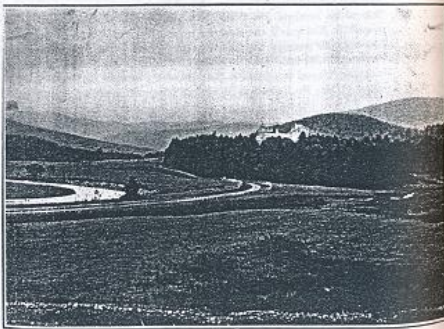


The Mid-Valley with Finagand on left and School, Schoolhouse and Glenshee Lodge in middle distance.



Lower End of Glenshee, with Dalnaglar Castle in centre.

LANDOWNERS.

PART I.

THE MACKINTOSHES OF DALMUNZIE.

WE can only give a brief account of the proprietors in Glenshee. Most of the land has been in the hands of two or three families for hundreds of years. The site of Dalmunzie Castle can still be seen in some grass-grown mounds near the junction of Glenlochsie and Glentaitneach. It was long the home of the Mackintoshes, whose progenitor in the middle of the sixteenth century bore the name of MacRichie. Little is known of his forebears, except that he claimed kinship with the great Clan Chattan. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the family assumed as an *alias* the name of Mackintosh, a name derived from the Gaelic word "toiseach," signifying "thane" or "steward," or collectors of kail for the over-lord, in this case, the Earl of Athole, who was the superior of Glenshee. By the middle of the seventeenth century the name MacRichie disappears from the family deeds and that of Mackintosh stands alone. Some of the members of the family attained distinction in public service and in the learned professions. One of those who displayed a business capacity was Lachlan, second son of Robert, who was proprietor for over forty years from 1642. His elder brother John died in 1685 (circa), and Lachlan was appointed "tutor" to his nephew Robert, who had not yet attained his majority. He was also made a Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire in 1696, and a Burgess of the City of Perth in 1697. For some years he held the office of Collector of Customs in Perth, and to him, it would appear, Perth was indebted for much of its trade and commerce in the eighteenth century. In a family record written about a century after, his great-grandnephew, Robert Mackintosh, refers to him as a

benefactor to the City in these terms:—"My grand-uncle the Tutor, made it a port, which laid the foundations of the prosperity it now flourishes in. It was an act of King William's as a gratification to the Tutor, who was a favourite of the Revolution Government, and the first that ever presided at that port when made."

The grandnephew of the Tutor, an only son, also named Lachlan, came, after his father's death, in 1696, under the superintending care of his grand-uncle, and it may have been through his influence and counsel that he decided to adopt the profession of the ministry, instead of devoting his attention as his forefathers had done, to the rearing of stock. With this end in view, he entered the University of St. Andrews, and in May, 1710, he graduated Master of Arts. After obtaining licence, he was ordained minister of Dunning in 1716, and nine years later was translated to the Parish of Errol. In 1734 he was appointed by the General Assembly one of a Commission of three to present an address to the King and Parliament praying for relief from "the evils of Patronage and the possible intrusion of ministers against the wish of the majority," and the long delay in acceding to this petition resulted, more than a century later, in the formation of the Free Church.

In 1736 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly, and it is stated that he discharged his duties with such ability and acceptance that he was invited to retain office for a second term, but declined.

He died in 1744. His eldest son, John, who succeeded to Dalmunzie, placed a tablet to his father's memory in the Parish Church of Errol, but when that Church was rebuilt in 1820, through a culpable lack of proper attention, it disappeared.

