

THE FAMILY OF ROSS OF SHANDWICK

AND IT'S DESCENDANTS:

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Preamble:

The Rosses of Shandwick are the oldest cadet branch of the Barons of Balnagowan, Chiefs of the Name and Arms of Ross; who were themselves the direct descendants in the male line of the Earls of Ross, one of Scotland's most powerful families in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries

It was at one time thought probable that the Earls of Ross were of Norse extraction, but this is now thought unlikely. Doubtless there was much Norse blood in the family, just as there was in most northern families of this period, but there is little doubt now that the Earls of Ross were derived in the male line from one Colin of the Aird, from whose son Andrew or Anrias the clan were called the "race of Andrew" or "Siol Anrias". The name of "Ross" as a family name, does not appear to have been employed until the 14th century, and was doubtless used by the Barons of Balnagowan to indicate their descent from the Earls of Ross. From a younger branch of the family are descended the MacKenzies, afterwards the Earls of Seaforth, who for at least 100 years after the battle of Largs in 1263, held the lands of Kintail and the Castle of Eilandonan as vassals of the Earls of Ross. (The battle of Largs broke forever any permanent hold the Vikings had on Scotland).

Colin of the Aird probably flourished in the 10th century, and his descendants, the ancestors of the Earldom of Ross, seem to have been Lay Abbots (within the Celtic Church) of Applecross, that is to say Lords of the western parts of Ross-shire. There appear to have been Mormaers or Earls of Ross at this time, but their names are unknown, and they were probably little more than vassals of the Mormaers of Moray. It should be explained that the Celtic title of "Mormaer" or "Great Steward" seems to have given way in the 12th century to the Norse title of "Earl" or "Jarl". At any rate, the names of these Earls are unknown to history, though there is some evidence that Shakespeare's Macbeth was one of them.

There is a further difficulty, for during the 12th century there was undoubtedly a very powerful Earl of Ross of the name of Malcolm MacHeth, but there appears to be very considerable doubt as to whether this Earl had any relationship to the race of Colin of the Aird. The famous Scottish antiquary, William Forbes Skene, ignores him as an ancestor of the later Earls. This view was followed by the late Mr Frank Adam, an authority of note. One is inclined to agree with this view, more especially as it is more than probable that Malcolm was the son of Heth, Earl of Moray, a strenuous supporter of "ligitimid" claims against Malcolm Canmore and his descendants, and Heth seems himself to have been a connection of the race of Kenneth MacAlpin, the first King of Scots. However, it is difficult to connect him with Colin of the Aird, his supposed ancestor. Another difficulty is that of dates: Malcolm was forfeited for rebellion about 1162, whereas Farquhar, the next Earl, was not awarded the Earldom until 1233. It is true that if Earl Malcolm was the same person as Gille Anrias Ergemauche, one of the leaders of the formidable conspiracy to overthrow Malcolm IV. There is certainly a similarity of name, but one is satisfied that if Malcolm was the father of Farquhar, the latter would not have been surnamed "Mac an t'sagirt" or "son of the priest", which name

seems to prove that he was the son of one of the “Sagirts” or lay abbots of Applecross, alluding to his O’Beolan descent. It is believed the first Earl of this name was actually Malcolm, who lived in the early 12th century. He allied his family to the great Irish house of Tara, through the marriage of his daughter. However, one ventures to put Farquhar forward as the first of whom anything is known with certainty, in order to confirm his place as the first of the present family.

The Earldom of Ross, the Chiefs of the Name, and the Rosses of Shandwick:

1) Farquhar, 1st Earl of Ross:

This man was an able soldier and a great pillar of the royal authority in the north. Shortly after the accession of King Alexander II in 1214, a formidable rebellion broke out in Moray, but the rising was promptly crushed by Farquhar who sent the heads of the rebel leaders to the King. For these services Farquhar was knighted in 1215. In 1232 Farquhar again came to the aid of the Crown. He had followed the King in his campaign against the people of Galloway who had risen under Thomas, natural son of Alan, last Celtic Lord of Galloway, between whose 3 daughters the province seemed likely to be divided. King Alexander’s mounted troops, having got onto difficult ground, seemed likely to be cut to pieces by the rebels, but Farquhar, advancing to the King’s aid with his own light mountaineers, attacked the rebels from the rear and overthrew them. For these further services Farquhar was created Earl of Ross in 1233. He also received large grants of land in Galloway. His steady support of the royal power enabled him to rise to great influence in the north at the expense of the Norse Earldoms of Orkney and Caithness. Farquhar was undoubtedly the chief of those nobles who enabled Kings Alexander II and III to overthrow finally the Norse influence in Scotland, and thus to shape the fortunes of the Kingdom. He died in 1251 and was buried in the Abbey of Fearn, in the parish of Edderton, which he had founded in 1230. The stone effigy of a warrior is said to mark his grave. The name of Farquhar’s wife is unknown, but he apparently left *issue of 2 sons and 2 daughters*:

- *William*, 2nd Earl of Ross.
- *Malcolm* de Ross, who is mentioned in the writs of the Lovat estate, his donation of the lands of Craigorm to William de Bisset having been confirmed by Alexander III in the twelfth year of his reign.
- *Euphemia*, married Sir Walter de Moravia, Lord of Duffus, who died in 1262.
- *Christina*, married according to tradition, as his third wife Olaf 5th King of Man and the Isles, who died in 1237.

2) William, 2nd Earl of Ross:

Little seems to be known of him, except that he obtained a grant of the islands of Skye and Lewis from King Alexander III and died at Earles Allane in 1274, having married Jean daughter of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan. The only known issue of this marriage was a son:

3) **William, 3rd Earl of Ross:**

In 1283 he is mentioned as one of the nobles who acknowledged the Maid of Norway as heir to the Crown of Scotland. Siding alternatively with the English and the Scottish parties in the wars of Edward I, he did homage to that monarch as overlord of Scotland, on the 1st August 1291. He was one of the auditors elected by Bruce and Baliol at the trial of their respective claims before Edward I in 1292, and his seal is attached to one of the writings, deposited in the Exchequer, concerning the fealty done by John Baliol to Edward. In 1292 his lands in Argyll were formed into the Sherriffdom of Skye.

In 1296, the Earl of Ross took part in a rising against the English. With the Earls of Menteith and Athole and their followers, his forces ravaged Redesdale and Tynedale, and then, on the advance of Edward, the Earls withdrew themselves into the castle of Dunbar. Baliol's army was, however, utterly defeated, and the castle had to surrender, among the prisoners being the Earl of Ross who was sent to the Tower of London, and the Sheriffs were ordered to pay 6 pence a day for his maintenance. His eldest son Hugh obtained a safe conduct to visit him there in 1297, and at about the end of September 1303 he was released and sent to Scotland under the escort of Sir Francis le Vylers and a numerous retinue. Reaching Perth in December, he remained with the Prince of Wales there until February 1304, when he was sent home, being the next year appointed Warden beyond the Spey. The object of this lenient treatment was doubtless to attach him to the English cause. This policy was so successful that in 1306, after Bruce had assumed the crown, the Earl seized his Queen and daughter, the Lady Marjory, who had taken sanctuary at St Duthac at Tain, and handed them over to the English.

However, in 1308 Bruce and the Earl were reconciled at Auldearn, Bruce for his part probably being reluctant to be at variance with so powerful a baron; while the Earl cannot but have seen that the English cause was on the decline. Further, to attach the Earl to the national cause, he was infeft with the lands of Dingwall and Ferncrosky, while the hand of the Lady Maud, Bruce's sister, was bestowed on his eldest son Hugh. In 1312 the Earl sealed at Inverness an agreement between the Kings of Scots and Norway; in 1314 he was present at Bannockburn, where his youngest son Sir Walter de Ross was killed; and in 1320 he was a signatory of the Scottish barons' letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland, better known as the "Declaration of Arbroath". He died at Delny on 28 January 1322-23, having had issue by his Countess, the Lady Euphemia, of 3 sons and 2 daughters. Her parentage is unknown, but it is clear that she was a strong supporter of the English party, and that she received maintenance from the Earl's estates during his imprisonment. The issue of the marriage were:

- Hugh, 4th Earl of Ross
- Sir John de Ross, who married the Lady Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan. Dying without issue, the lands acquired through her passed to her nephew, William 5th Earl of Ross.
- Sir Walter de Ross, who was a scholar at Cambridge in 1305, received in 1307 a gift of 10 marks from King Edward. The dearly loved friend of Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, he was one of the few Scottish nobles to fall at Bannockburn on 23rd June 1314. He was unmarried.
- Isabella. She was contracted to marry Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, styled King of Ireland, brother of Robert I, but the marriage probably never took place.
- Dorothea. She married Torquil McLeod, 2nd Baron of Lewis, by whom she had issue.

The eldest son:

4) **Hugh 4th Earl of Ross:**

During his tenure of the Earldom, to the numerous possessions of his family were added by various charters from the King the lands of Skye, Strathglass and Strathconan, with others, in addition to those that he had received during the lifetime of his father. The Earl was slain, leading the Scottish reserve at the battle of Halidon Hill on 20 February 1333. His first wife was the Lady Maud, daughter of Robert Bruce Earl of Carrick and sister of King Robert I (see above). By her he had 2 sons and 1 daughter:

- *William, 5th Earl of Ross*
- *John de Ross, died 27 May 1364*
- *Marjory*. Married before 1334, as his second wife, Malise, Earl of Strathearn, Caithness and Orkney.
- The Earl married secondly Margaret, daughter of Sir David Graham of Old Montrose (she married secondly John de Barclay and thirdly John de Moravia). By Hugh, Earl of Ross, she had 1 son and 3 daughters:
 - *Hugh, 1st Baron of Balnagowan*. (see below)
 - *Euphemia*, who married first John Randolph, Earl of Moray, who fell at the battle of Durham, 17th October 1346; and secondly, as his second wife, Robert, Earl of Strathern, afterwards King Robert II.
 - *Janet*, who married first Monymusk of that ilk; and secondly, Sir Alexander Murray of Abercairney.

It should be noted that this was the only other Scottish family extant who have provided Scotland with a Queen Consort before the Union of the Crowns.

5) **William, 5th Earl of Ross:**

He was also Lord of Skye and Justiciar of Scotland north of the Forth, being called in a Charter of 1344 "frater regis".

He was among the most turbulent of the northern barons, and in 1346 when King David II was assembling an army at Perth for the purpose of invading England during the absence of Edward III in France, the Earl murdered Ronald (? Reginald) of the Isles in a monastery at Elcho, and then returned with his men to their mountains. In 1366 he was concerned with his brother Hugh and other lords in a refusal to contribute to the royal taxes, and in 1368 he was compelled to find security to keep the peace, and to undertake to administer justice within his territories and to assist the officers in the collection of the taxes.

The Earl, having no male issue living, was anxious that his only surviving brother Hugh should succeed him in the earldom and lands in Buchan inherited from his uncle Sir John de Ross (see above). However, the King did not approve of this course, for he was anxious that the Earldom should be held by a person of proven loyalty to the Crown. He therefore favoured the marriage of the Earl's elder daughter Euphemia with Sir Walter de Lesley, without her father's consent, and in 1370 compelled the Earl to surrender all his possessions for reinfertment. Therefore a new Charter was granted for the Earldom of Ross and the Lordship of Skye and all the Earl's lands except those belonging to the Earldom of Buchan, first to the heirs male of his body; whom failing secondly to Sir Walter de Lesley, Euphemia his spouse and their heirs; whom failing thirdly to his youngest daughter Janet and her heirs. Thus the original Earldom was extinguished and a new one created, but how far these proceedings were legally valid was another matter. The Earl's protests on the matter seem to have been of no avail, and there is no doubt that the new arrangement was brought about by coercion.

The Earl died at Delny on 9 February 1371, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Sir Walter de Lesley, whose usurpation was no doubt made easier by the fact that the Earl's brother, Hugh, the rightful heir, had predeceased the Earl. The Earldom passed in the course of time to the Lords of the Isles, and was finally forfeited to the Crown in 1476.

6) **Hugh, 1st Baron of Balnagowan** (also called "of Rarichies").

On the 30th March 1351, he granted the lands of Scatterby and Byth to his maternal uncle, Peter de Graham. He received from his father, Earl Hugh, in 1333, the greater part of the family lands in Buchan, but on his death his heir seems to have been deprived of these, along with his rights in the Earldom of Ross (see above). From his brother, Earl William, he received in 1341 the lands of Westray, and in 1356 those of Easter Allan. On the 1st July 1365 Hugh is styled "Lord of Philorth". These lands he exchanged with the Earl for Wester Ross, Strathglass and Eilandonan. He died before June 1371 having had issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of de Barclay of Ury, of a son and daughter:

- William Ross, 2nd of Balnagowan, and Jean, who married Robert Munro, 8th Baron of Foulis

7) William , 2nd Baron of Balnagowan

He was confirmed in the possession of his lands by King Robert II on 1st August 1374. He married Christian, daughter of Lord Livingstone, by whom he had a son, Walter, who succeeded him.

8) Walter, 3rd Baron of Balnagowan:

He is said to have married Lady Janet, daughter of the Earl of Sutherland, by whom he had, with daughters , 4 sons

9) Hugh, 4th Baron of Balnagowan. His line became extinct on the

death in 1711 of David Ross, 13th Baron of Balnagowan and Chief of the Name and Arms of Ross, when the Chiefship and properties should have passed to Munro Ross, 5th of Pitcalnie who was descended from Alexander Ross, 9th Baron of Balnagowan. However, the lands passed quickly through David's wife's family (she was a sister of the the Earl of Moray, who had aspirations for one of his son's to assume the Name and Arms of the Chiefship of Clan Ross) to the family of Ross of Hawkhead, in no way related to the highland Rosses, but which held large wadsets (mortgages) over the property. Through an heiress of that family, the estates then passed less than 50 years later to the Lockharts of Carstairs, whose last descendant Sir Charles Ross (or Lockhart) died in 1943. The last male member of the Pitcalnie line was George Ross of Pitcalnie, who died in 1888. His grandniece, Miss Ethel Frances Sarah Williamson, who adopted the name of Ross, Matriculated Arms at the Court of the Lord Lyon King of Arms, on 18th October 1904 as Ross of Pitcalnie, and in it she was recognised as being "Heir of the Line" to Ross of Balnagowan. She was succeeded by her sister, Miss Rosa Ross Williamson Ross in 1957. Miss Rosa died in 1968, and was succeeded, on the extinction of her line, by her kinsman, David Ross of Ross and Shandwick (*see below*)

- *Hugh* Ross , of whom nothing is known
- *William* Ross of Little Allan (see below)
- *Thomas* Ross, who became Sub-Dean of Ross, and Parson of Rosskeen on the resignation of his elder brother William. As Sub-Dean of Ross and Rector of the Collegiate Church of Tain, he witnessed a Charter in 1487.

10) William Ross, 1st of Little Allan: He was slain, together with his nephew Alexander, 6th Baron of Balnagowan, and many others of the Clan, at Alth na Charrais, where the Rosses were severely defeated by the combined forces of the Sutherlands and Mackays on 11th June 1486. He married Grizel, called "niece" (that is probably an illegitimate

daughter) of John McDonald, last Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, by whom he had 2 sons.

