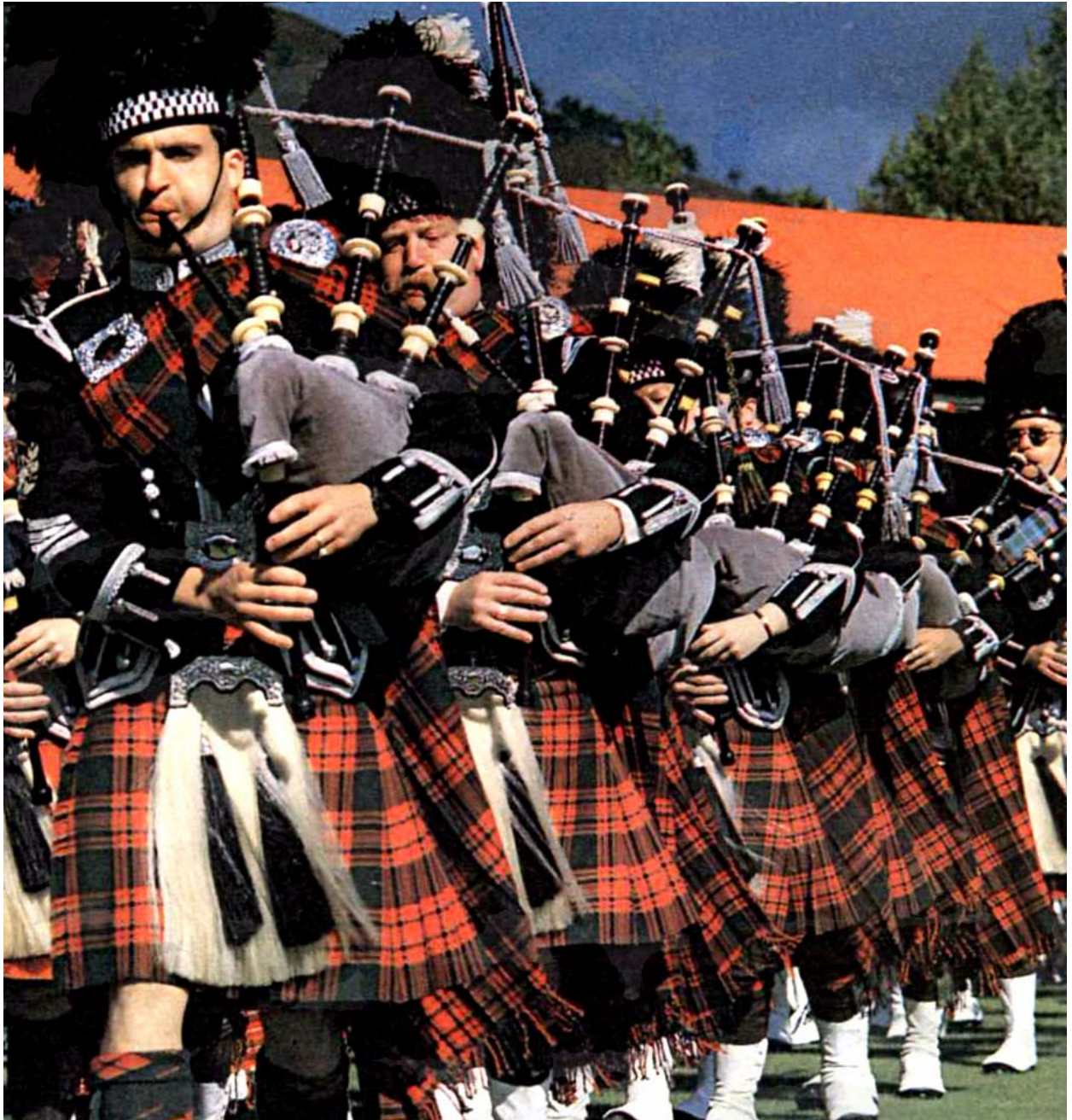


# MENZIES

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NAME, CLAN, AND TARTAN





**"In an age of possible scientific destruction, which might, for modern civilisation, perhaps be not unlike that which befell the civilisations of Greece and Rome, let us bear in mind the *one continuant entity*, which survives when powerful states have melted away, is *The Tribe, The Family, The Clan*. Artificial riches and glory, metropolitan extravagance, wealth and conceit, lead to, and end, nowhere. Ultimately the world belongs to the man with "three acres and a cow" (sixty or so acres in the Highlands!)**

Innes of Learney, late Lord Lyon King of Arms,

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## INTRODUCTION

**M**enzies clanfolk are now scattered all over the world under The Menzies, feudal baron David Menzies of Menzies, their heireditary chief, who presently lives in Australia with his Clan Society at home in Scotland.

The Clan headquarters and Gathering place is at Castle Menzies, of Weem, Perthshire, Scotland, under Commander George Macbeth Menzies, who oversees the Castle restoration and convenes the Clan Society.

The Clan was established in Perthshire c.1240s, by Sir Robert Menzies, Scotland's Lord High Chamberlain, who looked after King Alexander's money, when the king rewarded The Menzies by granting some of his own ancestral land and *Canmore* people to staff a cattle ranching operation.

Headquartered at Castle Menzies over the centuries, this ranch grew into the Free Barony of Menzies, which was recognised by the Highlanders as producing the best cattle in Scotland. This ranching operation had a strong clan-tartaned *Independent Watch* to guard against cattle-lifting bandits.

The Menzies were generally reckoned to be peaceably disposed, but could not avoid taking a part in the usual troubles of the times. During the Jacobite Risings the Independent Watch fought for the Crown at the Battle of Killiecrankie and later gave birth to Scotland's famous 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, the Black Watch.

The precise history of the Clan has been lost in the mists of time and various troubles when the Castle archives were sacked or burned, but much has been reconstructed from official documents and Charters, both given and received by the Menzies, and the usual large library books of history. The present work gathers together a patchwork of these records and information from knowledgeable persons, then assembles them in roughly chronological order to provide some understanding of the Clan's history. The editor invites corrections, new referenced information, or different constructions of the old information, for possible inclusion in future editions.

There have been three main branches of the family since the earliest days; firstly the main 'Beef Baron' chiefly line established at Weem, secondly, an aristocratic English line under the spelling *Manners*, then a respectable northerly branch of the main line, based at Aberdeen, which fought the Crown at Killiecrankie.

In the mid-1600s, Menzies of *Culdares*, an important Jacobite-leaning branch of the main line - which supported Queen Mary Stuart until the scandal which saw her downfall - was established in Campbell territory at Meggernie Castle in Glen Lyon, and the present chief descends from this branch.

Apart from fame in cattle raising, the clan has been distinguished since antiquity for its independent stance, diplomatic and wartime service, and the production of many celebrated individuals. Some of these people and their exploits are described here.



## 13<sup>th</sup> CENTURY NORMANS IN SCOTLAND

The early history of Menzies in Scotland follows the history of French colonisation encouraged by Scottish King Malcolm III *Canmore* and his son King David I.

The Bruces, Stewarts, Menzies and others such as the Chisholms, Grants and Lindsays, were French Normans who followed William the Conqueror across the English channel after he crossed in 1066 to fight the German Saxons who controlled England.

Scotland had been left in four realms by the departing Roman army in 409, with Picts in the north-east to the Forth, Angles in the south-east and Northumbria, the Celtic Britons in the Kingdom of Strathclyde and Cumbria, and the Gaelic Scots from Ireland in the Kingdom of Dalriada on the west coast.

Viking *MacDonalds* started to raid and settle the north and western coast and Isles in 800, and in 843 King Kenneth McAlpine of Dalriada defeated the Picts to form the Kingdom of Scotia, or Alba, with his capital in Fortevoir, Perthshire.

King Malcolm II defeated the Angles at Carham on the Tweed in 1018, and his grandson, Duncan I (1034-40) became King of a united Scotland. In 1040 Macbeth killed Duncan, and in 1057 Duncan I's son, Malcolm III *Canmore*, - Malcolm *big head* - killed Macbeth in revenge for the slaying of his father.

Canmore paid homage to William the Conqueror's forces when they arrived in Scotland in 1072 and married the refugee Saxon Princess, Margaret Atheling. From 1124, William's 9<sup>th</sup> son David I granted estates in Scotland to his Anglo-Norman friends, who then introduced Norman architecture and feudal administrative know-how from pre-Revolutionary France.

The Norman's were by far the most successful businessmen of the era, and a 200-year period of prosperity followed until Alexander III's death brought the end of the Canmore dynasty. Sir Robert Menzies, the first Menzies chief, was active as the King's Chamberlain in the reigns of Kings Alexander II and Alexander III.

Clan Menzies Historian, Dr Bill Dewar, with the help of Noel Menzies and A M Mennim, has traced the Norman and Anglo-Norman origins and the 13<sup>th</sup> century history of the Menzies family as it moved from the ancestral hometown of Maisneris (now Mesières), not far from Paris, to Sussex, and from there to Etal in Northumberland, before the founding of the Clan in Perthshire when the first Menzies Chief was granted territory and a *following* under a Charter from the King.

Robert de Maneriis is recorded as holding land in the Barony of Wooler in 1166, and it seems his family branched out, under the spelling *de Meyners*, to the Robert de Meyners who became the Chamberlain of Scotland and first chief in one branch, while the other branch, under the English spellings of *Maneriis*, *Manner*, *de Manerio*, *Maner* and *Maners*, led to Robert, the Lord of Etal, a town in Northumberland.

Anketillus de Meyners witnessed a Charter by William Vieuxpont in favour of Holyrood Abbey between 1198 and 1203, along with witnesses based predominantly in South East Scotland, and this Charter was among those kept in Castle Menzies.

Robert, Lord of Etal, had a boundary dispute in 1232 with William Muschamp of Barmoor in Northumberland, was a juror for Walter Comyn in 1244, a member of the Council of the King of Scots in 1255, and served as juror on an inquest in Northumberland in 1269.

It's possible these two Roberts were the same person, but Dr Dewar considers it more likely they were cousins, with Anketillus de Meyners founding the Scottish *Menzies* branch and Henry de Manerio the English *Manners* branch.

Robert Menzies first appears in Scottish records seventeen years after Alexander II's accession in 1214, and was appointed Lord High Chamberlain on the accession of Alexander III in 1249

He signed an international treaty with Norway and a guarantee of good behaviour in favour of Henry III of England. He was witness to legislation of the Scottish Parliament and he petitioned the Pope. He witnessed thirty-three Royal Charters and briefs and eleven Private Charters, and he granted a Charter himself. These documents throw some light on his career and allow some deductions to be made from firm historical evidence.

The first dated Charters in which he appears as a witness are seven Royal Charters of Alexander dated between 1231 and 1234. This suggests that he was a fairly regular attender at the Royal Court as it moved around the country (only two of the Charters were issued at the same location), and he appears in the witness list amongst the lesser Barons, after the churchmen, state office holders and leading aristocrats.

Robert Menzies then disappears as a witness to Royal Charters in the five years beginning in 1235. This was a period of growing Comyn, or *Cumin*, power and it may be that he was not in favour with the leading members of that family.

He acted as a witness to a number of Private Charters with an East Lothian provenance but none of these are dated. Three of them involve the family of Gifford of Yester as principals, and in another a Gifford is a co-witness. A Charter by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke and brother-in-law to Alexander II, concerns land near Haddington and must have been granted prior to 1241, the year of Gilbert Marshall's death. This group of Charters raises the possibility that Robert Menzies held lands in East Lothian and had links with the Gifford family.

Robert Menzies was back at Court witnessing Charters in 1240. Perhaps he was once more in favour with the Comyns, as four years later he appears as one of the 40 guarantors of the undertaking which Walter Comyn gave Henry III not to help the latter's enemies. Given the family's origins in North East England and the links with East Lothian, he might otherwise have been expected to have acted as one of the 39 guarantors for Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, as Gifford did, when Patrick gave a separate undertaking to Henry.

In 1242 Patrick, the young Earl of Atholl, was murdered, and two younger members of the Comyn family, which was then the leading family in the Scottish political establishment, reacted by laying waste the lands of the Bissett family, chief suspects of the crime, and besieging them in their Castle.

Alexander II raised troops, took the Bissetts into custody and then banished them from the land. Alexander, however, appears to have been alarmed at the precipitate action; to balance the Comyn's power he promoted Alan Durward (a man already at loggerheads with that family over the succession to the Earldoms of Atholl and Mar) to lead an inner group of Councillors, independent of the Comyns. Durward was appointed Justiciar of Scotia (i.e. North of the Forth) in 1244 and, around the same time, he married Marjory, Alexander III's illegitimate daughter.

Robert Menzies witnessed Royal Charters from 1240 onwards, but by the end of Alexander II's reign, he was one of those promoted by that King within his Council to balance the power of the Comyn's there. He was also one of the eight members of the Council who witnessed the Charter granted by the King on the day the latter died in July 1249.

After the death of Alexander II, and the return to France of his Queen in 1250, Durward and his associates appear to have secured the main Offices of State. Durward was Justiciar of all Scotland, Richard of Inverkeithing became Chancellor, and Robert Menzies was appointed Chamberlain some time between June 1250 and February 1251.

David Menzies, who had already been mentioned as being in the Queen's Retinue in 1248, appeared at Court in February and April 1251 and Thomas Menzies witnessed a Charter by Geoffrey Melville in favour of Dunfermline that summer.

However, Durward's attempt to have his Royal wife declared legitimate by the Pope alarmed the broad political establishment who approached Henry III for help, and in December 1251, he ensured that Durward, Inverkeithing and Menzies resigned. Nothing more is recorded of Robert Menzies until 1255.



Durward and some of his associates served Henry III, and Menzies may therefore have done so too, but there is no record of it.

Robert Menzies the Chamberlain received land in Perthshire, possibly in the 1240's, and between 1244 and 1249 witnessed several Perthshire Charters. He was present at the Court of the Earl of Atholl, David Hastings and his wife, and also that of the widowed Countess. He granted Mathew Moncreiffe part of his lands at Culdares, reserving his fishings on the Lyon, and this undated Charter was witnessed by David and Thomas Menzies, who were possibly his brothers.

His wife Eve was a daughter of the Bruces, and although they were unaware of it, they were related through a common ancestor within four generations, and thus the Church's forbidden degrees of relationship. In 1256 he made a supplication to Pope Alexander IV through the Bishop of Dunkeld to remain married to her, and the Pope granted his petition.

It was support from Henry III which brought Alan Durward, and with him Robert Menzies, back into power in 1255 in a Council of 15 to serve during Alexander's minority, with Patrick of Dunbar in a prominent position. Robert Menzies was appointed Sheriff of Berwick, but does not appear as a witness to Royal Charters thereafter, suggesting a lesser role than in 1251. He was however a member of a new Council involving both Comyn and Durward supporters which was formed in 1258, again at Henry III's instigation, when political instability threatened after the Comyns regained influence.

In 1259 Robert Menzies was accused, with Hugh Gifford, William Hay and David Loudon, by the prior of St. Andrews, of interfering with landed and other possessions, perhaps reflecting the antagonism between Gamelin and the Durwardites in the decade leading up to Gamelin's appointment as Bishop of St Andrews in 1258.

Alexander reached 18 years of age in 1259 and increasingly took over the reins of Government. Robert Menzies seems to have been used in a professional capacity as an auditor of the Chamberlain's accounts from 1264-1266, and in the negotiations leading to the treaty of Perth with Norway in 1266. He died in 1267, but his name and blood survive in Clan Menzies

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Scotland which King Alexander III had ruled with Sir Robert Menzies as Chamberlain was strong and well-ordered, but this golden era was brought to an end in 1286 when the king was killed by his horse falling from the cliffs of Kinghorn in Fife. Alexander was the last monarch of the dynasty stemming from Malcolm Canmore whose son, the great David I, had confirmed unification and centralised government as only Anglo-Norman feudalism could do.

Races as distinct as the Picts of the north-east, Angles of the Border country, Celtic Britons of the Glasgow region and the Gaelic Scots of Argyllshire, all recognised the authority of the King's justice and, more significantly, combined in arms to defeat attacks by the Norsemen in the west or the English in the South. Had Alexander left a male heir the later history of Scotland might well have been vastly different.

His heir was his granddaughter, the three-year-old *Maid of Norway*. When she died on her way to Scotland, there were thirteen claimants to the crown of greater or lesser degrees of relationship to the blood royal. In 1291 Edward I of England convened these rivals at the border fortress of Norham and obtained their recognition of his claim, based on a legally debatable concession of a century earlier, to be feudal superior and lord paramount of the Scottish throne.

Steps that led to the War of Independence quickly followed. When Scotland refused to send troops to fight for the English cause in France, Edward sent an army of occupation north. Sir William Wallace led a national uprising in 1296, and at Stirling Bridge in the following year showed that poorly armed irregular troops could be a match for the armoured strength of a feudal army.

Robert Bruce took the point and, after Wallace's death, provided a focus for Scottish resistance to English domination. Seen in perspective, the Scot's victory at Bannockburn in 1314, where 2<sup>nd</sup> chief Sir Alexander Menzies fought, was in fact the culmination of a series of hard-fought campaigns waged in successive years through Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, Lanarkshire, the Lothians, and the north-east of Scotland. Scotland had some successes but she was helped to victory as much by the death of Edward I and the personal weakness of Edward II as by her own efforts. The Treaty of Northampton in 1328 formalised Scotland's independence.

The threat of English interference continued over the next two centuries creating a state of internal unrest that held little prospect for stable government in Scotland. Kings Robert II and Robert III were seen as old or feeble while the King James' were child rulers, and disputed regencies reduced the power of central authority. Fifth chief Sir Robert Menzies fell at the bloody Battle of Harlaw in 1411, when the Earl of Mar and the townsfolk of Aberdeen defeated the Lord of the Isles, and this was an example of the freedom from restraint that was felt in matters of faction and feud in England and in the various states of mediaeval Europe as well as in Scotland.

The situation that faced James I on his assumption of the throne in 1424 was gloomy: a strong nobility to be crushed, lawlessness to be stamped out and the nation's finances to be made good after the ransom paid to release the new king from his eighteen years detainment in England. The success of the measures that James took can be illustrated most clearly by the plot that the barons found necessary to hatch from fear of their position, and that led to his assassination in the Blackfriars at Perth.

James II was six years old at his accession; James III succeeded at nine and James IV at sixteen. Their reigns saw the increase of royal power against that of the nobility, and the nobles were only able to hold their own against culture-loving James III, murdered at Sauchieburn in 1488. During this period the Menzies seem to have been occupied with farming beef and improving their own bloodline by marrying a series of notable women such as Lady Marjory Sinclair, Lady Marjory Lyndsay, Lady Christine Gordon, Janet Campbell of Lawers and Lady Barbara Steuart, daughter of the Earl of Atholl.

Meanwhile England had to be faced. James II was killed at his siege of the English garrison at Roxburgh Castle, James IV died in battle at Flodden, while his son, James V, suffered fatal defeat at Solway Moss. Almost despite herself, Scotland was becoming involved with the power politics and religious upheavals of Europe. James IV's marriage to Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII, and James V's marriages to Madeleine of France and then to Mary of Guise, were moves that related to the international struggle for valuable alliances. With the rival powers of the Vatican, Spain and France alternately consoling and opposing England, Scotland's strategic situation on England's northern frontier made her an object of favour. In addition the Anglo-Scottish marriage alliance of 1503 placed the Scottish throne after the death of Henry VIII uncomfortably close in line of inheritance to that of England.

When James V died in 1542, the new heir, Mary Queen of Scots, was only a few days old. The story of Scotland through her minority, much of her reign and the minority of her son, James VI, is again largely the story of a struggle for power between Regents with different political and religious aims.

The convulsion of the Reformation didn't destroy the dominating historical factors – the struggle of the Crown against the barons and the rivalry of French and English influence – but rather gave them a new and definite complexion. On one hand there was the pro-English, protestant-reforming faction led by James Hamilton, Regent Arran, and on the other the pro-French Catholic faction under the figurehead of the Queen Dowager, Mary of Guise.

Mary Queen of Scots was in France from 1548 until 1561. During this period she married the French Dauphin, became Queen of France on his accession as Francois II in 1559, and was widowed a year later. She returned to assume the throne of a newly Protestant Scotland with her half-brother Lord James Stewart (later Earl of Moray), leader of the Protestant party, and John Knox as her advisers in the task of government.

The question of the Queen's marriage was vital to Scotland's interest. Another husband chosen from France or Spain would threaten the new-born Protestant faith, yet the Queen was anxious for the freedom of action that marriage could bring. "*She hath an alluring grace*", wrote one contemporary, "*a pretty Scottishe accente and a searching wit, clouded with myldness*". Eventually in 1565 she married the son of the Earl of Lennox, her second cousin, Henry Lord Darnley, who was inclined towards Rome. The Catholic powers abroad hoped to find in Scotland a starting point from which the Counter-Reformation might regain England for the Holy See.

From this moment events followed quickly upon each other. Moray, fearing Catholic domination at court, took the field against his Queen, then fled to England. Italian David Rizzio, the Queen's secretary and presumed lover, was murdered – probably with Darnley's connivance. Darnley himself suffered a violent death at Kirk o'Field, just outside Edinburgh's town-wall, and just two years after marrying Darnley, Mary scandalously married the "*first murderer*" - James Hepburn, Fourth Earl of Bothwell. Active rebellion against her, led by the Protestant confederate lords, culminated in her surrender at Carberry Hill. Then followed her abdication, nineteen year imprisonment in England, and execution.

Her son, James VI, inherited his throne at the age of one and through his minority provided merely a symbol of power to be disputed by rival political factions. The Regencies of the Earls of Moray, Lennox, Mar and Morton followed in succession during this period while the Protestant Church consolidated its strength under the leadership of John Knox, then Andrew Melville. Melville became King James' principal opponent with his doctrinal position that royal authority was to be recognised only when it did not conflict with "true religion" as understood by the Kirk, which contrasted with James' view of the church as the bulwark of monarchical power. The king favoured the English form of church government, episcopacy as opposed to Presbyterianism, and while he achieved a curious system of compromise, the seeds of a century of religious strife in Scotland were sown in this reign.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth of England in 1603, James VI of Scotland, as male heir to the line of Henry VII, succeeded to the English throne as James I of England. This union of the two crowns had great implications for Scotland. It meant the sharing of a common king but the maintenance of separate parliaments, laws, taxes and churches; it meant, despite King James VI & I's protestations of good intent, an absentee king and court living virtually in exile; and it meant new power for the king and freedom from baronial influence. At the same time the union brought peace on the southern border and an increased incursion of English ideas, adding impetus to the renaissance that was transforming learning and the arts in Scotland.

James VI & I had three children; his elder son Henry, Prince of Wales, who died at eighteen, his daughter Elizabeth, the *Winter Queen*, who married Frederick of Bohemia and whose grandson George of Hanover came to the throne of Britain in 1714, and his younger son who succeeded as Charles I in 1625. Charles inherited none of his father's caution, tact and subtlety and his brusque autocratic behaviour produced a collision with his subjects involving questions of royal authority in government, self-determination in worship and Presbyterian or episcopal forms of church organisation. In England the complaints against Charles I were largely political and constitutional with religious undertones, while in Scotland the complaints were largely religious with constitutional undertones. Unrest in one merged with civil war in the other to produce a sometimes three-sided struggle between Royalists, Covenanters and a middle group prepared to compromise.

In Scotland Charles I's fixed policy of episcopacy in the church produced the formalisation of opposition in the signing of the National Covenant in 1638 – a document that still stressed loyalty to the crown but insisted upon the principles of Presbyterianism. Covenanters at this time included The Earl of Crawford, The Earl Marischall, General Leslie, Earl of Leven and Colonel Menzies of Culdaraes, while the king had the support of the Earl of Huntly and the Duke of Hamilton.

Montrose, who for a time favoured the Covenanters, later turned to support the king, and his brilliant military campaigns across Scotland, until his ultimate defeat at Philiphaugh, are among the most notable achievements in the warfare of this time.

With the opening of Cromwell's civil war in England, Charles I eventually took flight into the hands of the Scots army, but when it became clear that he would never countenance the presbytery he was surrendered to the English under safeguards. An invasion into north-west England in his support utterly failed, and the king's execution followed in 1649. In Scotland the immediate result of the execution was to strengthen sympathy for the royalist cause.

Charles II, a boy of nineteen, was proclaimed king of Scotland and signed the two Covenants before being crowned at Scone in 1651. Scotland's stand for the monarchy was in direct opposition to Cromwell's Protectorate and there followed first his subjugation of the royalist Scots and then his occupation of Scotland and the enforcement of a form of Parliamentary union with England. When Cromwell died and a lack of certainty pervaded English politics, initial moves to restore the exiled king were undertaken, and General Monck, the commander and *de facto* ruler in Scotland made his momentous progress south to add strength to the Restoration.

Unfortunately for Scotland the accession of Charles II meant a return in full to the impositions of his father. Living perpetually in the southern kingdom, Charles' control of Scotland was exercised largely through men such as the Earls of Middleton, Glencairn and Rothes. In 1662 the Bishops received back all their lost power and there was a renewed struggle against episcopacy, and this second period of Covenanting War was even crueller and more savage than the Bishops' Wars of Charles I's reign. Emigration to Nova Scotia, Canada and the American colonies gained impetus at this time.

When Charles II died in 1685 he was succeeded by his brother, James VII of Scotland and II of England, who was a professed Roman Catholic who had made himself known to the Scots in 1680-1 as his brother's High Commissioner. While the king's religion was a cause for grave concern to Protestants in both England and Scotland, his fervour for Catholicism brought about a curious effect in Scotland, for James' acts to emancipate the Catholics also spelt freedom for sections of the presbyterian belief and many ministers were able to return to parishes from which they had been exiled. Nevertheless, neither Scots nor English could look forward with any happiness to the prospect of a Catholic heir to the throne.