The younger son of "the minister laird," who bore the old family name, Robert, was admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1751. He made for himself an early reputation by his speech for the defence, as junior counsel, in the trial at Inveraray in 1752 of James Stewart of Acharn, for the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure. The incidents leading to the trial, and its issue, have been made the subject of R. L. Stevenson's "Catriona." One can read there the whole of the remarkable story embellished

by the genius of the novelist. A career was opened to Robert Mackintosh that proved so lucrative that he became proprietor of Ashintully in Strathardle, as well as of much land in Glenshee, but, in his over-confidence in his own abilities, he made one grievous mistake in accepting the governorship of the York Buildings Company. The failure of that Company brought ruin not only on himself, but on his relatives, who had trusted in him. By strenuous efforts he was, however, enabled to repurchase Dalmunzie, and his last wish, feelingly expressed to his nephew, was that "the family be kept up, and may retain the character it has uniformly preserved for some centuries."

The last male heir, Hugh Richard Duncan Mackintosh, M.D., died in London in 1916, and his executors disposed of the property in 1921 to Sir Archibald Birkmyre, Bart., C.B.E. Sir Archibald is a partner in the firm of Birkmyre Bros., Bengal. He married in 1896 Annie, eldest daughter of Captain James Black. Their elder son, Henry, married in 1922 Doris Gertrude, elder daughter of Colonel H. Austin Smith, C.I.E., I.M.S., Member of the Legislative Council, India.

THE MACKENZIES OF FINAGAND.

The MacKenzies of Glenshee, of which there were in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries many families, had moved gradually south from Aberdeenshire. The representative family at the present time, the MacKenzie Smiths of Finagand, claim descent from the MacKenzies of Kintail. Their progenitors, who adopted the *alias* of McComies, were proprietors of Dallmoir or Dalmore, before that property passed into the possession of the Duffs, when its name was changed to Mar Lodge. Kenneth McKenzie of Dalmore married the daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld.

In the sixteenth century, one branch of the family held Renoway (Runnavey), in Glenshee, and at a later date they owned several other lands there, as well as in the neighbouring district of Strathardle. There are deeds of contract and infeftment still extant, bearing dates in that and the following century, showing the gradual increase of their holdings in these places. But to come down to the eighteenth century, we find that about

1712 the MacKenzies acquired the lands of Finegand from the Smalls, afterwards of Dirnanan. In January, 1755, Colin, eldest son of Alexander MacKenzie, married Jean, the eldest daughter of Patrick Small of Leanoeh; and his father in the same year retired from Finegand, allowing Colin to enter into possession. There were two sons of the marriage—Alexander, born 1755, and Patrick, born 1758. These grew up handsome men, the former's height being six feet four inches. The Duke of Athole showed a lively interest in them, and, in 1771, Alexander, who had entered the ministry, was appointed chaplain, and his brother, ensign, in the 77th Regiment, the Athole Highlanders. In 1783 the regiment was disbanded. Patrick then entered the 1st Royals, while Alexander went to India, where he was for a time chaplain to the Earl of Eglinton. He was recommended by Admiral Gell, in whose ship he returned to England, to Mr. Wilkinson, vicar of Sheffield, and in 1787 he was appointed curate in the Parish Church there. In 1789 the vicar promoted him to the incumbency of St. Paul's Church, Sheffield, in which office he spent the remaining twenty-eight years of his life. In 1788 he married Miss Smith, a lady of independent means.

The younger son, Patrick, received promotion after being wounded at Toulon in 1793, and commanded the battalion in Corsica, at the storming of the Redoubt, and was again wounded at the siege of Calvi. In 1794 Corsica was constituted a kingdom under a British Viceroy. In 1800 he was appointed Major in the 43rd Light Infantry, and four years later, Lieut.-Colonel of the 81st Regiment, and was promoted Colonel in 1813. After forty-two years' service he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and made Colonel of the 3rd Veteran Royal Battalion. Alexander died in 1816, and a monument by Chantry was erected to his memory in St. Paul's, Sheffield. In 1828 an only daughter married a son of Mr. William Smith of Barnes Hall, Sheffield, and the family name became changed to MacKenzie Smith.

The present proprietor of Finegand, Lieut.-Col. William MacKenzie Smith, is the eldest son of the late Francis Patrick Smith, of Barnes Hall, and married Lady Mabel Florence Harriet, second daughter of the late William, Viscount Milton, and sister of the seventh Earl Fitzwilliam.