- *Alexander* Ross, 2nd of Little Allan, who married but left no male issue.
- *Walter* Ross, 1st of Shandwick

11) Walter Ross, 1st of Shandwick:

He had a wadset from the lands of Meikle Allan, and also of the town and chaplainry of Dunskaith. He died on the 10th June 1531, being buried in an aisle of Fearn Abbey, built at his expense. He married many wives - Janet Tulloch, Agnes McCulloch, Elizabeth Hay, Christian Chisholm, Janet Munro, and Agnes Forbes. Janet Tulloch is said to have been the mother of the following 4 sons:

- *Donald* Ross, 2nd of Shandwick
- *William* Ross, 1st of Culnahall, from whom the Rosses of Morangie were probably descended. His wife Margaret Morison died on 11th March 1555
- *Hugh* Ross, 1st of Balmachy of Ballamuckie.
George Ross, 5th of Balmachy, s second son Andrew, became 1st of Balblair.
5th of Balblair was George, who graduated M.A. at Edinburgh University; went to America, and became Rector of a church at Newcastle, Delaware. One of George's sons was Colonel George Ross, who in 1776 was one of the 56 Signers of the American Declaration of Independence!
- *Nicholas* Ross, 1st of Balon

12) Donald Ross, 2nd of Shandwick:

He was also called "David" Ross. He married first Janet, daughter of < > Simpson; and secondly a daughter of Clunes of Mulderg, by whom he had 2 sons:

- *Andrew* Ross, 3rd of Shandwick, and
- *Robert* Ross, 1st of Keandloch (also below)

13) Andrew Ross, 3rd of Shandwick:

On 11 July 1624, a charter was granted by Patrick, Bishop of Ross, to Andrew Ross of Shandwick, and Donald his elder son, for the lands of Shandwick.

Andrew died on 6 August 1641, having married first a daughter of Vass of Lochsclin; and secondly, Beatrix, widow of John Munro of Meikle Davoch. By his first wife he had a son Donald, 4th of Shandwick (with another son William of whom nothing is known), who sold the lands of Shandwick to his cousin William Ross of Keandloch (see below). Donald Ross was thereafter styled "of Meikle Ranyes", and his grandson John Ross, 3rd of Meikle Ranyes was living in 1714. However, no descendant of Andrew Ross, 3rd of Shandwick, can now be traced.

14) Donald 4th of Shandwick

Eldest son of Andrew. In 1642 he sold the estate to his cousin, William Ross.

14) Robert Ross, 1st of Keandloch:

He was a Minister at Alness in 1588, and built a manse and the west end of the church. He was living in 1630. His wife is unknown, but he appears to have had 5 sons and a daughter:

- *William* Ross, b.1593, 2nd of Keandloch and 5th of *Shandwick*. He became Cautioner for his relative, Thomas Ross of Priesthill, and in consequence became insolvent. Died in parish of Fearn 1663
- *John* Ross, who witnessed a document in 1649.
- *Thomas* Ross, Minister at Kincardine, who is described as “a singularly proud man”. Laureated at Aberdeen in 1634, he was transferred from Alness to Kincardine in 1655 and was deprived on the 1st October 1662, being accused of keeping conventicles. Imprisoned, first at Nairn in 1675, and then at Tain, he was liberated in October 1677, dying at his house in Tain on 13 January 1679. He left an only daughter.
- *Andrew* Ross, Minister at Corton
- *David* Ross, 1st of Logie Easter, where he was a Minister, being also a member of the General Assembly. He married first Margaret, daughter of < > Morrison: and secondly Janet, widow of Alexander Ross of Pitkerie. By his first wife he had 2 sons and 2 daughters.
- *Esther* married, as his second wife, Hugh 4th son of Hector Munro, 1st of Fyrish.

15) William Ross, 2nd of Keandloch and 5th of Shandwick:

The latter he purchased in 1696 from his cousin Donald Ross of Shandwick. In 1655 he also purchased the lands of Balon from another cousin, Donald Ross of Balon.

Having imprudently become cautioner for his relative, Thomas Ross of Priesthill, he became involved in numerous lawsuits which eventually ruined his family.

William Ross was Minister at Kincardine from 1624-30, at Nigg in 1634, and for a time at Fearn. Born in 1593, he died at Shandwick on 20 April 1663, having married first Elizabeth, daughter of William Campbell of Delnies, by whom he had:

- *David* Ross, described as “a most promising young man”, who was murdered in 1651 in the wood of Invershie near Stirling while on his way to join the army of King Charles II, all the heritors in Scotland having been summoned to attend that monarch in his contemplated invasion of England, which ended so disastrously at Worcester in 1651. It is interesting to note that young Shandwick’s cousin, David Ross 12th Baron of Balnagowan, was taken captive at that battle and died a prisoner in the Tower of London in 1653.
- *Andrew* Ross, 6th of Shandwick (see below).
- *Alexander* Ross, who was living in 1672.
- *Katherine*, who married James Fraser of Pitkellyan.

William Ross married secondly Isobel, daughter of Hector Douglas of Mulderg (contract dated 16 February 1653, by which she acquired the liferent of Shandwick). She had 3 daughters by him, who received 3000 marks of tocher (dowry). Soon after her husband’s death, Isobel Ross married Andrew Fearn, portioner at Pitkellyan. Her issue by her first marriage were:

- *Janet*, who married David Ross, Dean of Guild and merchant in Tain (contract dated 7th November 1666)
- *Isobel*, who married in 1680 Alexander Munro, 5th of Teannaird.
- *Elizabeth*, who married William Ross “in Shandwick” (contract dated 8th December 1680).

16) **Andrew Ross, 6th of Shandwick:**

He married first Isobel, daughter of William Ross of Invercharron (contract dated 13 April 1660), by whom he had:

- Andrew Ross, 7th of Shandwick (see below)
- Hugh Ross, who died before 1680
- Elizabeth, who married Patrick Aikman of < >

Andrew Ross, 6th of Shandwick, died in October 1675, having married secondly, Lilian, a daughter of John Dallas, Dean of Ross; and widow of Alexander Urquhart of Craighall (contract dated 15 August 1671, by virtue of which she gained possession of Shandwick). Their children were:

- *William* Ross, “Feuar of Drumgelly”, who died in October 1693, having disposed (legally conveyed) Drumgell to his mother’s son, Urquhart of Craigton.
- *Mary*, who married first Lachlan McIntosh of Balnaspick; and secondly as his second wife, David Ross, 1st of Inverchasley.

17) **Andrew Ross, 7th of Shandwick:**

His property, having passed to his step-mother, he was able to retain only the small estate of Midfearn. David Ross, 1st of Inverchasley (Invercastley), having bought up the claims against Drumgelly, and those of the heirs of the second marriage of William Ross against Shandwick, these properties terminated with him in 1708. Andrew died in October

1733, having married Christian, daughter of William Ross of Gladfield (Gledfield), by whom he had a very numerous family. In addition to those children mentioned below, Andrew had 4 sons who died in infancy, and 3 daughters who died unmarried:

- *William Ross, 1st of Kerse and Skeldon (see below).*
- *Hugh Ross, 2nd of Kerse and Skeldon (see below).*
- *Andrew Ross, Bailie of Tain and Dean of Guild in 1726, who was drowned crossing a stream in India in 1739. William married (contract dated 6 November 1724) Margaret, daughter of Colin Campbell of Delnies (the Stone family of Tain are said to be related to Margaret). She married secondly in 1742 Hugh Ross, merchant in Tain, and died his widow about 1775. The issue of her first marriage was 3 sons and 3 daughters, but none of the sons left issue.*
- *Mary, the eldest daughter, married in 1748 John Reid, Bailie of Tain, whose descendants afterwards came into possession of Shandwick after much litigation.*
- *Alexander Ross, sometime merchant in Gottenburg, Sweden, born at Midfearn in 1704. He died at Skeldon House, Ayrshire on 1 April 1775, unmarried.*
- *David Ross, sometime Ensign in the Master of Ross's Independent Company, raised to suppress the Jacobite rising in 1745. He became tenant of the estate at Midfearn belonging to his elder brother Hugh. Born in 1705, he died on the 21 May 1768, and was buried at Kincardine. He married first (contract dated 23 October 1727) Esther, daughter of George Munro of Culrain. She died in Orkney in 1740, leaving no issue. He married secondly, on 29 July 1745, Jean, daughter of George Law of Dudingstone, and widow of David Byres of Elie, by whom he had 1 son and 2 daughters; she died on 19 August 1776. The eldest daughter, Catherine, married George Ross, and they had a son Thomas, who in turn had two daughters, the first of whom married John Cockburn of Rowchester, who assumed the name of Ross, and died in 1839; the second, Christina died unmarried in May 1872. Catherine's sister, Wilhelmina, owned the Shandwick estate prior to Christina.*
- *David Ross's son, William, was born of the 21st January 1753, and fell in a duel with his cousin David Reid at Blackheath on 11th May 1790. (William's second was Major General Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin). He was unmarried. When a young man, he was sent to India by his uncle, Hugh Ross of Kerse, and returning with a fortune was able to re-purchase in 1786 for £17,600 the lands of Shandwick, with Culliss, Ankerville and other lands, from his relative David Ross, Lord Ankerville. The last descendant of these nieces, Christina Cockburn-Ross died,*

as has been noted, on 16th May 1872, unmarried. The properties, as has been mentioned, passed to the Reids after much litigation.

- *George Ross*, merchant in Gothenburg, who probably arrived there in the 1740's. Merchant and town broker. However, George was also employed as a teacher of English for the period 1774 to 1779 at least, and was the first English teacher at the Gymnasium or secondary school. He was probably paid directly by his pupils (more about Gothenburg in Appendix M). He died there on 20 June 1783, having married Dorothea Schwitzer by whom he had, with 4 other children who died young, 2 sons, Andrew Ross, East India Company's Marine, who was lost in the ship *Louisa*, which he commanded in May 1789, unmarried; and Benjamin Ross, East India Company's military service, who died unmarried in Dinapore in January 1790. Some of the claimants to the Shandwick property pretended a descent from these gentlemen.
- *Isabella*, who married Robert McCulloch, merchant in Tain. (q.v. Hugh Ross, 2nd of Kerse and Skeldon - below and Appendix M, and the attempt to save Prince Charles Edward Stewart in 1746)
- *Margaret*, who married (contract dated 29 March 1717) Bailie Donald Ross of Tain. She died before 1768.
- *Christina*, who married in 1730, John, eldest son of Duncan Ross of Tain. She died in March 1746.

18) William Ross, 1st of Kerse and Skeldon:

He still styled himself "of Shandwick" was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, where he was trying to retrieve the fallen fortunes of his family. He purchased, between 1728 and 1737, the lands of Kerse and Skeldon in Ayrshire, and he also acquired by purchase, half of the Davoch lands of Drumgelly, and also the town and lands of Balblair.

Born in 1694, he was drowned in April 1739 between Peterhead and Orkney.

He was unmarried.

19) Hugh Ross, 2nd of Kerse and Skeldon:

He was a merchant in Gothenburg and in St Mary Axe in London, and also may have been a Director of the East India Company (probably the Swedish rather than the British company). He was also a Bailie in Tain.

It seems that on the 13 June 1721, he killed in a duel at Tain (probably on what is now called Duel Hill) his relative, Hugh

Ross 6th of Achnacloch, having set out from Knockbreck House, which is today occupied by the Stone family. Achnacloch had during the 1715 Jacobite rebellion headed the men of Tain on the Hanoverian side. We can from this fact and the “Voyage of the Pollux” story (Appendix M) deduce that the Shandwick family held strong Jacobite sympathies.

He was joined in Gothenburg where he had taken refuge by other members of his family, including brothers Alexander and George, and nephew Andrew MacCulloch, who was the son of his sister Isabella (q.v. above), and Robert MacCulloch a merchant in Tain.

In Sweden he built up a considerable fortune, which he was able to add to on his return. He inherited Kerse and Skeldon with other properties from his brother William, and appears to have secured many appointments for his needy relatives. Skeldon was later sold to Major-General John Fullarton, and the property was subsequently acquired by R.A. Oswald of Auchincruive. In 1791 Hugh purchased a property called Dalleagles but that was sold to a James Cuthbert of Ayr, a wine merchant, in 1805.

Hugh married on 24 August 1749 Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Ross of Little Daan, and grand-daughter of Alexander Ross, 5th of Easterfearn. This lady’s father was Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and Solicitor of Appeals in London. Being offended with his son David, then a boy at Westminster School, and afterwards a famous tragic actor second only to Garrick, he disinherited him, and his lands subsequently passed to his daughter Elizabeth on his death on 4th March 1753.

Hugh Ross was born in 1695, and died on 13 April 1775. However, it does appear that Hugh may have borrowed a large sum of money with his land as security (described as Auchingie, which originally belonged to his father), because after his death creditors succeeded in getting the Court of Session to enforce its sale against his son, Hugh, below.

Elizabeth Ross died in July 1793, and was buried under the altar of St Andrew Undershaft, London.

They had, with 2 daughters who died unmarried, 3 sons:

- Hugh Ross, 3rd of Kerse and Skeldon (see below)
- Alexander Ross, who died as an infant
- Andrew William Ross, a merchant who died unmarried

20) **Hugh Ross, 3rd of Kerse and Skeldon:**

He died at Buccleugh Place, Edinburgh on the 20th January 1818, aged 66, and was buried at Greyfriars Kirkyard. His wife Janet, who died on 14 November 1823, was the daughter of Campbell of Delnies, by whom he had 4 sons (see below) and 4 daughters at least 2 of whom died unmarried. The first is thought to be Williamina who married Rev. the Honourable R.F. King in 1800,

whose descendant include the late Mrs Sidney Ross, originally from New Zealand; the 2nd being Jane Campbell Ross, (d. 2/7/1859 aged 53); and the 3rd, Eliza Anne Ross, (d. 22/3/1855). Another presumed daughter, Christian, is mentioned in their father's Testament. Hugh, Jane Campbell, and Eliza Anne, are all buried in Greyfriars churchyard in Edinburgh where many other Scottish notables are also interred (see Appendix K). Adam Craufurd Newell (the Craufurds had been the centuries old owners of the Kerse estate) sold in 1791 the property of Dalleagles to Hugh. It was subsequently sold to James Cuthbert a wine merchant in Ayr, in 1805.

The 4 sons were:

- *William* Ross, described as of "Skeldon, Berbice, British Guiana", was born in 1787 He erected the stone at Greyfriars in memory of his parents, in August 1829 "on his return from the West Indies, after an absence of more than twenty-five years". He married 30 September 1830 in Inverness, Helen Elizabeth Drummond, daughter of Lt. Col. David Ross. William died at Berbice on 19th February 1840 aged 52 years, having had issue of 4 sons and 2 daughters. This line's genealogy is in Appendix O.
- *Hugh* Ross (see below)
- *George* Ross, Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, who died unmarried at Dresden.
- *Charles* is mentioned in the Testament included in the Appendices, but there is no further information about him.
- *John*. According to "List of Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758 – 1884", he was a cadet 1821 and ensign 1823 he lived from 1806 to 1824. d. Dinapore 14/10/1824. Record indicates he was son of Hugh Ross, of Buccleugh Pl., Edinburgh, and Janet Campbell his wife. Ed. Edinburgh High School. Services. Posted Ensign to newly raised 34th N.I. in 1823; transfd. To 67th N.I. (late 1/34th) 5/1824. No record of active service.
- *Christian*

21) **Col. Hugh Ross:**

He (according to the "List of Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1884) was born at Kerse, Dalrymple, Ayrshire on 23/4/1788. Baptised Dalrymple 26/4/1788. He became an HEIC cadet in 1804, and arrived in India 1/9/1805, and rose to Ensign on 6/10/06, Lieut. 14/11/1805, Capt. 18/1/1822, Major 19/6/1831 and Lieut.Col. 24/7/1837. He died at Cawnpore (Kanpur) on 23/10/1838, aged 50, and is buried at Kacheri Cemetery (Col M 225). At his death he was described as being 2nd N.I. (Native Infantry). His service record indicated he was posted Lieut. To 21st N.I. in 1806 with operations in Bundelkhand and Rewah 1809-1812; Lieut. 2/21st N.I. Offg. Bk. Mr at Ft Wm 5 Aug 1814;

Intr & Qmr 2/21st N.I. 4/5/1815; Adj. Do. 6/8/1817 to 1822. Transferred to 42nd N.I. (late 2/21st) May 1824. First Burma War; Arakan 1825; Capt. 42nd N.I. Offg Fort Adj. Arakan 18/6/1825. Temp. 2nd Extra A.A.G. 3/10/1825 till 1/12/1826. Fur.p.a. 8/12/1827 till 12/10/1832. Offg. Town & Fort Major at Ft. Wm. till 18/11/1833. Comdd. 33rd N.I. 7/12/33 till 12/1834; do. 42nd N.I. 10/11/1835 till 6/1/1838. Posted Lt.Col. to 7th N.I. 30/12/1837; transfd. To 2nd N.I. 28/10/1838. Refs: "*The Earls of Ross*", by F.N. Reid (*Edin. 1894*), p30/ *A.J. N.S. xxviii. 42. Scottish Antiquary, iv.67.*

He married *Eliza*, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel William Watson, 47th Regiment of Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, on 28th February 1819 at Dwarka Khan, U.P. She died in London 19/6/1856 aged 65.