While James' only heirs were the two Protestant daughters to his first wife, Anne Hyde, the likelihood of the continuance of Catholicism after the king's death was remote, but when he remarried, this time to the Catholic Mary of Modena and when she produced a male heir to be reared in "the old religion", the demand for Protestant rule came eventually to the point of revolution. The king fled into exile along with two brothers who had turned catholic from political expediency and who had practically managed the country for him, the Duke of Perth and the Duke of Melfort.

The seventeenth century ended with the joint rule of King William, the Protestant Prince of Orange, and Queen Mary, eldest daughter of James VII & II. For Scotland the immediate benefit of the Revolution Settlement was the end of three generations of religious warfare. With the formal abolition of episcopacy as the established religion of Scotland, and with the establishment of presbyterianism, a peaceful existence seemed possible at last.

The first Jacobite uprising in 1689 led by Viscount *Bonny Dundee* Claverhouse, was an episode ending, to all intents, with his death in action in the Pass of Killiecrankie. The pacification of the Highlands took longer; General Mackay of Scourie and the Earl of Breadalbane, both acting on the orders of Secretary Dalrymple, the Master of Stair, were responsible for repressive measures, most notably the massacre of the MacIans at Glencoe, and with the Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745, followed by the overthrow of the clans at Culloden in 1746, the political temperature north of the Highland line remained a source of concern in London and Edinburgh for the next hundred years.

When Anne, surviving daughter of James VII & II, came to power in 1702 two questions were crucial to Scottish eyes. First was the economic depression caused by long years of war and the Darien Scheme's failure, while second was that Anne and her husband Prince George of Denmark had no child who survived to succeed to the throne. The Hanoverian descendants of Elizabeth Stewart, Queen of Bohemia, were the Protestant heirs, and manoeuvres by presbyterian Whigs led to England achieving dynastic stability, and Scotland commercial equality, with the Treaty of Union in 1707.

Despite the Union, Scottish dissatisfaction with the English did not diminish. In the year after the Union an attempt was made to reinstate the exiled Stewarts, and there still seemed a danger of a resurgence of episcopacy. In government the English appeared to patronise their northern neighbours and seemed to interfere in matters of church and law, while the Union produced no economic cure for Scotland's malaise.

When George I succeeded in 1714 he antagonised the Tories, always favourably inclined to the Jacobite cause, by removing several influential ministers and the possibility of rebellion became very real with a serious uprising occurring in the year following the Hanoverian accession.

In 1715, John, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Mar, slipped north to his Aberdeenshire estates and after convening a meeting of disaffected leaders from the Highlands, raised the standard of King James VIII at Braemar. Marching south he occupied Perth, although an attempt to secure Edinburgh Castle collapsed almost in farce. An expedition by Mackintosh of Borlum succeeded in landing a force on the south shores of the Forth and made its way into England as far as Preston in Lancashire where it was hoped the English Jacobites would rise in force, but these expectations weren't met, and indecision at Preston led ultimately to the complete collapse of the venture.

The government's Commander in Scotland, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Argyll, blocked the advance by occupying Stirling and brought Mar's men to inconclusive battle at Sheriffmuir, near Dunblane, where 'Ol Culdare and two of his brothers were captured. James Francis Edward Stuart – the Old Pretender – who was described as cold and rather arrogant, and as much a foreigner in Scotland as the Hanoverian George was in England, made a momentary appearance in Scotland at the tail-end of the campaign. Some of the leaders of the revolt, as Mar and Melfort, escaped into exile with their "King", others were caught, tried and executed, and the government seized vast estates in Scotland as punishment for their owner's support of the Stewarts. Official forgiveness was given to all those still held in prison by 1717's Act of Grace and Pardon, and a side-effect of the "1715" was further impetus given to moves to pacify and control the people of the Highlands. Under General George Wade a programme of road and bridge-building was put in hand to create a network of communications through the glens.

There is the passage of a whole generation between the 1715 uprising and the "45". Prince Charles Edward Stuart, *Bonnie Prince Charlie*, was born in 1720 and his brother Prince Henry Benedict, later to become Cardinal York of the Church of Rome and to survive as the last of the Jacobite Stewarts, five years later. If the uprising of 1715 could claim some degree of national support from people of various shades of opinion temporarily united in dissatisfaction with the Whig oligarchy and the Hanoverian king, that of 1745 was backed by no such wide-spread sympathy. It was above all a romantic adventure conceived by a group of fervent exiles and led by a youth of twenty-five who, after the failure of the French invasion in which he hoped to take part, saw himself as the torch to set a nation on fire. The wonder is not that the rebellion failed but that it succeeded as far as it did.

The beginning of the rising was pure romance – the secret coming to the remoteness of Moidart with only seven followers round whom to build an army – and the embarrassment of certain of the Highland chiefs on being confronted with this situation is a matter of historical record. The Prince's strength was the experience of his commander and advisor, Lord George Murray, while the weakness of the government forces lay in the ineptness of their commanders, Sir John Cope and the aged General Wade. The Jacobite army, once assembled, marched south without resistance; Edinburgh was occupied, Cope was outwitted and routed at Prestonpans, and the exiled Prince held court at the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The next stage was to advance into England: a feint to the east distracted Wade while the main Jacobite force slipped south-by-west, following the invasion precedents of 1648 and 1715, and moved through Lancashire and down as far as Derby. Success seemed to be within the Prince's grasp and he was furious when it was decided to retreat, although with Wade on his flank, an army twice the size of his between Derby and London, and some of his Scottish gains already lost it is hard to see how he could have gained the victory. By this time the defending forces were commanded by the ruthless Duke of Cumberland, youngest son of King George II, and he, with a force of 10,000 men, took up the pursuit. A Jacobite victory at Falkirk in January 1746 provided temporary relief, but their supporters were drifting away and when in April the Highlanders were brought to battle by Cumberland's main force on the moor of Culloden, near Inverness,

their defeat was inevitable and Lt. Colonel Archibald Menzies of Shian was killed. The Stewart cause was lost and Prince Charles was hunted through the Highlands and the Hebridean islands until September, when at last he made touch with a ship off Moidart and escaped to France. In these wanderings he was helped by many men and women, including the Menzies at Weem, at the risk of their lives.

Brutal repression followed this final Jacobite attempt, and in the Highlands the government's land and sea forces perpetrated many ravages and drove many into exile, while in the south execution and imprisonment awaited the Jacobites who had been taken in arms. The moderate voices of the Duke of Argyll and of Lord President Duncan Forbes of Culloden were disregarded although the advice of the Lord Advocate, William Grant of Prestongrange, came to weigh more in government councils.

More forts were built or strengthened, as at Fort George, Braemar and Corgarff, but Wade's roads remained the sole access to the north until the Highlands were opened out by road and canal at the end of the century by Thomas Telford. Finally two acts changed radically the traditional old Highland way of life: the Disarming Act not only forbade offensive weapons but banned the kilt and the bagpipe (the kilt being repealed only in 1782), while the Heritable Jurisdictions Act of 1747 abolished most of the baron's powers that had always been a pivot of Scotland's archaic feudal relationship between landlord and tenant, and had enabled the Highland chieftain to raise large forces of tenantry. This Act defines current baronial powers.

For the rest of the 1700s after the '45 Scotland became the subject of a curious system of governmental control by "management". These political managers, the dispensers of civil power, ecclesiastical patronage and government favour generally – varying according to the political interests in power in London – are the most important influences in Scottish history at this time. After the '45 the Argyll's held this power – Archibald, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke, and his agent John Campbell, later to become 4<sup>th</sup> Duke – but from 1761 to 1765 it passed to the Tory Lord Bute. From 1774 a new and influential family gained political power, and their greatest figure Henry Dundas, who became 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Melville, had better right than any other man to the unofficial title of "the Manager of Scotland".

Although the eighteenth century in Scotland is best remembered for the upheaval of the Jacobite uprisings, this was in fact only one manifestation of an age of revolution and unrest. Mercantile improvement and increased wealth, industrial and agrarian change and a new appreciation of taste and learning all characterise this age. By 1740 the Scottish economy had taken a turn for the better; more money was available for investment, trade was increasing and the newly-formed Board of Trustees for the Manufacturers of Scotland made it its business to encourage especially the woollen and linen industries and the fisheries.

Inventor Michael Menzies took out patents for a grain thrashing machine in 1734, for conveying coal in 1750, and draining mines in 1761. One of the most exciting manifestations of the time was the growth of the American trade; westward went domestic manufacture of all kinds, eastward came tobacco, sugar and timber, and the great *entrepot* for all this trade was the expanding city of Glasgow, where George Macbeth Menzies established a steel foundry early in the 1900s.

'Mac' served as Commander of the Menzies Clan Society and his son of the same name is the present Commander. Mac was one of the last survivors of a remarkable breed of men now virtually extinct - steel-foundry owners who appeared for work before 8am every morning, knew all their employees by name, and had the skills of metal casting in their blood. Personally, he was familiar with the highest standards of metal casting and patternmaking. Few employees knew their craft better than the boss. The products of Menzies's, later the North British Steel Foundry, went all over the globe, hugely to the advantage of the British Balance of Payments. They made castings for the engines of the liner QE2, for the Forth Road Bridge and for the North Sea oil industry. He was appointed OBE in 1978 for services to export.



## MENZIES, BRUCE AND STEWART

People claiming membership of a clan can be tested with a requirement to "Name your Chief", which could present a problem in the case of Menzies, which doesn't have a hard z sound in the middle, and is properly pronounced 'Mingis'.

The miss-spelling and miss-pronunciation arose when typesetters who didn't have the old Scottish letter '3' *yogh*, - a soft sound between a g and a y - in their trays of English ligatures, used the similarly-shaped 'z' *zed* instead. However, modern typography allows the use of the proper ligature in the present work.

Hearing the family name pronounced in an entirely alien way as strangers became more English-literate led to trouble with James Logan, the quarrelsome historian and Gaelic expert behind R R MacIain's Classic 1845 Reference book, *THE CLANS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS*, and this resulted in Logan indexing 'Menzies' as if it were an occupation or office rather than a clan. There are now so many different spellings for the Gaelic version of the word Menzies that no attempt is made to settle the matter here, although a traditional limerick is offered to help with English pronunciation;

*There was a young lady named Menzies  
Who asked her aunt what this thing is?  
Said her aunt with a gasp  
My dear it's a wasp  
And you're holding the end where the sting is!*

Basing their Clan system on the Old French feudal system, Norman administrators preserved and gave legal effect to the very similar Celtic culture of the native tribes living in the hills - the Highlanders. The Highlands were peopled by isolated tribes of King Malcolm Canmore's unsophisticated Gaelic-speaking 'savages', and following Canmore's marriage to Princess Margaret Atheling, the King and Queen used Norman administrators to introduce 'civilisation' to Scotland.

Stewarts were the most important administrators, and the first traceable ancestor of the Stewarts in the UK is a Breton noble, Alan, a son of the ancient Counts of Dol and Dinan in Brittany, whose race had originated in Britain centuries before. Crossing to England, he was appointed Sheriff of Shropshire by Henry I, and by his eldest son, William Fitz-Alan (son of Alan), he became ancestor of the English Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk etc, while by his second son, Walter Fitz-Alan, he was ancestor of the Scottish Royal Stewarts.

Walter, the 1<sup>st</sup> High Steward, crossed the border, and received from Canmore's son King David I (1107-1153) the office of Great Steward to the Royal Family of Scotland, an office subsequently made hereditary in his family. Alan 2<sup>nd</sup> and Walter 3<sup>rd</sup> carried the line to the time of Alexander II (1214-1249) when Robert Menzies became Chamberlain. Up till then the family had no surname (surnames then being hardly known) but Walter 3<sup>rd</sup> assumed as his family surname the name of his office, which was then invariably pronounced Stewart rather than Steward. Walter 3<sup>rd</sup> was followed by Alexander 4<sup>th</sup>, who with his brother Walter, Earl of Menteth, led the right wing position of honour in the Scottish army at the Battle of Largs in 1263, where the Danish 'Viking' power in Scotland was finally shattered. The Menzies chiefs were inter-married neighbours of these Stewarts at Durisdeer, worked with them, and were their companions-in-arms.

Alexander, the 4<sup>th</sup> Stewart, left two sons; firstly James 5<sup>th</sup>, who supported William Wallace and Robert Bruce in the struggle for Scottish independence, and from whom descended the Royal Stewarts through the marriage of his son Walter 6<sup>th</sup> to Princess Marjorie Bruce, and secondly Sir John, ancestor of the innumerable Stewarts of the Bonkyl branch, who fell at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298 while commanding the Scottish army against King Edward I *Longshanks* of England.

Walter 6<sup>th</sup>, at the age of twenty-one, led his vassals to Bannockburn, where along with his cousin “*the Good Sir James of Douglas*” he commanded the “*thrid battale*” of Bruce’s army. In the following year he married Princess Marjorie, who died while giving birth to his son, Robert 7<sup>th</sup>, who ultimately ascended the throne as the first of the Royal Stewart line, King Robert II.

Walter 6<sup>th</sup> died at thirty-three, leaving the seven-year-old Robert 7<sup>th</sup> destined to a life of danger and enterprise not exceeded by his descendent, Bonnie Prince Charlie. At the age of sixteen he fought at the head of his vassals at the Battle of Halidon Hill, where the Scottish army were totally defeated and the country’s independence almost lost. He was outlawed and his lands and office confiscated. But, raising his banner, his followers rallied to him, and he drove the English out of the ancestral lands.

With the other Scottish nobles joining forces, he gradually recovered the lost ground, and was appointed Regent of Scotland before he was twenty-one. Although his uncle, David II, reigned in person in Scotland for about eighteen years, the Stewart was the virtual ruler from about 1338 till his death in 1390. On his uncle’s death in 1371 he ascended the throne as King Robert II.

**R**obert Bruce had come from Le Brus in Calvados with William the Conqueror, and was of such valour and so much confided in by William that after his victory over the Saxon King Harold, Bruce was sent to subdue the northern parts of Britain. Before the end of William’s reign the Bruce was owner of ninety-four lordships in Yorkshire.

He left a son, Robert, who soon after the accession of David I to the throne of Scotland in 1124, visited that monarch, whom he had known at the court of English King Henry I, and obtained from him the lordship of Annandale, an estate just over the Scottish border in Nithsdale, near Durisdeer, for which he did homage to David. His eldest son Adam’s male line terminated in Peter de Brus of Skelton, and he gifted the estate to his second son, also Robert, who thus became liegeman to King David of Scots, and was on his side in any battles.

When David I invaded England 14 years later, the English sent Bruce to treat with him, but the negotiations were unsuccessful. Renouncing his homage to the King of Scots, Bruce was dismissed from the Scottish camp with a cry of “*Thou art a false traitor Bruce!*” from one of the King’s attendants. England defeated Scotland at this Battle of the Standard (1138), where Robert Bruce of Annandale’s own father took him prisoner and sent him to the last of the Norman Royal line, King Stephen, who ordered Robert to be delivered to his mother.

Robert of Annandale had two sons, Robert and William. In 1183 Robert married Isabel, natural daughter of King William the Lion, and died soon after (pre-1191). William, his heir, died in 1215, and was succeeded by his son Robert who married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, brother of William the Lion. He died in 1245.

While Robert Menzies, 1<sup>st</sup> Chief, was Chamberlain in 1255, Robert and Isobel Bruce’s son Robert was Governor of Carlisle Castle, a Regent of Scotland and guardian of King Alexander III and his Queen. In 1264, with John Comyn and John Baliol, Robert Bruce led a body of Scottish auxiliaries to assist King Henry III against his rebellious barons, and with the King, was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lewis. Twenty years later, in 1284, with the other Magnates Scotiae, he joined in promising to accept Margaret of Norway as his sovereign in the event of the death of Alexander III. He sat in Parliament as Lord of Annandale in 1290, and on the death of Margaret that year entered his claim to the crown to Scotland as the nearest heir to Alexander III

In a competition between thirteen claimants, King Edward I *Longshanks* of England, in 1292, adjudged the Kingdom of Scotland to Baliol. Bruce retired leaving the claim to his son Robert, the Earl of Carrick, and died in 1295, aged eighty-five. Robert, the Earl of Carrick b.1245, had accompanied Longshanks to Palestine in 1269, into Scotland against Baliol, and was present at the Battle of Dunbar in 1296. Longshanks had promised to raise him to the throne in place of Baliol, but reneged on his word. This Robert Bruce retired to obscurity in England and died in 1304.

His eldest son was the patriot Robert The Bruce, Earl of Carrick, b.1274, who married firstly as a twenty-one-year-old in 1295 Isabel, daughter of the 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Mar, and had a daughter Marjorie, and secondly married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Ulster, and had issue; David, born 1323/24, Earl of Carrick, who later succeeded as King David II, John, who died young, Matilda and Margaret.

In 1295 Robert The Bruce asserted his claim to the Scottish crown, and without any resources but his own valour and the untried fidelity of a few partisans was crowned at Scone in 1306. Then followed twenty-two years of intense struggle and fighting, broken by his great victory at Bannockburn in 1314 and the Barons *Declaration of Arbroath* to the Pope in 1320, before England recognised Scotland as an independent Kingdom, with Robert Bruce as its King, in the 1328 Treaty of Northampton.

King Robert I died the following year and was succeeded by his son of his second marriage, King David II, who was in turn succeeded by his nephew, Robert the 7<sup>th</sup> High Steward, as King Robert II.

**D**avid II had married firstly as a four-year-old in 1328, Joanna, daughter of Edward II of England, who died thirty-four years later in 1362, and secondly in 1363-64 Margaret, widow of Sir John Logie, but divorced her in 1369/70. David II died in 1370/71 at the age of forty-seven without issue and was succeeded by his fifty-five-year-old nephew Robert II in 1371.

**R**obert II's birth records are incomplete, but seem to indicate that twenty-six-year-old Walter 6<sup>th</sup> had married nineteen-year-old Princess Marjorie Bruce on the day she died, presumably in childbirth, on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1315-16. The date is important, being soon after the Battle of Bannockburn when the War of Independence was raging, and when the Normans would have had a distinct interest in establishing an heir to the then ten-year-old Royal Bruce bloodline.

1<sup>st</sup> Chief, Sir Robert Menzies the Chamberlain, received grants of lands in Glen Lyon and Atholl. he was a friend of the Bruce family and married one of their daughters, Eve, who it later transpired was too closely related to him for the Church's sanction, and they had a son, Alexander, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Chief.

Alexander *Bruce-Menzies* made a splendid marriage to Walter Stewart 6<sup>th</sup>'s sister Egidia, and they had a son, Sir Robert, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Chief, who fought alongside his uncle Walter Stewart and great-uncle? The Bruce.

An enigmatic folk tale is hinged around an Egidia Menzies, presumably wife of the potent Alexander Menzies, and mother of Sir Robert. Folk history makes her the facilitator of a baby boy when Princess Marjorie Bruce's baby was stillborn thus necessitating urgent manoeuvres to preserve the Royal line immediately after Bannockburn. The Bruce later thanked The Menzies for his "**forensic services**".

Walter Stewart 6<sup>th</sup>, had siblings Andrew, Egidia, Giles, James and possibly John. Alexander Menzies's wife Egidia was born before 1257, and therefore too old at sixty-odd to be the child's mother. Walter and Marjorie's 'son' King Robert II had daughters named Margaret, Marjorie, Jean, Isabela, Egidia and Katherine, and his successor King Robert III had daughters Margaret, Mary, Egidia and Elizabeth.

The English Royal Family and the Menzies have a common ancestor in Egidia's father, James the 5<sup>th</sup> Lord High Steward, and the current Menzies of Menzies is also descended from James' grandson King Robert II, since Robert had begotten a 'natural' family named Stuart as a result of a liaison with Mariota de Cardney, of a well-known family with extensive holdings in Atholl and the Dunkeld area.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Sir Robert's territories were reinforced by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Chief Sir Alexander's territories at Fortingall, Weem and Aberfeldy in Atholl, Glendochart in Breadalbane, Durisdeer in Nithsdale, the lower districts of Kippen and Killearn, and in Lanark and in Fife. In King Robert Bruce's time, Sir Alexander Menzies resigned Durisdeer to the King, and the victor at Bannockburn then regranted it to his brother-in-law James, Egidia's brother, and also granted charters to Thomas Menzies, Knight, of Oyne in the Garioch and other lands at Fothergill in Atholl.

Under King David II's reign Sir Alexander also held the lands of Reidhall in Perthshire, Thomas Menzies was proprietor of the lands of west and North Culnachy and several others in the shire of Kinross. King David also granted charters to Sir Robert, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Chief, of the Barony of Enoch, near Durisdeer, and to Richard Menzies, of Peebles.

At this time William Menzies was Keeper of the Royal Forest of Alythe in Kincardineshire, and English Sir Robert Manners bore arms; *or, two bars azure, and a chief. gules.* Knight, Sir Thomas Menzies' Fortingall branch terminated in an Heiress, Janet Menzies, who carried the property to the Stewarts by marriage with James Stewart of Garth, King Robert II's grandson by his natural son, the celebrated "Wolf of Badenoch".

## JANET AND THE WOLF

King Robert II divided Scotland so his younger son Alexander, Earl of Buchan, was responsible for the north-east half taking in Perthshire, Atholl, Fife and Sutherland etc. Alexander employed squads of mercenaries to control the scattered population, and the exploits of these mercenaries resulted in Alexander Stewart becoming the celebrated “Wolf of Badenoch” – who founded the Steuart House of Cardney by an indiscreet liaison with Mariota de Cardney. (The Pope excommunicated him for leaving his wife, so he burnt the Dunkeld Cathedral in revenge!). The Menzies is head of the House of Cardney’s male line.

The Wolf’s position in northern Perthshire had been greatly enhanced around 1379 by a substantial resignation of lands in the southern part of Strath Tummel and Garth and Bolfracks in his favour by Janet Menzies. Janet Menzies was at the centre of a web of conflicting territorial claims in northern Perthshire which probably underlay the political tension between the Wolf and his brother Fife.

Duncan, the Earl of Atholl, granted a charter to Alexander Menzies of Fortingall when his granddaughter Jean married Alexander. "*upon the marriage of Jean, daughter to said Robert, one of the heirs of Glenesk.*" This Jean, or Janet, was the daughter and heiress of the senior figures in *Clann Donnchaidh*, Earl Robert Duncanson of Atholl and his wife, herself a daughter and heiress of Sir John Stirling of Glen Esk. David II confirmed this grant.

James Alexander Robertson speculates in *Comitatus de Atholia* (Perth 1860) that Jean’s (*recte* Janet’s) liaison with Alexander Menzies produced one daughter, also Janet, who married the Wolf’s son Robert, and that this marriage explained the resignation made by Janet senior in favour of the Wolf in 1379. More than a century later Menzies of Weem was accused of Menzies of Fortingall’s failure to pay the proper dowry when his daughter Janet married the Wolf’s son Robert Stewart.

Alexander Menzies, lord of Fortingall, was dead by 5 June 1381, when his daughter and heiress, Janet junior, who had been married and widowed before that date, was to be found in Fife’s castle of Doune in Menteith.

If Janet’s marriage to the Wolf’s son between 1379 and 1381 had produced children, then their claims were brushed aside by Fife, who had already secured his claim to Alexander Menzies’ barony of Glen Dochart in 1375/76 and who would later secure title to Fortingall.

Even if Janet had produced no heirs, there was likely to be tension between the Wolf and *Clann Donnchaidh* on the one hand, and Fife on the other, over the status of any lands, including the Strath Tummel lands granted to the Wolf in 1379, to which Janet had right as the granddaughter of Robert Duncanson of Atholl.

Eighth Chief, Baron Sir Robert Menzies, prospered after inheriting the estates of his father, Baron Sir John, and built a castle at Weem about 1488, but also prospering was Baron Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy who was advancing his family’s fortune as fast as his father had before him. The balance of power in Glenorchy’s home area had been upset by King James IV’s preference for The Menzies over Neil Stewart of Garth, the sitting tenant of much land, whose failure to pay rent owed to the King for several years opened up the chance of his replacement by a richer and more complacent tenant. Glenorchy was given the Barony of Glen Lyon to placate him, and Menzies was given a charter for the lands of Apnadull.

The King’s attempt to placate Glenorchy was unsuccessful, as shortly afterwards in 1502, Sir Duncan and Stewart of Fortingall together with Robertson of Struan and with the support of the Earl of Atholl, under the pretext of a 100-year-old dispute over Janet Menzies’ dowry, attacked Menzies in his castle at Weem, burnt it, and imprisoned him.

Eight years after being attacked, The Menzies resigned his Baronies into the hands of the King, who regranted them as the Free Barony of Menzies, renaming the castle of Weem 'Castle Menzies' in 1510, and in 1511 Sir Robert Menzies gave Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy a charter for the lands of Rannoch.

## TARTAN AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS

Tartan in some form has been worn in Scotland for thousands of years, while Arms are a Norman-introduced system of individual designs displayed on a shield to identify different 'armorial' persons. In both cases simplicity of design can be seen as an indicator of antiquity because the first persons to use tartans or arms tended to use the simplest designs that were not already taken.

The Menzies Arms and the Menzies *dress* tartan are both very simple designs done in red and white. The Arms are recorded in various registers, and thus easy enough to date, but the earliest dateable example of this tartan does no more than place it before the Georgian explosion of interest in tartan, when reasonable speculation makes this tartan unique in the unsettled and controversial world of Scottish tartans.

There is no doubt that tartan itself is very old. Roman historian Tacitus described the Picts wearing it, but the belief that clans distinguished themselves by wearing their own different tartans before Victorian times has long been overturned by studies of contemporary portraits showing, for instance, chiefs wearing more than one pattern at the same time, and no particular usage amongst those who fell at Culloden in 1746.



