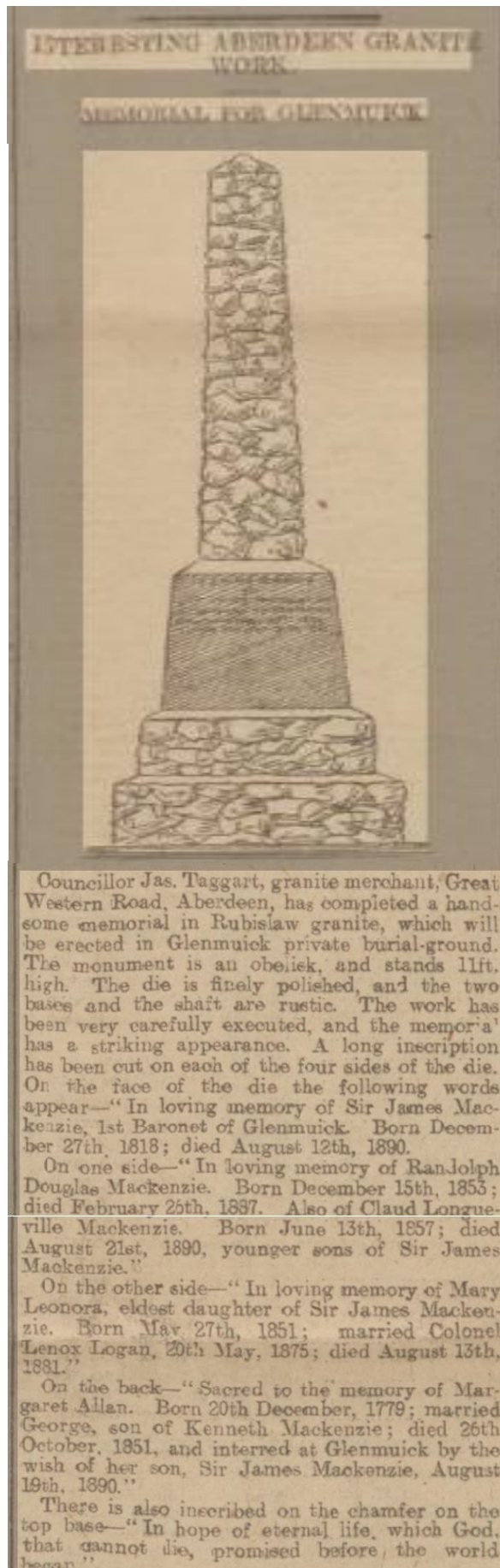


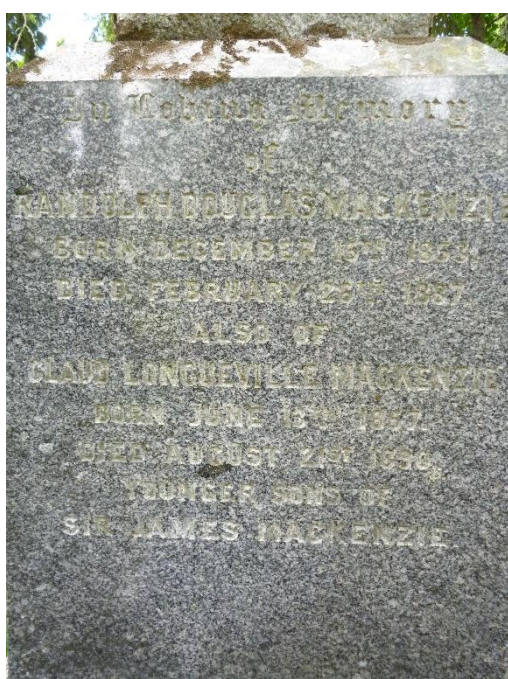
To the right of the chapel is a memorial to Sir James with inscriptions of his immediate family around the base.



"In loving memory of Sir James Mackenzie, 1st Baronet of Glenmuick, born December 27th 1818, died August 12th 1890. Also of his wife, born December 26th 1824, died August 18th 1912."







In loving memory of
Randolph Douglas Mackenzie
Born December 15th 1853
Died February 26th 1887

Also of

Claud Longueville Mackenzie
Born June 15th 1857
Died August 21st 1896

Younger sons of
Sir James Mackenzie



Beyond the memorial is the vault for Sir James and those inscribed. According to an article written by Gordon Bruce of the Ballater Historical Society, 'Alec Copeland can remember using a large 10" key to open the door and had to dust down the coffins and cut the grass every Saturday ready for the Sunday services. Later some boys from Oakhall broke into the vault and the doorway had to be built up.'



Memorial with top of the vault

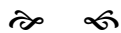


Front of vault with tower behind to the right, and memorial just visible between the trees to the left

An article in *The Aberdeen Journal* 8th October 1881 requesting estimates to build the vault:

TO MASON S.
ESTIMATES are Wanted for the ERECTION
of an ENCLOSING WALL and BURIAL VAULT at
GLENMUICK.
There are surface stones within a few hundred yards of the
work sufficient for its completion, but of this contractors
must satisfy themselves.
Plans and Specifications to be seen with Mr A. E. DUGUID,
Architect, Ballater, after TUESDAY, 4th inst., and sealed
tenders to be lodged with Mr ALLAN R. MACKENZIE, Glenmuick
on or before 15th inst.
Ballater, 1st October, 1881.

To the left of the chapel lies a small burial ground with the graves of Sir Allan Mackenzie, his wife Lucy Eleanor, and their children, Mary Lucy, Allan James, Victor Audley, Allan Keith and Eric.



Glenmuick was requisitioned in 1940 and housed the Indian army, but sadly was misused by them and became too damaged to be restored. Eric Mackenzie, JTM's grandson, sold Bachnagairn Falls to the Queen in 1946 and the Glenmuick estate to Sir Ian Walker (Okeover) in 1948, mainly as a result of Death Duties. The house was finally demolished in 1946, with the best granite stones being used to build the first of Ballater's post-war council houses opposite the Police Station in Deebank Road.

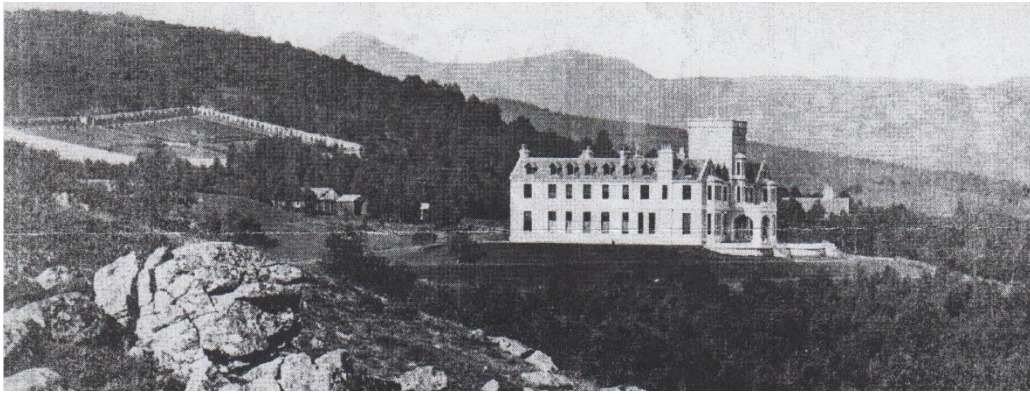


Walking further up the track, Peter and I were able to identify the plot where the house once stood, even though the land has been replanted with trees.



To the right of the track, where the gardens had been laid out, the only evidence Peter could find was this small section of wall,(below) although there is more of it further back that was inaccessible.





The slope in front of the house is clearly visible,



but all that remains now is a stone and this water pipe.

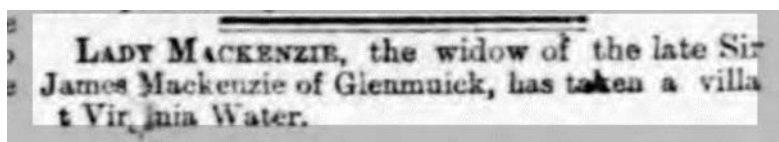


Loch Muick, a place of utter beauty and tranquillity.



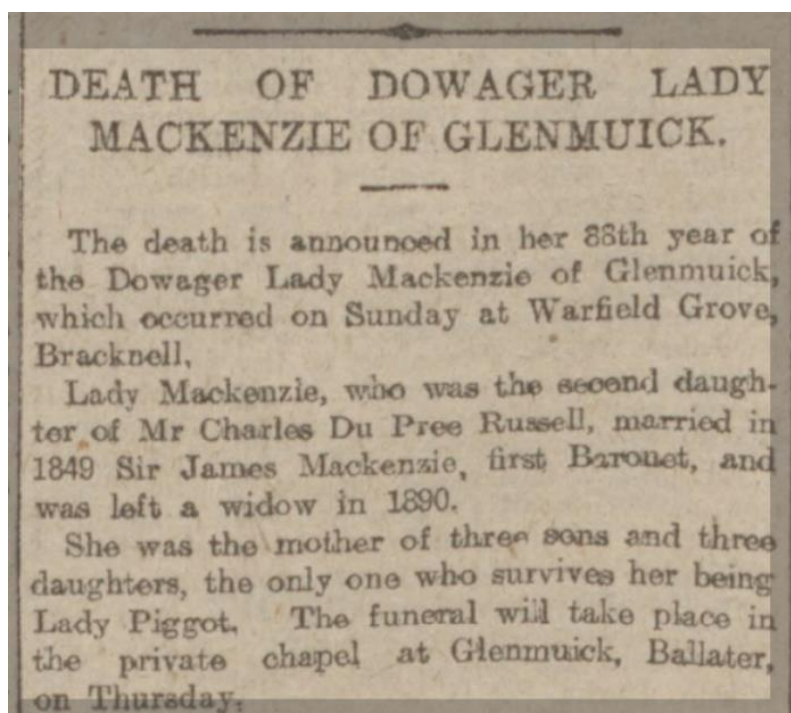
Mary Mackenzie lived for a further 22 years after JTM's death. The only records of her are in the census returns: in 1891 she was living with Daisy at Wood Lee, Egham; in 1901 she was visiting Alice and the Pigot family at Warfield Grove, and in 1911 had moved in with them. She died there on 18th August 1912 from Hypostatic Pneumonia and Cardiac failure.

Although *The Aberdeen Evening Express* reported on 5th December 1890 that Mary had taken a property in Virginia Water, it is more likely, based on the 1891 census, that it is Wood Lee which was sometimes referred to as in Egham, sometimes in Virginia Water.



LADY MACKENZIE, the widow of the late Sir James Mackenzie of Glenmuick, has taken a villa t Virginia Water.

Her death was reported in a number of papers, including *The Aberdeen Journal* of 21st August 1912



DEATH OF DOWAGER LADY MACKENZIE OF GLENMUICK.

The death is announced in her 83th year of the Dowager Lady Mackenzie of Glenmuick, which occurred on Sunday at Warfield Grove, Bracknell.

Lady Mackenzie, who was the second daughter of Mr Charles Du Pree Russell, married in 1849 Sir James Mackenzie, first Baronet, and was left a widow in 1890.

She was the mother of three sons and three daughters, the only one who survives her being Lady Piggot. The funeral will take place in the private chapel at Glenmuick, Ballater, on Thursday.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 2265385-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT
EASTHAMPSSTEAD
in the County of Berks

DEATH in the Sub-district of **Bracknell**

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
428	Eighteenth August 1912 Warfield Worfields R.D.	Mary Eliza Sophia Mackenzie	Female	87 years	Widow of James Thompson Mackenzie Barrow of Glenmuck	Hydroptic Pneumonia cardiac failure. Caused by Frank John Stokely M.D.	George Pigot Esq. in attendance Warfield Warfield	Twentieth August 1912	Edw Wright Registrar.

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 27th day of April 2010


DVC 718813

See note overleaf

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE ©CROWN COPYRIGHT
WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

IPS 039876 26166 1009 3MISPL 024872

AID



LATE DOWAGER LADY
MACKENZIE.

FUNERAL AT GLENMUICK.

The funeral of the Dowager Lady Mackenzie at Glenmuick, whose death occurred on Sunday at Warfield Grove, Bracknell, took place at Glenmuick yesterday. The funeral party with the remains travelled from King's Cross, reaching Ballater at 11.45 a.m. On the station platform were Sir Victor Mackenzie of Glenmuick, Mr Allan Mackenzie, and a representative gathering of the Glenmuick tenants and employees. A hearse and mourning coaches conveyed the mourners from Ballater to the private chapel at Glenmuick, one and a half miles distant, and on arrival there the coffin, which was of polished oak, with handsome heavy brass mountings, was carried into the chapel by four of the estate employees.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr Horan, Liverpool, who is meantime temporarily officiating at Glenmuick. The service was of a simple and impressive nature, and after the hymn "Peace, perfect peace" had been sung, the coffin was removed to the private vault by another relay of employees, the organist meanwhile playing the Dead March from "Saul."