They had 4 sons (all educated at Edinburgh Academy) and 2 daughters.

- *Hugh Ross*, born on the 30th or 31st August 1820, who died aged 17 while at Edinburgh University in a boating accident on the Firth of Forth. He was at Edinburgh Academy from 1828-1835, where he was described as "a brilliant student" and he distinguished himself as producing in 1835 The Best French Composition viz "Fondation De L'Empire Romain per Romulus et Numa". He was given in the school register as son of Maj. Hugh Ross, H.E.I.C.S., 18 Dean Terrace, Edinburgh.
- *Campbell Claye Grant Ross* (see below).
- *William Alexander Ross*. Born 14 September 1829, though Edinburgh Academy records say 1827. Attended from 1836-1841. He also joined the H.E.I.C.S and served in the expedition against Sheik Emamooden of Jummo, Cashmere (sic) 1846; also in Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including passage of the Chenab of Ramnugger, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and pursuit of Sikhs, under Sir William Gilbert (medal with two clasps); commanded a troop of Bengal Horse Artillery at the disarmament of four regiments of sepoys at Lahore and at the mutiny of 10th Bengal Cavalry, 1857 (medal). Ret. as Lieutenant-Colonel Bengal Artillery. After he retired he wrote a book on blowpipe chemistry, which became "famous". He also invented a gun carriage which was rejected by the government. He married a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James Sleeman, Indian Army, by whom he had, with daughters, 2 sons, Sleeman Ross and Hugh Ross, who were both killed in the South African War 1899-1902, unmarried. William died in 1899.
- *Charles Edward Ross* was born on the 28th July 1832, though Edinburgh Academy records say 1833. They indicated he was son of Hugh Ross of Carlton Street, Edinburgh. At E.A. from 1842 to 1845. He studied at St George's Hospital, qualified as a M.R.C.S. in 1855, and was for years a surgeon with the P&O shipping company. He died unmarried.

- *Eliza Jane*, who married Major Malcolm Barwell of the 90th Regiment, who possessed the small estate of High Cross Grange near Lutterworth in Leicestershire.
- *Adelaide*, who married Brigadier-General Tytler, V.C., Indian Army. (see Appendix N)

22) Sir Campbell Claye Grant Ross, K.C.B.

A General in the Indian Army (his biography appears in Appendix A)

was born on the 18th May 1824; and died at Eastbourne on the 20th June 1892. Diabetes was a factor.

On the 8th July 1856 he married at the parish Church of St. Peter, Pimlico, Middlesex, *Matilda Charlotte*, daughter of Edward Merrick Elderton, solicitor, of Norton Hall, Dartmouth, Devonshire; in the presence of Eliza Jane Ross. He had issue, (with a son *Alexander* who died in infancy, possibly born and died 1860). *Matilda* died in 1906.

They had 6 surviving sons and 3 daughters:

- *Ronald* (see below)
- *Claye Ross* b. in Bengal 21 December 1861. Entered the British Army. Joined the Gloucester Regiment 1881. Transferred to the Indian Army in 1885 Capt, 14 Sikh, killed in action in the Koragh Defile on 10 March 1895 (see Appendix C)
- Major General *Charles Ross*, C.B., D.S.O. b. 10 March 1864. He, like Ronald, was educated at Stubbington, Isle of Wight, and then went up to Sandhurst. He lived latterly at "Inholmes", Compton, Winchester (see Appendix D for further information).
- *John William Ross* b. 18 July 1866. Capt., Hazara Pioneers, served in the Jamana expedition, 1891. Invalided out of the army in 1896. (Retired on half pay as a Lieutenant in 1893). Sir Ronald said in his "Memoirs" (p95/96) that in 1892 he "had been obliged to go all the way to Murree in the Himalayas and back in connection with a melancholy family trouble". John was attached to a Punjabi regiment and it is possible the 2 events were connected. He rejoined the army with a place on the reserve list as a 2nd lieutenant in 1915. He disappeared from the lists about 1920 and may have died abroad. There is a note in Sir Ronald's pocket diary for 16 October 1920 that he arranged the papers of J.W.Ross (RS 1920.00.00, 69/184).
- *Edward Halford Ross*, MRCS b. 7 April 1875 in Southsea. Surgeon in the Royal Navy. Assisted Ronald on a number of occasions, especially with mosquito control. Was Medical Officer of Health, Port Said, Egypt, 1909. Wrote in 1913 "The Reduction of Domestic Flies" with an emphasis on India. M.O.H Port Said 1909. Involved with mosquito control and is referred to in Ronald Ross's publication "The Reduction of

Domestic Flies in India" (1913).

He was married to Barbara Ross, and he died without issue from a stroke on 20 March 1928 in London.

- *Hugh Campbell Ross*, MRCS, LRCP. London b. 7 April 1875. With his twin Edward, the only Ross children to be born in Southsea, England. For further information on his professional career, see Appendix E

Hugh married and had a son, *Bruce Campbell-Ross*, who was born in 1920 and died in 1974, having served in the Royal Navy during WW2, commanding landing craft, latterly in 1944 to relieve Ostend. He had met Mary Pocock who was in the WRNS, who was accompanying him and his crew in a lighter to his ship. He proposed marriage, and gave her his signet ring inherited from his father for safe keeping, which he had inherited from his father, as a temporary engagement ring. It is engraved with the Ross chief's crest. This is now in the possession of DRofR. Bruce married Mary in 1946, and died without issue in 1973. They lived latterly in Lymington, Hampshire and founded a very successful ships chandlery business called "Shipmates", which still exists.

- *Marion Adelaide "Dolly"* b. 22 January 1859, m. George Thomas, merchant in Calcutta on 25 August 1881. He died from cholera 4 years later leaving her with 3 sons. He had also been Secretary of the Calcutta Gymkhana. Marion Thomas died in 1936 at the age of 77.
- *Matilda Eliza, "May"*. Born 13th March 1868. m. John Theodore Dickinson, J.P., who resided in Bedfordshire. She wrote to congratulate Ronald on winning the Nobel Prize in December 1902, but was dead by 1916.
- *Isabel Anne ("Annie")*. Born India September 1871. m. 17 March 1891 Brigadier-General Charles Henry Alexander, C.B.E., Royal Artillery, who was of Irish origin. He was born on 2nd June 1856, the son of John Alexander and Esther Brinkley, Milford, Carlaw. Educated at Uppingham and R.M. Academy, Woolwich. Served in the Royal Artillery 1876 to 1908. Colonel 1908. Rejoined from retired list, 10 October 1914. Formed 21st Divisional Artillery, and commanded it with the rank of Brigadier General until after the battle of Loos, 1915. Isabel and Charles, had a daughter who died aged 18 in Canada; and they adopted a daughter, Nancy, who was only 18 when they were in their 70's, and who is known to have married during WW2 (ex BRMR, but she lost touch). There was also a son, Charles ("short and fat and wouldn't dance!" ex BRMR). It was at their house that CCR and BRMS met. Like her eldest sister, Isabel

attended the St Martins-in-the Fields memorial service for Sir Ronald in 1933, and was the last of the Ross siblings to die in 1955 at the age of 84. She was known as “lamps” because of her large hazel eyes. Lived when C.A. was alive, at 54 Dorset Road, Bexhill, Surrey.

- 23) **Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.**, etc (also see Appendix B) b.13 May 1857, and died at the Ross Institute, Putney Heath on 16 September 1932 and is buried at Putney Vale cemetery, along with Lady Ross.

Lady Ross, died on 30th September, 1931 at the age of 68. She was Rosa Bessie, daughter of Mr A.B.Bloxam and had been one of the youngest of 17 (ex BRMR) and was more or less adopted by an aunt, so she was separated from the main family. According to her death certificate she died from heart disease; she was asthmatic, and this may have affected her heart. She was buried in Putney Vale cemetery as was Ronald later (where there is still a spare plot available!). Her husband did not attend a funeral; he was probably both distraught and enfeebled. In his obituary of Ross that was published in *Science Progress*, Sir Malcolm Watson said that her death was a ‘heavy blow under which he slowly sank’. *Lady Ross’s* obituary in the *Times* (Oct. 2nd 1931) said that “she was indeed his constant support and helper, and the success of his researches on malaria was due in no small degree to her unflinching courage and unselfishness”.

Ronald (aged 31 of Lothian House, Ryde, Isle of Wight) and Rosa Bessie Bloxam (aged 27) were married at All Saints Church, Paddington, London on April 25, 1889. They had 4 children:

- *Ronald Campbell*, b. 11 February 1895, was educated at Sherborne School, Dorset, entering in 1909, being in their first rugby XV in 1911/12/13. He was described in the school magazine, *The Shibunian* of March 1913 by the Housemaster of Abbey House, Mr G.M. Carey, never unstinting in his praise, as being “a persevering forward, who always followed up well, but never learned to go hard enough either in the tight or the loose”. He went on to Sandhurst and when the First World War broke out, had just been commissioned into the second battalion the Royal Scots, the Royal Regiment. He was killed almost immediately, during the retreat from Mons, on 26 August at Audencourt. This was during the first major battle of WW1 centred on Le Cateau. Initially he was posted as “missing”, and it was some months before his family knew what had become of him. On 26 August 1919 this “In Memoriam” notice appeared in “The Times” –

"In loving memory of Second Lieutenant Ronald Campbell Ross, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots. Son of Sir Ronald and Lady Ross, reported missing during the retreat from Mons, and now believed killed near Audencourt on 26 August 1914, aged 19 years".

This drew a response from Lady Trotter, wife of Major General Sir James Trotter of the Royal Artillery, who said that her son had died on the same day (memorial notice in "The Times", 26 August 1915). She told Lady Ross that the priest at Caudry (near and east of Cambrai, close to the Belgian border), where he was finally interred had written to her the previous March to inform her that the villagers at Audencourt had buried all the British soldiers in a common grave, and that a service had been held. (Letters dated 1 and 28 September 1919 are in the possession of the late Brigadier H.S. Langstaff). He is now buried in plot 3, row D and grave 10 in Caudry British Cemetery, which holds 47 graves from 1914, of which 13 are Royal Scots who died on 26 August 1914. There are 10 Scottish regimental soldiers, including 2 sergeants, whose identity is unknown, within 23 unknown altogether. Additional information on the head stone reads *"Son of Col. Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and Lady Ross, of 2, Heath Mansions, Putney Heath Lane, London. Born at Surbiton, Surrey"*

Sir Ronald's elder daughter was:

Dorothy (b.15/11/1891) married *Lt Col James William Langstaff, D.S.O., RAMC*, at St George's, Hanover Sq, London on 8th February 1916. Her husband was posted to India, and Ross went to great lengths to enable her to join him there. She left on 12 December 1918 (RA69/12), and Lady Ross subsequently engaged a nanny to join her towards the end of November 1920 (69/187). They all returned from India in November 1921 (RA69/185). At the time of her father's last illness, Dorothy Langstaff was in Belfast where her husband was in charge of a military hospital. She flew to London in order to be with him at the end. (Personal communication, Brig H.S.Langstaff). There were 2 children of the marriage, *Henry Spinner*, who was born in India on 24 October 1919, and *Rosemary* who was born in England on 1 April 1922. Dorothy died about 1947.

Sir Ronald's younger daughter:

Sylvia, (b.20/01/1893) was also married in St George's Hanover Square, on 18 September 1917 to *Capt James Blumer* of the Durham Light Infantry, who was later to be the Lord Mayor of Darlington, as well as having wide business interests in the Teeside area. Sylvia died from heart failure during childbirth in 8 October 1925 (RA69/189). The baby also died or was stillborn, but she left a daughter, *Dorothea* who was born on 23 December 1919.

Ronald Campbell, (b.11/02/1895 in Surbiton, Surrey) went to school at Sherborne, Dorset, where he excelled at sport. Thereafter joined the army and went to Sandhurst military academy, followed by a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd battalion, The Royal Scots, The Royal Regiment. He was killed in France at Audencourt during the Battle of Le Cateau, the first major battle of World War One, on 26 August 1914.

Charles Claye, Sir Ronald Ross's younger son and last child was born at 36 Bentley Road, Liverpool on 13 October 1901, five and a half years after his brother. The family later moved to 26 Devonshire Road near Princes Park. He later changed his name to Charles Campbell Ross, which received the formal approval of the Lord Lyon King of Arms, on 22nd July 1964. He was born 5 weeks after Sir Ronald had returned from a second visit to Sierra Leone (Mem. P449). His godfather was Sir Alfred Jones, K.C.M.G., who ran the Elder Dempster shipping line. Charles did not follow his brother to Sherborne, but went first to private schools in Liverpool and London, before going to Charterhouse in 1915 (Gownboys boarding house), and left at the end of the Summer Quarter (term) 1917. Afterwards he went to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich in 1919 with an Army career in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers in mind, but left after matriculating in 1920 due to defective eyesight, at a time when the army was reducing its officer corps. He then went up to Magdalen College, Oxford in May 1921, where he graduated with a B.A. in Politics Philosophy and Economics in 1924, before being "admitted into the Honourable Society of this (Lincoln's) Inn on the thirteenth day of October (his 23rd birthday) 1924 and was called to the Degree of Utter Barrister (-at Law), on the twenty sixth day of January nineteen hundred and twenty seven". He graduated from Oxford University with an M.A. in June 1928.

He became engaged to Dr (of Geology from London University) *Beatrice Rosamund Morton* Saner, daughter of Major (ret'd) Albert Aeneas Saner, ex Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (34 Cyril Mansions, London S.W.) on 5 February 1929. She was born in January 1907 in Jhansi, India. Her mother was Beatrice Morton, who was introduced to her future husband in India by a family called Thorpe. Beatrice Rosamund's grandfather was an engineer who designed the Metropolitan Underground Railway in London. Charles and Beatrice Rosamund were married by Dr Archibald Fleming on 5th June 1930 at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London, which was later destroyed during WW2. They first resided at 2 Heath Mansions, London SE15. In the midst of the "Great Depression" work was very scarce for a young Barrister. From 1934 to 1953 he worked in the Colonial Legal Service. In 1935 they went to Granada in the West Indies, where he was appointed Attorney General in 1938. A posting followed in 1939 to Nyasaland as Crown Counsel, and then Chief Magistrate in Palestine from 1942 to 1946 or 1947. He became

a QC in Gibraltar in 1947 where he was to quote the Letters Patent to be “Attorney-General, (and) to be of His Majesty’s Counsel for the City and Garrison of Gibraltar” until he retired. His full career is related in a publication titled “A Career Journal” privately published by his son, David Ross of Ross and Balnagowan.

Three publications are attributed to Charles, “The Law relating to Innkeepers (1928); “The Law of Licensing (1933); and “The Laws of Gibraltar”. CCR is known to have advised his father with legal opinion on the law of libel for RR’s book, “Memories of Patrick Manson”.

