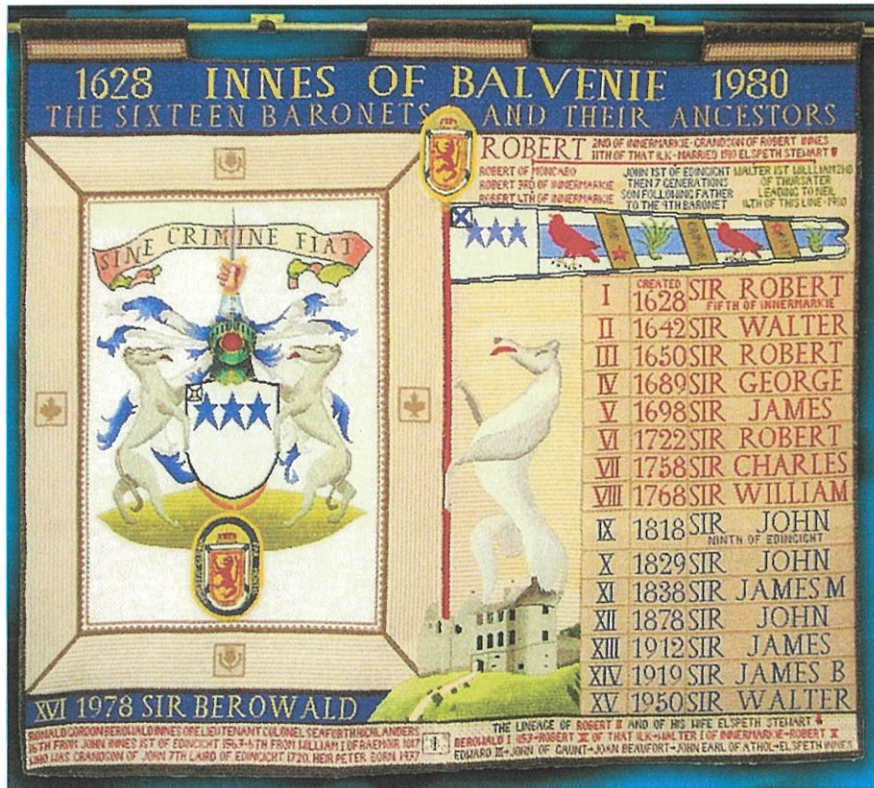


THE FAMILY CHRONICLES OF BEROWALD INNES



Part 1
From Berowaldus (c. 1153)
to
James William Guy Innes
(1873 to 1939)

THE FAMILY CHRONICLES OF BEROWALD INNES

Foreword

PART 1

After his move back to Scotland in 1977, my father set out to chronicle his family history. He researched his family tree in great detail, principally to set out fully the complicated line of succession, from the grant of the Baronetcy of Balvenie by Charles I in 1628, up to the present time. He was keen to put right the errors in the old, framed family trees. Also, he wanted to put on record his reminiscences of his family and his own life, rather than let them be forgotten. All the work he completed was handwritten and filed in ring binders, which came to me after his death in 1988.

In 2001 I typed up his account of his father's life and his tale of life in the early days of the 20th century, which seemed to be the most interesting items. At this draft stage, I sought comments from his brother Billy. These comments were invaluable. They led to many improvements and to the correction of several names which I had not been able to read. Other than that I tried not to edit the text. However, I took the liberty of moving a few complete passages from one story to the other, to make each of them more complete in itself and to achieve the best chronological sequence. The stories were written in a style which everyone will instantly recognise as typical of Berowald Innes. They provided a real insight into the life of his family in the early 20th century. [I have since added to this story the results of my own researches.]

Since then I have carried on with the typing and editing of my father's work, which traces the Innes line down to the Balvenie Baronetcy of today. I have added the short chapter which chronicles the earliest generations, from the arrival of the first Berowald in Moray in the 1150's to the start of the Innermarkie line. Research has demonstrated just what a lot of other fascinating material there is around. The feuds and murders in the 16th century had to be added. I have mentioned the connections between our Innes family and some notable historical figures: Edward III and his son John of Gaunt, William Pitt and Lord Byron. (However, it must be noted that 80% of the English are probably related to Edward III.)

Sadly so many of the ancient Innes names included are little more than that: what they thought and did has not come down to us. The 20th century is better recorded, and I have written an account of my father's life, taken from his scrap books and other references, as well as from my own memories.

Since I first sent copies of this history to my immediate family, in 2006, I have continued my studies intermittently. Several pages have been amended for this edition. In particular I am indebted to Sir Malcolm Innes, formerly the Lord Lyon, for a booklet written by his father, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, with the history of the Edingight family and house, as well as a copy of the charming picture of Edingight in the 19th century.

To make the work more interesting and understandable by the wider family, particularly overseas, I have added some illustrations made from old family photographs and other material. I have included two articles copied from the "web", with the histories of Balvenie Castle and the Nova Scotia Baronetcies.

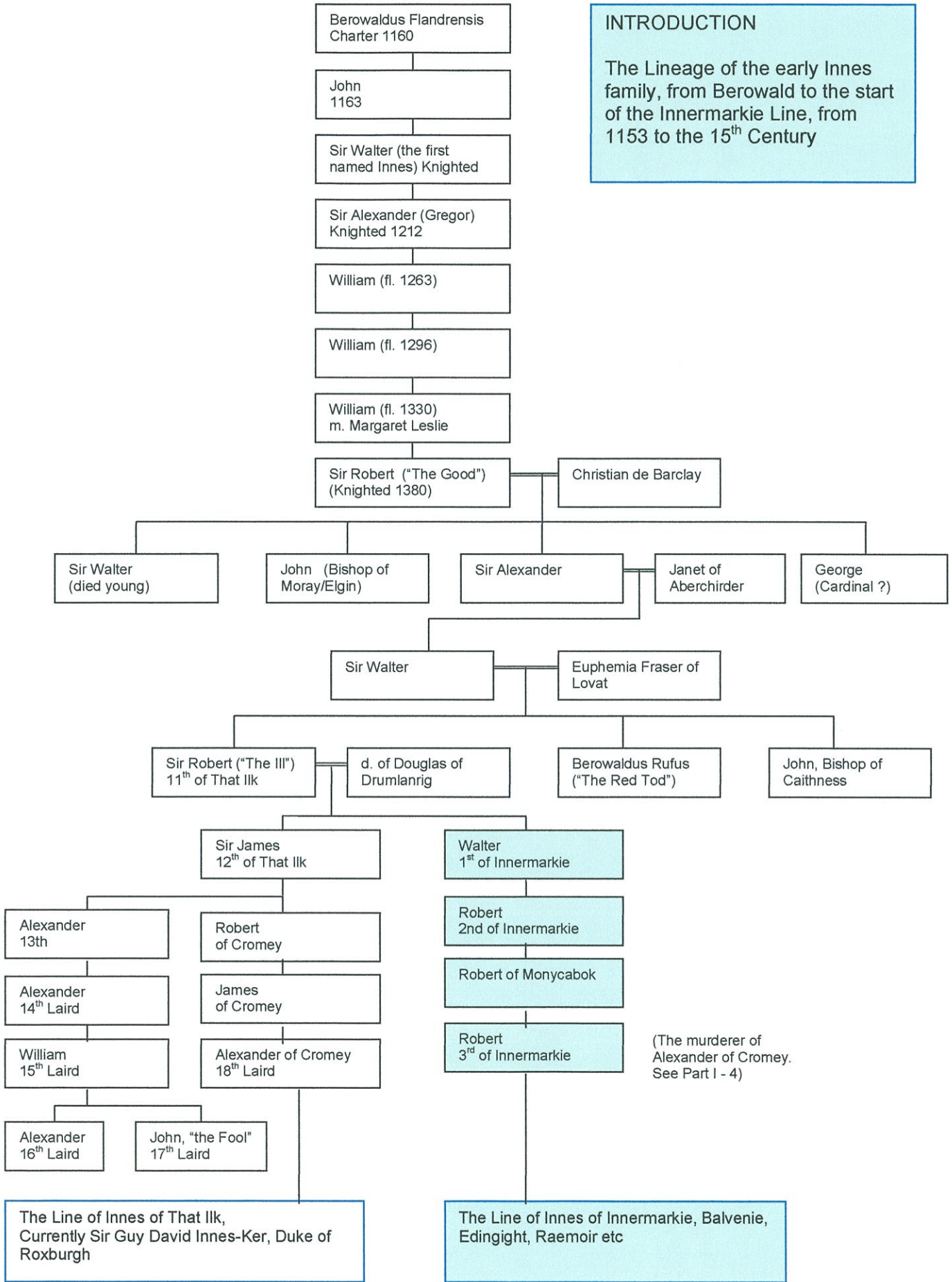
Part 2

Part 2 contains more recent additions

- My Father's life story and many photos
- A short piece about my Stepmother, Christian. This covers her immediate ancestry, connections and an account of her mental illness.
- Given the coincidence of the names, Thomas Guy, given to Alastair's young Tom, and, nearly 100 years previously, to my Uncle Tom. I wrote a little about the life of the young man who just wanted to fly, and had a notable career in the Fleet Air Arm.
- A MEMOIR OF FAMILY LIFE IN THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS OF THE CENTURY, by Berowald Innes
- A History of Balvenie Castle
- The Baronetcy of Balvenie
- Lists of Photo Albums

INTRODUCTION

The Lineage of the early Innes family, from Berowald to the start of the Innermarkie Line, from 1153 to the 15th Century



STORY OF THE BALVENIE FAMILY INNES

INTRODUCTION

During the 12th century there was much trade between Scotland and Flanders. There was even a policy of encouraging immigration, intended to bring in entrepreneurs and strengthen the aristocracy, considering that Scotland was rather backward, whereas Flanders was flourishing with trade and commerce. Much of this influx was aimed at the region of Moray. Many of the present family names in the North of Scotland have Flemish origins, rather than Gaelic or Norman. This was a peaceful invasion, not another Norman Conquest.

One immigrant was called Berowaldus; it is likely that he was a gentleman with a position in the cloth trade. He received favour from King Malcolm IV by being granted, by Charter, a large tract of land between the Rivers Spey and Lossie. The Charter, in Latin, was dated Christmas Day 1160. The land he was granted was surrounded by water on three sides and had the name 'Innes', meaning 'island' in Gaelic. *Berowaldus Flandrensis* became *Berowald de Innes*. Later the *de* was dropped.

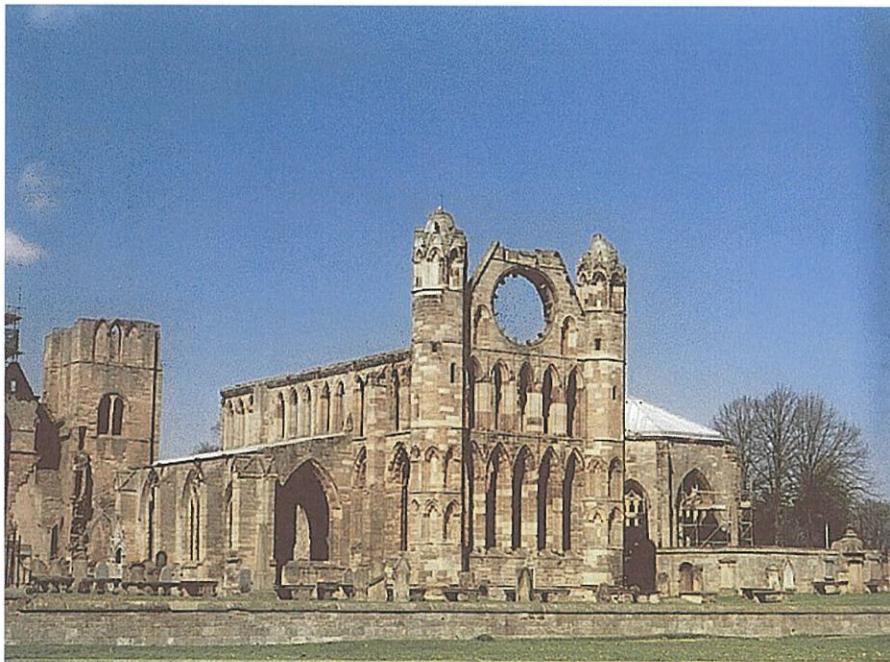
The stars on the Innes coat of arms derive from the arms of Moray, which have a single star. By 1235 the three blue stars on a silver background (in heraldic French: *argent, 3 mullets azure*) had been adopted by the family.

There are few records of the three generations after Berowald. However, the 1160 Charter was confirmed for Sir Walter Innes (the 3rd of that Ilk) by King Alexander in 1225. In the next 200 years or so the family tree is better preserved and includes one John, Bishop of Moray and Elgin, who built Elgin Cathedral, and one (who may have been a) Cardinal.

This account commences with the separation from the main line, Innes of that Ilk, of the offspring of the second son of Robert Innes, 11th of that Ilk. The family tree shows the line up to the separation. Different sources, not surprisingly given the age of this history, give variations on some of the details.



Innes House, near Elgin
(Built originally in the 12th century, reconstructed around 1640)



Elgin Cathedral
First built in the 12th century, burnt down in 1397, rebuilt in the time of Sir John
Innes, Bishop of Moray, c.1407.
Destroyed during the Reformation

1499-2000
 AN OUTLINE FAMILY
 TREE
 Of the INNES FAMILIES
 of INNERMARKIE,
 BALVENIE,
 EDINGIGHT AND
 THURSATER

WALTER
 1st of Innermarkie
 2nd son of Robert, 11th of
 that Ilk

ROBERT
 2nd of Innermarkie
 (4 sons that mattered)
 (PART I)

THE INNERMARKIE
 LINE
 ROBERT III
 to
 ROBERT V
 1st Baronet of
 BALVENIE
 1550 to 1628
 (PART I)

WILLIAM
 1st of Edingight
 about 1560

WALTER & WILLIAM
 1st & 2nd
 of
 Thursater in Caithness
 about 1560
 NOT INCLUDED

THE BALVENIE
 BARONETS
 1ST TO 8TH
 The 8th Baronet, Sir
 William, died in 1817 and
 this line died out.
 1628 to 1817
 (PART II)

JOHN
 7th of Edingight
 His grandson, JOHN
 became 9th Baronet of
 Balvenie
 1700 to 1720
 (PART III)

THE THURSATER
 LINE
 represented by
 NEIL INNES
 in 1980

JOHN,
 9th Baronet of Balvenie
 1818
 to
 WALTER
 15th Baronet
 died 1978
 and this line died out
 (PART IV)

ALEXANDER
 son of JOHN
 was father of WILLIAM
 INNES
 of Raemoir.
 He in turn was great-great
 grandfather of Sir
 BEROWALD
 16th Baronet of Balvenie,
 succeeded 1978
 1720 to 2000
 (PART V)

PART I

WALTER INNES was the second son of ROBERT, 11th of that ilk. He was the first of a new line, INNERMARKIE, which led eventually to the line of the Baronets of Balvenie. Part I commences with Walter, who died in 1499 and finishes with the in 1628, when ROBERT V of INNERMARKIE was created 1st Baronet of BALVENIE. WALTER, 1st of INNERMARKIE, fathered various other lines, most now extinct, who do not concern the BALVENIE side. There is now no connection between any of the Inneses mentioned in this tree and that of the family INNES OF INNES, now ROXBURGH.