After the coffin had been deposited in the vault, the immediate relatives filed slowly in and deposited many beautiful wreaths and floral tributes on the coffin.

The vault, which is beautifully situated in the midst of birch and spruce woods, about a mile from Brackley House, and close to the burying ground of the late Sir Allan Mackenzie and his son, Mr James Mackenzie, now contain the remains of six members of the Mackenzie family. These are—Sir James Mackenzie, Mrs Logan and Mrs Davidson (daughters), Randolph and Claude Mackenzie (sons).

Amongst those present in the chapel and at the funeral were—Lady Mackenzie of Brackley (daughter-in-law), Sir Victor Mackenzie of Glenmuick and Brackley (grandson), Mr Allan Mackenzie (son), and the Hon. Mrs Mackenzie, Sir George Piggot (son-in-law), Lady Piggot and daughter (who came north with the remains), Mr Logan (grandson), Mr James Davidson (grandson), Mr D. M. Milligan, of Davidson and Garden, Aberdeen, estate factor; the Rev. Jas. R. Middleton, parish minister; Mr James Grant, Merleot; Mr David Reid, Mrs Reid, and Miss Reid, Crofts Farm; Mr William Mitchell, Antionrea; Mr Donald Cameron, Aucholzie; Mr James Coutts, head keeper, and Mrs Coutts; Mr Donald Kennedy, head stalker, and Mrs Kennedy; Mr David Middleton, Panarich; Mr James Middleton, forester, and Mrs Middleton; Mr Wm. Mackenzie, The Gardens, Glenmuick; Mr Robert Gibson, gardener, Brackley; Mr Albert Youngman, coachman, Brackley, and Mrs Youngman; Mr Donald Stewart, Rinnaslake; Mr John Grant, Bridge of Murr; Mr John Rae, Brackley.

The Dowager Lady Mackenzie was not very well known by the present generation on Upper Deeside, as it was upwards of 20 years since she resided there, but by a great many her kind actions and the keen interest she took in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community are still gratefully remembered. House and shop blinds were lowered, and other tokens of mourning were evident yesterday.

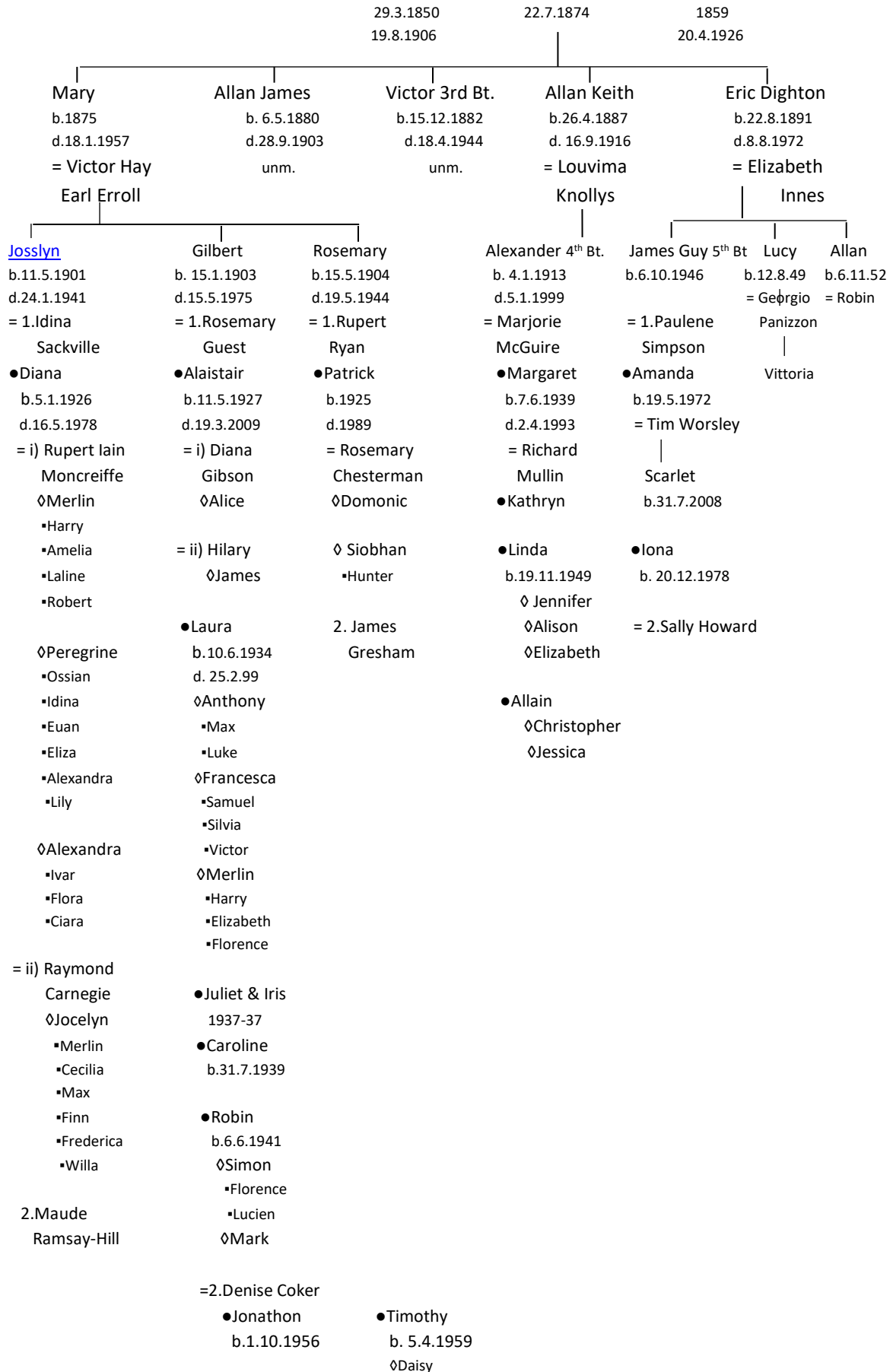
The Dowager Lady Mackenzie was not very well known by the present generation on Upper Deeside, as it was upwards of 20 years since she resided there, but by a great many her kind actions and the keen interest she took in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community are still gratefully remembered. House and shop blinds were lowered, and other tokens of mourning were evident yesterday afternoon when the funeral cortege passed through Ballater.

RUSSELL or MACKENZIE dame Mary Eliza Sophia of Warfield-grove Bracknell **Berkshire** widow died 18 August 1912 Confirmation of dame Alice Louisa Raynesford Mackenzie or Pigot (wife of sir George Pigot).
Sealed **London** 26 October.

ALLAN RUSSELL MACKENZIE

29.3.1850 – 19.08.1906

Allan Russell Mackenzie 2nd Bt. = Lucy Eleanor Davidson



Allan Russell, eldest son of JTM and 2nd baronet Mackenzie of Glenmuick, was born on 29th March 1850, in Calcutta, in the 'East Indies'. By the following year, he and his parents had returned to Scotland and were living with his grandmother in Ruthrieston, Aberdeen. Ten years later they had moved to Park Street, in London's Mayfair. After he completed his education at Harrow, Allan entered the Army and gained the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards in 1873, although he resigned in 1874. He was admitted to the Royal Company of Archers, a ceremonial unit that serves as the Sovereign's bodyguard in Scotland.



Allan, from Daisy's, his sister, photo album

On 2nd July 1874 he married Lucy Eleanor Davidson, 11th child of Duncan Davidson, 4th Laird of Tulloch. Duncan's life has proved quite interesting to follow – he married five times, Lucy's mother, Mary, being his fourth wife, and in all had five sons and nine, possibly fifteen, daughters! It comes, therefore, as no surprise to learn that he was known as 'The Stag' (top and bottom right).



They were married at St James's church, Dingwall, near to her family home, Tulloch Castle.

No.	When, Where, and How Married.	Signatures of Parties Bride or Bridegroom, whether Single or Widowed, and Relationship (if any).	Age.	Usual Residence.	Place, Residence, and Rank or Profession of Father, Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother.	If a regular Marriage; Signatures of officiating Minister and Witnesses, If Irregular, Date of Ceremony, Date of Publication, or Death's Verdict.	When & Where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
9	1874. on the Twelfth day of June at St. James' Church Dingwall	(Signed) David Munro Mason (Bachelor)	48	Alness	Duncan Munro Farmer No. 100 Munro St. Peter	(Signed) John Murray Officiating Minister W. S. Nicol (deceased)	1874. June 13 th at Dingwall
	After Banns, according to the Form of the Free Church of Scotland	(Signed) James Mackenzie Domestic servant (Spouse) Stacey, Witness Mr. Wilson, Witness	31	Northton	James Mackenzie Farmer Margaret Mackenzie Mrs. Mackenzie	(Signed) Wm. Mackenzie Witness Wm. Mackenzie Witness	1874. June 13 th at Dingwall
10	1874. on the second day of July at St. James' Church Dingwall	(Signed) Edwin Rossell Machenzie (Bachelor)	24	Chalmers	James Thompson Machenzie Lauder, Professor Mary Eliza Mackenzie Mrs. Rossell	(Signed) Wm. Mackenzie Witness Wm. Mackenzie Witness	1874. July 2 nd at Dingwall
	After Banns, according to the Form of the Free Church of Scotland	(Signed) Lucy Davidson Davidson (Spouse)	23	Tulloch Dingwall	Duncan Davidson Dingwall Mary Davidson Mrs. Mackenzie (deceased)	(Signed) Wm. Mackenzie Witness Wm. Mackenzie Witness	1874. July 2 nd at Dingwall

J. Macdonald Registrar.



Tulloch Castle



From Daisy's album – Lucy (Lulu), Lizzie Carnegie, Daisy and Allan – 1874



Allan and Lucy



Allan, seated on the left

The Aberdeen Journal of 2nd April 1881 reported that JTM was intending to build a house for Allan and his family.

PROPOSED NEW MANSION ON GLENMUICK ESTATE.—We understand Mr Mackenzie, of Kintail, intends to build a house immediately on his Glenmuick estate for one of his sons.—The site selected is at the farm of Braikley; and to get possession of the ground Mr Mackenzie has taken over on liberal terms the unexpired portion of the lease of his tenant, Mr Young. Braikley is surrounded by a number of fine old trees, dating, doubtless, from a period before the baron o' Braikley fell a victim to the "barrying" propensities of "Young Inverey"—the site of the old castle being immediately adjacent to the farmhouse, and few prettier situations for a house could be found.

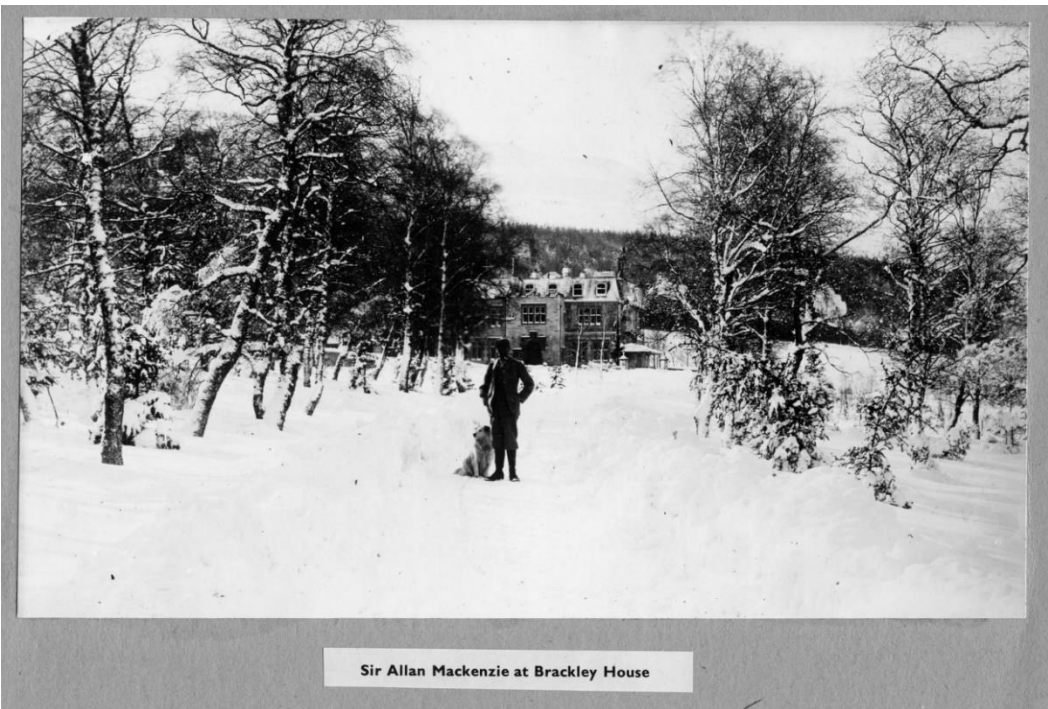
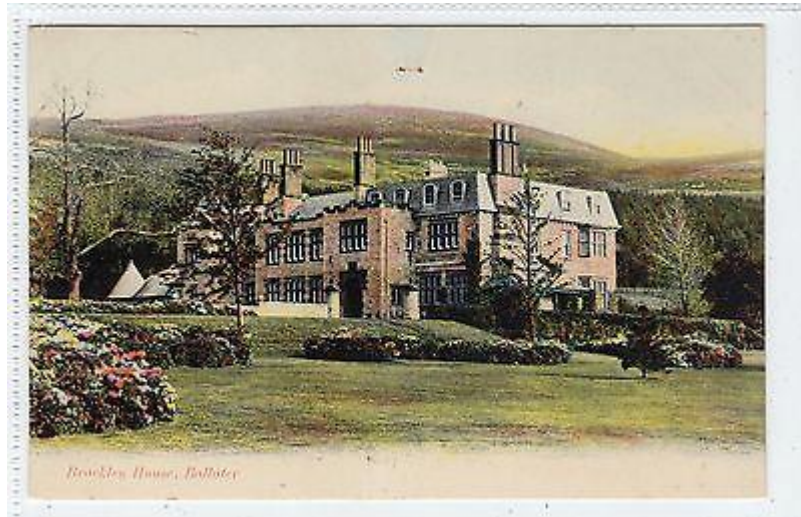
The Scotsman, 15th June 1881

