

An Account of the Lowland Scots

Family of Lidderdale

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GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE

LIDDERDALE FAMILY

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## I.

PREFACE

This is to gather up loose threads and make some explanations.

No better apologia for a genealogy has been given than by Anthony Wagner, the Richmond Herald, in his brief and pleasant book 'Heraldry in England' (King Penguins), who says of Switzerland "Their doctrine would seem to be that Heraldry and the pursuit of pedigrees are valuable because they foster self respect, family unity and feeling for past benefits, which can and should be shared by all of us."

It was pointed out to the writer that in old families, about once in a century, a member, becoming interested, gathers what can be salvaged about it for those coming after.

Much interest has been shown by distaff descent and letters and papers have been lent embodying painstaking research which has greatly helped. Mrs. Lawrence lent papers, the result of her husband, the late Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Lawrence's, valuable work on our tree. Mrs. Scarlett-Smith, whose husband the Revd. Lidderdale Smith is descended from Dr. James Lidderdale and Frances Haddock, gave much help in trying to trace the Doctor's ancestry and about his career set out in this account. W.K.Lidderdale had a contemporary news sheet with a most interesting paragraph about this elusive Dr. James and he also handed over other useful papers.

In an earlier attempt the writer regretted the seeming impossibility of locating the family papers of Thomas William Lidderdale of the British Museum who wrote our history for M'Kerlie. Fortunately, and quite by chance, they were found to be in the possession of William Robertson Lidderdale-Forrest of Ewell, who, much interested, kindly supplied copies of letters, a tree of early Lidderdales compiled by Thomas William Lidderdale in the eighteen fifties and approved by the Lyon Clerk of that time. Finally, before he died, he read the proofs of this account, incidentally adding to our knowledge and eliminating errors.

Lilias Dawson had the correspondence between the Rt.Hon. William Lidderdale and General Halliday which makes plain the Halliday Connection. Alexa Carter's recollections of tradition and recent history of the family proved very useful; born Lidderdale she is the oldest in the family and has a good memory. Aubrey Douglas Lidderdale wrote two letters containing his own observations and the result of his grandfather's

researches when visiting Kirkcudbright. His grandfather had visited Galloway with his son Eustace, Aubrey Douglas's uncle, who had lent him some papers. Those two letters, perhaps more than anything else, caused the beginning of this account. Edward Wadsworth Lidderdale had been to Dryburgh Abbey with his son David and his notes have helped to begin the straightening out of our connection with the Abbey.

The first of the family to try to clear up our tree was Dr. Robert, Lillias's father, and very useful his work has been but it lacked much discovered later.

Ann Lidderdale, Henry Maxwell's wife, lent useful letters which added to our knowledge of Dr. Thomas Lidderdale and his wife Susan Hepburn, the daughter of his partner. They must have liked Scots doctors in Kings Lynn where he practised.

The few letters quoted at length are of great interest. One shows William Robertson Lidderdale, son of Dr. Thomas's elder brother John, to have been a great horseman and an intelligent man of the world.

Education, being of universal interest, comes next. No first class or interesting academic honours have been gained in the last century. But the following notes on members closely related to the writer will give some idea of the general level of education attained by them.

The sons of Charles Sillem Lidderdale went to Uppingham, one grandson, Halliday Adair, to Bradfield with an Exhibition and on to Magdalen, Oxford, with a demiship, the other, Tancred William Halliday, to Haileybury.

Jane Hester and Patience Mary, Halliday Adair's sisters, went to St. Felix School, Southwold, and Jane went on to the Society of Oxford Home Students (the first women's college) at Oxford. Charles's brother William's sons all went to Winchester and three of the four went on to Oxford, Edward and Henry Maxwell to New College and Alan to Balliol. His other brother Francis Frederick's sons and grandsons were all at Charterhouse. Francis John, his eldest, entered Trinity, Cambridge, going on to Guy's. He became an M.D. and practised at Folkestone.

Dr. Robert's grandson, William Yelverton Lidderdale Dawson, was at the Imperial Service College, now amalgamated with Haileybury, from which he passed sixth direct into Woolwich. On demobilization he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, taking his Tripos in Mechanical Science.

Perhaps the most important book consulted was Peter Handyside M'Kerlie's "History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway". As it is certain that Thomas William Lidderdale wrote our history for the book no detailed acknowledgement has been made. He was proud of being, in his time, head of the family, for he mentions it. He would be glad that interest had revived and that he had helped.

As genealogy is apt to be dry, endeavour has been made to include everything of interest which bears on the subject. At the end of the account, in "Odds and Ends", is an amusing trifle about our participating in some cattle lifting. It would be interesting to know where the inspiration for it came from.

At the very end is a list of Lidderdales which, no doubt, may be added to, most of whom, or many of whom, could or should have a place in the account.

Concerning the descendants of the Robert, who fled to Ireland in 1688, a difficulty faces the researcher in the destruction of records in the Irish Rebellions and the lack of a well known Genealogical Society, such as that which functions in Edinburgh so helpfully.

A difficulty is present in the spelling of Lidderdale, and whom to include in the family, so there are some remarks on the subject at the end.

If surprise is expressed at the amount of information salvaged a little reflection will show there is still much to be done or attempted. Research still continues and occasionally is crowned with some success, such as the help given by Mr G.E. Paterson, Curator of the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright, who lent copies of its earliest records, thus bringing to light much of interest now recorded. This enabled the writer to add two members of the family to the "Account" and amend the Genealogical deduction of Thomas William Lidderdale giving the succession of Lidderdale lairds of the Isle. This was accurate except in one instance which had to be altered very little. Many of the earliest members stand out more clearly because of this welcome help.

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## CHAPTER I.

### COAT OF ARMS.

The family's earliest possession is the Coat of Arms. It is not known when, or for what service, the grant was made but there is no question of its antiquity. It is unofficially acknowledged by an Albany Herald, Lieutenant Colonel Wellesley Haigh, in a note (page 234) in Major Jarvis's book "Yesterday and today in Sinai". The note draws attention to some shields, cut in outline on the walls of a monastery in Sinai, carved at the time of one of the Crusades. One of the shields displays a chevron with detail lacking which, he explained, might belong to any of certain families, including the Scots family of Lidderdale.

The Coat of Arms is a chevron ermine on a field azure. The Crest is proper an eagle's head erased. The motto is "Foresight is all". The helmet wreath is, of course, in the predominating colours of the shield - azure and argent or blue and white.\*

Early Armorial bearings are simple as they had to be easily recognised on the field of battle. It is held by a few that ermine denotes service to the crown.

With little difference Alexander Nisbet in his book "A System of Heraldry", 2nd edition, Edinburgh 1814, Volume 2, page 10, says of Thomas, son of Robert, deceased, of St. Mary's Isle in Scotland, "Bears arms azure a chevron ermine within a bordure engrailed argent. Crest proper an eagle's head erased." But the motto is "Quo Belle qui Providit", instead of the older motto. The writer has been told that any branch of a family may have a motto of its own choosing. For example, each branch of the Lawrence of India family has the same shield but a different motto.

When the Right Honourable William Lidderdale was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket, his Coat of Arms was emblazoned on it in enamel. Before this could be done he had to prove

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\* NOTES: Proper means the proper colour, in this case of the native golden eagle.

Erased means torn off and not severed with a clean cut.

Fairbairn (most good silversmiths have the book) gives the Lidderdale Crest in Vol. 2, Plate 82.2. Fox-Davies describes it and the Coat of Arms but does not illustrate them on page 995. The eagle's beak is closed.

his title to it. His right was upheld and allowed with a bordure - this is according to Alexander Nesbit's Heraldry.

The Arms and motto of the Lidderdales are carved on the table tomb over Thomas and his son David in the Galtway Burial Ground enclosure near Kirkcudbright which is walled, being entered by a door.\*

Thomas had matriculation of his arms at the Lyon Court in 1672.

In the Kirkyard are buried Carsanes, Maxwells, MacClellans and others of the old families round about. It is two miles from Kirkcudbright.

M'Kerlie's book says Thomas William Lidderdale, as representative of the family (which he was in his day), owned the burial place in the Kirkyard.

On the walls of the family burial enclosure in Galtway Kirkyard are tablets to the memory of the following members of the family mostly buried there.  
*This inscription is on the table tomb with his son David at the foot*

|                |                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| HIC JACIT TO   | and underneath has been added |
| MAS LIDDER     | Here lies David Lidde         |
| DAILLE SANCTØ  | rdale of Torrs son to         |
| INSULØ MAR     | the above Thomas who          |
| DOMINUS QUI    | died 21st Apl 1732 Aetat 57   |
| OB             |                               |
| DECIMO DIE FEB |                               |
| AETATIS 7      |                               |

Only the '7' is decipherable of Thomas's age. The Coat of Arms is carved on the tomb, with the motto, without difference, as Thomas was the

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\* NOTE: The door is not locked, and is of iron. Mr Montgomery of Banks Farm, kindly allows his foreman, Mr Kennedy, to keep an eye on the enclosure.



undoubted head of the family.\*

The tablets on the walls record:

JOHN LIDDERDALE of Castle Milk, son of David of Torrs, died 10th August 1777, aged 64.

His son WILLIAM ROBERTSON LIDDERDALE died 8th July 1814, aged 69.

His daughters:

ELEANORA died 30th May 1824, aged 19.

ELIZABETH died 20th August, 1827, aged 24.

MARGARET died 28th October 1868, aged 74.

THOMAS youngest son of John Lidderdale of Castle Milk, Dumfries, who died at Ambergis (Ambergris Cay) Bay of Honduras, 28th December 1777 (should be 1799) aged 39.

THOMAS ROBERTSON who died at Appleby, Westmorland, 15th May 1852, aged 67 and his only surviving son.

THOMAS WILLIAM who died on his way to the British Museum Library where he was on the staff, his death taking place in a chemist's shop on 4th September 1884, when he was 54.

In Kirkcudbright Kirkyard a tombstone records the burial of William of Castlemains (or Dykes), Elizabeth Wright, his wife, and most of their family.

Neither on this tombstone nor the tablets is there crest or heraldic device.

Thomas is recorded on the tablets as having died in 1777, an error, corrected above; it should be 1799.

\* NOTE: The tomb is mentioned in the report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of Scotland, paragraph 260, p. 142. It points out that the lower part of the tomb has been pared away for David's inscription and the photo confirms it.

There is no border or bordure on the shield.

In the possession of Eustace Henry Lidderdale is a piece of embroidery, framed, showing the Lidderdale arms impaling those of Hannay of Blairinnie. It is a small and beautifully fine piece of work and, what is important, accurate. The impalement records the marriage of James Lidderdale to Jane, daughter of James Hannay of Lochbank, Castle Douglas.\*

The writer, through the kindness of Mrs. Lawrence and her sisters, now owns portraits of Dr. Thomas Lidderdale, M.D., Edinburgh, and his wife Susan Hepburn. The man is said to be by de Nime and his wife, someone suggested to the last owners, was by an artist of the school of Hogarth, both being pleasant and competent works. With the portraits was given a metal plaque of fine workmanship, correct heraldically, showing Dr. Thomas's arms, with his mark cadency, a crescent, impaling those of his Hepburn wife. It may be well to explain, to those who do not know, that impalement records marriages of Armigerous families, when the wife is not an heiress. If an heiress, her arms would be quartered and remain for ever an embellishment on the family shield, whereas impalement does not and is only in use by the persons immediately concerned in their lifetime. The Doctor and his wife had one child, Maria, who died S.P. leaving the portraits to her first cousin Eleanora, daughter of James, a younger brother of Thomas from whom they descended to Elizabeth Ellen Lawrence, wife of Lieutenant Colonel G.H. Lawrence, C.M.G., and her sisters. All three being childless, the portraits and plaque were presented to the writer.

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\* Perhaps the embroiderers did not know about Marks of Cadency, or omitted them because the exact degree of the marks was unknown for one or both families. But there were no such marks although James Lidderdale was not the head of the family and James Hannay was probably not the head of his. In Nisbet's Book, vol.II is a good drawing of the shield showing the engrailed 'border', as he spells it, which is a complete edging of even small scollops. The ermine, according to the practice then, is shown with many small tails. Nisbet had and still has a European reputation in Armory and we should be proud that our arms are in his book. See Chapter 4 of "Lowland Lairds" by James Ferguson for Nisbet's reputation.

## CHAPTER 2.

### A BORDER FAMILY

It is said that the earliest traces of the family are in Earlstoun spelt of old in many ways, one being Yrsyltoun and, more beautifully, Ercildoun in the valley of the Leader Water to the West of Berwickshire.

From the Leader both the families of Lidderdale and of Lauderdale are said by some to derive their names which is credible but less so was the contention of two members of the Hamilton family, visiting Rhodes' grave in the Matoppos, when the writer was there on duty, that Lidderdale is a variant of Lauderdale. One of the earliest variants of the name is that of James Lidderdall, which splendidly phonetic spelling rather upsets such a theory. He flourished about 1538.

There were family activities on the Border. The History of Dryburgh not only shows the leasing of Abbey land to members of the family, but, in Andrew Lidderdale, gave the Monastery an Abbot (1489-1506) which was, before the Reformation, a high Ecclesiastical appointment.

The family are also mentioned as being active in Selkirk and Hawick as the following shows:-

"Precept of Clan Constet to Thomas Lidderdale of the Isle (St. Mary's) by Viscount Drumlanrig of a fourth part of a Merkland of Easter Maynes in Hawick."

The deed is dated 10th February 1630. In it John Lidderdale, leather merchant or currier, appears as representative of Thomas before Viscount Drumlanrig and James Gledstones,\* Baillie of Hawick. Andrew Lidderdale, currier at the same place and William Lidderdale, currier and burgess of the Burgh of Selkirk testified to the premises.

In a very old book "The Account Book of Foulis of Ravelston" Border people called Lidderdale, thought to be from Galashiels, are mentioned as supplying tweed to Foulis for his children.

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\* William Ewart Gladstone, the Prime Minister, came from the border family whose spelling of the name was then Gledstones.

### CHAPTER 3

#### JAMES LIDDERDALE GOES TO GALLOWAY

This is the History of the Foundation of the Priory of the Island of Trail and how Fergus, Great Lord of Galloway, the founder thereof, obtained pardon from King David, and gave that Island and other possessions to the Monastery of Holyrood, and how, having become one of the Religious, he was buried therein.

"When the fabric of the Monastery of Holyrood,<sup>(1)</sup> near Edinburgh was progressing under St. David, a most happy monarch, it happened that Fergus, Earl and Great Lord of Galloway, failed in his duty to his Majesty, and committed a grievous fault, of which the King, evidently very angry, determined to put the law in force rigourously against him. This Fergus being much devoted to God, and notwithstanding his accidental fault, always faithful to the King, knowing that the King was most determined in the execution of justice, was very much afraid, and in many ways and by various means endeavouring to regain the King's favour. At length, being inspired by Divine counsel, in a change of habit, and in the most secret manner, he repaired to Alwyn, the Abbot of the Monastery of Holyrood, the King's Confessor and confidential secretary for advice and assistance. The Abbot, therefore, compassionating the aforesaid penitent, Lord Fergus, prayed to God to obtain the Royal favour for him; and because he well knew in this case the King's determination for the execution of justice was inflexible, he was afraid incautiously to intercede in his behalf. At last by the ingenuity of both Fergus and the Abbot, it was contrived that the same Lord Fergus should assume the Cloister Habit of a Canon Regular, and thus, God directing, should obtain, along with his brethren the King's favour, and, at the same time, the pardon of this offence, through supplication under a Religious Habit. Leaving to God their purpose, they wait for a convenient day and hour, with the intention of the Abbot speaking to the King on this matter. One day, as usual while the King was visiting the builders of the famous Monastery, the Abbot at a seasonable moment thus addressed him, 'O most Gracious Prince and Founder, we, though unworthy petitioners and Conventual Chaplains, by reason of the wounds of our transgressions, to be cured only by a spiritual remedy, beg to have often the presence of your Highness in Chapter.' At this the Merciful Prince, highly pleased, enters the Chapter House, when the Brethren were arranged in Order at the hour of meeting, sits down in the middle of the Brethren prostrating themselves to the ground at the entrance. The Abbot

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(1) It was an Augustinian Foundation.

thus speaks, 'O Most Gracious Prince, we, the Petitioners of your Highness, confessing our faults that we are guilty and transgressors, most humbly beseech thee, in the bowels of Jesus Christ, that your most benignant Highness would condescend to pardon us and every one of us every fault and offence committed against your Majesty, with a single and unfeigned heart, and at the same time bestow upon us your blessing, in order that from the future we may be deserving to mediate and pray for the safety of your Kingdom more holily and devotedly, and that your Highness would be pleased in token to bestow upon every one of us the Kiss of Peace.' The King with a most placid countenance replied, 'Dearly beloved Brethren, I forgive you all charges and commend myself to your prayers;' and immediately rising from his seat and taking the Abbot by the hand, kissed him, saying, 'Peace be to thee, Brother, with the Divine Benediction.'"