PART II

A record of all that is known of the first eight Baronets. The period is from 1628 until the death of WILLIAM, 8th Baronet, in 1817.

PART III

A record of the descendants of WILLIAM, 3rd son of ROBERT, 2nd of INNERMARKIE, who became 1st of EDINGIGHT until the succession of SIR JOHN as 9th Baronet in 1818.

PART IV

A record of the EDINGIGHT Baronets from John, 9th Baronet, to the death of WALTER, 15th Baronet, in 1978.

PART V

A record of the EDINGIGHT family from ALEXANDER, 2nd son of JOHN, 7th of EDINGIGHT, and his wife, Jean Duff of Craigton, to the succession of BEROWALD INNES, 16th Baronet, in 1978, with a family tree showing all the existing lines starting from ALEXANDER (not including Innes of Maisley who changed his name to Ramsay of Barra). Period from 1720 to 1988.

GENERAL REFERENCES

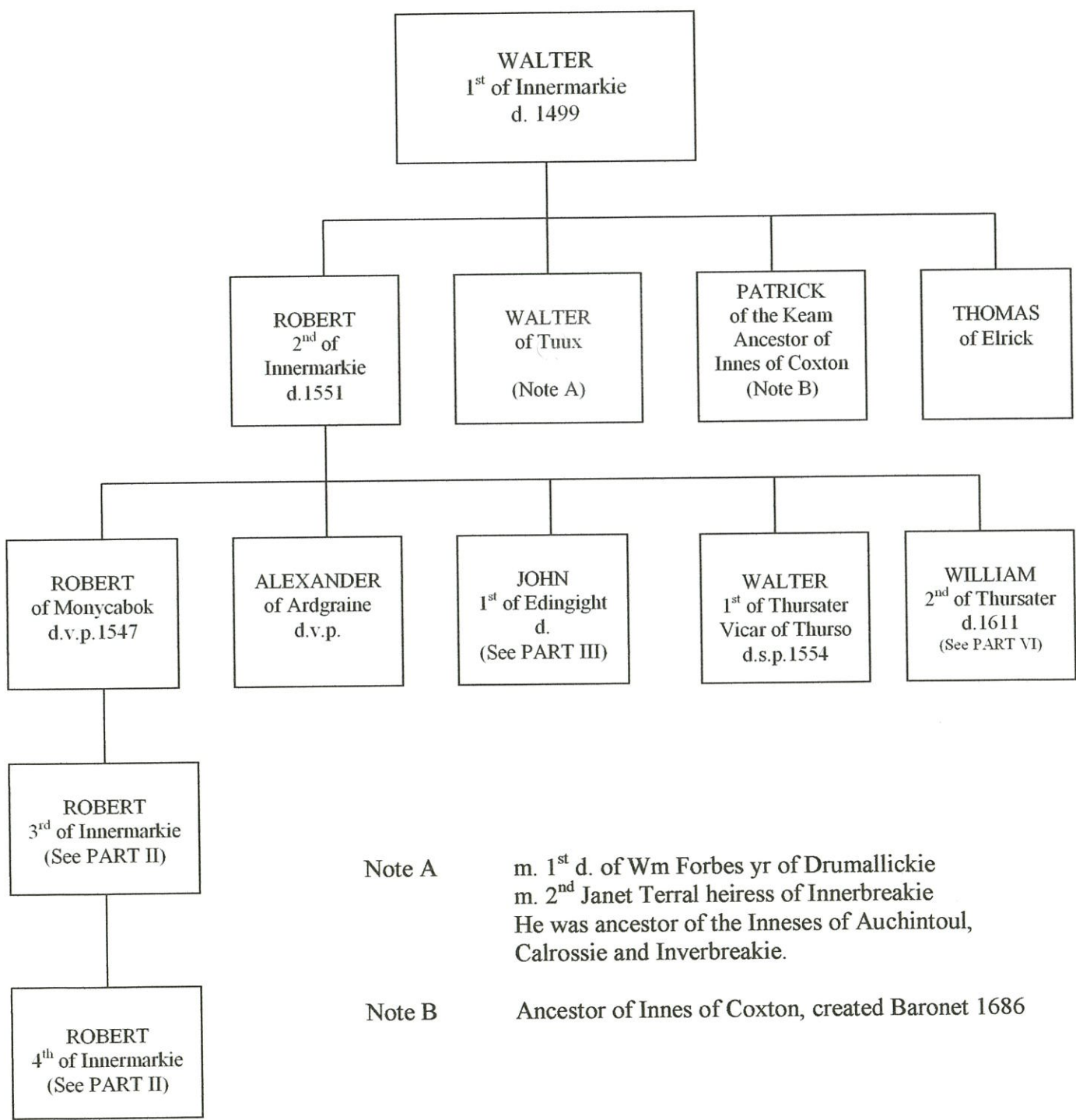
1. *The Clans Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*, by Frank Adam and Thomas Innes of Learney, published by Johnson and Bacon, 1955.
2. *The House of Innes*, by Robert Innes-Smith, published privately 1990.
3. *Ane Account of the Familie of Innes*, compiled by Duncan Forbes of Culloden in 1698, printed by the Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1864.
4. *Burkes Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage*.
5. Notes written into the Family "Raemoir" Bible.

PART I

from
WALTER
1st of INNERMARKIE

to
ROBERT
4th of INNERMARKIE

PART I
 FAMILY TREE
 from
 WALTER 1st
 to
 ROBERT 4th
 of INNERMARKIE



Note A

m. 1st d. of Wm Forbes yr of Drumallickie
 m. 2nd Janet Terral heiress of Innerbreakie
 He was ancestor of the Inneses of Auchintoul,
 Calrossie and Inverbreakie.

Note B

Ancestor of Innes of Coxton, created Baronet 1686

PART I

From WALTER INNES 1st of INNERMARKIE
To ROBERT IV of INNERMARKIE, Father of 1st Baronet

PERIOD 1426 to 1628

Innermarkie (or Invermarkie on the modern maps) is about 6 miles west of Dufftown and Balvenie Castle.

Little detail is known about the first Inneses of Innermarkie. The family became better known in the 16th century because of feuds and murders. Because of these the family moved from Innermarkie to Balvenie Castle, only 6 miles, but an effective change of identity.

1. WALTER 1st of INNERMARKIE

He was succeeded by his son:

2. ROBERT 2nd of INNERMARKIE

He was succeeded by his grandson:

3. ROBERT of MONYCABUK

Son of Robert, 2nd. He predeceased his father. His son succeeded:

4. ROBERT 3rd of INNERMARKIE

He was succeeded by his son:

5. ROBERT 4th of INNERMARKIE

He was succeeded by his son, Robert, who became the 1st Baronet of Balvenie, in 1628 (See PART II). His fourth son, William, was the grandfather of the 5th Baronet.

PART I - 1. WALTER INNES of INNERMARKIE		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Son of Sir Robert Innes, 11 th of that Ilk and a daughter of William of Drumlanrig	
<u>Married</u>	Christine Gordon	Bk
<u>Family</u>	1 st Son: Robert, 2 nd of Innermarkie. (The remaining sons, 2,3 and 4, do not concern this study) Daughter: Elizabeth, m. John Grant of Glenmoriston	I.2 Bk
<u>Died</u>	3 Nov 1499	Bk
<u>Buried</u>	Elgin Cathedral	
<u>Notes</u>	Had sasine of Innermarkie 17 May 1486. Innermarkie (or Invermarkie) still exists, though it has presumably been largely rebuilt during the past 500 years. It stands on the banks of the upper River Deveron, 6 miles West of Huntly. The Parish Church of Glass (now closed) is nearby. Balvenie is a further 7 miles to the West, over the watershed in Glen Fiddich, a tributary of the Spey.	Bk

PART I - 2. ROBERT, 2nd of INNERMARKIE		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Married</u>	Lady Elspeth Stewart (Note B) d. of 1 st Earl of Athol, 1510	
<u>Family</u>	Son. ROBERT of Munycabok, died d.v.p 1547 Son. ALEXANDER of Ardgraine. m. Griselda Auchinleck, d.s.p Son. JOHN of Edingight Son. WALTER, a priest, Vicar of Thurso, 1 st of Thursater Son. WILLIAM of Thursater	Pt I.3 Pt I.4 Pt VI Pt VI
<u>Died</u>	1551	Bk
<u>Buried</u>	Elgin Cathedral, where he founded a Chantry	Bk
<u>Notes</u>	<p>A. He was appointed as Hereditary Constable of Redcastle in Ardmannoch in the Black Isle, a post also held by his successors, also as Commander of the Army of the Marches under the Earl of Moray in 1532.</p> <p>B. Robert acquired the lands of Edingight from the Abbott of Kinloss and built the first "Ha'Hoos".</p> <p>C. Lady Elspeth Stewart was descended from King Edward III. His fourth son was John of Gaunt, Earl of Lancaster, and father of Henry IV. In the course of a scandalous affair, John of Gaunt had four illegitimate children by his mistress, Catherine Swynford. The first was John, Earl of Somerset, followed by Henry, who became Bishop of Winchester and a Cardinal. John of Gaunt's influence was sufficient for the Pope to legitimize the whole family. John's daughter, Joan Beaufort, married James I of Scotland. After the death of James I she married Sir James Stewart, known as the Black Knight of Lorne. Their eldest son was John, who became the 1st Earl of Atholl, and married Lady Eleanor St. Clair. Elspeth Stewart was the 3rd daughter of this union. (Cardinal Henry Beaufort is buried in his Chantry Chapel in Winchester Cathedral. The Coats of Arms in the Chapel still proclaim his illegitimacy.)</p>	

PART I - 3. ROBERT of MONY CABOK		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Robert, 2 nd of Innermarkie Lady Elspeth Stewart	
<u>Married</u>	Marioun, d. of Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford (who later married Sir Alexander Robertson)	
<u>Family</u>	Robert, 3 rd of Innermarkie	
<u>Died</u>	1547	
<u>Notes</u>	1. He received Monycabok from his father 1531 2. He predeceased his father	

PART I - 4. ROBERT, 3rd of INNERMARKIE	
<u>Born</u>	1532 Monycabok
<u>Parents</u>	Robert of Monycabok Marioun Alexander
<u>Married</u>	June 1553, Margaret, d. of Alexander Innes 14 th of that Ilk. She obtained a divorce in 1574
<u>Family</u>	ROBERT, 4 th of Innermarkie
<u>Died</u>	Killed in Sept 1584
<u>Notes</u>	<p>The murderer of Alexander of Crommey of that Ilk.</p> <p>By this generation the Innermarkie Inneses had prospered, although they were the junior line. Robert hoped to ensure his status in the family by marrying his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Alexander, 14th of that Ilk.</p> <p>Alexander's grandson, Alexander, 16th of that Ilk, had no successors, neither had his brother, John, nicknamed "the Fool". John therefore conveyed his inheritance to the next most senior line represented by Alexander of Crommey who thus became 18th of that Ilk. Robert was incensed at this, believing that the position should have fallen to him and his line, as a consequence of his marriage. He, with a number of supporters, and accompanied by John the Fool, murdered Alexander in Aberdeen in 1580. Alexander's son (also named Robert) was intended to be killed but managed to escape. Robert fled and was declared an outlaw.</p> <p>In 1584 young Robert caught up with his father's murderer, killed him, cut off his head and presented it to his mother, who personally carried to Edinburgh to present to the King.</p> <p>A full account of this event is given in the "Familie of Innes" (Spalding Club, Aberdeen) and in other books.</p>

PART I – 4. Continued – The connection with William Pitt		
	Crommey’s father, James of Rothmakenzie, had three sons by his first marriage. The third was Robert, whose great granddaughter, Jane Innes, married Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort George, Madras. He was known as “Diamond Pitt” because he had bought a diamond of great size in India. Thomas and Jane’s grandson was William Pitt, the Elder, 1 st Earl of Chatham, Prime Minister, in turn father of William Pitt the Younger.	

PART I - 5. ROBERT, 4th of INNERMARKIE		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Robert, 3 rd of Innermarkie and Margaret Innes, d. of Alexander Innes, 14 th of that Ilk.	
<u>Married</u>	1607, Jean, d. of William Barclay of Towie Barclay (6 miles South of Lumsden).	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Robert, 5 th of Innermarkie, 1 st Baronet of Balvenie Son. Alexander of Torrieglass Son. James of Wester Coxton Son. William of Mayne and Orblieston Son. Archibald Daughter. Beatrix, m 1595 (Burke becomes very confident about 4 women: Beatrix, Agnes, Isobel and Elizabeth, but is not clear who the father was)	
<u>Died</u>	12 September 1595	
<u>Note</u>	The Earl of Huntly, assisted by Robert, was responsible for the murder of "The Bonnie Earl of Moray". In 1591 Huntly was instructed by King James VI to arrest Moray, because of his involvement in plots, also perhaps because of an affair with the Queen. However, as the result of an ongoing feud between Huntly and Moray, the arrest became the excuse for a brutal murder. Robert then fled North to his own estate and remained there for 4 years. After this time he felt it would be safe to visit Edinburgh again, but was arrested and summarily executed. Perhaps because he had more influence with the King, Huntly was pardoned.	