ESTIMATES WANTED for the MASON, CARPENTER, SLATER, PLUMBER, PLASTERER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER WORKS of a Residence to be built on the ESTATE of GLENMUICK, about three-quarters of a mile from Ballater Railway Station.
The Plans and Specifications to be seen at Braikley, the Site of the proposed House, and sealed Tenders to be lodged with Mr ALLAN R. MACKENZIE, Glenmuick, Ballater, on or before the 24th of June.
Plumbers' Specification to be seen after the 14th June, and offers for this department will be received up to the 9th of July.
Ample building stone is to be had within a few hundred yards of site, on which point Contractors will satisfy themselves.
Terms—Cash payments, less 10 per cent. retentions.
The Employer does not bind himself to accept any Tender.

The Aberdeen Journal, 16th July 1881

cleared, and was all that could be desired.
A new mansion house, from designs by Mr Duguid, architect, Ballater, is to be erected for Captain Allan M'Kenzie, yr. of Kintail and Glenmuick, at Braikley. The offer of Mr A. Gordon, Montrose, for the mason, carpenter, and joiner work has been accepted, and operations will be commenced at once.
The schools under the management of the

It was to be Braichley House, not far from Glenmuick House, and close to the site of the remains of the 15th century Brackley Castle. It is variously spelt Braichley, Brackley, Braichlie, Brackley or Braickley, and is currently owned by the Walker Okeover family. An estate of 14,000 acres, it is now a stunning country house that can be rented for parties interested in stalking, salmon fishing and grouse shooting.



Sir Allan Mackenzie at Brackley House

After the original house of Glenmuick was demolished, Braichley House was renamed House of Glenmuick.



Allan



Lucy



Lucy with Mary, about 1878

Lucy's father, Duncan Davidson,
4th Laird of Tulloch.





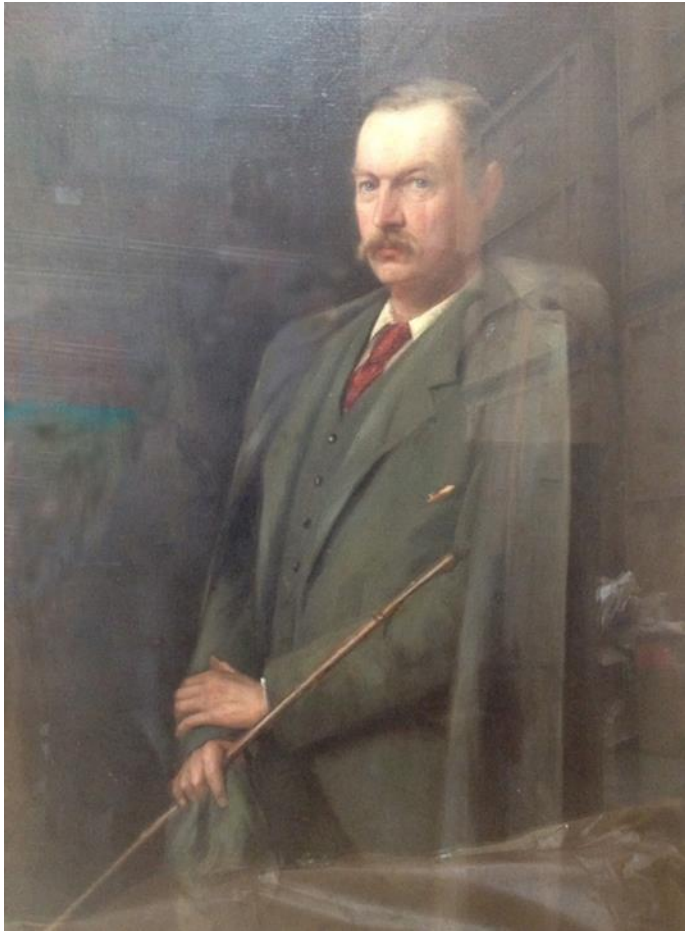
Lucy, from Daisy's photograph album

I found a wealth of entries in various newspapers giving details of a very full, upper-class social life, including balls at Balmoral with the Prince of Wales, dining with Queen Victoria, visits by the Queen and other royals to Braichley, picnics, galas and fetes. It is said that Victoria was very fond of Lady Lucy Davison.



Sir Allan Mackenzie and Lucy, Lady Mackenzie at Balmoral





Portraits of Allan and Lucy from Allan Mackenzie, Guy's younger brother.



Allan died in 1906, and his death was widely reported, as in *The Aberdeen Journal* of Tuesday, 21st August.

DEATH OF SIR ALLAN MACKENZIE.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Sir Allan Mackenzie, Bart., of Glenmuick, which took place on Sunday night at Brackley House, Ballater. Sir Allan had been acutely ill for fourteen days from double pneumonia, contracted, it is supposed, through a chill got after a heating in hill-climbing. Lady Mackenzie, with the assistance of two experienced nurses, was most devoted in her attention, and Drs Mitchell, Ballater, and Hames, London, did all that was possible for the patient. A distinct change for the worse, however, with signs of heart failure, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, gave warning that the end was near, and Sir Allan, about two hours later, died in presence of Lady Mackenzie and family. Sir Allan's death has caused a feeling of the deepest regret over Upper Deeside, where he was beloved by all classes of the community.

The deceased baronet was the eldest son of Sir James T. Mackenzie of Glenmuick, the first baronet, and was born on March 29, 1850, so that he was in his 56th year. He was educated at Harrow, and was formerly an officer in the Royal Horse Guards. He married, in 1874, Lucy Eleanora, daughter of Mr Duncan Davidson, Tulloch Castle, Ross-shire, and the family consisted of four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Allan James, lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, lost his life in the Nigerian Expedition in 1903, through ptomaine poisoning. The heir to the baronetcy is Mr Victor Audley Falconer Mackenzie, born 1882, a lieutenant in the Scots Guards. The two other sons are Allan Keith, born in 1887, and Eric Dighton, born in 1891, who are both at College. Sir Allan's daughter, Mary Lucy Victoria, married, in 1900, Lord Kilmarnock, eldest son of the Earl of Erroll.

Sir Allan Mackenzie, in 1890, succeeded his father, who in 1869 purchased from Mr Mackenzie of Seaforth the barony of Kintail. From Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, he subsequently acquired the estate of Glenmuick, in Upper Deeside, erecting in 1871 the present magnificent mansion-house, with the adjacent chapel. The grounds were beautifully laid out, and the estate greatly improved by the planting of trees. The property, which is leased to a shooting tenant, embraces a large and valuable deer forest.

Glenmuick House has been the scene of many festivities, and in 1899 the late Sir James had the honour of entertaining the Shah of Persia for a night during his visit to Deeside. King Edward and members of the Royal family have also been frequent visitors at Glenmuick. The late Sir James Mackenzie also acquired from Mr Ogilvy of Clova the upper and east portions of Glen Clova, and subsequently purchased a portion of the glen on the south of the Clova water from the Earl of Southesk.

In the Ballater district, the intimation of Sir Allan Mackenzie's death will be received with the keenest regret. He did much to improve the amenities of the neighbourhood, and was exceedingly popular with all classes. He discharged efficiently the duties of County Councillor, and through his instrumentality a great improvement in the condition of the roads was effected. As a Parish Councillor, too, he, at all times, took a kindly interest in the cases that came under consideration. The Ballater Highland games received liberal support from Sir Allan, and he did a great deal to help forward the cultivation of gardens by giving special prizes. He was the most indulgent of proprietors, and by the tenantry was held in high esteem. Through his kindness Ballater can boast of the best skating pond on Deeside, besides two curling ponds. In the formation of the Deeside and Don Association, Sir Allan was one of the first to lend his aid.

Sir Allan Mackenzie was regarded with a feeling of intense respect and affection, and no one who knew him could wonder at that feeling. He was a man of lovable and attractive character, generous and hearty in disposition, and his genial presence was welcomed everywhere. In recognition of the many services rendered to the Ballater district by Sir Allan, the inhabitants in 1898 presented him with a portrait of Lady Mackenzie, painted by Mr J. Coutts Michie, A.R.S.A. On that occasion, the deceased baronet was very ably described by Sir William Cunliffe Brooks as a landlord, always just, yet compassionate, and even generous; as a neighbour, most pleasant and agreeable; as a country gentleman, thoroughly polished in all his manners—skilled in all the gentle arts of life, distinguished for his knowledge of all that a country gentleman should know—horses, landscape gardening, architecture, forestry, farming. His care of the tenantry was unbounded; so were his efforts for the good of the working man. He was generous to the public—always ready not only to assist good works, but capable of organising them and carrying them to completion. In the course of his reply, Sir Allan Mackenzie used these words—

The Scotsman of August 21st 1906 provides a good snapshot of Allan, written after his death:

‘Sir Allan was Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Ross and Aberdeen and one of His Majesty’s Bodyguard for Scotland. In 1884 he unsuccessfully contested the Parliamentary seat for Ross and Cromarty. He was the first Grand Principal of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Mason of Scotland, which position he had held for four years in succession.

Sir Allan was well known in Aberdeen through his connection with Freemasonry. For some time he was Grand master of the Aberdeen Province, and he was also President of the Dee and Don Association, which owed much to his support. He was a member of the Carlton and Marlborough Clubs, a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for Aberdeen and Ross, and the administrator of 72,800 acres in these counties. He lived mostly at Brackley House, Ballater, (below) where he and Lady Mackenzie were universally popular. He was devoted to sport and the King has been his guest in shooting over the Brackley moors. ‘



A large memorial to Sir Allan Mackenzie in Ballater, which has recently been restored by The Ballater Local History Group, "The Mackenzie Memorial "Come & Rest" Seat" Rescue Project: www.mackenziememorial.weebly.com

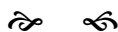


"To the Memory of Sir Allan Russell Mackenzie, 2nd Baronet of Glen Muick born March 29th 1850 died August 19th 1906 erected by his many friends. Come and rest." Pannanich Hill, Ballater.



Lucy died on 20th April 1926 in London

DAVIDSON or MACKENZIE Lucy Eleonora of Glenmuick **Aberdeen**
widow died 20 April 1926 at London Confirmation of sir Victor
Audley Falconer Mackenzie baronet.
Sealed **London** 2 September.



Allan and Lucy's first child, Mary Lucy Victoria, was born on 18th June 1875.

When Lucy was presented at court, the following piece appeared in *The Aberdeen Evening Express*, dated Wednesday 10th May 1883 and entitled 'The Court at Buckingham Palace.'

The palace was surrounded by guards of honour with bands of music.

Among the presentations were Mrs Duff of Hatton, by Hon. Mrs Ferguson of Pittfour; and Miss Lucy Mackenzie, by her mother, Lady Mackenzie of Glenmuick.

Lady Allan Mackenzie of Glenmuick wore an underdress in the richest buttercup duchesse satin, made in the strictest 1830 style, in fact, copied from a family painting of that period; the train in yellow mirror velvet, lined with satin, and literally covered with clouds of tulle, yellow roses, and green leaves; the bertha which completes the train being too quaint for description.

She married Victor Alexander Serald Hay, the then Lord Kilmarnock and later 21st Earl of Erroll ([see also Josslyn Hay, 22nd Earl of Erroll](#)), as reported in *The Reading Mercury* of 26th May 1900.

The marriage of Lord Kilmarnock, a godson of her Majesty, eldest son of the Earl of Erroll, with Mary Lucy Victoria, only daughter of Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie, of Glen-Muick, Aberdeenshire, was celebrated on Tuesday in St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

SCOTTISH WEDDINGS ARRANGED.