THE FARQUHARSONS OF BROUGHDEARG.

The first of the Farquharsons of Broughdearg was a son of Finla Mor, the progenitor of the Farquharsons of Invercauld. A tradition, said to date from the fifteenth century, gives a romantic account of the origin of the family. A wickerworker, it is said, named Fearchar Shaw, carried on his trade in Braemar towards the close of the fourteenth century. His occupation was of considerable importance, because wickerwork, in these days, filled the place of leather, and was even much used in house-building. One day when he was gathering osier-twigs on the steep bank of the Dee, his foot slipped and he plunged into the swollen river, and was drowned. His widow and her boy Donald retired to a cottage in Glencunie. When he reached manhood Donald became shepherd to Stewart, the proprietor of the lands now known as Invercauld. Being of manly appearance, the widow's son gained the affection of the laird's daughter, and as her father refused to give his assent to such a union, it ended in an elopement, and Donald and his fair bride took up their abode in a shieling in Glen Candler. The site of the humble home is still shown, and is referred to in Queen Victoria's *Journal in the Highlands*. In course of time an infant was born, and when the laird learned that he had a grandson he appears to have relented, and, before very long, his daughter was invited to return to her father's house, along with her husband and their son and heir. The child was named Fhionnladh (Finla), and as his father's name was MacFergushair (son of Fearchar), he was thus the founder of the Clan Farquharson.

He was, however, commonly known as Finla Mor, on account of his great strength and courage, and he became the hero of many stirring tales of valour on Deeside. At the disastrous battle of Pinkie (1547), he was entrusted by the Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Huntly, with the charge of the Royal Banner, and fell while defending it.

There is, however, another genealogical record, which gives the parentage of Finla Mor as being Donald Farquharson, son of Farquhar Farquharson (who married a daughter of Chisholm of Strathglass), and his wife, who was a daughter of Duncan Stewart of the family of Mar. Finla was twice married, his

first wife being the daughter of Baron Reid of Kincardine Stewart, and there were four sons of the marriage. His second wife was Beatrix Garden, daughter of the laird of Banchoory; and the third son of this marriage, by name Lachlan, married about the middle of the sixteenth century Grizel Campbell, and received with her the property of Broughdearg. The family continued in possession of Broughdearg until the disastrous events narrated in another chapter brought about its downfall in 1683, when Robert Farquharson's only son was deprived of the lands by the judgment of the Court of Session. The most notable of the family was Alexander, brother of the aforesaid Robert, who was styled the Tutor of Broughdearg, as to him fell the charge of the upbringing of his nephew, who became the historian of the family, and wrote the *Broughdearg MS.*, which gives a full and particular account of that branch of Finla Mor's descendants. He qualified as a surgeon, and practised for a number of years in Braemar and the district of his forefathers.

The present proprietor of Broughdearg, as well as of the greater part of Glenshee, is Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, eldest son of the late Colonel James Ross Farquharson, Scots Guards. Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson is B.A. (Oxon.). He entered the Army, and received a commission in the 10th Hussars in 1889, and commanded the seventh battalion of the Gordon Highlanders from 1905-1910. In 1893 he married Zoe, second daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall.

LANDOWNERS.

PART II.

THE MACDONALDS OF BROUGHDEARG.