Beatrice Rosamund is said to have had a sister, Beatrice Rosamund Matore Saner, who died aged 4. She also had a sister, *Margaret* (later Percy) and a brother Robert. Beatrice Rosamund’s mother was *Beatrice Maud* (after a sister who died young) *Annabel* Morton, born c.1874 in Hull, who had 6 siblings of whom 3 died young. Their father William Morton was involved at a high level in the construction of the Metropolitan underground railway in London. He retired at 35. Later William was to marry a girl of 17 who died in 1919 or 1920. Beatrice Maud is thought to have had siblings Gertrude, Cyril, Mildred and William, who had 2 sons, John and another who went to the U.S.A. Notes on the Morton genealogy are thought to be held in the publication “The Stem of Morton” authored by William Morton, in 1895. The family was chiefly seated in the Strafford-cum-Tickhill area of South Yorkshire. The history begins with Robert Earl of Moreton, or Mortaigne in Normandy and Cornwall, who died in 1091. “The Stem of Morton” is a collection of genealogical notes about the family, who were chiefly seated in the wapentake (division of a shire) of Strafford-cum-Tickhill, South Yorkshire. William Morton published it in 1895, and it can be viewed through the Mormon library.

The Saner records were thought to be held (1981) by Peter Saner, a cousin, who then resided as a solicitor in Hull, but this cannot be confirmed. Albert Elias Saner married Beatrice Maud Annabel Morton c1874 in Kingston-upon-Hull. In 1911 they were living in Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. He is noted as having joined the East Yorkshire Regiment as a 2nd Lt. (Supernumerary) on 26 September 1894. Their residence on 2 April 1911 was in Huddersfield, West Riding, Yorkshire. On 12 December 1914, he joined the Bedfordshire Regiment in the trenches of WW1, becoming a Major. He died in 1956 in the Isle of Wight. The Mortons were probably from Lincolnshire, settling later in London. Beatrice Morton went to India to stay with a family called Thorpe, and it was there she met Albert Saner, then in the Army.

Beatrice Rosamund Morton Saner’s younger brother, Robert Morton Saner, married on 9 October 1943 in New Delhi, India, Katherine Mary Duncan Gordon, at the Cathedral of the Sacred

Heart. Initially, after University, he had joined the Indian Civil Service; but after Indian independence had joined the British Foreign Office, leading to him attaining the rank of Consul General in The Hague, after having served in Yugoslavia and Indonesia.

Charles and his family came back to Scotland in 1953, whence his ancestors had departed two generations before. After passing the requisite examinations he entered the Scottish Bar as a member of the Faculty of Advocates on 6th June 1947, before quickly becoming a Sheriff Substitute (the approximate equivalent of a County Court Judge in England). This was first of all on a temporary basis in Fife and Hamilton before being posted permanently to Stornoway in the Outer Hebrides in 1955, and later to Elgin in Moray and Nairn in October 1961.

He Matriculated Arms as Charles Campbell Ross, younger of Ross on 2nd March 1961, predeceasing on 29 June 1966 the then Chief of the Name and Arms of Ross to whom he was Tanister, Miss Rosa Williamson Ross of Pitcalnie, who later died on 24th March 1968, aged 99. Very appropriately Charles's ashes were interred at Fearn Abbey, founded by his ancestor 7 centuries before.

Beatrice Rosamund Morton Ross, nee Saner, Charles's wife, was born in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, India, and died on 27th January 2003, aged 96, in Fort William, Inverness-shire. Her ashes are also interred in the Fearn Abbey graveyard.

Charles's son, David Campbell, who was born at 52 Kew Gardens, London, on 11 February 1934, was to become Chief of the Name of Ross in 1968 as David Ross of Ross and Shandwick, the first Chief of his line, whence all future Chiefs of the name of Ross must come. Later, on 22nd February 2000, his Petition to the Lord Lyon King of Arms was granted in the name of David Ross of Ross and Balnagowan, thus uniting 2 of the 3 families who have been since the 14th century, Chiefs of the Name and Arms of Ross. David was born on 11 February 1934, and his sister now Anne Campbell Smyth on April 15, 1943.

EDITOR'S NOTE: As Editor, David Ross of Ross is indebted to his father, Charles Ross, younger of Ross, who prepared most of the early sections of this document, but not the Appendices. The information is believed to have been a primary source for his Matriculation in 1934 as Representer of the Name of Ross of Shandwick.

APPENDICES:

A. SIR CAMPBELL CLAYE GRANT ROSS

He was born on 18 May 1824, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy, where as "Campbell C. Ross (Bengal) he received a prize for scholarship, and a particular merit as 'Best English Reader'". He received his commission as an ensign in the Honourable East India Company's Service on the 4th April 1841, when not quite 17 years old. On arriving in Calcutta, he was posted to the 66th native infantry, serving with it in Arracan (the Arakan?), at Dinapore, and Lucknow until 1850, passing the usual monotonous and dreary life of a subaltern in India. He was away from all chance of seeing active service, and would be hearing with envy of the Gwalior, Scinde, and Punjab campaigns. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1844.

In 1850 however, his military life commenced to be more active. The 66th were ordered from Lucknow to Amritsar in the Punjab, and was the first battalion to cross the River Sutlej to relieve the regiments that had fought the Sikh campaigns. Those regiments, taking account of the demoralising Indian custom, were receiving much higher pay than the usual pay of the Bengal Army and, on the conclusion of the campaign which gave the entire Punjab to the British Government, it was decreed that the higher rate of pay was not to be given to the relieving regiments, while the campaigning ones were to revert to the usual pay of the peaceable Bengal Army.

In consequence, in the time-honoured custom of mercenaries and Indian mercenaries especially, the 66th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied, not in a violent but in a passive manner. In fact, they simply "struck work". The Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, being absent from India, the power to act on an emergency lay in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Napier, who used it by wiping out from the Bengal native arm the 66th with a stroke of the pen, and bringing in a battalion of Ghurkhas, thereby throwing down the gauntlet to the whole Bengal native army.

As letters of sympathy from nearly every regiment of that army were afterwards found in the quarters of the 66th, this was undoubtedly the commencement of the great sepoy mutiny of 1857. The British officers of the 66th (now Ghurkhas) went with light hearts to serve at Peshawar. Here the new 66th saw some active service under the Lord Clyde, and behaved well against the mountain tribes in several engagements, notably at the assault of Pranghur, the very picturesque fight at Iskakote, and the attack at Bori in 1853.

Campbell Ross was promoted captain in 1852, and on 8 July 1856 he married at St Peter, Pimlico, Matilda Charlotte, daughter of Edward Merrick Elderton of Norton Hall, Dartmouth, Barrister-at-Law. One of

the witnesses was Eliza Jane Ross. There was issue of the marriage of 7 sons and 3 daughters. Matilda Elderton was a woman of considerable character and ability, and like her husband, took great pleasure in painting and sketching, although she does not appear to have had anything like his talent. She died in 1906.

In 1857, the 66th Ghurkha Regiment left the Punjab, and marched to Almorah in the Kamaon Hills, where they had hardly got settled into their quarters when the great sepoy Mutiny broke out. Along with the 66th at Almorah, there was a native company of Bengal Artillery (sepoys, in fact, in artillery uniform). As reports came up daily of mutinies at the several stations in the plains, the Ghurkhas, sharper than their British officers, watched the artillerymen most narrowly, and one morning brought Captain Ross information and proof that they nightly held seditious meetings in a house in the town, and had been overheard to arrange that the British officers of the 66th were to be cut down suddenly that very evening on the Mall by the gunners, who calculated that the Ghurkhas would then passively join the mutiny. The entire company was thereupon arrested, and confined in small parties of 10 or 15 in separate forts or police stations over the province, and rendered harmless.

At the foot of the Himalayas lay the district of Rohilcund, at that time held by a strong force of the mutineers, cavalry and infantry, while its population was principally composed of Rohillas (a warlike and bigoted tribe of Mohammedans), who had murdered many Europeans, robbed the Government treasuries, and finally set up at Bareilly a rebel governor as the representative of the Emperor of Delhi.

The suppression of the mutinous company of artillery at Almorah was thus, undoubtedly, led to the preservation of the district of Kumaon and of the lives of British officers, ladies, and children. It also unequivocally declared the gallant little Ghurkhas on the side of the British Government. After a time the mutinous regiments at Bareilly marched to Delhi to join the rebel force; but the Rohillas gave a good deal of trouble to the Europeans assembled at Nynee Tal, by cutting off supplies of food and making threats of attack. The 66th were moved from Almorah to Nyneed Tal to guard the roads and passes from below.

In February 1858 the Rohillas moved from Bareilly in two bodies, consisting of some 3,000 infantry, 200 or 300 cavalry and 6 guns each, with the loudly expressed intention of capturing Nynee Tal. They took up positions in the forest; about 17 miles from the foot of the Nynee Tal hill and commenced cutting off supplies and making requisitions on the villages all friendly to the British Government. The people of these villages brought accurate information to the Commissioner of Kamaon, Colonel (afterwards Sir Henry) Ramsay, that the rebel forces had taken up 2 positions, separated by a large and deep swamp, so that they

could neither assist for communicate with each other without a delay of several hours.

It was therefore determined that the 66th Ghurkhas, with a small regiment lent by Jung Bahadoor, should pass through the forest by night and endeavour to surprise the nearest force at daybreak. The operation was quite successful. The enemy were completely surprised and routed, their camp, guns, magazine and treasure captured, and their whole force dispersed. Colonel Macausland of the 66th who commanded the expedition as a Brigadier, was made a C.B. , while *Capt. Ross* who commanded the 66th on that occasion, received a brevet-majority (in which rank he was subsequently confirmed), and shortly afterwards the command of the Ferozepore Regiment of Sikhs, a regiment that had distinguished itself at Lucknow under Sir Henry Hevelock. The adjutant of the 66th, Lieutenant (afterwards Brigadier-General) *John Tytler*, V.C., was Ross's brother-in-law (q.v. Appendix N).

Major Ross took command of the Ferozepore Regiment at Peshawar. The regiment had been made the 14th Sikhs in the newly organised Bengal army. It remained at Peshawar for 3 years, and in November 1863 took part in the Umbeyla campaign – a campaign against the Bonnair mountaineers, which was noted for severe fighting and great loss of life, especially among the British officers. Major Ross was fortunate enough not even to be wounded, although in the engagement at Craig Picket, his helmet was pierced by one bullet and his field-glasses simultaneously smashed by another. For his services on this campaign Major Ross was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in 1864. The 14th Sikhs then left the Punjab, but were present at the large camps of exercise, where they were noted for good drill and discipline.

In 1870 Colonel Ross went to England on leave, but on rejoining the 14th in 1875 was made a Brigadier General and appointed to the command of the Peshawar district where the 14th joined him again. He had been appointed Brevet-Colonel just before going on leave, and in 1886 he was made Companion of the Bath (C.B.).

In 1877 General Ross was ordered by the Government of India to punish the very troublesome Jowaki tribe of Afridis, in conjunction with Brigadier-General Keyes, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force which operated from Kohat. On 6/7/8 December 1877 the Peshawar column attacked and utterly destroyed the 7 robber villages of Bori, whose 28 substantial towers were levelled to the ground. The entire country of the Jowaki Afridis was occupied by Generals Keyes and Ross, and for the first time thoroughly surveyed and mapped. The tribe finally made their submission to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Peshawar. For his successful conduct of this expedition, General Ross was made a Knight Commander of the Bath (K.C.B.).

In 1880 Sir Campbell Ross returned to England, where resided until his death. The cause of his return is somewhat of a mystery. He was only 56 and still eligible for employment. He seems to have been greatly piqued by not receiving command in the 3rd Afghan War and to have refused further employment on that account. He never actually retired from the Army but was placed on the "Unemployed Supernumery List", and continued to receive promotion, finally being gazetted General in 1890 (see London Gazette, 9th September 1890).

On his return from India, General Ross went to live at Lothian House, Ryde in the Isle of Wight. There he took a great interest in the Isle of Wight Fine Art Society, at the Annual Exhibition of which he often exhibited pictures of Indian hill scenery from the sketches that he made when on the expeditions referred to above. He died on 20 June 1892 at Eastbourne, where he was being treated for diabetes, and was buried at Oakleyne Cemetery, grave number T557.

General Ross was considered a soldier of great ability and was no doubt unfortunate in not attaining greater distinction than he in fact did. Perhaps his Scottish pride and somewhat fiery temper made him difficult to get on with, but lack of means and interest was also probably a considerable handicap. He was on terms of interest with Roberts, Gordon, Haynes, Phayre and other well known officers.

His literary and artistic gifts were numerous, although sketching and painting seem to have been his chief hobby. In person General Ross was of middle height and latterly inclined to be overweight. His eyes were bright blue and hair sandy.

B. SIR RONALD ROSS:

The best sources for the life of Sir Ronald Ross are to be found in the Ross Archives (1933) at the Ross Institute, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; and in his "Memoirs", published by John Murray. A new biography was produced in 1996, called "Ronald Ross, malariologist and polymath, A Biography" by Edwin Nye and Mary E. Gibson, and published by Macmillan Press. It is quoted here, as an introduction to his early life. Wikipedia's profile is also useful. Judging from his account of it, Ronald Ross's childhood would appear to have been the usual one of a British child in India. His childhood impressions convey vividly the sights and smells of India that have remained largely unchanged for hundreds of years. He recalled the panorama of the Himalayas, where he went with his mother before the hot weather, the heat, the smells and the Indian sweetmeats, which were given to him by the servants. He also remembered speaking Hindustani with the servants and, with equal facility, slipping into English when he was with his parents. He claimed he "had forgotten every word" of Hindustani when he returned to India as a subaltern in

the Indian Medical Service (*Memoirs*, p 19) but probably retained sufficient residual memory of the language to enable him to pick it up easily when he arrived in India on 23 October 1881, because he passed the Lower Standard examination on 9 January 1882. As a notebook dated 1882 has Hindustani words and phrases transliterated into the Roman alphabet, he probably did not have to read or write it. Urdu was widely spoken in the Indian army so he may have chosen Hindustani as the easier option because he had spoken it in childhood.

He was told he was healthy until he was three in 1860 when he had an attack of dysentery that nearly killed him. Given the infant mortality in India at the time, even for Europeans, he was fortunate to be healthy for that length of time. Diarrhoea is serious for all children as they can rapidly become dehydrated, suffer circulatory collapse and die. Ross was evidently well treated or lucky, and his mother must have been a remarkable woman to have raised nine out of ten children to adulthood.

From Ross's recollections, the family seems to have followed his father's regiment rather than spending all the time in a hill station. However, he was born at Almora in the Himalayas on 13 May 1857, just 3 days after the Indian Mutiny broke out. His father was second in command of the 4th Ghurkhas. He remained with his parents until April 1865, when he was nearly 8, and then was sent home in the charge of his father's sister and her husband. The uncle, Captain Barwell, was in charge of a troop of soldiers and, although Ross does not give his full name or initials, must have been Charles Dawson Barwell of the 90th Regiment of Foot (Perthshire Volunteers) who was the only officer in the Army List to fill that criteria. Ross says of him: "My uncle was a disciplinarian, and cured me of several nervous ticks, due to illness, by punishing me when I gave way to them – the proper way to treat such and other weaknesses."

This, in association with the memory of a dream of his mother's receding and becoming a bright star at a great distance, but no recollection of the actual parting from his parents, suggest that the severance from his family for an eight year old was much more traumatic than Ross afterwards admitted. In later life he did his utmost to keep his family together and resigned from the Indian Medical Service when his elder daughter was seven and would have been due to return to England for her health and education.