The war in South Africa, writes a correspondent, will play sad havoc with the London season, and among the announcements of forthcoming society weddings, military functions are conspicuous by their absence. During the next few months several important Scottish marriages will be solemnised. Chief amongst these will be the union of Lord Kilmarnock, the eldest son of the Earl of Erroll, to Miss Lucy Mackenzie, the only daughter of Sir Allan Mackenzie of Glenmuick. The mother and father of the bride-elect are honoured by the Queen with a special regard, while Lord Kilmarnock is a godson of Her Majesty. The Earl of Erroll is Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland and Knight Mareschal of the Kingdom, also first subject in Scotland after the blood-royal, having a right to take place

after the blood-royal, having a right to take place of every hereditary honour, which was allowed to his Lordship's father on the visit of George IV. to North Britain. His ancestor, Sir Gilbert Hay of Erroll, was a steadfast adherent of Robert Bruce, which Monarch gave him the lands of Slains and the high office of Constable of Scotland. This office, conferred on him before 1309, was made hereditary by a charter of 1314. The family of Hay has long been associated with the Royal Household. The bridegroom's younger brother is a page of honour, but will soon have to retire on attaining the age limit of 16. The Earl of Erroll is a well-known soldier, and is now Assistant Adjutant-General for Cavalry at headquarters, having formerly commanded the Royal Horse Guards. His mother, the Countess-Dowager of Erroll, is Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen. Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie are the Queen's near neighbours at Balmoral, while Sir Allan's father, the first Baronet, was a very intimate friend of the Prince of Wales. Lady Mackenzie was formerly a Miss Davidson of Tulloch Castle.

Their wedding was also reported in *The Pall Mall Gazette* on Tuesday, 22nd of May 1900:

MARRIAGE OF LORD KILMARNOCK.

PRESENTS FROM ROYALTY.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, this morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, Lord Kilmarnock, eldest son of the Earl of Erroll, of Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, was married to Miss Mary Lucy V. Mackenzie, only daughter of Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie, of Glenmuick. Palms and white flowers were used to decorate the church, and the service was fully choral. The Bishop of Aberdeen performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Savile L'Estrange Malone, and the Rev. H. M. Villiers. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a wedding gown of ivory-white satin, the skirt veiled with chiffon, and the Court train composed of white *crêpe de chine* and trimmed also with chiffon. The bodice was arranged with a yoke and sleeves of transparent chiffon finely tucked, while a fichu of beautiful Brussels lace was draped round the shoulders, caught up on the left side, with a knot of orange blossom and then allowed to fall gracefully, with long ends on to the skirt. The bride did not wear any jewels. Her tulle veil was fastened with a cluster of orange blossom, and she carried a bouquet of orange blossom, lilies of the valley, and white roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Logan and Miss Viola Guthrie, cousins of the bride, Miss Dorothy L'Estrange Malone, cousin of the bridegroom, Lady Violet Finch, Lady Adelaide Meade, Miss Doreen Milner, and Miss Alexandra Hervey. Their costumes were very picturesque, and consisted of gowns of white *crêpe de chine*, with wide pink waist-belts and fichus of white chiffon, left slightly open, to show a narrow band of black velvet ribbon worn round the throat. The bridesmaids wore large black picture hats, lined with pink chiffon, and trimmed with long black ostrich feathers. They carried bouquets of pink roses and lilies of the valley, and wore green enamel and pearl mistletoe brooches, the Hay badge, presented to them by the bridegroom. The bride was also followed by two pages, Master Eric Mackenzie, who wore the Mackenzie tartan, and Master Nigel Guthrie, in the Davidson tartan. Their Highland costumes were completed by green jackets, fastened with silver buttons. Mr. W. J. M. Hill, Scots Guards, acted as best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 20, Lowndes-square, to which only intimate friends and relations were invited, and later in the day Lord and Lady Kilmarnock are to leave London for Wales and Cumberland, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling-gown is of pale fawn voile, trimmed with tucks and insertion. The bodice was finished with a white collar and revers, embroidered with pale blue chenille. With this gown she wears a pale blue chiffon toque, trimmed very prettily with embroidered straw, and a fawn-coloured osprey.

Her Majesty the Queen presented the bride with a diamond bracelet; she also received from the Duke and Duchess of York a blue enamel brooch, with diamond and pearl centre; Princess Henry of Battenberg, a silver inkstand, studded with rubies; and from the Duke and Duchess of Fife, a gold bracelet set with diamonds, sapphires, amethysts, and other stones. Sir Allan Mackenzie gave his daughter a pearl and diamond tiara, and a pearl and diamond necklace; and Lady Mackenzie diamond and ruby rings; while among other presents received by the bride were:—From the Countess of Erroll, turquoise and diamond ring; Mr. Allan Mackenzie, a gold necklet set with turquoises; the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, cabinet; the Earl of Kintore, silver bowl; Earl of Listowel, china vases; Lord Glenesk, embroidered fire screen; Lady Margaret Jenkins, handbag; Lady Hay, antique buckle; Sir Dighton Probyn, silver sugar castor; Lord and Lady Saltoun, watch bracelet set with turquoises; Lady Henry Gordon Lennox, silver box; Lord and Lady Arthur Wellesley, ruby and diamond horseshoe brooch; the Earl of Norbury, gold lace pins set with opals; Sir Frederick and Lady Milner, curb bracelet set with turquoises; Sir William and Lady Brooks, two bracelets composed of the Lucky Links of Glen Tane; Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, bracelet set with a pearl and diamonds; Miss Mackenzie, diamond star brooch; Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, silver-handled ivory paper-knife; the Earl of Haddington, silver inkstand; the Marchioness of Tweeddale and Lady Clementine Hay, silver-fitted dressing case; Lord and Lady Carnegie, silver muffineers; the Bishop of Aberdeen, Thomas à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ"; Lord and Lady Aylesford, silver-gilt sugar-spoons; the Countess of Limerick, Limerick lace handkerchief; Lady Swansea and Miss Vivian, silver

box ; Lady Hothfield, silver paste buttons ; the Ladies Meade, china inkstand ; Lady Frances Cecil, *en tout cas* ; the Dowager Lady Rosslyn, silver tray ; Lady Adelaide Meade, gold, pearl and enamel brooch ; Sir Francis Montefiore, silver mounted mirror ; the Dowager Countess of Kintore, gold buckle bracelet ; Lady Violet Finch, four gold and turquoise lace pins ; Lady Dalton Fitzgerald, enamel, pearl, and diamond pendant ; the Earl and Countess of Clauwilliam, bracelet set with sapphires and diamonds ; Ladies Ethel and Hilda Keith-Falconer, silver sealing-wax set ; Mr. Reginald and Lady Margaret Loder, silver sugar sifter ; Mr. Victor Mackenzie, silver clock ; Hon. Mary Hughes, enamel butterfly brooch ; Captain and Lady Elizabeth Dawson, breakfast service ; Sir Stanley and Lady Clarke, antique silver-gilt punch-bowl ; Lady Rivers Wilson, embroidered blotter ; Lady Dorothy Lee Warner, silver salt-cellars ; Lady Blythswood, silver tea-knives ; Lady Mary Leith, silver button-hook, shoelift, and glove-stretchers ; Colonel Cumberland and Lady Grant, coffee set ; Sir George and Lady Pigot, fan ; The Mackintosh and Mrs. Mackintosh of Mackintosh, large silver vase ; the Hon. Oliver Borthwick, umbrella with enamelled handle set with pearls ; and Lady Evelyn Cobbold, silver card-case. The tenants and outdoor servants of Glen Muick gave the bride a diamond bracelet ; the inhabitants of Ballater, a diamond necklace ; the household servants of Braikley, silver toilet set ; Royal Arch Freemasons of Aberdeenshire, silver plate ; the members of the Deeside and Donside Association, silver-gilt bowl and spoon ; and the inhabitants of Glencove, silver candlesticks.

Many interesting presents were received by the bridegroom, including, from the Queen, a handsome Louis XIV. clock ; from the Duke and Duchess of Fife, pair of silver candelabra ; from the bride, a diamond and pearl scarf-pin ; the Earl of Erroll, full service of plate for breakfast, dinner, and tea ; the Countess of Erroll, cheque ; the Dowager Countess of Erroll, cheque ; Sir Allan Mackenzie, cheque ; the Duchess of Portland, diamond and pearl scarf-pin ; Lord and Lady Penrhyn, silver tea caddy ; Lord Muncaster, cheque ; Lady Muncaster, dressing case ; the Countess of Selkirk, silver tea-knives ; Lord Vivian, pearl and diamond scarf-pin ; Lady Jane Cole, silver jug ; Lady Harriet L'Estrange, cheque ; Captain and Lady Cecilia Webbe, luncheon basket ; Lady Florence Gordon, claret jug ; the servants at Slains, silver candlesticks ; and Lord Kilmarnock's household servants, silver inkstand.

Their eldest son Josslyn was born on 11th May 1901 and inherited the title of Earl of Erroll in 1928 ([see this Wikipedia entry on him](#)). He and his wife Idina went to Kenya where he began an affair with Lady Diana Broughton. This ended rather badly with his murder, age 39, at the hands of her husband, Sir Jock Delves Broughton. It was not until 70 years after the event that the story of exactly what did happen, although for some time there were a number of theories printed in the press. The scandal was later made into a film 'White Mischief' starring Charles Dance and Greta Scacchi.



Josslyn's daughter, Diana, unusually, took the title and first married Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that ilk and second, Major Raymond Carnegie.



Allan and Lucy's first son, Allan James Reginald, (known as Jim) was born at Glenmuick on 26th May 1880.

From *Aberdeen People's Journal*, 5th June 1880:

BALLATER
REJOICINGS AT GLENMUICK.—The tenants, gamekeepers, and others on the Glenmuick estate erected and lighted a bonfire on the top of the Garlot, a hill behind Glenmuick House, for the purpose of celebrating the birth of a son and heir to Mr Allan R. Mackenzie, jr. of Kintail and Glenmuick. A gathering took place on the hill last Saturday evening, when the healths of the members of the Mackenzie family, including its youngest representative, were heartily pledged.



Guns bought by Allan James ("Jim") Reginald on 2nd August 1898 now owned by Guy Mackenzie. (Click the photo to be taken to a larger version.)

Allan served with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa and was awarded The Queen's South Africa (QSA) Medal and Clasps: Cape Colony, South Africa 1902. He died from ptomaine poisoning (food poisoning) in 1903 in Zaria, in Northern Nigeria, where he was serving with the W.A.F.F. (West African Frontier Force). He died without marrying.

LATE LIEUT. MACKENZIE
IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL TO-DAY AT GLENMUICK.
The funeral of the late Lieut. A. J. R. Mackenzie, Royal Horse Guards, son of Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie of Glenmuick, Ballater, took place to-day from Brackley House to the family burying-ground at Glenmuick. The deceased, who was only 23 years of age, died on September 28, 1903, at Tyaria, Northern Nigeria.
The funeral was a public one, and was largely attended. About 40 of the officers and troopers of the Royal Horse Guards were present, as well as members of the Scottish Horse.
A cross of white Kemnay granite, enclosed with a granite kerb, is to be erected over the grave, and a white and black marble tablet is to be erected in Glenmuick Chapel in memory of the deceased officer.

An article given to me by the Ballater Historical Society, carried a full report of the funeral with additions from a local newspaper cutting.

“The late Lieutenant A.J.R. Mackenzie, yr. of Glenmuick, eldest son of Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie of Glenmuick, who died at Zaria, Northern Nigeria, on the 28th September last, were yesterday interred in the family burying ground at Glenmuick in the presence of a large company of mourners, among whom were the relatives of the deceased, the Glenmuick servants and tenantry, Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie’s neighbours, old comrades-in-arms and representatives of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the Lord Provost and several of the Magistrates and members of the Town Council of Aberdeen, the Provost and Commissioners of Ballater and representatives of various other public bodies, members of the Scottish Horse, and the general public.

The officers of the Royal Horse Guard acted very appropriately and gracefully in honouring the family of their late comrade-in-arms with a splendid representation from their regiment to attend the funeral and pay the remains the last military honours. The detachment comprised 2 officers, one warrant officer, a carrying party of non-commissioned officers, a firing party of twenty troopers and a trumpeter. The Guards arrived at Ballater about ten o’clock in the morning, having travelled overnight from London, and they proceeded to Brackley House, where they breakfasted and dressed for the funeral.

The hour fixed for the commencement of the funeral obsequies was 12.15, and for about half an hour before that time a constant procession of people wended their way from Ballater up the hill to Brackley House. The weather was cold and boisterous, a biting wind blowing down from the snow-clad hilltops above Glenmuick. Overhead the sky was clouded and gloomy, and the mist shrouded the hillsides, but the showers of rain which fell were light, and did not rest long.

The late young officer was very popular in his regiment and with all who knew him, and the bringing home of his body to Scotland to lay it to rest among his own people was the occasion of a public manifestation of sorrow and sympathy of a pathetic and very impressive character. Every mark of respect was paid to the memory of the late Lieutenant Mackenzie. All the places of business in Ballater were closed for the afternoon in order that as many as possible of the inhabitants of the burgh might attend the funeral, and over a wide district work of all kinds was suspended. It may be truly said that the whole countryside mourned with Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie and their family, and sympathised with their sorrow.