IN the latter half of last century the central portion of the parish, including one-half of the cultivated land, belonged to Colonel William Macdonald Macdonald of St. Martins, only son of General Farquharson of Oakley, Fife, Governor of the Windward Isles, whose wife was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Colquhoun of Tilly-Colquhoun. His grandfather, Ensign John Farquharson, who was probably descended from a junior branch of the Broughdearg family, and was distantly related to the Farquharsons of Invercauld, married Christian, eldest daughter of James Macdonald of Rinnetan, Aberdeenshire, who claimed descent from the Lord of the Isles. Her brother, William Macdonald, W.S., Edinburgh, when travelling north, happened to spend a night in the inn at St. Martins, and was so much charmed with the scenery that he resolved, if opportunity offered, to purchase the estate, which he subsequently did. William Macdonald Farquharson, who served for a time in the 26th Regiment, succeeded his cousin, William Macdonald of Rinnetan and St. Martins, advocate, and by the terms of his succession adopted the name and arms of the Macdonalds. The trustees of William Macdonald had expended a large sum in the purchase of properties in Glenshee, Glenlyon, Rannoch and Montrose, so that Colonel Macdonald came to be one of the largest untitled proprietors in Scotland. The larger part of the Glenshee property was purchased by Mr. William Macdonald, or his trustees, from Mrs. Catherine Farquharson of Invercauld.

William Macdonald, sen., of Rinnetan, in conjunction with Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, founded the Highland Agricultural Society, and filled the offices of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for a number of years, and his services were recognised by a presentation of valuable pieces of plate, along with a replica of his portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn.

Colonel Macdonald entered heartily into the Volunteer movement when it was started in 1859, and raised a St. Martins Company, and, for several years, was Commandant of the district, in succession to the Duke of Athole.

He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Perthshire and Forfarshire, and took an active interest in public affairs. He was twice married, his first wife being the Hon. Clara Brownlow, daughter of the first Lord Lurgan, and his second was the widow of General Robertson Ross, of Glenmoidart, Argyshire, who for some years commanded the 42nd Regimental District in Perth.

Colonel Macdonald died in 1895 in the Canary Islands, and was buried there. The Hon. Mrs. Macdonald was interred in a private burying-ground to the north of Broughdearg.

His family by his first wife consisted of four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, William Montague, was a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He died unmarried in 1920. The second, Charles Brownlow, was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and was killed leading an attack on a Dacoits' camp in Burmah in 1887. He had the reputation of being, in his time, the strongest officer in the British Navy. The third son, Harry Colquhoun Farquharson, was Major in the Seaforth Highlanders. He married in 1922 the widow of Mr. Graham Nairne, Dunsinnan, and died in London in 1924. Colonel Macdonald's eldest daughter married Mr. S. C. Shirley, Lough Fea Castle, Co. Monaghan, which constituency he represented in Parliament for twelve years.

The youngest son, Francis Roderick, after spending some years in business in India, returned to St. Martins, where he now resides.

THE ROBERTSONS OF CRAY.

The Robertsons of Cray were descended through the Barons Reid Robertson of Straloch, from both the Robertsons of Struan (Chiefs of Clan Donnachaidh) and the Robertsons of Lude. The title of "Baron" borne by the Straloch branch of the family signified merely a Scottish landed proprietor, having certain rights. The first charter of that family, Roy or Reid (Red) alias Robertson, dates back to 1451. The direct line terminated with the death of General Reid in 1807, by whom Straloch had been sold some years before. General Reid founded the chair

of Music in Edinburgh University at a cost of about £50,000, which he inherited from his cousin, Major-General Small. He is also well known as the composer of the air of *The Garb of Old Gaul*, entitled the Highland or 42nd Regiment's March. One of General Small's sisters, Susan, was married to John Robertson of Cray in 1745, and another to Colin MacKenzie of Finegand. The earliest mention of Cray that is preserved is in 1595, when it was sold by David Maxwell of Telton to John Robertson or Reid of Straloch. This John was known as Baron Liath (grey-headed), and had daughters married respectively to Farquharson of Invercauld, Rattray of Dalruizion, and Spalding of Ashintully.

After several generations the estate is found in the possession of the above-mentioned John Robertson, who was born in 1711. Above the stable door at Cray was a stone bearing the initials and date, "J.R. ♥ S.S., 1745," and it is probable this building, then the dwelling-house, was erected about that time. The stone still exists, but when the offices were rebuilt, it was, by mistake, placed over the door of another outhouse. It is thought that Susan Small was a cousin of Small of Dirnanecan. She and her husband had eleven children. The eldest son, Alexander, married Margaret, the heiress of James Farquharson of Alrick, Glenisla, one of the Broughdearg family, but they were obliged a few years later to part with the property.