When Ross writes about his father, Campbell Ross, the impression is given of a shadowy but powerful figure admired by his son but perhaps in some way emotionally distant from him. It is clear the father shared, with other married soldiers, enforced periods of separation from his family. The need to go back to the home country for schooling must certainly have weakened even further the possibility of development of a normal parent-child relationship. Ross tells us a good deal about his father's military exploits in his *Memoirs* but next to nothing about his father's relationship with his family, and particularly with his younger brothers and sisters. He remains throughout the archetypal British

army officer, correct, courageous, severe when necessary and indistinguishable from thousands of other military gentlemen whose job it was to make sure that, whatever else happened, the particular bit of the world for which they had temporary responsibility remained loyal to the British Empire –red on the map.

On his arrival in England, Ross was placed in the care of William Byam Wilmot, a great-uncle by marriage, the husband of Harriet Elderton, Matilda Ross's aunt. He was a retired general practitioner who lived at Ryde, Isle of Wight. Ross said he was of "very moderate" means, so presumably he was glad of the opportunity to increase his income. Of his great-aunt Harriet, Ross said "she became my second mother". Ross went initially to a dame school where he made two friends with whom he retained some contact, Alfred Dashwood and Frank Aston-Binns. By 1866 he noted that he was able to read easily so it would appear that his ability was limited when he left India, and he had had the run of his great-uncle's library where he read the Elizabethan dramatists to such an extent that his great-uncle exclaimed 'why the boy talks Elizabethan English!' When his parents came home on furlough in 1867, Ross joined them and, on his mother's departure for India in 1869 when he was twelve, was sent to boarding school at Springhill near Southampton; his father had probably left earlier. He spent summer holidays with the Wilmots or other relatives in England and Ireland, and when his parents were on leave he joined them at Ryde or Southsea. From his account he did not appear to have much contact with his father's family with the exception of an uncle Charles Edward Ross, who was a medical officer with P & O. Campbell Ross did not approve of this brother because he felt that he lacked ambition but Charles Ross must have had a liking for this nephew because not only did he give him a chameleon, which greatly intrigued young Ronald; but his medical books and instruments and his watch were inherited by Ronald Ross in the mid-1870's.

Ross also spent a holiday with the Barwells in Leicestershire where Captain Barwell, who had resigned his commission at some point in 1867, had bought an estate. Ross recalled his school days without enthusiasm and developed the individualism that characterised his career. He said he preferred football to cricket as he lacked the necessary co-ordination, but his Memoirs give the impression that he preferred walking to organized games. He received the usual grounding in the classics, and although he struggled with the grammar, he enjoyed the poetry. The school also taught basic mathematics, which Ross enjoyed once he had grasped Euclidian principles; he was also taught drawing and music, although later Ross said that 'the teaching of all these things was, as usual, atrocious' He was able to indulge his interest in natural history as he was given a small plot to garden which contained a cold frame where he kept lizards and frogs and started to write 'a book which should contain a description of every known species of animal', an ambitious scheme that was doomed to failure even though he probably fell into the usual error of equating 'animals' with 'mammals'. To judge from his description, his education

was above the average from a private boarding school of the time, as teaching of music and drawing would normally have been 'extras'. However he said he learned more of drawing from watching his father, who was a talented water colourist, and of music from hearing his parents sing duets. Apart from his Uncle Charles's gift of a chameleon, the relative who may have ignited a spark of scientific enquiry in Ross was another paternal uncle, William Alexander, who was a Colonel in the Bengal Artillery. He was interested in 'blow-pipe' chemistry in which borax is fused at high temperature with various metallic oxides to produce characteristic colours. The now forgotten backwater of inorganic chemistry obviously held some fascination for young Ross, as he makes honourable mention of his uncle William in his Memoirs, and was gratified to be mistaken for his uncle when he visited the Congress of Arts and Sciences in St Louis in 1904. While a medical student Ross visited him in his laboratory and had supper with him on Sundays. Ross said that after the heat of India the English climate did not suit him and he developed 'nasal catarrhs and broken chilblains', and that he 'was rather ill from pleurisy during one winter at Springhill'. He described himself as 'moony' and rather 'slow in growth', and although he was followed to Springhill by Clave and Charles, the two brothers next to him in age, he gives the impression of being rather isolated from his siblings. Ross left school in 1874 and wanted to become an artist, but his father did not approve and he was admitted as a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It seems strange that his second choice of career in either the army or navy also did not meet with parental approval:

"My father set his heart upon my joining the medical profession and, finally, the Indian Medical Service [IMS], which was then well paid and possessed many good appointments. But I had no predilection at all for medicine and like most youths, felt disposed to look down upon it". Nevertheless, in 1879 he passed Membership of the College of Surgeons, but failed at his first attempt the medical qualification of the Society of Apothecaries, which prevented him at this point entering the IMS. Consequently, he became Ship's Surgeon on board the Anchor Line SS Alsatia during 1880 to 1881. He passed the Society of Apothecaries examination in 1881, and having joined the IMS, was in 1881 posted to the Station Hospital, Madras; and then in 1882 sent to the 10th Regiment of Madras Infantry near Bangalore.

According to a Mr Mark Harrison, by the time that Ross joined the IMS, in terms of social composition..., the IMS ranked lower than the provincial medical profession... and significantly lower than the fellows of the Royal Colleges of London." It seems extraordinary that General Ross was still insistent that his son should join a service whose social status was declining even if it was comparatively well paid and, as there had been a reduction in the recruitment of junior officers just before Ross joined the Indian Medical Service, the lower ranks of the service were overcrowded and promotion was very slow.

In his Memoirs Ross says that, during his home leave in 1888-9 he became engaged to Rosa Bessie Bloxam in December 1888 and after a betrothal of four months they were married at All Saints, Norfolk Square, on 25th April, 1889. Alfred Bradley Bloxam, Rosa Bloxam's father, was of independent means and at the time of their marriage lived in Paddington. Ross's address on the marriage certificate is that of his parents at Ryde, Isle of Wight. At that time of the marriage Rosa's profession was given as 'medical department', but there is no indication of how they met or where Rosa Bloxam was born. She did not have a British birth certificate and family tradition is that she was born in India, but no record of her baptism is extant. The ages on her marriage and death certificates do not agree but her birth would appear to have been between 1861 and 1863. She was a friend of Ursula Gardner who corrected the proofs of "The Child of Ocean" (1889) for Ross and she became Mrs Ross's sister-in-law when she married Cazelet Bloxam.

Ross and his bride honeymooned in Scotland and Rosa Ross sailed to India with her husband on 1st August when his leave ended. The leave had been extended for 2 months, so that after obtaining the Diploma in Public Health Ross could study bacteriology with Professor Emanuel Klein at St Bartholomew's Hospital. When they arrived in Madras 5 weeks later Ross was immediately ordered to Burma on field duty and had to leave his shy and retiring wife in a hotel in Madras. She was allowed to follow him a month later but remained uncomfortably at Pakoko, where Ross was able to join her for a few days at a time of when he was not ordered to escort convoys of casualties. They returned to India in April 1890 when Ross was given the temporary appointment of staff surgeon at Bangalore. Both Ross's daughters were born in Bangalore, Dorothy on 15 November 1891 and Sylvia on 20th January 1893. His elder son Ronald Campbell was born at Surbiton on 11th February, 1895 while his father was on home leave. Six weeks later Ross returned to India leaving his wife and three children behind to follow him.

On his return Ross was stationed at Secunderabad for four months but in September was again posted to Bangalore to combat an epidemic of cholera, and improve the sanitation of the town. Mrs Ross, their children and an English nanny were able to rejoin him and they stayed there for the next 18 months. At the end of March 1897 the family went on leave to Ootacamund but at the end of it Ross returned to his regiment in Secunderabad and sent his family to Bangalore which was considered healthier. When Ross was abruptly transferred to Kherwara in Rajputana in September 1897 he had to leave his family in a hotel at Bangalore and was not allowed to leave Kherwara to arrange for them to go to more permanent accommodation, but on his appointment to special duty in Calcutta in February 1898 he was able to send for his family and install them at a Kurseong near Darjeeling. They accompanied him when he returned to England in February 1899 and

were possibly a factor in his decision to resign his commission and remain in England. His elder daughter, Dorothy, was then just over 7, and if Ross had returned to India she and her sister Sylvia, who was 15 months younger, would probably have been left behind even if Mrs Ross and Campbell, who was 4, had gone with him. From his efforts to keep the family together it would appear that Ross did not have happy memories of a childhood separated from his parents.

Honours and Awards:

*Parkes Memorial Gold Medal, Netley, Awarded March 20 1895;
Fellow Royal College of Surgeons, England, April 11, 1901;
Fellow Royal Society, London June 7, 1901;
*Silver Medal Royal Society of Arts, London, June 15 1901;
Companion of the Bath, June 16, 1902;
Cameron Prize, Edinburgh University, July 26 1902;
*Nobel Prize in Medicine, December 10, 1902 (see below for presentation speech); Gold Medal
*Barclay Bronze Medal, Asiatic Society, Bengal; May 20, 1903; Sc.D., Trinity College, Dublin, December 20, 1904;
Officier de l'Ordre de Leopold II, Belgium, August 31, 1906;
LL.D. Aberdeen, September 26, 1906;
*Centenary Medal of the Swedish Medical Society 1908
D.Sc Leeds, July 19, 1909;
*Oswaldo Cruz Medal of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Brazil 1909
*Newton Gold Medal, Royal Society, November 13, 1909;
M.D., Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, December 13, 1910;
Knight Commander of the Bath, June 19, 1911;
Vice-President, Royal Society, 1911-1913;
M.D. Athens, April 12, 1912;
Officier de l'Instruction Publique, France, November 1, 1913;
*Bisset Hawkins Gold Medal, Royal College of Physicians, London, October 19, 1914;
Freeman, Society of Apothecaries, London, March 9, 1915;
Knight Commander, St. Michael & St. George, June 13, 1918;
Athenaeum Club (Rule 2), April 11, 1922;
*Medal of the Academie des Sciences Coloniales, France 1922

- *Albert Medal, Royal Society of Arts, London, July 13, 1923;
- *Gold Medal of the African Society, London 1927
- *Harben Gold Medal, Royal Society of Public Health, June 28, 1928;
- *Manson Memorial Gold Medal, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine
28 June 1929;
- *West London. Medico-Chirurgical Society, Gold Medal, 28 June 1929.
- *Holt Gold Medal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine No date
- *Percy Edward Spielmann, silver medal No date
- *Percy Edward Spielmann, bronze medal No date

* the medals listed above with an asterisk, are held at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1902

Presentation Speech by Professor the Count K.A.H Morner
Rector of the Royal Caroline Institute

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Among the stipulations Alfred Nobel set forth in his will, on which the Nobel Foundation is based, that concerning the international character of the prizes occupies an important place. This proves not only his love of mankind and his wish that we should regard one another as brethren, but it is also a witness of his extensive and prescient views more especially concerning medical science and its advancement.

All the branches of medical science and their promoters in different countries have the same ultimate aim, that of gaining the most thorough knowledge possible both about the human body and the processes in it, as also about noxious influences and the means of their prevention. All medical workers unite in pursuing that aim and in doing so feel members of one great fellowship. Nevertheless, the different fields of medical science lie at such a distance from one another that the individual worker on many occasions must look afar in the attempt to get a thorough view of the progress of the work.

With respect to diseases they are often of different kinds and import in divers regions of the world. For instance, the area is nowadays of little importance here in Sweden, whereas it is a veritable scourge in other regions. For elucidating this question by an instance from a European country, it may be

mentioned that in Italy of late the annual average of deaths by malaria has been about 15,000, and the yearly number of cases is calculated as about two millions. Still more overwhelming are the numbers from India. Of the British army, amounting to about 178,000 men, close upon 76,000 men were admitted into hospital for malarial fever in the year 1897. In this single year the mortality from fever among the civil population in India amounted to a total of more than five millions. It is more over a well-known fact, that malaria dominates so severely in vast territories that it causes the very greatest difficulties for the cultivation of countries which, but for the malaria, are specially favoured by Nature.

The question of the real nature of malaria, its origin, its manner of entering the organism, and the consequent question of the possibility of preventing this disease, are all of the greatest importance and have from remote ages occupied investigators, for a long time without success.

A very important discovery concerning malaria was made - now long ago, more than two decades - when Laveran, a French army surgeon, ascertained, that malaria is a parasitic disease, caused by a very low form of animal life, that he found in the blood on malarious patients. By this discovery the name of Laveran has for ever become renowned in the history of malaria.

Research about malaria in the past two decades has chiefly been based on Laveran's discovery. Science has thereby been enriched with many an important fact. We have gained knowledge of the different forms of the malarial parasite in blood. We have found it, that it differs in the special forms of the disease. We have learned the relations between in the parasite and the red blood corpuscles, in which it is chiefly to be found. We have furthermore been able to survey the manner in which it multiplies in the blood; the Italian investigator Golgi has in this respect revealed the remarkable fact that the periodicity of the malaria attacks depends on the appearance of new generations of the parasites in the blood. We have moreover found allied parasites in the blood of several mammals and birds.

The important question, previously mentioned, as to the possibility of the malarial parasite living outside the body, and its ways of obtaining entrance to the blood remained unanswered. For some reasons, among others owing to the various facts there were known concerning other parasites of an animal nature, it was supposed that the malarial parasite in some way leaves the blood so as to exist in some form in nature, probably as a parasite of some other being. As nothing indicated that the parasite was to be found in the secretions or excretions, the supposition lay near at hand, that suctorial insects would assist in carrying the parasite to a place, where it had to pass the aforementioned part of its life-cycle. Attention was therefore directed to the mosquito, which was thus supposed to spread the malaria infection. The importance of the mosquito in this respect has now been proved. In this case, as in several others, tradition anticipated science; it is even said, that natives in East Africa used the same name for the mosquito and for malaria

The mosquito theory of malaria was introduced to science by King no less than 18 years ago. The theory, however, remained a conjecture without other evidence than some suggestions given by epidemiological observations. The attempts made in Italy in the early nineteen nineties with the view of examining the theory experimentally, and, eventually, proving it to be true, gave results that seemed anything but encouraging; being far more likely to prevent the investigators from following this line.

A person we deem of great merit concerning the solution of the problem is the English (sic) investigator, Patrick Manson. It was a change in the appearance of the parasite, which was sometimes observed to occur, as the blood is shed, that Manson especially regarded as the first stage of its life outside the body. This phenomenon has afterwards been shown by the American pathologist MacCallum to imply an act of reproduction of the parasite. Manson was moreover it guided by his experience regarding other parasites of the blood, a little worm, filaria, the transference of which from one part of its life cycle to another he had found even effected by the mosquito, and more particularly by special species of the mosquito. By his view set forth on malaria, and by exciting expectation that a solution of the malaria problem was to be found in the direction he indicated, Manson gave an impulse to the further testing of the mosquito-theory and at last to its being published. Manson who lived in England, had no opportunity of taking up the experimental work of the problem. The solution came from India.

It was an English (sic) army surgeon in India, Ronald Ross, who, impressed by Manson's induction, undertook the experimental testing of the matter. Critically arranging his experiments, he caused mosquitoes that were hatched from larvae in the laboratory, to bite malarious patients, and endeavoured to follow the parasite in the body of the mosquitoes. The results of the first two years labour, although assiduous and scrupulous, gave little promise of success. But in August 1897 all at once he made fast progress towards his aim. While experimenting with another less common species of mosquito, in the wall of its stomach he found the bodies that very probably were an evolutionary stage of the human malaria parasite.

Ross, being prevented by circumstances from pursuing his plan in studying the malaria parasite in man, continued his work with an allied malaria parasite of birds. The result was that not only could he confirm his discovery concerning human malaria, as he found corresponding facts for avian malaria, but he also in a short time succeeded in revealing the further development of the avian malaria parasite in the body of the mosquito.