FOUR HIGHLANDERS

The Highlanders who fought for Swedish King Gustavus Adolph in his 30-year war, are shown here at Stettin, Poland, in 1626. This group could be of the Menzies Independent Company, but the tartan is almost certainly just the artist's impression of tartan in general. Engraving around the edge of the print reads;

*"The 800 foreigners who arrived in Stettin go about in such garments. They are a strong and hardy race, and subsist on very little food; when they have no bread they will eat roots; and in an emergency they can go over 20 German miles [70 English miles] in a day. They carry muskets, bows and arrows, and long knives".*

Written in 1659 and published in 1703, Martin Martin in his DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND tells us

*"Every Isle differs from each other in their fancy of making Plads, as to the Stripes in Breadth and Colours. This Humour is as different thro the main Land of the Highlands, in-so-far that they who have seen those Places, are able, at the first view of a Man's Plad, to guess the Place of his Residence .....* "

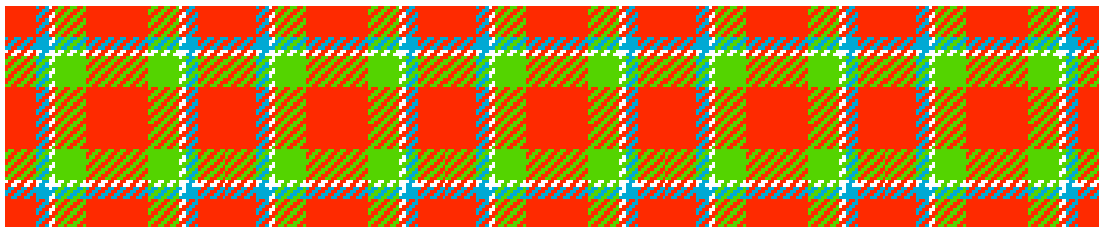
To properly appreciate this statement we need to assume that weavers in different districts tended to replicate, with minor differences, a pattern which was unique to each district, and that these unique patterns had significance to the viewer. At it's simplest apperency, drovers from the Isles would travel through the mainland wearing tartans which contrasted with those of the local people.



Most drovers from the Isles and western sea-board would have worn simple, and antique, two-colour tartans orientated around D C Stewart's 'Macdonald motif' - a single broad stripe flanked on each side by a thin stripe, the easiest way for a weaver to represent a cattlebeast's head with its sharp horns on each side. This Macdonald, or '*drover*', motif is present, often hidden, in most post-1822 'fancy' Macdonald tartans.



Cattle drovers coming to the Perthshire markets from the west would be easily distinguished by tartans with this motif differenced in one way or another, and likewise, differenced versions of Perthshire's tartan would distinguish mainlanders of various persuasions. For instance, the Gaelic *followers* of Clan Menzies had probably tended to wear different varieties of the Perthshire sett before the Norman chiefs arrived.

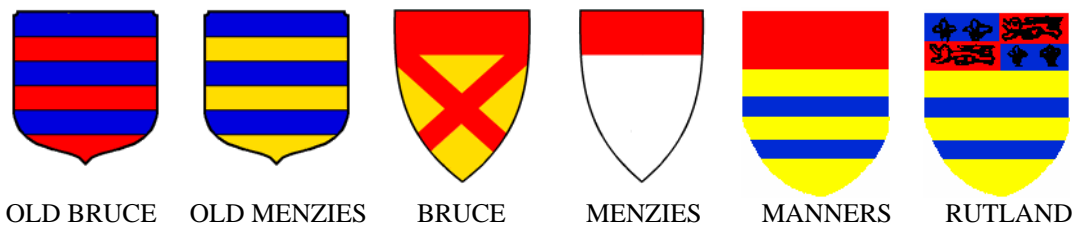


The Old Menzies tartan is made up of small red and green squares, as Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk described the *Perthshire pattern*, and this is differenced by the inclusion of thin blue and white stripes between the squares of red and green to add small sparkles of Scotland's colours.

And so, we can speculate that, in pre-Norman times, drovers (and bandits) clad in various *drover* patterned tartans traversed a mainland peopled with folk dressed in varieties of the Perthshire pattern. Then came the Normans who had started using Arms as a means to differentiate themselves. All men in the early days, even brothers, used quite different designs on their Arms, but this soon evolved into the present system where each family's heir-of-line always has the same 'undifferenced' Arms as their forebears, while cadets and branches have 'differenced' versions of the Arms. This *difference* is a minor change in colour or design of the Arms done so that it is still apparent which family is represented.

The oldest Menzies arms surviving on record are, like early Bruce Arms, composed of a *Barry of six* design. That is, six horizontal bars on a shield. The Bruce arms were blue bars on red, the Menzies were probably blue bars on gold, as the Manners Lords of Etal were, but Manners were differenced with an added '*chief gules*'. This red *chief*, or upper section, demonstrated their *English* authority.

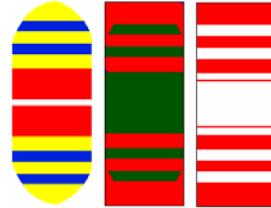
By the time of the War of Independence the Bruces had adopted a *saltire and chief gules* on gold while Menzies had adopted the Manners *chief gules* on white without the barry element. Concurrently, Menzies of Durisdeer had arms with a black chief, and a black and white tartan - presumably to present themselves as independent in this intrigue-soaked lowland district.



The exact relationship of the Bruce, Menzies and Manners Arms would benefit from further research because it seems the Menzies red and white tartan consists of the Manners Arms done in Menzies colours.

Robert de Bruis, baron of Brecknock, in the First Nobility Roll, 1297, used *Barry of six, Vaire ermine and gules, and azure*, then later, the Bruce arms were *or, a saltire and chief gules - St Andrew's Cross and a red chief on gold*. Menzies used *or, barry of six, azure - blue bars on gold*, then later *argent a chief gules*, a red chief on silver (white). Manners had *Or, 2 bars azure and a chief gules* – two blue bars on gold with a red chief.

That the Manners Arms were probably the inspiration for the pattern of Menzies tartan can be deduced with reasonable certainty if a copy of the Manners arms is flipped over an original, as in the first image to the right, before reducing the colours to two, as in the second image. The motif then becomes *Macquarrie*, so, with the colours changed to white on red, the design is differenced with a drover's motif to become the classic Menzies motif.



If this speculation is accepted, it's possible Menzies tartan dates right back to the earliest days, hundreds of years before clan tartans were in common use, and that, as the contemporary Grant tartan was a uniform *War Tartan*, the Menzies *dress tartan* was a uniform *Police tartan* supplied by the chief to outfit his Independent Watch, who would usually have worn an *undress Perthshire sett*.

As head of a Baronial Unit of Government near the end of the drove between Skye and the market at Crieff, The Menzies had 'pit and gallows' responsibility for law and order over disputing factions within his territory and probably used a Watch of dress tartan-kilted boundary riders to control delinquent drovers traversing his lands.

Since the time of the War of Independence, the Menzies Arms and tartan had been simple red and white, which could only represent English authority, and the tartan had a contrasting *drover* motif, such as most bandits wore. In a fracas between bandits and law, men wearing Menzies tartan were a third force bearing the icons of both sides at the same time. A very special tartan indeed. Ironically, today's police often have hatbands of a chequered pattern to emphasise their function as a third force between two extremes. R R MacLan in *THE CLANS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS* noted it as a **“Striking costume”**



This red and white *dress tartan* is seldom seen nowadays because it is so very bright. D W Stewart in his classic *SETTS OF THE SCOTTISH TARTANS* says it is “Raw in more than a small quantity”. The red on green *Hunting sett*, as worn by Sir David, Commander Macbeth and other clan dignitaries, is very popular, while the white on black *Durisdeer sett* is often used in design and fashion work. The Old Perthshire sett, almost identical to the Sinclair tartan, is no longer favoured, it's place as the clan *undress tartan* having been taken by the Hunting sett.

## ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY

Two hundred years after the Manners Arms were recorded as *Or, 2 bars azure and a chief gules*, George Manners became Baron de Roos of the premier (oldest) English Barony and married King Edward IV's niece Anne Plantagenet. King Henry VIII augmented George's son Sir Thomas Manners K.G.'s Arms by replacing the *chief gules* with the quartered arms of England and France to commemorate his marriage to Anne. Sir Thomas K.G. was created the First Earl of Rutland in 1525, and the Rutland Arms still show the old Menzies blue on gold bars under the French and English Arms.

Robert, The 1<sup>st</sup> Baron de Roos had taken an active part against Henry III, while 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron William de Roos had unsuccessfully contested the Scottish crown in 1292 with Bruce and Balliol, but the baronial honours were attained and forfeited by 10<sup>th</sup> Baron Thomas de Roos in 1461.

11th Baron Edmund de Roos had the attainter reversed in 1485, but it then became abeyant between his two sisters when he died in 1508 without issue. The abeyance was terminated in favour of George Manners, the son of the eldest sister, Eleanor, by Sir Robert Manners, Knight. George, who had married English Princess Anne, thus became the 12th Baron de Roos. He died in 1513 and was succeeded by his son, 13th Baron Sir Thomas Manners K.G. who was then created 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Rutland in 1525, only seventeen years after Edmund de Roos had died without issue.

The 18th Baron and 6th Earl, Francis Manners, died without male issue, leaving the old 'Scottish' de Roos barony to his daughter Kathrine, and the Earldom to his brother George, who was created new 'English' Baron Ros of Belvoir, and 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Rutland.

George KG, 20<sup>th</sup> Baron and 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke, noted for his extravagance and wit, died in 1687, when the dukedom expired, and the Barony of de Ros went into abeyance between the descendants of Bridget and Frances, daughters of John, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Rutland, and remained so for 219 years until 1806 when it was terminated in favour of Charlotte, a descendent of Frances, who married Lord Henry Fitzgerald who then assumed the name de Ros.

Peter Trevor Maxwell, son of the late Cdr (John) David Maxwell, R.N, of Old Court, Strangford, Down., born 23 Dec 1958, is 28th Baron de Roos., and present peer. He married Angela, daughter of the late Peter Campbell Ross, and has issue; Finbar James, b. 14 Nov 1988, Katherine, b. 1990, and Jessye, b. 1992.

David Charles Robert Manners, of Coughton Court, Alcester, Warwickshire, b. 8 May 1959 is the present 11<sup>th</sup> Duke of Rutland, Marquess of Granby, Earl of Rutland, Baron Manners of Haddon, and Baron Ros of Belvoir. In 1992 he married Emma Louise, daughter of John Watkins of Heartease, and has issue; Charles John Montague (Marquess of Granby) b.3 July 1999, Violet b. 1993, Alice b. 1995, and Eliza b.1997.

## THE MENZIES GENEALOGY

\_\_\_\_\_  
COMPILED & ARRANGED \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM FAMILY RECORDS, CLAN HISTORIES,  
GREEN'S GENEALOGICAL TABLES, PEERAGES, ETC.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
BY W. T. BROWN A.D. 1896 \_\_\_\_\_

- MENYES, FIRST BARON**  
**MENZIES OF MENZIES** 1043-1132
- ANKETILLUS, 2nd BARON** d.1190
- SIR ROBERT, 3rd BARON** d. 1266  
Was Lord High Chamberlain of SCOTLAND.
- SIR ALEXANDER, 4th BARON** d. 13??  
Created Earl Menzies, Fought at Bannockburn. m. aunt of ROBERT II
- ROBERT, VISCOUNT MENZIES**  
5 Baron born ???? d. 1346
- SIR JOHN, 6th BARON** d. 1410
- SIR ROBERT, 7th BARON** Fell at the 1411 Battle of Harlaw
- SIR DAVID, 8th BARON** d. 1449  
For his piety styled 'Saint' m. LADY MARJORY SINCLAIR  
*[Best-selling book The Da Vinci Code gives Mary Magdalene as the mother of Jesus Christ's child, and that they escaped to France and these Sinclairs after the crucifixion. Menzies may thus have the blood of Jesus!]*
- SIR JOHN, 9th BARON** d. 1467  
His eldest son suc. as
- SIR ANGUS, 10th BARON** d. 14?8
- SIR ROBERT, 11th BARON** d. 1523  
mar. LADY MARG? LYNDSAY of Edz???... Earls of Crawford?
- SIR ROBERT, 12th BARON** d. 1577  
m. LADY CHRISTINE GORDON
- SIR ALEXANDER, 13th BARON** 1504 - 1563  
m. JANET CAMPBELL of LAWERS, E LONDON
- SIR JAMES, 14th BARON,** b.1523, d. 1585, m. Daughter of JOHN, EARL of ATHOLL  
by a dau. of JOHN 6th LORD FORBES from whom the present Duke  
is 9th in descent.
- SIR ALEXANDER, 15th BARON,** 1566 -1644
- SIR DUNCAN, 16th BARON** 1600 - 1656  
HIS SON W<sup>m</sup> LED THE MENZIES at WORCESTER 1651
- SIR ALEXANDER, 1st BARONET & 17th BARON MENZIES OF MENZIES**

Charles II was raising money by selling Baronetcies of Nova Scotia in 1665, and the Menzies invested in the scheme to have 17th Chief Alexander created a Baronet. With his chiefly powers restored in the form of a baronetcy, Alexander promptly 'took out insurance' against the enroaching Campbells by marrying Agnes, sister of the 1st Earl of Breadalbane, and they had sons Captain Robert and Captain James of Comrie.

Robert commanded an Independent Watch of Highlanders, was married to Anna, daughter of Walter, Lord Torphichen, and predeceased his father. He had a daughter who married Menzies of Culterallers, and a son, Alexander, who became second Baronet of that Ilk,

This Sir Alexander married his cousin Christian, daughter of Lord Neil Campbell, and they had a daughter married to Macintosh of that Ilk, Chief of the Clan Chattan confederation, whose descendant married into the Cree Indian tribe, and a son Sir Robert, who became third Baronet, but died without issue in 1786.

The succession then backtracked about 100 years and opened to the descendants of the second son, Captain James, until 200-odd years later, Sir Robert Menzies, 7th Bart. and 24th Chief, had 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Robert died at 9, Sir Neil, Bart. became the 25th Chief, Caroline married Atholl MacGregor, Esquire, brother of Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Baronet, in 1878, and Egidia remained a spinster.

When Sir Neil died in 1911, the Baronetcy of Nova Scotia died with him because the English title could not go to, or pass through, a female. Egidia then became the 26th Chief as Miss Menzies of Menzies until her death in 1918, when the clan recognised Sir William Steuart-Menzies of Culdares as the Chief, but because Lyon Court hadn't accepted Sir William's double-barrelled name, it remained for his son, Sir Ronald, to matriculate Arms as 27th Chief in 1957,



**30<sup>th</sup> Baron and 28<sup>th</sup> Chief of the Clan, David Ronald Steuart Menzies of Menzies, “The Menzies”,** was born in Edinburgh in 1935, and succeeded his father Ronald Menzies of Menzies in 1961.

**Arms.** Argent, a chief gules, a helmet befitting his degree, with a mantling gules doubled argent; and upon a wreath of his liveries is set for Crest, a Savage's head wreathed around the head with laurel erased proper. Supporters; Two savages wreathed around the heads and loins with laurel all proper. Motto; “Vil God I Zal”. In the compartment, sprigs of Menzies heath.

Educated at Wellesley House and Eton College, he served in the Middle East as a Captain of the Scots Guards before moving to Australia to be ADC to General Sir Charles Gairdner (Governor of Western Australia. 1951-63). While in Australia he *“fell for the people and their farming methods, and sadly left Scotland to farm here. I say sadly because, in retrospect, it was a poor financial decision to have made and I now miss not being closer to my Clan and the Castle”*.

Sir David was a farmer in Scotland in the early 60s, then farmer and sometime orchardist in Australia between 1966 and 1996. He married firstly, in 1962, Diana de Pledge, and had three sons before the marriage was dissolved in 1974. He then married Mignon Snowball in 1976 and had a son and a daughter before this marriage was dissolved in 2000. – *“At that time she reduced my finances to almost zero, and*

*I'm now living as an age pensioner and near recluse in this wonderful place [a rammed earth house] in the Preston Valley?!"*

**T**he Clan (meaning Family) was established with The Menzies as its first hereditary chief, controlling tracts of prime Perthshire cattle range with a responsibility to be on the winning side of government's wars so the land wasn't forfeited, and a *following* to look after the labour requirements involved in the husbandry, protection and marketing of cattle,

Scottish Clans under their Chiefs operate as Corporations under their CEOs, and later governments were to strip the chiefs of much of their power as part of the effort to destroy the too-powerful clan system, but the property of Name and Arms was protected under law.

Over many years of land forfeiture and return with the fortunes of war, the Crown was forced to define by name exactly who was being forfeited of what, and this led to the recognition and fossilisation in law of clan entity concepts and Scoto-lawful Names such as baron and territorial descriptions in use at the time. There are well established principles of law in both Parliamentary and Privy Council Acts, which presumably carry over into international law by virtue of international recognition of titles of nobility, and corporate proprietary name agreements.

A Clan is always based on a province of land, or fief, because to be an honourable community which has been received into the *noblesse* of the realm, it must, in the person of its Representor, the Chief, have been granted or conferred a family coat of arms, and such a name and coat of arms is the property of this biological incorporation.

This explains why the clan chief of a baronial family may be a baron, without holding land *in liberam baroniam*, by succeeding to a baronial coat of arms which carries with it the representation of the clan/family as a noble incorporation.

The chiefs of Clan Menzies, who are never called "Mister Menzies", are those entitled to bear the undifferenced Menzies Arms, which are those of a baron, and because the territorial name of the barony was *Menzies*, and chiefs can be legally identified by the name of their territory, the Menzies chiefs are properly named as below.

**The Menzies**, is a shortened version of "The Much Honoured", which is a translation of medieval "Le", as in "Le Meyners". As representor of the *biological corporation* clan entity, this is the only legally permitted usage of the designation

**Menzies**, an allusion to the estate, is used in both spoken and written personal address, as 'Lochiel' identifies the Chief of the Camerons, 'Argyll' the Campbell Chief, and 'Culdares' the Menzies chieftain of that district in Glen Lyon.

**Menzies of that Ilk** is the older, and strictly Scottish, style of identifying a chief who takes both his surname and title from the land. The modern usage is to reduplicate the patronymic as below.

**Menzies of Menzies**, as Representor of that Estate.

**The Baron of Menzies** is the proper Scottish description of the head of a territorial house, and is supplied and used on all official occasions and in official documents. The late Lord Lyon Burnett emphasised that it is the *duty* of baronial chiefs to *assert* their position. This involves using their title, and making their position clear *vis-à-vis*, for instance, their introduction to noble strangers and their relative position at tables which also seat continental barons, who are lower-ranked than Scottish barons because all sons inherit the title. Sir David's chequebook has the accountholder's name printed as *David Menzies, Baron of Menzies*.

The wife and unmarried daughters of the Chief are entitled to use these titles, while the heir prefixes the word "younger". Only the Chief, his wife, and heir, use the style "of that Ilk". e.g. "Lady Menzies" or "Mrs Menzies of that Ilk", "Robert Menzies younger of that Ilk", "Miss Egidia Menzies of Menzies".



A chieftain does not usually take his rank from territory, but rather holds a commission, such as Clan Society Commander or Clan Historian, from the chief. Commander Macbeth Menzies and Dr Bill Dewar, among others, are chieftains of Clan Menzies.

'Sir', as used throughout this monograph, does not mean that a knighthood was/is held by the person so identified, but follows ordinary usage to confer respect in the same way as addressing a letter to "Dear Sir" or a teacher as "Sir". While it is quite proper to refer to a chief or chieftain as *Sir*....., it is improper for the chief or chieftain to call himself Sir. Actual use is the key to correct usage, although those who are commissioned to "Hold the Chief's place and banner" can expect to be styled with the respect due to a baron's representative.

Like every other institution, the Clan requires symbolism and ceremony, else its existence, functions and tradition get overlooked. It is a legal and practical community – a biological corporation – under its Representative distinguished by his shield and banner, which pass as property in the ruling line of succession.



The only form of the Chief's Arms permitted to be worn by clansfolk is his crest within a 'belt and buckle', which mean the wearer follows the Menzies Chief.

Each child should be taught to "name your Chief", the chief's genealogy, and his own. It is the mother's duty to learn this and teach them, the father's to encourage the child to "decor the house", support the chief, and work for the glory of the clan.

There are various clan, branch and immediate family Gatherings each year to see what can be done to advance kinfolk, with the most important Gathering being at the Castle to align with the weekend of the Dunkeld Highland Games in August.

At dinners the Royal Toast is immediately followed by the Toast of the Chief, by name. The Chief and Chieftains are careful to use their correct Scoto-lawful name and/or style and signature, especially in all formal or public documents and registrations, because they are the key pieces of the clan structure.

It is a privilege for clansfolk to meet the expenses of Gatherings, the presentation of gift, furnishing the Chief with banner and claymore, and rematriculating his arms in Lyon register on his succession. In days of high taxation and/or alimony the dignity of a clan cannot otherwise be maintained.

The proceedings, if outdoors, usually commence with a procession to the gathering ground, or, if indoors, with a formal procession of entry. Outdoors, a specially appointed officer or particular cadet sometimes has the leading of an advance-guard. The Chief, Chieftain or Chieftainess enters in formal procession, preceded by Pipers, Bannermen, and then the claymore of state and *Gillisporain* together immediately before the Chief. The Chief is entitled to three feathers in his bonnet and three pipers, Chieftains two of each, and others one of each.

The Tanist and other officers of the Chief's household and, if the *Ban-tigherna* be with him, her attendants, follow immediately behind the Chief with the Clan magnates and their wives. When arranged in state, the *Gilli-brataish* with the banner stands behind the Chief or Chieftain, and the *Cean-cath*, (*Commander*), at the Chief's right hand. The *Ban-tigherna* sits at the Chief's left hand. The *Cean-leuchd-tighe*, or bodyguard, is usually posted near the doorway, but is not the actual door-ward. The 'eldest cadet' or (where the Chiefship has passed to or through a female) the heir-male, is normally leader of the right wing, or *Cean-cath*, and is also, as Steward, entrusted with the modern equivalent of "collecting the calps," viz., formally organising or supervising the collection of expenses of the Gathering.

At Gatherings where the Chief is not present he may be represented by a Commissioner authorised to "hold his place and display his banner" for each special occasion, or a High Commissioner (analogous to *Sheriff*) over some wide area with authority to display the Chief's pinsel. At Gatherings where neither the Chief nor his Commissioner are present, his plaid and crested bonnet are carried in by the *Gilli-mor*, or sword-bearer, the bonnet being placed beside the plaid on the chiefly-chair.

## HOME ON THE RANGE



CASTLE MENZIES AT WEEM, PERTHSHIRE, NORTH BRITAIN

1

*"... a long line of illustrious ancestry, who distinguished themselves in various diplomatic services, and in the frequent fields of national war. ... This clan has long been famed for attention to the rearing of cattle, from which circumstance their lands were a favourite field for predatory inroads; "a fat mart from the herds of the Menzies" being proverbially offered as a tempting reward for a good piper, or a meritorious action. Under the active encouragement of the present chief, pastoral, agricultural, and other improvements are prosecuted with characteristic zeal and success, "The Menyesses in Athoill and Apnadull." appear in "the Roll of Clans that have Captanes, Chiefs, and Chieftanes, on whom they depend, 1587." The clan has been otherwise distinguished by producing many celebrated individuals, and the Meinnanich were reckoned to be always peaceably disposed. They could not, however, avoid sharing in the usual troubles of the times."*

THE CLANS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, R R MacIan

## CASTLE MENZIES GUIDE BOOK

Castle Menzies is a particularly fine and large example of a Z-plan tower house consisting of a central block with flanking towers at diagonally opposite corners. Erected during the 16<sup>th</sup> century by The Menzies of Menzies, it remained the seat of the chiefs of the Clan until the death of the last of the main line in 1918. There are indications that the upper storey and roof were altered in 1577 when the sculptured dormers were added to complete the original building as it now stands. Additional apartments were built on the north side in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, at which time considerable alterations were made to the interior of the old building, and a new entrance, the present one, was made in the south wall. A west wing was added in 1840.

The Castle was acquired in a greatly dilapidated condition by the Menzies Clan Society who commenced a full restoration in 1972. Phase 1 involved the demolition of the unsavable 18<sup>th</sup> century north wing and the treatment of the whole of the 16<sup>th</sup> century part for the elimination of dry-rot and the repair of its extensive ravages. Work on the interior restoration began in 1974.

An ancient building occupied by the same family for 400 years, it inevitably bears the indications of alterations of structure and decoration dictated by the changing fashions of the years. We are retaining what is sound of any period and restoring elsewhere as closely as possible to the original style.

GROUND FLOOR Originally the working domestic quarters;  
most of the later coverings have been removed.

1. NEW ENTRANCE HALL constructed of original vaulted chamber during the 18<sup>th</sup> C.
2. 16<sup>th</sup> C. KITCHEN, Restored in 1975, original cooking hearth, baking oven, slops sink &c
3. LARDER (ground floor north tower); note gun port, there were originally 3 in this room.
- 4&5. 16<sup>th</sup> C. STORE ROOMS off passage; note the gun ports here and in the passage serving stair to the MAIN HALL above. (The Castle was built as a defensible fortress).
6. Later 19<sup>th</sup> C opening in the outer wall to the new WEST WING.
7. ORIGINAL CASTLE ENTRANCE with a fine example of an iron YETT and GUARD ROOMS.
10. ORIGINAL MAIN STAIR; note gun port covering West Wall of the Main Block (a few steps right)

### ASCEND STAIRS TO FIRST FLOOR;

11. THE GREAT HALL. 18<sup>th</sup> C decoration, FAMILY PORTRAITS
12. WITHDRAWING ROOM. Pendant plaster ceiling (early 17<sup>th</sup> C) with motifs commemorating the union of the crowns. Victorian panelling. The door on the left of the North Wall opened to the later 18<sup>th</sup> C wing, now demolished. On the left of this entrance is a doorway to the stairwell which, prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> C alterations, contained a newell stair leading to the upper floors (the family's private apartments).
13. ANTE-ROOM (1<sup>st</sup> Floor North Tower). 18<sup>th</sup> C panelling.
14. INTRAMURAL CHAMBER (off ante-room) with WALL SAFE.