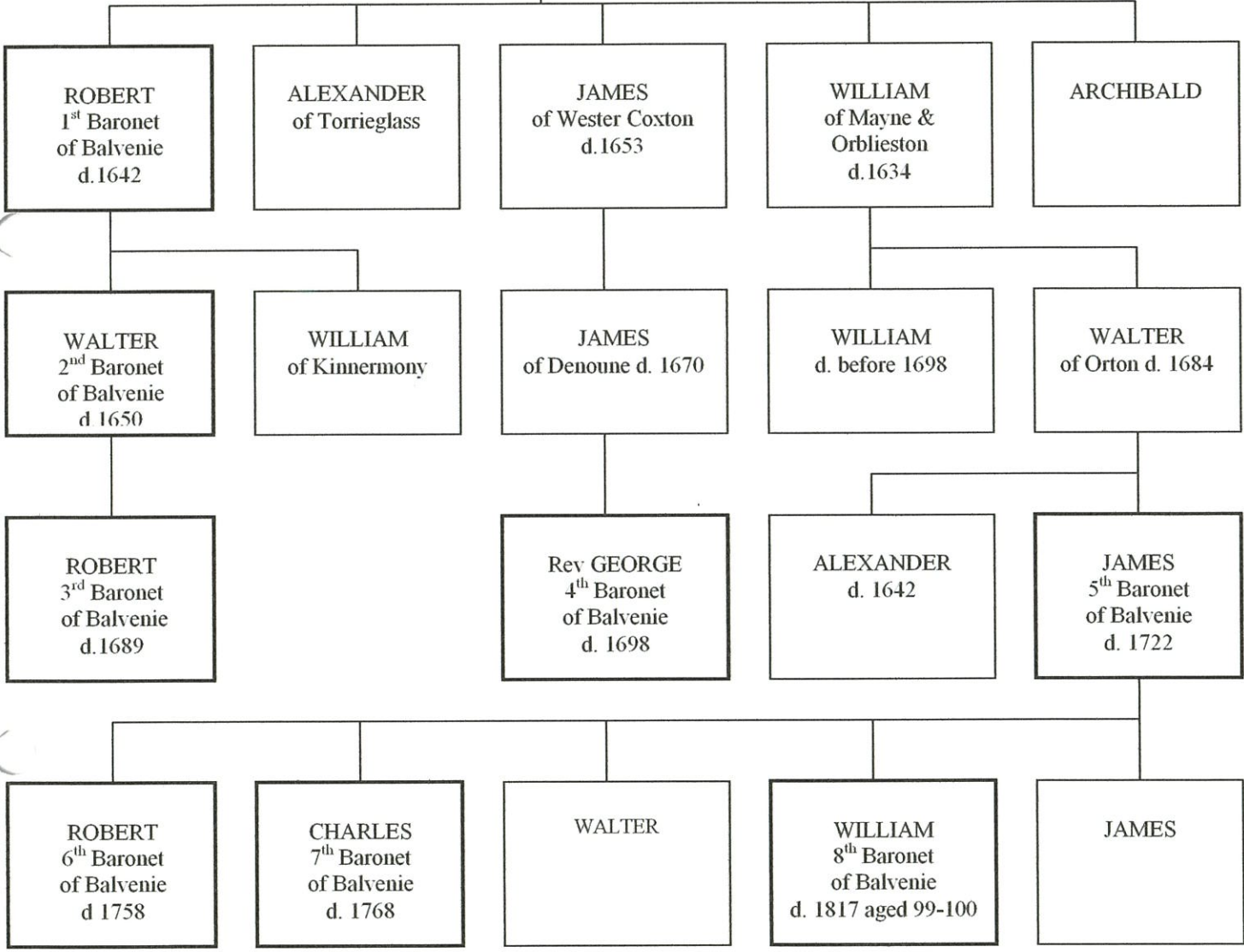
PART II

from
ROBERT
1st of BALVENIE

to
WILLIAM
8th of BALVENIE

PART II
FAMILY TREE
from
ROBERT 1st
to
WILLIAM 8th
of BALVENIE

ROBERT
4th of Innermarkie
d. 1595



PART II

From ROBERT 1st Baronet
To WILLIAM 8th Baronet

PERIOD 1628 to 1817.

In 1628 Charles I was on the throne and starting on his differences with Parliament, which led to the Civil War. The Inneses were strongly allied to the King. As a result the family lost their home, Balvenie, and their fortunes. Misfortune continued with their support of the Jacobite cause in the 1715 and 1745 rebellions.

1. ROBERT 1st Baronet and 5th of Innermarkie

He was succeeded by his son:

2. WALTER 2nd Baronet

He was succeeded by his son:

3. ROBERT 3rd Baronet

He had five children, but all died without a successor. His line died out.

4. GEORGE 4th Baronet, Priest in Holy Orders.

Sir George was the grandson of the younger brother of Robert, 4th of Innermarkie. As a Priest he had no family.

5. JAMES 5th Baronet of Balvenie and Ortoun

Sir James was the grandson of the 4th son of Robert, 4th of Innermarkie, and thus a brother of the 1st Baronet. He was succeeded by his sons, in turn:

6. ROBERT 6th Baronet.

He was succeeded by his brother:

7. CHARLES 7th Baronet.

And he was succeeded by his brother:

8. WILLIAM 8th Baronet

Sir WILLIAM was the last male descendant of Sir ROBERT, 1st Baronet of Balvenie. The succession then went to the Edingight line. See Part III.



Balvenie Castle, Dufftown



Edingight House, near Huntly



Kinnairdy Castle, near Huntly
A typical Scottish "Tower House"



Cromey House, near Huntly



Edingight House, prior to 1858 to 1860

The large house lower down the valley was built around 1860. At this time the South wing, at the East end of the house was demolished, presumably to provide material for the new house
(Detail from painting in the possession of Sir Malcolm Innes)

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PART II – 1. SIR ROBERT, 1st BARONET of BALVENIE, 5th of INNERMARKIE		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Robert Innes, 4 th of Innermarkie and Jean Barclay of Barclay Towie, d 1607.	
<u>Married</u>	1. Jean, d. of James Innes of Minnowie 2. Before 1607, Barbara, sister of Thomas, 1 st Baronet of Leys	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Walter, 2 nd Baronet Son. William of Kinnermunie (m.c. Elizabeth, d. of Walter Barclay of Towie Barclay, d 1872(?) Daughter. Isobel. Daughter. Margaret.	
<u>Died</u>	1642	
<u>Notes</u>	A. Robert purchased Balvenie Castle in 1614 (or 1615) and took the title “Innes of Balvenie” to disassociate the family from the feuds and murders of the previous generations. B. The settlement of Nova Scotia was initiated by King James in 1625. After his death the scheme was pursued by Charles I. The plan was to induce the Scots to settle the land by the granting of Baronetcies in return for sending six settlers, and supporting them for two years. In return for their patents the new Baronets also had to pay the King the sum of 100 merks (£2000), a considerable contribution to Royal funds. Robert Innes was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia on 15 January 1628. His crest is No 20 in the Museum of the Nova Scotia Baronets in the Castle of Menstrie. Needless to say, the venture failed and in 1632 Nova Scotia was ceded to the French. (<i>See Annexe</i>).	

PART II - 2. SIR WALTER, 2nd BARONET of BALVENIE, 6th of INNERMARKIE		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Robert, 1 st Baronet and Barbara Burnet of Leys	
<u>Married</u>	28 April 1623, Liliast, d. of John Grant of Grant	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Robert, 3 rd Baronet Daughter. Margaret Daughter. Barbara Daughter. Katherine	
<u>Died</u>	Probably in the battle for Balvenie in 1649	
<u>Notes</u>	<p>An active Royalist in the Civil War. Perhaps the grant of a Baronetcy helped to secure in advance the family's support to the King's cause, but whatever the reason the family incurred severe losses as a result of their loyalty. In 1635 the North-East of Scotland was seriously harried by the Macgregors under the leadership of Patrick, known as Gilderoy, a notorious freebooter. Later, after the battle of Fyvie, the Marquis of Montrose took refuge in Balvenie, safe from the Argyll (Campbell) cavalry. Five years later, Royalists fighting for King Charles were forced to retreat by General Leslie commanding the Protestant, Covenanters, cavalry. They were overtaken at Balvenie and completely routed. On 8th May 1649 the castle fell to the Covenanters. Many of the clansmen were massacred and nearly 900 taken prisoner. The castle was then garrisoned by Cromwell's Protectorate forces. The family sustained heavy losses and Balvenie finally had to be sold in 1658. Balvenie was thus the Innes family seat for only about 40 years.</p>	

PART II - 3. SIR ROBERT, 3rd BARONET of BALVENIE		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Walter, 2 nd Baronet and Lilius Grant	
<u>Married</u>	Janet, widow of George Morrison of Pitfour, d. of Sir John Gordon, 1 st Baronet of Haddo	
<u>Family</u>	5 children, but no successor	
<u>Died</u>	8 June 1689	

PART II - 4. SIR GEORGE, 4th BARONET of BALVENIE

Sir George was the great grandson of Robert, 4th of Innermarkie. Robert's 3rd son was James Innes of Wester Coxton and his son James Innes of Denoune, in turn the father of George, who was therefore a second cousin of Robert, the 3rd Baronet.

<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	James, of Denoune, Grandson of Robert Innes, 4 th of Innermarkie	
<u>Married</u>	No	
<u>Family</u>	Nil	
<u>Died</u>	2 Feb 1689	
<u>Notes</u>	Sir James was a Catholic Priest at Denoune and therefore celibate.	

PART II - 5. SIR JAMES, 5th BARONET of BALVENIE and ORTONS		
Sir James was another great grandson of Robert, 4 th of Innermarkie through his 4 th son, Walter, and his second son Walter of Orblieston. (See Part II Family Tree)		
<u>Born</u>	166?	
<u>Parents</u>	Walter of Ortoun, m. 1661 Margaret, 4 th d. of Sir William Hamilton of Ellieston (d. 1684)	
<u>Married</u>	1699, Margaret, elder daughter of Hon Thomas Fraser of Caimbulg	
<u>Family</u>	<p>Son. Robert, 6th Baronet Son. Charles, 7th Baronet Son. Walter Son. William, 8th Baronet Son. James, Capt RN</p> <p>Daughter. Margaret, b 1703, married 1741 Sir Ludovick Grant, Bt of Dalvey Daughter. Mary, m 1755 Rev Alexander Watt, Minister Alves, d.1777 Daughter. Jean, m John Geddes, d 1784</p>	
<u>Died</u>	1722	
<u>Notes</u>	His father-in-law was Sir Thomas Fraser, the fourth son of the 2 nd Lord Fraser of Castle Fraser.	

PART II - 6. SIR ROBERT 6th BARONET of BALVENIE and ORTON		
<u>Born</u>	1702	
<u>Parents</u>	James, 5 th Baronet and Margaret, elder daughter of Hon Thomas Fraser of Cairnbulg.	
<u>Married</u>	Margery, daughter and heiress of Col Wirram. Died 30 Sept 1765.	
<u>Family</u>	Daughter. Catherine, m 1760, James Lord Forbes. Died 16 April 1805	
<u>Died</u>	31 Aug 1758	
<u>Notes</u>	An officer of Viscount Cobham's Dragoons (1 st Royals)	

PART II – 7. SIR CHARLES, 7th Baronet of BALVENIE and ORTONBrother of 6th Baronet

<u>Born</u>	21 Feb 1704	
<u>Parents</u>	As Robert, 6 th Baronet	
<u>Married</u>	Isobel, daughter and heir of Alexander Paton of Kinaldie, Lord Provost of Aberdeen	
<u>Family</u>	2 sons, both died without issue	
<u>Died</u>	8 April 1768	
<u>Notes</u>	Captain, 71 st Foot	

PART II – 8. SIR WILLIAM, 8th BARONET of BALVENIE and ORTONBrother of 6th and 7th Baronets

<u>Born</u>	1717	
<u>Parents</u>	As 6 th and 7 th Baronets	
<u>Married</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sarah (d. 15 May 1770) daughter and heir of Thomas Hodges of Ipswich. (Her portrait by Thomas Gainsborough, painted 1757, is in the Frick Collection, New York.) 2. 22 Mar 1774, Mary Maria, daughter and heir of Major Parsons of York. (William married his commanding officer's daughter) 	
<u>Family</u>	<p>By 1. Daughter. Elizabeth Charlotte, b. 1766, d. 14 Dec 1858. Daughter. Sarah Catherine, b 1770, d. 2 July 1845</p>	
<u>Died</u>	13 March 1817 in his 100 th year, with no male heir.	
<u>Notes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cornet, 3rd Horse Guards, Lt Col 2nd Dragoon Guards. 2. Sir William was the last male descendant of Sir Robert, 1st Baronet of Balvenie. The succession then went to the Edingight line. See Part III 	