The interpretation of this story is that Fergus was involved in the conspiracy of Angus, Earl of Moray, defeated at Strathearn in 1130 by Edward Constable of Scotland, and that all the donations of Fergus to the Church were the price of his escape from punishment and his elevation subsequent to 1138, to the Lordship of Galloway, for all of which he was indebted to the Church, and particularly to the Abbot of 'Sancte Crusis', alias Holyrood. It is strikingly shown by the list of gifts to the Abbey, which consisted of St. Mary of Trail (St. Mary's Isle) ..... etc.<sup>(1)</sup>

The site and buildings on the Island formed a delightful combination in a very beautiful setting. However, the building of a new dwelling house nearby in the nineteenth century,<sup>(2)</sup> no doubt replete with every modern convenience and amenity, makes it impossible for those who love mellow buildings in an unspoilt setting, not to regret such changes. Since then the muniment room, during the 1939-45 war, was burned down with the loss of much that might have been useful to chronicles such as this.

This is how it came into the possession of the family from the owner,

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(1) Pages 174 to 176 of M'Kerlie's History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway 1878 being a fragment of the Chartulary of Sancte Crusis published by the Bannatyne Club in 1836 the translation being from Gordon's "Monasticon". The extract was selected by Thomas William Lidderdale who was probably responsible for the 'interpretation'.

(2) Since completely burnt out and ruined.

Robert Richardson:- (1)

"In the Parliament of 1560, assembled at Edinburgh, in which the state of religion fell under debate and discussion, among those present (were):- Alexander Gordon, Bishop of Galloway, Gilbert Brown, last Lord Abbot of New Abbey, Edward Maxwell, commendator of Dundrennan, Robert Richardson, commendator of St. Mary's Isle. The Earls of Cassilis and Morton with the Master of Maxwell (Queen Mary's favourite Lord Herries), the Barons of Lochinvar (Gordon) and Garlies (Stewart) and some others from Galloway".

Whatever happened, the Reformation came later than in England and was neither so abrupt nor so brutal, as this seems to show:-

"Maister Robert Richardson who was presented to the Priory of St. Mary's Isle on the decease of the last Prior, Robert Striveling or Sterling (from whom we believe the Sterling Acres, now a portion of the Burgh, probably received the name).

"Actually Robert Richardson was first styled usufructuary<sup>(2)</sup> when William Rutherford was commendator."<sup>(3)</sup>

On the 30th March 1551 Robert Richardson was raised to be Treasurer and Master of the Mint. According to M'Kerlie his ambitions were to accumulate money and to found a family, in which he succeeded. He purchased a great deal of land and left it to his two sons, Sir James of Smeaton, and Sir Robert of Poncaitland and to his daughter Katherine, her dowry when she married James Lidderdale.

Robert of Poncaitland's direct descendants persist, the present Baronet being the 16th of that title. Much Highland blood must now flow in that family as the Christian names of the present owner are Ian Rory Stewart Richardson. It is strange to see so many highland names because M'Kerlie says the Lord Treasurer came from Edinburgh.

- (1) From Dr. Robert's notes, sources not located yet, but the Revd. William MacKenzie's History of Galloway, page 483, confirms it. Dr. Robert, when a boy, knew the publisher John Nicholson well and said when asked for our history, 'If only old John Nicholson were alive!'
- (2) Usufructuary - one who holds the use and profit but not the Property.
- (3) Commendator - one who holds a benefice in commendam, i.e. until a proper pastor is appointed.

In one of the manuscripts of the Maitland Club, Edinburgh this is recorded, "on the 7th July 1571, Mr. Robert Richardson, commendator of St. Mary's Isle, James Richardson, his son naturall, James Lidderdale, feuar of St. Mary's Isle and several others, the last being headed by Lord Glamis, had lands forfeited." It is natural to ruminate over this unexplained reverse and to wonder what caused it. Jealousy, justice or was it just a corrective?

About the son "naturall". It is recorded that although Commendator, he was put to open penance in his church for having an illegitimate child. A commendator, however, was not in Holy Orders, but was a superintendent. He died in the same year.

We are all descended from him. He must have been an able, virile man of affairs or he would not have filled the important posts he held. Mary, Queen of Scots, having fled, had abdicated and her son, James VI, was an infant in the care of a Regency under Murray. It was in such circumstances that a charter, giving James possession of the Isle, was granted on the 4th August 1572, and was confirmed by the King on the 4th November 1573.

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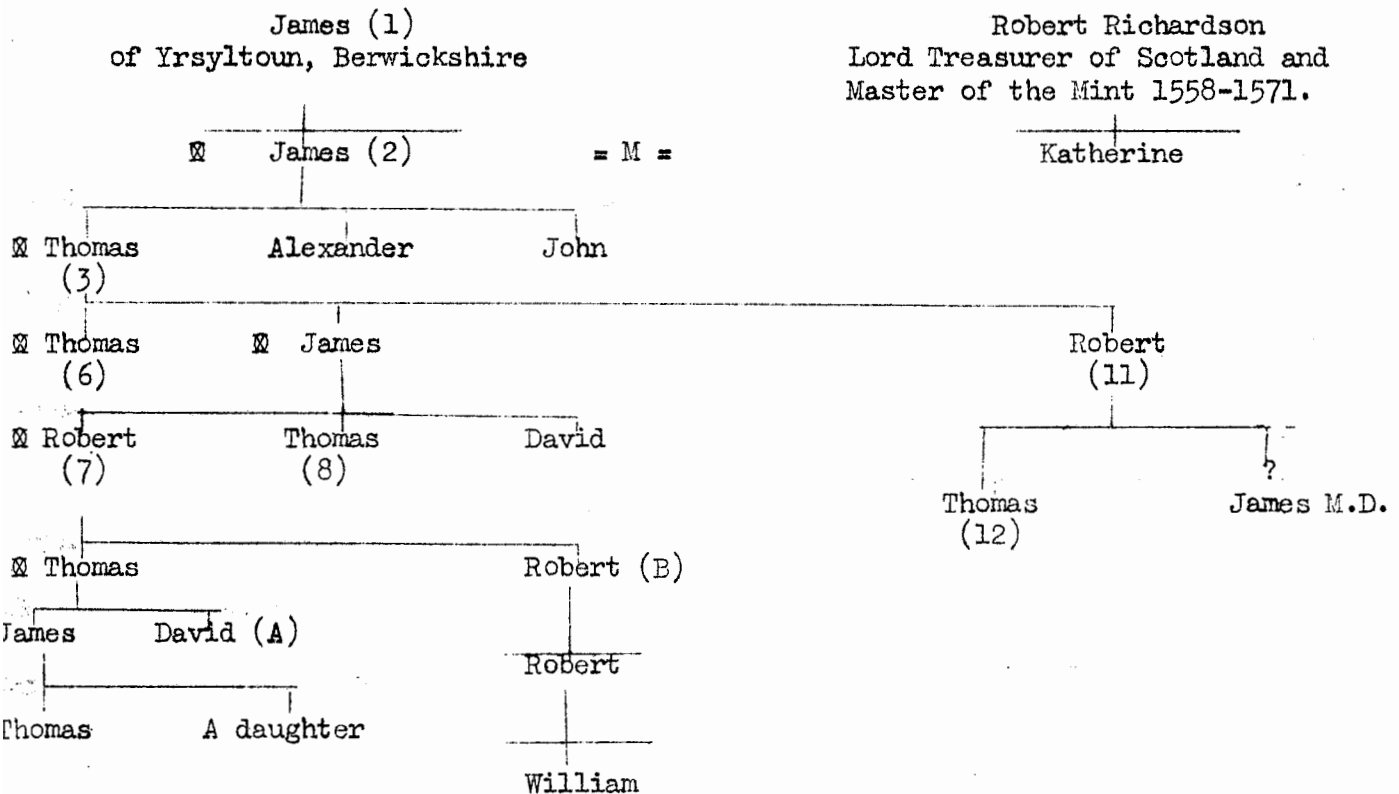
CHAPTER 4.

EARLY LIDDERDALES

TREE 1.



TREE 1



- (A) David's descendants are on Trees 2, 2A, 2B.  
 (B) Robert's are on Trees 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7.
1. Was a friend of Robert Richardson and his son (2) James married Richardson's daughter their son becoming 1st Lidderdale laird of St. Mary's Isle, his wife's dowry. The succession of lairds are marked thus X.
  3. Married twice. They were feudal times and wives have rarely been traced, neither of his have been but the succession was from the second wife the earliest Kirkcudbright record.
  6. Died and his brother James succeeded.
  7. His wife, mentioned in Sassines is one of the rare ones recorded.
  8. Known in the earliest Kirkcudbright records first as Thomas of Torrs and later as Thomas of Garrantoun.
  9. The last effective Lidderdale laird buried in Galtway under his table tomb.
  1. Had his (maternal) grandfather's brains being an A.M. of Edinburgh, becoming a Regent (professor) of the University.
  2. His son was a merchant in London and James the M.D. is thought to be his brother, research continues.

## CHAPTER 4.

### EARLY LIDDERDALES

In Fraser Black's "Surnames of Scotland" published in 1946 by the New York Public Library<sup>(1)</sup> there is a note on "Lidderdale". He erroneously states that it is the Galloway pronunciation of the place name Lauderdale and goes on, with only partial truth, to say the Lidderdales are an old landed family in Galloway. They were a landed family from about 1535 to about 1724 but they were in Berwickshire and on the Border long before that and the spelling was mostly Lidderdail or as it is now. He usefully mentions "Dr. Lidderdale" in St. Andrews 1463; "David Lidderdale, Archdeacon of Dunkeld, 1478," and says Lidderdales were "also found in Berwickshire and Aberdeen."

This comes from Thomas William Lidderdale's notes - The earliest Lidderdale found by him in his British Museum researches is as follows:- B.M. 2075, page 787. 1516 Nov.8 (2524) Patent Rolls Henry VIII pt on 21.

James Lidderdale, Chaplain, native of Scotland. Designation Greenwich 8 Henry VIII.

The above disproves a lack of Clerics in the family. And there was an Abbé, Christian name unknown, executed in the French Revolution, who was wholly traditional until William Lidderdale, writing to his brother Charles in the 1850's, mentions that Margaret Lidderdale of Annan had told him, whilst they were staying at Loch Bank, Castle Douglas, that there had been such an Abbé and that he was their great uncle. (Margaret was the same number of generations from Thomas, last of the Isle, as William and Charles were, from the laird's younger brother, so there was the same degree of relationship.)

### STEPHEN

is the first of the family to be mentioned in M'Kerlie as settling in Galloway and William Thomas Lidderdale, in that History, suggests he may have been an ancestor but it is more reasonable to think he was brother to the next recorded James of Yrsyltoun. Robert Richardson, Perpetual Com-mendator of Ste. Maries de Traill, granted him a Feu Charter of 10 markland of Grange and several others dated 2 January 1558 which was confirmed by Queen Mary on 23 June 1565.

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(1) The whole of the surname 'Lidderdale, and its variations,' in the book, is in the Appendix.

JAMES OF YRSYLTOUN (EARLESTOUN BERWICKSHIRE)

Flourished 1535 and was a contemporary of Robert Richardson who was from 1551 to 1571 Lord Treasurer of Scotland and Master of the Mint. He had a son also named James.

JAMES OF ERSLINGTON

The spelling, now being more in line with present usage, will help to distinguish father from son. He married Katherine daughter of his father's friend, the treasurer, Richardson, and her dowry was St. Mary's Isle with Grange, Torrs and Little Galtway with a 19 years lease or track of the spiritual property of the Priory. This included the stipends, lying idle, whilst there were no incumbents, of the parish churches of Galtway; Annoth and Kirkmadine, the last Church was in Wigtonshire, and included the tithes of the Priory lands.

He was made a freeman and burgess of Kirkcudbright in 1580.

Evidently a staunch Reformer, for when Gordon of Lochinvar and Thomas McClellan were appointed Commissioners in 1580, within the Stewartry, to put into execution the new Ante Papal laws, James Lidderdale of the Isle was appointed to act with them. The laws were passed to combat the influence of the Jesuits and Priests at Court. The three named also called on inhabitants to subscribe to the Protestant National Bond and to the Confession of Faith. This explains the marriage and with it the possession of Church lands. He had three sons Thomas, Alexander and John. The order in seniority of the last two is unknown.

THOMAS

was served heir to his father 5 October, 1621 and heir portioner to his maternal grandfather on 4 May, 1630. He married twice and there were three sons by the second marriage, Thomas, James and Robert.

THOMAS

held the Isle but for a short while when, dying without issue, the property went to the next brother, James.

JAMES

was civically minded having been a Burgess of Kirkcudbright from 1630 to 1661. He had three sons, Robert, Thomas and David.

ROBERT

- 1 Married Margaret Brown.<sup>(1)</sup> He was served heir to his father James on 26 June, 1613. There were two sons of the marriage, Thomas and Robert.

THOMAS 1630 - 1687

Chapter V contains what is known about him. He had two sons James and David, and was the last effective Lidderdale Laird of St. Mary's Isle.<sup>(2)</sup>

JAMES

He was Commissioner of Kirkcudbright in 1690, and, perhaps, owing to the estate being heavily mortgaged, and therefore of small value to an inheritor, he was not served heir to his father, who died in 1687, until 1698. He married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Heron of Kirroughtree and widow S.P. of John McKie of Larg.<sup>(3)</sup> They had a son, Thomas, and a daughter who married John Douglas, a surgeon. He was, at times, referred to as 'of the Isle' but, if he occupied it, the occupancy cannot have been effective as the revenue must have been negligible. Exactly how the property passed out of our hands may be recorded, but not to the writer's knowledge.

Captain William Robertson Lidderdale, near the end of his life, set out to prove that there had been some legal flaw in our dispossession. It has been said that this was the absence of the representative of the Lidderdals

- (1) Margaret Brown (perhaps Broun) is mentioned by M'Kerlie in a sassine as follows: "18/12/1669 Margaret Brown and Robert Lidderdale her children in fie (in succession) had principle sassine of the 10 Merksland of Torrs." In Scotland married women use their maiden names. M'Kerlie errs in saying she was Thomas's wife, she was his mother, both the writer and W.R.Lidderdale-Forrest were agreed in this and so is tradition which the sassine confirms.
- (2) The succession of Lidderdale lairds of St. Mary's Isle, as given, is from a genealogical deduction made by James Lorrimer, Lyon Clerk, on 30. Jany. 1851. It is from James to Thomas to James ob. 1665 to Robert to Thomas ob. 1687. This correction has to be made, it passed once from one brother to another and should proceed thus James to Thomas, to Thomas, who d.s.p., to his brother James to his son Robert to his son Thomas ob. 1687.
- (3) Vide the Book of Mackay, p. 365 viii.

when the wadsets (mortgages) were foreclosed. It seems, if this was the case, curious that John,<sup>(1)</sup> William Robertson's father, a really wealthy man by reason of the £50,000 he amassed trading in tobacco, a large fortune in those days, and his marriage in Virginia to a considerable heiress, did not pay off the debt, by redeeming the wadsets and so recover the Estate. As the head of the family this was his right in Scots law. Instead he purchased Castle Milk, now owned by the head of the Jardines, as well as estates in Yorkshire and Berwick. As stated, it was at the end of William Robertson's career that he turned to the idea that the Isle might yet be redeemed but he did not persist. Perhaps when he had money he was more impressed with his descent from his Dunbar of Mochrum grandmother and Robertson of Struan mother to be sufficiently concerned with St. Mary's Isle. He probably thought success might restore his fallen fortunes.<sup>(2)</sup>

It is curious, too, that James's son Thomas, said to have made a fortune in his Spanish Voyage <sup>(3)</sup>, should not have directed the freeing of the Isle with the money. It may be he died intestate, his money going to his sister. There is nothing to show the fortune or any part of it went to a male Lidderdale.

#### THOMAS

is reputed to have made a fortune in what was called a Spanish voyage, no doubt to the mainland, called the Spanish Main in several parts, dying in the West Indies, S.P. With the death of Thomas the senior line ended and David became the representative of the family and his son John and his descendants continued to be head of the Lidderdals until the death, also S.P., of Thomas William in 1851.

As stated before there seems no record, or trace, of the fortune mentioned having been inherited by a member of the family.

#### COLLATERALS

The method of following up a line of descent, without recording collaterals, causes some to be left behind but they will be kept as close as possible to their main branch, generation by generation.

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(1) See Chapter 6 and page 22 .