### RETURN THROUGH HALL TO STAIRS AND ASCEND OFF MAIN STAIR (S Tower)

15. PAIRED BEDCHAMBERS; the smaller of each pair was probably a personal servant's room. This arrangement is continued at upper levels.
16. "PRINCE CHARLIE'S ROOM" The bedchamber used by Charles Edward Stewart who resided at the Castle for 2 nights during his journey with part of his forces from Stirling to Inverness in 1746.

### CONTINUE ASCENT TO SECOND FLOOR

17. MAIN ROOM, originally the whole of this floor was the private apartments of the Chief and his family. This room, the Main Living Room, has been restored to its original size, later 18<sup>th</sup> C partitions having been removed. The panelling is 18<sup>th</sup> C. The decorated plaster ceiling (which had mostly collapsed) has been reconstructed from reproductions of original remnants.

18. SECOND FLOOR ANTE-ROOM (restored to 16<sup>th</sup> C style with plain plaster-rendered walls and open ceiling). On this floor, Clan and other relics, including the death-mask of the *Young Pretender* are displayed. The Ante-Room leads to;
19. TOWER BEDCHAMBER, very probably originally the Master Bedchamber. The new floor beams above are in the original positions. All the tower timberwork above this level (apart from the main roof timbers) has required renewal. Intramural *garderobe* (latrine) with soil-chute, and;
20. INTRAMURAL CHAMBER off the steps, with access through the floor to a "secret" strongroom below.

RETRACE STEPS TO THE MAIN STAIR AND ASCEND TO:

21. PAIRED BEDCHAMBERS off stair.
22. TOP ROOM of South Tower, with ANGLE TURRET. To contrast with its original function as part of the Castle's defences, this room has been redecorated and furnished as a Victorian bedroom, which was in fact it's last use.

DESCEND STAIR A FEW STEPS TO THE THIRD FLOOR

25. The wood-frame and lathe & plaster partitions erected on this floor in the 18<sup>th</sup> C to divide it into several rooms and passages have been removed to reveal the outlines of the Long Chamber or Gallery of the original 16<sup>th</sup> C plan. The original decoration of this chamber is conjectural, but it is undoubtedly a room of some importance. Note the angle turrets, pistol shotholes under windows and the roof construction now revealed. The Doorway on the North Wall enters to the site of the secondary stair which was demolished in the 18<sup>th</sup> C alterations.
26. Entrance to the upper two NORTH TOWER ROOMS was originally by two short intramural passages off this stair. The passage to the UPPER TOWER ROOM has been reconstructed.
27. UPPER NORTH TOWER ROOM and NORTH-EAST TURRET. Probably altered considerably in 1577. The intramural chambers, 28 & 29, may have originally an external CAP-HOUSE.

RETURN DOWN MAIN STAIR TO ENTRANCE BEFORE LEAVING  
PLEASE READ BELOW AND SIGN THE VISITOR'S BOOK.

Castle Menzies is a scheduled Ancient Monument and a National Treasure. We are preserving it for posterity as a showplace in its own right and as a permanent museum of Clan and local relicts. Much of the very expensive repair work that has been carried out is now hidden since covered by the progress of the internal restoration.

We hope that you have been interested in what has been achieved and appreciate what remains to be done. The main task ahead is the restoration of the Victorian West Wing in urgent need of treatment. Cost is the limiting factor in determining the rate of progress to completion. We ask for your generous support. PLEASE HELP. All donations and monies collected will be used for the continued restoration of the Castle and its future maintenance.

EXTERNAL FEATURES

**SOUTH SIDE (Front)** Upper floor dormer windows and sculptured pediments, Angle Turrets, Crow-stepped Gables, Original entrance in south tower with yett and marriage escutcheon of Sir James Menzies and Barbara Steuart (1571) above. Later entrance with 19<sup>th</sup> C porch bearing the impaled arms of Sir Neil Menzies and his wife Grace Conyers Norton (1840). Panel with Royal Arms of Mary Stuart high on the main block above. Gun ports (Shotholes).

**NORTH SIDE (rear)** The north wall of the main block and west wall of the north tower of the original Z-plan Castle were recently revealed by demolition of the 18<sup>th</sup> C additions on this side. Note the blocked original windows and the later entrances to now-demolished apartments. Recently uncovered ground-floor gunports and windows with bars intact. Remnants of early harling, now isolated Victorian West Wing.

King Malcolm III Canmore's unsophisticated Gaelic-speaking *savages* had peopled the highlands since long before the Normans came, but notwithstanding his and Queen Margaret's efforts at civilisation, the seemingly backward people of the hills, inaccessible in their glens, remained a law unto themselves for another 600 years, creating a cultural and linguistic divide which grew between the Highlanders, such as Clan Menzies and their chiefs, who spoke Gaelic, and the lowlanders who spoke Scots - a language related to English, with French, Norse and Gaelic influences.

Canmore's great-grandson, William the Lion (1165-1214), concluded an alliance with France in 1165 so that Scotland became a kind of French Protectorate, with all Scots holding French citizenship, and in 1212 Walter of Coventry remarked that the Scottish court was: *'French in race and manner of life, in speech and in culture'*.

Sir Robert Menzies, the 1<sup>st</sup> Chief, was probably a third generation Frenchman in Scotland, and was at Alexander II's Court by 1224 to become Lord High Chamberlain in 1249. King Alexander rewarded *The Menzies* with a wide part of his abbey-lands of Dull in Rannoch where his own ancestors had been hereditary abbots.

The Menzies also received the land's *Following*, or local tribe, *'with tenants and tenancies, etc., and with all castles, manor-places, forests, mills, lochs, fishings, and pertinents, with the patronage of the parish church'*. At Glendochart the following consisted mainly of Macnabs who had been forfeited for supporting Montrose, and Dewars. Macnabs being *sons of the Abbot* (Celtic abbots were not celibate), and Dewars being *custodians of the Abbot's relics*. Macnabs had their own chief, while the Dewars joined Menzies, but retained their name and relics. The unexplained Charter reproduced below provides a vignette of Baronial life in the 1600s Highlands.

*1603 - 589. Edinburgh, April 20.*

*CHARTER, with consent of (7) (5), etc., granting to JOHN MALCOLM of Balbedie, and his heirs and assignees whomsoever, - the lands of Weyme, Aberfeldiebeg, Aberfeldiemoir, Farlegar, Rauer, Delrauer, Glessie, Kinaldie, Glengoldtandie, Comries, Auchijes, Fornachtie, Duncroft, and Rora in Glenlyon, with tenants and tenancies, etc., and with all castles, manor-places, forests, mills, lochs, fishings, and pertinents, with the patronage of the parish church of Weyme, in the sheriffdom of Perth, with free forest within the bounds of the said barony, and special privilege to the above and his heirs to hold the courts of the said barony and forest within the said barony; also the lands called Menzies Croft, in the sheriffdom of Kinross, all with certain other lands united into the barony of Menzies, with the manor-place of Weyme, also called the Castle of Menzies - which lands and barony formerly belonged to the deceased Sir Alexander Menzies of that ilk, the late Alexander Menzies, his (son), the late Duncan Menzies, also his son, and Alexander Menzies, now of that ilk, son of the said deceased Duncan, held of the Crown for service of ward and relief and taxed ward as after mentioned and which have fallen into the Crown's hands by recognition; one sasine to be sufficient : - Rendering therefor yearly the duties of ward, relief, and marriage of heirs, with 3 suits at the 3 head courts of the said sheriffdom of Perth :- Provided that if the lands fall to the Crown by ward and non-entry, John Malcolm's heirs may possess in quiet, and enter to the same, and meliorate rents, place and remove tenants, during such time; nor may they be in any way ejected or removed from the above by the collectors of rents; the heirs of the above paying during ward and non-entry the sum of £140, and the same for relief, together with 1000 merks of marriage fee, being the duties imposed by a charter of James vi, granted to the late John Menzies, dated 28th February 1603 (No.1414); with precept of sasine ; Witnesses, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. xix. 14.*

Scottish clans didn't usually actually own the land, but rather held it in trust as a Crown Barony, where the chief (or 'baron' - meaning land-holder) held 'Baron Courts' to settle civil claims, administer social welfare and dispense justice - rather like a miniature State or Principality. The Baron Courts were run by officials raised from within the clan, rather than the chief in person, who, as Judge, usually consulted elders before making important decisions,

The position of Chief was handed down in the Celto-Scottish way, so as to keep The Name together with The Blood, and there are occasions when the honours passed through an Heiress (of the Name and Blood, rather than a fortune) rather than a male heir.

That is, if the chief had no surviving sons, his daughter had a better claim than a son of the chief's brother, or whatever. To claim the Chiefship an heiress had to keep her father's name and Arms while her husband adopted it. Using tanistry, a chief could designate a 'stranger' to succeed him, and because democracy had no place at the head of the chain of command there was no need for competition to decide leadership.

Dame Flora MacLeod, Chief of the MacLeods, expressed the kinship of all clans when she wrote that,

***'Her dear clan family' is 'beyond and outside and above divisions between nations, countries and continents ... it takes no note of age or sex, rank or wealth, success or failure. The spiritual link of clanship embraces them all'.***

In the early 1200s Sir Robert Menzies signed a charter, with witnesses including David Menzies and Thomas Menzies, granting prime land at Culdares in Glen Lyon to Sir Mathew of Moncreiffe ***"as freely quietly fully and honourably as any Baron within the Kingdom is able to give such land"***. The Moncreiffes still possess this charter which shows the original Arms as an uncoloured *Barry of six* wax impression, and Menzies chiefly sons continue to be named Robert, David, or Thomas.

Two centuries of the Canmore dynasty came to an end in 1286 when King Alexander III fell to his death over a sea-cliff at Kinghorn in Fife. He was succeeded by his only heir, his four-year-old granddaughter, Margaret (the Maid of Norway), who was engaged to the son of King 'Longshanks' of England.

Margaret died on her way to Scotland, and this led to 28 years of Wars of Independence, a competition for the Crown which was won by Balliol, patriots Sir William Wallace, then Robert The Bruce, who mounted a campaign to drive the English out of Scotland but suffered repeated defeats

According to legend, while The Bruce was on the run he was inspired by a spider's persistence in spinning its web to renew his own efforts. He went on to win a famous victory over the English, led by Edward II, at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. Continued raids on northern England forced Edward II to sue for peace, and, in 1328, the Treaty of Northampton gave Scotland its independence, with Robert I as its king.

He died the next year and it is most improbable that any Highland Chief does not descend from King Robert the Bruce in some way. This is the royal stock that is genealogically as well as politically the unifying force that makes all Scotsmen true kinsmen.

During the wars of Independence, a group of Scottish nobles sent a letter to Pope John XXII requesting support for the cause of Scottish independence and to annul Bruce's excommunication for murdering the Red Comyn. Bearing the seals of eight earls and 31 barons, including Thomas Menzies of Comrie, it was written in Latin by the abbot of Arbroath in 1320, and is the earliest document that sought to place limits on the power of a king. It asked the Pope to persuade the King of England ***"to leave us poor Scots in peace, who live in this poor little Scotland, beyond which there is no dwelling place at all"***, and having railed against the tyranny of King Edward I 'Longshanks' to sing the praises of The Bruce, the declaration concludes;

***"Yet even the same Robert, should he turn aside from the task and yield Scotland or us to the English king or people, him we should cast out as the enemy of us all, and choose another king to defend our freedom, for so long as a hundred of us remain alive, we will yield in no least way to English dominion. For we fight, not for glory nor for riches nor for honour, but only and alone for freedom, which no good man surrenders but with his life."***

Menzies consolidated their connections to the royal line by marrying into the family of the Stuart Earls of Atholl when Robert, son of Duncan, Earl of Atholl, granted a charter to Alexander Menzies of Fortingall,



*"upon the marriage of Jean, [Janet] daughter to said Robert, one of the heirs of Glenesk."* The noble Stuarts from Atholl become highly prized marriage partners for the tribe.

While settling the Strath Tay district, Thomas Menzies who died in 1380, built a Castle at Comrie right on the earthquake fault-line which is the boundary between Lowland and Highland Scotland. Comrie Castle, now a ruin after being burned by jealous neighbours soon after its construction, stood at the cattle-drover's bridge across the River Lyon, and a short distance west of the castle, at the junction of roads from Aberfeldy, Fortingall and Rannoch is the Coshieville Inn, famous for welcoming the drovers who congregated there.

Cattle-drovers coming from the north and north-west passed by Coshieville on their way to the Crieff and Falkirk trysts, and north of the Inn was Garth Castle, one of the strongholds of King Robert II's redoubtable younger son, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan and 'Wolf of Badenoch' - and father of the James Stewart of Garth to whom Thomas Menzies of Fortingall's properties and Chiefship had been carried by his heiress daughter Janet. General Stewart of Garth in his SKETCHES (1822) reckoned that the Wolf then had 1,835 descendants living in Atholl district!. Garth also made the comment; "On a part of the Estate of Menzies, running four miles along one side of the valley, on the banks of the Tay, there are 502 of the Chief's name, descendants of the family".

In the Lowlands, small commercial centres such as Berwick, Roxburgh, Stirling, Edinburgh and Forfar prospered through trade with England, Scandinavia and the Low Countries. These towns later became independent, self-governing burghs, trading wool, hides, pickled beef, fish, cattle &c. for Flemish cloth or wine from Burgundy.

Most of the population eked out a subsistence from land and sea, the Menzies were concerned with raising and protecting the best cattle in Scotland, and plunder was the economic mainstay of some neighbouring clans such as the MacDonalds of Glencoe and the McDonells of Keppoch.

Following the 200-odd mile route used by cattle drovers to reach the markets, or 'trysts', from the Isle of Skye to the town of Crieff in Perthshire, 8,000 cattle a year were swum across the difficult and dangerous Kylerhea narrows to the mainland, which, ignoring bandits, was the most hazardous obstacle. Progress was slow; the cattle might walk 10 or 12 miles on a good day, and the drive could take a month or more.

Unwashed, bearded and unshorn, wearing homespun tweed and brown plaids with dark bonnets of knitted wool, the early herdsmen ate oatmeal and onions mixed with blood drawn from a living steer. After the passing of the Disarming Acts, when other Highlanders were forbidden weapons, they were given licences to carry sword and dirk, pistols and musket. The owners of the herds trusted these drovers with their cattle, or the money paid at market.

The route crossed seven mountain ranges and many torrents, often in the wildest autumn weather, and the Skye drovers enjoyed a long-established right of passage. There are many miles between villages, and the green oasis of an old drover's stance will still provide a tramp with a suitable place for a 'bed among the heather'

The small black cattle, or "kyloes", were slow to mature, but by the autumn of August or beginning of September would be in good condition. The drovers gathered together their herds and set out for the Lowlands as the first snow sprinkled the mountaintops. The trail started in the shadow of Skye's mighty Cuillin, crossed the Isle to the Kylerhea narrows, then to Glenelg on the mainland. Ridges and lochs offered both high and low pathways to the Great Glen below the ranges of Lochaber.

Beyond these lay Rannoch Moor at the gateway to Glen Lyon. This loveliest of glens, with its tree-rich splendour, prepared the drover for journey's end in the soft green plains of the Earn around Crieff.

The Highlander of the 1400s -1700s, with a small number of cattle to dispose of, found himself at a disadvantage as he was far from the markets of the south. It would have taken a brave Lowlander to

venture into the unknown roadless Highlands to traffic with *"wild and lawless banditti"*, and many tales are told of the Highlanders cattle-lifting exploits.

The landlord was able to turn this to his advantage by accepting cattle at a knockdown price, in lieu of rent. With a reasonably sized herd he could employ some of his tenants to drive them to market on his behalf. Alternatively, he could sell them to the drover outright; who then took on the financial as well as the physical risks of the long journey south.

The routes these drovers used - across the bogs and through the high mountain passes - were the same as those used by the cattle-thieves. The main difference was in terms of honour and regard. Unlike the drover, the successful cattle-thief was a respected member of his community. Keltie says the drovers *"Made it a point of honour to render a satisfactory account of every animal and every farthing; although no one would be more ready to join a creach or cattle-lifting expedition, which in those days was considered as honourable as warfare"*,

They were honest men who wouldn't steal money, only cattle!

A government secret agent by the name of MacKy came from Stirling in 1723 expressly to see the cattle market at Crieff, and reported that no fewer than 30,000 cattle were sold to English dealers for 30,000 guineas, and that;

*"The Highland Gentlemen were mighty civil, dressed in their slash'd short waistcoats, a trousing (which is breechen and stocking of one piece of striped stuff), with a plaid for a cloak and a blue bonnet. They have a ponyard knife and fork in one sheath, hanging from one side of the belt, their pistol by the other, and their snuff-mull before, with a great broadsword by their side. Their attendance was very numerous, all in belted plaids, girt like women's petticoats down to the knee, their thighs and half of the leg all bare. They had each also their broadsword and ponyard, spake all Irish, an unintelligible language to the English. However, these poor creatures hired themselves out for a shilling a day to drive cattle to England, and to return at their own charge."*

They were thus tempted to support themselves by cattle thieving on the return journey. Fights and drunkenness were commonplace, and MacKy remarked that *"There is no leaving anything loose here but it would have been stolen."* With the English dealers becoming less inclined to travel this far, Falkirk gradually assumed greater importance so that Crieff's last great fair took place in 1770. Secret agent MacKy had also reported of Grey John Campbell, eleventh Laird of Glenorchy, first Earl of Breadalbane, sometime Earl of Caithness, and brother of Agnes, the wife of 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet, Alexander Menzies, that he was

*"As cunning as a fox, wise as a serpent, slippery as an eel. No Government can trust him but where his private interest is in view. He knows neither honour nor religion but where they are mixed with interest, and then they serve as specious pretences. He plays the same game with the Williamites as he did with the Jacobites, viz., always on the side he can get most by, and will get all he can of both."*

Cattle always meant prestige. From ancient Celtic times cattle raids were looked on as a sort of sport or test of prowess. God made the animals; they derived their food direct from God's pastures, on which man had expended neither labour nor money; therefore the animals were the common property of mankind.

*'If we steal from our neighbour's cattle today, our neighbours will steal ours tomorrow, and so we are quits. As for the Lowland Sasgunnaish, their country belonged to our forefathers, so every Highlandman can take his prey'.*

The Highlanders saw little wrong with it unless they had been paid tribute for 'protection'. This practise added the word 'blackmail' to the English language. Black meant 'secret' - as in 'black' market - and mail meant 'rent', so 'black mail' meaning 'secret rent' was the name originally given to the illegal levy made by

Highlanders on cattle raiders from other clans to allow them free passage through their territory - or alternatively, levied as 'protection money' on Lowland neighbours.

And so, the otherwise very law-abiding Gaels regarded cattle raiding as quite distinct from ordinary theft; it was up to the other side to prevent them succeeding. In times when a certain amount of blood-letting was thought a reasonable show of vigour, the heir to a highland Chiefship was expected to have led at least one cattle raid before his succession.

Traditionally, cattle crossed Rannoch moor from Kingshouse and continued by Loch Tulla to a stance at Inverarnon, and when in 1844, Lord Breadalbane proposed to close the stance in order to preserve it as a deer forest, it emerged in a lawsuit brought by drovers that something like 70,000 sheep and 10,000 cattle moved south by this route every year and paid grazing fees of 1/6d for 20 cattle, or for the recognised equivalent of 100 sheep.

Breadalbane eventually won the case on appeal to the House of Lords and in 1846 the stance was moved to Bridge of Orchy, from whence the cattle drive continued to Tyndrum and Crianlarich, crossing by Glen Ogle to Loch Earn and through Comrie to the market at Crieff. Another of the old trails was from the Black Mount, across Glen Lyon, with an approach to Crieff by way of Killin and Glen Lednock.

The Menzies were an important Gaelic-speaking clan famous for raising prime cattle on land near the Highland's Perthshire beef markets. Cattle were status in the Highlands, and an allowable level of raiding was a kind of early social welfare for landless people such as the Macgregor *Children of the Mist*, who lived nearby on Rannoch Moor. All around, Government fought Royalist rebels over the disputed leadership of Gaeldom, and in this chaos, government couldn't enforce any judgements made against bandits in the hills.

Scotland's contribution to the growth of the American cattle industry was considerable, its capital heavily invested in a number of Scottish-American companies. Many of the ranch-managers, trail bosses and cowmen were Highland Scots, or of Highland descent, like Murdo Mackenzie who built the great Matador Ranch with money from Dundee. Highland droving declined until sheep outnumbered cattle in 1849, and by the turn of the century cattle ranching in Scotland was pretty well finished, but some of the spirit and courage that had sustained it for eight centuries was reborn on the rangelands of America.

## THE USUAL TROUBLES OF THE TIMES



MEGGERNIE CASTLE IN GLEN LYON

*“ ... with bow, quiver and other weapons invasive, upon the 24th of June last by break of day, and masterfully reft, spulzied and took away from the said complainer and his servants, four score of kye, eleven horses and mares, together with the whole insight and plenishings of their houses; and also not satisfied with the said oppression committed by them as said is, struck and dang the women of the said lands and cutted the hair of their heads”.*

In the autumn, beautiful whitewashed Meggernie Castle and the Bridge of Balgie over the river Lyon are a blaze of orange and gold, and there is no mistaking the Castle, centred on a broad lawn beside the river's northern bank. This most isolated of all Scottish Castles, with its deep dungeon, has chains and a hook on which enemies and offenders were suspended by the middle rib, and there is a grim cell where dispensers of medieval justice and vengeance fed the inmates through a narrow slot. A messenger from the king had once been hanged outside the castle when he brought unwelcome news.

Eighth Chief, another Sir Robert Menzies, prospered after inheriting the estates of his father, Sir John, and built a castle at Weem about 1488, but also prospering was Sir Duncan Campbell of *Glenorchy* at Finlarig Castle who was advancing his family's fortune as fast as his father had before him.

Glenorchy had four sons; Colin, who succeeded him, Archibald, Patrick, who died young, and John, who became Bishop of the Isles. Archibald acquired the Glen Lyon estate from his father, who had received it from the king as a sweetener to compensate for Neil Stewart of Garth's eviction in favour of Sir Robert Menzies, and as the first Campbell Laird of *Glenlyon*, built Meggernie Castle.

The balance of power in Glenorchy's home area had been upset by the King's preference for Sir Robert Menzies over Neil Stewart of Garth, the sitting tenant of much land, whose failure to pay rent owed to the King for several years opened up the chance of his replacement by a richer and more complacent tenant. Sir Robert was accordingly given a charter for the lands of Apnadull.

In order to ensure acceptance of the new moves, in 1502 King James IV gave Glenorchy sixty merklands of Glen Lyon over which he had been given the Bailiary some four years previously, and were now erected into the Barony of Glenlyon. Sir Duncan in due course transferred these lands to his second son, Archibald, together with his third of the lands of Lorne, thereby founding a powerful family whose name was to weigh heavily in the subsequent history of their clan - the Campbells of Glenlyon.

The King's attempt to placate Glenorchy was unsuccessful, as shortly afterwards, in 1502, Sir Duncan and Stewart of Fortingall together with Robertson of Struan and with the support of the Earl of Atholl, under the pretext of a dispute over dowry for the Janet Menzies who had married a Stewart about a century earlier, attacked Menzies in his castle at Weem, burnt it, and imprisoned him.

James IV was furious and ordered his immediate release. When this produced no result, the malefactors were summoned to appear at a powerful Justice Ayre held by the King in Perth the following June. None of them did so and they were all duly declared traitors at the Parliament. Eventually the Lords of Council succeeded in calming the situation down, and Sir Robert Menzies was restored.

Eight years after being attacked, Sir Robert resigned his Baronies into the hands of the King, who regranted them as the Free Barony of Menzies, renaming the castle of Weem 'Castle Menzies' in 1511, Sir Robert gave Glenorchy a charter for the lands of Rannoch.

One June morning in 1583, a hundred-odd years after Archibald Campbell established the Campbells in Glen Lyon, Gleann Cailliche near Meggernie Castle was visited by a band of cattle-thieves when sixty men came over the hill at day-break. Only women were in the shielings at the time. The raiders rounded up over eighty cattle, eleven horses and various household goods, and before they left added "black affront" by cropping the women's hair.

The Glenlyon Laird at the time was Colin Campbell, who had never fully recovered from being kicked in the head by a horse when he was a child, and who thus had an extremely short temper. He ferreted out the names of the raiders and sent an appeal to the Privy Council in Edinburgh. The Council did nothing.

Two years later, in 1585, a band from Lochaber raided Glen Lyon and left two Campbells dead. Colin's son and all the able-bodied men went in pursuit. Three dozen cattle-thieves were brought back to be imprisoned in Meggernie castle. Colin then sent his son to Edinburgh seeking Privy Council justice.

After a long delay, the Privy Council made an incredible reply; they ordered the raiders to be given their liberty. Angered by this injustice, 'Mad Colin' shot the leader and strung up the rest, each on a separate tree, on an avenue about a mile east of Meggernie castle. The spot is still known as *Leachd nam Abrach*, the Rock of the Lochaber Men.

When the Privy Council later asked him to put his hand to a document admitting he hanged them in defiance of the law, he retorted that he would put his foot on the document as well, because they had put their feet on his land!