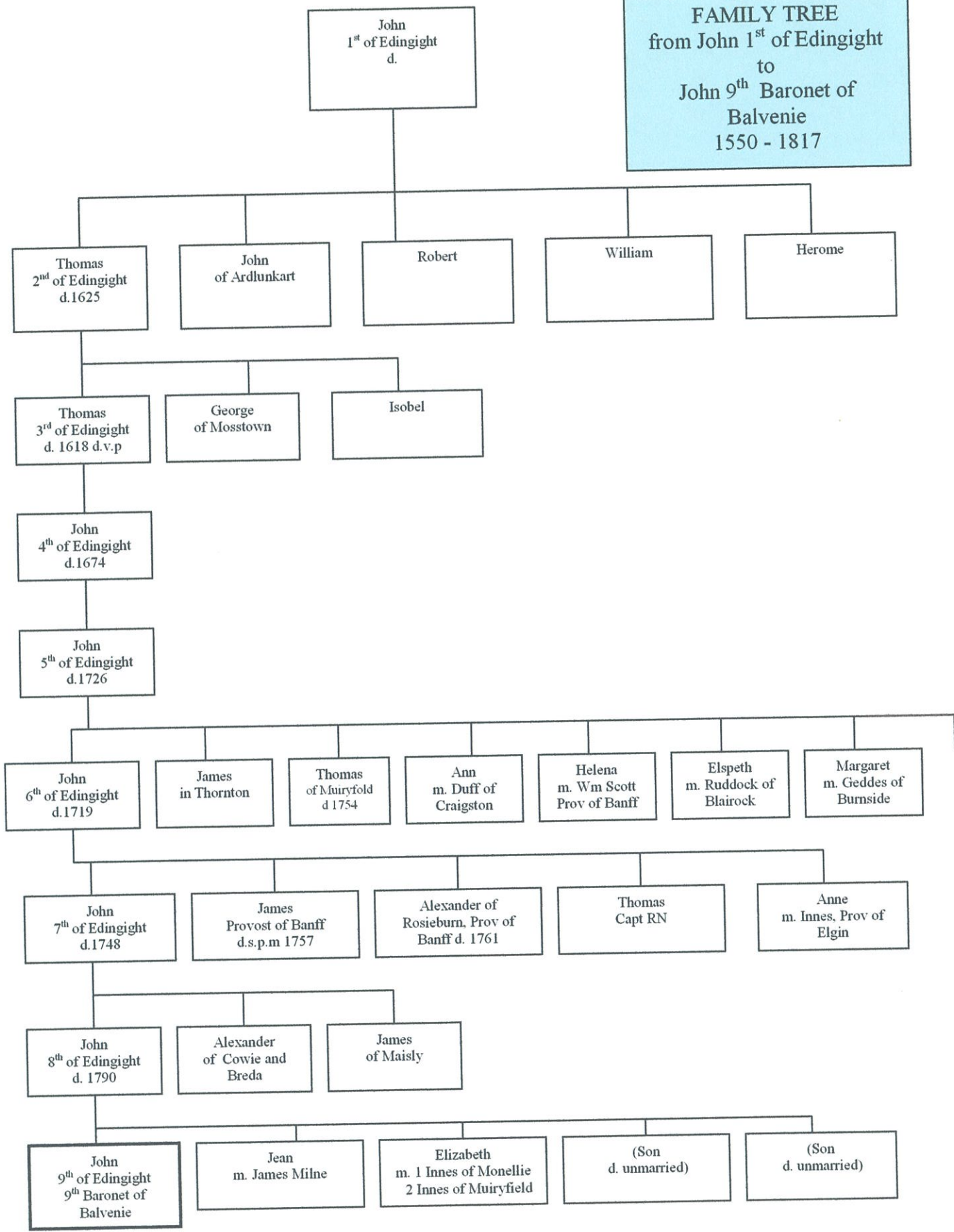
PART III

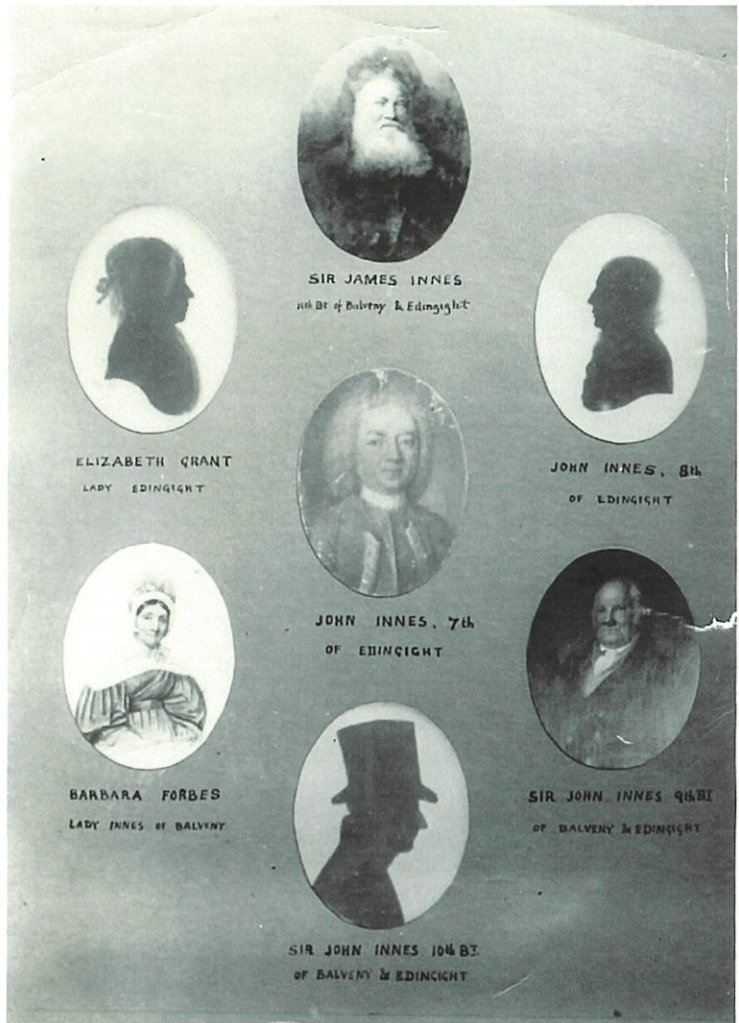
**from
JOHN
1st of EDINGIGHT**

**to
JOHN
9th BARONET OF BALVENIE**

1550 - 1817

PART III
FAMILY TREE
 from John 1st of Edingight
 to
 John 9th Baronet of
 Balvenie
 1550 - 1817





The Edingight Family

Five generations, spanning nearly 200 years from 1692 to 1878

PART III

From JOHN 1st of EDINGIGHT

To JOHN 8th of EDINGIGHT, father of the 9th Baronet of Balvenie

PERIOD 1550 to 1790 (?)

With the death of the 8th Baronet, aged almost 100 and with no male heirs, the succession of another line had to be proved. The next in order was that of the third son of Robert, 2nd of Innermarkie, and his wife, Elspeth Stuart of Athol. He acquired the Estate of Edingight, about 6 miles North-east of Keith. His family were principally landowners in Strathisla, fertile land in the North of Aberdeenshire.

1. JOHN 1st of EDINGIGHT

He was succeeded by his son:

2. THOMAS 2nd of EDINGIGHT

He was succeeded by his grandson, John, 4th of Edingight:

3. THOMAS 3rd of EDINGIGHT

Predeceased his father

4. JOHN 4th of EDINGIGHT

Inherited serious debts but managed to pass the estate to his son:

5. JOHN 5th of EDINGIGHT

He was succeeded by his grandson:

6. JOHN 6th of EDINGIGHT

Predeceased his father:

7. JOHN 7th of EDINGIGHT

He was succeeded by his son:

8. JOHN 8th of EDINGIGHT

He was succeeded by his son, who became the 9th Baronet of Balvenie. (See Part IV)

PART III - 1. JOHN, 1st of EDINGIGHT		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Robert, 2 nd of Innermarkie Elspeth Stewart of Atholl	
<u>Married</u>	1545, Marjorie Leslie of Wardis	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Thomas, 2 nd of Edingight Son. John of Ardlunkart Son. Robert Son. William Son. Herome	
<u>Died</u>		

PART III - 2. THOMAS, 2nd of EDINGIGHT		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	John, 1 st of Edingight Marjorie Leslie	
<u>Married</u>	1. Janet Seton of Auchenuif 2. Janet Abercrombie 3. Isobel Ogilvie	
<u>Family</u>	By 1: Son. Thomas, 3 rd of Edingight Son. George of Mosstoun Daughter. Isobel of Mosstoun	
<u>Died</u>	1625	
<u>Notes</u>	Between 1611 and 1618, John started to build a new mansion at Edingight, having demolished the original house. The new Mansion was unaffordable, was never completed and eventually destroyed. The project was grossly overspent and left the family in debt.	

PART III - 3. THOMAS, 3rd of EDINGIGHT		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Thomas, 2 nd of Edingight Janet Seton	
<u>Married</u>	1611, Janet, daughter of Robert Innes, Baillie of Elgin	
<u>Family</u>	Son. John, 4 th of Edingight	
<u>Died</u>	Died before his father, before 1618	

PART III - 4. JOHN, 4th of EDINGIGHT		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	Thomas, 4 th of Edingight Janet Innes	
<u>Married</u>	1637, Christian Bruce of Airth (widow of Thomas Urquhart of Kinouddie)	
<u>Family</u>	Son. John Innes, 5 th of Edingight	
<u>Died</u>	1674	
<u>Notes</u>	<p>John was an unlucky man in various ways. First, he inherited as a minor and was left indebt following his Grandfather's uncompleted project to build a new house at Edingight. Secondly, his wife brought him a stepson and two stepdaughters. He stood as guarantor of the dowry of his stepdaughter, Margaret Urquhart to James Mercer, son of the Baillie of Perth. When the Urquhart finances proved inadequate to fund the dowry the guarantee was called in but could not be met. As a result John was threatened with imprisonment. To put any money beyond reach and perhaps to buy influence among powerful highland friends, who would have been able to support him in any emergency, he made several loans. The writ was never enforced. In 1659, he managed to transfer his estate to his son, John, to evade the Mercer family. The Mercers then attempted to have the guarantee transferred to his son. The father had no option but to sign, but the son was not present and without his signature the transfer became unenforceable.</p> <p>(The story is told much more fully in "The Old Mansion House of Edingight" by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney -Reprinted from the Transactions of the Banffshire Field Club)</p>	

PART III – 5. JOHN, 5th of EDINGIGHT (Known as “The Patriarch)		
<u>Born</u>		
<u>Parents</u>	John Innes, 4 th of Edingight Christian Bruce of Airth	
<u>Married</u>	1. 1659, Elizabeth Gordon of Ardlogie 2. 1 Nov 1663, Isobel, daughter of John Hamilton of Corse of Kinnoir	
<u>Family</u>	By 1: Son. John, 6 th of Edingight, b 1662 By 2. Son. James in Thornton ,who d. before 1681 Son. Thomas of Muiryfield, born 1681, and had family Daughter. Anne, m Patrick Duff of Craigston Daughter. Helen, m Walter Scott, Provost of Banff Daughter. Elspeth, m 1703 George Ruddock of Blairrock Daughter. Margaret, m George Geddes in Burnside	
<u>Died</u>	3 Feb 1726	
<u>Notes</u>	The Old Mansion House was built around 1681.	

PART III - 6. JOHN, 6th of EDINGIGHT		
<u>Born</u>	1662	
<u>Parents</u>	John, 5 th of Edingight Elizabeth Gordon of Ardlogie	
<u>Married</u>	1691, Helen Strachan of Auchnagatt	
<u>Family</u>	Son. John, 7 th of Edingight Son. James, Provost of Banff Son. Alexander of Rosieburn Son. Thomas, Capt RN Daughter. Anne, m 1719 James Innes, Provost of Elgin	
<u>Died</u>	June 1719, predeceased his father	
<u>Notes</u>	<p>He was the Sherriff Clerk of Banff, which was apparently a profitable post!</p> <p><u>The Ancestry of George, Lord Byron</u></p> <p>John's 3rd son, Alexander, married Katherine Abercrombie and had four daughters. The 3rd of them married George Gordon. Their only child and heiress, Catherine, married Captain John Byron, known as "Mad Jack". He ran through all her money, squandered the lands and left her, penniless, with a small boy, George Gordon Byron. In 1798 the boy's great-uncle, the 5th Lord Byron, died and George became the 6th Lord Byron. The great poet was always proud of his Scots ancestry and some of his poetry was influenced by the scenery of Deeside.</p>	

PART III	7. JOHN, 7th of EDINGIGHT	
<u>Born</u>	Oct 1692	
<u>Parents</u>	John, 6 th of Edingight Elizabeth Gordon	
<u>Married</u>	30 March 1720, Jean Duff, daughter of Patrick Duff of Hatton and Craigston	
<u>Family</u>	Son. John, 8 th of Edingight Son. Alexander of Cowie and Breda Son. James of Maisley (became Ramsay of Barra)	Part V
<u>Died</u>	1784	

PART III	8. JOHN, 8th of EDINGIGHT	
<u>Born</u>	1721	
<u>Parents</u>	John, 7 th of Edingight Jean Duff of Craigston	
<u>Married</u>	9 Aug 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Grant of Auchterblair and Carron	
<u>Family</u>	Son. John, 9 th of Edingight, 9 th Baronet of Balvenie 3 Sons, who died unmarried Daughter. Jean, b. 1754, m James Milne Daughter. Elizabeth, b 1756, m.1 Thomas Innes of Monellie and 2 George Robinson of Gask Daughter. Anne, b. 1752, m. Alexander Innes at Garmouth	Part IV
<u>Died</u>	7 June 1790	
<u>Notes</u>	Fought at Culloden with Bonny Prince Charlie	



Edingight House, prior to 1858 to 1860

The large house lower down the valley was built around 1860. At this time the South wing, at the East end of the house was demolished, presumably to provide material for the new house
(Detail from painting in the possession of Sir Malcolm Innes)

PART IV

**from
Sir JOHN
9th BARONET**

**to
Sir WALTER
15th BARONET**

1818 - 1978

PART IV
FAMILY TREE
 From
 Sir John, 9th Baronet
 to
 Sir Walter, 15th Baronet
 Period 1818 - 1978

Sir John
 9th Baronet of Balvenie
 9th of Edingight
 d. 23.3.1829

Sir John
 10th Baronet of Balvenie
 10th of Edingight
 d. unnm. 3.12.1838

Sir James Milne
 11th Baronet of Balvenie
 11th of Edingight
 d. 11.5.1878

Elizabeth
 m. Edward Stock
 b. 22.9.1798
 had issue

Georgina Forbes
 m. James Blackwood
 d.s.p.1871

Sir John
 12th Baronet of
 Balvenie
 12th of Edingight
 d.unnm. 2.5.1912

Sir James
 13th Baronet of
 Balvenie
 13th of Edingight
 d.unnm 7.9.1919

Robert
 b. 28.3.1847
 d.1896

George Forbes
 b. 9.9.1848
 d. 9.12.1870

Thomas
 of Valparaiso
 b. 22.2 1852
 d. 23.4.1911

Hector
 b. 27.10.1860
 d. 30.12.1904

Edward
 MB. b.
 1864
 d. unnm.
 1895

Sir James Bouchier
 14th Baronet of
 Balvenie
 14th of Edingight
 d. 20.12 1950

John Fraser
 b. 1896
 d. 1897

Sir Walter 15th Baronet of
 Balvenie
 15th of Edingight
 d. 3.9.1978

Anita Elizabeth
 married Forrest
 died 31.7.1925

Lily Eileen
 m. Mallet

PART IV

From SIR JOHN INNES, 9th of EDINGIGHT

To SIR WALTER INNES, 15th BARONET of BALVENIE, who died in 1978
without any issue

1. SIR JOHN, 9th BARONET of BALVENIE, and 9th of EDINGIGHT. Became the 9th Baronet by succession proved from Robert, 2nd of Innermarkie (see Part I)

He was succeeded by his son:

2. SIR JOHN, 10th BARONET of BALVENIE, and 10th of EDINGIGHT

Died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother:

3. SIR JAMES MILNE, 11th BARONET of BALVENIE, and 11th of EDINGIGHT

He was succeeded by his son:

4. SIR JOHN INNES, 12th BARONET, and 12th of EDINGIGHT

Died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother:

5. SIR JAMES INNES, 13th BARONET, and 13th of EDINGIGHT

Died unmarried. His younger brother, Thomas had emigrated to Chile. He predeceased Sir James and was succeeded by his son:

6. SIR JAMES BOURCHIER INNES, 14th BARONET, and 14th of EDINGIGHT

Died unmarried and was succeeded by his cousin:

7. SIR WALTER INNES, 15th of BALVENIE, and 15th of EDINGIGHT

Sir Walter lived in Argentina. He died without leaving any family. The succession had again to be proved and fell to the 16th Baronet, a descendant of John Innes, 7th of Edingight. (See PART V)

PART IV - 1. SIR JOHN, 9th BARONET of BALVENIE and 9th of EDINGIGHT		
Succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1818		
<u>Born</u>	23 June 1757	
<u>Parents</u>	John Innes, 8 th of Edingight Elizabeth Grant of Auchterblair and Carron	
<u>Married</u>	6 August 1796, Barbara, daughter of George Forbes of Boyndlie and Ladysford, granddaughter of John Forbes, 3 rd Baronet of Munymusk	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Sir John, 10 th Baronet Son. Sir James Milne, 11 th Baronet Daughter. Elizabeth, b. 1798, m. Edward Stock, and had issue. Daughter. Georgina Forbes, b. 1803, m. James Blackwood.	See Note 2 of Part V
<u>Died</u>	23 March 1829	
<u>Notes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Captain, Scots Guards (but he is wearing Coldstream buttons in the family miniature) 2. DL Banffshire 3. The miniature in the collection is double sided, showing Sir John and his wife. 	