When a large company had assembled on the carriageway in front of Brackley House a short service was conducted by Rev. Middleton of Ballater Parish Church. Here the first touching scene was witnessed. The coffin, draped in the Union Jack, with the dead officer’s sword, helmet and gauntlets lying on the lid, was carried from the house and placed upon trestles before the doorway. Drawn up in front on foot were the officers and men of the Horse Guards, the firing party with their carbines reversed, and bearing their bright steel helmets with plumes of red, and the carrying party wearing their forage caps. Between the two parties were the Scottish Horse, also in two sections while on the right were gathered the representatives of the various bodies and the general public. The late Mackenzie’s beautiful black charger, led by his personal servant, Private Elvin, and Mr Robertson, his private groom, having the dead officer’s cuirasse (breast plate armour) and uniform

suspended across the saddle, and his riding boots reversed, with the feet in the stirrups, stood close by the coffin.

At a signal from Coutts, the head keeper who had charge of the marshalling arrangements, the coffin was lifted to the shoulders of the estate stalkers and to the strains of The Flowers o' the Forest the procession moved slowly towards the private chapel and burial ground at Glenmuick House. The mournful aspect of the scene was intensified by the sad wailing of the bagpipes as the sound was born back by the breeze. Behind the pipes the firing party of the Royal Horse Guards fell in and marched slowly away, next were the keepers and stalkers and other estate servants, followed by the Scottish Horse and the carrying party of the Guards. Then came the coffin, which was followed by the charger.

First came Sir Allan Mackenzie, and his son Lieutenant Victor Mackenzie, with Colonel Mathias, His Majesty's representative, who wore the uniform of an aide-de-camp to the King. Sir Allan wore the Highland dress, with kilt of his clan tartan, and Mr. Victor Mackenzie his uniform as an officer of the Scots Guards. The other chief mourners were Lady Mackenzie and Mrs Guthrie of Guthrie, who were present at the service in the Glenmuick private chapel, Mr Allan and Mr Eric Mackenzie, Colonel Davidson, Major Crawley and the Hon. Dudley Carleton, both of whom were on service along with the late Lieutenant Mackenzie in Northern Nigeria. This was fully a mile from Braichlie House and other coffin bearers along the way were local folk including some from Ballater Curling Club of which Jim had been an enthusiastic member.

Mackenzie family mourners and friends packed the little chapel where Bishop Douglas of Aberdeen read the service whilst the troopers bore the remains to the altar steps, and his solemn voice was mingled with the slow steady tramp of the soldiers and the clink of their spurs. School children lined either side of the pathway and the rest of the company clustered under the great conifers of the Glenmuick policy woods.

Lady Mackenzie and Mrs Hardie, attired in deep mourning, stood in the left transept during the service. After the service, which was short, the coffin was carried from the chapel to the graveside by the troopers. The path from the church to the burying ground was lined by the Freemasons, who wore their regalia draped in crepe. Lady Mackenzie, carrying a beautiful large white floral cross, followed close behind the coffin, along with Sir Allan, during its last short journey from the church to the grave, and as she stood at the foot of the grave while Bishop Douglas conducted the English Church burial, the handsome coffin of polished oak beautifully mounted in brass, was slowly lowered into the grave by the non-commissioned officers of the Horse Guards, and at this moment Lady Mackenzie laid the floral cross, made from lilies of the Nile, lilies of the valley, cyclamen, tulips and crocus, on the coffin lid. The firing party then advanced in two ranks, one on each side, and fired three volleys over the grave, the trumpeter blowing a mournful dirge between each volley. Lady Mackenzie's pathetic figure as she stood by the graveside with her sons whilst the soldiers paid their last honour to her soldier son's body moved many of the spectators to tears."

All this for the funeral of a very junior officer.

**THE LATE LIEUTENANT
MACKENZIE.**

**THE KING REPRESENTED AT
FUNERAL.**

The funeral took place yesterday of Mr A. J. R. Mackenzie, eldest son of Sir Allan Mackenzie of Glenmuick, from Brackley House, Ballater, to the family burying-ground at Glenmuick. Deceased, who was a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, died in Northern Nigeria in September last, aged 23 years.

Rev. James Middleton, Parish Church minister, Ballater, conducted a short service at the house, after which the coffin was borne from the house to the burying-ground by carrying parties. The pageant was headed by a couple of pipers, who played laments. Immediately behind them were members of the Horse Guards, under the command of Captain Fitzgerald and Lieutenant Rose. Behind the coffin the deceased's charger was led by Trooper Elvin. On the

coffin was the sword and helmet of deceased, draped in the folds of the Union Jack. The chief mourners were:—Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie, father and mother of the deceased; Mr Victor Mackenzie Scots Guards, and Mr Allan Eric Mackenzie, brothers; Mr Lancers, and Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, both of whom served in Northern Nigeria with deceased; Sir Arthur Grant of Monymusk; and Lord Haddo. Colonel Mathias was present, representing His Majesty the King. Lord Provost Walker, Bailie Meff, Treasurer Wilkie, Dean of Guild Lyon, and ex-Bailie Taggart represented the Aberdeen Town Council. Members of the Ballater Police Commissioners and representatives from all the public bodies in the district were also present. In the private chapel Bishop Douglas conducted a service. The coffin was lowered into the grave by the Guardsmen, and after prayer three volleys were fired over the grave.

A very large number of floral wreaths were sent by relatives and friends of the family.

The Aberdeen Journal of 7th July 1904 reported:

**THE MEMORIAL TO LIEUT. A. J. R.
MACKENZIE.**

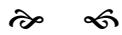
Last evening, while the sun was slowly sinking in the west, the exquisitely-finished white marble mural tablet in the form of a scroll, which is to perpetuate the loved memory of Lieut. Allan James Reginald Mackenzie, of the Royal Horse Guards, was erected with care on the east wall of the private chapel of Glenmuick House. The place was selected by Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie, and no more appropriate spot could have been chosen. It is within the family grounds, where the young soldier spent many happy days of his too short life, and the memorial will always be seen when the members of the family, friends, and neighbours come to worship. It is a beautiful specimen of the sculptor's art, the lovely flowers at the head of the scroll being exquisitely chased and standing out in most admirable relief. Every leaf and petal is reproduced with cameo-like accuracy, and with a delicacy of touch that revive memories of the incomparable art of Greece. On its deep, dark background of black marble the purity of the white scroll is remarkably conspicuous. The inscription reads:—

In Memory of
LIEUT. ALLAN JAMES REGINALD MACKENZIE,
Royal Horse Guards.
Eldest son of
Sir Allan and Lady Mackenzie,
Who died at Zaria, Northern Nigeria,
23rd Sept., 1903, aged 23 years.
Erected by Glenmuick, Ballater, and Deeds
Friends.

The tablet was supplied by Mr James Taggart, granite sculptor, 92 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, and was erected under his personal superintendence. The arrangements in connection with the provision of funds and the erection of the memorial were carried out by a committee, of which Mr David Reid, The Crofts, was convener, and of which Provost Barnett, Ballater, was treasurer. It may be mentioned that, immediately on its becoming known that the erection of a memorial tablet was contemplated, numerous offers of contributions were received from friends anxious to honour the memory of the deceased officer. The committee, however, found that they had sufficient funds in hand without making any call upon other willing friends.



50th Wedding Anniversary of Alexander 4th Baronet: Alexander is seated third from left with his wife on his right. His mother-in-law is seated on the far right and was 95 at the time!



Allan and Lucy's second son, Victor Audley Falconer, was born on 15th December 1882, also at Glenmuick. The 1901 census places him as a boarder in Mammon Chambers, 76, Jermyn Street, London, as a Cadet at the Royal Military College, aged 18.

The Aberdeen Journal of Monday, 10th October 1910 reported his engagement to Lady Mabel Anson.

SIR VICTOR MACKENZIE'S
ENGAGEMENT.

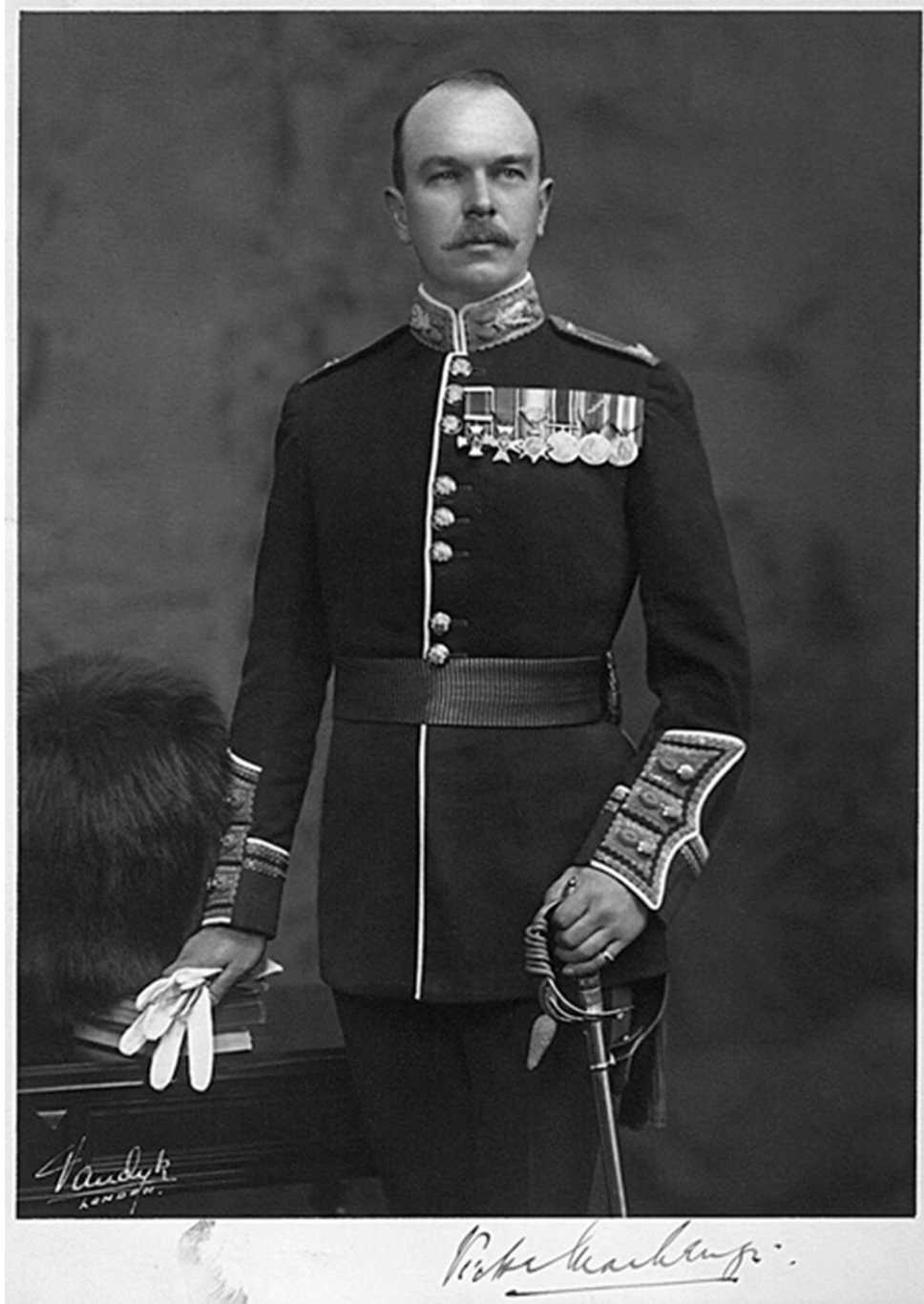
There were great rejoicings at Brackley House, Ballater, on Friday evening, when Lady Mackenzie entertained the employees on the estates of Brackley and Glenmuick on the occasion of the announcement of the engagement of her son, Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bart. of Brackley and Glenmuick, to Lady Mabel Anson, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield. The entertainment, in the first part, took the form of a cake and wine banquet, at which a very hearty company of about 40 assembled in the hall at Brackley House.

Mr James Coutts, Ballintober, head game-keeper on the Brackley estate, presided, and, after champagne had been served, proposed the toast of the evening. "Long life, health, and happiness, to Sir Victor Mackenzie and his bride-elect, Lady Mabel Anson." (Loud applause.) In the course of his speech, which was comparatively brief but heartfelt, Mr Coutts said he had seen Sir Victor grow up from boyhood to young manhood, and everybody was fond of him. (Applause.) They also knew Lady Mabel Anson from her annual visits to Brackley House, and she, too, had become very popular, and had endeared herself to all on the estates by her frank and affable manner. To both, the employees on the estates desired a very happy union. (Loud applause.)

The toast was pledged with the greatest enthusiasm.

Thereafter a pleasant evening was spent with song and dance, the dancing being kept up with great heartiness till an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr Middleton superintending the providing of the music.