Robert Campbell, the 5th Laird of Glenlyon and Meggernie Castle, was a good-looking bankrupt drinker, gambler and womaniser who wasted his inheritance by selling the milling rights of beautiful tree-covered Glen Lyon to Crawford, a lowland milling company. Constant raiding and sabotage of the saw mill by Robert and his brother Colin ended Crawford's reign;

**"Robert Campbell and others came to the said John Crawford's house where his corpse was laying, and violently seized the chest wherein were his whole papers, particularly some discharges and receipts granted him by Glenlyon, and carried it off to his own house at Chesthill".**

The milling rights then passed to a Stewart Highlander who "**with others of his name, armed with swords, pistols, hagbuts and dirks**" could deal with the raiding. Patrick Stewart of Ballechan cut down 8,000 trees, built more dams, and burned the houses and crops that stood in the way of the ox-wagons. Glenlyon complained to the Privy Council that the woodmen had ruined the salmon-fishing from which he drew most of his rents, and asked in vain for £34,333 Scots compensation. The people of Glenlyon relished the affair, and their bard composed a song in honour of it; *How we burned the widehorned oxen on the boards of Crawfords sawmill.*

No one in Scotland would loan Glenlyon a penny, but his cousin Grey John advanced £5,000 against his bond, which was repaid a couple of years later when Glenlyon led Breadalbane's army into Caithness against the Sinclairs, with one result being that official Breadalbane pipe music celebrates the routing of these trews-clad Sinclairs.

*Glenlyon* was the last notorious Campbell. Drunken and improvident, a gambler and a wastrel, attractive to women even in his 7th decade, he was fifty when his debts, his drinking, his gambling and the destitution they had brought upon his family at last became a matter of honour to Clan Campbell, and he was ordered to accept guidance from the family. He promised to sell no more of his lands or rents, to make no further bonds or obligations without the consent of Campbell chief Argyll and chieftain Breadalbane. If he did they would be '**null and void, as if the same had never been made**'.

Five years later, raging that nobody would loan him money, he swore that if he could get no help from his own kinsmen he would sell all he owned in the glen, that not one blade of Glen Lyon grass would henceforth belong to a Campbell. Breadalbane threatened him with the bond, but he ignored it. His people offered him half of their cattle to pay his debts, but he refused it. On a deer-hunt some days before the sale, a ball from another gun narrowly missed him, passing between his legs. "**Would it have been your loins**", said his ghillie, "**then Glen Lyon would not be sold**".

It was sold to the Murray's of Atholl, and all Glenlyon had left was the house and estate at Chesthill, the dower-land of his wife, which went to the Murray's after she died. When Chesthill was raped by the Glencoe men after Killiecrankie, Glenlyon was poorer than he had ever been. He drank more and gambled more, his fair skin flushed and his voice was loud and quarrelsome. In **1690** he raised a ragged force of men from Argyll and went raiding in Strathfillan, hoping to lift enough cattle to pay some of his debts. Breadalbane was now sure he was mad.

Since the savage raid by the Glencoe men there had been no rents collected at Chesthill. His family almost starved in 1690, and to buy them meal he borrowed a little short-term money from one of the Murray's, who later had him outlawed when he failed to repay it. He now bitterly regretted the sale of Glen Lyon to Lord Murray, which Breadalbane had been disputing for years.

Glenlyon asked for Chief Argyll's help, took a commission in Breadalbane's regiment as captain of Foot at eight shillings a day, and agreed to arbitration by The Earl of Argyll and the Earl of Arran.

Lord Murray's support for King William of Orange, against the Jacobite sympathies of his father, the Duke of Atholl, and clan, needed some generous acknowledgement and the arbitration was in favour of the Murray claim. The next time Glenlyon saw Lord Murray at Holyrood he set about him with his fists.

The Menzies had always been close to the Atholl Steuarts and Murray's, and at some time Lord Murray passed Meggernie Castle and the Glen Lyon estate to Menzies of Culdares who was the younger brother of clan chief and new Baronet Alexander Menzies.

**M**enzies were the first to suffer when Montrose raised an army for Charles I in 1645 and conquered Scotland before he was finally defeated at Philiphaugh. Menzies land at Weem was ravaged in revenge for the death of a trumpeter, who unhappily had been slain when seeking support for Montrose in the proposed war

- the first blood of that chivalrous campaign. Montrose retaliated, and in the skirmishing which ensued the Menzies chief was fatally wounded. His son, a Major in the Army of the Covenant, was killed when Montrose caught Marquis Campbell of Argyll unprepared at the Battle of Inverlochy.

The Menzies families in the north, who had split off 300 years earlier, took an independent line from that of their Perthshire chiefs. Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels was with Montrose throughout his campaigns, was present at Inverlochy when his chief's son was killed, and carried Charles I's standard at Philiphaugh, where he refused quarter, and fell rather than relinquish it - the last blood of Montrose's campaign.

Five years later, In 1650, Montrose returned and was executed by the Marquis of Argyll. Charles II landed in Scotland, Oliver Cromwell commandeered Castle Menzies and defeated the Scots at Dunbar, then again the following year at Worcester where the new Menzies chief also lost his son, and Charles II escaped abroad after the battle.

Colonel Menzies of Culdres, who had fought with the Covenanters, was celebrating his marriage to one of Glenorchy's daughters at Finlarig Castle in 1646 when some young Macdonald men of Glencoe and Keppoch, under the leadership of Angus Og, second son of the Chief of Keppoch, were on their way home with stolen cattle from a foray in Stirlingshire.



They heard that all the gentry of Breadalbane were gathered at Finlarig Castle on Loch Tay with "**whisky in their heads**". Neglecting to pay the customary blackmail, they were driving stolen cattle over the brae of Sron a'Chlachain, a big hill to the west of Finlarig, before the Campbells got news of them. Whisky in their heads or not, the Breadalbane gentry ran out of Finlarig castle with swords in their hands.

Near the village of Killin, the Macdonalds turned with their bows and arrows, and crying their slogans, ran down the slope to attack the alcohol-affected gentry. 19 Campbells were killed as a result of arrow wounds, Culdres himself sustaining nine such wounds in his legs and thighs. It was the last time a Highland clan using bows and arrows emerged victorious from an affray, but the avenging party inflicted such losses upon the Macdonalds that their ventures were curtailed for some time.

Big Archibald MacPhail was there, taking time before he charged to make a brief call upon Heaven. "**If God**", he said, "**could not join the Macdonalds at this time, would He please stay out of the fight altogether and let it be between ourselves and the carles**". He then ran on, stringing his bow and firing his arrows into the Campbells as they struggled up the heather. When they broke he followed them down to the lochside, and boasted afterward that he shot an arrow into the groin of the Menzies bridegroom, thus ending any hope the gentleman might have of siring an heir that evening.

But the Macdonald losses were also heavy. The fight was in the shallow Corrie of the Bannocks, and the stream that ran crimson from it was afterwards known as Bloody Burn.

Carrying their wounded on stretchers made from willow twigs, the Lochaber men hurried up Glen Lyon toward Rannoch. Another party of Campbells set out after them, and a straggling, running fight followed, in which Culdres (not too much affected by Big Archibald's arrow) cut down young Angus Og of Keppoch. The boy was carried to 'the little house of Coire Charraig', where he died while the bard, Iain Lom, wept beside him, and in his grief, compared himself to a tree stripped of its bark without sap and without fruit.

Below Glen Lyon's hummock of Sidh Trom'aidh is a large pile of stones capped by a block of white quartzite which marks the sad story of 'Colin's Cows' in 1655; Clan MacIan of Glencoe had again raided Breadalbane in strength with their Macdonnel friends from Keppoch. They had burned byres and lifted cattle from the pastures about the Castle of Cashlie before quickly turning away for Rannoch.

Two young girls chanced to see the thieves, and followed secretly until they stopped for the night, when one of the girls returned to Cashlie for assistance. The second girl, by the name of McNee, waited until it was dark before creeping among the cattle to break the legs of some young calves, because with their offspring disabled, the cows would refuse to move on in the morning and delay the Macdonalds until the pursuing Campbells came up with them.

There was a bloody little struggle on the shore of Loch Lyon in which the girl was killed and the Lochaber men went back over Rannoch with less booty than they had taken. The cairn marks the place where the McNee girl fell in the raid of 'Colin's Cows'.

James II (1685-9), King Charles' brother and successor, was a Catholic who made worshipping as a Protestant Covenanter a capital offence. The Campbells, Menzies, and Lord George Murray of Atholl supported Protestant King William's *Glorious Revolution*. After the 9th Earl Campbell of Argyll's failed Rising against James II, the Marquis of Atholl, Lord George Murray's father, led Jacobite clans into Argyllshire, where the Glencoe men ravaged Protestant Kilbride, Cowal and Roseneath.

On the 5th of November 1688 the Protestant William of Orange and his wife Mary, landed at Torbay, King James II fled to France, and the Stuart Monarchy was doomed. (the French spelling 'Stuart' was introduced to Scotland by Mary Queen of Scots, who was brought up in France where the alphabet has no 'w'. 'Steuart', part of the Menzies 'Name', is another spelling found in the Atholl district from the early 1500s). When King James II was forced from his throne the Menzies Chief declared for Queen Mary and her husband, Prince William of Orange, who four years later ordered the massacre at Glencoe.

The Jacobite clans, Glencoe amongst them, gathered as the 'Highland Host' at Dalcomera to enter into a bond for their mutual protection and to support James II, and so began five more months of civil war that ended at 1689's Battle of Killiecrankie in which the Menzies, who had to cater for 'State v Religion' loyalties within the Williamite and Jacobite sectors of the clan, fought on both sides. The classic Civil War scenario, although both sides had to protect a reputation for the non-alignment of their independent cattle watching operations.

This Menzies Independent Watch - a *Boundary Riders for Hire* operation - which like other Watches, guaranteed to replace any stolen cattle - branched out as an 'Independent Company' under the command of the Chief's first son Robert and General Hugh Mackay of Scourie, to fight Dundee at the Battle of Killiecrankie where Montrose's cousin, Viscount 'Bonny Dundee' Claverhouse, led an army of mostly bandit clansmen under the Jacobite flag. Robert Menzies' company was quite probably dressed in the uniform red and white *police* tartan.

In the ranks of Dundee's Jacobite Highlanders, MacKay's army faced a unit of Menzies clansmen under Major Duncan Menzies of Fornooth, near Dunkeld. This unit broke the charge of MacKay's Highlanders, but Dundee was killed by a stray bullet at his moment of victory, and, unknowing, MacKay retreated in disarray with the remnants of his army, asking directions of cottagers along the way to find Castle Menzies, where the defeated rested overnight before continuing to Stirling.

Dundee's victorious but leaderless army, including Glencoe and Keppoch, returned to their western homelands through the Strathtay and Glen Lyon districts, ravaging and laying waste to everything in their passing. These Highlanders were then invited to lay down their arms to receive indemnity if they took a government Oath of Allegiance to William of Orange before 1st January 1692. MacIan of Glencoe's tardiness in taking this Oath was the government's excuse for the Massacre of Glencoe.





In June 1690, the year after Killiecrankie, General MacKay marched north to establish the Fort William garrison at Inverlochy as one of a chain of Pacification Forts to encourage Highlanders to take the Oath, and a month later, as James II's Irish army was defeated by William on the River Boyne, marched south leaving Colonel John Hill in charge with Captain Robert Menzies as deputy-governor.

Hill was a gentle peace-loving man who got on well with MacIain of Glencoe and Lochiel, and Robert was the first son of clan chief, Sir Alexander Menzies. Surviving correspondence shows that although Hill did not dislike the round-faced, hawk-nosed boy with the gentle mouth and black eyes, he thought it unwise to put any Highlander in such a responsible position, and his doubts were strengthened by Clan Menzies's independence and seeming division in loyalty.

Although Robert had led a hundred of his father's people against Dundee, fighting well on the right wing of MacKay's army at Killiecrankie, others of the clan had come out under Major Duncan Menzies of Fornooth for the Jacobites. MacKay would have no argument. He told Hill that Menzies' Independent Watch was to be retained. This company was the first of the Independent Companies of Highlanders employed by the British Government, and thus the model for the 42nd Regiment, Royal Highlanders, the Black Watch.

The troops left behind by MacKay were almost all Highlanders - ten Independent Companies from Clan Menzies and Clan Grant, and four companies of Campbells from the Argyll Regiment. The only Lowland regulars were two hundred and fifty Cameronians. The fort grew as time passed, but there were serious shortages of timber and canvas. Morale was low, there was too much whisky, and the men were ready to mutiny rather than accept whisky in lieu of pay.

Hill objected to the '**brutishness**' of men from other independent companies, some of whom had already gone home after being refused freedom to pillage, and those who remained were either sick, or sullen, or rebellious. But he had warmed to Menzies, finding him to be '**an honest, well-affected gentleman, and rationally governable**'. Hill thought that if he could break Robert of his habit of taking leave now and then to attend to his father's affairs at Castle Weem, he would be worth promotion, but as time and shortages wore on with William's war in Flanders going badly and government neglect of the garrison at Fort William, Menzies was spending too much time in Edinburgh or the Castle, and without his presence the clansmen drifted away southward in threes and fours until Menzies departed for good leaving colonel Hill without a lieutenant-colonel or deputy-governor.

The Grants also had an independent company dressed in their own red and green uniform *war* tartan, and the Rosses, who were also up in the hills protecting the half-built fort from rebel attacks, might have had a uniform tartan as well.

Thirty-five years later In 1725, after the Massacre of Glencoe in 1692 and the Rising of 1715, the government formed companies of a kind of military police for the purpose of preserving law and order in the districts garrisoned by them. The companies were designated *Am Freicadan Dubh*, or the Black Watch, owing to their indistinct dark tartan which served to obscure their clan identity, and contrasted strikingly with the distinctive scarlet uniforms of the *Saighdearan Dearg*, or red soldiers. (The word *dubh*, or *black*, in Black Watch, Black Knife, Black Market and Black Mail, should be read as meaning *mysterious* or *secret* rather than the colour black).

**R**obert Campbell of Glenlyon, in April 1691, along with Major Robert Duncanson and Thomas Drummond, joined the Earl of Argyll's Regiment, and at Achallader in June there was a meeting between Breadalbane

and the Jacobite chiefs attended by Major Duncan Menzies of Fornooth. A treaty with King William was signed on the 30th - along with Breadalbane's private articles assuring the chiefs that they would be released from previous promises made to James II, now exiled in France.

In July 1691, Alasdair Og Macdonald of Glencoe (who was married to Glenlyon's niece Sara), along with Robert Stewart of Appin and others, raided two supply-boats on Loch Linnhe. They were imprisoned in Fort William, but with William off-shore in Flanders, they were later released on the Queen's orders. In August William offered to pardon those who took the oath to him by 1st Jan 1692. Those who didn't were threatened with '**THE UTMOST EXTREMITY OF THE LAW**'.

Sir George Barclay with Jacobite Major Duncan Menzies, who had taken some of his clan to join Dundee two years previously, were Breadalbane's agents to realise his Private Articles which assured the chiefs they would be released from their promises made to James II. They were selected as emissaries and left for France to obtain James II's permission for the chiefs to take the Oath to William. Barclay had a pass to travel freely through England to France, and Menzies, making an adventure out of the journey, had one of his friends, the Postmaster at Holyrood Palace, William Cairnes, make out a false pass, ironically, in the name of Stewart. When the Privy Council heard of the affair it threw the luckless Postmaster into the Tolbooth along with an advocate and a gentleman of the Palace Guard who had helped him.

James II lived comfortably as a pensioner of Louis XIV in the palace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye outside Paris where he was rapidly becoming senile, obsessed with guilt over the pleasures he enjoyed with his ugly mistresses, and happy only when he was hunting or working on his papers of devotion. His greatest fault had always been irresolution, and this became a vice when he delayed giving his discharge to the chiefs until the last moment.

Four months after departing, when he was no longer expected, Major Duncan arrived back in Edinburgh. He knocked at the door of Breadalbane's agent Carwhin Campbell's house in the Court of the Guard and collapsed from exhaustion. He had left Paris nine days before, and had travelled from London in four days with James II's warrant in his pocket. He was too exhausted to travel further, but on December 21 sent word to the Highlands where it reached Lochiel seven or eight days later, just before the end-of-the year deadline.

On the 29th of December four hundred men of the Argyll Regiment under Major Duncanson marched to Dunstaffnage and took boats for Fort William, while on the 30th, Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel travelled to Inveraray to take the Oath to William, and probably left word at Ballachulish for MacIan.

On December 31 MacIan came to Fort William to take the Oath before John Hill, who told him that he must go to Inveraray. He left at once, but was arrested and held at Barcaldine Castle for twenty-four hours by Captain Thomas Drummond. MacIan took the Oath a few days late on Jan 5/6 1692

On Jan 11 Stair sent Livingstone the King's orders to proceed against those who had not taken the Oath in the set time;

***"cut off these obstinate rebels". "William Rex. - As for the Mac Ian of Glenco, and that tribe, if they can well be distinguished from the rest of the Highlanders, it will be proper for the vindication of publick justice to extirpate that sept of thieves. W.R."***

On February 1 two companies of the Argyll Regiment under Campbell of Glenlyon marched for Glencoe where they asked for quarters, and were welcomed. Two weeks later on the 13th Glenlyon spent the evening with MacIan's sons, one of whom had married his niece Sarah, and the next day he was invited to dine with the old chief, but at about four or five o'clock in the morning, one of the lieutenants, with a party of the soldiers, having got admittance on some friendly pretence, shot Glenco as he arose from bed, with several of his household. His two sons, through the vigilance of a servant made their escape to the mountains with others, where it is believed many perished amid the storm.

About thirty-six fell on this fatal morning, some being slain in circumstances of incredible barbarity. A boy, about twelve years of age, who had clung to Glenlyon's knee, imploring his protection, was shot by Captain Drummond's order.

One man wishing to die in the open air obtained that indulgence from Sergeant Barber, "for his meat that he had eaten", but when the Highlander came out where the soldiers stood ready to discharge their bullets in his heart, he suddenly flung his plaid, which was loose, over their faces, and made his escape,

The Macdonalds of Glencoe were early victims of what the Highlanders called *Mi-run mor nan Gall*, the Lowlander's great hatred. Lowland Kings and leaders naturally despised what they wished to destroy, and therefore that destruction seemed to be a virtuous necessity.

No Scots or English statesman would have thought of ordering the extirpation of a Lowland or English community, but a Highland clan, particularly one of known thieves, was a different matter. One of the principles involved in the Massacre said afterwards,

**'Its not that anybody thinks that the thieving tribe did not deserve to be destroyed .. It was only regrettable that the murder of men, women and children should have been carried out in a dishonourable way'.**

The same contempt for the Highlander was responsible for the brutalities that followed Culloden in 1746, and the same indifference to his way of life was shown when the clearances began fifty years later.

The civil wars left the country and its economy ruined. Famine killed up to a third of the population in some areas. Anti-English feeling ran high, exacerbated by the failure of the Darien Scheme, an investment venture in Panama set up by the Bank of England to boost the economy by taking control of the Panama Canal zone which resulted in widespread bankruptcy in Scotland.

Menzies of Culdares - '*Oi Culdares* - supported the Jacobite rising of 1715, while Alexander Menzies of Garth, a descendant of William Menzies of Shian, led the Menzies contingent. As the result of an ill-considered surrender at the Battle of Preston on 13 November, Alexander, along with the bulk of the Jacobite army, was made prisoner. Alexander was taken to London and gaoled in Newgate prison. He was found guilty of High Treason and sentenced to;

**"be taken to Newgate gaol whence he came, and from there be drawn to the place of execution then be hanged by the neck and be thrown alive to the ground and that his entrails be taken out of his belly and burnt while he is still alive, and that his head be cut off and his body divided into four parts and his head and quarters be placed where the Lord King wished to assign them".**

The sentence was not carried out, but his estate was forfeited in the usual way. Another attempt fizzled out after the inconclusive Battle of Sheriffmuir where *Oi' Culdares* and two of his brothers were made prisoners, and in 1719 a Jacobite rising aided by Spain was defeated at the Battle of Glenshiel.

**I**n 1745 the *Old Pretender's* son, Charles Edward Stuart, 'Bonnie Prince Charlie', landed in Scotland to claim the crown for his father. Supported by an army of Highlanders, he marched southwards and captured Edinburgh (except for the castle) in September. Two-year-old John Menzies, ancestor of master carver John Henry, was being carried by a nurse across Edinburgh's High Street and was nearly killed by a cannon ball fired down the street towards St Giles Cathedral by the army garrison in the Castle. Bonnie Prince Charlie held court at Holyrood before defeating the Hanoverian forces of Sir John Cope at Prestonpans, 9 miles east of Edinburgh. He got as far south as Derby in England, but success was short-lived; a Hanoverian army led by the Duke of Cumberland harried him all the way back to the Highlands, where Jacobite dreams were finally extinguished in 1746 by 'Butcher Cumberland' at the Battle of Culloden.

The Lord President Forbes estimated Clan Menzies's fighting force at 300 men; but they were not 'out' with the Prince, although Lt. Colonel Archibald Menzies of Shian, commanding the Menzies' attached to the Atholl Brigade, was wounded and burned to death in the notorious Old Leannach barn. D.P. Menzies, in his "Red and White" book wrote that Shian, dying of wounds, presented his powder-horn and flask to a Menzies nephew and that these relics subsequently passed to another descendent, Robert Menzies, J.P. who farmed at Tirinie and died there in 1911.

Although the aged Ol' Culdres remained at home in '45, his attachment to the Stuart family induced him to send a handsome charger for the use of Prince Charles. The Highlander who took the horse into England was made prisoner, and, being condemned, was offered his life if he would discover the person who sent it, but the faithful clansman scorned the bribe, and was executed.

The Prince spent several days between Atholl's Blair Castle and Castle Menzies. Lady Menzies provided elaborate hospitality, with ten courses set for the Prince and eight for his ADC. The entire party, consisting of seventy in the Prince's retinue alone, dined in splendour in the banqueting hall at the castle. As the Prince travelled around the Highlands, other Highland ladies, the Countess of Perth and Lady MacIntosh, vied with each other to set a lavish table.

Lady Menzies suffered for her generosity. When the Government troops reached the Castle, they unceremoniously flung out both her and her husband, and both of them had to seek refuge in Glen Lyon.

After the Jacobite defeat at Culloden the Highlanders were treated with the utmost severity. Their dress was proscribed, and acts were passed which put them in the position of outlaws. Cases actually occurred in which those guilty of murder were acquitted on its being proved that the man who had been slain was wearing a kilt, which the wisdom of the British legislature pronounced to be the badge of rebellion, and endeavoured to make the people loyal by its entire suppression. Many Jacobites were transported or executed, or died in prison, others forfeited their lands, or willingly emigrated to the developing colonies in North America, Australia and New Zealand

**I**n 1750 Sir John Menzies, a third cousin of the Sir Robert Menzies who had been thrown out of Castle Menzies by the Government after the '45, left for the West Indies and managed to make a considerable fortune, but lost contact with Castle Menzies and was given up for dead.

Sir Robert died without leaving any successors, but a young descendant, also named Robert was deemed to be next in line and therefore took over the estates, as tradition dictated, free of debt and not affected by entail. This all took several months until a Grand Ball and celebrations, all day there were comings and goings, as the clansmen and tenants gathered from all around to join in the party. Bonfires were lit over the glen, and the Castle was reported to be ablaze with candle light.

The ball commenced in the evening, with the ladies dressed in gowns or sashes of the distinctive red and white tartan, until a loud knocking was heard on the front door at midnight, and the servant was confronted by an exhausted figure, vaguely familiar in face, but very bronzed, standing beside a tired horse.

The visitor gave his card to Sir Robert, whose face became ashen as he found his long lost cousin John, who, taking in the situation at a glance, immediately clutched his cousin and reassured him not to put himself out. But Robert insisted that John should come in and take over the Castle, his due inheritance, at once.

John, who wished to give his cousin no distress, blankly refused to entertain Robert's offer of taking over the Castle there and then and insisted that he would then take his leave, spend the night in Weem Hotel, and Robert was to return to his guests.

But Robert and his wife retired after their guests had departed, not to sleep but to pack up their belongings. This they did during the night, telling no one what had happened, and when dawn broke, they left the Castle for Edinburgh. On the way, they left a message at Weem Hotel, congratulating John on his inheritance, and wishing him all possible happiness and health.

Sir John's Highland servant in the West Indies had always kept in touch with his family, and it was through one of those relatives that he heard of the demise of old Sir Robert, and knew that his master was the nearest direct descendant. Sir John was wealthy enough to enhance the estate, and continued an old tradition when he married the beautiful daughter of the 4th Duke of Atholl, the Honourable Charlotte Murray, whose portrait was hung in the Castle.

## MENZIES OF SHIAN

**C**hieftain William Menzies of Glen Lyon's Roro (b.1487), second son of Chief Sir Robert, (1433-1523) was ancestor of the branch known as the Menzies of Shian and Glen Quaich. His second son William, born about 1525, had a rather cosmopolitan upbringing, being fostered in his infancy by family friend Duncan Macgregor, Chieftain of the Macgregors of Roro, and later living with his Uncle James Campbell, 2nd Laird of Lawers! These first two William's were notable for their high standard of learning and academic accomplishment.



The Shian family was close to the Menzies Chiefs, frequently witnessing the Chiefs signature. In 1587 one acted as arbiter between the Chief Alexander, and the latter's Uncle Alexander. Captain Robert Menzies of the Independent Watch, Fiar of Menzies in 1690, nominated James of Shian to be one of the tutors to his son Alexander and the first Baronet Alexander directed in his will that James of Shian and Alexander of Aberfeldy be among the advisers to his widow.

In 1691 Alexander of this branch married Sophie, daughter of Archibald Menzies of Culdares, and from this marriage is descended a line of Army officers of senior rank. Young chieftain John, supported by Alexander of Garth and Alexander of Bolfracks - both of Shian descent - supported James Stuart in the '15, and the senior line ended in 1746 when Lt. Col. Archibald Menzies of Shian, supporting James' son 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' in the '45, was killed at Culloden while commanding the Menzies' attached to the Atholl Brigade of the Prince's army.