(2) One of his sons was named Robertson and his descendants - see the Lidderdale-Forrests - continued to use the name Robertson as a Christian name.

(3) See M'Kerlie.

ALEXANDER

Younger son of James and Katherine ~~Lidderdale~~. He is recorded in the Scots Society's register of Apprentices "Alexander, son to James Lidderdale of the Isles, apprentice with John Johnstone, of Newbie, Merchant, 4.4.1592." On the 9 March, 1596 he was admitted a Freeman and Burgess of Kirkcudbright with power "to use the haill liberteis and fredomes thairroff quha hes become to be leill & trew to the town" etc.

He engaged in trade, for on 25 March, 1601 the Kirkcudbright Town Council Records (p.390) under an entry "Township" has "The quhilk day Alexander Lidderdale Merchand and Robert Allane Skippar of one bark of Leithe callit the 'Blissing' entered the same bark laidint with Hecto-poist wyne (1) extending to xxxiiij twmis(2) wyne.

JOHN

is mentioned in the Kirkcudbright Town Council Records for the years 1576 - 1604 twice in minor entries but on pages 137 and 138 there is one concerning a marriage contract broken by the woman's death. The entry cites James of the Isle and states he was his father. Neither this entry nor the others say if he was senior or junior to Alexander.

ROBERT

was the brother of Thomas and of James who, both in turn, were lairds of the Isle. He chose a scholastic career at Edinburgh, taking the degree A.M. and later is recorded as having been appointed a Regent of Philosophy. On the 2 September, 1681, he married Helen, a daughter of James Pillans who was also a Regent (Professor) of Philosophy. They had a son named Thomas and there are reasons for believing they had another called James.

THOMAS

became a merchant citizen of London. Nisbet in his book, "A System of Heraldry," 2nd Edition, Vol. II, page 10, Edinburgh 1814, says he was "son of deceased Robert Lidderdale, younger son of St. Marys Isle in Scotland. His coat of arms, as quoted in Chapter I, are blazoned with the motto "Pro belle qui providet" which is new and was only used by him.

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(1) Hectopois or Hectopoist = Haultpoyis, a town near Bordeaux.

(2) Tuns.

JAMES

The account of him below et seq:, no doubt is substantially correct but it does not give the names of his father. Research is still proceeding.

THOMAS

A brother of Robert of Isle who died about 1652 and who married Margaret Brown. He is frequently mentioned in the Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Records 1625-1675 first as Thomas of Torrs up to about 1662 then as Thomas of Gerrantoun from about 1665 to 1670. During that period he was never called or referred to as Thomas Liddell in the Kirkcudbright Town books.<sup>(1)</sup>

DAVID

Another brother of Robert of the Isle and of the foregoing Thomas. They are both mentioned in the Sheriff Court Records 1623 - 1675, Nos. 798, 683, and 2264 which clearly state the relationships of this generation. He often witnessed deeds, but those concerned with the religious troubles of those times, which were important, were witnessed by senior local people - for instance - the Laird of Isle himself and MacClellan.

ROBERT

was the younger brother of Thomas, the last effective Lidderdale Laird of the Isle. He was the progenitor of all who bear our name. What is known about him is set out on page 37. He heads Trees 3, 4, 5 and 6.

JAMES

This James may have been a son of Robert the Regent and therefore a brother of Thomas the merchant in London. A good deal is known about him but no record has been found yet of his paternity. There is one small clue to his early days. He was married by special Licence when in his twenties. A special licence in those days was expensive. Did a rich and sympathetic relative bear the cost? Against this was his seeming friendliness to the Hanoverians - against the family trend - but many Scots families had a foot in each "camp". Anyway the doubt remains.

He was an M.D. of Edinburgh 1699, and of Leyden 1718. His marriage was at Lincolns Inn Chapel 4 February 1705/6 and the register records -

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(1) He is mentioned as Thomas Liddell in Thomas William's notes but he puts a query after the Liddell and there seems nothing to warrant the second name.

Lidderdale, James, gent of St. Martin in the Fields, bachelor, 26, and Frances Haddock of St. Michael le Querne, spinster, 23, her father's consent "B" - B = Bishop of London's Office. That is to say the marriage was by Special Licence. According to that he was born 1679/80. His age when he died, given by his granddaughter who erected a memorial to him in Wilton Church, near Daventry, was 85. But deducting this age from the date taken from his burial certificate obtained from St. Peter's, Mansfield, Notts, 14 November 1761, he was born about 1676. His granddaughter was probably right. Mrs. Geoffrey Sheppard, a descendant, of the Garden Flat, 35 Gloucester Avenue, Regent's Park, N.W.1., owns portraits of the Doctor and his wife. Frances is said to have been beautiful. Tradition says he was interested in the city and this is sufficiently confirmed by this quotation from the "Grub Street Journal of 21st October 1731, which says -

Wednesday October 20th.

"James Lidderdale, M.D., Physician to Lord Harrington, and one of the managers of the present State Lottery, fell with his horse as he was hunting last Saturday with the Royal Family in Windsor Park, by which misfortune he broke several ribs and beat one of his eyes almost out. D.P." (Daily Post.)

Tradition also says he belonged to City Guilds and was concerned in the South Sea Bubble and the Mississippi Scheme (France).

He is said to have been a Physician to George II and the Grub Street quotation strengthens this claim though tradition says he was employed not as a Doctor but on confidential diplomatic journeys to the continent.

James and Frances had three children, John, Helen and James who died young.

Frances came from a family of some standing: probably she was a daughter of a merchant of London as James dedicated the usual Latin Treatise on a medical subject which Edinburgh University required from those who took the M.D. degree to Dominus Guilielm Haddock Mercator Londenienensis etc. - probably his father-in-law. There was also an Admiral of that name. A doctor, James Lidderdale, was made Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh 29 September 1749.

The Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 8, page 277, May 1738, had a list of promotions, among them was - "Dr. Lidderdale, Physician to the Fleet under Admiral Haddock." Was it a temporary appointment for James by a relative or connection?

James's Will is in the Probate Record of 1762 in Somerset House. He is described as a Doctor in Physick, Nottingham.



JOHN

a son of the foregoing James and Frances has little to be recorded about him. However, in Welton Church near Daventry, mentioned before, Mary his niece, erected a memorial firstly to her grandfather, James M.D. who died on 12 November 1761 aged 85 and to his wife Frances, who died on 1 May 1725 aged 50 (?); then to her father and mother, Nicolas and Helen Child, who died on 19 March 1746 and on 15 May 1775 (Nicolas aged 43 and Helen 69); and lastly to her Uncle John who "tenderly and affectionately supplied the place of a husband and father to his widowed sister and her daughter." He, John, died on 6 July 1775 aged 66 and was buried at Chipstead in Kent.

ROBERT

is recorded in this account on page 37 which begins Chapter 8. It may be interesting to note that Robert's flight in 1688 was comparatively soon after his brother Thomas's death in 1687. Did he feel insecure without him?

DAVID

of Torrs and his descendants are recorded in Chapter 7. They now exist only from distaff descent *in the Lidderdale-Forrest's account, on page 26.*

Much of this Chapter is from McKerlie, Thomas William Lidderdale's records inherited by the Lidderdale-Forrests and the earliest Kirkcudbright records, Court and Burgh and the Stewartry Museum of that town.

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## CHAPTER 5.

### LIDDERDALE OF ISLE so called Persecutor

Thomas Lidderdale, 1630-1687, espoused a losing cause, Charles II's clash with the Calvinistic Covenanters. This movement was hostile to the establishment of an Episcopacy in Scotland, and therefore sympathetic references to him are scarce, even in M'Kerlie.

It is from M'Kerlie this is taken - "In 1681 Thomas Lidderdale, along with Grierson of Lag, held one of the grievous courts at Kirkcudbright, against the Presbyterians. In 1683 he held another court at Twynholm in a severe and overbearing manner". That puts his record as adversely as possible. The movement was an insurrection with all its danger to the state. Remember the Calvinists in the past had demolished the transepts of churches and cathedrals, letting in the weather to begin their ruin, because they were cruciform and therefore idolatrous. They had, as enthusiastically, fought Cromwell's nonconformist new model. Gaining power, the extremists were just as violent, brutal, and severe as their erstwhile persecutors. Both did after the manner of the times.

In the Burgh Treasurer's accounts of 29th May 1684 occurs the following item - "That the time spent at the Croce, with the militia, on one muster day, for Brandie, Bear, Aill, the Laird of the Isle being Lieutenant, £10.6.8." "This was at the time Queensberry held his commission for trying ..... several of the adherents of the covenant and so called disaffected and disorderly at Kirkcudbright and, besides being a lieutenant of the militia, Lidderdale, the Laird of the Isle, was also a Steward substitute under the Earl of Nithsdale, at that time hereditary steward of Kirkcudbright.

"He was thus often called upon, during the frequent visits made by Queensbury, Capt. Douglas, Claverhouse, and others of the regnant powers, when in search of Covenanters, to entertain them, and this he did in the lavish and profuse style, as was common with the Court party".

"His connection with that party caused him like Brown of Bishopston, Maxwell of Newlands, etc., to be regarded as a persecutor and, when the wheel turned round and the Presbyterians came in power, he had sadly reduced his estate."

"One wadset followed another to the Hamiltons, to Herons and to Baldoon, etc. Land had become of no value, some of the farms lying waste and offered

at the church door to whoever would pay a small Kane and the taxes. He thus has to part with the Isle, the last of his several possessions."

This is correct. What was uncertain has been cleared up by the senior, in point of age, of the present generation, Mrs. Alexa M. Carter of Edinburgh. She states, "I do not know much of family affairs but my Father<sup>(1)</sup> returning, somewhat peeved, from Lord Selkirk's funeral quite clearly stated that the Isle passed from our family owing to the foreclosure of the wadset. This I believe. He also stated that his father was too badly off to join with Mr. L. of Gretna Hall in going to law. They claimed that the purchase was carried out in the absence of the owners and therefore illegal."

The Mr. L. of Gretna Hall was Captain William Robertson Lidderdale who wrote to James L., Alexa Carter's grandfather, about the wadset on the Isle, see pages 22 et seq. It must be remembered that James was a leading solicitor in Galloway. This information is dependable and upsets the contention of Lt. Col. Lawrence that the property was sold in 1725. The important deed over the Isle itself went to Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon in 1672 and passed to his granddaughter heiress who married the progenitor of the Earls of Selkirk.

To sum up about Thomas, it is true that the Calvinists, in their turn, persecuted the Episcopalians. Historians and novelists, on both sides, describe the excesses of the times. Since then, it is well to remember both sides have often intermarried.

The fact remains that Claverhouse, Grierson of Lag and Lidderdale of Isle, were linked together in that order; also, that a Steward Substitute, like a modern Justice of the Peace, could not fail to put the law in action on good and sufficient evidence, if legally directed.

The depth of feeling may be gauged by this account - A Soots Inspector of Schools in Rhodesia said that Lag's grave was just over a kirkyard wall, and the younger members of the congregation, when there was still feeling on the subject, spat on it accurately on their way to kirk. If true, and it probably is, this illustrates a depth of feeling now rightly dying out.

The writer has an open mind about the loss of the Isle, for even if there were irregularities in the foreclosing of the wadset, they could hardly be very gross. But the loss of Torrs and Garrantoun, which seem to have been held after the Isle itself was lost, needs explanation by those holding there were irregularities.

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(1) William Halliday Lidderdale of Lochbank.

Thomas's mother was Margaret Brown, and at present little is known about her. It is pure conjecture that she may have belonged to the family of Brown of Bishopston, mentioned earlier as a leading "Persecutor" for Thomas's family seem to have been united in aversion to Covenanters. "Phanaticks" Evelyn the Diarist called them.

That is all that has been gathered about Thomas, Laird of the Isle, who, putting loyalty first, lost all in its cause.

There is a tradition, which reached the writer, after he had begun this account, that Thomas and his son, having fled, died abroad, but he lies buried in Gata with his younger son and this seems to disprove it. It may be the rumour rose and spread because Robert, Thomas's brother, fled to Ireland.

In the minute book kept by the War Committee of the Covenanters in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright in the years 1640-1641, on page 74, is this note taken from the Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright -

"The quhilk day, Thomas Lidderdale of St. Marie's Isle, Stewart deput of the Stewartrice of Kirkcudbright, presented to Samuel Carmont, and of the Bailzies of the said Burgh, ane order direct from the Lords of his Majestie's Privie Counsell Quhairby the said Lords doe ordaine Maister William M'Millan and noter Keiper of field conventicles, now prisoner in the Tolbooth of the said Burgh of Kirkcudbright to be transported to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh" and so on etc., with instructions to those concerned to escort the prisoner "from shayer to shayer firstly to the sheriff of Nethisdaill or his deput and to get one ressaite of him from them for the said principal steward and his deput their exonerations. As witness their following subscriptions. (1)

THO. LIDDERDAILL

WILLIAM HERREIS".

That is enough to show Thomas did his duty, an unpopular duty, and so, being on the losing side, suffered, having no one to defend him and explain and point the defects of the victors, which omission more than one modern writer has made good.

Crockett, the novelist, mentions Thomas in more than one of his novels

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(1) The quotation, abbreviated, is taken from J. Nicholson's "Minute Book kept by the War Committee of the Covenanters in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright in the years 1640 and 1641 pub. by him in Kirkcudbright - MDCCCLV."

and, being a perfervid admirer of the Covenanters, does not flatter him, calling him, 'hullion', whatever that may mean; opprobrious no doubt.

Thomas rests in Galtway's beautiful kirkyard in the Lidderdale enclosure under his coat of arms. It is peaceful there and the words of passing novelists fade and are forgotten and trouble him not.

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## CHAPTER 6.

### LOSS OF THE ISLE

It is as well to gather available information about the Isle to get some idea of the loss.

According to 'Caledonia', Katherine's dowry consisted of "Two and a half merk land of Torrs, seven and a half merkland of little Galtway, reserving from the last mentioned eight acres of land contiguous to the old church of Galtway for the use of the minister (the glebe of the ancient parish of Galtway)." They had also a nineteen years track, running from Whitsunday 1574, of the tithes, revenues and lands of the parish churches of Galtway and Annoth, also of Kirkmadine and the tithes of the Priory lands etc.

The declared rental at the general assumption of 1561 represents that the Priory was worth £235.4.4. in money, "in meale, oats, bear - 90, 80 and 77 bushels respectively, and that the kirks thereof were Kirkmadyne with St. Mary's Isle called Galtway."

There is also a tax roll in Exchequer of St. Mary's Isle given by James Lidderdale, Prior (1), in a judicial court in Kirkcudbright 13th October 1630, which contains a full detail of the lands, their annual worth, the names of the various tenants of the same, the taxed value and other details. Then comes, in the quaint phraseology of the time, a charter by the magistrates of Kirkcudbright, with inter alia, details - The grain mill, vulgarly called the new mill of Kirkcudbright, with crofts, mealdices, multures, the bannock Knaveship and all other sucking beside multures and wont of the same.(2)

In the report of the Historical Manuscripts Committee on the St. Mary's Isle papers, a grant dated 1558 in favour of Stephen is mentioned as having been made by Robt. Richardson, probably because Stephen was, or may have been, an uncle of James, Richardson's son-in-law, and a fellow Reformer.

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- (1) The deeds being in the name of the Prior would necessitate that description being continued.
- (2) MULTURE - toll paid to the miller for grinding.  
KNAVESHIP - a certain quantity of grain the due of the miller.  
SUCKING or SUKEN - a district round a mill the tenants farming which must grind their corn therein.

That exhausts all that is known about the Isle. How it was lost follows for there is no reason to doubt William Robertson Lidderdale, son of John of Castle Milk, was correct in his contention, set out in his "case". (He seems to have used his first name seldom, signing "R" for Robertson. He claimed Headship of the Family and this was not disputed nor could it be.)

The foregoing does not explain the hard fact of the loss or how it occurred, only why it came about. If there was a 'smart' foreclosing of a wadset it was most probably on the Isle itself. This, so desirable is the place, may explain why so little seems to have been done to save a part, say Grange or Torrs. The estate was encumbered piecemeal and parted with in some such way. The property itself was divided into Torrs, Gerrantoun, Grange and Galtway, and collaterals held one or other at times. The last David, for instance, was always David of Torrs, which rather strengthens the belief that <sup>when</sup> the Estate was sold in 1725 this would be the last part of it.

It is not clear, and may never be, why no attempt was made to free the estate when the debt was possibly not too great and there appeared the means to do so. Why did John, who bought Castle Milk, a property near Gretna and an Estate in Yorkshire, not use the money to free the Isle? Did he share the belief that the monastic property had brought bad luck, or did he want to start afresh where there had been no ill-fortune?