However, after postponing the wedding twice, the newspapers of 5th March 1911 were reporting that she had finally broken it off. She later married Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, 21st Lord Forbes.



Sir Victor Mackenzie

Colonel Sir Victor Audley Falconer Mackenzie DSO, MVO, was Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeen. He was a Colonel in the Scots Guards, a commander of the 153rd Black Watch and Gordons, was mentioned in despatches and twice wounded during WW1. He was a courtier from 1932 to 1944;

a Groom-in-Waiting to King George V, then an Extra Groom-in-Waiting to King Edward VIII and King George VI.

He was awarded the DSO in 1916. The Distinguished Service Order was awarded for distinguished service by officers of the armed forces during wartime, typically in actual combat. He was awarded the MVO, (Member of the Royal Victoria Order), which recognizes outstanding personal service to the order's Sovereign, the reigning monarch or any members of their family).

Victor was best man to the 6th Earl of Harewood at his marriage to Princess Mary, the Princess Royal, on 22nd February 1922.



Victor, standing on the right

The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. February 07, 1922:

LASCELLES PICKS BEST MAN.

Names Sir Victor Mackenzie, Twice Wounded in World War.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—It is officially announced that Major Sir Victor Mackenzie will be Viscount Lascelles's best man at his marriage to Princess Mary.

Like the bridegroom, Mackenzie had a distinguished war record. He was twice wounded and was mentioned in dispatches.

Although women attending the wedding will not be required to wear Court dress, men civilians will have to do so. Officers of the army and navy will wear uniforms, and the male members of the royal household and the civil service will wear either full dress or levee dress.



Betty Lumsden, Victor, Diana and Lucy

Victor died on 18th April 1944 in Braichlie House, Ballater, Aberdeen and is buried at the little family cemetery at Glenmuick. His title passed to his nephew Alexander George, as by then his younger brother Allan Keith, a captain in the Grenadier Guards, had died from wounds in action on the Somme.

Aberdeen Journal, 20th April 1944:



LATE SIR VICTOR MACKENZIE

Well-known Deeside Laird's Career in Scots Guards

MEMBERS of the Royal Family will share the sorrow of Deeside over the death of Col. Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bt., of Glenmuick, which occurred on Tuesday at the age of sixty-two. He recently underwent an operation.

Sir Victor's estates on Upper Deeside marched with the Royal Estates of Balmoral and Birkhall. As one of their Majesties' neighbours he enjoyed a close friendship of the Royal Family which went back to his boyhood days.

Though older, he really grew up with the present King and his brothers and the Princess Royal. Their friendship was strengthened by many days on the moors and hills together.

When the Princess Royal, then Princess Mary, was married to Viscount Lascelles, now Earl of Harewood, Sir Victor was best man at the wedding.

Every autumn, when the court was at Balmoral, Sir Victor was frequently the guest of the Royal Family on the moors or at the castle. The King also shot over Sir Victor's moors at Glenmuick and Braichlie.

His associations with the Royal Family were further strengthened by his appointment as Groom-in-Waiting to King George V. in 1932. He has held this office in the Royal Household under three sovereigns, for both King Edward VIII. and the present King appointed him an extra Groom-in-Waiting.

Ideal Guardsman

Sir Victor, who was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Aberdeenshire, was the third Baronet, succeeding to the title and estates of Glenmuick and Braichlie on the death of his father in 1906. From Eton he went to Sandhurst, and in 1902 was gazetted to the Scots Guards, a regiment in which he had a distinguished career. He was awarded the M.V.O. in the year he succeeded to the baronetcy.

Sir Victor took his battalion to Shanghai at the time of the early troubles in China and remained in the East for two years.

On his return he was given the command of the Gordon Highlanders and Black Watch Brigade of the 51st Division, which he relinquished in 1932.

Kindly Ways

On Deeside, Sir Victor lived the quiet life of a Highland laird, enjoying sport on the hills and moors and on the rivers. Of a generous nature, he was regarded with affection by everyone on Upper Deeside. Anyone living in Balmoral and neighbourhood needed never to lack for a day's fishing, for Sir Victor afforded generous facilities on his estates.



The late Sir Victor
Mackenzie.

A tall, athletic figure, he was an ideal Guardsman, and when with the regiment proved himself a fine sportsman, frequently playing in the regimental cricket team.

At the beginning of the last war he went to France and was badly wounded at Loos, where his gallantry won him the D.S.O. He returned to the front and was wounded a second time, but was soon in the trenches again in command of the 1st Battalion. He held this command until the end of the war and took the battalion into Germany. Later he commanded the Guards Depot.

Sir Victor won the affection of Scots Guardsmen who served under him to an amazing degree. He was the type of officer whom men would follow anywhere, showing always a disregard for personal danger and concern for the men under his command.

Sir Victor did not take a large part in the public life of Deeside, but he was a close friend of all the people in and around his estates. He was particularly fond of children, and there was a body known as "The Little Masons," the young sons and daughters of Freemasons.

He always championed the cause of ex-servicemen and went far to help them. But throughout his life he always retained his pride in and love for his old regiment, the Scots Guards. He took a great interest in the Aberdeen branch of the Regimental Association, of which he was honorary president, and every year had the members and their wives as his guests at Glenmuick or Braichlie.

His kindly spirit was also revealed by his continued interest in Bon-Accord Swimming Club, Aberdeen, which he always supported liberally.





DEESIDE LAIRD LAID TO REST

AS a Scots Guards piper, with the regimental bannerette fluttering from his pipes, played a lament, gamekeepers and stalkers from the moors and hillsides carried the coffin of their laird. Col. Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bt., of Glenmuick and Braichlie, along the avenue through a thick woodland to the family chapel on Friday.

From different parts of Scotland and from over the Border, brother officers of the regiment and old Scots Guardsmen came to join with neighbours, tenants and estate workers in paying Highland and regimental honours to Sir Victor. They filled the little chapel as the coffin, draped in the Union Jack, was borne from the hearse on the fringe of the wood. Amongst them were old servants who have been with the family for nearly half a century.

Many of the old Scots Guardsmen campaigned with Sir Victor on the battlefields of France. One tall figure, now 'approaching seventy years of age, was his first batman, Mr D. Hamilton, Aberdeen. He went with Sir Victor when he left Sandhurst to join the regiment more than forty years ago.

As they heard the strains of the "Land o' the Leal" draw near they rose in the pews. The small cortege stopped at the porch, and the gamekeepers and stalkers carried the coffin down the aisle. Behind came the pall-bearers—The Marquess of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of the County; Lord

Gientanar, Col. A. Scott-Duff, Col. E. W. S. Balfour, Col. Ivan Guthrie of Guthrie, Lt.-Col. M. Romer, Lt.-Col. J. M. Cobbold, and Capt. K. Caldwell.

Family Mourners

Members of the family present were: — Lucy, Countess of Erroll, and Col. Eric Mackenzie. Lt. A. G. A. A. Mackenzie was unable to be present as he is serving with the Forces overseas.

Lt.-Col. Cobbold represented the General Officer Commanding Scottish Command and Col. Balfour represented the Scots Guards.

Other mourners included the Marchioness of Huntly, Sir James G. Burnett, Bt., of Leys, Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders; Mrs Vaughan Lee, of Kincardine O'Neil; Mrs Caldwell, Mr G. D. Menzies, representing Capt. Alwyne A. Compton of Invercauld; Capt. D. A. Ross, factor, Balmora; Mr James Garden, advocate, Aberdeen.

The service was conducted by Canon J. Wilkinson, St Saviour's, and the Rev. W. Melville King, Ballater Parish Church.

Piper's Lament

It included the singing of the hymns "Fight the Good Fight" and "Abide With Me," and also the National Anthem. The organ was played by Mr S. J. Wright, Glenmuick.

As the funeral party slowly walked from the Chapel to the burial ground close by, the piper played "The Flowers of the Forest." The gamekeepers and stalkers bore the coffin to the grave in the little cemetery, sheltered by spruce and pine from the winds sweeping down from the snowcapped Cairngorms and within earshot of the tumbling waters of the Muick.

After the coffin had been lowered into the cypress-lined grave, the sound of the "Last Post," played by a bugler from the Scots Guards, echoed among the hills. As the final note was thrown back by the mountains, the piper played several bars of the "Crusader's Lament." This was followed by the sounding of "Reveille" by the bugler.

Immediately the piper started playing "The Mackenzie Highlander." Marching round the grave, he left the burial ground, and the mourners heard the straining of the bagpipes gradually fading in the distance.

Immediately the piper started playing "The Mackenzie Highlander." Marching round the grave, he left the burial ground, and the mourners heard the straining of the bagpipes gradually fading in the distance.

Wreaths were sent by the Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and West Riding branches of the Scots Guards Association, and by the tenants on Glenmuick estate and by the employees on Glenmuick and Braichlie.

The general company of mourners included:—

Scots Guards Association—Aberdeen branch—Messrs James A. Farquharson, president, 60 Ashley Road; W. D. Nicholson, 112 Hamilton Place; A. M. Forrest, 80 Devonshire Road; R. Masson, 13 Mile End Avenue; A. Thomson, 42 Cairnfield Place; B. Hamilton, 4 Devanha Terrace; George Milne, 41 Balmoral Place; William Middleton, 3 Urquhart Street; J. Gray, 104 Broomhill Road; F. Morrison, 38 Cairnfield Place.

West Riding branch, Yorkshire—Capt. W. Chapman.

London branch—R.S.M. W. M'Creedy.



Allan Russell and Lucy's third son, Allan Keith was born at Glenmuick, on 26th April 1887.

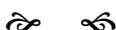
In April 1911, the census places him as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards at Blenheim Barracks, Aldershot. On 19th December 1911 he married the Hon. Alexandra Louvima Elizabeth Knollys, known as Louvima. Her grandfather was, amongst other things, a general, a courtier, Treasurer and Controller of the Household of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Her father was Private Secretary to Edward VII and to George V, Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Alexandra, Groom-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales (Later Edward VII), and Gentleman Usher to Queen Victoria. He was created Baron Knollys in 1902 and raised to Viscount in 1911.

The following articles appeared in *The Aberdeen Journal* of 18th December 1911,

Viscountess Knollys was "at home" again to her friends on Saturday at the house in Portman Square lent by the Earl and Countess of Dundonald for the display of wedding presents received by the Hon. Louvina Knollys and Mr Allan Mackenzie. The Royal gifts, which came in for particular notice, included the enamel and diamond ornament with the Royal cypher from the King and Queen, the tiara from Queen Alexandra, the amethyst necklace from the Queen of Norway, the pendant from Princess Victoria, and the brooch and silver basket from the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife. There were also presents from Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Ellesmere, the Countess of Dundonald, the Countess of Clanwilliam, and Lady Mackenzie, among many others. Sir Victor Mackenzie has given some beautiful jewels.



Allan Keith died on 16th September 1916 at the Somme in the battle of Flers – Coucelette.

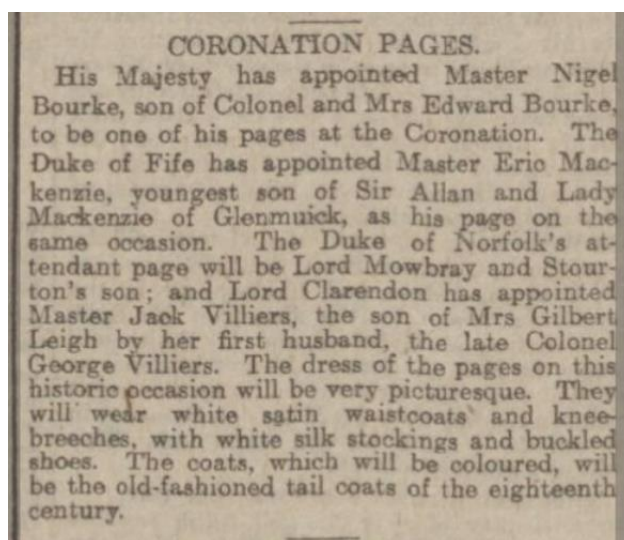


Louvima married for a second time, Richard Henry Spencer Checkley, on 10 November 1922, and died in a convent in France on 30th May 1958. Amongst her possessions was found a card and picture of Queen Victoria entitled 'Petite Mama'.



Allan Russell and Lucy's fifth child, Eric Dighton, was born in Chelsea on 22nd August 1891.