Archibald, Major in the Black Watch, displayed outstanding courage at Quatre Bras in the first day's fighting at Waterloo, and Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, 24th Chief and 7th Baronet (b. 1817), was Colonel of the 5th Volunteer Battalion, Black Watch. The descendants of Captain Charles, also of the Black Watch, included General Sir Charles Menzies K.C.B., A.D.C. to Queen Victoria in 1851.

The only person potentially a descendent of the Shian chieftains who has been traced is a lady living in British Columbia, but, unfortunately, her knowledge of the family does not go back to the 18th century. Current research is attempting to; 1. Identify the John Menzies in Weem who married (banns) Christine Walker (Waker) of Balnasium, on the upper side of Loch Tay, on 9/8/1696 in Weem, Christine then being of Kenmore parish. (complicated by a missing register also containing details of Lord James Murray [b.1690 - Duke of Atholl 1724] begetting children by Ann Tron) 2. Search for any issue of glovemaker Alexander Menzies of Aberfeldy who, perhaps a Jacobite Episcopalian himself, married an Episcopalian girl soon after Culloden in St. John's church, Perth, on 1/12/1746. (Complicated by the "Butcher" ordering the destruction of all Episcopalian meeting houses and records).

**J**ames Menzies of Menzies continued a tradition in 1540 by marrying Barbara Steuart, daughter of John, the third Earl of Atholl by a daughter of John, 6th Lord Forbes, and cousin of Lord Darnley, the future King Henry, and later sat as a Baron in Mary Queen of Scots Parliament.

The next half-century saw the son of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, crowned as James VI of Scotland and I of England in 1603, the nine statutes of Icolmkill curtailing chief's power so that clansmen did not have to follow their chief in 1609, Cromwell's civil war breaking out in England in 1642, and despite both their Stewart and royal links, the Menzies chiefs opposing Charles I Stewart in favour of Mary and her Dutch husband William of Orange with their *Glorious Revolution*.

## ECONOMIC PLUNDER

The Darien Scheme was Scotland's bid for a colonial presence in the world. In the 1600s, before union with England and before the Panama Canal, the Scots had no colonies to trade with and little chance of real international development, so they decided to grab a piece of the world for themselves.

The land they picked was Darien, the marshy fever-ridden isthmus joining Central to South America at the crossroads of the world which was apparently unoccupied by any other European power, and where a short haul across the land between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans saved a journey around South America.

With the encouragement of the Scottish Parliament, the 'Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies' came into being in 1693 and started amassing funds from Scottish investors, English backers and Dutch entrepreneurs. Before long the Company of Scotland was ready to colonise, but the English Parliament saw danger in small numbers of Scotsmen beginning to colonise large parts of the world and thus cutting off trading opportunities from the English and threatening their economic interests.

William passed a law compelling English interests to pull out, the Dutch followed, and the Company of Scotland should have sunk, but the Scots refused to let the matter die and the nation rose up and paid every spare penny - a quarter to a half of the country's entire wealth - to keep the dream afloat.

By July 1698 it had five ships of indifferent Presbyterians ready to sail from Leith to one of the hottest and most vile places on Earth in the midst of the highly Catholic Spanish in the rest of Panama, who had taken it in 1501, but not bothered to settle.

The Scots set up a base called Fort St. Andrew while the Spanish mobilised to drive them out. Reinforcements arrived in 1699 from Leith, and again that year from Rothsay, but not enough to make any difference.

The Spanish closed in on the small disease-ravaged Protestant community which begged the English governors at Jamaica and Nova Scotia for help, but they were under strict orders from London to give no assistance, and in 1700 the little garrison surrendered to the Spanish, who allowed the survivors to walk out.

2,000 Scottish lives were lost in the adventure, the Scottish Exchequer was bankrupted, and the failure of the Darien Scheme made it clear to the wealthy Scottish merchants and stockholders that the only way they could gain access to the lucrative markets of developing colonies was through union with England.

Some of Menzies of Shian's land and fortune had been converted into shares of the *Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies*, and this, along with their Jacobite sympathies during the Risings of '15 and '45 contributed to their decline in prosperity.

Highlanders were regarded by the Lowlanders as an obstacle to the complete political union of England and Scotland, and the obstinate independence of their spirit - expressed in their customs, their clothes and their language - had to be broken and humbled.

The English parliament favoured union through fear of Jacobite sympathies in Scotland being exploited by their enemies the French, and threatened to end the Scot's right to English citizenship and ban the duty-free export of Scottish goods to England. They also offered a financial incentive to investors who lost money in the Darien Scheme.

## THE OVERTHROW OF THE CLANS

Highland chiefs who were emasculated because of the rebellions had administered a clan 'welfare state'. We are told of a chief in 1695 that when a tenant's wife dies;

**'he then addresseth himself to the chief ... Upon this representation, the chief finds out a suitable match for him; and the woman's name being told him, immediately he goes to her, carrying with him a bottle of strong waters for their entertainment at marriage, which is then consummated. When a tenant dies, the widow addresseth herself to the chief in the same manner ... If a tenant chance to lose his milk-cows by the severity of the season, or any other misfortune: in this case the chief supplies him with the like number that he lost. When any of these tenants are so far advanced in years that they are incapable to till the ground, the chief takes such old men into his own family, and maintains them all their life after.'**

When another chief died in 1707, twenty-six widows were receiving pensions from the rents, and his successor took over the duty of looking after **'the widows and crippled folk of the clan'**.

Law and Order was maintained in the Highlands through two sorts of jurisdiction - the feudal power of the barons and the traditional authority of the chiefs. To some extent the two forms overlapped, as many chiefs were also barons. A Laird was a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, while a baron was somebody whose jurisdiction included powers of 'pit and gallows'. A barony was a unit of government and jurisdiction over a specified area, over which the baron was the local administrator. His duties in keeping the law included the power of life and death for capital crimes, but his principal work was in day-to-day local organisation and social welfare.

The feudal laws, which the barons themselves had enacted in Parliament, obliged them to provide certain facilities, such as a mill for their people, and to see that their heirs received adequate education to fit them for their baronial duties. A specified number of times each year, a baron had to hold a Baron Court. Those who held directly of the baron, called the 'goodmen', were divided into assizes which assessed the guilt or innocence of those brought before them. Over the Court there presided the Baron himself, or more usually the Baron Bailie appointed by him. If the assize found somebody guilty, the sentence of doom was pronounced by the Deemster. The baron himself could sit in the court instead of his Bailie but could only be there as the judge, not as part of the assize or jury. He could however mitigate the sentence.

Officially, Highlanders were disarmed after the '15 Rising, but they concealed their weapons in the thatch of their houses and wherever else they could. Again in the '45 Rising (as it seemed to the English) these gibbering aborigines, speaking an alien tongue, dressed in strange garb, bearing the sort of shield their ancestors might have borne against Julius Caesar, came rushing down, albeit in comparatively small numbers, but this time as far as Derby, chasing everybody before them.

Lowland Scots and the English were equally jealous of each other, still, as their common object was to weaken the Highland clans by destroying their tribo-Celtic civilisation, an unnatural alliance was formed under the pretext of the benevolent idea of civilising the Highlanders - who were actually far from being uncivilised, with schools of language, music and architecture and *"government of the people, by the people, for the people"* in the true sense of the term.

The first fruits of the campaign were an Act of Parliament in 1608 abolishing all the heritable jurisdiction of the chiefs of the clans; placing their castles at the disposal of the Crown; ordering the breaking up and destruction of the "galleys, berlings, and lymphads (vessels) of the Island clans, the use of guns, bows, and

two-handed swords by the clanspeople. The chiefs were compelled to send their children as hostages to Edinburgh, under penalty of death. These measures were followed in 1609 by the nine statutes of Icolmkill;

(1) Obedience to the Reformed Kirk; Keeping the Sabbath; Abolition of *handfasting* - the system of subsidiary left-hand marriages for a year and a day, of which there were three degrees of "honourable connection" below that of the "first wife". Their issue had been "legitimate" under Celtic law, and appear later to have been the *naturali* children, as distinct from *bastardi*, springing from unformalised connections.

(2) Establishment of inns throughout the Highlands.

(3) Limitation of the number of the household and the followers of the chiefs.

(4) All persons found *sorning* (i.e. living at free quarters upon the poorer inhabitants) to be tried as thieves and oppressors.

(5) Directed at destroying the considerable trade between the Highlands and France and diverting it to the lowlands. Anyone could seize wine or *aqua vitae* imported for sale by a native merchant. Islanders were heavily fined for buying prohibited goods from mainlanders. Individuals, however, could brew as much *aqua vitae* as their own families might require.

(6) Every gentleman or yeoman possessed of sixty cattle should send his eldest son, or if he had none, his eldest daughter, to school in the lowlands, and maintain his child there till it had learned to speak, read, and write English.

(7) Forbade the use of any kind of firearm, even for the hunting of game.

(8) The maintenance of bards "and other idlers" was forbidden.

(9) Provisions for enforcing the preceding Acts.

The Disarming Act was followed in 1747 by the Heritable Jurisdictions Act, which abolished all the greater heritable jurisdictions such as Lordships and Bailliarries of Regality, Constabularies and Stewardaries, whilst it reduced the jurisdictions of free barony to such nominal powers as the imposition of penalties not exceeding three shillings fourpence or two hours in the stocks.

The Act was passed against the votes of the majority of Scottish members of both Houses and contrary to the express terms of the Treaty of Union (which surely should only lawfully be modified by a majority of the Scottish representatives: else what was the point of negotiating the treaty at all).

After the '45, many clansmen wisely pled that they had been forced out by threats of burning their roof-trees, and there is no doubt that such threats combined with public opinion to bring out some unwilling men on both sides. On the other hand, Stewart of Garth tells us of such chiefs as Grant, who thought it right, and MacLeod, who thought it wise, to support the Government cause in '45, that:-

**'The sound arguments that prevailed with the Chiefs, who could comprehend them, had no influence on their followers who were, in this instance, more inclined to follow their feelings than listen to reason'.**

The century of Industrial Revolution following the overthrow of the clans in 1746 saw an unparalleled population explosion in the Highlands that led inevitably to great hardship. Total population in 1755 was 216,952, and 200-odd years later in 1961, slightly larger at 241,389.

In pre-Culloden times when the country was portioned out amongst various tenants, none of the men were permitted to marry until they had a house, a farm, or some certain prospect of settlement, unless, perhaps, in the case of a son, who was expected to succeed his father.



Cottagers and tradesmen were likewise discouraged from marrying until they had a house, and means of providing for a family, but this custom changed after 1747 when small tracts of land were combined into large farms, which were then let to the highest bidder without regard for the previous occupiers.

Having no sure prospect of permanent settlement, or even certainty of being permitted to remain in their native country on any terms, the people married whenever the inclination took them, with the rationale that their children would grow while they themselves were still young, and provide for them in their old age, as is the Highland custom.

In 1801, *before* the 'Clearances', population had risen to 255,993, and 50 years later in 1851, *after* the Clearances, it had risen again by 30% to an unprecedented 334,475. The cattle economy on the high ground was no longer economic, and the 'solution' of sheep failed when the Napoleonic Wars blockade came to an end and Britain could import meat cheaply from across the channel.

During this difficult century, some estates felt obliged to reintroduce (until 1886) the old pre-Culloden marriage convention in the form of an actual prohibition to marry on the estate without leave properly granted on evidence of economic ability to support a family.

With the banning of private armies following the Jacobite rebellions, the relationship of Highland chief to clansman became an economic, not a military, one. Lands that had been confiscated after the '45 were returned to their owners in the 1780s, but by then some chiefs were tempted by the seemingly easy profits to be made by sheep farming.

Their clansmen - no longer of any use as soldiers and uneconomic as tenants - were evicted from their homes and farms to make way for flocks of sheep. A few stayed to work the sheep farms, but many more were forced to seek work in the cities, or to eke out a living from smallholdings (crofts) on poor coastal land. Many thousands emigrated - some willingly, some under duress - to the developing colonies in North America and Australasia. All over the Highlands and Islands today, only a ruckle of stones among the bracken remains where once there were whole villages. The Mull of Oa, on the Island of Islay, for example, once supported a population of 4000 - today there are barely 40 people there.

The Clearances in general took several forms. Some were not total evictions (and the distinction is not always sufficiently made in works on the subject) where the dispossessed had to leave the district for ever; but were instead examples of planning within a district, people being moved from black-houses in glens and resettled in other accommodation on another part of the same estate - rather like the 'slum clearances' carried out by modern town councils, often with equal harshness in the case of old folk naturally attached to their old homes, however decrepit. In other cases, chiefs who had struggled not to evict their clansmen fell so much in debt in the effort, that their creditors did it for them.

Lord Macdonald bankrupted himself during the Potato Famine of 1846 when he '**spent all his resources on the relief of destitution**' among his people, although he insisted on remitting arrears of rent, taking crop and stock at valuation, and himself paying to assist emigration.

The Highland Economic Collapse forced MacDonell of Glengarry to sell Invergarry and emigrate to Australia, where he remitted all rent from his remaining tenants in Knoydart until better times, for he looked on them 'less as tenantry than as children and followers'.

None of the persuasion was really necessary, because the people would have eventually gone away under their own steam, as they did in the estates which never cleared.

In many cases, clansmen emigrated together, often led by a chieftain or even sometimes by the Chief himself. In the mid-1700s some of the MacKintoshes of Borlum (descended from the 16th Chief of MacKintosh) led 200 clansmen in an organised emigration to Georgia, where they were settled south of Savannah along the north bank of the Altamaha River, to act as a buffer between the English colonists and the Spaniards of Florida. From one of their leaders (through a later marriage to a charming Cree squaw)

descends Waldo E MacKintosh, Principal Chief of the Cree Nation: 20,000 native Americans in Oklahoma and Indiana.

The Macnab, having negotiated with the Canadian authorities for a tract of some 81,000 acres in the New World, emigrated at the head of his clan to Canada, but it transpired that the pre-Culloden clan system could not be transplanted in its pristine form to the New World when a clansman challenged his natural 'Scottish' patriarchal stance under Canadian law on the ground that he was a 'testy tyrant'. But a cousin and later chief, Sir Allan MacNab (1798-1862), became Prime Minister of Canada.

Struan Robertson, staunch supporter of the Stewart cause, of the oldest and largest land-holding clan in the Rannoch/Atholl area, refused to clear; now his heir has no land in Scotland and has to live in Jamaica.

Mackenzie of Cromarty (heir of the forfeited Jacobite earl) not only refused to evict anyone - the county of Comarty was formed from the family estates - but also sheltered and settled as many refugees as he could from the local evictions over the border. The present talented and socially-conscious Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, is the descendant of the Cromarty who sheltered clearance refugees.

The 23rd Chief of MacLeod, and clansmen alike, of Skye in the late 1700s, were in a state of collapse until the tacksmen came forward of their own accord to pay an increase of 7.5 % in rent:

**'In the hope that it may enable MacLeod and his Trustees to re-establish his affairs and preserve the ancient possessions of his family .... on condition that, as our principal motive for coming under the voluntary obligation is our attachment to the present MacLeod, to the standing of the family, and our desire of their estate being possessed entire, we shall be freed therefrom if we shall have the misfortune to lose him by death, or if any part of the estate be sold'.**

MacLeod wouldn't accept an allowance for himself, but joined the army to seek his fortune as prize-money at war, where he personally raised the 2nd battalion of the Black Watch, becoming its first Lt-Colonel, and soon rose to become second-in-command of the whole Indian Army. Thus the clan saved their chiefly heritage.

**T**he Government continually broke its promises to the private soldiers, which sometimes led to 'mutinies'; usually settled by Chief's possession of enough 'interest' to be heard by the officials of Central Government, and thus when in 1786, contrary to the terms of their enlistment, the government proposed drafting the 2nd battalion of the Black Watch to India, their commander, the 23rd Chief of MacLeod, wrote immediately to the Commander-in-Chief;

**'I have to observe to Your Excellency that this is the first time ever that this regiment was drafted, and that we were raised upon the idea of being exempted from this misfortune. My own company are all of my own name and Clan, and if I return to Europe without them I shall be effectively banished from my own home, after having seduced them into a situation from which they thought themselves spared when they enlisted into the service .... I must entreat Your Excellency to allow me to carry them home with me, that I may not forfeit my honour, credit, and influence in the Highlands, which have been exerted for His Majesty's service'.**

The true Highland clansman descended just as much from their name-father as the chief himself did, but when tartan and the kilt were banned in 1747-82, only Government soldiers were allowed to wear Highland dress. When King George II asked to see a Highland soldier, two Black Watch privates, Gregor Macgregor, **'commonly called Gregor the beautiful'**, and John Campbell, son of Duncan Campbell of the family of Duneaves in Perthshire (a cadet of Glenlyon), were sent to London.

They displayed so much dexterity and skill in the management of their weapons, as to give perfect satisfaction to His Majesty. Each got a gratuity of one guinea, **which they gave to the porter at the palace**

**gate as they passed out.** They thought that the King had mistaken their character and condition in their own country.

Private Gregor Macgregor was as much a descendent of the original chief, Gregor of Golden Bridles ('Royal is my Blood') as was the then Chieftain of the Children of the Mist; and Private John Campbell could trace his descent from Great Colin as easily as could the Duke of Argyll himself.

## SCOTTISH ENLIGHTENMENT

Following the removal of the Scottish parliament in 1707, Edinburgh had declined in political importance, but its cultural and intellectual life then flourished. During the period known as the Scottish Enlightenment (roughly 1740-1830) Edinburgh became known as a 'hotbed of genius'.

The philosophers David Hume and Adam Smith and the sociologist Adam Ferguson emerged as influential thinkers, nourished on generations of theological debate. Medic William Cullen produced the first modern pharmacopoeia, chemist Joseph Black advanced the science of thermodynamics, and geologist James Hutton challenged long-held beliefs about the age of the Earth.

After centuries of bloodshed and religious fanaticism, people applied themselves with the same energy and piety to the making of money and the enjoyment of leisure. There was a revival of interest in Scottish history and vernacular literature, reflected in Robert Fergusson's satires and Alexander Macdonald's Gaelic poetry. The poetry of Robert Burns, a true man of the people, achieved lasting popularity. Sir Walter Scott, the prolific novelist and ardent patriot, unearthed the Scottish crown jewels and had them put on display in Edinburgh Castle.

In 1734 Michael Menzies, advocate and inventor, who had a younger brother who was sheriff-depute of East Lothian and who had been admitted to the Faculty of Advocates on 31 January 1719, was the first to suggest thrashing grain by a machine, and he took out patent number 544 in 1734 for such a machine. His idea was to imitate the action of the ordinary flail. A number of flails were attached to a horizontal axis, which was moved rapidly to and fro through half a revolution, the grain to be thrashed being placed on either side. He made a machine, which he brought to the notice of the Society of Improvers in Agriculture, who seemed to think well of it, but it was not a practical success. He took out patent 653 in 1750 for a machine to convey coal from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft, and in 1761, patent 762 for working and draining coal mines. It was quite complicated, but was built and successfully operated.

In the second half of the 18th century, the development of the steam engine by James Watt, a Scot, ushered in the Industrial revolution. The Carron Ironworks near Falkirk established in 1759, became the largest ironworks and gun factory in Britain, and the growth of the textile industry saw the construction of huge weaving mills in Lanarkshire, Dundee, Angus and Aberdeenshire. Dunfermline was famous for its fine linen. The world's first steamboat, the *Charlotte Dundas*, sailed on the newly opened Forth and Clyde Canal in 1802, and the world's first sea-going steamship, the *Comet*, was launched on the Clyde in 1812.

Glasgow, deprived of its lucrative tobacco trade with America following the American War of Independence (1776-83), developed into an industrial powerhouse, the 'second city' of the British Empire (after London). Cotton mills, iron and steelworks, chemical works, shipbuilding yards and heavy-engineering works proliferated along the River Clyde in the 19th century, powered by the coal mines of Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Fife and Midlothian.

The Act of prohibiting the wearing of Highland dress was repealed by the Marquis of Graham, afterwards 3rd Duke of Montrose in 1782, and forfeited Jacobite estates were restored to their owners in 1784

The Edinburgh & Glasgow Railway opened in 1842, and over the following decades new railway lines snaked their way to almost every corner of the country (many of these local lines were closed in the 1950s and 60s). By the start of the 20th century, Scotland was a world leader in the production of textiles, iron, steel and coal, and above all in shipbuilding and marine engineering. "*Clyde-built*" was synonymous with engineering excellence, and Scottish-built ships plied the oceans the world over. Many of the world's most famous ocean liners, including the *Queen Mary*, the *Queen Elizabeth* and the *QE2*, were built on the Clyde.

**A**rchibald Menzies (1754 - 1842) the famous botanist, surgeon and Explorer, was born at the house of Styx, Weem, on 5 March 1754. He began his life's work in the garden of Castle Menzies. Proceeding to Edinburgh he was employed at the Botanical Gardens and also studied botany and medicine at the University. During one of his long summer vacations he roamed the Highlands and Western Islands collecting plants for the Gardens and Herbarium.

After qualifying in medicine he entered the Navy as a surgeon, and served in the American War of Independence. He was then chosen on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks to be naturalist and surgeon on the *Discovery* under Captain George Vancouver, and visited the Cape, King George's Sound, New Zealand, Otaheite, the Sandwich and Galapagos Islands, and North-west America as part of an expedition to explore the north-west coast of America and search for the north-west passage.



Douglas Fir  
(*Pseudotsuga Menziesii*)



Fool's Huckleberry  
(*Menziesia urcelolaria*)



Alleghany Menziesia  
(*Menziesia pilosa*)



Smooth Menziesia  
(*Menziesia glabella*)

On their voyage towards the Canadian coasts Vancouver put into Dusky Sound, New Zealand. Menzies gathered a "*vast variety of ferns and mosses such as I have never seen before, two 'tribes' of plants that I am particularly fond of*". North America's most valuable timber tree, the Douglas Fir, is named *Pseudotsuga Menziesii*, and he discovered the Monkey Puzzle tree.

It was a much larger collection than that of Cook's two botanists, John and George Forster, who earlier spent six whole weeks in Dusky Sound. But Menzies was of the mountain breed and the Forsters were of the city! Amongst his large collection of botanical specimens from New Zealand were two fine trees, the silver beech, (*Nothofagus Menziesii*) and the grass tree (*Dracophyllum Menziesii*). Found naturally in Japan and in North America from Alaska down into California, the *Menziesia* species are delightful small-size shrubs for the semi-shaded, woody, lime-free garden.

On his return to Great Britain, Menzies presented Kew Gardens with many new plants from New Zealand and Canada and later bequeathed his collection of mosses and grasses to Edinburgh Botanical Gardens. He was, in later years, elected president of the Linnean Society and died in London on 15 Feb 1842 aged 88.

The estate of Blairs, long associated with the Menzies of Pitfodells, lies in the parish of Maryculter, Kincardineshire, where the last Laird gave the estate to the Catholic bishops for the establishment of a college in 1827. The present buildings were erected in 1897, and the Chapel of St. Mary in 1901. The college is known as St Mary's College of Blairs. There are many historical documents of interest in 'Blairs College', including memorials of Mary Queen of Scots. In the Middle Ages Maryculter belonged to the Knights Templar who built Mary's Chapel in 1287, and later to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem.

John Menzies, who had been apprenticed to publisher Charles Tilt in London, returned to Edinburgh to establish himself as a bookseller in Princes Street in 1833. By 1837 he was agent to Chapman Hall, the publishers of Pickwick Papers, and in 1841 the agency for Punch magazine was followed by expansion into the wholesale side of the magazine market, until about 1855, when wholesale distribution to newsagents using the new railway network led to the establishment of the first John Menzies Bookstalls at Perth, Stirling and Bridge of Allan, with most railway halts having a Newsagent and Bookshop on the forecourt. In 1867 the name was changed to John Ross Menzies and Co. to recognise the inclusion of sons John Ross and Charles begotten by his wife Rossie, and by the turn of the century it was one of the top five booksellers in the UK. The company is no longer the leader in the bookselling trade, having yielded its position to W.H.Smith Ltd, and John Menzies plc is now the second biggest company in Britain's air freight and distribution industry

## **MI6, JAMES BOND AND "M"**

During World War Two, Colonel Stewart Menzies - subsequently Major General Sir Stewart Graham Menzies - was Britain's top intelligence man. He was a British Army officer from Group V, a member of Sir Douglas Haig's staff in WW1, and head of Britain's SIS - the Secret Intelligence Service (M.I.6) - between 1939 and 1951.

He presided over the unfolding of the ULTRA secret (the decrypting of German radio transmissions encoded by their ENIGMA machines) and was the directing brain among Britain's cover planners. His position carried the official title "C", and was the inspiration for the "M" of popular espionage fiction, including Ian Fleming's James Bond stories.

At a Secret Polish-French-British meeting at Warsaw in late July 1939 when the details of handing over two of the thirteen Polish copies of the Enigma machines to England and France were being discussed, it is possible that one of the participants was, in fact Menzies, the then deputy head of British intelligence.

The man in question appeared incognito as a "Professor Sandwich," a mathematician from Oxford, but he only came in for a moment - made as if he wasn't even looking, just talked to Denniston, Head of the Code Cipher Department, who happened to be there.

On August 16 1939 German troops were readying an attack on Poland and Captain Donitz had ordered his U-boats to their war stations at sea as a copy of the ENIGMA machine was being taken to England. The equipment was packed into the largest diplomatic bags available at the French embassy under British

diplomatic seal and the escort of British liaison officer Dunderdale with three assistants and brought to Paris' St. Lazare railway station for transport on the boat train, the Golden Arrow.