John Robertson died in 1789, leaving his affairs in disorder, and his lands of Cray and Dalnaglar were sold for behoof of his creditors. The estate was bought by James Shaw, a relative of the late William Shaw, J.P., Finegand. One of John's sons, James Robertson, had meantime joined the Army, and became in 1804 Major in the 76th Regiment. He served mostly in India, and fought at Seringapatam. In 1800 he married Catherine Guild, daughter of John Guild, merchant, and Provost of Dundee, and had a large family. The eldest son, James Robert Robertson, entered the East India Army, and became Major in the 8th Madras Cavalry. He married in 1833 Catcliffe Whitlock, at Exeter, and their only child, Catherine Charlotte, was born at Potacumund, India, in 1837, and married in 1835 the Rev. H. M. Williamson, minister of the Free Church in

Huntly, and subsequently of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Belfast, and a Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church. Their eldest son, James Robert David, born in 1856, studied in Edinburgh, and was appointed minister of the Free Church, Rothesay, but a promising career was cut short by his death in 1891. His son, Henry, sold Cray to his aunt, Federata Williamson Yellowlees, and, after her death in 1921, her son disposed of it to the present proprietor, Major Don, in 1922. Major Robertson gave the site for the Free Church and Manse at Cray. He and his wife are buried at Kirkmichael. He died in 1862, and his widow in 1887. Tablets to the memory of both have been placed in Cray Church.

The present proprietor, Major Don, is a son of R. A. Don, LL.D., J.P. He was educated at Winchester College, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and passed out of the latter as senior R.A. Cadet (Tombo Memorial Scholarship), July, 1902. He served in the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery from 1902 till the end of 1918, when he was placed on half-pay on account of disability incurred during war service, and finally retired in 1923. He served in France from October, 1914, to November, 1917, for the last thirteen months as Brigade-Major, R.A. 56th (London) Division. He was awarded the D.S.O. and was mentioned three times in despatches. He married in 1913 Violet Mary, daughter of J. H. Bridges of Fedderate, Aberdeenshire, and Ewell Court, Surrey, and has one son, Patrick Alexander Campbell, who is now at Winchester College.

DALNAGLAR.

James Shaw, who for a few years was proprietor of Cray, sold the portion called Dalnaglar to Captain Clark, who after some years disposed of it to Mr. Robertson, a relation of the Cray family. He was a native of Glenshee, who started life as a bank-clerk in Blairgowrie, and rose to be head of the Bank in London. His heart was in the Highlands, and when Dalnaglar came into the market he bought it, and sent Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect of Balmoral Castle, to design a house to match the site. When the building was nearing completion Mr. Robertson went north to view it, and got a chill on the way back, and was laid up in an Edinburgh hotel, and died there.

By his will he left almost all his estate to the Free Church, but his relatives contested the will on the plea that he had not been seen "either at kirk or market" since he had signed it. The case was settled by compromise, but it was the means of bringing about an alteration in the law of Scotland annulling that proviso. The property was again sold, Mr. D. A. Paterson, of Restalrig Park, Leith, becoming the proprietor. Having a taste for landscape gardening, he spent large sums in improving and beautifying the estate. He was also an expert zoologist, and kept in his parks, both at Restalrig and Dalnaglar, many different species of foreign animals and birds. His experience proved of considerable value to the originators of the Edinburgh Zoological Gardens, and his success encouraged the committee, on which one of his sons acted, to press forward the project. Mr. Paterson married a daughter of Principal Harper of Leith, and had a family of three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Arthur, went into his father's business, holding, for some years, a commission in the 2nd Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders (79th) Militia Battalion. He married the youngest daughter of Mr. Dunlop, merchant, Leith, and had a son and daughter. His son, Grames, is now, and has been for some years, a classical master at Cheltenham College, and his daughter, Nan, became the wife of Major A. de Lande Long, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, now residing in the Isle of Wight.