PART IV - 2. SIR JOHN, 10th BARONET of BALVENIE and 10th of EDINGIGHT		
<u>Born</u>	1801	
<u>Parents</u>	Sir John Innes, 9 th Baronet Barbara Forbes	
<u>Married</u>	No	
<u>Family</u>	None	
<u>Died</u>	3 December 1838	
<u>Notes</u>	Captain, 10 th Invernesshire Militia	

PART IV - 3. SIR JAMES MILNE INNES, 11th BARONET of BALVENIE and 11th of EDINGIGHT		
Succeeded his brother		
<u>Born</u>	24 Feb 1808	
<u>Parents</u>	Sir John, 9 th Baronet Barbara Forbes	
<u>Married</u>	4 April 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Thurburn of Keith, d. 1899	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Sir John, 12 th Baronet Son. Sir James, 13 th Baronet Son. Robert, b. 1847, d. 22 January 1898 Son. George Forbes, b. 1848, d. 1870 Son. Thomas of Valparaiso (father of 14 th Baronet) Son. Hector, b. 27 Oct 1860 (father of 15 th Baronet) Son. Edward, MB, Surgeon, Nayar Brigade, Travancore, India, b. 1864, d. unmarried, 24 April 1875 Daughter. Barbara Forbes, m. 1864, Edward Wood Stock, d. 24 March 1872 Daughter. Anne Thurburn, m. Edward Thurburn of Rothiemay, d.s.p 1914 Daughter. Elizabeth Helen, d. unmarried 1916	Note 2 of Pt IV, and below
<u>Died</u>	11 May 1878	
<u>Notes</u>	1. DL and JP 2. In 1860 he moved out of the old Edingight Mansion House for the new one half-a-mile down the brae. 3. The 13 th Baronet left all his jewellery, personal ornaments etc. to Arthur James Stock. See Note 2 to Part IV - 5	

PART IV - 4. SIR JOHN, 12th BARONET of BALVENIE and 12th of EDINGIGHT		
<u>Born</u>	25 November 1840	
<u>Parents</u>	Sir James Milne, 11 th Baronet Elizabeth Thurburn	
<u>Married</u>	No	
<u>Family</u>	Nil	
<u>Died</u>	2 May 1912	
<u>Notes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sir James was Baronet for 34 years, from 1878 to 1912 2. DL and JP and Vice Lieutenant, Banffshire, later JP for Christchurch, New Zealand 3. The Balvenie Arms and Supporters were confirmed by the Lord Lyon on 20 January 1912, shortly before his death. 4. His will is enclosed in this folder. It is of interest that he put the Estates of Edingight into a trust which has lasted until this day (1987) and has effectively prevented any part of the estates, the furniture or jewellery from coming into the hands of any male person other than a direct descendant of the 11th Baronet. 	

PART IV - 5. SIR JAMES, 13th BARONET of BALVENIE and 13th of EDINGIGHT

He succeeded his brother

<u>Born</u>	20 January 1846	
<u>Parents</u>	Sir James Milne Elizabeth Thurburn	
<u>Married</u>	No	
<u>Family</u>	Nil	
<u>Died</u>	7 January 1920	
<u>Notes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JP, Banffshire 2. His will is in Somerset House. He left all his jewellery, objects of art etc. to his nephew Arthur James Stock. This could have included the 1628 Badge of the Baronetcy. AJ Stock would have been born between 1864, when his mother married Edward Wood Stock and 1872 when she died. In 1919, when James, the 13th Baronet died, Edward James Stock would have been between 47 and 55. In 1919 EJ Stock lived at Crossbow, Ambleside, Cumbria. No Stocks lived in Ambleside in 1980. 	

PART IV - 6. SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, 14th BARONET of BALVENIE and 14th of EDINGIGHT

He succeeded his uncle.

<u>Born</u>	27 October 1883	
<u>Parents</u>	Thomas Innes, of Valparaiso and Liverpool Virginia Plunkett, daughter of Col Hugh Plunkett Bouchier	
<u>Married</u>	No	
<u>Family</u>	Nil	
<u>Died</u>	20 December 1950	
<u>Notes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (By RGBI) I was taken as a boy to see him. He seemed to me pretty curious. I understood that he had no palate to his mouth. 2. His will is enclosed in the folder. He was restricted to what he could leave by the will of his uncle, the 12th Baronet, but he did leave some personal items to his sister, Mrs. Ash. He also specifically stated that neither Mr. Walter Innes, his heir, nor Col Plunkett, his father-in-law, should be allowed to interfere in any way with the administration of his estate. 	

PART IV - 7. SIR WALTER, 15th BARONET of BALVENIE and 15th of EDINGIGHT

Succeeded his cousin

<u>Born</u>	8 August 1903	
<u>Parents</u>	Hector Innes Annie Jane, daughter of William Fraser	See Pt IV.3
<u>Married</u>	1975, Aide de Urquiza	
<u>Family</u>	Nil	
<u>Died</u>	3 September 1978	
<u>Notes</u>	Sir Walter lived in Mendoza, Argentina. He had no children. He was outlived by a sister, resident in Buenos Aires. He was the last of the direct line from Sir John, the 9 th Baronet.	

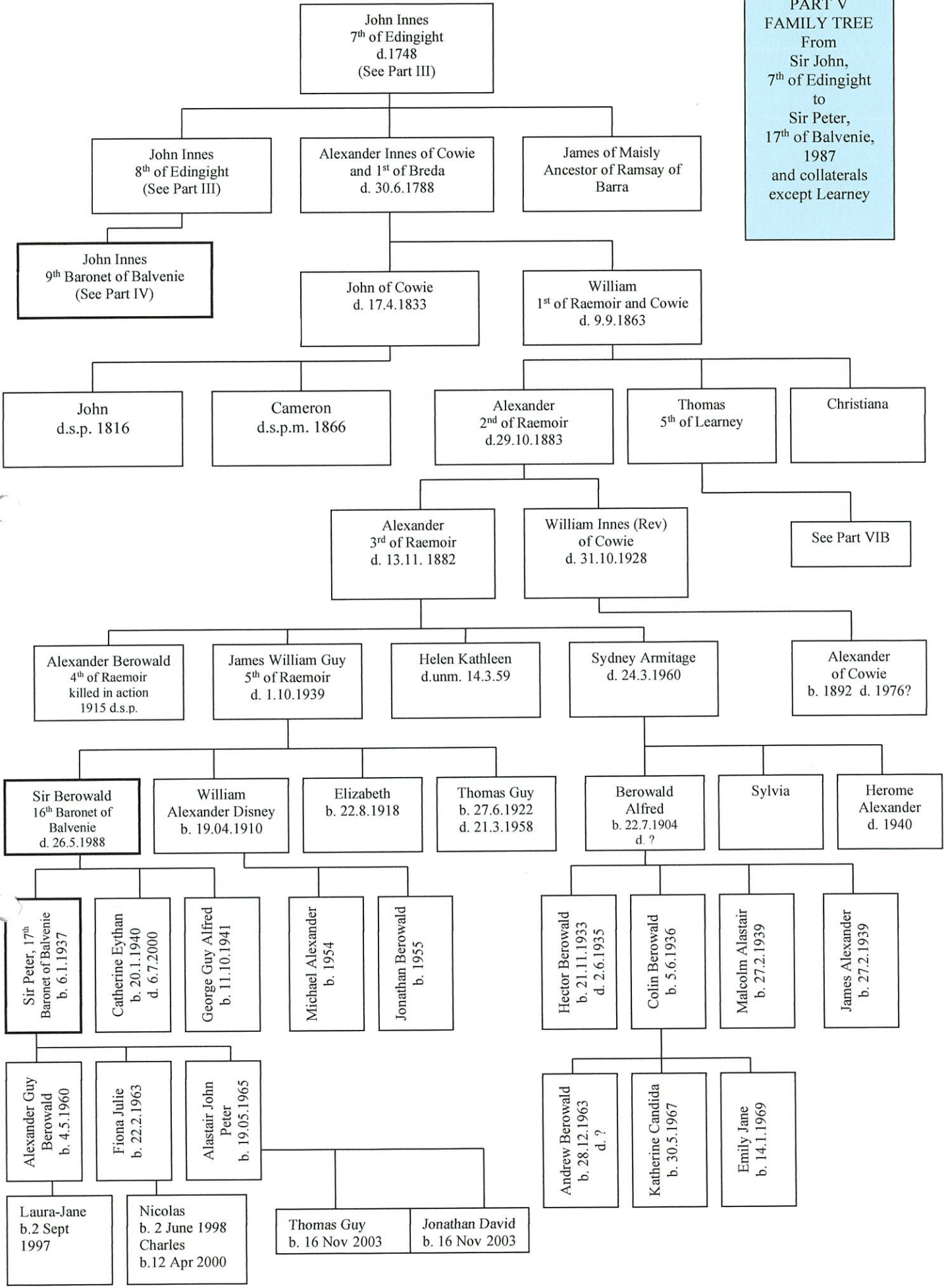
PART V

**from
Sir JOHN
7th of EDINGIGHT**

**to
Sir PETER
17th of BALVENIE**

1988

**PART V
FAMILY TREE**
From
Sir John,
7th of Edingight
to
Sir Peter,
17th of Balvenie,
1987
and collaterals
except Learney



PART V

THE FAMILY OF INNES OF EDINGIGHT

from ALEXANDER, SON OF JOHN, THE 7TH OF EDINGIGHT (SEE PART III.7)

to SIR PETER INNES, 17TH BARONET OF BALVENIE

This part traces the ancestry of the present Baronets from the Edingight Inneses around the year 1720 until the present day. Collaterals within the period to 1980 are also mentioned.

We are now looking at a branch of the family which prospered from the start. Cowie is a lovely house just North of Stonehaven. The house is well sheltered by trees but close to the cliff tops. (We all visited Cousins Dal and Alba at Cowie from Drymen in 1974.) With the house came the "home farm". Cowie was in the family until Dal died childless in 1974. The house was left to Uncle Billy, who sold it to a local vet.

In 1817, William the younger son of the Cowie family closed down his business in London and bought Raemoir. This was a fine house, with a big estate of about 4000 acres, North of Banchory. His family married well, with daughters of notable families in the North-East of Scotland. He hoped to establish a new dynasty! However, tragedy struck. More land, at Dunnottar, South of Stonehaven, was purchased. Also, a heavy mortgage debt was incurred by enlarging Raemoir: an extra floor was added to the house. Shortly afterwards, in 1882, William's grandson, Alexander, died at the age of 36. William's son, also Alexander, died a just a year later. These two deaths brought costly death duties, which the family had to settle by increasing the mortgages.

The younger Alexander had had three sons. The eldest, Alexander Berowald, was killed in action on the Western Front in 1915. He was the inheritor of Raemoir after his father's and grandfather's deaths. In his will he left all his investments and movable possessions to his widow. The property was left, heavily mortgaged, to his next son, Guy. Such mortgages were unsustainable in the poor economic climate following the First World War.

The rest of the story of Guy Innes and his son, my father, is told below.



Raemoir, near Banchory
Home of the family from 1815 to 1919
(The top floor was added in mid 19th century)



Dunnottar Castle, Stonehaven
(The family never lived here!)