At Dover customs in England, Dunderdale ran into the French playwright Sacha Guitry and his wife, the actress Yvonne Printemps. on their way to the opening of a play of Guitry's in London. Dunderdale knew them by sight, since they lived opposite him in Paris.

Their baggage was voluminous, and Dunderdale made a deal with them - he would get it through customs duty-free if they would pretend that the bulky diplomatic baggage was theirs, to throw off the suspicions of any spies. The couple agreed and were waved through. The ENIGMA bags drew the attention of no German agents. That evening, the Golden Arrow pulled into London's Victoria Station near the end of the rush hour. Menzies, on his way to a reception, awaited them in a black tie, and his men carted away the precious mechanism.

Admiral 'Quex' Sinclair, "C" in the early 30's, had Fred Winterbotham as his Chief of Air Intelligence. Winterbotham had been a somewhat privileged agent in personal contact with the Nazi leaders before the war, and he said, **"If you can listen to someone important telling someone else important about some event of importance and, knowing the story to be quite inaccurate, you can keep your mouth shut, you may in due course make a good intelligence officer"**

Winterbotham found that taking aerial spy photos using high altitude photography was impossible, due to the cold fogging up the lenses of the camera, until he obtained two Lockheed 12a aircraft from America - one paid for by the SIS, the other by the French Deuxieme Bureau - and hired Australian civilian Sidney Cotton to fly them over Germany.

Cotton was paid a very generous allowance which covered his luxury flat in London, living expenses, the salaries of his copilot and mechanic, and all maintenance, fuel and aerodrome costs. Equipment was provided by either the SIS or the RAF, and alterations to the aircraft were done secretly by the Air Ministry.

In the 1930's the pale eggshell blue spy-plane flew almost unheard or unseen at 25,000 feet above the countries of potential enemies and achieved great success. Hidden cameras in the aircraft's belly (Lieca 35mm in the beginning) automatically took overlapping photos through lenses kept clear by the flow of warm air from the heated cabin passing over them.

In August Cotton produced a hare-brained scheme to fly Goering from Berlin to London for a meeting with the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, in an effort to avert war. He went over Winterbotham's head to Colonel Stewart Menzies, C's number two and head of the Army Section, who got permission from Chamberlain, and set off for Berlin.

In an unrelated incident, Alfgar Hesketh-Prichard courted Menzies' favour by playing backgammon with him at White's Club in an effort to interest SIS in a plan to steal a German night fighter.

Just after the outbreak of World War Two Admiral Sinclair died, Col Menzies took over as the new 'C', and the aerial spy unit was taken over complete by the RAF. Winterbotham wrote;

**"An over-ambitious extrovert is perhaps not the best choice for a secret operator. During the summer of 1939 Cotton had done a really great job taking photographs over Germany and his results were producing ever more requests from the service ministries. In August a back door approach was made to him by Ian Fleming, a member of the Director of Naval Intelligence's Office (DNI) to get Cotton to work for the Admiralty where he'd be given the rank of Captain and all the assistance and cash he needed.**

**As a result a violent row broke out between the Chief of Naval Staff and the Chief of Air Staff because of the underhanded way Fleming had tried to entice Cotton and because the**

**RAF was in charge of aerial photography. Prime Minister Chamberlain ruled in favour of the RAF".**

A little later, with Menzies as 'C', Ian Fleming was responsible for a problem involving Naval priority for Ultra submarine information because giving it to the Coastal Command gave the RAF too much of an advantage in getting to the enemy U-boats. This resulted in acid discussion between Menzies and the Chief of Naval Staff and ended in Naval signals being taken away from Bletchley Park control.

Charles Frazer-Smith ostensibly worked for the Ministry of Supply, but in fact worked under the direction of M.I.6 and M.I.9 supplying secret gadgets known as 'Q' gadgets - after the WW1 'Q' ships. The prototype for Fleming's 'Q', he supplied SIS with gadgets such as miniature cameras and radios, invisible ink and maps etc. Frazer-Smith wrote;

**"The head of M.I.6 was Col. Stewart Menzies ... He ruled behind a padded door, seated behind a big antique desk reputed to have belonged to Nelson. ... The Chief's office was on the fourth floor of 54 Broadway. It was an old and most uninteresting construction, just opposite St. James Park underground station. This was my station too. My office in Portland House was practically adjacent. Broadway had nothing to distinguish it from any other drab office building. It was, in fact, superb cover, with the old plate of MINIMAX Ltd., the fire extinguisher manufacturer, who had previously occupied the premises, still fixed to the wall outside. ... I only went into Broadway a couple of times, and then only for something extremely important which I didn't dare mention over the phone. Otherwise my contact was through a Scottish girl who had a delightful telephone voice and worked alongside Commander Ridley ... who was a thinnish balding man with an upright Naval carriage, but I had no way of knowing his true rank or indeed whether or not he had been in the Navy at all. At various times I heard him referred to as 'Captain', at others as 'Commander'. ... this secret man was destined to remain at arm's length - a clandestine, cloak-and-dagger affair of clipped telephone exchanges and coded identities."**

Dr R V Jones, SIS's Chief scientist, records;

**"[I had] been given an office in 54 Broadway alongside Fred Winterbotham, who instructed his secretary, Daisy Mowat [now Lady Currie], to 'mother' me. .... Her sense of mischief would occasionally lead her to incorporate a deliberate joke, which had to be watched for; and there was one occasion later in the war when the Prime Minister's Secretary telephoned and she told him that I was not available. By the time I had retrieved the call on her extension I heard a grieved voice saying, 'This is Peck, the Prime Minister's Secretary - is that really Dr Jones? I have just been talking to a most extraordinary lady who asserted that you have just jumped out of the window!' With some presence of mind I replied, 'Please don't worry, it's the only exercise that we can get.' It was this light-hearted background that gave Churchill cause to write in THEIR FINEST HOUR that I thought that my first summons to his Cabinet Room might be a practical joke ... I can still see her with duplicator ink smeared over her elegantly groomed and smiling face .."**

Dr Jones and his wife Vera had a lodger, Charles Frank, who worked with him and who had to find new lodgings when Vera had a baby. Because there were a few beds in the basement of the Broadway offices, he had security clearance arranged and moved in there until Winterbotham erupted; 'He's got to go!' - 'He's offended the Chief!'

It seems that Charles had sat down to breakfast at the same table where a middle-aged man had been chatting to the duty secretaries and something that the man had said was known by Charles to be incorrect. Charles intervened in the conversation and told the man where he was wrong. The man turned out to be Stewart Menzies, who was understandably put out at being contradicted in front of the secretaries of the organisation in which he was the Chief. On being told that Charles' help was going to be invaluable and that he was one of the ablest men the Doctor knew, Menzies relented, saying; 'That's alright, then, I'll stand anything if a man's efficient - he can stay!'

Throughout the war German radio messages were processed through their 'Enigma' cipher machine, and were perfectly secret - or so they thought. In fact, the SIS was reading German Enigma traffic through the entire war, and the biggest problem was to prevent the Germans finding out that their code had been broken. This involved total secrecy and the name ULTRA (secret) was coined to identify Enigma information which had been deciphered.

There had to be very strict rules as to the number of people who could know the existence of this information and perhaps, on a more delicate footing, rules for those in receipt of the information to ensure that they did not take any action which would arouse enemy suspicions or confirm his fears that the Allied commander had any pre-knowledge of his plans.

A big success for SIS was in September 1940 when the 'Battle of Britain' was won against Goering's raiding aircraft; The low morale of the German bomber crews, the lack of adequate fighter protection due to the size of their fuel tanks and the desperate state of the RAF was too much for the Luftwaffe. They turned and fled. Goering ordered a second attack which was to be pressed home. The signal was picked up by Ultra. The fighters were refuelled, rearmed and ready to meet the second wave, and once again the raiders fled. It was a tremendous day.

On 17 September a quite short signal from the German General Staff was intercepted and deciphered; It said that Hitler had authorised the dismantling of air-loading equipment at Dutch airfields. Therefore the planned German invasion of England could not take place, and this information was sent urgently to Winston Churchill's underground war room at Storey's Gate. Churchill called a meeting for the Chiefs of Staff, Menzies and Winterbotham, who wrote;

**"I was struck by the extraordinary change that had come over these men in the last few hours. Now there were controlled smiles on their faces. Churchill read out the signal, his face beaming" ... There was a very broad smile on Churchill's face as he lit up his massive cigar and suggested we should all take a little fresh air. An air raid was going on at the time but Churchill insisted on going outside the concrete screen at the door. I shall always remember him in his boiler suit and steel helmet, cigar in his mouth, looking across the park to the now blazing buildings beyond, all his Chiefs of Staff, together with Menzies and myself, behind him. His hands holding his long walking stick, he turned to us and growled, "We will get them for this".**

In February 1941 Ultra said that Rommel himself had arrived in Tripoli and confirmed that his Blitzkrieg Army had come to Africa. Now it was time for Montgomery to be briefed on the dos and don'ts of Ultra by Menzies with Churchill. The result was frosty. After he had explained just what the General would receive and how it must be handled, Montgomery turned to Churchill and asked, 'Presumably, Prime Minister, I shall be the only person to receive this information?', and when told others also got it, he turned on his heel, left the room and closed the door sharply behind him, according to Menzies, 'rather like a proverbially insulted housemaid'.

As head of the SIS, Menzies was also the director the Government Code and Cipher School [GC&CS] at Bletchley Park, and after Churchill had praised some thirty to forty unkempt higher-level workers in September 1941 as 'the geese that laid the golden eggs and never cackled' and said with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "You all look very innocent," he remarked to Menzies: "I know I told you to leave no stone unturned to find the necessary staff, but I didn't mean you to take me so literally!"

Ultra gave Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham's Mediterranean Fleet the chance to sink practically every convoy of supplies sailing from Naples to Rommel's army. A desperate Rommel complained to the German security service saying that the Allies must be reading the ciphers. A signal was sent by the British in a code which had been broken by the Germans congratulating an imaginary 'Giuseppe' on his work at Naples, and raising his salary. An unfortunate Italian Admiral at Naples was arrested and put in jail. There, alas, he died, but the sinking went on.



A young naval officer well covered in medals who commanded a submarine, replied to congratulations that he had extraordinary luck. Each time he had received an order to surface there was a convoy of ships with supplies for Rommel right in front of him!

Just before Alamein Ultra said that Rommel was to make a last desperate effort to drive a squadron of tanks round the south of Montgomery's army in a dash for Cairo. The 'deception' boys borrowed a German spy who had just been caught in Cairo. They drove him out to 8th Army HQ, where he was allowed to 'escape' in the jeep. In the back of the jeep was a map of the Southern Desert with the soft sand marked as hard, and vice-versa. The 8th Army were able to deal with the tanks stuck in the sand.

Pro-Nazi Admiral Jean Darlan who had been Vice-Premier of the French Vichy Government and subsequently in command of the Vichy Forces, happened to be in Algiers when the Allied invasion occurred, and quickly decided to co-operate with the Allies. His previous politics made him an awkward supporter for the British and American Governments to deal with, he complicated their relations with de Gaulle, who was deeply suspicious of him, and his politics alienated the Communist resistance cells.

On Christmas Eve 1942 the hated Darlan was assassinated by an SOE weapons instructor, Lieutenant Fernand de la Chapelle, and his accomplice Captain Gilbert Sabatier, with a revolver supplied by SOE's (Special Operations Executive) David Keswick. A summary court-martial was held almost immediately and a French firing squad shot de la Chapelle two days later. As he was led to his execution at dawn on Boxing Day the 20 year old refused to say where he had obtained the gun or to name his co-conspirators.

Sabatier, who went missing after the murder, was arrested on 4 January but somehow the British negotiated his release and the entire matter was discreetly dropped. SOE complicity in the assassination has never been established, but the incident certainly did not conflict with British policy and actually helped the Allies in their dealings with the Vichy Government.

An unexplained aspect of the affair was the appearance of Menzies in Algiers over the Christmas period, the only moment that Menzies was known to be abroad during the entire war. Fred Winterbotham recalls that he lunched with Georges Ronin and Louis Rivet, of the *Deuxieme Bureau* and the *Service de Renseignements* respectively, in a villa only 'a few hundred yards' from the scene. 'With the coffee came the news that Darlan had been shot,' he wrote, 'They could not have cared less.'

After the war had finished, one morning just before a weekend, the Security Officer rushed round the Broadway offices telling everyone to take down all maps off their walls. It turned out that the offices were only rented and the landlord had heard we were thinking of moving. Anxious to re-let the premises in such an event he had somehow made contact with the Russian Trade Delegation, and he wished to take them around on the Saturday afternoon. Could it happen anywhere but Britain that representatives of its major prospective opponent should be allowed a tour of the offices of its Secret Service?

Of the same period Menzies told the story of how he was one evening about to depart for a cocktail party in Mayfair or Belgravia when a very secret message came in after the safes had been locked. He stuffed the message into his pocket and thought no more about it until he discovered that the party's hostess had hired an entertainer whose forte was removing such items as watches and braces without the victim being aware of it, and that he was selected as the victim. The entertainer removed various of his possessions, but somehow missed the very secret message.

The great nuclear physicist, Niels Bohr, who had escaped from Copenhagen to Sweden and then from Stockholm to England in the bomb bay of a Mosquito - where he nearly died en route because his head was too big for the headphone set and he missed instructions to turn the oxygen on - was entertained by Menzies at the Savoy, and said after the war that he had no hesitation in working with the British Secret Service because he had found that it was run by a gentleman.

## OFF-SHORE

Sir Allan MacNab, 1st Baronet, Prime Minister of Canada, became the male heir of the Macnabs on the death of the 17th Chief in 1860, but left an only daughter Sophia MacNab, Countess of Albemarle. On William Lyon MacKenzie's rebellion against what he called '*the Family Compact*', in Canada:- 'MacNab turned out with his militia battalion - known by the rebels as "the Men of Gore" - defeated the rebels at Montgomery's Tavern, cleared the neighbouring districts, and cut adrift the schooner *Caroline*, belonging to a body of American "sympathisers", who had taken possession of Navy Island, a little above Niagara, and sent her in flames over the falls'. (Mackenzie, who also called his innocent sovereign 'Victoria Guelph, the bloody queen of England' later died of softening of the brain.) The Iron Duke of Wellington declared that it was his conviction 'that owing to the loyalty, zeal and active intelligence of Sir Allan MacNab the Canadas had been preserved to the British Crown'.

James Alexander Robertson ("J.A.R.") Menzies, son of Dr. Duncan Menzies, obtained a diploma at the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and practised in his father's parish of Rannoch, before emigrating to New Zealand to become a farmer.



He arrived in Wellington in 1853 on the *Despatch* and continued south to Dunedin (the old Gaelic name for Edinburgh) where he met Commissioner W B D Mantell who had negotiated the purchase of the southern part of the South Island from the Maori and was about to set off over land to Bluff to make the final payment.

Menzies travelled with Mantell to look for land and selected a block of 68,000 acres on the east bank of the Mataura River near where the town of Wyndham now stands. Giving 30,000 acres away, his 38,000 acre run, named *Dunalastair* after his Scottish home-town, was away in the hinterland with no road or rail to the nearest port of Bluff. Like many other settlers he felt that the Otago Provisional Council was neglecting the South and he became the leader of the Southland separatist movement. A petition for separation was presented successfully to Parliament and on 1 April 1861 Menzies was elected the first Superintendent of the young breakaway province.

As the creator and the first Superintendent of Southland he was either president or a member of almost every public institution including the Caledonian Society, Bluff Harbour Board, Southland Education Board and Southland Savings Bank. At a national level he served on the Legislative Council for 30 years. In 1865 he married Laetitia Anne Featherstone and they had a family of two sons and three daughters.

Under Menzies' guidance the infant Province was soon committed to two expensive undertakings, a railway to link the provincial Capital, Invercargill, to its port at Bluff, and a wooden railway to Winton to supply the goldfields of the interior, but Menzies was unlucky. The returns from the goldfields declined, the settlers were leaving the provinces in droves, and by the end of 1864 the Southland Council was heavily in debt.

In 1864 Menzies was displaced as Superintendent by J P Taylor who was determined, for financial reasons, that Southland should seek a reunion with Otago. Although Menzies opposed the move vigorously the reunion bill was passed on October 1870 and the Province of Southland ceased to exist.

Dr Menzies never practised medicine in New Zealand, but he always responded to a call in an emergency. Nothing is left of the homestead at Dunalastair (now spelt Dunalister), but we still have the village of Menzies Ferry, where he provided a free ferry to cross the Mataura River. He was instrumental in establishing a sports reserve of 153 acres in Wyndham, and in 1926 the citizens erected a memorial entrance to the recreational grounds.

John Henry Menzies (1840-1919), farmer and master carver, disembarked the *Motueka* at Lyttelton, New Zealand, on 1st of December 1860 and rode to Southland's Ryal Bush where he bought his first farm and married Frances Butler, a Doctor's daughter. From Ryal Bush he moved to Spar Bush, then Ringway near Otautau, named after his childhood home near what is now Manchester International Airport, and where he built a notable house and stables. John Henry referred to Dr J A R Menzies as the liberator of hares and birds and Scottish brown rabbits - which he took a great dislike to - describing how the rabbits spread and impoverished several of the people who had welcomed them with ceremonial champagne and speeches.



After twenty-odd years in the south he took his family to Canterbury, bought the land on Bank's Peninsula he had first seen when sailing into Lyttelton, renamed it Menzies Bay, and built a new house called REHUTAI above the bay for his adult children after an earlier two-storied homestead burnt down. He instigated the construction of a fence across the peninsula to keep out rabbits, and once, while at sea on a ferry, he threw a fellow passenger's box of rabbits over the side!

John Henry became deeply interested in the Maori arts, and REHUTAI was extensively carved with both European and Maori motifs, including a central hall in the style of a Maori meeting house. He then built St Luke's Church at Little Akaloa, which is living evidence of a sensitive craftsman. The font, alter rail and pulpit are beautifully carved in Mt Somers limestone and the rafters delicately painted in Maori Style. Today Ringway, its stables, REHUTAI and St Luke's are all designated Category B Historic Places.



John Henry studied Maori carving, motifs and Kowhaiwhai patterns at Canterbury Museum and elsewhere, and produced a book of designs which is now a standard Maori carving and decorating reference work. *MAORI PATTERNS PAINTED AND CARVED*, J H Menzies, Smith and Anthony, 1904. (reprinted in facsimile by Hagley Press in 1975) was begun in the 1890s at his Glen Lyon farm at Halswell. and is "An art folio which for its qualities of interest and production, must certainly rank as one of the outstanding achievements of printing and publishing in New Zealand".

The Australian *NEW SOUTH WALES GAZETTE OF SHIPS DESERTERS* of 15-10-1862 carried a notice;

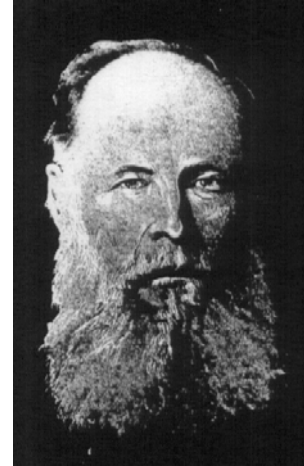
**Duncan Menzies, off "Geelong", at Newcastle, a Scotchman, 38 or 48 years. 5ft 6in high, dark curly hair, small whiskers, sallow complexion, stout build; has the appearance of a man-o-war's man. Warrant issued. 3 Pound reward, if apprehended while the ship is in port.**

O' Tom and Helen Menzies landed off the ship *Marlboro* at Bluff, Invercargill's port, on the 5th of November 1866 after quitting his porter's job with the railway at Toryburn, near Edinburgh. They settled in Lumsden and had a son James, who had a son William. This William, now of *Weem* in Milton, married Peggy, daughter of Walter Gaiger, in 1946, and have issue; Murray, the present author, Ross, proprietor of Waiholo Excavation, and Janis, co-proprietor of Milton Video.

New Zealand's "*Apostle of the Goldfields*", whose photograph reveals a striking resemblance the founder of the Menzies News Agency business, was probably of the Shian line, although this hasn't yet been established to the satisfaction of JR Bruce Menzies of Christchurch, NZ, who has done extensive research on the Shian line.

The Reverend John Menzies studied at Glasgow University, where he won an award for Studies of the Humanities in 1841, then attended the Congregational Theological Hall, where he supplied a number of vacant pulpits including Lerwick in the Shetland Islands.

Often preaching in the open air, in 1849 he was called to Airdrie where he committed himself to work among the coal miners. After a fifteen-year ministry from 1854 in South Cave, Yorkshire, medical advice suggested a change of location and a sea voyage.



Reverend John's son, also John, had emigrated to New Zealand as an eighteen-year-old the previous year, encouraged by the example of his mother's cousin Archibald Barr, who in 1849 had come to Dunedin to establish Otago's first postal service.

According to an inscribed plaque in the entrance foyer of the Otago Settlers Museum, on 18.11.1869 John arrived in Dunedin's Port Chalmers on the earlier of the two vessels called *Timaru*. He relieved in the Moray Place Congregational Church for a short time after which he was invited to come to Lawrence with a view to establishing a Congregational Church there.

As a result of his efforts a Church was built and opened free of debt, and there he ministered until his death on 12 March 1881. He was survived by his widow, Elizabeth (nee Barnet) and three sons, John, James Barnet and Walter Wardlaw (for many years Postmaster at Cromwell).

"*The Apostle of the Goldfields*" wasn't of the popular school of preachers, appealing more to the reasoning powers of his flock and the other denominations established before his arrival. His services extended to miners and residents well beyond Lawrence. As a Theologian, he was liberal in his religious views and enjoyed the friendship and respect of church members and residents of outlying districts

With the decline of gold-mining in the area, church membership decreased, and ten years after he died in 1891, Congregational services in Lawrence terminated. The physical church now serves as a woolshed a few miles away at Millers Flat, on what is now the *Gold Route* to New Zealand's richest tourist resort, Queenstown.

The Reverend John's descendants have been engaged in engineering, teaching, local body administration, the Law, medicine, and farming, One of these being recognised when his name was given to the street where he lived in Sumner. John Francis Menzies F.C.I.S. wrote a history, *SUMNER*, to commemorate Sumner's fiftieth anniversary in 1941. A 2<sup>nd</sup> edition was published in 2000.

# A SENSATIONAL FLIGHT!

**TASMAN CROSSED IN JUST OVER 12 HOURS - HAZARDOUS VENTURE  
AUSTRALIAN PILOT'S REMARKABLE FEAT - BENZINE RUNNING LOW  
FORCED LANDING NEAR HOKITIKA - DEPARTURE UNADVERTISED  
AIRMAN CARRIED SHOULDER HIGH - OFFICIALS ASTONISHED  
WARM WEST COAST WELCOME - AN UNREASONABLE RISK**

On Jan 7 1931 Guy Menzies, a doctor's son of Sydney aged "about 34" with 800 hours flying experience, was the first to fly the Tasman solo in a sensational flight on a Southern Cross Junior which he had secretly bought from Air Commodore Kingsford Smith on Christmas Eve.

He didn't tell anyone of his plans, saying that he intended trying for the record to Perth, and handed his brother a letter telling of his intentions just before take-off. The 12 hour flight started well but soon turned bad, and the plane crash-landed, overturned and broke its propeller in a swamp near Harihari in Westland with only half a gallon of petrol left.

The crash was seen by the driver of Westland Dairy Factory's cream lorry, who with others, waded out to rescue an unhurt Menzies who crawled out from under the plane. The pilot was taken by the cream lorry to Harihari where he cabled the news to Sydney and the press, and then to Ross for a Mayoral reception, where he was transferred to a car which took him to Hokitika for a hero's welcome. He said that the weather was bad all the way and very rough, and that he would not do the trip again for £50,000, but that the airplane would easily be fixed in Christchurch.

On 17th January the "courageous airman" landed from Christchurch, Ashburton and Timaru at Dunedin airport and received an enthusiastic welcome from at least 1500 spectators and 300 cars at the Taieri aerodrome before attending an official reception from Dunedin's Mayor, Mr R S Black. Mr Black said "It would take Mr Menzies some time to appreciate fully the warmth of this welcome, and to realise how proud and pleased we are to greet him". Three rousing cheers were then given before all present lustily sang "For he's a jolly good fellow".

Mr Menzies, who on rising to reply was greeted with another burst of cheering, said that he was more pleased with his reception than he could express, and it was more than he expected. He said that it was possible that he would return to New Zealand in March with Mr Norman Smith, who is to make an attempt on the motorcar speed record on ninety-mile beach.

At the conclusion of the reception, Mr Menzies was rushed by a number of the spectators all of whom were eager to offer him congratulations and to shake his hand. He then motored to Dunedin where he was a guest of the proprietor of the Grand Hotel. On Saturday evening he appeared at the Speedway Royal where he gave an exhibition ride and briefly addressed the crowd, being accorded a flattering reception. On Sunday afternoon Mr Menzies visited Larnach's Castle, and in the evening he was the guest of Doctor McDonald. - *Otago Daily Times*

**W**illiam Cameron Menzies (born 1896 in New Haven, Connecticut) won the first Academy Award for Art Direction, and was nominated twice more when the category was termed 'interior decoration'. In 1937 David O Selznick wrote to his backer John Hay Whitney about the person he dubbed the first 'Production Designer';

**"What I want on GONE WITH THE WIND and what has been done only a few times in picture history (and these times mostly by Menzies) is a complete script in sketch form ... It is my plan to have the whole physical side of the picture ... personally handled by one man, and that man is Menzies".**

Two years, three directors, several cameramen and a dozen writers later Menzies won a 1940 special Oscar for his "use of colour for the enhancement of dramatic mood" in *GONE WITH THE WIND*. "It is no exaggeration to say that Menzies was more responsible for the finished film than anyone else," wrote a film historian. In 1953 Menzies was art director for the colour science-fiction film *INVADERS FROM MARS*, which is now celebrated by a 'cult' following.