The same conundrum governs the fortune, stated in M'Kerlie, to have been made by John's cousin Thomas, also a grandson of the last laird. But this money was made on a Spanish voyage on which he died in the West Indies. It may have gone to his sister, who married a surgeon, named Douglas, if her brother died intestate.

It is interesting to remember that Castle Milk is now owned by the Jardines who amassed a fortune in the East.

To revert to the loss, judging by letters written in the 1850's there was nothing but good feeling in the family to the Selkirks, with great liking and respect for the Earl.

Far too late, Capt. William Robertson, heir to John, entered the lists, planning the redemption, but he had neither the money then, nor the necessary backing, to carry it out and the idea faded out. It is however of interest and is set out fully as follows.

# H I S C A S E

"In the year 1672 Thomas Lidderdale was proprietor of St. Mary's Isle in the parish of Kirkcudbright. In a few years thereafter a wadset was granted to Lord Basil Hamilton (1), the progenitor of the Selkirk family, with the usual redeemable clauses. The Heir or heirs of Thomas Lidderdale went abroad and their descendants have not yet appeared to clear the wadset and demand the estate. From the great lapse of time the presumption is that the whole of that branch of the family is extinct and Robert Lidderdale, being the only male heir in existence, appears to have the right to call on Lord Selkirk to accept the conditions of the wadset, in a fair court and reckoning, and to deliver up the Estate until such time as a more rightful heir appears (if ever).

N.B. The family of Lidderdale have for several centuries retained the burial place of Gata (usual local pronounciation of Galtway) in the centre of Lord Selkirk's Estate, and no later than 1777, in opposition to Lord Selkirk."

(The statement, "several centuries" exaggerates, it should be two centuries, only, 1574 to 1772, about.)

"The deceased John Lidderdale grandson of Thomas Lidderdale and son of David Lidderdale was buried there and John's son, Robertson, built a large high wall round the burial place, and since then, has repaired it upon the representation of Sir George Home (2), a relative of the family, who, being on a visit to St. Mary's Isle, observed the burial place was going out of repair."

Sir,

From the affinity which I presume exists between your and my family, I trust this intrusion would be admissable on account of the importance and consideration of the subject and the cause thereof. If your father is still in life he may probably have some ideas, on the case, but, on consideration, I would wish you to have the friendly goodness to have the Register of Edinburgh to be searched as to this wadset, which can easily be done from the alphabetical list year 1672 to 1700. Any expense you may incur, I will

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- (1) It was granted to Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon his father-in-law. The error rather sheds doubt on the accuracy of the writer of the above Case.
  - (2) A daughter of Sir George Home is buried near our enclosure in Galtway Kirkyard.



thankfully repay and must beg this application be considered as most confidential. Under the impression of this wadset Lord Selkirk and his heirs may hold the Estate ad finitum, but surely the existing presumptive heir can recall it on payment until a more rightful heir casts up.

(Signed) R. LIDDERDALE,  
by Langtoun. 14th March 1811.

The claim calls for comment, not because it was based on error. William Robertson, John of Castle Milk's heir, was, as far as tradition goes, correct in his main contention.

When William Robertson said in his letter "the whole branch of the family is extinct" he referred to the death of Thomas the eldest son of Thomas (1630-87) who had died in the West Indies without issue making his younger brother David of Torrs the representative of the family, and William Robertson was David's grandson.

It may be as well to emphasise who actually got the property. The important wadset went to Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon in 1672. This Baronet left his lands in Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbright to his granddaughter and heiress who married, in 1691, Lord Basil Hamilton, the progenitor of the Earls of Selkirk. This explains why some authors say the money was found by Dunbars and others by Hamiltons. The property eventually passed to the Hope Dunbars who still hold it.

Contemporary members of the family were of opinion that it was doubtful if William Robertson had at this time the necessary means to take advantage of success. It is recorded in the next chapter that the rebellion of the American Colonies had prevented the transfer of John of Castle Milk's assets to this country, that and an unreliable steward. However, William Lidderdale writing to his brother Charles comments on William Robertson, Lidderdale's reputation for spending and so does 'Aunt Bessie Hutton' (1), a close relative of Mrs Lawrence (2) and therefore a relative of our family. There is also the Establishment in London which he describes. All this tends to confirm his extravagance but, no doubt, his American income ceased at an awkward time and he and his brother Thomas failed to adjust their expenditure to tide over the troubles.

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(1) Mrs. Weinhold's aunt and Mrs. Lawrence's great aunt.

(2) Who owns the correspondence.

CHAPTER 7.

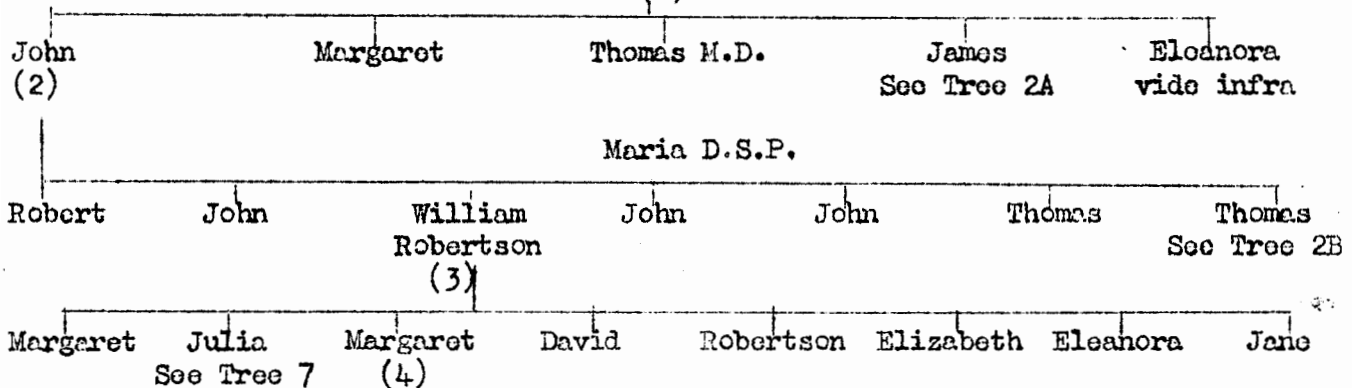
GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNTS

TRIE 2.

TREE 2.

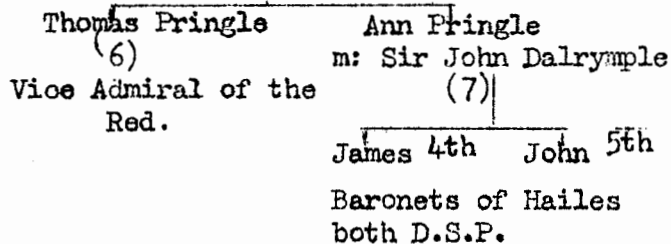
1675 David 1732

(1)



ELEANORA  
Vide supra

m: Walter Pringle  
(5)



1. See also Trees 1, 2A & 2B.
2. Owned Castle Milk.
3. Lost Castle Milk.
4. Frequently at Lochbank when Dr. Robert and William Lidderdale, later of the Bank of England were lads.
5. The Pringles tombs and memorials are in Chapel. Walter was the 6th son of Sir Robert Pritchel Baronet of Stichel.
6. He may have descendants. Commanded H.M.S. Valiant under Lord Howe at Toulouse 1794. Died 8th December 1803.
7. Of the Earl of Stairs Branch of that family.

A daughter of David of Torrs is not shown on this tree because it is not known where she came in. Her name was Christian, see page 26.

To face page 26.

CHAPTER 7.GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNTS

The foregoing covers the Galloway period and a convenient connecting link with the next period may be David of Torrs, last mentioned on page 17. Here is his account.

DAVID

of Torrs was born in 1675 and died at Melrose on 21 April 1732 aged 57. He was buried with his father in our burial enclosure in Galtway Kirkyard.

Admitted a Freeman and Burgess on 9th November 1701, he became, in 1708, Provost of Kirkcudbright.

He married Eleanora, eldest daughter of Sir James Dunbar, first baronet of Mochrum by his wife Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of Sir James Nicholson, Baronet of Carnock. Eleanora was 10th in descent from James II of Scotland and 14th from Edward III, through her grandmother, Lady Margaret Livingstone, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow. Sir James was 12th in descent from Robert II of Scotland, being descended from the Dunbars, former Earls of Dunbar, March and Moray. Sir James, whose title was a creation of 29th March 1694, was a man of immense size, with a great sense of humour. When he died he had to be taken from his bedroom through a hole made in its wall.

To return to David, he had three sons, John, Thomas and James, and two daughters, Margaret and Eleanor, who will be recorded in that order, with the descendants of each following. M'Kerlie records a third daughter, Christian, who married twice, firstly Major Thomas Young of Lennie, secondly Alexander McKie of Palgowan. She had issue to both, in what order, in David's family, she comes in is not recorded.

JOHN

was born at Melrose on 9 July, 1713, and more than usual is known about him as he was enterprising. The family estates had gone, so he ventured overseas to Virginia, there he married in 1738 Elizabeth, daughter of William, a cadet of the Robertson of Struan family, who arrived in Virginia circa 1700, becoming clerk to the council of Virginia, dying in Williamsburg on 27th January 1739 when Secretary of the Colony.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) Legislative Journals of the Council of the Colony of Virginia, Vol.2, p.893.

John became a merchant in Williamsburg, returned and settled in Bristol between 1748-50. He moved to Camberwell circa 1760. Later he purchased Castle Milk, Dumfries, executing a deed of Taillie on 7th August, 1769. He died at Carlisle on the 13th 1777 and Elizabeth his wife on the 4th March of the same year at the same place having been born at Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 17th January, 1721/2.

To quote from Johnston's "The Scottish Clans and their Tartans":

"The Robertsons of Struan," says Skene, "are unquestionably the oldest family in Scotland, being the sole remaining branch of the Royal House which occupied the throne of Scotland during the eleventh and twelfth centuries."

Returning to John, Latimer's Annals of Bristol, Eighteenth Century, page 462, quotes from Bonner's Bristol Journal for 8th January 1785. In that issue an "old Bristolian" professes to specify the fortunes left by eminent local merchants and traders deceased "within these fifty years who had but small beginnings but died rich." The list begins with fortunes of £150,000 and includes John Lidderdale's £50,000. There is a further reference to him on page 472. An extract from the Bristol Gazette for March 1787 states "Many leading merchants have resided in the plantations for the purpose of gaining experience before commencing business in Bristol .... The principal tobacco importers between 1730 and 1740 were Alderman King, Mr. Innys, Mr. Chamberlayne and Mr. Farrell, all having resided in Virginia. They were succeeded by Lidderdale, Farmer and others who had also resided there."

Here is an extract from the will of John Lidderdale 1778 (Register 20 Hay). Will made 29th April 1777, will proved 21st January 1778 by William Robertson Lidderdale of Castle Milk, Dumfries, now residing in Carlisle.

Sister Margaret gets £20 a year.

Niece Maria, daughter of my late brother Thomas Lidderdale £50.

Nieces, daughters of my late brother James Lidderdale £25.

Son Thomas £5000 for purchasing promotion and other purposes.

Son William Robertson is residuary legatee and executor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence made the extract but did not record the value of the estate.

Dr. Robert (1835-1908) said that Elizabeth Robertson was reputed to have been a considerable heiress, but there is reason to believe that,

owing to the American revolt, John's and his wife's property was not realised. There was also trouble with an agent soon after William Robertson succeeded to the property. John and his wife had numerous children, seven in all, all boys, only two of whom grew to maturity. All are shown in the tree but only the two who grew up are in this account. They were William Robertson and Thomas. It is a pity that a family, wanting males to carry on the name, lost so many.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON

3rd June 1745 - 8th July 1814, married Julia Rae on 14th February 1789. He was a Captain in the Scots Greys. He succeeded to the Castle Milk Estate and Ellerby Lodge near Carlisle. Later he lived at Eastwood, North Riding, Yorks, dying at Gretna Hall. Evidently he was a good horseman as this letter proves; it is to his brother Thomas:

My dear Tom,

After being almost frozen and blown away, I got here in 43 hours from Carlisle - quite exhausted, and the Frenchman by the force of the wind stopped in his furious career. Emma, I found quite well, and in good spirits - she will later thank you for your favour and more so in not communicating her letter to me. This town is a scene of madness and dissipation. The disappointment of the outs make them grumble and inns are fearful of being thrown out so is the general run of mankind. I shall send you a draft for your arrears etc. and I beg you will endeavour by every means to send me game once a week directed to me No. 57, Great Portland Street, where I have an elegant little house. Greenwich Hospital is partly burnt down.

Sir Lochart Ross and Sir John Lindsay have thrown up their comms. as Capts. in the Navy - like honest men being determined not to serve under any King who can suffer an Admiral to be disgraced as after 7 months to be called to trial for only the assertion of an informer. We have taken 2 frigates and 10 sail of victuallers from the French Fleet. The storm on Friday night drove an outward bound E. India man on Dover Pier, another E. India man was run down by a 74 gun man of war.

Write me particularly how everything goes and desire Fenwick to let me know how his affair is doing.

3rd Jany. 1778.

Yours R.L.

Evidently he seldom used his Christian name William. He signed the letter to James, the Solicitor, 'R' for Robertson.

The Forrests have an oil painting and a water colour drawing of two of his horses, one of which may be the "Frenchman" named in the letter.

William Robertson and Julia had eight children who are in the tree, viz. Margaret who died young, Julia, Margaret, David, Robertson, Elizabeth, Eleanora and Jane (only two daughters are recorded at length) as follows:-

### JULIA

Born 24th June 1792, died 27th November 1834, and was buried in the new Kirkyard at Annan. She married in 1822 John Andrew Forrest, of Longmead, a banker, who was Provost of Annan 1848-53. His father, John Forrest of Oaklands, held the position before him in 1805-7.

The family own valuable family records, and inherited also those of Thomas William Lidderdale of the British Museum Library, which records have greatly helped the scope and accuracy of this account of the family.

(The Forrest family are in Chapter 12, page 57. )

### MARGARET

10 October 1794 - 28 October 1868

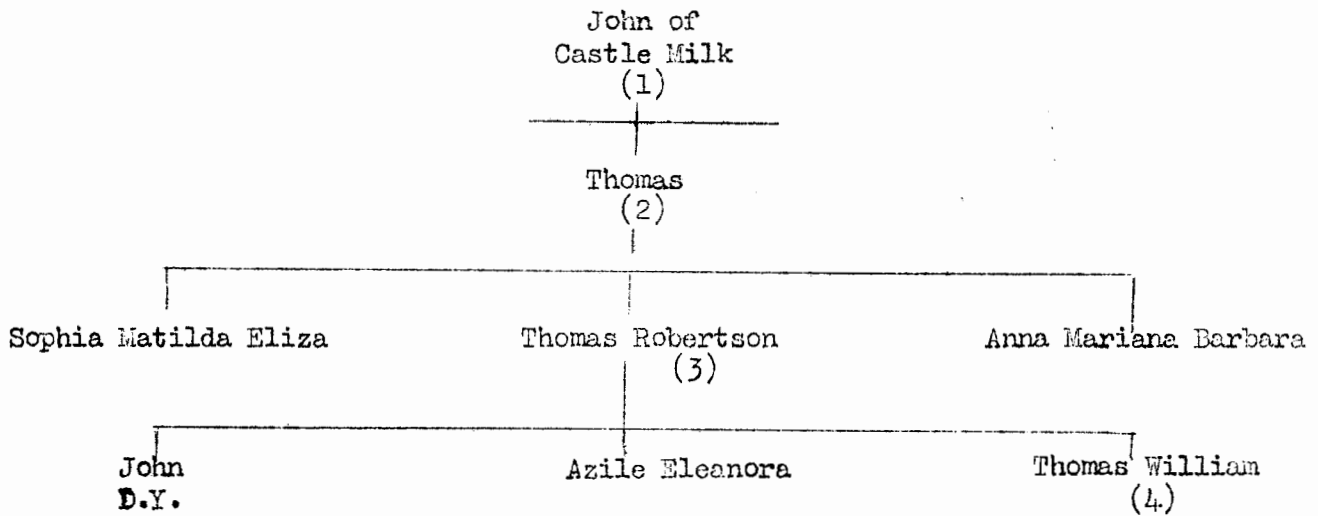
She was known to both the Rt. Hon. Wm. Lidderdale and his cousins Wm. Halliday and Dr. Robert of the Indian Medical Service in their early youth as she visited James Lidderdale's house Loch Bank, Castle Douglas frequently. Dr. Robert said of her, "I knew in my boyhood a Miss Lidderdale of Annan, daughter of William Robertson of Castle Milk, a little woman with the manners of a duchess who always reminded me of Madame Esmond in the Virginians," a pleasing vignette. She had joined the Roman Catholics and was a friend of James Gillis, Vicar Apostolic of Edinburgh who composed, with her and one or two others a book of poems, in manuscript, now owned by the Lidderdale-Forrests. The Bishop was not a poet but may have been a humourist as his effusion, in praise of Rome, ends thus; the quotation being the last half of the poem:-

Oh Rome! Once happy Rome! they cry  
Thou'rt desolate like the sea!  
Thy Palaces - thy gardens waste  
All, all is changed with thee!  
If all be changed, thought I one day  
Whilst scratching for dear life,  
There must have been a time in Rome  
When fleas were not so rife.