Maryculter House, near Aberdeen
The last home of Capt Guy Innes 1935 to 1939

PART V - 1. ALEXANDER INNES of COWIE and BREDA		
<u>Born</u>	12 July 1727	
<u>Parents</u>	John Innes, 7 th of Edingight Jean Duff of Craigston	
<u>Married</u>	9 February 1767, Elizabeth Davidson, daughter of William Davidson of Midmar	
<u>Family</u>	Son. John, of Cowie and Breda, b. 20 August 1776, married 1802, Una Cameron Barclay, d. 17 April 1832. Son. William, 1 st of Raemoir, b. 1781	
<u>Died</u>	30 June 1788	
<u>Notes</u>	<p>A. The first son, John, had two sons: John, died, 30 March 1816, aged 13. Cameron, married 1821 and had one daughter. His wife was the daughter of Peter Augustus Latour, CB, KH, Col. 20th Dragoons and 3rd Hussars. And two daughters</p> <p>B. Cowie House is just North of Stonehaven. A lovely old house sheltered by oak trees or it would have a view over the North Sea. Old Cowie Church, now a ruin, is close to the Stonehaven Golf Club, across and up the main road from the house. The Kirk yard is a favourite spot for Innes burials, including the graves of my Grandfather, Guy Innes and my Grandmother.</p> <p>C. Breda (pronounced Bredaa) is described in an 1892 Gazetteer, as "a quaint, pleasant old mansion, on the left bank of the Leochel, 3 miles W of Alford Village, Aberdeenshire. Its owner, Wm McLean, Esq., holds 1761 acres in the shire".</p>	

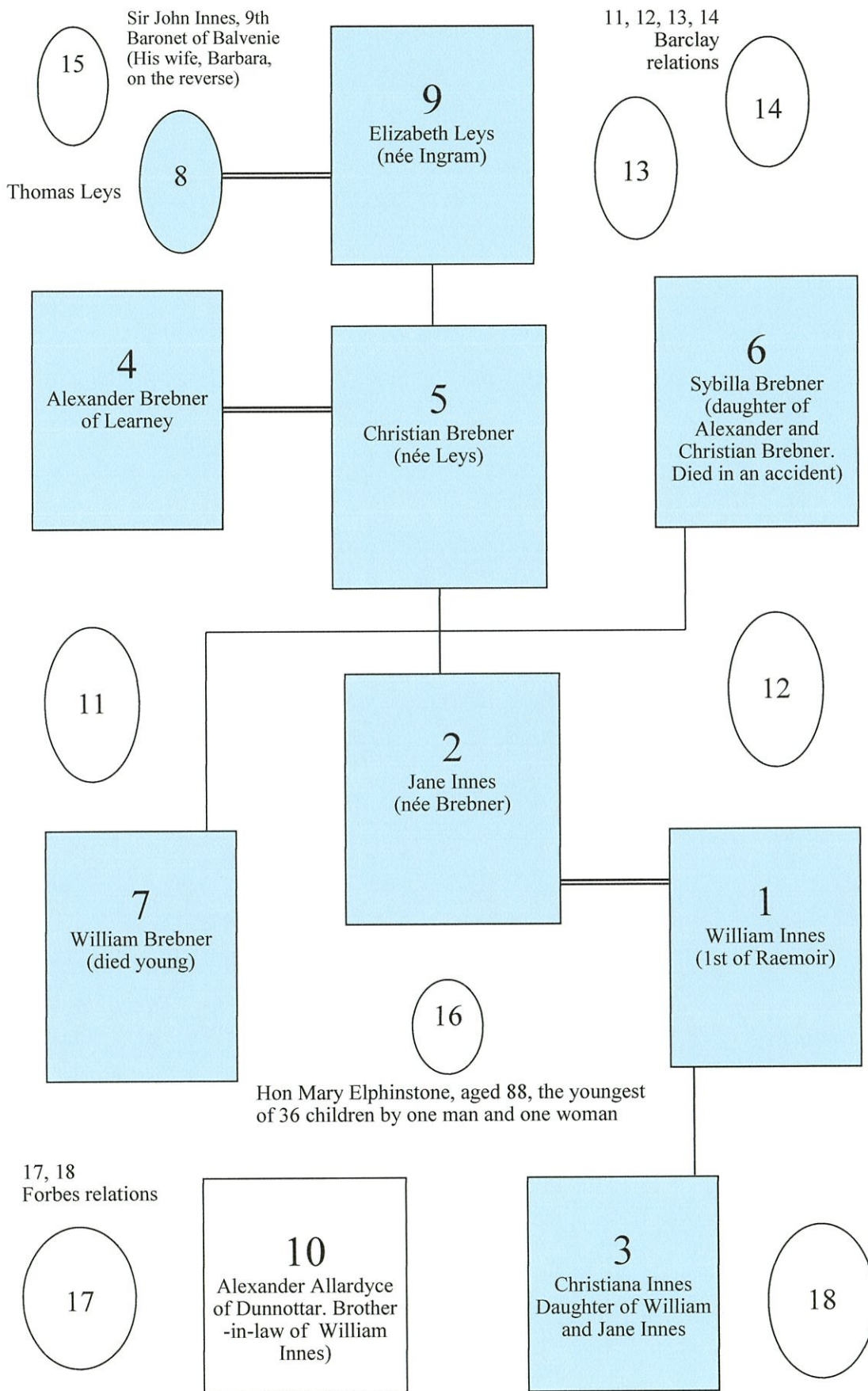
PART V - WILLIAM INNES, 1st of RAEMOIR

<u>Born</u>	19 March 1781, Aberdeen	
<u>Parents</u>	Alexander of Cowie and Breda Elizabeth Davidson	
<u>Married</u>	19 October 1809, Jane (b. 6 October 1786), daughter of Alexander Brebner of Learney	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Alexander of Raemoir, b. 29 March 1812 Son. Thomas of Learney, b. 31 October 1814 Daughter. Christiana, b. 1810, died 30 July 1901	
<u>Died</u>	9 September 1863	
<u>Notes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Deputy Lieutenant, Kincardineshire, Justice of the Peace2. Two photographs exist in photo Album 1, pages 19 and 30, the latter only a few days before his death.3. The Brebner family died out (from TB?) and Learney was left to the younger son, Thomas.4. Framed print exists?5. The Family Bible gives many details of family activities, births, deaths etc.6. William moved from London by sea in 1816 and purchased Raemoir in 1817. He closed down his concern in London.7. He started to build the road from Raemoir to Banchory.8. 1818 purchased Cullerly (???)9. I have an Exercise Book used by Wm Innes at Eaton & Beautflowers Academy, Little Tower Street, London in 1797 and 1798.10. Christiana married Col Charles Gordon, 26 November 1849. Charles Gordon, 92nd Highlanders, was the youngest son of John Gordon of Cairnbulg. He died in 1853. She was not only a painter of many family pictures, but also initiated and maintained the family "Hair Album", which was kept up to date for many years.	



The Raemoir Miniatures

The marriage of William Innes to Jane Brebner in 1809 marked the start of the Raemoir Innes family.



The Key to the Raemoir Miniatures

NOTES ON THE INNES MINIATURES

The key elements of the Miniatures originated from the Brebner family and the marriage of Jane to William Innes in 1809. Their numbering bears no relation to the family structure but the succession links are shown on the 'Key' diagram. The collection was rescued from dispersal and finally completed by my grandmother.

Brebners

Jane (2) is in the key position in the centre. Above her are her mother, Christian (5), with her father, Alexander Brebner (4). Above Christian is Jane's grandmother, Elizabeth (9), with her maternal grandfather, Thomas Leys (8).

Jane's brother and sister are there. William Brebner (7) on the left and her sister Sybilla (6) on the right. He died when still young. She died in an accident in Aberdeen, 1820.

Inneses

On the right, next to Jane, is her husband William Innes (1), who purchased Raemoir. Below him is their daughter Christiana (3).

Sir John Innes of Balvenie (15) was a cousin of William. This miniature has his wife's portrait (Barbara Forbes of Boyndlie) on the back.

Alexander Allardyce (10) was William's brother-in-law. The Allardyce family lived at Cowie House near Stonehaven and owned Dunnottar Castle.

(11, 12, 13, 14) Barclay family. Thought to be relations of Sarah Anne Allardyce Barclay, who married John Innes, elder brother of William. John had no male heir.

(16) The Hon. Mary Elphinstone. Connection unknown. Inscribed on the back: 'Aged 88, the youngest of 36 by one Man and one Woman'.

(17, 18) 2 ladies said to be related to the Forbes family. (18) is of a Mrs Damer and is 'signed' on the back 'T.J. Isabeg'. He was a famous portraitist in France, said to have painted the best portrait of Napoleon, but this must be of 'his school'.

Notes

(1), (2), (4) are signed by Andrew Robertson (1777-1845), a leading miniaturist of his time, including the Royal Family. (5) is by Robertson, but unsigned.

This is a very beautiful, unusual and valuable collection from the early 19th century. It must never be split up! It must remain in the Innes family whatever! Valued by Malcolm Innes gallery in 1988, £8900, in 1997, £14,600.



Jane Brebner, wife of William Innes, 1st of Raemoir
Portrait copied from the miniature by her daughter Christiana



Alexander Innes, 2nd of Raemoir



Anne Katherine Leith,
wife of Alexander Innes



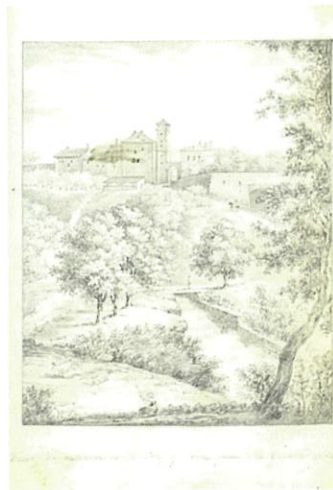
Anne, presumably on a Grand Tour of Italy.
A copy by Christiana of an original painting.



Portrait of Christiana



Christiana
Self portrait in Spanish costume



View of the entrance to the city of
Nion from the Geneva side

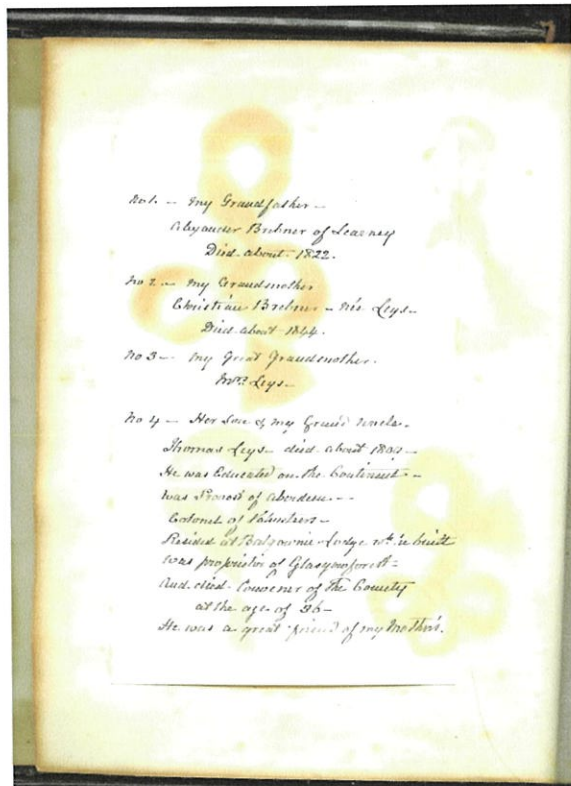
Christiana was a talented artist. The works which still exist include her portrait of her sister-in-law, Anne, and her self portrait, also sketches made during the Grand Tour through Europe, which she undertook with her brother and sister-in-law.

She also made the "Hair Book" which contains snippings, starting with her Grandfather, who died in 1822 and continued until 1883. It has been added to by the family since then up to the present day.



The first two pages of the Hair Book

In the days before photography a collection of hair, taken from members of the family, must have been an interesting way of recording and remembering them all. Christiana must have had a grand level of cooperation, saving samples from so many people!



PART V - ALEXANDER INNES, 2nd of RAEMOIR		
<u>Born</u>	29 March 1812	
<u>Parents</u>	William, 1 st of Raemoir Jane Brebner	
<u>Married</u>	5 April 1842, Anne Katherine Leith, daughter of General Sir Alexander Leith of Glenkindie.	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Alexander, 3 rd of Raemoir. Son. William Disney (Minister at Cowie) Daughter. Maria, b. 3 September 1855, died unmarried.	
<u>Died</u>	29 October 1883	
<u>Notes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alexander was DL and JP (Kincardineshire) and a Member of the Royal Company of Archers, the Kings Bodyguard for Scotland. 2. An obituary notice from the local press is included in the family Hair Album. 3. An eldest daughter, born 6 May 1843, survived only two days. 4. Gen Sir Alexander Leith was one of Wellington's Divisional Commanders in the Peninsular War, KCB. 	

PART V - 4. ALEXANDER INNES, 3rd of RAEMOIR

<u>Born</u>	25 April 1846	
<u>Parents</u>	Alexander Innes, 2 nd of Raemoir Anne Katherine Leith	
<u>Married</u>	1. 31 August 1871, Helen Eythan King, d. of Rev SW King, FRS, of Saxlingham Nethergate, Norfolk (d. 1874) 2. 26 June 1878, Sylvia Christina Armitage (d. 1887)	
<u>Family</u>	By 1: Son. Alexander Berowald of Raemoir, b. 10 September 1872, married Mary (d. 1942) daughter of Erskine Beveridge, LLD. Killed in action 18 June 1915 Son. James William Guy, b. 1873 Daughter. Helen Kathleen, b. 1874, died unm. 14 March 1959. By 2: Son. Sydney Armitage, b. 24 April 1879	
<u>Died</u>	13 November 1882. Predeceased his father by one year. (Apparently 'death duties' were payable on his death and then again on the death of his father. The burden of them caused the mortgaging of the family lands both at Raemoir and South of Stonehaven, near Dunnottar.)	

PART V - 5. ALEXANDER BEROWALD INNES, 4th of RAEMOIR		
With the early death of his father, he effectively succeeded his grandfather at the age of 11.		
<u>Born</u>	10 September 1872	
<u>Parents</u>	Alexander, 2 nd of Raemoir Helen Eythan King	
<u>Married</u>	1 December 1910, Mary (d.1942), daughter of Erskine Beveridge, LLD, of Dunfermline	
<u>Family</u>	Nil	
<u>Died</u>	Killed in action 15 June 1915	
<u>Notes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DL, JP, Member of the Royal Company of Archers, Lieut. 1/7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 2. The early death of his father and that of his grandfather, were disastrous for the fortunes of the family. Death duties were heavy and mortgages had to be taken out on Raemoir and another farm at Dunnottar, near Stonehaven. Worse was to come. In his will ABI left all his money and movable possessions to his widow, but the mortgaged property to his brother, JWGI. 3. Buried in No 2 Cemetery Le Touret, Row No 4, Grave No 18. 	

PART V – 6. JAMES WILLIAM <u>GUY</u> INNES of RAEMOIR		
Nicknamed Peter		
He succeeded his brother, who was killed in action in 1915		
<u>Born</u>	11 th September 1873 Raemoir	
<u>Parents</u>	Alexander, 3rd of Raemoir Helen Eythan King	
<u>Married</u>	28 August 1906, Anna Orrock Stronach Sheila Foster Forbes, of Rothiemay Honeymoon at Aultnaharra, Sutherland – Trout fishing	
<u>Family</u>	Son. Ronald Gordon Berowald, b. 24 July 1907, became 16 th Baronet of Balvenie, 3 September 1978 Son. William Alexander Disney (Billy), b. 19 April 1910, Lt Col. Gordon Highlanders Son. Thomas Guy, AFC, b.1922, d. in a road accident, 21 March 1958, Comm. Royal Navy. Daughter. Elizabeth Kathrin Mary, b. 1918	
<u>Died</u>	1 October 1939, in Aberdeen, buried in the Old Cowie Kirkyard Stonehaven.	

Guy Innes's mother, Helen Eythan King, died approximately one year after he was born, as a result of giving birth to his sister Katherine (Aunt Kath). His father remarried and had a son, Sydney Armitage. His father died in 1882, when Guy was only 9. Raemoir, the family home, and other estates near Dunnottar were left to his elder brother, Alexander Berowald, who was only 11 at the time of his father's death. It seems then that his widowed stepmother did not want the young Guy at Raemoir and had him effectively 'adopted out'.