Evening Telegraph - Tuesday 29 April 1902 – 'CORONATION NOTES'



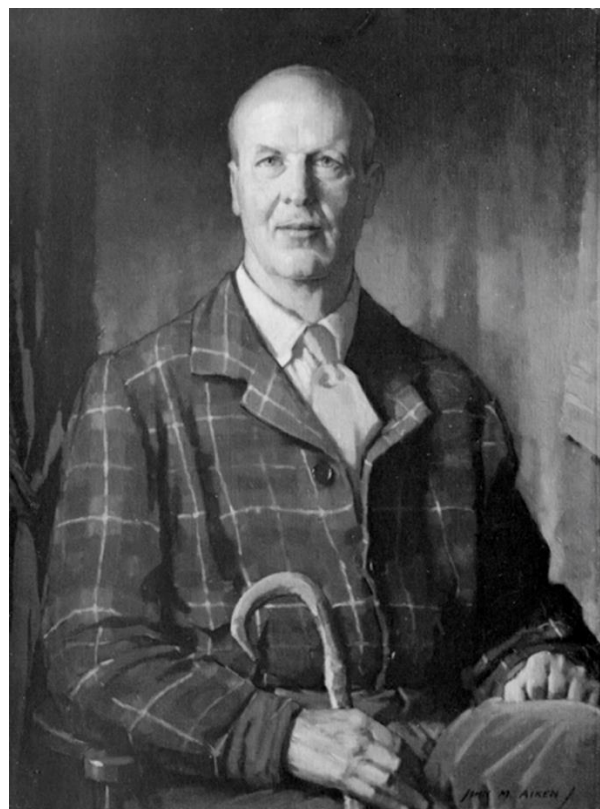
Eric was educated at Eton College, Windsor before joining the Scots Guards. He fought in the First World War, where he was mentioned in despatches twice and wounded three times. He was decorated with the award of the Companion, Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) in 1917 and gained the rank of Colonel. He was Comptroller for the Governor-General of Canada between 1931 and 1939. He was invested as a Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.) in 1935, and as a Commander, Royal Victorian Order (C.V.O.) in 1939. Eric saw further action in the Second World War. Later he held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Argyllshire in 1953.

Eric and Elizabeth Katherine Mary McIsaac daughter of Capt. James William Guy Innes of Raemoir CBE JP RN and Anna Orrock Stronach Sheila (Foster Forbes) of Rothiemay [*for more information on the Innes side of the family see these documents: [The Innes of Balvenie](#) & [The Memoirs of Berowald Innes](#). For more in the Foster-Forbes connection see this document: [The Foster-Forbes Family Connections](#)] (afterwards wife of the 2nd Marquess of Aberdeen & Temair) were married on 15th November 1948 in Chatham, Kent, and had three children, James William Guy, (known as Guy), Lucy Elizabeth Victoria, and Allan Walter.*



Elizabeth, Guy, Lucy and Eric

Colonel Eric Dighton Mackenzie, CMG, CVO died on 8th August 1972, and Elizabeth died in Cornwall on 23rd March 2002, aged 83.



Eric Dighton Mackenzie

Guy is the 5th and current Baronet ([details of Guy's succession](#)) and lives in Cornwall. He grew up in Mull (see Allan's autobiography) and was educated at Sunningdale School and Stowe. He married Paulene Simpson in 1972 by whom he has 2 daughters, Amanda born in 1972, and Iona born in 1978. Following their divorce, he married Sally Ann Howard (who has a son from her first marriage, Trevor Simon Shipton) and they have lived in West Cornwall since 1989. Guy was an Elected Member of Kerrier District Council from 1993-2003 and Chairman of Kerrier Direct Services from 1995-1998 ([Farewell Speech at Breage Parish Council 2003](#)). He and Sally are residential landlords and Guy has been involved in building and developing property in Cornwall since 1976. Guy has also been involved in the restoration of historic buildings now within the Mining Landscape across Cornwall which was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2006. These include, the Count House and Mine Captains House of [Wheal Buller Mine](#) and also [The Count House of Ding Dong Mine](#) where Cornish Engineer, Richard Trevithick, held his first trials with high pressure steam in 1797! He is also a keen musician, musical historian and has a serious collection of electric guitars (at [The Guitar Collection](#)).

Amanda works with an International Private Investor, and her husband, Timothy Worsley, live in Richmond, Surrey and they have a daughter Scarlet. Iona also lives in Richmond and is a freelance TV Producer/Director who has worked on shows such as 'I'm a Celebrity get me out of Here', 'Britain's Got more Talent' and the documentary on the final voyage of the Ark Royal, and her fiancée, Robert Matthews, have a daughter, Grace Mackenzie Rose Matthews born 11th June 2020. Trevor lives in Torbay and is the Lead Auditor and Process & Procedures Manager for a South West Construction Company.

Allan is Guy's heir to the Baronetcy, but as neither Guy nor Allan have any sons, the Baronetcy of Glenmuick will die out upon the death of both Allan and Guy.





Guy and Sally – 2015



1.



Iona and Amanda taken, according to Guy, in 2006

Scarlet, Amanda's daughter



Eric and Elizabeth's second child, Lucy Elizabeth Victoria, was born on 12th August 1949 in an Aberdeen nursing home, although the family lived on the island of Mull. After a succession of Governesses she was educated in Sevenoaks before moving to Italy as she did not enjoy life in London. She met and married Giorgio Panizzon and they lived in Marino, near Rome, remaining there for a while after his death on 19th March 1992 before returning to the UK. She wanted to be back on the Isle of Mull and her daughter, Vittoria, wanted to event professionally – which meant they really had to be in UK to get to the top of the tree in that profession. Lucy first put Vittoria on a horse when she was just 2-years old, she began riding seriously aged 7, and got her first pony aged 8. They stayed in Hampshire for 5 years while Vittoria finished 6th form college before going to Bristol University, whilst Lucy gained some experience working in nursery gardens.

Lucy returned to Mull and now runs a thriving nursery garden. The garden itself has been featured on television and in a number of books and magazines, such as Coast in July 2017. Her hillside garden is open to the public, Lip na Cloiche Garden and Nursery. www.lipnacloiche.co.uk. The website photographs show a stunning location.



Lucy at Lip na Cloiche Garden and Nursery



Vittoria's biography, from <http://www.horsehero.com/1773>, reads as follows:

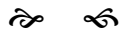
'I am an Italian International event rider and have represented my country at Pony, Junior, Young rider and Senior levels. I have been a member of the National Senior squad at major championships since 2005 and made my Olympic debut in 2008 in Hong Kong, site of the Beijing Equestrian events.

My father was Italian, my mother is Scottish and I grew up in Italy. At the age of 16, I moved to the UK to finish my education and to further my eventing career, competing in numerous and more prestigious events against a more challenging field. In 2005 I graduated from Bristol University with a degree in Biology and I am member of the Italian Air Force sport group with the rank of First Aviator.'



Vittoria

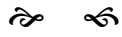
Vittoria now owns and runs her own eventing yard near Ledbury, Gloucestershire.



Allan's autobiography: 'Allan Mackenzie was raised at Calgary on the island of Mull, a wonderful place in which to grow up; the spectacular coastline which Calgary House overlooked created opportunities for summer long lobster and mackerel fishing, as well as year round exploration for Allan, his brother Guy and his sister Lucy. His mother Elizabeth's walled garden with its adjacent woodland addition planted by her with specie rhododendrons and a wide selection of eucalyptus trees was a family focal point, Mull was, however, a less good place to obtain an education, and from the age of 7 Allan made the trek to boarding schools in England. After graduating from Cambridge in 1974 Allan secured employment in Vancouver, BC, for what was intended to be a 2-year stint. However, increasing responsibilities, fascinating work and another spectacular living environment in the British Columbia coastal rainforest, caused the stay to be extended. In 1981 he moved to the US to open an office for his company in San Diego, California, where after 3 years he met his wife to be, Robin. In 1985 Robin and Allan married and Allan became stepfather to Heidi and Gray, Robin's children. At the same time, Allan established his own property development and consulting business. Currently, Robin and Allan divide their time between their primary home in San Diego, a home just across the US/Mexico border from San Diego in

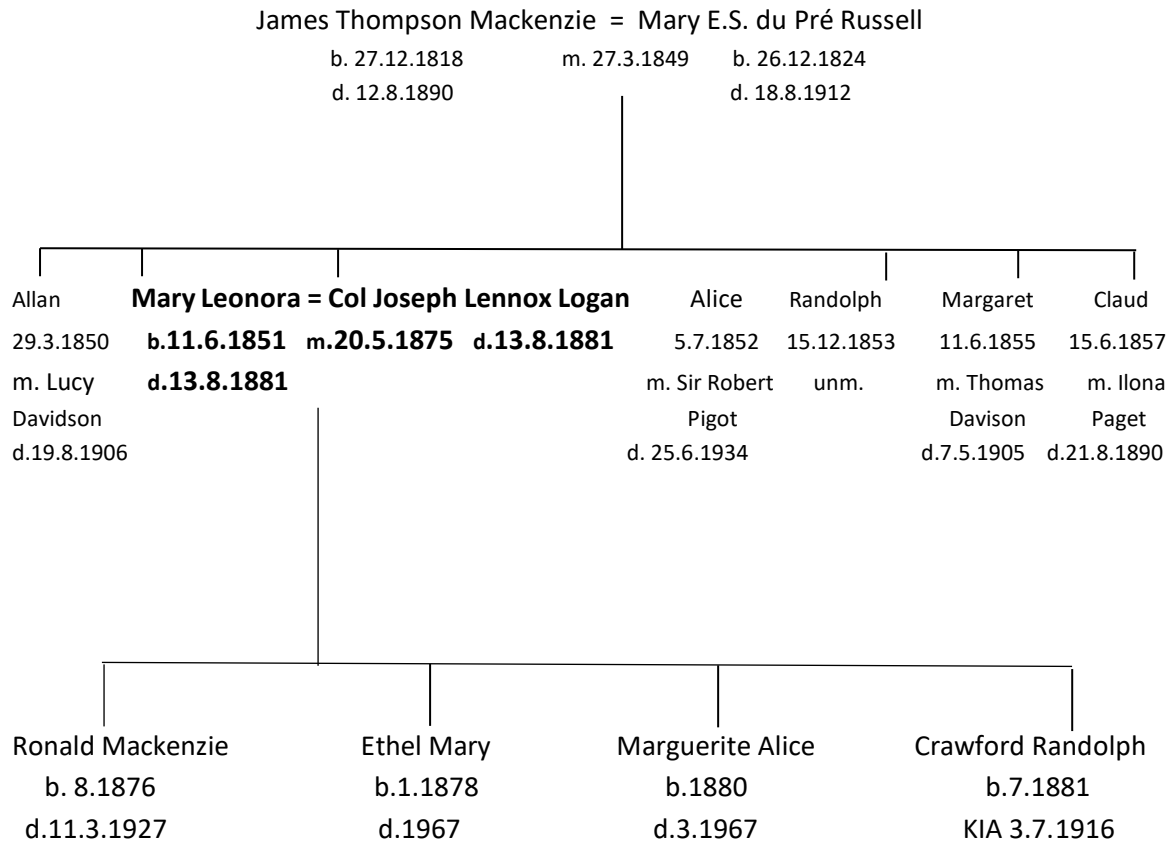


Mexico, where Robin has a vineyard, and a holiday cottage in the remote and wildlife rich environment of the Centennial Valley in southwest Montana.



MARY LEONORA MACKENZIE

11.6.1851 – 13.8.1881



Mary, known as Leonora, was born on 11th June 1851 at Phesdo, Kincardineshire, a stunning mansion south west of Aberdeen. The house belonged to Mr. Crombie, who was the brother-in-law of Margaret's uncle, Mr. Duthie, and was rented by James on his return from India.



It is now owned by Paul Reekie and his family, and much restoration has been carried out on it over the past years. He very kindly welcomed Peter and me in to look around, and whilst the interior is lovely, with high ceilinged rooms, my impressions of the outside are of a far more severe-looking house than the picture shown much earlier in JMT's story.

The house is set in beautiful grounds, populated with a number of noisy peacocks.



The following photos of Leonora come from Daisy's album:



Leonora and Alice



Leonora

This picture, from an album belonging to Allan Mackenzie, looks as if it was taken shortly before her wedding.



After a stint in London, 33 Park Street, Hanover Square, JTM moved his family to Newbold Beeches, Leamington Priors.

On 20th May 1875 Mary Leonora married Colonel Joseph Logan, seventeen years her senior, at St. Matthew's Church at Hatchford, Cobham, the Mackenzie family home. It was recorded in *The Aberdeen Journal* of 26th May 1875.

1875: Marriage solemnized at <i>by Special Licence in the Church of St. Matthew Hatchford in the Parish of Cobham in the County of Surrey</i>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
187 285 a	May 20 th 1875	Joseph Lenox Logan	41	Bachelor	Major 32 nd Queen's Bays	Guildford	James Logan	Merchant
	18	Mary Leonora Mackenzie	23	Spinster	—	Hatchford Cobham	J. T. Mackenzie of Kintail	Gentleman
Married in the <i>Church</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the <i>Church in England</i> by me,								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<i>J. L. Logan</i> <i>Mary Leonora Mackenzie</i>		in the Presence of us,		<i>William R. Mackenzie</i> <i>Edfred Logan</i> <i>Ella Johnstone</i> <i>Maria Davidson</i> <i>Alice Mackenzie</i> <i>Baroness Varinka</i> <i>Victoria Davidson</i>		

MARRIAGE OF MISS MACKENZIE OF KINTAIL AND MAJOR LOGAN.