This development is briefly as follows. In the stomach of the mosquito a process of fecundation at first takes place; and the form of the parasite, thereby produced, penetrates the stomach wall, embedded in which it grows to button-like structures projecting into the body cavity. In these structures a large number of elongated organisms, sporozoites, are formed. On a consequent bursting of the said structures the sporozoites escape into the general body cavity of the mosquito, and accumulate in the salivary or poison glands, which are in connection with the proboscis with which the bites of the

insect are afflicted. A bite of the mosquito, at that time, inoculates the parasite, and if the individual is susceptible to the parasite, this develops in the manner known and described long ago.

Ross's discoveries into malaria were immediately followed by a series of important works.

Bass and the Italian investigator, Grassi, in association with his colleagues, Bignamini and Bastianelli, proved that the human malaria parasite not only in its early stage, already detected by Ross, but also in its further development undergoes the same evolution that Ross described for the growth of the avian malarial parasite in the body of the mosquito. Grassi also has precisely indicated the species a mosquito that are of import for the malaria of man. Many valuable works, besides these, have been issued by Ross, by the time Italian investigators, by Robert Koch, and by many others, works, by which not only our knowledge of the malaria parasite has been enlarged, but this knowledge has been made useful in combating and preventing malarial disease.

The eminent scientific value of Rosses work, its importance as a basis for the success of the recent investigations into malaria, its rich contents as regards the art a medical practice and especially hygiene, will be obvious from the above.

It is owing to these merits, that the Professorial Staff of the Royal Caroline Institute has decided to allot the Medical Nobel Prize for this year to Ronald Ross.

Professor Ronald Ross. In announcing that the professorial staff of the Royal Caroline Institute has decided to award to you the medical Nobel prize of this year on account of your work on malaria, in the name of the said Institute I congratulate you on your investigations. By your discoveries you have revealed the mysteries of malaria. You have enriched science with facts of great biological interest and of the very greatest medical importance. You have founded the work of preventing malaria, this veritable scourge of many countries.

The Nobel Prize in 1902 consisted of an illuminated scroll; a gold medal; and a monetary award of £7,800, worth about £756,300 taking the RPI (retail price index 2014 value).
(ex www.measuringworth.com).

In November 1928 his documents library was sold to Lady Houston, D.B.E., the wealthy widow of a shipping magnate. By 1931 what became the Ross Award Fund came to £15,513. He died at the Ross Institute on 16th September 1932 of cerebral thrombosis/arterio-sclerosis/diabetes mellitus. His estate was probated in March 1933, and the gross value of

his estate came to £7,403, of which his personal property amounted to £5,782.

Ronald Ross was a heavy smoker which is probably one of the reasons he suffered from some health issues e.g. claudication by 1917. By 1925 he had developed diabetes, arteriosclerosis and migraines. In 1927 he had at least one stroke leading to paralysis. His wife, Rosa Bessie, then residing at 2 Heath Mansions, Putney Heath Lane, Surrey died there on September 30th 1931 of a cerebral embolism and myocarditis. Present was her daughter-in-law Mrs B.R. M.Ross then residing at 9 Challoner Mansions, W. Kensington.

C. CAPTAIN CLAYE ROSS:

Claye Ross, the second surviving son (Alexander Ross had died in infancy) of Sir Campbell Ross, was born on the 21st December 1861. Educated at Stubbington, he joined the Gloucestershire Regiment in 1881. In 1883 he passed the examination to the Indian Staff Corps and in 1885 he was attached to the 14th Bengal Infantry (Ferozepore Sikhs), his father's old regiment. He was promoted Captain in 1892. His tragic death in the Chitral is the subject of this memorandum.

Chitral is a long valley in the wide regions between the Indus and the Hindu Kush. It runs to the northeast, near where the Indus alters its course from the northwest, and leaving the Himalayas on its left and the southern spurs of the Pamirs away on its right, sweeps southward to the Indian Ocean. The road by Chitral winds through the passes of the Hindu Kush on to the plateau of the Pamirs. It was through Kashmir by way of Gilgit that the British sphere of influence was extended to the western tributaries of the Indus, and it was on the troops at Gilgit, some 4,000 men, that reliance was placed for the securing respect to Imperial authority. In brief, the events, which led up to the death of Captain Ross, were as follows:

A series of fratricidal conflicts between the sons of the deceased Mehtar of Chitral finally brought into direct conflict the candidate recognised by the British Government, who was a son of the Mehtar, and his uncle. The uncle was supported by the Khan of Jandol, who invaded Chitral, threatening to cut off the British Resident, Dr Robertson. The greater part of Dr Robertson's escort was stationed at a place called Mastuj on the left bank of the Garkum river, which flows into the Chitral river just above the town. Mastuj is some 60/70 miles from Chitral. Orders were sent through Dr Robertson to reinforce the troops under Lieutenants Fowler and Edwards who were at Reshun two days march from Chitral. Accordingly, Capt. Ross with Lt. Jones and 60 men of the 14th Sikhs pushed forward.

The explanation of the despatch of so small a force was that a general rising was not expected. Greater precautions would undoubtedly have

saved the lives of many brave men. The little party passed Boni and entered the Koragh Defile, a deep and rocky valley. In spite of warnings that the tribes had risen, Capt. Ross pushed on, for in view of the positive orders he had received there was no alternative but to do so. At the Reshwa end of the defile, however, the road was found to be blocked by sangars (earth works) across the defile, from which a murderous fire was opened on the little force, the enemy in addition rolling stones down from the heights. No tribesmen had hitherto been seen. To advance was impossible, and Capt. Ross decided to fall back on Koragh. Jones was instructed to proceed with 10 men to seize the Koragh end of the defile. He carried out his order, but there was another sangar manned by the enemy commanding the exit from the defile, and by the time he was within 100 yards of this, only 2 out of 10 men remained unwounded. He could not advance further and sent back word to Ross. The latter had meanwhile occupied two caves in the riverbank, and here the whole party collected. The coolies with their baggage had thrown down their loads and bolted on the appearance of the enemy.

Ross decided to wait until the moon rose, and then to try to force his way out. Accordingly at 8pm a start was made, but the tribesmen were on the alert. The leading sepoy had got about half way across the shoot towards the sangar at the Koragh entrance of the defile when such a torrent of rocks came down that Ross feared the whole party might be annihilated if he pushed on. A return, therefore, was made to the caves. It was 3 am before these were reached, and everyone was tired out. There was nothing to do but remain there, and the rest of the night and the whole of the following day the party remained in their place of refuge. The tribesmen fired a few shots, but as a breastwork guarded the entrance, no one was hit. The next day the officers decided that nothing could be done except to cut through to Koragh at all costs. An attack was made on the sangars at 2 a.m. and the enemy driven out. They retired a short distance to a hill and kept up a brisk fire from behind rocks. There was also heavy fire kept up at their other sangars at the right bank of the river. A large number of sepoy were killed or severely wounded by stones rolled down a shoot, which ran right into the river. While encouraging his men to a renewed attack, Capt. Ross fell. He attacked a sangar single handed and killed several men with his revolver, but was stunned by a stone and shot dead as he lay on the ground. Lt. Jones and 17 rank and file reached the maidan of the Koragh side of the defile in safety. Jones then halted and re-formed his men, and stayed there some 10 minutes keeping up a heavy fire on the sangars on both sides of the river, in order to assist any more of the men who might get through. While they were halted there, two bodies of the enemy's swordsmen attempted to charge them, but were checked by volleys, losing heavily. Finally, Lt. Jones with 14 survivors reached Boni, with he and all but 5 of his men being wounded.

The body of Capt. Ross was afterward brought to Mastuj where it was buried, but it was subsequently removed and re-interred at Gilgit with full military honours. The grave is situated in the south-east corner of the garden of the Agency and is inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of Captain Claye Ross, 14th Sikhs, who was killed in action on the 10th March, 1895, with 45 men of his detachment, when gallantly attacking the enemy's position at Koragh near Chitral. Erected by his brother officers". The book by Richard Holmes (2005) "Sahib. The British Soldier in India" mentions (page xxviii) "A stone in the little Pakistani town of Gilgit – where the Karakoram winds down from the Hunza valley and the Chinese border – pays tribute to the memory of Captain Claye Ross of the 14th Sikhs, killed near Korgah on 10 March 1895, and also to that of '45 brave Sikhs who were killed at the same time'"

Ross has been criticised for advancing up the defile in face of warnings that the tribes had risen and it has been suggested that, although his orders were to push on, he should have disobeyed them and gone back. But this meant sacrificing the force at Reshun, and this he could hardly be expected to do. Nor had he, in fact, any reason to suppose that the enemy would be there in such force nor, indeed, that he would be opposed at all before reaching Reshun. There was the criticism that he neglected to secure the sangar in the rear of the defile.

"Sangars or stone breast-works are a common feature of the hills which overlook the roads through Chitral, and when unoccupied are held to be of no more account than natural lines of rocks...There can be little doubt that when Capt. Ross entered the Koragh defile he saw the empty sangar which was afterward to prove such a terrible obstacle to his retirement; but he had to pass it if he was to carry out his purpose of reaching the detachment which he knew was beset at Reshun and he pushed on as not an armed man had then been seen. Had he known that a1,000 tribesmen were hidden behind the crests of the hills a little further on, he might have held back, but he knew his mission was one of life or death, and he entered the defile only to find himself caught in a trap". ("Pioneer", 12 May, 1895).

In appearance Capt. Ross was of middle height and bore a striking resemblance to his brother Ronald, except that his eyes were brown. He was unmarried.

D. MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES ROSS, C.B, D.S.O:

Charles Ross, the 3rd surviving son of Sir Campbell Ross, was born on the 10th March 1864. He was educated at Stubbington, Isle of Wight, and Mr Montagu Foster's well known Service Preparatory School (near Fareham); followed by Sandhurst. He later joined the Norfolk

Regiment in 1884 at the age of 20. He was promoted Captain in 1892 and was attached to the Egyptian Army from 1893 to 1894, and passed through the Staff College from 1897 to 1899. In 1900 he rejoined his regiment and sailed for South Africa where he served throughout the war with distinction. He was first a divisional signalling officer, and later a D.A.A.G for intelligence, which post he held until July 1902. He took part in the relief of Kimberley, the operations in Orange River Colony, the operations in the Transvaal and the Cape Colony. He received the Queen's Medal with 5 clasps and the King's Medal with 2 clasps, was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.). He was an Instructor at Woolwich 1904-1908; Company Commander, Sandhurst 1905-1908; Instructor Staff College 1908-1912. He retired with the rank of Colonel in 1912.

Unfortunately for him, the disgraceful incompetence and disorganisation which marred the early conduct of the South African campaign induced him to write 2 books, "Representative Government and War" and "The Problem of National Defence" (1907), in which with more vigour than tact he exposed the evil results of political control of the Army and Navy, and advocated compulsory military service and re-organisation of the defence forces of the Empire. For a serving (and junior) officer this was rank insubordination, and the Colonel of his regiment was ordered to reprimand him. In later years Ross very much regretted the writing of these books, which probably hindered his career considerably. He also published "The Outline of the Russo-Japanese War", 1904 and 1905. However he continued to receive advancement. He was Instructor in Tactics at Woolwich in 1904, and in 1905 was promoted Major and transferred to Sandhurst as a company commander. In 1905 he also published an able "Outline of the Russo-Japanese War". In 1908 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and appointed Professor of Tactics at the Staff College, Camberley.

He married in 1905 Clara Marion, daughter of the Revd. J.E.L. Schreiber, and widow of Capt. S. Horton, R.A., with whom he had 2 stepdaughters. As these stepdaughters were still young he had no doubt found it impossible to go to India. In 1912 he unaccountably retired from the Army at the early age of 48 and went to live in Camberley. It seems he had been offered the command of the Staff College at Quetta but was unable to accept it owing to domestic ties, and just before WW1 broke out he was offered a professorial post at Oxford, but he declined. At that time he and his family resided at Curdridge, Hampshire.

It was a great misfortune, for 2 years later the Great War broke out. He immediately rejoined the Army and received the command of the district of Retford, being appointed Brigadier-General, and was promoted to temporary Major General in 1915. Later he went to France to command a Brigade, and in 1916 he became Major General

commanding the 6th Division and was made a Companion of the Bath (C.B.) and was Mentioned in Despatches. Apparently, he made it known that he would rather not accept a similar honour to that conferred on his father, a K.C.B. He commanded the Division at the Battle of the Somme during September and October 1916, and was relieved on 18 August 1917. He was retired at the end of the War retaining the rank but not the pension, and went to live at Inholmes, Compton near Winchester where he devoted time to writing detective fiction at which he achieved some success. He wrote on military matters, and had a novel "The Fly-by-Nights" published by John Murray in 1921 (RA 69/027). It was a poor end to the career of an exceptionally able staff officer.

After the war, he became a member of the National Federation of Boys Clubs, and he was always in touch with the British Legion. Tennis, the garden and golf were other recreations, and he spent a great deal of time at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. His publications included "Representative and War"; "The Problem of National Defence 1907"; "An Outline of the Russo-Japanese War 1904 and 1905". He also wrote fiction, usually of the mystic, eerie adventure type with titles such as "The Fly-by-Nights"; "The Haunted Seventh"; "Everyman's Hand"; "When the Devil was Sick"; and "The Castle Fenham Case". He was also a frequent contributor to golfing and other periodicals e.g. "Chambers Journal" etc. His other hobbies were golf and tennis.

He died of a heart attack on 21 December 1930 at his home at Inholmes, Compton, Winchester, where he is buried. He was survived by his wife and two stepdaughters, Miss Horton and Mrs Nelson Dudding, wife of Major Nelson Dudding, R.F.A. General Ross was tall, thin and very fair. He had a full share of the ability of his family, together with great personal charm; but he disliked the inactivity of retirement intensely, and both nerves and temper suffered accordingly.

E. DR HUGH CAMPBELL ROSS

The younger brother of Ronald, Hugh was born in 1875. He was educated at the Isle of Wight College and St Thomas's Hospital. Qualified as M.R.C.S and L.R.C.P (Lond.) in 1898, and held the posts of house surgeon and house physician at the West London Hospital, and later travelled in Egypt and China. He served as a civil surgeon in the South African Field Force (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps), and after the peace he joined the Royal Naval Medical Service from 1902-1906). He was awarded the Queens Medal with 5 clasps. He also acted as a surgeon in the Royal Navy from 1902 to 1906, when new methods of microscopically studying living human cells were devised. From 1906 to 1908 he was in the Egyptian public health department as Medical

Officer of Health, where he inaugurated an anti-mosquito campaign under Lord Cromer's administration. On his return to the UK, he studied the problems of cellular pathology at the Southern General Hospital and Liverpool's School Tropical Medicine later in 1908, and published with Dr J.W. Cropper "Induced Cell Reproduction and Cancer", which caused some controversy. He went to Liverpool, where, as director of cancer research attached to the Royal Southern Hospital and School of Tropical Medicine, he studied cellular pathology, and became a cancer specialist.

In 1910 he moved to Chelsea, London as director of a research organisation at the Lister Institute, financed for 6 years by Mr J.H. McFadden of Philadelphia, initially to study cancer, but later other health problems. He conducted research with, and advised the Factory Department of the Home Office, and devised new methods of cancer research. Under his direction, studies were conducted into occupational cancer, later broadened into industrial diseases of all kinds, especially silicosis among miners; he was the inventor of the molybdeno-tungsten u.v. light processes for the prevention of industrial cancer in South Wales; and of new medical tests and tungsten drugs.

During WW1, Hugh worked in the clinical laboratory of the Ministry of National Service.