**T**he youngest Prime Minister ever to lead Governmental administration in Australia, Robert Gordon Menzies was elected to that office in 1939 as head of the United Australia Party, in April. After he had been elected Prime Minister for the first time, a left-winger baited him in public; **"in your new office,"** he asked, **"I take it that you will consult the powerful interests who control you before you choose your cabinet?"** **"Yes"**, said Menzies, **"but please keep my wife's name out of this!"**.

Sir David writes; *I visited Sir Robert in his office in Melbourne shortly after I had become Clan Chief. I remember he treated me with great respect and bowed his head three times, which he said he had read somewhere was the correct thing to do when you meet your Chief for the first time. Never heard that one before or since, have you?*

**T**he first **CLAN MENZIES GATHERING IN THE ANTIPODES** was hosted March 3-5 2000 at Invercargill, New Zealand, by the Menzies families of Southland under the stewardship of Pamela Hall-Jones of *Glennhor*. The Clan's antipodean renaissance began at this Invercargill Gathering, which was followed by the 2002 Gathering hosted by Dennis Menzies of Blenheim, and the 2004 Gathering hosted by Gordon Menzies of *Durisddeer* at Palmerston North, both of which were huge successes.

Pamela descends from Robert 'John' Menzies of Comrie (1699) through her Grandfather, Captain James Menzies of Blarich, Rogart, Sutherland, who married second generation New Zealander Janet Middleton of Omarama's Benmore Station. Pamela is custodian to some relics of the line - including a 200-year-old silk sash done in the Hunting tartan, and pieces of her Grandfather's c.1885 kilt she made into a skirt.



Pamela is remarkable in having no trace of a Scottish accent, because her native languages are Gaelic, 'Golspie' and 'Rogart' from the far North of Scotland - although she speaks her acquired 'Kiwi' English with a beautiful and unmistakable Highland tenor. She is a ready source of folklore, and regarding the apparent awkwardness of the "*Geal is Dearg a suas*" clan war-cry, which translates literally as *White and red forever*, explains that Gaelic seems to say things in a 'positive/negative' manner, and it's perfectly proper to translate the war-cry as *Red and white forever!*

## INTERNATIONAL AID



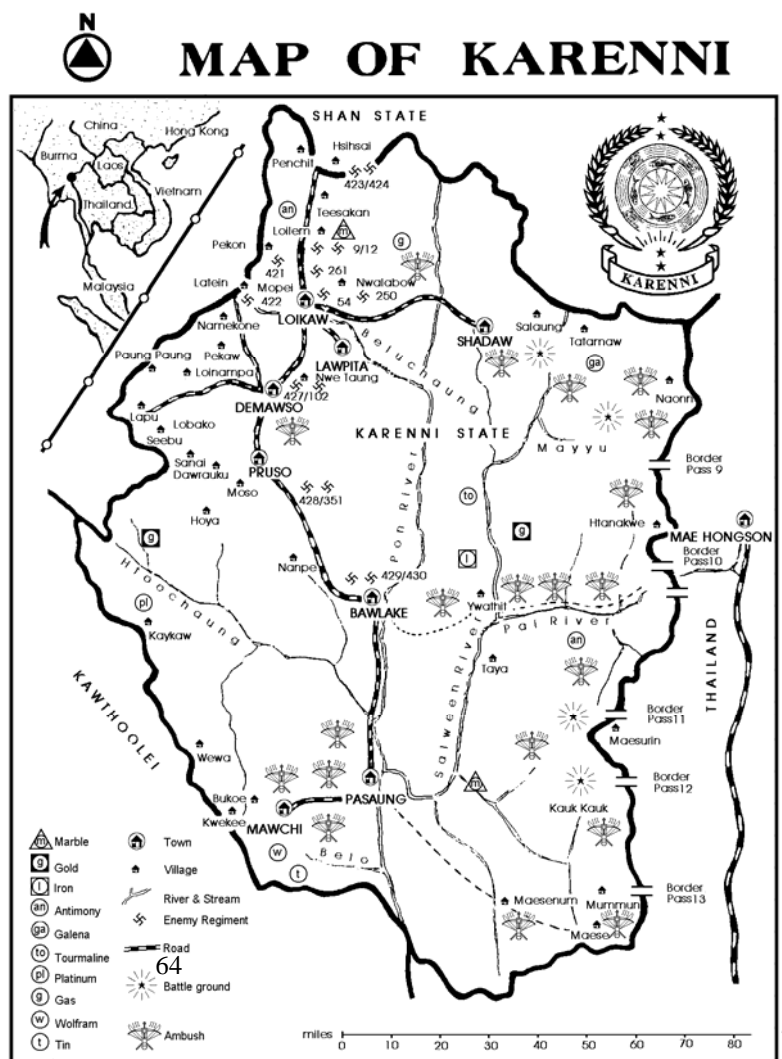
The Red Karen, or *Karenni*, are a nation of about 300,000 people from twelve different Hill Tribes who have been living at war with the corrupt and vastly stronger Burmese government since the end of World War 2.

Moves are afoot to enable Karenni weavers to profit from the manufacture and sale of Menzies dress tartan Mini Plaids in the Scottish Shops world wide as a companion to this monograph on things Menzies. Sir David has authorised the use of his tartan in this way, and these moves are being co-ordinated by the present humble author who has the honour of being the South Pacific Regional Charge d'Affaires for the Karenni Government.

The Karenni are a sub-group of the Karen race who take their name from the colour of their distinctive national costume rather than their political outlook. They had enjoyed unbroken sovereignty over their land on the border between Burma and Thailand for thousands of years until WW2, when they were pivotal in helping British and American Commandos defeat the invading Japanese. Colonel Tsukada recognised their efforts after the Karenni Otters accounted for more than 3,000 Japanese at a cost of 34 Karenni soldiers. The Karenni, isolated in their hills, are in a very similar situation to the Highlanders of old, and their national colours are red and white – co-incidentally the same as Menzies. Unidentified allied forces left behind a Memorial decorated with Scottish thistles and the Cross of St. Andrews;

**HEAVEN'S LIGHT OUR GUIDE.**

**1941-45**



**TO THE HONOUR AND GLORY OF THE KARENS OF THE OTTER  
AREA WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR KING AND COUNTRY  
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TYRANNY AND AGGRESSION .....**

**“At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them”**

When the British granted Burma freedom in 1948, they illegally incorporated Karenni into Burma, and the Karenni have been fighting methamphetamine dealing, sunglasses and Gold Rolex clad, Burmese army *Tatmadaw* forces ever since.

The Tatmadaw have re-located most of the civilian population into concentration camps, and the tartan weavers are in refugee camps on the border, which complicates their ability to weave articles for sale at the present time.

Watch this space!

Date: Sun, 19 Dec 2003 18:13:17 +0700 From: ooreh <mail.cscoms.com@mail.cscoms.com>

**Breaking News**

Naw Wah 14 year-old, a villager of Ywar Doh village, Powpworkoe District arrived at a Karenni refugee camp in Thai soil early this month with other six young girls. They were accompanied by the Karenni troops and it took two months to get to the Thai-Karenni border. Because of the security reason and shortage of food on their journey. Naw Wah said, she and other six young girls are most the same age and are from different villages. They left their homes because there are no more schools and having move into forests frequently by the SPDC troops. They, the SPDC troops are coming into the village and ask for people, money and food at least twice per month. And the SPDC troops sometimes threatened people to be killed and accused people as rebels or supporters of the Karenni soldiers. Therefore, people dare not to keep living in the villages. In this way, gradually people are more facing difficulties and starvation. People have struggle for their daily survival. Due to this, people cannot living together in a large group and are scattering to several areas in order to get food for their families. "I decided to come to the border when I met with Karenni army, because I want to continue my education. I want to be a educated person as I can serve my people and country, she added. A few days later of my arriving on the border, I really miss my home but I just cannot imagine exactly where my home is and where is my way home. My future is very uncertain. I cannot describe everything how and what I feel. I feel that I am taking away from my family and friends by enemy troops(the SPDC troops).

I miss all those who left behind inside the State. But most important thing is my future life. There are many Karenni young people in this position like me. Blank

**MISCELLANY**

**C**harles I's arrogant attempts to impose Episcopacy (the rule of bishops) and an English liturgy on the Scottish Church set off public riots in Edinburgh. The Presbyterian Scottish Church believed in a personal bond with God that had no need of mediation through priests, popes and kings, and, on 28 February, hundreds of people gathered in Greyfriars Kirkyard to sign the National Covenant protesting at the Revised Prayer Book, and affirming their rights and beliefs.

Scotland was divided between Presbyterian Covenanters and Jacobites who supported the king. In the western Highlands, Campbells were Presbyterian, Macdonalds and Stewarts were Catholic, and Menzies were independent. Twin Menzies brothers whose family came from Auchterarder, where "The great Disruption" in the established church began, were independent Ministers - one Congregational, and one Baptist.

Also in 1650 Lieutenant-Colonel Menzies, *The Crowner*, who captured the Catholic Marquis of Huntly, was Commissioner of Fines; and although in the service of the Estates, he was accused of obstructing the



levy of troops in the Isles, and so plundering the lands of Seaforth, that the Earl was unable to march his regiment from Kintail.

John Menzies, the Scottish divine and professor, had been brought up a Roman Catholic, but early connected himself with the reformed church. Joining the protesters, he became one of their leaders, and with the rest of that party left the church in 1651. Soon after he espoused the interests of Cromwell, and avowed himself an independent. Cromwell, having put an end to the meetings of the general assembly, called up Menzies and the other protesters to London in 1654 to assist in preparing an ordinance for the admission of ministers to parishes in Scotland. After a time he lost faith in independency, in reference to which he said "It is dangerous to slip a buckle", and again became Presbyterian.

Cromwellian forces occupying Breadalbane in 1653 came under attack by a force led by the Laird of Macnab. The English commander in Scotland reported;

*'The Lord MacKnab, one of the great Montrossians, with his whole clan, did rise upon our partie: and coming to them, after some parley (we having got some of their cattle together) they offered our partie free quarter, if they would lay downe arms and return in peace. But our men, not willing to be so affronted, stood upon their defence; which the Highlanders perceiving, sent a flight of arrows and a volley of shot among them; and ours letting fly again at them, killed MacKnab, the great chieftain of that wicked clan, with four more, and fell upon them and routed them all'.*

The Roundheads went on to burn Eilean Ran Castle the next year, and the Macnab chiefs moved to nearby Kinnell.

Following Charles II's restoration in 1660, he reneged on the Covenant; Episcopacy was reinstated and hard-line Presbyterian ministers were deprived of their churches. Many clergymen rejected the bishop's authority and started holding outdoor services, or *conventicles*.

For his wedding in 1662, Charles II adorned himself with tartan ribbons of the classic Royal Stewart pattern. This design had been 'invented' by combining various older 'two-colour' royal patterns into a new one showing all the old royal motifs at the same time. It has Macdonald of the Isles – *herdsman* - for the main motif, overlaid by the thin central stripe of *MacGregor* ("Royal is my race") and flanked by the twin stripes of *McQuarrie*.

The Macdonald Lordship of the Isles along with Clan Alpine's *Macgregor* and *McQuarrie*, are all royal names predating *Stewart*. The base pattern of these three combined motifs is then differenced with a variety of colour embellishments to give the Royal Stewart with its red background, Dress Stewart with a white background, Prince Charles Edward with blue in the red and the Balmoral designed by Prince Albert for Queen Victoria.

Reverend James Menzies of Callander, son of Alexander Menzies of Aberfeldy and the Shian branch, was ordained in 1668. Loyal to the Jacobite tradition of his family, he refused to comply with an instruction to read the Proclamation of the Estates recognising William of Orange as King, and likewise refused to pray for William and his Queen, Mary. As a natural result of this courageous intransigence the Privy Council deprived him his living in 1689. Notwithstanding this he continued to officiate until 1716!

Menzies of Weem and Campbell of Glenorchy were issued with a 'fire and sword' commission against cattle-raiding Macgregors in 1671.

The Macintires of Rannoch were a race of famous musicians, a profession held in much esteem by the Gael; and, in 1680, they became pipers to The Menzies of Weem, for whom they composed the appropriate

salute. Iain Mac Dhonuill mor, who then officiated, reflected clan sympathies when composing "Cath Sliabh an t-Siorra," a fine piobaireachd, which commemorates the battle of Sheriffmuir fought in 1715, A faille, or salutation to King Charles, and a similar welcome to Prince Charles, called "Thanig mo righ air tir am Muidart" being a burst of exultation on hearing that his King had landed at Moidart.

**B**efore the unfortunate business at Glencoe, Robert Campbell of Glenlyon had to sell Meggernie Castle to Lord Murray, who passed it to Menzies of Culdares, possibly as a dowry. As with other castles tenanted by eccentric and powerful nobles, Meggernie has its own ghost; *The Lady of Meggernie* is a strange apparition, all the more curious because while one part of her haunts the castle there is another part which can only be seen in the little graveyard in the castle grounds. She was murdered by her jealous Menzies husband who then secreted her body in a chest closeted in the old tower. To avoid suspicion he then shut the castle and went away for a time. Later he returned, cut the body in two and crept down to the graveyard at dead of night to bury the first half.

He then came back for the head, shoulders and arms but he never completed his grisly work. The next morning he was found dead at the entrance to the tower, his face contorted in ghastly terror. And so, it is rumoured, on dark nights the stump of the lady's body is seen sitting on a gravestone in the old churchyard while her upper half flits through the bedrooms.

Two Englishmen who occupied the haunted rooms at Meggernie castle in 1862 gave detailed accounts of sighting the ghost. In statements given independently at a much later date both admitted that they saw the ghost and agreed that a pink light almost as bright as daylight filled their rooms. Nor was that all. The first and most vivid impression of one of them was being awakened by a searing kiss that felt as if it was scorching the flesh of his cheek-bone. He found it difficult to believe that there was no burning of the skin.

**T**he English parliament chose the Hanoverian monarchy to succeed the House of Orange in 1701, and the Jacobites fought to return a Catholic Stuart. In 1707, Despite popular opposition, the Act of Union - which brought England and Scotland under one parliament, one sovereign and one flag, but preserved the independence of the Scottish Church and legal system - took effect on 1 May.

On receiving the Act in Edinburgh, the chancellor of Scotland, Lord Seafield - leader of the parliament that the Act abolished - is said to have murmured, '**Now there's an end to an auld sang.**' Robert Burns later castigated the wealthy politicians who engineered the Union in characteristically stronger language; '**We're bought and sold for English gold - such a parcel of rogues in a nation!**'

**T**he larch was introduced into the highlands in 1737 when Ol' Culdares, who after the '15 had been exiled to Maryland in America for many years, brought three larches back from the Tyrol and presented them to Lord George Murray, who in turn gave them to his brother, the 2nd Duke of Atholl. Two of these, planted in the Dunkeld grounds of the Duke of Atholl, are the most gigantic in Scotland. '**At first they were treated as hothouse plants, which condition not suiting them, they were planted out in 1738.**' The Atholl family encouraged the larch, about 20 million trees being planted by the 4th Duke; and in 1883 the 7th Duke of Atholl, visiting Japan, brought back seedlings of the Japanese larch which he planted near Blair Castle. Quite accidentally, these were cross-pollinated with the European larch and produced the hybrid larch which, being ideally suited to the Scottish climate, has become the standard tree for Scottish forestry.

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## LADIES OF PLEASURE

IN  
EDINBURGH

With a Preface by a Celebrated WIT

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EDINBURGH  
Printed for the Author, 1775  
Price One Shilling

(Attributed by Charles Kilpatrick Sharpe to James Tyler (1745- 1804), who was often known as 'Balloon' Tyler, having made the first manned balloon ascent in Britain from Edinburgh in 1784. He was also variously a chemist, surgeon, printer, poet, political agitator and editor of Encyclopaedia Britannica.)

Included among the 66 Ladies listed are;

**Mifs Menzies, back of Befs Wynd.**

THIS Lady is about 19, is tall, fair hair, good fkin and teeth, and agreeable in her temper. She underftands the game of love admirably well; fhe's profufe in her favours, and declares fhe ever will be fo.

**Mifs Anne Campbell at Mifs Menzies's.**

This Girl is about 18, middle fised, good teeth, and a very fine fkin, and very good-natured. She is not behind hand in the leaft with the above Lady at the game of pufh-pin; for fhe knows all the paces, that are requifite at the Shrine of Venus to admiration.

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**F**rancis Macnab, 16th Chief of Macnab, (1734-1816), as Lt-Colonel of the Royal Breadalbane Volunteers, used to give his commands **'in voluble and forcible Gaelic'**. He courted a lady in vain, even though he **'told her as an irresistible charm that he had the most beautiful burying-ground in the world'** (the Macnab chiefs are buried on the island of Inchbuie, 'The Yellow Isle' in the river Dochart, which is covered with Scots pines, larches, beeches and sycamores). So he never married, although he had thirty-two children and it was rumoured that several lasses in the district got **'the bad disorder'** from him. He had his own distillery at Killin; and Heron, who toured Perthshire in 1792, wrote that The Macnab produced the best whisky to be found in Scotland.

When, in 1800, an official came to serve a writ on Francis, the 16th Chief of Macnab, at his home of Kinnell, the Laird went into hiding while the stranger was lavishly entertained overnight. Meanwhile a dummy was hanged on an elm-tree near the house. When the official **'woke with a splitting headache and bleary eyes the next morning and asked what was the grisly sight, she told him 'Oh that's just a wee bit baillie body that angered the Laird'**; whereupon the bailiff fled without daring to serve the writ.'

The next chief, Archibald, took over an inheritance so burdened that he was soon in danger of being arrested for debt. So one morning in 1823, he went out for a walk with his gun and a couple of dogs, as

usual, and then just disappeared. He never returned to Kinnell. But his creditors tracked him in Scotland and thence to London; and he had to flee to Canada.

The distillery was continued by a Dewar, although the estates had to be sold to the main creditor, the 4th Earl of Breadalbane, and remained in Campbell hands until 1949, when Kinnell was recovered by another Archibald Macnab of Macnab, the late 22nd Chief, but has since been sold again.

In the thirteenth century, the Abbot of Glendochart still ranked with the Earls of Atholl and Menteith, and after the discontinuance of the Celtic abbacies the Macnab chiefs retained the barony of Bovain in Glendochart. But an old prophecy was fulfilled, that; 'when a great storm blew a branch of a pine tree against another, and grafted itself on to the trunk, the Macnabs would lose their lands': and the old clan lands were sold for debt. However, the offending pine branch has died since the late snowy-bearded chief bought back the last 7,000 acres of the clan country, and returned to live in the home of his forefathers as The Macnab.

Alexander Lovat-Fraser, in 1764, married Jean, only daughter of William Menzies of the parish of St. Annes, Jamaica, brother of James Menzies of Culdares,

Mary-Anne, daughter of John Menzies esq. of Fernton, was created Baroness Abercromby after her husband, General Sir Ralph Abercromby of Tullibody, fell gloriously at his moment of victory while commanding the British forces at the great and decisive Battle of Alexandria in 1801,

Sir Walter Scott, whose books of Scottish stories were responsible for the huge increase of interest in things Scottish from the 1820s, had a sister Christian who was married to James Menzies, 4<sup>th</sup> son of Alexander Menzies of Culterallers in Lanark, although it isn't known how much of his sister's gossip Sir Walter reflected in his books.

The Menzies chief raised the clan in 1842 to greet Queen Victoria at Loch Tay, where she commented that she preferred the striking Menzies red and white tartan over the darker Campbell, and thus made the Menzies tartan quite popular. General Sir Charles Menzies of the Bolfracks sub-branch of the Shian line, in 1851, was A.D.C. to Victoria, and a year later the Queen, (possibly still impressed by his red and white tartan!), bought Balmoral Castle.

In 1845, writer James Logan, who had set out on a prodigious tour of the highlands in 1826 gathering folklore and recording tartans for THE SCOTTISH GAEL, published the classic CLANS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, with artist R R MacIain to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the '45. Any history of the life and times of the Highlanders and their tartans is necessarily based on this work, which first recorded the setts of the tartans the Highlanders wore. It was the first authentic record of the different tartans, and although mistakes have since been discovered, all subsequent books have used Logan's original records.

### **THE RED AND WHITE BOOK OF MENZIES -THE HISTORY OF CLAN MENZIES AND ITS CHIEFS**

David Prentice Menzies. Glasgow, 1894 & 1908

'D P' Menzies was a colourful character whose work made an indelible impression on the clan and the rest of Scotland when it was apparent the Menzies chiefly line was about to become extinct at a time when the beef trade had wasted away in Scotland and the Armed Forces offered few opportunities.

D P saw himself as the saviour of the clan, and he had enough money to support his ambitions. He set about realising his objectives by performing an enormous amount of work constructing a history from

every available source of the time, and where there was no evidence to support a particular point, he sometimes invented it. He purchased Plean Castle and filled it with anything having Menzies connections, including all that he was able to acquire at Castle Menzies when creditors sold up after Sir Neil died.

One of his claims was that he had the genealogical qualifications to be chief, and he published this fantasy to a predictable reception from scholars, who publicly rubbished it, as, for instance, '*one of the most extraordinary family histories ever published*' – to the chagrin of the rest of the clansfolk.

His claim to the Chiefship was opposed by Miss Menzies, and the Court of Session found against supporting his claim to the Baronetcy of Nova Scotia, but in hindsight, his efforts had a valuable *agent provocateur* effect on historians who had to decide what was fact, and what was fiction. And so the Clan's proper place in the scheme of things came to be better defined than it would otherwise have been.

**I**n 1896 W & A K Johnston published the first edition of their book; SCOTTISH CLANS AND THEIR TARTANS, which had a bold cover of Menzies red and white tartan, and which went on to become a best-seller - still going strong with edition 40 in 1962. Johnston's use of Menzies tartan on the cover may have been inspired by D P's book, or perhaps he sold them the rights to use it.

## THE LAST WORD ON TARTAN

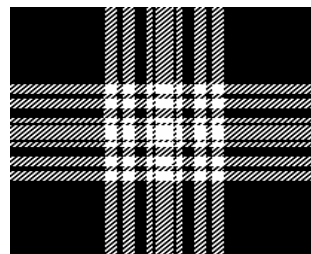
Tartan seems to have a life of its own because of the way colours are woven together, and its purpose is to provide distinction.. In plain weave the mixture of colours is of the 'pepper and salt' variety but in the traditional twill weave the two colours appear alongside each other as alternate diagonal lines of shading and these present a different appearance according to whether one is looking along or across them. Because of this, even a draped piece of tartan shows 'life'. In motion, it has a vitality of its own. A fine, smooth yarn gives a sharper 'picture' and so is preferable to a thick and hairy one.

Every stripe of the warp crosses every other stripe of the weft and, since the colours are woven into the cloth, where a stripe crosses another of the same colour, solid plain colour results, but where it crosses a stripe of another colour the result is a mixture of the two in equal proportions. The number of mixtures increases in rapid disproportion to the number of colours started off with, according to the formula:

$$M = \frac{C^2 - C}{2}$$

Where M is the number of mixtures and C the number of colours. Two colours, as Menzies is, give only one mixture (three shades in all) but six colours will give fifteen mixtures. Six colours plus fifteen mixtures total twenty-one shades: thus the less colours to begin with the brighter is the final effect.

Menzies tartan exists in different colour pairings; The white on scarlet *Dress Set* is the original, while both the red on green *Hunting Set* and white on black *Independent Set* are old and perfectly proper. The Chief wears the hunting sett, and the Independent sett has the proper colour relationship for black and white printing. Many other unauthorised pairings of colour and 'SV' setts are made, and a white on azure sett is under development for UN peacekeeping work. Although the different colours seem to have an identical pattern, each one is different to allow for proper colour and tone relations.



The scarlet sett was reported by R R MacIain in *THE CLANS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS* to have, "**attracted attention on the occasion of Her Majesty's late visit, and since become popular**". MacIain went on; "**The figure which illustrates the striking costume of this clan appears with the plaid arranged in imitation of the old Breacan an fheile, or belted plaid, a form adopted by the 42nd, (Black Watch) and still retained by the Highland regiments**".

Donald C Stewart, in *SETTS OF THE SCOTTISH TARTANS*, says of these tartans; "**Whatever the origin of this design, the Hunting version, as shown by D W Stewart, [In his *OLD AND RARE SCOTTISH TARTANS*, and which has much more green than the ordinary hunting sett] is a tartan of outstanding beauty and simplicity. In its just proportions and economy of means it is a fine example of the weaver's art. Beside it, the red and white form looks raw in more than a small quantity, and, with the black and white, serves to demonstrate how greatly design depends on colour and tone relations**".

Septs;	Dewar, Macindeor, MacMenzies, MacMinn, Means, Mein, Meine, Mengues, Meynars, Minn, Minnus, Monzie.
War Cry:	"Red and White Forever!"
Motto:	Will God I Shall.
Pipe Music;	Menzies March, Castle Menzies, Menzies salute
Plant Badge;	Menzies Heath

The three tartans, as well as the D W Stewart version, the old Perthshire pattern, and perhaps the azure sett, are available at competitive cost from the clan HQ Shop at Castle Menzies, Weem, ABERFELDY, Perthshire, PH15 2JD, North Britain. Telephone 07887 820 982. Website <[www.menzies.org](http://www.menzies.org)> Application forms for Clan Society membership are available on request, and also available are silver clan badges, a Menzies videotape featuring the Castle, former territories, Clan activities and the various branches of the Clan, an audio cassette of the pipe music, samples of the beautiful plant badge and other souvenirs. Please send a self-addressed envelope for the current catalogue.



**HIGHLAND CATTLE ON THE TRAIL FROM GLENCOE**