TREE 2A.



TREE 2A



1. Married Elizabeth daughter of William Robertson a cadet of the family of Robertson of Struan
2. Married Eliza Cropper. He was the second son to reach maturity and marry.
3. Married Ann Saddler.
4. Married Frances Maria Acton. He was on the staff of the British Museum Library.

THOMAS

Born at Camberwell 26th December 1760, dying at Ambergris Cay, Bay of Honduras 29th December 1799. He had a short, dramatic, though unsuccessful, career in the Army, beginning as a cornet in the 3rd Light Dragoons in 1776. Then he was a Lieutenant in a marching regiment, the 29th, later he was in the 60th Foot, finally, no doubt for the better pay, joining the 6th West Indian Regiment, in 1799, the destination of many who lived joyously beyond their means.

Crockett, the novelist, portrays a member of the family as "Roystering Tom of the Isle" and "ten tass Lidderdale", Tom of the Isle being, no doubt, the last effective laird of our name who lies in Gata. Dr. Robert, who charmingly described Margaret, said he had not come across hard drinking members of the family: very different were those he had known. But he had not met Thomas. A drunkard, no, convivial, yes. Good-looking too, for his granddaughter Azile, speaking from tradition told a romantic story about her grandfather, passing through Ludlow with his regiment, being struck by the sparkling eyes and fascinating appearance of a young lady at a window, equally attracted by the dashing young officer. Apparently love at first sight, and so followed the marriage of Lieutenant Tom Lidderdale to Miss Eliza Cropper. The marriage was not very fortunate for her as Thomas had suffered one shipwreck which had impaired his health, and at the end he suffered another which will be told in the words of his son

THOMAS ROBERTSON

Born at St. Omer 24th March, 1785, who died at Appleby, Westmorland on 15th May, 1852. He was therefore under 15 when he wrote this letter.

Honduras 22 of March 1800.

Dear Mother,

I write to inform you of my father's death which happened on 29 December last - having exchanged from the 60th Reg. into the 6th W.I. Regt. which no doubt you have heard of, we embarked on the 25th Dec. on board the Yeldan at Kingston for Honduras Bay, and on the 28th following unfortunately for us our ship was wreckt about 12 o'clock at night on the reef near Ambergreas Key which we perceived in the morning, at 5 o'clock, got out our boats and proceeded to the shore, which we found uninhabited, my father being very sick at that time we got him under a bush and covered it with blankets to shade him from the sun where he remained only two or three hours when he expired. We remained there 14 days very uncomfortable not having any means to get away when, luckily for us, we were taken up by the Albicore Slope of war. Here I remain with the Regimt. (in expectation of an ensigncy having been recommended). I remain under the care of

Quartermaster Grant where I want for nothing. Please give my love to my sister and my duty to my Uncle and Aunt and likewise my compliments to Miss Hopley. I am in good health and hope you are same.

I remain,

Dear Mother

Your dutiful son

THOS. ROBERTSON LIDDERDALE

# Postscript

Excuse Dear Mother mistakes

T. R. L. ?

A letter worth quoting from a lad full of promise who, with a fair start, should have done better. Owing to the revolt of the Colonies the £5000 left by his grandfather, John, was not available. No doubt there had been substantial American Assets. (John, his grandfather, had begun his successful business career in Williamsburg, and his wife, Elizabeth, was the only child of William Robertson, a cadet of Struan, who at his death held the position of Secretary to the Council of Virginia, and trustee of the City.)

Thomas, his father, added to the embarrassments also, being extravagant.

Thomas Robertson instituted a lawsuit against his Uncle, the result of which is unknown to the writer. This, in the circumstances, could only end in one way. John's brave attempt to restore the family fortunes had failed. The Castle Milk entail was cut and the property sold: there can have been no other choice for William Robertson. To return to Thomas Robertson. He married Ann, daughter of William Saddler of Bolton Hall, Yorks, and of his wife Jane Harrison of Hawes. His two sisters were

SOPHIA MATILDA ELIZA

16th January 1784 - 19th August 1784

ANNA MARIANA BARBARA

Circa 1789/90 - 2nd March 1880

He had three children, John who died young, Azile Eleanor, born 10th October 1825, died at Appleby in April 1917, and

THOMAS WILLIAM

Born 28th February 1830. He died 4th September 1884 S.P. and was buried at Whitton, Middlesex.

He married Frances Mary daughter of John Acton of Ludlow. He was in the literary department of the British Museum, where he specialised in work concerning Icelandic Sagas, having learnt the language. As mentioned before, he wrote our history for M'Kerlie's book, which shows his trained ability in the great deal he salvaged and recorded, for which a landless and scattered family should be grateful. Unfortunately he knew and discovered little about the branch which went to Ireland and which alone persists. Attention was called to this in the Galloway Press at the time, but to balance this the Lidderdale-Forrests have inherited his papers. This has been appreciated elsewhere in a short account of that family.

That completes John of Castle Milk's descendants. What is known of Thomas, David of Torrs second son, will now be recorded.

THOMAS

"Born in 1709", so says the only record of him, a Book on Kings Lynn, by Richards, published about 1812. But this is doubtful, as he was the second son, and that date makes him older than John, known to have been born in 1713. He died in 1766. A doctor, he was educated at Rheims, taking his M.D. there as well as at St. Andrews. The Lynn account gives his descent very fully from Eleanora Dunbar and agrees substantially with that of David of Torrs' wife whose son he was. There is a slight elaboration giving the wife of the Earl of Linlithgow as Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the tenth Earl of Angus.

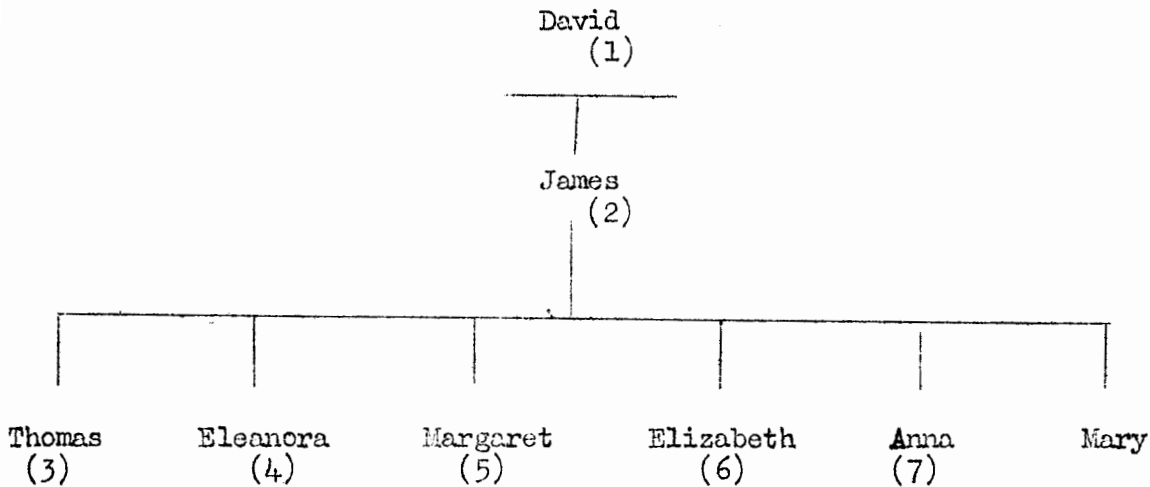
Thomas started, aged 22, to practise in Lynn, with Dr. Hepburn whose daughter, Susan, he married. She died in 1787, aged 92. His father in law, who also lived to be 92, had been physician to Sir Robert Walpole. Among the patients of the partnership were Walpoles, Cokes, Bedingfields, Hares, Hostes, etc. The account mentions that Thomas was related to the Earl of Stair and to Admiral Pringle. This exaggerates. His sister married a Pringle and their daughter Ann Pringle married Sir John Dalrymple, of which family was the Earl of Stair. Thomas, said to have been both learned and witty, had one child, a daughter named Maria. Their portraits and Coats of Arms, impaled, on a plaque, are mentioned in the preface.

MARIA

John of Castle Milk, her uncle, left her £50, otherwise all that is known

TREE 2B.

TREE 2B



1. See also Trees 1 and 2.
2. David's third son.
3. His seniority or place in his family is unknown. He was in the H.E.I.C.S.
4. Married Surgeon Thomas Hutton i/c the H.E.I.C.S. factory at Canton.
5. Married Captain James Brown, H.E.I.C.S., son of Archibald Brown of Greenbank, Midlothian.
6. Married James Williamson of the H.E.I.C.S. East India-man Service.
7. Married Abraham Roebuck, a writer in the H.E.I.C.S.

The word 'Writer', in early service, probably denotes that he joined on the clerical and not on the military side or on their East Indianmen for Naval Service.

about her is from the book on Kings Lynn which says "she was held in great esteem in that town." She is also mentioned in Fanny Burney's diary, see Appendix.

### JAMES

The third of David's sons, married Jean, daughter of Fullerton of Dudwick, Aberdeen. She died 25th August 1772, and was buried in Kelso Kirkyard. He was a collector of Excise at Aberdeen and their known family consisted of a son Thomas who had four sisters but where he came in the family is unknown.

### THOMAS

Thomas was baptised at Aberdeen on 28th August 1750, his sponsors being Dr. James Gordon and James Udrey, an advocate. He was a writer in the Honourable East India Company Service at Madras in 1768 and that is all that is known about him.

### ELEANORA

1745 - 24th January 1816, the oldest of James's daughters, married in 1771 Thomas Hutton, a young surgeon, born in 1744, a medical officer at the Honourable East India Company Factory, Canton.

The writer owns a silhouette of the Doctor.

The marriage was ideal, as a letter from the Lidderdale to the Hutton father proves. This letter, in the opinion of the writer, is full of human interest. It is obvious the old man yearned for a grandson and the eagerly awaited child was a boy.

The copy of the letter is prefaced by an account from the Scots Magazine of 1812, of which this is an extract, about a Mr. William Hutton, a centenarian, who retained his faculties to the end, except for some deafness. He had lived a life of the utmost temperance and regularity. He had made three voyages to the East Indies, then (in the sailing ship days) proverbially inimical to Europeans. The extract was probably saved, like the letter, by Eleanora, for on it is endorsed this amusing trifle:-

"Grandfather's maternal grandmother lived to the age of 90 and never went so far out of Lanark as to see the Bridge."

Now for the letter which is from Mrs. Wienholt's great, great, Lidderdale grandfather to her great, great, grandfather Hutton. The centenarian, Mrs Lawrence stated, was Dr. Thomas's grandfather.

Kelso 31st May 1772.

"Dear Sir,

I was favoured with your most obliging letter of the 10th ult, but almost ever since I received it I have been greatly distressed with my old complaint, a flying gout, which has been much in my head and stomach, so that I have not been able to take a pen in my hand, it is as yet far from gone but I thank God I am much easier. Poor Mrs Lidderdale continues in a most piteous situation and but small hope of a recovery, and the faculty gentry may adopt your son's motto 'Si Deus vult quis contra' - (who can prevent what God wills?)

I had a letter Wednesday last from our dear Nell, she is holding on purely [whatever that may mean the rest of the copiers writing is clear] so I hope in God in a couple of months to hear of a young grandson to us, the care of nursing and tending will, I flatter myself, wean her from that natural scheme of going out to Macao - When she hinted the thing first to me I approved of it in general terms as I thought it needless to be too particular when it was at such a distant period of taking place, but if she should persist in it, I shall join myself heartily with you in showing her the danger and impropriety of her going to live amongst such rascally people as the Portuguese are, but I dare say Tom only seemed to approve of the thing in order to moderate her grief, and that when he writes her upon the subject he will tell her the impracticability of its taking place. I am sure it must be very shocking for two such congenial souls, as they are, to be so long separated from each other, but the frequent opportunities they have of hearing from one another and the well grounded hope of meeting not to part again, ought to drive away melancholy thoughts from them. Two better creatures never breathed than they are, and I trust in God's goodness for their preservation and happiness.

What a pity it is that you and I should be so frail and at such a distance from one another that we cannot meet sometimes and have the pleasure of running over the many good qualities of our dear Tom and Nell.

Mrs. L. and Jane join me in our best wishes to you and good Mrs. Hutton and I am, with the greatest sincerity,

Dear Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

Ja Lidderdale."

The letter is addressed to

Mr. William Hutton  
at Lanark

Edinburgh Bagg.



Note by the copier of the original letter -

"My grandmother joined my grandfather at Macao as soon as my father was old enough to be left in charge of my grandfather and mother. She returned to England a few years before my grandfather, who returned in August 1782, left the following March 1783, and was lost in the same night 4th March 1783. My father was ten years old before he saw his father.

"This copy of a copy was made from old papers by Mrs. Martin-Adkins, my husband's sister, then of 52 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, on October 7th 1921, she was a cousin of Mrs. Wienholt's."

Thomas Hutton of the letter was drowned off Ireland, 4th March 1783, the day after leaving Liverpool. Thomas and Eleanora's son, also named Thomas, was a merchant in Calcutta who married there on 22nd July 1802, Janet, born 1780, a daughter of William Robertson, a cadet of the Struan family. She died in Bath, 21st October 1853, her mother having been Jean Urquhart. Their son Thomas Hutton of the 37 Bengal Native Infantry had a daughter Elizabeth Charlotte, who married Arthur Wienholt and their daughter, Ellen Elizabeth, married Lieutenant Colonel George Henniker Lawrence, C.M.G., of the E.Lancs., born 1868, who did so much good work on the Lidderdale and other "Trees". The Huttons, of that ilk, were like the Lidderdals, before going to Galloway, an old Berwickshire family.

Colonel Lawrence was of the Lawrence of India family.

After this digression return to James's daughters, the next being

#### MARGARET

who married Captain James Brown, of the Honourable East India Company Service, son of Archibald Brown of Greenbank, Midlothian.

#### ELIZABETH

the next, married James Williamson, and their son was baptised in Wandsworth 1789. Williamson began as a middy in the East Indiaman 'Francis'. On the 3rd October 1804 he was Captain of the East Indiaman 'Ocean', in which he was lost at sea. They had a son John, and two daughters, Jane, who died young, and Eleanora, who married Captain Longford Redwood.

#### ANNA

married Abraham Roebuck of the Honourable East India Company Service, and had issue. Their eldest, a Captain in the Army, was lost at sea. All four

daughters married men in the service of 'John Company' and, as stated

MARY

the fourth daughter, died young. Whether stated or not, all four who married suffered loss at sea. The toll of the sea was great in those days, but the motor car takes its place.

That completes James's family, and now come his sisters, the daughters of David of Torrs.

MARGARET

Now come the two recorded daughters of John of Torrs but nothing is known of this one, at present, save her name and parentage.

ELEANORA

her sister, married Walter Pringle of St. Kitts, grandson of Sir Robert Pringle of Stichel, Roxbro. Their children were Thomas Pringle, Vice-Admiral of the Red, who commanded H.M. Valiant under Lord Howe at Toulouse in 1794. He died 8th December 1803, and the other child was Ann Pringle, who married John Dalrymple, their two sons becoming James 4th Baronet of Hailes, and John 5th Baronet, both dying S.P.

Thus all the direct line of male descent ceased from Thomas (1630-1687) and, as mentioned before, only the descendants of Robert, who fled to Ireland persist from his grandson William who returned to Kirkcudbright. They will be the next in this account.