Publications included "Induced Cell Reproduction of Cancer Volumes 1 to 4, 1914 in four volumes; and papers published in the proceedings of the Royal Society, and the Royal Society of Medicine, the Physiological Society and medico-legal societies. He also read a paper before the Pathological Society, Philadelphia, the Rockefeller Institute, New York and the American Association of Cancer Research. He contributed the chapter on Egypt to his brother Ronald's "Prevention of Malaria" 1910.

A man of wide interests, and sometimes unorthodox views, his recreations were motoring and sailing, and his Club was Bath. He died at sea on 14 December 1926 of hypostatic pneumonia at the early age of 51, on his way home on the P & O liner "Narkunda", and was buried at sea.

F. THE ROSSES OF SHANDWICK AND THE JACOBITE ERA, AND THEIR PRESENCE IN GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN:

The death of David, 13th of Balnagowan occurred in 1711, and the property and Chiefship passed, as we have seen, after a short period

of time to the Rosses of Hawkhead (Halkhead). This family, it will be recalled, were of Lowland/ Norman origin, and therefore not “of the blood”, and were totally unrelated to the original Balnagowan family, which sprang from the 13th century Earldom of Ross from which the Rosses of Shandwick are descended.

It may be worth recalling some contemporary history. The Union of the Parliaments between Scotland and the remainder of the United Kingdom, was signed just 4 years earlier in 1707. There was considerable political turmoil and resentment amongst the vast majority of Scots from practically every sector of the population. The Union of the Parliaments was undoubtedly “bought with English gold”, as the song says, but it needed the complicity of individual Scots to make it succeed. One of the 31 Commissioners for the Union was Lord Ross of Hawkhead. There is little doubt he perceived that his support for the establishment would assist in the negotiations for the purchase of the Balnagowan estates, with the assumption of the Chiefship and ultimately perhaps the mantle of the Earldom.

Whilst these events were unfolding, there was turmoil over the future of the monarchy. In 1704 The Scottish parliament passed the Act of Security, which the last of the House of Stuart was forced to recognise, giving the Scots the opportunity to choose their own monarch. In retaliation the English parliament passed the Aliens Act making the Scots aliens or foreigners in England. This not-so-subtle pressure led to an incorporating union instead of a federal union, which most Scots would have preferred. On top of this the last Stewart monarch, Queen Ann, died in 1714 ushering in the German House of Hanover, a line of succession the Scots had to accede to.

Is it any wonder that with all this political activity, there should be those who saw the re-establishment of the House of Stuart as a prerequisite for regaining independence, or whatever else they had lost? We know there were substantial numbers of Rosses who were sympathetic to the Stuart cause, and that two of its principal Cadets or branches supported Prince Charles Edward Stewart in 1745/46. They were the Pitcalnie branch (who were widely recognised as hereditary Chiefs of the Name) and the present Chief's family of Shandwick. There was a Highland characteristic at the time, which was very judicious and perceptive, that in any conflict the best method of holding on to family property was to ensure there were members supporting both sides! This is called “having your cake and eating it”!

It is circumstantially very likely that the cause of the fateful duel on “Duel Hill” just east of Tain, between Hugh Ross of Shandwick and Hugh Ross of Achnacloch on 13 June 1721, was at least partly political, since Shandwick fled almost immediately to Gothenburg in Sweden, the home of many Jacobite exiles. We also know other members of his family, including his younger brothers Alexander and George, and nephew Andrew McCulloch joined him there. He was the son of Hugh's sister Isabella and Robert McCulloch a merchant in Tain.

Now to bring the story up-to-date: there has been a presentation to the City of Aberdeen of a Christmas tree each November by the City of Gothenburg with which it is twinned, to celebrate the ancient Swedish Festival of Light. It was during a dinner to celebrate this event in November 1984 that Chief David Ross of Ross mentioned the Swedish connections of his family to a new Swedish acquaintance. The following November he was invited along with the Lord Provost of Aberdeen's party, to Gothenburg's famous and historic Town House.

At the end of the dinner, Doctor Göran Behre, Professor of History at the University of Gothenburg, was asked to give a speech about the enormous Scots influence on Sweden (of which he has made a special study), especially during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In a very dramatic way he announced that there was present that very evening a person who was directly descended from a man who had contributed so much to both countries; the latter being Hugh Ross of Shandwick.

His nephew had been commissioned to be the leader of an official French attempt to rescue Prince Charles Edward Stuart after the battle of Culloden, which took place on April 16th 1746. A copy of the article Behre wrote for "The Scots Historical Review" of October 1980 was presented to the Chief, along with a photocopy of the account of settlement (which has been translated from the Swedish of the time) of the estate of Andrew McCulloch, who unfortunately died in 1748. It is noted that the names of both Alexander and Hugh Ross are there, the latter being owed the enormous sum of nearly 18,000 Swedish silver dollars. It can be speculated that this had something to do with the "Pollux" rescue expedition mounted with the support of the French government (q.v.); and, if so, it is to be wondered if he was ever paid!

Behre writes that the principal merchants in Gothenburg were British, chiefly Scots, nearly all of whom were involved with trade, having arrived in what was called "Little London" (a name still in use), as early as its founding in 1621. The city had about 12,000 inhabitants of whom about 4% or 500 were merchants enrolled as burgesses. Another factor was political unrest in Scotland. Jacobite refugees fled there after the risings of 1715, 1719, and 1721.

In 1699 some of the wealthier and more influential British merchants formed the so-called British Factory (meaning a body of merchants), a society for the mutual support of its members, as well as their countrymen in distress. Göteborgs Gymnasium became the first secondary school in Sweden to teach English. The first teacher was the merchant, George Ross, who had arrived in the 1740's and had become a broker, very possibly "our" George Ross. He was employed as a teacher over the period 1774 – 1779 at least. He had a well-known library, and in 1765 he arranged a book lottery that consisted according to a Swedish newspaper, of "a collection of beautiful English, French, German, Latin and Swedish books" (ex T.C. Smout's "Scottish Merchants in Gothenburg"). Imported English journals were recorded,

and several importers were Scots, including Hugh, George and Walter Ross.

The Shandwick family had, through Hugh's elder brother William, purchased the lands of Kerse and Skeldon in Ayrshire between 1728 and 1737, and it was there that Alexander died, unmarried, in 1775. William, also unmarried, died in 1739 in a drowning accident, thus leaving his estates to the present Chief's 4 x great grandfather who settled there, presumably forgiven for his "sins" by the government. Unfortunately the properties passed out of the Shandwick family's ownership in the late 1700's, but Skeldon House at Dalrymple remains to this day, a very attractive Georgian building, along with a substantial estate.

It is something of a coincidence that an article about Andrew McCulloch appeared in "The Scots Magazine" in May 1986, and this is repeated below.

G. THE VOYAGE OF THE "POLLUX":

This Appendix is inserted because Andrew MacCulloch was the nephew of Hugh Ross, 2nd of Kerse and Skeldon.

Craig Graham Mackay of "The Scots Magazine" recalls a secret and still little known journey in search of the Young Pretender.

Everyone knows of the Prince's flight over the heather after Culloden, and how he passed two months in the Hebrides, before returning to the mainland on the 5th of July 1746. He at last found refuge in Cluny's Cage on the southern slope of Ben Alder, and it was there that news was brought to him that the French frigate *L'Heureux* was waiting at Borrodale to carry him to safety. On the 20th September he boarded it and 20 days later was set ashore on the coast of Brittany.

All this is familiar, but who knows of the voyage of the *Pollux* and of its service in the Jacobite cause? It is just the sort of story that R.L. Stevenson or John Buchan might have made their own.

For a time after Culloden, the French Government was in the dark about what exactly had happened to the Prince. On the 6th of June, King Louis XV conferred with his Foreign Minister, the Marquis D'Argenson and other advisers at Versailles, to take stock of the situation.

They knew the Prince had managed to escape, but they were uncertain whether he had gone to the Hebrides or Orkney. There was even a possibility that he might be among a group of Scottish refugees who had arrived at Bergen in Norway. There was no time to be lost. The Prince and other leading Jacobites in peril had to be located and brought to safety.

It was decided to send a number of ships to Scotland on a rescue mission. These were to sail not from France, but from Denmark and Sweden. Since these two countries were neutral in the war between

France and Britain, it was felt that their vessels had a better chance of being allowed to proceed unmolested through the naval cordon circling the coast.

Everything had to proceed with great stealth lest news of what was afoot should reach English ears. Word was sent north to the French ambassadors in Copenhagen and Stockholm, instructing them to make arrangements for this operation. As things transpired, Denmark dropped out of the scheme because the ambassador reported that he could not find suitable confidential agents upon whom he could rely. In Sweden, however, it was a different story.

The French had originally planned in great secrecy to raise and equip a force of Swedish officers and men who would fight alongside the Jacobites in Scotland. All the necessary preparations had been made: the men had been assembled and suitable vessels had been chartered through the good offices of two directors of the Swedish East India Company – a Swede Niklas Sahlgren and a Scot, Colin Campbell. The only trouble was that by the time everything was ready and the weather favourable, it was too late. Culloden intervened and the plan was scrapped.

However all was not lost. The sloop *Pollux*, which had been intended for the original expedition, was now requisitioned for the rescue operation, and on 19th July she sailed on her secret mission. On board, was a certain Andrew MacCulloch, a Gaelic-speaking Scot employed in one of the merchant houses in Gothenburg. When the *Pollux* reached Scotland and sailed from place to place in the pretence of being engaged in ordinary trade, it was to be Andrew MacCulloch's task to go ashore and try to discover the Prince's whereabouts.

Thus began a danger-packed voyage, which took the would-be rescue party first to Shetland, where they drew a blank, and then to Lewis, which they reached on the 23rd October. There MacCulloch made friends with a shepherd who was duly invited on board, liberally plied with spirits, and promised a generous tip if he was able to help them. This proposition found favour, and the shepherd told them that five French men-of-war had rescued the Prince while two British vessels were at Stornoway, too frightened to intervene. It was very interesting, but was it true or just a tall tale? MacCulloch paid the shepherd the money he had been promised, but decided not to take his story on trust. The *Pollux* then sailed on to Skye which he reached on 27th October.

At that time, one of the most powerful men on the island was Sir Alexander MacDonald of Sleat. After some wavering, he had joined the Government side and placed his men at the Duke of Cumberland's disposal. However, MacCulloch did not hesitate to pay him a visit, taking care to present himself as "Mr Johnston". Sir Alexander told him that he, too, had heard that Prince Charles had now left Scotland, but had his doubts about this. Several of Charles' staunchest followers were still in the country and MacDonald of Sleat did not believe that the Prince would leave without them.

These doubts were eventually dispelled. At the beginning of November, MacCulloch was visited in Portree by a Captain MacLeod who told him that he had, with his own eyes seen the Prince go aboard a French man-of-war. In MacCulloch's opinion, Captain MacLeod was a reliable witness. So the Prince had been saved after all! But there was still the plight of his followers to consider. Throughout the Highlands, reprisals were taking place. Perhaps there were others who would avail themselves of the opportunity to flee to Sweden? The *Pollux* sailed on, first to Raasay with Captain MacLeod, and then to Mull, arriving on 8th November.

It was at Tobermory that MacCulloch had a nasty surprise. One night, two British men-of-war, the *Raven* under Captain Parker and the *Baltimore* under Captain Brett, came into the bay. They were part of a fleet patrolling the West Coast, and keeping an eye out for French or other intruders. Not surprisingly, MacCulloch was keen to get away as quickly as possible. Orders were given to set sail, but before they got under way, a command came from Captain Parker for the *Pollux* to draw up alongside *Raven*. Things were beginning to look distinctly dicey.

MacCulloch and Lars Petterssen, the Swedish skipper, were called before Captain Parker and cross-examined. At that time, the British Crown had a highly efficient Secret Service at work in Sweden. From their agents there, word had been sent to London about the departure of certain ships bound for Scotland, allegedly engaged in trade, but in reality charged with the clandestine mission of helping the Jacobites. Was the *Pollux* one of those ships?

Not at all, said MacCulloch. The *Pollux* was bound for Greenock, where they would discharge their cargo of iron. Captain Parker allowed the sloop to proceed, but he was far from convinced and a few hours after arrival of the *Pollux* at Greenock, the *Raven* and the *Baltimore* sailed in as well. A war of nerves had begun.

In Glasgow, MacCulloch managed to find a buyer for the cargo, but all throughout his stay in Greenock he was conscious that Parker and his friends were on his tail, just waiting for some excuse to seize his ship and have him arrested for assisting the "rebels". Indeed the good Captain had already ominously confided to him that he knew very well why MacCulloch had come to Scotland, and that he had no intention of letting him out of his sight.

As things turned out, he was not to be indulged. His superiors at the Admiralty took a different line on the matter. With MacCulloch no doubt giving a deep sigh of relief, the *Pollux* set sail on its return voyage from Greenock on the 3rd of January 1747. On his way home, MacCulloch called at Raasay where he had promised to pick up some of the MacLeods, but they had decided to stay. The elder MacLeod's health was poor and a winter voyage might have been too much for him. At least, that was the story.

On 27th April, the *Pollux* sailed back into Gothenburg. Unlike the escapades of James Bond – but like very many real-life secret operations since – the clandestine mission ended as a wild-goose chase. Yet, for all that, many Scots did find their way to Sweden in

those dangerous years, and the city of Gothenburg in particular offered a temporary place of refuge for some of that motley band which had rallied in vain to the Auld Cause.

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H. BRIG. GEN. JOHN ADAM TYTLER, V.C., C.B:

He was born on October 29 1825 in Monghyr, Bengal, India, where his father was a surgeon with the Bengal Medical Establishment. Married in 1858 (ex Index of Bengal marriages, 1855 – 1864) Adelaide A. Ross, younger sister of Gen. Campbell Claye Grant Ross, K.C.B, and daughter of Lieutenant Col. Hugh Ross, the East India Company's Military Service, (both q.v.). Died of pneumonia Feb 14, 1880 aged 54 at Thal in the Kurram Valley on India's North West Frontier (now Pakistan), and he was buried in the Christian Cemetery, Kohat, North West Frontier, Pakistan.

He was awarded the Victoria Cross during the Indian Mutiny. He was serving as a 22 year old Lieutenant with the 66th (Ghurkha) Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, later the 1st Ghurkha Rifles, when he performed the deeds for which he was awarded the VC. His citation reads: "On the attacking parties approaching the enemy's position under heavy fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, on the occasion of the action at Choorpoorah, on the 10th February last (1858), Lieutenant Tytler dashed on horseback ahead of all, and alone, up to the enemy's guns, where he remained engaged hand to hand, until they were carried by us; and where he was shot through the left arm, had a spear wound in his chest, and a ball through the right sleeve of his coat". (*The London Gazette*, 24 August 1858).

He later rose to the rank of Brig. General commanding the 4th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army. His medals are in the collection of the Gurkha Museum, Winchester, Hampshire. His VC was one of 182 awarded between 1857 and 1859, and he also held the C.B, 1854 Indian General Service Medal (clasps: Looshai, Umbelya, North West Frontier), and the Indian Mutiny Medal (no clasp). His was the first Victoria Cross awarded to a Ghurkha regimental soldier.