On the 20th inst., the marriage of Major J. Lenox Logan with Mary Leonora, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Mackenzie of Kintail, was solemnised by special licence, in the little Church of St. Matthew, at Hatchford, near Cobham, Surrey. The Church is situated in the pleasure grounds, a short distance from the house, which were tastefully laid out and decorated with arches, evergreens, stags' heads and appropriate mottoes, and the path to the Church was covered with crimson cloth. Shortly before twelve the guests in the house and friends met in the Church. The 12 bridesmaids, the Clergy, and Choir having waited the arrival of the bride, she appeared, leaning on the arm of her father. The whole party, preceded by the choir singing the Hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," walked up to the chancel step, where the marriage ceremony was performed. The bride took up her position by the bridegroom, who was accompanied by his brother and best man, Captain Logan, R.A. The bridesmaids were:—the two Misses Mackenzie, sisters of the bride; Miss Fanny Wilkins and Miss Shere, cousins of the bride; Miss Ella Johnstone, niece of the bridegroom; Baroness Varinka de Bertouch, Miss Arthur, Miss Paton, the Misses Davidson of Tulloch, and the Misses Annette and Gertrude Hill. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with a court train, trimmed with satin and tulle. She was completely enveloped by a silk blonde veil, caught up with small bouquets of orange blossoms and white heather. Her ornaments were five diamond stars, which fastened a wreath of orange blossoms to the hair, and diamond earrings with pearl drops, the present of her father. Her bridesmaids were attired in white satin petticoats dotted with pearls, and white silk trains with alternate flounces of white silk and satin, the trains being caught up with coloured sashes, two of blue, and the others of maize, cerise, green, mauve, and pink. They wore Rubens

hats of white silk, with long white ostrich feathers, the linings of the hats to correspond with the respective colours of the sashes. Each bridesmaid wore a string of pearl beads, from which was suspended a crystal locket, with monogram in silver, a present from the bridegroom. The marriage was solemnized by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, assisted by the Rev. Gerard Bancks, vicar of Cobham, and the Rev. T. Nicholls, his curate. At the conclusion of the service, which was choral, the wedding party returned to the mansion in procession, each bridesmaid being escorted by a groomsman, who were Captain Logan, R.A., Mr Clough Taylor (23rd Welch Fusiliers), Mr Thellusson (Royal Horse Guards), Captain Davidson, R.N., Captain Elmhurst, Mr Arthur Grenfell, Captain Ewen, Mr Jenkins, Mr Randolph, and Mr Claud Mackenzie, Mr Baker (23rd Welch Fusiliers), and Mr Johnstone. As they passed along the path, which was carpeted with red cloth, the way was strewn with flowers by 26 girls from the Hatchford schools, all dressed alike in red striped cambric frocks, white muslin aprons, and Madam Angot caps, tied with red ribbons, and carrying rustic baskets filled with wild flowers. The way to and from the chapel was thickly lined with spectators from the neighbouring villages, to whom Mr Mackenzie had for that day thrown open his grounds. Between one and two o'clock a very handsome dejeuner was served to upwards of 140 guests, in a marquee erected for the occasion on the lawn, and decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers. After the customary toasts on such an occasion had been given and heartily responded to, with the unusual event in England of a piper playing during the repast, the bride and bridegroom, after bidding adieu to their friends, took their departure in a carriage and four greys, and drove to London on their way to the Lakes of Cumberland. A room in the house was filled with the wedding presents, which were very costly and numerous, consisting of jewellery and articles of vertu, exceeding 200 different gifts. What seemed to be most prized by the family, from the prominent position they were placed in in the room, were a silver salver, presented to the bride by the house servants, a silver biscuit dish from the farm servants at Hatchford, and many little souvenirs, the work of the school children. From the tenantry at Glen Muick, a handsome set of jewellery, consisting of carbuncles set in enamel and gold, also granite ornaments from the keepers, and a very handsome inkstand from the 2nd battallion of the 21st A. R. V., with a silver figure in relief of a volunteer shooting. The school children were feasted in the afternoon at the farm under a large marquee. Great interest was taken by the family, assisted by the guests in the house, in seeing that all the young people were thoroughly happy. In the evening Mr and Mrs Mackenzie of Kintail gave a ball to their friends in the neighbourhood, which went off with the usual success and brilliancy of the Hatchford balls. No one was forgotten, as on the following evening a ball was given at the farm to the tenantry and servants of the House on this happy occasion. Amongst those invited to the wedding were the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly; Lord Elphinstone; Lord and Lady Holmesdale; Lord and Lady Ellesmere; Sir R. and Lady Mackenzie of Gairloch; Prince Soltykoff; Admiral and Lady Louisa Egerton; Lord and Lady Lovelace; Sir F. and Lady E. Arthur; the Baroness de Bertouch and the Hon. Miss Gage; Lord and Lady Carbery and Hon. Miss Freke; Sir Philip and Lady Rose; Lord de Clifford; Mr

Davidson of Tulloch ; Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld ; Colonel and Mrs Baillie, Royal Horse Guards ; Colonel and Mrs Leith Hay ; Mr and Mrs C. Forbes of Newe ; Admiral and Mrs Farquhar ; Mr and Mrs and the Miss Laings ; Mr and Mrs Logan ; Mr and Mrs E. Logan ; Mr and Mrs Johnston ; Mr and Mrs Kidston ; Mr and Mrs Walkinshaw ; Mr C. Du Pre Russel ; Mr Shore, B.C.S. ; Mr and Mrs Dashwood Wilkins ; Major and Mrs Craigie Halket ; Miss Halket ; Colonel Mackenzie and the officers of the 78th Highlanders ; Colonel Miller and the officers of the 79th Highlanders ; the officers of the Rifle Brigade ; and the officers of the Surrey Militia, &c.

Jane Hunt, Margaret's great-granddaughter, was able to provide a photograph of the event, which had come down through Leonora's younger sister, Margaret (Daisy).



From left to right: Allan Mackenzie, Mr Clough Taylor, Mr Elmhurst, R. Arthur (seated) Capt. Ewen, Vie Davidson (standing) , M. Davidson (seated), Mr. Grenfell, Nora Shore.

Middle section: Sir James standing behind his wife, Mary, seated. Margaret (Daisy), Mr. Crichton, Leonora and her husband Joseph Lennox Logan, the Bishop, Claud peeping out over his shoulder.

Right hand group: Standing: Fanny, Mr. Jenkins, Randolph, G. Johnston, Nellie Paton, Capt. Logan, Ella, Mr. Thellusson Seated, left to right: Gertrude Hill, V de Bertouch, A. Hill, Alice.



Leonora and Joseph Lennox Logan

From the same newspaper article:

GLENMUICK—MARRIAGE REJOICINGS.--On Thursday night the tenantry, on the estate of Glenmuick held a demonstration in honour of the marriage of Leonora, eldest daughter of J. T. Mackenzie, Esq. of Kintail and Glenmuick, to Major Logan, late of the Queen's Royal Life Guards. A large bonfire blazed on the top of the Garlot, a wooded eminence to the rear of the palatial mansion of Glenmuick. By half-past nine o'clock a large assemblage congregated to do honour to the happy pair; and the evening was spent in a very harmonious manner, refreshments being liberally supplied by the tenantry. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been proposed, Mr Reid, Crofts, proposed "The Health of the newly-married Couple," which was responded to with three ringing cheers. Mr Mackenzie, gardener, proposed "The Health of Mr and Mrs Mackenzie of Kintail," a toast which was drunk with Highland honours. Mr Mitchell, Aultenshee, proposed "Mr and Mrs Allan Mackenzie, younger of Kintail;" Mr Gordon, Brigend, giving "Mr Randolph and Mr Claude Mackenzie;" and Mr Reid the two Misses Mackenzie, all of which were responded to by deafening cheers. After the several toasts had been given, the younger members of the company enjoyed a dance on the green sward, after which every one departed, wishing long life and happiness to the newly-married couple, Mr and Mrs Logan.



Leonora Logan

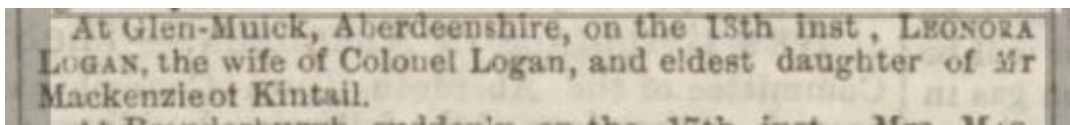


Major Joseph Lennox Logan

The birthplace of their first three children list Cobham, Woking, and the 1881 census shows that they lived at Glenhurst, Lamnas Lane, Esher.



Leonora died at Glenmuick on 13th August 1881, just three weeks after the birth of her fourth child, Crawford, and she was buried in the family vault at Glenmuick. Her death was reported in the Aberdeen Journal a week later.



On 27th February, 1883, Joseph, a widower, leased Woodside Lodge, Amersham, for a term of 14 years, at rent of £100 p.a. where he lived with daughters, Ethel and Marguerite. Sometime after 1901 they all moved to Ashford Lodge, Steep, just north of Petersfield, before moving to Postford House, Chilworth. When World War I broke out it was turned into an Auxiliary Hospital, where Ethel was Commandant.

Joseph died at Postford House on 26th January 1922.



Postford House, Chilworth



Mary and Joseph had four children, none of whom married.

Ronald Mackenzie Logan was born in 1876 at Cobham, baptized on 6th August at St Mathew and St Michael and All Angels Church, Hatchford.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <i>Hatchford</i> in the County of <i>Surrey</i> in the Year 1876						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1876 Aug. 6 Fest of the Transfiguration No. 81.	Ronald Mackenzie	Joseph Lenox Mary Leonora	Logan	Hatchford Hm.	Major, 2 nd Regiment Queen's Royal	W. Willmott Lilian

Ronald joined the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and was a Lieutenant with the 3rd battalion. He died 11th March 1927 at Twyford Grange, Buckingham.

LOGAN Ronald Mackenzie of Twyford Grange **Buckingham** died 12 March 1927 at Wyke House Isleworth Middlesex Administration **London** 23 April to Ethel Mary Logan spinster. Effects £296 11s. 9d.

Ethel Mary was baptized on 27th January 1878 at same church, and died in Northampton during December 1967.

Marguerite Alice was born in 1880 in Cobham, probably Glenhurst, Esher, and died in Buckinghamshire in March 1967.

Crawford Randolph was baptised on 24th July in 1881. He was a Captain with the 7th Battalion Suffolk Regiment and died at the Battle of Albert. He is buried in Ovillers Military Cemetery, near Albert, which is a commune in the Somme department in Picardie in northern France, located about halfway between Amiens and Bapaume.

Crawford originally joined the 3rd (Militia) Battalion Suffolk Regiment. He volunteered for service in the South African War with the Mounted Infantry, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps. He afterwards spent several years in South America. On the outbreak of the War he immediately volunteered, was placed on the Reserve of Officers and posted to the 7th Battalion Suffolk Regiment in August, 1914. He went to France with his Battalion in May, 1915, and saw thirteen months' service in the trenches. He led his Company into action on the morning of July 3rd 1916 and was killed, with very many of his brother-officers and men, near Orvillers, on the Somme. He was at first, together with eighteen other Officers of his Battalion, reported 'missing', but was afterwards officially reported as killed in action.

Brigadier-General Parry Crooke, at one time in command of the 7th Suffolk Regiment, wrote:

"He and I were very old friends, dating from the time he was in the 3rd Battalion. I can't tell you how sorry I am; he was always so cheery under the most trying circumstances and made the best of everything. He was a real good Officer, and I know his men would do anything for him. He was one of the very few who went out with the 7th Battalion, and it does seem hard that, after thirteen months of fighting, he should be killed. He leaves many friends in the Suffolk Regiment, who will miss him as much as I do."

The Medical Officer to the 7th Suffolk Regiment wrote: *"He was immensely popular with everyone in the Battalion, and he was wonderful in the trenches at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, when shelling was bad. I remember one night they sent over any amount of aerial torpedoes, and as soon as he built up the parapet it was blown down again. At one time the parapet on both sides of his dug-out was gone, he was absolutely cut off, and there were, I think, twenty-seven casualties in his Company that night, and in the morning he was cheerful as ever."*

LOGAN Crawford Randolph of Postford House Chilworth **Surrey**
captain H.M. Army died 3 July 1916 in France on active
service Probate **London** 17 May to Ethel Mary Logan and
Marguerite Alice Logan spinsters. Effects £599 12s. 7d.



Guy Mackenzie remembers Ethel and Marguerite (who was known as "Madge") Logan for their kindness, generosity and for giving him a "home from home" while he was at Stowe (they lived in Padbury near Buckingham) and also when he first went to work in London – until their deaths in 1967. They had, in fact done the same for Tony Mackenzie (Alexander 4th Bt. was known as "Tony") while he was at Stowe and until he left for Canada.

Guy remembers that Ethel and Madge used to talk a lot about family history and, apart from their father who they held in great affection, they still talked of their brother Crawford (who they always referred to as "Crawfie") who they had obviously been particularly fond of.