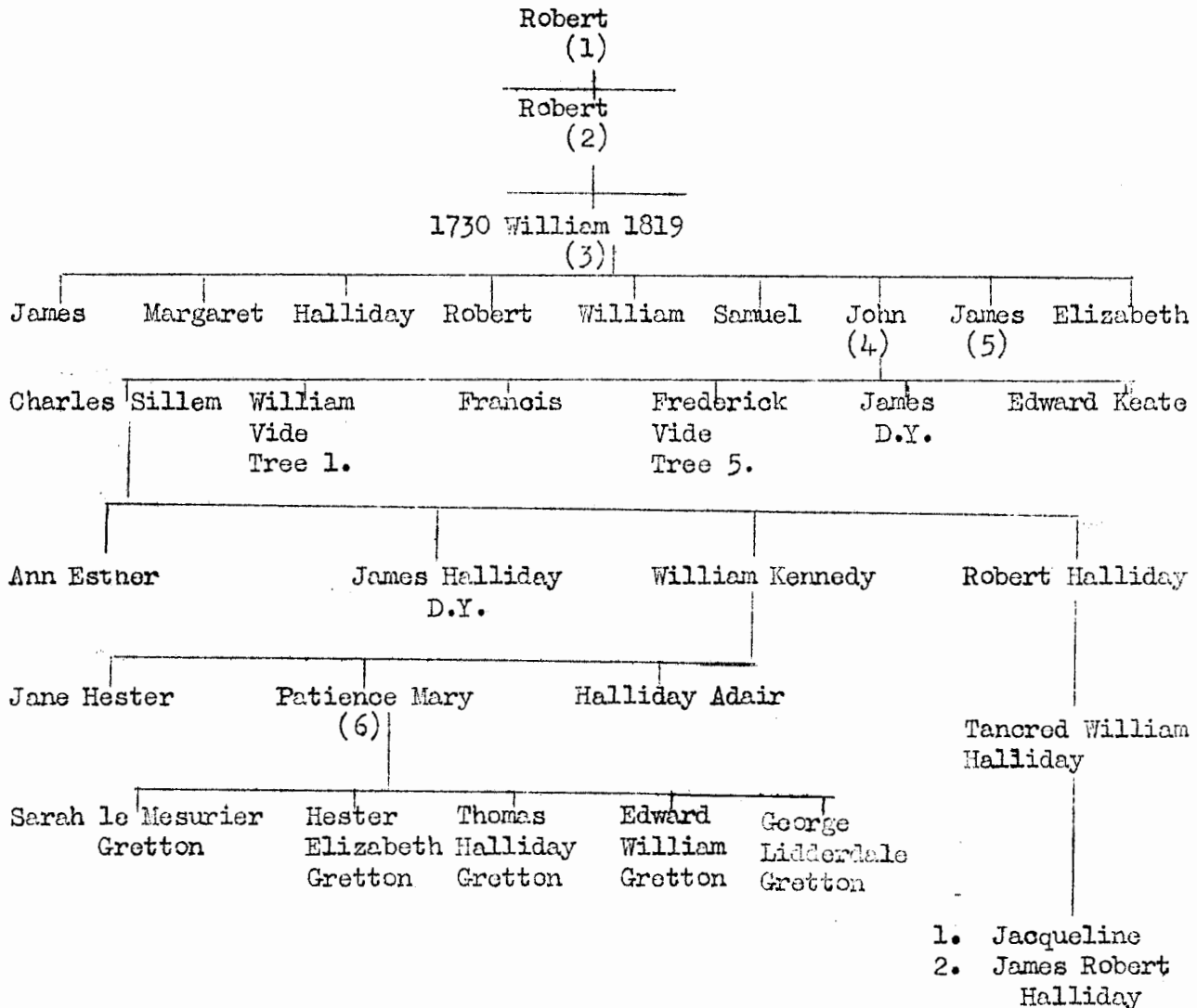
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CHAPTER 8.

ROBERT LIDDERDALE OF COUNTY DOWN TO CHARLES SILVER  
AND HIS DESCENDANTS

TREE 3.

TREE 3



1. Died from the result of wounds received at Londonderry having fled from Kirkoudbright to Ireland with his wife and child (2) from whom we are descended. It is unlikely there were other children under the circumstances.
3. Whilst other children are mentioned only this William, of that generation, has been found recorded by the writer who has not been able yet to get help from Ireland.
4. Died in Russia, his wife and son, C.S.L., are in the same grave in Kensal Green Cemetery.
5. The solicitor of Castle Douglas, see his Tree No.6.
6. Married David Gretton of the B.B.C.

CHAPTER 8.ROBERT LIDDERDALE OF COUNTY DOWN TO CHARLES SILLEM  
AND HIS DESCENDANTSROBERT

He was the younger son of Robert and Margaret Brown and brother of Thomas 1630-87. So tradition records confirmed by sasines. The little about him is partly in deeds mentioned in chapter 4, the rest, traditional, being that he fled in 1688 to Ireland to escape the vengeance of the Covenanters, there he fought for James II, being so severely wounded in a siege, no doubt of Londonderry, that it shortened his life.

Dates of birth, marriage and death are lacking, so are the names of his wife and children with the exception of Robert, known as Robert of Hillsboro', County Down.

ROBERT OF HILLSBORO', CO. DOWN

Tradition says he married twice, but it is known that his second wife was Elizabeth McKie, probably daughter of Alexander McKie, a merchant of Kirkcudbright who disposed in 1685 to Alexander McKie Junior and Margaret Grierson his spouse, several tenements of Houses adjoining Castle Dykes. Elizabeth's sister Margaret married John Halliday and had a son John who became a wealthy planter of Antigua. Margaret died in 1771, aged 88. From her union with John came Admiral Halliday who married Lady Jane Tollemache, whence the Tollemache-Hallidays. She was painted by Reynolds, her sister, Lady Louisa Manners, by Romney.<sup>(1)</sup> "John Halliday", according to the Rt. Hon. William Lidderdale, writing to his cousin General Halliday, "returned to Galloway in 1757 on his father's death, on a visit, and went over to Ireland to see his aunt Elizabeth, Mrs Robert Lidderdale. He brought back with him to Kirkcudbright his cousin William Lidderdale, intending to take him to Antigua to join the business. Mrs. Halliday, widow of John Halliday, took a great liking to her nephew, William Lidderdale, and persuaded him to stay at Kirkcudbright, where he became at first tenant, afterwards carrying on business with Ireland. It was believed by our family, of my uncles' generation, that the inducement held out to my grandfather to remain in Scotland was that the Castle Maines or Dykes property would be left to him at his aunt's death. Her son, John Halliday, was

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(1) Both are mentioned by Thomas Creedy, see the edition in 1 Vol. by John Gore, published in 1948, page 248.

already rich. This proceeding was most unlucky for the Lidderdale, as a young man, Martin, who went out in place of my grandfather, made a fortune whilst the latter never did much for himself at home."

Margaret Halliday left all her goods and gear to him, making him her sole heir, universal legator and executor.

#### WILLIAM LIDDERDALE

1730 - 8.2.1819. He leased Castle Dykes until his death and the estate was eventually sold by the Halliday of that time to the Earl of Selkirk. He married Elizabeth Wright and it is possible, indeed probable, that this love match had as much to do with his not going to Antigua as his aunt Margaret's persuasions. Dr. Robert Lidderdale, one of Elizabeth Wright's grandsons, suggested that <sup>to</sup> her strong character was due any success of her sons and grandsons. His wife lived from 1745 to 27.1.1823.

#### JAMES

their eldest son, 8th October 1767 to 9th November 1783 died at Antigua. He was to take the chance his father had missed, and it is reasonable to wonder, if father and son had like constitutions, whether William Lidderdale would have fared better. The risk was yellow fever.

#### MARGARET

24th June 1769 to 12th October 1852 married William St. John Lauriston, and they had one daughter. She died at Lauriston.

#### HALLIDAY

Graduated M.D. Edinburgh in 1800 and was a well known London doctor who lived from July 1771 to 20th December 1845. He married a Mrs Brown and they died S.P. A leading obstetrician, he was on the staff of the Finsbury Dispensary, and tradition says he improved its usefulness which a presentation of plate, voted by the Governors, seems to confirm. This was divided between E.W.L. and Dr F.J.L. whose sons, no doubt, possess it. Lillias Dawson has the coffee pot. The Board voted £50 for the gift, a substantial sum in those days.

Dr. Halliday received much kindness from the Hallidays. A mezzotint

The dates given first to William of Castle Dykes children are taken from a Family Bible and may therefore be the date of baptism and not of birth.

of Lady Louisa Manners, born Halliday, is now owned by Mrs Alexa Carter, born Lidderdale. It was, perhaps, a gift from a grateful patient as well as a relative. That is all, at present, that is known about Dr. Halliday Lidderdale.

#### ROBERT

1st May 1774 to 19th July 1798 was also an M.D. (Edinburgh 1796) who, showing much promise, died too young to fulfil it.

#### WILLIAM

15th December 1776 to 14th July 1800 went to sea and was obtaining rapid promotion when he died a young man.

#### SAMUEL

10th July 1779 to 19th February 1820 was a practitioner before the Court of Session, Edinburgh, i.e. a writer to the Signet. He was a tall jolly man, well-known to the profession there, and the Register House people. He was unmarried.

#### JOHN

1783 to 4th January 1845 married in St. Petersburg Ann, daughter of Francis Morgan of that city, and he prospered until the Aberdeen Bank Crash, which nearly ruined him. Beginning to recover, he died. His family consisted of four sons, Charles Sillem, William, Francis Frederick and Edward Keate.

#### CHARLES SILLEM

10th October 1830-1895 was an artist of promise who exhibited 36 pictures at the Royal Academy from 1856-1893. His career was marred by eyesight trouble which, after lengthy and skilful treatment by Turgolin Tweedy, the oculist, yielded sufficiently to enable him to continue his work. Unfortunately, he had to give up watercolour, a medium more exacting than oils. But his watercolours, though not numerous, were admired both for their technique and colour. His work, perhaps, was most liked in the Midlands where many of his pictures are in private hands.

A small head of a girl in the Cassiot Collection was destroyed when the Guildhall was bombed in the 'blitz' on London on 10th May, 1941. His portraits were few, those of his Uncle James and his wife, Jane Hannay, were sent to the Scotts, in New Zealand, descendants. Two, in watercolour, of Hester Lidderdale, born Ponsford, and her son, Arthur Hector, the painter's sister-in-law and nephew, are in possession of the last named.

Charles Sillem married Kezia, daughter of Edward Morris, of London, and was buried in his mother's grave in Kensal Green Cemetery.

He had four children, Ann Esther, James Halliday, William Kennedy and Robert Halliday.

ANN ESTHER

16 March, 1862. Married Francis Russel. Their only child died in infancy.

JAMES HALLIDAY

died in infancy.

WILLIAM KENNEDY

31st October 1871 to 5th May 1949, married Norah Beatrice, daughter of Frederick George Adair Roberts, of Oakhill Lodge, Hampstead. He was in the Bank of England until the 1914-1918 war when he retired. The writer, his brother, had just written what was to be this account, when he received the Ruridecanal Magazine of Woodstock, Oxon, with the Rector's appreciation, which was much better. The sincere tribute of a friend. He said "Our good friend collapsed while tending his well-loved garden on May 4th and died early the following morning. A very large congregation attended the funeral service (Requiem) to pay the last respects due to one who had endeared himself to all, through the use of his great gifts which he made available to serve the Church and Town. He was always approachable and obviously took great pleasure in the company of other people. He sought and found good in them, and was the first among us to appreciate wit and good humour. Of his work for the Church, his reading of the lessons... and his sound advice will long be gratefully remembered. Music, literature and the garden were among his greatest delights. His pride in all things beautiful was an example to us all. The Scouts and National Savings Association will treasure the valuable help he rendered them." He then mentions his devotion as a husband, father, and that he was a dear friend to all who knew him and ends, "He was worthy of the greatest honour we could pay him. I am proud to have been accounted one of his friends."

Indeed the Rector (Canon Harold Pickles) did not spare himself. Perhaps the most touching tribute, greater than the many letters from high and low, near and far, was a small, but pretty posy placed at the grave by some humble admirer and friend.

William and Norah had three children.



JANE HESTER

born 1909. After taking an Honours Degree in Politics, Philosophy and Economics at Oxford, became Sub-editor of the Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, when E.J.Carter was editor. This work was cut short by the outbreak of war in 1939 and she then joined the Ministry of Shipping (afterwards War Transport) as a temporary administrative Officer with the rank of Assistant Principal. Later she was promoted to Principal. Of her success in the Ministry this anecdote may amuse the reader. It was written by Eric Lidderdale to his uncle Hector, Eric never having seen Jane.

"Two very senior officials of the War Transport dined with me last night (Calcutta, 24th May 1945) and talked with unstinted praise of one Jane L. They were amazed I should not know such a beautiful, talented member of the clan. Can you help? After all that I heard I feel that one of my first duties on my next visit home should be to meet her. They more or less implied that the only reason that the troops got any supplies was because of Jane! They also said that she had been offered a permanent post in the Civil Service."

After the war, proof of efficiency, when her chief, E.M.Nicholson, was appointed Secretary of the Office of the Lord President of the Council (then Mr. Herbert Morrison) he invited her to join him. While at the Office, during the fuel crisis of the severe winter of 1946-1947 Jane had the privilege, unusual for a woman, of sharing with the Secretary of the Cabinet, Sir Norman Brook, the Secretaryship of the Prime Minister's Fuel Committee. Later she was appointed by the Prime Minister Secretary of the Committee of Enquiry into the law and practice relating to Charitable Trusts.

*h. The New Year Honours list, for 1950, is headed by J.M. King in the Principal of the Lord President of the Council.*  
PATIENCE MARY

Born 1911 she married 7th May 1938 David Foster Gretton, younger son of Brigadier J.C.Gretton, C.B. He is a member of the British Broadcasting Staff and they have issue

SARAH LE MESURIER GRETTON B. 1st March 1940.  
 HESTER ELIZABETH GRETTON B. 1st September 1942.  
 THOMAS HALLIDAY GRETTON B. 7th December 1946.  
 EDWARD WILLIAM GRETTON B. 17th October 1948.  
 GEORGE LIDDERDALE GRETTON B. 10th November 1950.

HALLIDAY ADAIR

Born 1917. Whilst at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he read Greats, he joined the Army on the outbreak of war in 1939 and became Captain (E.C.O.) in the Royal Scots Fusiliers. When released from the forces he obtained

an appointment on the staff of the British Council, first at Baghdad and later in Athens.

ROBERT HALLIDAY

Born 19th November 1873 was the youngest son of Charles Sillem. He joined the British South Africa Police in 1896, thereby qualifying as an early settler in Rhodesia, retiring in 1924. In 1897 he saw active service at the taking of Mashayangombi's Kraal, which Plumer's Column, through lack of time, had failed to reduce. During the Boer War he was again in the field, under Colonel Flint, who, besides the B.S.A. Police, had the Leicester Yeomanry with him to quell a small outbreak caused by an outlaw named Mapondera.

He married Mary Charlotte Scobie, daughter of Mackay John Scobie Mackenzie of Kyeburn, New Zealand, who was born at Tain, Rossshire. He represented Mount Ida in the New Zealand Parliament, being a prominent member of the opposition. His life was written by Sheila Macdonald, his daughter, the Novelist.

TANCRED WILLIAM HALLIDAY

their son was born in Salisbury, Rhodesia, 8th September 1917. He joined the Staff of Grindlays Bank, and, later being called up in India, was posted to the Poonah Horse, serving in it for five years during the 1939-45 War. When demobilised he was a Captain (substantive) E.C.O. and rejoined Grindlays when he was appointed Manager of their Quetta branch (1947). (The Poonah Horse was the last Cavalry Regiment to be mechanised). In 1949 he was appointed manager of Grindlay's Dalhousie Square branch in Calcutta.

On the 24th April 1948 he married at St. Nicholas Church, Middleton-on-Sea, Joan, only daughter of Colonel C.C.T. Reading, of Bognor Regis, and widow of Squadron Leader Kennard, R.A.F.

JACQUELINE

born 15th January 1949 at Karachi, Pakistan.

JAMES ROBERT HALLIDAY

born 19th September, 1950 at Calcutta.

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CHAPTER 9.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM LIDDERDALE AND DESCENDANTS

TREE 4.

TREE 4

The Right Honourable  
William Lidderdale  
(1)

Edward Wadsworth (2)   Elizabeth   Mary Seton   Walter Douglas Constance Margaret (3)   (4)

Continued

Henry Maxwell (5)   Alan Wadsworth (6)

David William Shuckburgh (7)   Alice Mary Adelaide

Edward Alan Shuckburgh

1. Married Mary Martha Busk.
2. Married Florence Shuckburgh.
3. Married Jane, widow of Cecil Selby Lowndes.
4. Married Hervey Vaughan Williams.
5. Married Winifred Ann Thomas.
6. Married Marjorie Nash.
7. Married Lolo Beckett.

To face page 43.

## CHAPTER 9

### THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM LIDDERDALE AND DESCENDANTS

#### WILLIAM LIDDERDALE

was born on the 16th July 1832 and died on the 26th June 1902, being John of St. Petersburg's second son. He married Mary Martha, daughter of Wadsworth Dawson Busk, also of St. Petersburg.

He became a partner in Rathbone Brothers & Co., a Liverpool Shipping firm and he opened their office in London, which became one of the biggest importers of tea in England.

He was concerned with several philanthropic and patriotic societies, perhaps the most important being the Patriotic Fund of which he was a Commissioner.

Appointed a director of the Bank of England in 1870, he became Governor in 1889 and was the first Governor to have his period of office extended.