I. THE ROSSES OF SKELDON:

- *William Ross*, of Skeldon and Berbice, British Guiana b.1787, d. 19/2/1840, at the age of 52. He married in Inverness, Helen Elizabeth Drummond Ross, daughter of Lt.Col. David Ross in 1830. He owned the Skeldon Plantation at Berbice, British Guiana where he was resident. He had 2 “natural” children born there, Eliza and Alexander Ross. His children with Helen Elizabeth Drummond Ross were Jane (Janie)(1832/33–1879); John Cameron(1833/34-1877); Katherine(1836/7-1919); Edward Gordon(1839-40). He erected a monument to his parents in Greyfriars Church cemetery, Edinburgh in August 1829.
William and Helen Ross’s son was:
- *William Munro Ross*, of Skeldon and Berbice, British Guiana and Stone Castle, Kent. b.1833 d.1879. Married 5/9/1857 (at Hessle, Yorks), Annette Frances, dau of James Thomas Hill. He initially traded on his own account in London, but then became a partner in a big West Indies trading partnership called Cottam Mortan and Co. Ex “History of the West Indies - Jamaica” p 161 Ref 901 “Power of attorney was given to William Gray of Plantation Goed Ver Hagting, Demerara, and John Smith, London, to act on their behalf on their behalf in the West Indies, and especially in the matter of indebtedness to them of Henry McChlery of Barbados: Aug 14, 1871 DS etc.” Cottam Morton was highly successful until a disastrous error was made by one of their agents, signing a contract relating to a huge quantity of sugar. The Law Lords ruled against them in 1878 (which is still case law in England) and bankruptcy followed. Assets were estimated at £47,458 and liabilities at £194,486 (equivalent to an RPI value of £16,170,000 in 2014 ex measuringworth.com). His heir was:
- *William Edmond Ross*, of Bellwood, Perth. b.1858, d.1926. Married Gertrude Maud, dau of Thomas Bevan, MP, JP, & Sheriff of the City of London. Fortunately for the next generation, the Bevan family (below) were very wealthy, having a huge cement works in Northfleet, Kent, which is still called the Bevan Works. Thomas lived at Stone Park House in Kent, and owned with others Knight, Bevan & Stuge’s ‘Pyramid’ Cement, later sold to The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900) Ltd, which became part of Blue Circle Cement. Gertrude had brothers Robert and Edmund. William and Gertrude had:
- *Sheila Gordon Ross*, b 6/1/1887. Married 25/4/1908 at Stone Castle, Kent to Charles Skinner Wilson, MC, of Gaul’s Croft, Ugley, Essex, son of Sir Alexander Wilson, High Sheriff of Calcutta. Among her children is Mrs Vanessa Lowndes living in West Sussex. She has a portrait of Hugh Ross of Kerse. Sheila’s brother was:

- *William Munro* Ross. His obituary reads:
 “Lieut. 2nd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, only son of William Edmond Ross, and his wife Gertrude Maud, dau. of the late Thomas Bevan of Stone Park, Greenhithe, Kent; b. Bishops Stortford, Herts, 22 March 1892; educ. St Andrews, Eastbourne; Eton (J.H.M. Hare’s House); and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was a member of the Pitt Club and took a Tripos degree in 1914. In Oct. 1914 he received a commission (dated 14 August) as University candidate in the 2nd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, being given a year’s seniority in respect of his university degree, was promoted temporary Lieutenant (commission ante-dated 25 Oct 1914) and confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant the December following.
 In Jan, 1914, he took out a draft of the 2nd Battn. (formerly the 92nd) and was killed close to the German trenches in the attack on Neuve Chapelle, 11 March. A brother officer wrote ‘He was leading his platoon in splendid style when he was hit by several bullets.’ He was very keen on hunting, shooting and cricket, and was very musical.”
 With his and later his father’s death in 1926, this Ross family died out in the male line.

J. KERSE & SKELDON ESTATES:

Christian Crawford of Kerse had married a Mr Moody of Melchester. Having no heir, she disposed the lands of Kerse to William Ross of Shandwick, writer in Edinburgh. Soon after he was drowned in a passage to Orkney (q.v.) and the estate devolved on his heirs.

Hugh Ross, merchant, London, had sasine of the £20 land of Kerse, &c, in 1753. They were afterwards acquired by Major-General John Fullarton, and subsequently by R.A. Oswald of Auchincruive. Skeldon House and estate still exists, though much reduced from its original 4000 acres.

K. ROSS MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN GREYFRIARS CHURCHYARD, EDINBURGH

1. HUGH ROSS, Esq
 Here be interred the remains of Hugh Ross, Esq of Kerse, who departed this life on the 10th January 1818, aged 66, and of
2. JANET CAMPBELL, his wife who died on 14th November 1823, aged 53

Their eldest son WILLIAM, on his return from the West Indies, after an absence of more than 25 years, erected this stone to their memory, August 1829

3. Here also are laid the remains of EDWARD GORDON, youngest child of the above WILLIAM ROSS, who died 3rd April 1840, aged 10 months
4. JANE CAMPBELL ROSS, second daughter of the late Hugh Ross, of Kerse, died 2nd July 1859
 "When the ear heard her then it blessed her, and when the eye saw her then it gave witness" JOB XXIV II
 "The path of the just is as a shining light, that shining more and more unto the perfect day" PROV iv 18
5. ELIZA ANN ROSS, third daughter of the late Hugh Ross, of Kerse died 22 March 1855
 "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven"
 "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth" MARK v 3.5
6. WILLIAM ROSS, Esq of Skeldon, died at Berbice, on 19th Feb. 1840, aged 52 years

L. THE FAMILY OF BLOXAM:

From the early part of the 16th century, this family is noted as holding lands at Aston Subedge in Worcestershire, including the manor house. They originally it is thought came from Bloxham in Oxfordshire, the name being derived from one Ralph Ingulls Bloxam. He married in 1550 Margaret Southerne. His son Robert's son Richard was baptised in 1595 His grandson, Thomas Bloxam, in 1682 acquired Naunton Court near Severn Stoke. The Rev. Matthew Bloxam, a contemporary of Dr. Johnson at Pembroke College, Oxford, is recorded in "Boswell", was a younger son of Anthony Bloxam (Thomas's son) of Aston Subedge, and of Sarah daughter of Matthew Holbeck of Merriden Hall. The Vicar of Overbury and Rector of Barwell, he died in 1786 having married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Turner, Mayor of Worcester in 1725. He was a banker, as was his son, Sir Matthew Bloxham, who was Sheriff of London and Member of Parliament for Maidstone. Born in 1744 he died in 1822, having married Elizabeth Anne, daughter of William Baker of Lombard Street, London. His only daughter, William's sister, married Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter.

His son, William Bloxam of Morden Hall, Surrey, and Abingdon Street, Westminster was born in 1780 and died in 1868 having married as his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Burnett on 19th February 1803 (she was born in 1775 and died in 1836). The Burnetts are thought to have come from Turriff in Aberdeenshire. Sir Robert was a merchant banker in Edinburgh before settling in Vauxhall, London.

The first child was Frazer William Burnett Bloxam, born 30th April 1804. In all there were 5 sons and 1 daughter, Mary Anne (probably born

1805-06), who married Frederick Hemming. Her uncle, Sir Thomas Lawrence, painted Frederick and Mary Anne, paintings that now hang in the Kimble Art Museum at Fort Worth, Texas. They are known by the titles "The Beautiful Miss Bloxam" and an "English Country Gentleman". Apparently Frederick traded drawings by Raphael to Lawrence in exchange for these portraits, according to the Kimble. Mary Anne was reputedly an accomplished porcelain painter. When seen in 2005, the painting of Mary Anne was titled "Mrs Frederick Hemming", though she was in fact Frederick's fiancée at the time, a fact pointed out to the Curator.

Alfred, the brother of "The Beautiful Miss Bloxam", was David Ross of Ross's great grandfather. Rosemary Ryle née Langstaff had a portrait of Anne Burnett, which might be by Lawrence. She appears to have had very dark colouring, rather like Rosa and Charles Campbell Ross, according to B.R.M. Ross.

William's son, Alfred Bradley Bloxam of Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London was born in 1817 and died in 1873, having married in 1838 Eliza Mary, daughter of Henry Keeling and Catherine Murray, which brought another Scottish line into the family. There were 10 sons and 7 daughters. Their youngest daughter Rosa Bessie, married Sir Ronald Ross on 26 April 1889, when he was a Captain in the Indian Medical Service. Rosa had been adopted by her uncle George, and lived with his family after he father's death. George's wife was described in ghastly Victorian fashion as "hideous but charming!"

Rosa, B.R.M. Ross recalls, was about 5'3" tall, slim with very dark eyes. She had a lot of quiet humour and "guts". Though neither "intellectual", nor very practical, she was apparently adored by her large family. The household was looked after by Agnes, known as "Wullie" who was stone deaf and had been Charles Ross's nanny. Rosa died on 30 September 1931 from heart failure brought on by an attack of bronchitis- she had suffered from bronchial asthma.

M. THE FAMILY OF ELDERTON:

The family of Elderton seems originally to have been seated in Westmoreland and Cumberland, but members of it later migrated to Wiltshire. Harben Elderton, a Russia merchant, "son of James Elderton late of Orcheston St. Mary in the County of Wilts, Gent., deceased", was admitted a Freeman of the City of London on 25 May 1756. He died in 1797 having had offspring by his wife, a lady of the name of Sibthorpe, of 2 sons and 3 daughters. The younger son Merrick Elderton died in 1832 having had issue by his wife Hester Pierce, among others a son Edward Merrick Elderton of Norton Hall, Dartmouth, Devon. He was born in 1803; was a member of the Bar; and 3 times contested Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, as a Liberal. He died in

1872, having had a daughter *Matilda Charlotte Elderton* who married on 8 July 1856 Capt. (afterwards General Sir) Campbell Claye Ross.

N. THE FAMILY OF HALFORD:

The family of Halford, from whom Matilda, Lady Ross was descended on her mother's side, was originally named Vaughan; and were in turn descended from a "respectable family" in Herefordshire. James Vaughan, M.D., practised medicine in Leicester, his wife Hester being the daughter of William Smalley of Leicester and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Halford, Bart., of Wistow, Leicestershire, a family of considerable note descended from Sir Nicholas Halford, Bart., a strong Royalist at the time of the Civil Wars. Sir Charles Halford, the last descendant in the male line of Sir Nicholas Halford, left his property to his cousin Hester Vaughan. James Vaughan died in 1813, and his children took the name of Halford in 1815. The elder son, Sir Henry Vaughan Halford of Wistow, Bart., P.R.C.P., F.R.S., M.D., created baronet in 1809, was physician to George III, George IV and William IV. He died in 1841. His younger brother was Joseph Halford of Charlemont Hall, the father of *Mrs Edward Elderton*.

O. THE FAMILY OF CLAYE:

The Claye's were a family of considerable antiquity in Nottinghamshire. From John Claye of Westhorpe House and his wife Mary Clapham, were descended John Claye (the second son of John Claye the younger) whose wife Susan Tomlin was the mother of a Catherine (among others), who married William Watson of Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the 47th Regiment. He died in 1815 and she in 1829. Their daughter *Eliza* was the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Ross.

P. THE FAMILY OF CLAPHAM:

The ancient family of Clapham claims to have been seated at Clapham, Yorkshire before the Norman Conquest. William Clapham, Baron of Sedbrough, was father of Robert Clapham, Baron of Pente and Sedbrough, 1089. Through Walthron Clapham, Albon Clapham (who died 1160), and Thomas Clapham (who married the daughter of John Butler, Lord of Dymonsdaile, the line descends to Sir John Clapham, Knight., (who died 1234 and whose wife was the heiress of Sir John Sutton). Their son Arthur Clapham, Lord of Clapham, Lundskaile and Kitemor, married the daughter of Sir Ralph FitzOsborne. Robert Clapham, the son of this marriage died in 1327, his wife being the daughter of John Harington. Then follow Arthur

Clapham and Edmund Clapham, their wives being respectively the daughters of Sir John Dransfield and Sir William Redman. The son of Edmund, Thomas Clapham, Lord of Beamsley, married a lady of the name of Moore, and died in 1413, and his son another Thomas Clapham married the daughter of William Calverley. The second son was the unfortunate Richard Clapham, Squire to Warwick the King-maker, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Barnet in 1466, and impaled alive on the orders of John Tiptoft, the "butcher" Earl of Worcester. The elder son of Thomas was John Clapham, whose wife was the daughter of Sir Robert Sherard, and from them descended William/ Christopher/ William/ George/ Gresham and George Clapham, whose wives were respectively the daughters of Sir John Ratcliff, William Smith, and Sir William Middleton, and a lady named Catherine Thwaites, a lady of the name of Fisher, and Martha daughter of Reginald Heber. The sons of the last-named George Clapham were distinguished in the Civil Wars of the time of Charles I, although on which side is uncertain. Sir Christopher Clapham of Beamsley Hall was M.P. for Appleby, 1660, while his younger brothers included Sir Sheffield Clapham, Knt., and Major General Thomas Clapham killed at the battle of Preston, and George Clapham killed at Newcastle. Another son Richard Clapham married Ann Biron and their only child Mary married John Claye of Westhorpe House, Notts.

Q. THE FAMILY OF WATSON:

Major Watson, q.v. Appendix 0, was from a Nottinghamshire family. The first of the family who is recorded is John Watson who was born in 1653 and died on 12 April 1714, leaving estate to the value of £1,162.4.8. He had married in 1691 Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Hardinge, whose marriage portion was a farm in the parish of Farnsfield called "The Cockitts". William Watson their son was born in 1694 and died on 21 April 1755. His wife Mary daughter of the Revd Gilbert Mitchell, Rector of Bredsall, Derbyshire, whose wife was Frances, daughter of Sir Beaumont Dixie of Bosworth, Bart., the head of a family of considerable antiquity in Leicestershire. The pedigree of this family is given in the Visitation Book of the County of Leicester, 1679, signed at the College of Arms by Francis Sanford, Lancaster Herald, 29 January 1679. Mary Mitchell was born in Bredsall in July 1700; married William Watson on 29 July 1729; and died at Farnsfield in 1784. The eldest son John Watson was born on 5 June 1733. He was entered as a student at Queen's College, Cambridge where his cousin John Mitchell, afterwards Rector of Thornhill, Yorkshire, was a Fellow. He died on 24 March 1789 without living issue. By a Will made a few hours before his death, he bequeathed the Farnsfield property, previously entailed, to his son-in-law Lieutenant Samuel Jenkins, and to his woman servant Sarah Thornally. John Watson's younger brother William Watson was born on 8 September 1740. Purchasing a Lieutenancy in the 49th Regiment in 1760, he joined the

34th Regiment and was present at the siege of Havannah in 1762. Being placed at half pay at the peace, he entered the service of the East India Company and was appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Bengal European Regiment, a corps which he commanded afterwards for several years with great distinction. He was present at the action with the Rohillas at Soldong in 1774. In 1777 he was promoted Captain, and in 1781 Major. In 1784, as a mark of appreciation for his services, Governor-General Warren Hastings directed Colonel Gilbert Ironside to present Major Watson with a charger "highly caparisoned", the ceremony taking place on the parade ground at Dacca. In 1787 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel. On his retirement from India he settled down to the life of a country gentleman in Nottinghamshire, being a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County. In 1790 he had purchased Farnfield from his brother's executrix, Sarah Thornally, but this property he sold in 1807. As already stated in Appendix O, he married Catherine Claye and died in 1815, his 3rd daughter Eliza being afterwards the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Ross. It may be of interest to note that his 3 sons all served with distinction in the Indian Military Service. The eldest, Captain William Mitchell Watson, served at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, and also in the Egyptian campaign of 1804, being mentioned in Colonel Martingdale's dispatch. He died in 1811 at Rewaree at an early age. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Augustus Claye Watson, the second son, served in the Mahratta and Ghurkha wars, being present at the capture of Bhurutpore. He was on the staff and was also Adjutant for many years. He died in command of the 44th Regiment at Dacca in 1824 aged 41. Captain Gilbert Watson the third son received a commission in the Suffolk Militia in 1805, being then only 14 years old. Exchanging into the Indian Service, he joined the 21st Regiment, and was present at the capture of Bhurutpore in 1826. He also served in the Ghurkha Wars. He was afterwards appointed to a local command and was Sub-Deputy Assistant to the Stud, but CCR had no particulars of his subsequent career or of the date of his death.