At that time, his Uncle Disney and Aunt Nellie, who lived at Cowie, near Stonehaven, had no family (Their son Alexander was not born till 15 years after they married). They took Guy to live with them; he almost felt that he was their son and was very devoted to them. Uncle Disney sent him to a Preparatory School outside London (Beckenham perhaps) until the age of 13. He then passed an entrance exam and in January 1887 went to HMS Britannia at Chatham, the training ship for executive officers in the Navy. He qualified as a Midshipman in December 1888, aged 15. His nearest and very dearest relation of his own generation in the family was his sister Kathleen (Aunt Kath) who remained the link between him and Raemoir.

I have two log books which he had to write up during his training as a midshipman. In 1889 he joined HMS Orontes, a troop carrier, which had both engines and sails, and served until the ship reached Hong Kong. He then transferred to a corvette, HMS Conquest. The ship cruised around China and Japan for 7 months before returning via

India and East Africa to Plymouth in April 1892. He then served on a battleship, HMS Rodney, in home waters and the Atlantic. The second log book ends in August 1893. Letters written to Uncle Disney tell of him serving on HMS Rodney South of Ireland and in the English Channel. There is then a gap in the record of his service.

By 1900 Guy was 27 years old. He served in the destroyer squadron based at Chatham from 1901 to 1902. He commanded HMS Cynthia during 1901, followed by Avon and Zebra. From 1902 to 1907 he served on the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet, HMS Montague, under Admiral Sir Compton Donville, Commander-in-Chief. Admiral Beatty was Flag Captain at one time, Admiral Sir Stanley Colville later. He held down the appointment of Flag Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief. This was a most prestigious appointment, involving considerable social effort, from entertaining the Kaiser in Corfu to running the social life of one of the biggest and most efficient fleets ever assembled. His diaries from 1904 and 1905 describe a hectic social life on Malta.

During the years from 1900 to 1906 he had little life in Scotland. But when he did get north, he was based on Cowie and shot and fished all over the North from there. He was considered a first class shot and an excellent salmon and trout fisherman. He was a small man, probably around 5ft 6½ins then, but obviously excellently turned out and an asset at any party. By 1906, he had risen to Lieutenant-Commander.

Sometime in these years he met and fell in love with a young lady, who had been remarkably christened Anna Orrock Stronach Sheila Foster Forbes, third child of Colonel John Foster Forbes of Rothiemay and his wife Mary Livesey Wardle. They were married in the Episcopal Church in Huntly on 26 August 1906. They had bought a De Dion Bouton 2-seater open coupe and drove all the way to Aultnaharra in the Western Highlands for a fishing honeymoon. How they got on is not on record but she was as bad a fisherwoman as he was good.

In 1907, when his first son, Ronald Gordon Berowald, was born, he was based at Portsmouth. In 1910, when Billy was born, he was at Sheerness. Naval records show him Commanding 5 separate ships between 1907 and 1911, finally the battleship, HMS Canopus.

Presumably between then and 1914, JWGI suffered appendicitis. The operation was carried out at Guy's Hospital in London by Sir Arbuthnot Lane. It seems likely that the Doctor did some trial experiment and this was a failure. Throughout the rest of his life he was in and out of nursing homes and hospitals. He hardly ever again served afloat. He returned to Portsmouth before WWI, being assigned to shore postings during the war.

However he took a responsible part in the Zeebrugge operation in 1918. (This was an unsuccessful attempt to block the port to prevent its use as a base for German submarines.) Mainly though he was responsible for the organisation of the Channel convoy system for supplying the army in France from 1916 to 1918. He was awarded the CBE also a top French honour, the Legion d'Honneur (Chevalier) for his work with the convoys and escorts. He retired with the rank of Captain in 1919.

His daughter, Elizabeth was born in 1918 and his youngest son, Thomas Guy in 1922.

In 1918 he and his family moved to Raemoir, which he had inherited on the death of his brother, Alexander Berowald, in France in 1915. He found himself the owner of Raemoir (4000+ acres) and Dunnottar (3800 acres) but his brother's will had left him no money to run the estates with and no furniture etc. for the house. In fact it was a barren heritage. His brother's widow had a cottage near Banchory where she stored a lot of Raemoir furniture. It remained there to rot in a derelict cottage until she died much later.

Dunnottar, which was bought in about 1870 as a speculation in a period of agricultural prosperity, proved to be the opposite in 1919 and was heavily mortgaged. It was sold in 1920 to Lord Cowdray (Pearson) who had made an immense amount of money in the war, speculating in oil. In spite of this, the financial situation was parlous and especially as there had been considerable lack of maintenance of farms and equipment during the war years and there were justifiable demands by the tenants for such luxuries as proper water, modern drainage and various farm improvements covered cattle courts and the like. All the time, JWGI was a sick man but an extremely tough one. Brought up as a sailor he really had little idea of estate management, but as a serving officer he had considerable sympathy for those who owed responsibility to him.

It is worth recording that JWGI had considerable skill with gun and rod and was in continuous demand at the top class shoots and fishing which abounded on Deeside. In 1921 he bought the two Dickson guns (since sold) to replace a pair of Greener guns he never liked. He took up wood carving and at his death left many substantial and notable pieces. He started on a set of very ornate dining chairs, completing three. His final works were the two 5-fold screens, in walnut, beautifully carved with designs which he researched in the V&A Museum in London. (One with Billy and one at the Loom House.)

By 1921 it became only too clear that Raemoir would have to be sold and eventually it, too, was bought by Cowdray, one of whose objects was to own the whole of the Hill of Fare, on the North side of Raemoir. (This he never did.)

As soon as Raemoir was sold the search started for a new home. For some time the family lived in the Tor-na-Coile Hotel in Banchory, which could not have been cheap. However, having lost Raemoir, he was determined to leave Deeside and all its memories and this proved to be a mistake.

Moy House and gardens near Forres were bought in 1921-22. Far too much money was put into modernising this house, but it had terrific prospects both for him and for my mother. The sporting possibilities especially in the wildfowling business were terrific and a lease was taken of the land round about, which included the Culbin Sands, the Old Bar of Moray and the Island in the Findhorn estuary. In fact it was a shooter's and specially a wildfowler's paradise. There are some books by St John well worth reading among the books here [at the Loom House]. For his wife, the 4 acres of walled garden were a continual joy. But there were two snags. The salmon fishing on that part of the Findhorn was poor and there was a continued urge to go back to the Dee to fish. Secondly, his ill health grew more and more serious and necessitated long stays in clinics and several operations. He eventually decided that Moy lay too low

and was too relaxing and by 1927 he had decided to go back to the country he knew. The cost of labour was another reason to leave. They had three gardeners, a game keeper/handy man and a chauffeur as well as a number of servants in the house. [Moy house no longer exists having burnt down not long after the family left.]

The first move was to Kirkville, a let house belonging to the Cowdrays. In 1931 he moved and rented Clinterty House, on the edge of the Brimmond Hill North-west of Aberdeen, from Hay of Seaton. In 1935 after a brief lease of Durris Cottage, he bought Maryculter House on the South bank of the Dee, 7 miles east of Aberdeen. With this house was a short beat on the Dee but it really had no decent salmon holding bowl and he caught very few fish there.

During the summer of 1939 his health was seriously deteriorating and he was more or less kept alive by his doctor and very best friend, but no relation, Dr John Innes of Aberdeen. He was in good form when Billy, his second son, was married in Hertfordshire to Alison Burnett-Stewart in June 1939.

As the war came closer he saw less and less of his sons. Billy was posted to Singapore, where he was later taken prisoner by the Japanese for the duration. Berowald, though stationed in Glasgow, found it increasingly difficult to come home. Before the war arrangements were made for the Nason family (2nd Seaforths) to be evacuated to Maryculter. War broke out on 3rd September 1939, the Nasons arrived, but at the end of the month JWGI became very ill, was admitted to Kepplestone Nursing Home in Aberdeen and died after an operation on 1st October.

Berowald was at that time serving as Security Officer at the Medical base at Dieppe, (an appointment for which he was never intended) and did not hear of the death for a fortnight. He was given a few days leave, but had really insufficient time to do any family business of value. Thomas was at Harrow and was not brought north. Berowald's wife, Betty, and baby son were there, as was Elizabeth. As an indication of how tough a man he was, he had been through endless operations, the last one was merely a repeat of many before, i.e. to try to sort out his stomach so that it worked and left him in as little pain as possible. Dr John Innes told Berowald that when they cleaned him up his whole interior was gangrenous and there was absolutely nothing they could do but sew him up and leave him to die. He had been working the Dee for salmon less than a week before.

His death was the end of an era and none of his family was to partake of the same life again. His widow decided that she could not afford to keep Maryculter going. It was sold and she took a house in Queens Road, Aberdeen. Later she bought a small house in Ballater but never occupied it.

At the end of 1940 she married George, 2nd Marquess of Aberdeen, with whom she had been friendly as a girl, but it proved to be a major mistake and though she had the honour and glory of being the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, he led her a wretched mean existence. [I recall "Uncle Haddo" as a very tall, grim, grey man. Most remembered for always eating his porridge, flavoured with salt, of course, standing up at the mantelpiece before sitting down to the rest of his breakfast. Granny, by contrast, was always fun, following the morning exercises on the radio, travelling

around Aberdeen on the trams and visiting the maze in the park. – PABI]. She died in 1949, and was buried, reunited with Guy Innes, in Cowie Kirkyard.

It would be fair to say that everyone loved her – everyone except her second husband.

James William Guy Innes

From The Dreadnought Project

Captain (retired) **James William Guy Innes**, C.B.E., R.N. (11 September, 1873 – 1 October, 1939) served in the Royal Navy.

Life & Career

Born at Rosenviv son of Alexander Innes
 Born in Cowie, the son of W. D. Innes.

Innes was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on 31 December, 1895.

Innes was promoted to the rank of Commander on 31 December, 1906.

Innes was placed on the Retired List with the rank of Captain on 11 September, 1919.

See Also

- Service Records (http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/results/r?_rv=simple&_q=ADM+James+William+Guy+Innes)
- Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_William_Guy_Innes)

Naval Appointments		
Preceded by Ernest S. Carey	Captain of H.M.S. <i>Cynthia</i> 11 Mar, 1901 – Aug, 1901	Succeeded by Alan C. Bruce
Preceded by Robert H. Coppinger	Captain of H.M.S. <i>Avon</i> Aug, 1901 – 4 Nov, 1901	Succeeded by John W. E. Townsend
Preceded by Laurence R. Oliphant	Captain of H.M.S. <i>Zebra</i> 28 Feb, 1902 – 1 May, 1902	Succeeded by Wyndham L. Bamber
Preceded by Alan C. Bruce	Captain of H.M.S. <i>Waveney</i> 11 Jun, 1907 – 29 Jan, 1908	Succeeded by Aubrey E. D. Moore
Preceded by Aubrey E. D. Moore	Captain of H.M.S. <i>Thorn</i> 29 Jan, 1908 – 23 Mar, 1908	Succeeded by Robert A. Wilson
Preceded by Louis H. Crozier	Captain of H.M.S. <i>Star</i> 23 Mar, 1908 ^[1] – 2 Feb, 1910	Succeeded by Robert W. Myburgh
Preceded by Charles Tibbits	Captain of H.M.S. <i>Saracen</i> 2 Feb, 1910 ^[2] – 9 Aug, 1910	Succeeded by Hubert S. Cardale
Preceded by Tristan Dannreuther	Captain of H.M.S. <i>Canopus</i> 17 Jan, 1911 ^[3] – 1 Aug, 1911	Succeeded by John F. Grant-Dalton

Footnotes

- ↑ *The Navy List*. (January, 1910). p. 378.
- ↑ *The Navy List*. (April, 1910). p. 372.
- ↑ *The Navy List*. (April, 1911). p. 291.

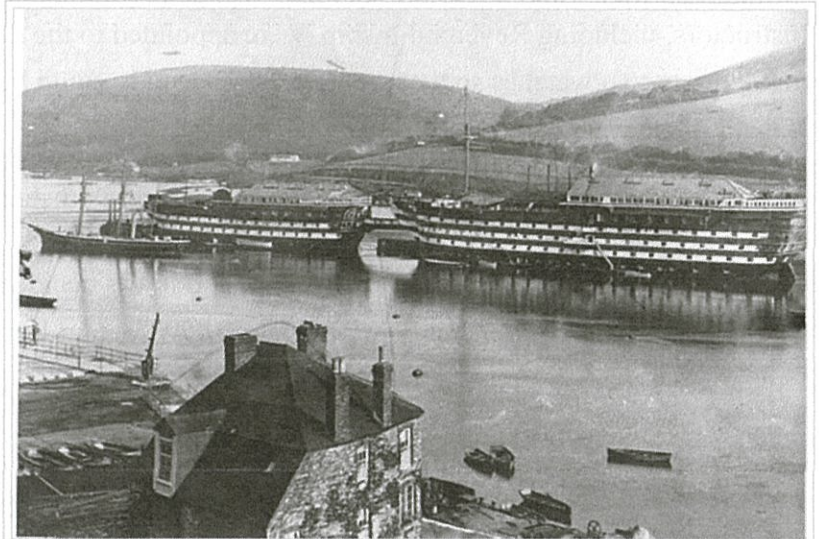
Retrieved from "http://www.dreadnoughtproject.org/tfs/index.php?title=James_William_Guy_Innes&oldid=286576"

H.M.S. Britannia (Training Ship)

From The Dreadnought Project

H.M.S. *Britannia* was the name given to the British Royal Navy's ship used for the preliminary education of naval officers from 1859 to 1905. It was anchored first at Portsmouth, then Portland, and finally off the town of Dartmouth in Devon. The first ship used was the 1820 three-decker *Britannia*, which was replaced in 1869 by the three-decker *Prince of Wales*, which became the fifth ship to bear the name *Britannia*. From 1864 onwards the two-decker *Hindustan* was moored ahead of *Britannia* and connected by an enclosed gangway, providing extra accommodation and classroom space.

Cadets joining the Royal Navy were entered into a "term" in *Britannia*, in which they remained for two years of instruction. The number of terms started each year varied, ranging from two to four before normalising at three per annum. If cadets gained enough time through scholarly aptitude and good behaviour, upon leaving for the fleet they were rated Midshipmen; if not then they left as Naval Cadets and had to pass further examinations to become Midshipmen. Over the forty-six year life of *Britannia*, the training and education changed continually, with seamanship and mathematics being the only constants.