As the eldest son, Arthur, did not wish to reside at Dalnaglar, the option of purchase fell to the second son, James Harper, who became the next proprietor. He continued to improve the lands, and repaired the damage wrought in the policies and woods by the disastrous gale that swept the northern counties in 1894. He married the daughter of Mr. Andrew Tod, Polton Paper Mills, Raolin, and has a family of one son and three daughters. His son, Hugh, is chairman and manager of a Sisal Plantation Company in Kenya Colony. His eldest daughter, Winnie, married, some years ago, Wing-Commander P. C. Maltby, R.A.F., D.S.O., who is now at the Air Ministry in London. His second daughter, Catherine, married, two years ago, Captain Bryan Godfrey-Fawcett, R.E., at present in command of Sappers in Nigeria.

The third son, Stanley, entered the Army in 1879, and received a commission in the 2nd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. As a Lieutenant, when quartered at Hong-Kong, he made a remarkable escape when shooting with a fellow-officer on the Malay Peninsula. He came upon a rogue elephant, which attacked him, and when his rifle missed fire, the animal's tusk pierced through his thigh. He was able to cling tenaciously to the other tusk, whilst it endeavoured to crush him beneath its knees; disappointed of so doing, with its trunk it pulled him off its tusks, and flung him twenty yards into the jungle, and then followed in order to finish him. But his shouts had brought his companion, Lieutenant Sutherland, on the scene, and he put a bullet into its head, and it disappeared into the bush. The native servants had vanished, and the two officers remained all night in the jungle, Sutherland making bandages out of his shirt to bind the wound in Paterson's thigh. In the morning he was conveyed to the coast, and sent home to Edinburgh, where through surgical skill the wound healed, and he was able to rejoin the regiment in China. In 1907 he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and for four years was in command of the battalion. During the Great War, he held the position of Commanding Officer of the Southern District of Scotland.

After completing the command of the 2nd Scottish District, for which he was awarded the C.B.E., he took up land in Kenya Colony, where he now resides.

He married Constance Brettell of Chertsey, Surrey, and has one daughter, Diana, who, two years ago, married John Ewan of Raydon, Suffolk, and has a son and daughter.

Mr. Paterson's youngest daughter married Mr. Patrick Smith, a nephew of William Shaw, Finegand, who is at present Sheriff-Substitute of Peebles and Selkirk, filling the post occupied, a century ago, by Sir Walter Scott. Two of their sons saw active service in the Great War, one of whom made the supreme sacrifice. The elder, Captain Ralph Colley Smith, M.C., R.F.A., Northumberland Territorial Brigade, was severely wounded at Wancourt, near Arras, in May, 1917, but recovered. He returned to his profession as a lawyer, qualified as a Writer to the Signet,

and became a partner in the old-established firm of Messrs. Fraser, Stoddart & Ballingal, W.S., Edinburgh. He married Jessie Elizabeth Cousland, daughter of Dr. P. B. Cousland, Shanghai, in January, 1923.

The second son, 2nd Lieut. Herbert Shaw Smith, 9th Royal Scots, was wounded at Arras on 9th April, 1917, and died, three days later, in the Hospital at Le Touquet, aged 19.

Sheriff Smith's second daughter, Edith, was married in January, 1926, in India, to Major Wilson, R.A., and has one daughter, Daphne. Major Wilson is at present stationed at Salisbury Plain.

Mr. J. H. Paterson eventually sold Dalnaglar in 1913 to Mr. John Sharp, of the firm of Messrs. John Sharp & Sons, Jute Spinners and Manufacturers, Dundee. Mr. Sharp died in 1916. He is survived by a widow, three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is the Rev. John Robert Sharp, B.A.