The crowning event of his life was his bold and effective handling of the Baring Crisis in 1890 which gained him the honours of appointment to Her Majesty's Privy Council and the freedom of the City of London on the 6th May 1891. A good and lively account of this crisis is told by Sir John Clapham in his Official History of the "Bank of England", Volume II beginning on page 326, which has a good photograph of him. It is a pity there is no portrait of him for he was a man of splendid presence, six foot two in height and his wife five foot ten, both being handsome, a fine couple. Their children were Edward Wadsworth, Elizabeth, Mary Seton, Evelyn Hamilton, Walter Douglas, Constance Margaret, Henry Maxwell and Alan Wadsworth.

#### EDWARD WADSWORTH

30th April 1869 to 4th February 1943. He married on the 18th September 1909 Florence, daughter of Evelyn Shuckburgh, Litt.D. For a long time he was agent of the Bank of England at Newcastle-on-Tyne and he had many philanthropic and patriotic activities, like his father, the most important being his Treasurership of the Durham Castle Preservation Fund.

He had two children. David William Shuckburgh and Alice Mary Adelaide.

DAVID WILLIAM SHUCKBURGH

born 30th September 1910. He married Lolo, daughter of the Reverend L.A.Beckett of Dublin. He is a senior clerk in the House of Commons.

During the war he transferred from the Territorials to the Rifle Brigade, serving in it both in the African and Italian Campaigns, having gained the rank of Captain (E.C.O.).

*In January, 45 he submitted, by the Harrow Society, a book 'The Penetration'.*  
There is a son of the marriage *James, born 1944 to 1945.*

EDWARD ALAN SHUCKBURGH

born 7th September 1947.

ALICE MARY ADELAIDE

aunt of the last recorded was born 23rd April 1912. At seventeen she decided on a career as a scenic artist and stage manager, studying at Newcastle at the Armstrong College, at the Slade under Vladimir Polunin and under Mabel St. Denis, gaining practical experience in several theatres, including the Old Vic.

During the war she worked for E.N.S.A., in particular with the Arts Theatre which was one of the only two theatres in London which never closed in the 'Blitz'. Subsequently she became a regional officer in C.E.M.A., now the Arts Council.

After the end of the war she was for a time the stage manager of the English Ballet and the English Opera Group.

Now follow Wm. Lidderdale's other children.

ELIZABETH

died in childhood.

MARY SETONEVELYN HAMILTON

1874 to 1935. She had literary ability and contributed short stories to the Cornhill Magazine. Her book for children "The Forget-me-not Clock" has charm and achieved considerable success.

WALTER DOUGLAS

was born on the 6th January 1876 and began by ranching in Texas in 1899. This he gave up and proceeded to Africa going to the Orange Free State in 1903 where he farmed near the Basutoland Border, but on the outbreak of war in 1914, he sold his farm and, joining the Natal Carbineers, served with them until the Surrender of German South West Africa when he returned to England. Joining the Dorset Yeomanry he campaigned with them against the Turks and was present when they charged on Mughair, Aber Shushah and Eremete for which engagement he gained the M.C. Serving until 1934 he retired with a brevet as Lieutenant Colonel and was awarded the O.B.E.

He is now (1950) agent of the Digby Estate, Sherborne.

He married on 3rd January 1925 Jane, daughter of David Martin of County Down and widow, S.P. of Cecil Solby Lowndes.

CONSTANCE MARGARET

Born on 28th June 1877 she married Hervey Vaughan Williams of Leith Hill Place, the elder brother of Ralph Vaughan Williams, O.M., the composer, who succeeded to the Estate. She died from the result of a road accident on 1st December 1936.

HENRY MAXWELL

was born on the 22nd September 1879 and married in 1911 Winifred Ann daughter of Charles Newman Thomas of the Surveyor General's Department of the Cape who was later appointed Sergeant at Arms in the Cape Town House of Assembly, and was for thirty years organist of St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town.

From 1902-1906 he worked in the Law Department of the Cape Civil Service. Then he travelled in Africa and England. In London 1912-1913 he was in South Africa until 1917 when he went to the British Embassy in Washington, where he worked on War Work. When this ended in 1920 he was appointed Secretary of the Imperial Institute, London, becoming its Acting Director 1924-6. Since then Christian Science has occupied his time. From 1942-5 he held the clerkship of the First Church of Christ Scientist, London.

ALAN WADSWORTH

The youngest of William Lidderdale's children was born on the 15th November 1885 and married Marjorie daughter of Paymaster in Chief William Jocelyn Nash, R.N.

He has been a partner in the Publishing House of James Nisbet & Co. Ltd., of 22 Berners Street, London since 1909.

During the first (1914-1918) World War he was in the Foreign Office from 1916-1921 being in the Contraband and American Departments.

In the Second World War he was in the Ministry of Economic Warfare (1939-1942) being latterly Secretary of the Contraband Committee.

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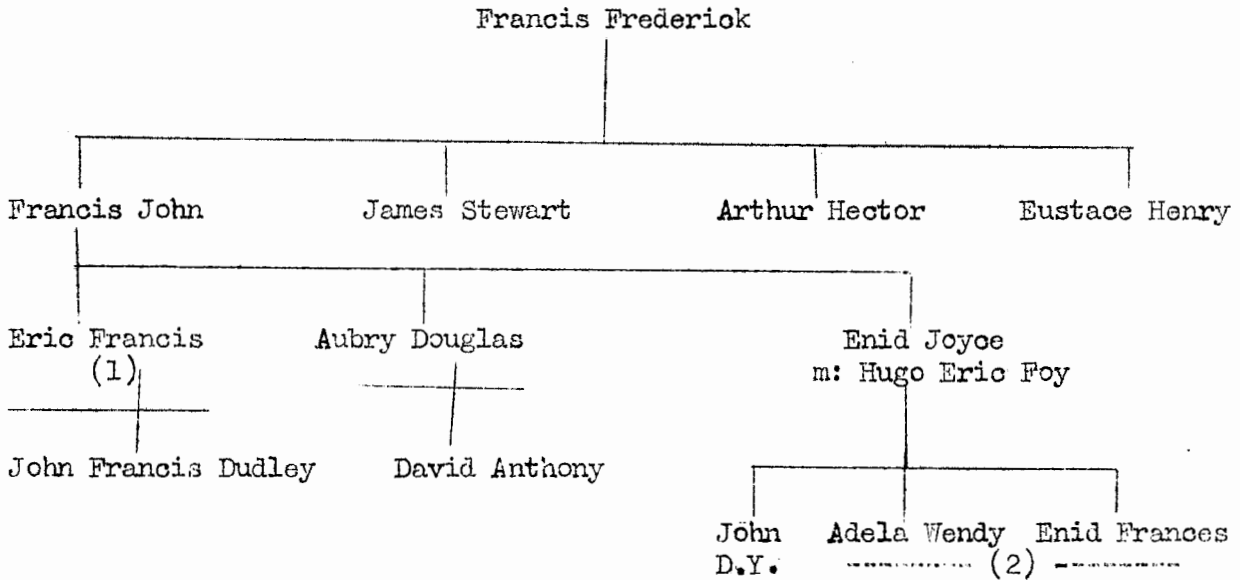


CHAPTER 10.

FRANCIS FREDERICK, ALSO FROM ROBERT  
AND HIS DESCENDANTS

TREE 5.

TREE 5



1. Married firstly Monica Lampen, marriage dissolved with custody of the child to the husband.  
Secondly to Helen Mary Robertson a widow and childhood friend.
2. All born at Hong Kong.

To face page 47.

## CHAPTER 10

### FRANCIS FREDERICK, ALSO FROM ROBERT, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

#### FRANCIS FREDERICK

born 26th December 1833, died in 1907, being the third son of John of St. Petersburg. He married Hester, daughter of James Ponsford, born 5th October 1844, died 11th February 1926. Both were buried at Hemel Hempstead.

Early in his career he was a merchant in Bombay, where he mostly traded in cotton. This was partly during the American Civil War. When it ended cotton was less profitable and he then returned to England with his wife and two elder children. In England eventually he became a company director and, perhaps, his most important appointment was the Chairmanship of the Peruvian Corporation.

The children of the marriage were Francis John, James Stewart, Arthur Hector and Eustace Henry.

#### FRANCIS JOHN

was born on 21st August 1868 and died on 8th January 1935. He went to Trinity, Cambridge, where he took his M.D. He also studied at Guy's and after that he practised at Folkestone. He married Florance Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Henry Sendall, of Bath, Somerset, and their children were Eric Francis, Enid Joyce and Aubrey Douglas.

#### ERIC FRANCIS

was born on 3rd June 1907 and joined the staff of Messrs. Bird, a Calcutta firm with widespread activities in the East. He married Monica, a daughter of Canon C.D. Lampen of New Church, Kent, on 31st August 1938, a marriage since dissolved. There was one child of the first marriage, a boy, of whom he has the custody.

Secondly he married Helen Mary, widow of Laurence Aston Robertson, and daughter of Ernest Jackling, late of Several, Hythe, Kent.

The son mentioned is

#### JOHN FRANCIS DUDLEY

who was born on the 5th October 1941.

ENID JOYCE

Dr. Francis's next child, born 27 September 1911, married Hugo Foy of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank on the 8th September 1936. Stationed at Hong-Kong, just as leave was due the Japanese war caught them, Enid stayed with her husband, it appearing safer than it proved, owing to the same miscalculation, as at Singapore, that any improbable attack would be by sea. By Christmas 1941, however, it was all over and the place captured by land. Then came dangerous and painful imprisonment for Foy who was, in the process of events, mildly tortured and threatened with death. He was liberated, probably just in time, when American planes dropped curt messages saying what would happen to the captors if their captives were harmed. That stopped their hardships and the threat of death for Foy. Freedom came practically at once.

Given their leave at once they found home with its austerities did not help. Foy was next posted to Shanghai, where they were all together once more; but they did not remain there long, as he was soon re-posted to Chungking. After 14 months there they went on leave to S. Africa. Next came a period in Malaya, and finally at Jesselton in British North Borneo, where they now are (1950).

Their three children, born in Hong-Kong were:

John Foy, born 6.10.37, died in infancy.

Adela Wendy, born 8.10.39.

Enid Frances, born 6.8.42.

AUBREY DOUGLAS

born on 30th March 1914. He started his career as an Engineer in Leylands, the Motor firm, and they were about to send him to the Far East in 1939 as one of their representatives, when war broke out. Joining up, he was posted to R.E.M.E., in which (1947) he rose to the rank of Lt.-Colonel (E.C.O.). His service was in the Desert War. On 19th January 1944 he married Kathleen, daughter of Thomas Edward Crane, and they have a son

DAVID ANTHONY

born on 12th March 1945.

To return to Francis Frederick's sons, the next is

JAMES STEWART

born 12th April 1870, died 25th February 1932.

He married in March 1916 at the Scots Church, Rangoon, Maud Mary, daughter of Colonel Edward Campbell of the Bombay Staff Corps, and widow of Major Lysaght Griffin.

His career was in the Burmah Trading Co. He died S.P.

ARTHUR HECTOR

born 28th August 1874. He married Katherine, daughter of Edwin Walter Last. She died, S.P. An A.M.I.C.E. and A.I.E.E., America, he joined the Westinghouse Company for whom he worked on the Electrification of the London Underground Railways and many other works in England and Wales. He left them to be Managing Director of G.B.Kent & Sons, from which he ultimately retired.

EUSTACE HENRY

born 22nd May 1880, being by profession, like the last recorded, an Engineer, but his chief interest in life has been his devotion to the Scout Movement, having been at one time Commissioner for Herts.

In the 1914-18 war he volunteered and was commissioned in 1915. After 6 months in the Inns of Court O.T.C., he was posted to Mechanical Transport in which he was sent to East Africa, being Workshop Officer in an M.T.Coy. Invalided home at the end of 1916, after three months sick leave, he held the same appointment, in charge of the seven sections of the Bulford M.T. Workshops, for some months. He was posted to another Company which was training for a secret job as Second-in-Command, but the special object was cancelled and the Company dissolved. He was in Bulford Workshops until demobilisation.

That records all Francis Frederick's branch, but two more of John of St. Petersburg's sons remain to be recorded.

JAMES

who died young, and

EDWARD KEATE

1842-1866, the youngest and fourth son. He was so full of promise that his brothers, William and Francis, though beginning their careers, and none too

well off, helped to send him to Cambridge. He entered Peterhouse, being admitted as a pensioner (that is a commoner) on the 13th April 1861. The next year he was made a scholar (Gibson Scholar), but the only degree which he seems to have taken is that of LL.B., which he took in 1865.

He entered the Indian Civil Service but, unfortunately, died in India early in his career.

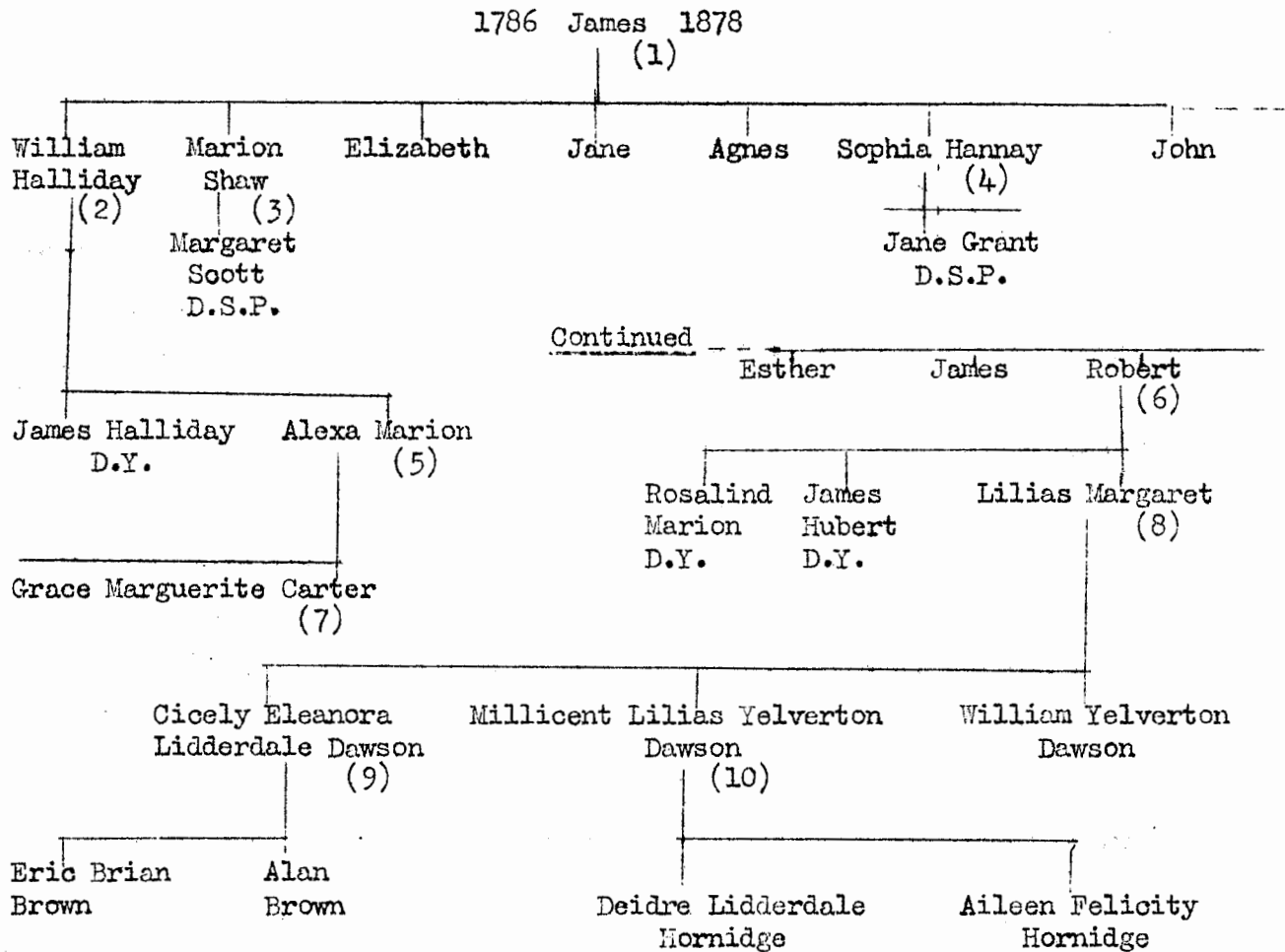
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CHAPTER 11.

JAMES OF LOCHBANK AND HIS DESCENDANTS

TREE 6

TREE 6.