H.M.S. *Britannia*. *Hindustan* at left, connected to the fifth *Britannia* at right.

Image: By courtesy of Terry Dickens [astraltrader].

Contents

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 - 2.1 Selborne Scheme & Closure
- 3 Entry of Naval Cadets
 - 3.1 Numbers, Nomination, and Age
 - 3.2 Examination
- 4 Studies
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History

In 1854, during the Crimean War, formal training for young seamen had been instituted in the two-decker *Illustrious*, based in Portsmouth Harbour and commanded by Captain Robert Harris. The scheme was a success, and Harris urged its adoption for the training of Naval Cadets.^[1] In the face of opposition, Harris obtained an

numbers created conditions of overcrowding. Captain Powell complained, and he was sent the two-decker *Hindustan* (80), which was moored ahead of *Britannia* and was later connected by a covered gangway.^[9] Powell was also responsible for the construction of a landing-beach for the Naval Cadets' boats and a cricket ground, as well as the lease of properties for use as an infirmary.^[12]

Shortly after the appointment of Captain Powell in 1862, corporal punishment was instituted for serious offences among the Naval Cadets as a deterrent. Length of training was initially established as four periods of three months each, with entries admitted at each quarter. After twelve months Naval Cadets took an examination: if they passed with a First-Class pass, they received twelve months seniority, six months for a Second-Class pass, and nothing for a Third-Class. Naval Cadets were supposed to be discharged to a sea-going training ship at the end of their course of study, but since such a ship was for a long time not available, many Naval Cadets stayed for fifteen months. Captain Powell was succeeded by Captain George Randolph in 1865, who was determined to do away with bullying among the cadets. Several public birchings were ordered,^[13] which prompted accusations of cruelty in the media, which led to the Board of Admiralty abolishing corporal punishment. Captain Randolph was succeeded by Captain John Corbett in September, 1867.^[14]

In July, 1869, the *Britannia* was replaced by the screw line-of-battle ship *Prince of Wales*, which was promptly renamed and became the fifth *Britannia*.^[15] In 1871 the Reverend Inskip was succeeded as Chief Naval Instructor by Mr. Kempster Knapp, who was compelled to resign in 1875 owing to ill-health.^[16] In his place the Reverend J. C. P. Aldous was appointed. By the end of the 1870s studies were conducted by Aldous with the assistance of two Naval Instructors and three masters. Each of the four terms had two Captains of Cadets, Naval Cadets who were selected

Royal Cadets

In January, 1877 *Britannia* received Princes Albert Edward and George, sons of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII). In the wake of the controversy surrounding the alleged bullying of a Naval Cadet named Lloyd, the decision to educate the Princes at Dartmouth was an important show of confidence. Queen Victoria gave her sanction to the proposal, so long as the boys' tutor, the Reverend John Neale Dalton, accompanied them to *Britannia*. Other than sleeping in the guest's cabin on the poop deck, for two years the two Princes shared the same education and life aboard *Britannia* as the other cadets.^[17]

Prince George, later King George V, later wrote of his time as a Naval cadet:

It never did me any good to be a Prince. The *Britannia* was a pretty tough place, and so far from our benefiting, the other cadets made a point of taking it out of us, on the grounds that they would never be able to do it later on. There was a lot of fighting among the cadets, and the rule was if challenged you had to accept. So they used to make me go up and challenge the bigger cadets. I was awfully small then, and I'd get a hiding time and again. But one day I was landed one on the nose that made me bleed. It was the best blow I ever had, as the doctor forbade me to fight any more.^[18]

Innovations

In 1878 Lieutenant Mainwaring introduced the custom whereby a photo was taken of each term which passed out of *Britannia*. Mainwaring also instituted the Britannia Beagle pack.^[19] In 1884, the barque-rigged steamer *Wave* arrived at Dartmouth to provide the Naval Cadets with instruction in steam machinery.^[20] In the same year *The Britannia Magazine* was first published, and electricity was introduced into *Britannia* and *Hindustan*.^[21]

Bullying again became a problem in 1891, and provoked controversy in the newspapers. In the meantime Captain Digby announced that he had succeeded in "getting rid of the principal culprits." In 1894 the Captain, by now Arthur W. Moore,

Selborne Scheme & Closure

new annual intake was to be of seventy-four, in two batches of thirty-seven. Nominations of up to twice the permitted number were allowed, but did not guarantee entry. Entrance was by competitive examination. Provided that a failed candidate attained a certain level in his examination, he was permitted to take the examination at the next sitting. Prospective Naval Cadets were examined in arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, French, Latin, English, history, geography, any living language with the exception of French, and elementary drawing. In the matter of nominations, Flag Officers were allowed three nominations if they held a command, Commodores two, and Captains one. The Colonies were granted seven nominations per year.^[34]

In 1896 it was decided to gradually raise the age of entry, starting from 1 January, 1897. The number of entries was increased from two to three, appointments being dated from 15 January, 15 May and 15 September. The limits of age on each date were raised as follows; On 15 January and 15 May in 1897, 13½ to 15 years old; on 15 September, 1897, 13¾ to 15¼; on 15 January, 1898, 14 to 15½. This was to remove the "undesirable" incidence of newly-entered cadets being older than cadets in previous terms.^[35]

Examination

The following table is adapted from Jones:^[36]

Subjects in Examination for Entrance to <i>Britannia</i>		
1865	1879	1889
English	English	English
French (or other language)	French	French
Scripture	Scripture	Scripture
History	Arithmetic	History
Geography	Euclid	Geography
Arithmetic	Algebra	Arithmetic
Euclid (Book 1)	Latin	Euclid
—	—	Algebra
—	—	Latin
—	—	Drawing
—	—	Geometry

Studies

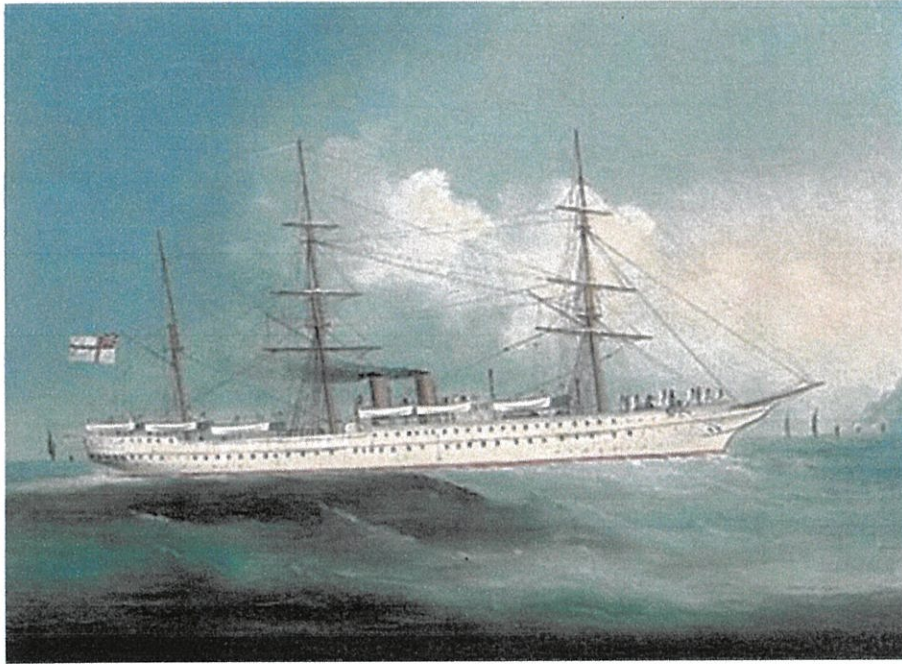
In 1880, according to Professor Soley, Naval Cadets received twenty-eight hours of instruction a week, divided between three hours in the morning, and two and a half hours in the afternoon excepting Wednesdays and Saturdays. One hour every evening except Saturday was devoted to evening study, and for the upper two terms half an hour's study before breakfast.^[37]

Syllabus

Captains

Dates of appointment given:

- Captain Robert Harris, 1 January, 1859^[38] – 3 October, 1862^[39]
- Captain Richard A. Powell, 1 October, 1862^[40] – c. May, 1866^[41]
- Captain George G. Randolph, 26 April, 1866^[42] – 17 September, 1867^[43]
- Captain John Corbett, 19 September, 1867^[44]



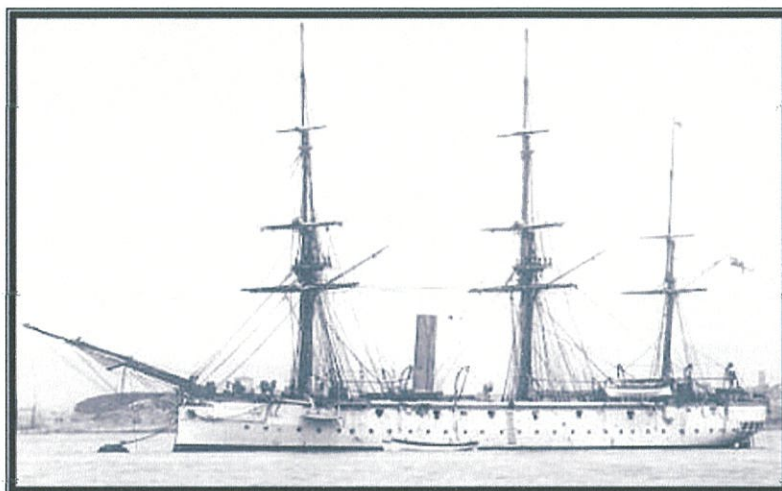
HMS ORONTES



Naval Historical Collectors & Research Association

[NHCRA Home](#) [21st Century](#) [20th Century](#) [19th Century](#) [The Review](#)

HMS CONQUEST *by Kevin Patience*



Builders	Elder, Glasgow, Scotland 1876
Length	225 feet
Beam	44 feet
Displacement	2,380 tons
Machinery	One horizontal compound steam engine. 2,670 hp
Speed	13 knots
Armament	2 x 7 inch muzzle loading guns 12 x 64 pounder muzzle loading guns
Complement	265
Disposal	Sold for scrap 1899



James Babbage
(fell from mast)

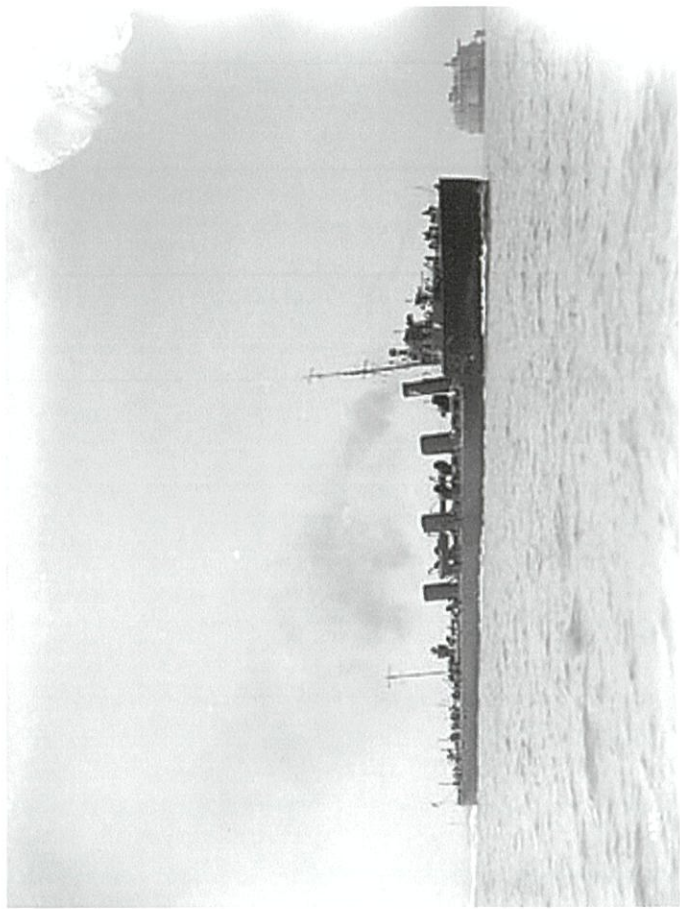
Crew Casualties
Able Seaman

15th September 1890

[Ships Listed Index](#)

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HMS SARAEN



HMS RODNEY

HMS ORONTES

A troop carrier

Built 1863

After lengthening: 300 feet long, 5600 tons

Armament: 4 x 3pounder guns

1893 sold for scrap

HMS RODNEY

Battleship

Built 1888

325 feet long, 9000 tons

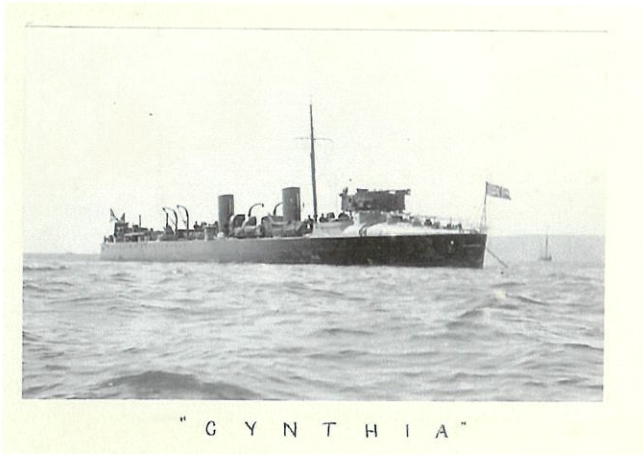
9600 hp steam engines, carried 1200 tons coal, range 8500 miles

Crew 498

Armament: 2 x 13.5" guns, 6 x 6" guns

Armour plating 18" thick

Scrapped 1909



" G Y N T H I A "



J W Guy Innes at sea, HMS Cynthia 1901
He was a keen photographer. Many pictures still exist
which he took during his posting to the destroyer
squadron, and many of Scotland



STEAMING AGAINST SWELL
" G Y N T H I A "



Uniform of Commander RN, presumably
shortly before World War I



Sheila Innes, née Forbes



Raemoir, near Banchory
Home of the family from 1815 to 1919
(The top floor was added in mid 19th century)



Dunnottar Castle, Stonehaven
(The family never lived here!)



Maryculter House, near Aberdeen
The last home of Capt Guy Innes 1935 to 1939