1. Established the firm of Lidderdale & Gillespie in Castle Douglas.
2. Married a cousin Grace Ross Hannay.
3. Married Andrew Scott, a W.S., who were progenitors of the Scotts, of their branch, in N.Z.
4. Married Hector Miller Stephenson Grant.
5. Married Frederick Walter Carter.
6. Married Rosamund Scott.
7. Married George Herbert Liston Foulis.
8. Married Humphrey Francis Dawson.
9. Married Edric Norman Brown.
10. Married Dennis Richard Hornidge.



CHAPTER 11.JAMES OF LOCHBANK AND HIS DESCENDANTSJAMES

1786-1878 was the youngest of William of Castlemain's sons, his sister Elizabeth was younger and what is known about her will be recorded at the end of James's descendants. He married Jane, daughter of James Hannay of the Blairinnie branch of that family, who lived at Lochbank, Castle Douglas. She died 18th January 1861 aged 69.

They had ten children. He was a well known man, whose career filled an obituary of two columns in the local paper. His portrait and that of his wife were painted by his nephew Charles Sillem Lidderdale. They are now owned by the Scotts in New Zealand, descendants of his daughter Marion Shaw Lidderdale.

The obituary mentioned is a fitting memorial, but there is a better, in fewer words, by F.C.Madden, a retired banker, who was a youngster beginning his career in the British Linen Bank when they met.

This is what Madden says (in 1892), from his own knowledge of the man, and what an old Galloway woman had told him some thirty years before, when he was a lad in those parts. It shows how correct was the local tradition of those times. She began by insisting "that James Lidderdale the Solicitor and Hawker (sic)<sup>(1)</sup> of Castle Douglas was a representative of the old family which had held St. Mary's Isle and his ancestor had fled to the north of Ireland and that his more immediate progenitor, William of Castle Dykes, had found his way back to the stewartry in reduced circumstances."

"This old gentleman was uncle to the Governor of the Bank of England and a fine specimen of Country Lawyer, sparing but firm and decisive in speech, austere but kindly in his manners, methodical to a fault, not litigious or given to advise a client to embark on law, prudent, taciturn and retiring, one who held to the even tenour of his ways, courting no man's favour and fearing no man."

"I well recollect the two or three occasions I was privileged to come in contact with him, when a boy in business. He reminded you of the granite of his native stewartry, hard, durable, useful and reliable."

He died with all his faculties unimpaired except for some deafness. Now come his descendants -

---

(1) No doubt she meant a 'writer', Scots for a Solicitor.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY

2nd September 1815 to 21st December 1896, a solicitor, who married Grace Ross, daughter of Professor Alexander Hannay. She died in 1904. They had a son, James Halliday, died in 1865, aged 3, and a daughter

ALEXA MARION

who married Frederick Walter Carter, Chartered Accountant - Edinburgh, and they had a daughter

GRACE MARGUERITE CARTER

who married George Herbert Liston Foulis, youngest son of the 9th Baronet of Collinton, in 1919.

The next of James's children was

MARION SHAW

23rd October 1817 to 7th April 1887. Married Andrew Scott, W.S. who died in 1874. From them sprang the Scotts, of New Zealand, who were

JAMES LIDDERDALE SCOTT

born in 1848 who died S.P. He married Margaret McLean. Died circa 1920 at sea on his way home from China.

MARGARET SCOTT

born 1850, died S.P. She lived with her cousin Jane, see next page.

JOHN HALLIDAY SCOTT

born 1851, was professor of Anatomy of the Otago University at Dunedin, New Zealand. He married Helen G daughter of Bealey. They had issue

FRANCIS LIDDERDALE SCOTT

born 1883.

JOHN MACGREGOR SCOTT

born 1885.

ROBERT HANNAY SCOTT

born 1887 and was killed in the 1914-1918 war, fighting with the New Zealanders.

MARION BEALEY SCOTT

born 1893.

HELEN MARGARET SCOTT

born 1894.

Then comes the last child of Marion Shaw and Andrew Scott

FRANCIS SCOTT

born 1853. Died on his way home from China about 1874 or 1875. He died S.P.

The third of James Lidderdale's children was

ELIZABETH

born 11th October 1821, died 2nd November 1863 S.P.

JANE

14th August 1823, died at Naples 11th January 1864, having married John Macgregor. She died S.P.

AGNES

born 27th May 1825, died 10th December 1844 S.P.

SOPHIA HANNAY

born 3rd June 1827, died 9th October 1886, married Hector Miller Stephenson Grant and they had a daughter

JANE GRANT

who lived with her cousin Margaret Scott in Edinburgh where they both died S.P.

JOHN

the next of James's children became ill and was taken to Australia and he soon died at Melbourne. He lived from 10th May 1829 to 3rd June 1858.

ESTHER

26th April 1831 to 24th January 1879, died S.P.

JAMES

27th March 1833 was a Lt.-Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps and married Ada Paterson. They died without issue.

ROBERT

16th April 1835 to 1908. Graduating M.D. at Edinburgh in 1857, he entered the Indian Medical Service becoming a Brigade Surgeon. He married Rosamund, daughter of Charles Emmanuel Scott, C.E.

Dr. Robert's obituary in the Daily Telegraph of the 15th September 1908, slightly abbreviated states - "Brigade Surgeon Lidderdale, M.D. was buried yesterday at Torquay ... served in India for 30 years. He took part in the closing scenes of the Indian Mutiny and saw further action in the Frontier Force in Multan ... he received a medal and clasp. Dr. Lidderdale was a well known entomologist ... in Bhutan a new butterfly of great beauty was called after him. His larger collection was acquired by the British Museum.

Their children were

ROSALIND MARIONJAMES HUBERT

the first born in 1881 and the second in 1884, both died of diphtheria in 1888.

LILLIAS MARGARET

born on July 6th, 1889, married Humphrey Francis Dawson of the Public Works Department, India, and they had issue

CICELY ELEANOR LIDDERDALE DAWSON

born on 28th July, 1919, who married Eric Norman Brown on 28th March, 1942, and their children are Edric Brian and Alan. Her husband was then a Surgeon Lieutenant (E.C.O.) R.N.V.R..

Cicely was severely injured when a bomb hit her club in Harrington Gardens during the 1939-45 War. Fortunately her sister, uninjured, was there too.

EDRIC BRIAN BROWN

born 13th February, 1944.

ALAN BROWN

born 15th July, 1946.

MILICENT LILLIAS YELVERTON DAWSON

Lillias' second child, born on 26th July, 1918, married Denis Richard Hornidge, Captain (E.C.O.) R.E., born 26th July, 1918.

By profession a mining engineer, he was on the staff of the Rumanian Oilfields until the German advance made them untenable. After the war he received an appointment on the Rhodesian Copper Fields. Their children are Deirdre Lidderdale Hornidge and Aileen Felicity Hornidge.

DEIRDRE LIDDERDALE HORNIDGE

was born on the 6th October, 1943.

AILEEN FELICITY HORNIDGE

on the 26th August, 1946.

Lillias' youngest child was a boy

WILLIAM YELVERTON LIDDERDALE DAWSON

born on 16th December, 1922. He was severely wounded at Nijmegen in Holland during the 1939-45 War, through stepping on a newly sown mine, by which he lost a foot, and was wounded severely in the other leg and less severely elsewhere. The Germans were then close, just across the

border. Before that he had landed in France on D. Day plus 6 and was in the Caen fighting where, speaking French, he had been in contact with the resistance movement. At present he is active. On demobilisation he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, taking his Tripos in Mechanical Science.

#### ELIZABETH

Born in 1788 and died on 5th November 1852 was William of Castle Dyke's youngest child. Charles Sillem lived with her in his school days. He painted a miniature of her.

She is mentioned by M'Kerlie in his 1876 edition, which says -

"The last of the Liddersdales who lived in Kirkcudbright, was an old maiden lady, named Bettie, who died in the High Street in 1852. She was a daughter of Liddersdale of Castle Mains or, as it is commonly called, Castle Dike House. She was the youngest of the family."

She was disciplinarian and her nephew Charles invariably referred to her as his Aunt Elizabeth. She succeeded in keeping him at the top of his class. That showed ability, active on the Aunt's side, and latent in the nephew's.

In a letter from J.C.MacKenzie, Kirkcudbright, to her nephew Charles, dated the 26th of November 1852, about the disposal of her property, this comes at the end concerning her death. "No further light has been thrown on the cause of the melancholy event. The idea is that your Aunt was seized with some sudden illness and had come in contact with a lighted candle or that the easy chair on which she sat had done so."

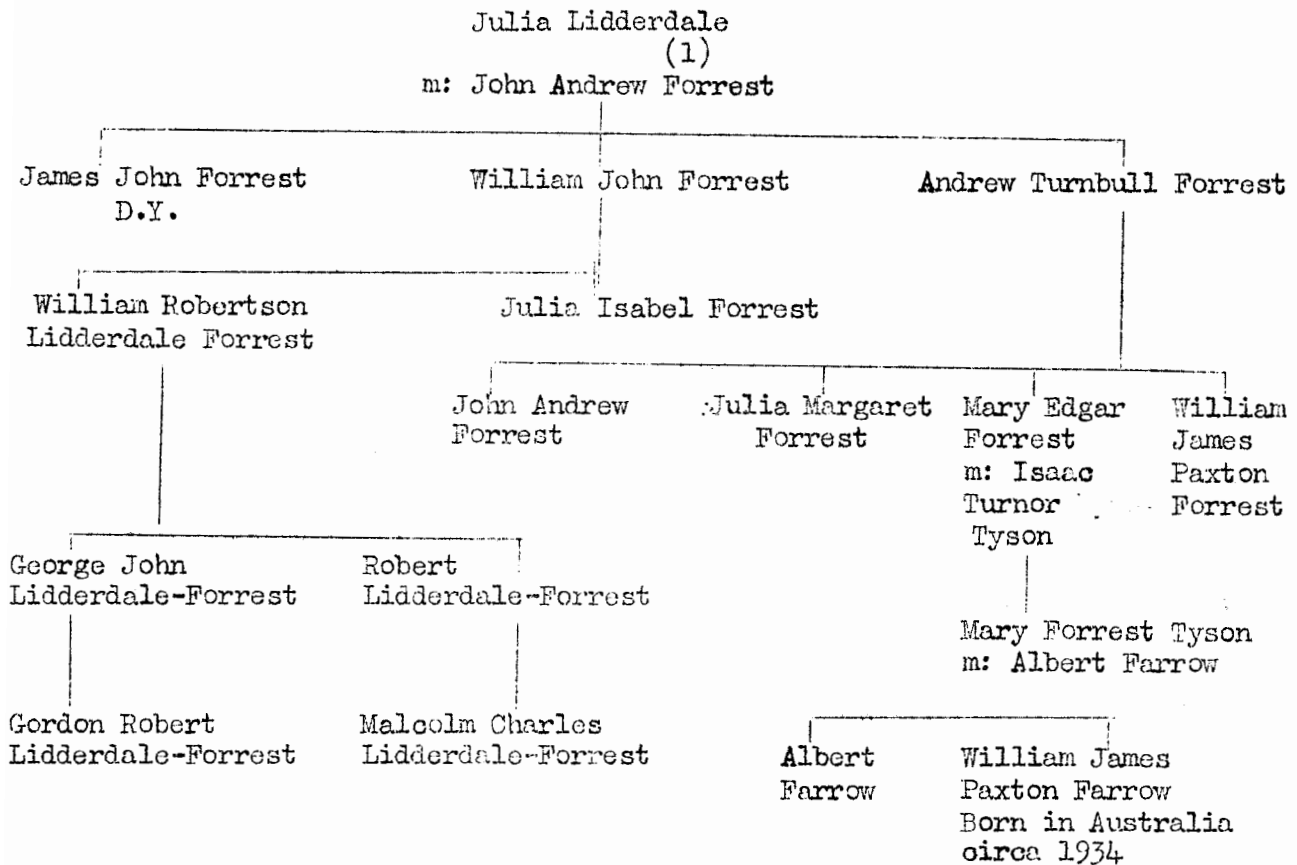
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CHAPTER 12

THE FOREST FAMILY

TREE 7

TREE 7.



1. Daughter of William Robertson, Captain in the Scots Greys, married John Andrew Forrest, they were the progenitors of William Robertson Forrest who took the name of Lidderdale-Forrest. See Pages 29 and 57.



## CHAPTER 12

### THE FORREST FAMILY

Referring to page 29 it will be seen that Julia, daughter of William Robertson married John Andrew Forrest and so follow the Lidderdale-Forrests.

#### WILLIAM JOHN FORREST

M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Born 1828 and died 9th September, 1873 at Kamarouska, Canada, and was buried in Brookwood Cemetery, Ottawa. He married at St. George's, Bloomsbury on 19th June, 1869, Emma, daughter of Thomas and Isabel Barnes and their children were William Robertson Lidderdale Forrest and Julia Isabel Forrest.

#### WILLIAM ROBERTSON LIDDERDALE FORREST

M.B.E., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

was born at Ottawa 21st June, 1870. He received his training on the staff of the Engineer of the Central Division of the North Eastern Railway with which he remained until 1898, when, with a view to gaining further experience, he accepted an appointment on the staff of Sir John Wolfe Barry & Partners, where he was engaged on large Dock extensions. In 1901 he joined the staff of Messrs. A.J.Barry & Leslie as Chief Assistant, where among other works he was engaged on the design of an extension to Charing Cross Station with a new bridge over the Thames. In 1909 he went to China as Divisional Engineer on the Hangchow Mingpo Railway. In 1914 he received an appointment in the P.N. Department of the Gold Coast, which however was terminated in 1915 owing to the War. In 1916, after working for a time in the Works Department of the Admiralty he received an appointment as Senior Stores Officer under the Ministry of Munitions, his name appearing in the New Year's Honours List 1918, as M.B.E. with which he was invested by H.M. King George V on the 27th February, 1918. After the war he received in 1919 an appointment of Executive Engineer Grade I in the Public Works Department, Nigeria, retiring in 1926.

He married on 1st June, 1899, at St. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, Georgie Isabel, eldest daughter of George Young Wall, local deputy Steward of the Manors to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and their children were George John Lidderdale Forrest and Robert Lidderdale Forrest.

GEORGE JOHN LIDDERDALE FORREST

born in London, 12th January, 1908, was educated at Bedford 1919-1927. He received his engineering training with Sir Frederick Lobnitz & Co., Renfrew, and Colonel A.J. Barry, London. In 1939 he joined the Staff of Sir Alfred McAlpine & Son and is still with that firm. He married 23rd April, 1938, at St. Peter ad Vincula, Wisborough Green, Sussex, Doris Sybil Leila, daughter and only child of Maurice Philip Hopkinson, sometime Lieutenant R.N., whose mother, Blanche Isabella Somerset, was a daughter of the Rev. Lord William George Somerset, a younger son of the 5th Duke of Beaufort and brother of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Crimea. They have a son

GORDON ROBERT LIDDERDALE FORREST

born at Ewell, Surrey, 13th March, 1943.

ROBERT LIDDERDALE FORREST

was born at Astor House, Shanghai, 31st March, 1910. Educated at Bedford School 1919-1928, from whence he went to the City & Guilds Engineering College 1928-1931, obtaining degrees of B.Sc. (Eng.) and A.C.G.I. Elected Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. 10th January, 1939. After practical training and employment on the Engineering Staffs of the Beckenham and Ealing Borough Councils in 1939 joined the Staff of Sir Alfred McAlpine & Son, being employed on Aerodrome construction and other Government work, subsequently joining the staff employed by the Ministry of Fuel and Power in open cast coal production. He married 10th June, 1939, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Ewell, Joan Philomene, daughter of Charles Scrivenor Dale of Australia. They have a son

MALCOLM CHARLES LIDDERDALE FORREST

born at Stafford 17th September 1940.

Next comes William John Forrest's daughter

JULIA ISABEL FORREST

born at Ottawa 27th September, 1872, and died at Darlington 7th April, 1884, being buried in the West Cemetery.

The remaining child of Julia was

ANDREW TURNBULL FORREST

15th March, 1840 - 17th September, 1910. Was a Writer to the Signet but practised only for a short time. Married Margaret Pulson 13th December, 1869, they had issue

JOHN ANDREW FORREST

25th October 1870, died S.P.

JULIA MARGARET FORREST

born 18th January 1873 at Langholm.

MARY EDGAR FORREST

born 24th November 1874 at Langholm, died at Moor Row 13th June 1903. She married Isaac Turner Tyson of Cleator Chamberlain. They had issue

MARY FORREST TYSON

born at Moor Row 12th June 1903. She married Albert Farrow in Australia. They had issue

ALBERT FARROW

born in 1928 in Australia, and

WILLIAM JAMES PAXTON FARROW

born in 1934, also in Australia.

WILLIAM JAMES PAXTON FORREST

born at Langholm 1st December 1876, died at Carlisle 31st December 1944.

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