

GENEALOGY  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF ROSE OF HOLME ROSE  
NAIRNSHIRE

AS COMPILED BY  
THE LATE HENRY ROSE, ESQ., OF RUALLAN, NAIRN  
AND BROUGHT DOWN TO DATE

WITH  
INTRODUCTORY SKETCH

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## INTRODUCTORY SKETCH.

THERE has in recent years been a growing interest in all matters relating to social and family history. The late Mr. Henry Rose of Ruallan, Nairn, who died early in the year 1888, a gentleman of refined tastes, compiled from the contents of the Charter chest at Holme Rose a very complete and well authenticated genealogical table of the family, of which he was a devoted member, and it has been suggested that if the information so collected were made accessible by being put into printed form, it would prove interesting to members and friends of the family, and would tend to secure the preservation of a family history running back for nearly 500 years. Mr. Rose's genealogical Table has accordingly been brought down to date and reproduced in print. It is not practicable, however, to include the finely executed crests and coats of arms with which the original is embellished.

The Family of Rose of Holme (known in modern times as Holme Rose) is an offshoot from that of Rose of Kilravock. They branched off from the parent stem in the year 1460, the first of the family being Alexander, second son of Hugh Rose, 8th Baron of Kilravock. It has been considered appropriate in the annexed genealogical table to include the Kilravock genealogy down to that time, and the particulars are accordingly given, based on the "Genealogicall Deduction" compiled in 1683-4 by the Kilravock family historian, the Rev. Hew Rose, Minister of Nairn, expanded by Mr. Cosmo Innes, edited under his care for the Spalding Club, and published by them in the year 1848.

As is well known, the earliest writs of the Kilravock Family were lost by the destruction of the Elgin Cathedral

in the year 1390, and the name of the first Hugh Rose of the family as appearing in the "Genealogical Deduction" is found as a witness to the foundation Charter of Beaulieu Priory, which was built in 1220. The second in the Kilravock line was Hugh Rose, who in addition to Geddes acquired Kilravock by marriage. His representation is proved by a family writ of a specially interesting character, viz., an "Extent" (or Valuation) of the lands of Kilravock and Easter Geddes as fixed by a Nairn Jury on Wednesday the Feast of St. Lawrence in the year 1295. This writ on being brought to light was regarded as the oldest of its kind in existence, and it was reproduced in *fac simile* in various works of a historical and antiquarian character, including a Selection of National Manuscripts published by Royal authority in 1867, and copies and translations have found a place in numerous publications.

In the middle of the 15th century, the period at which the Holme Rose as distinguished from the Kilravock family took its rise, Scotland was in an unsettled condition and greatly disturbed by local feuds. Hugh Rose, the 8th Baron of Kilravock and father of the 1st Laird of Holme, built Kilravock Castle under license obtained in 1460 from "Johne of Yle, Erle of Ross, and Lord of the Isles." Like Cawdor Castle and other castles of the same period, it consisted originally only of the old tower, the grim and comfortless features of which illustrated the backward state to which the country had been reduced by the long struggle for Scottish independence and the distracted period which followed. One of the fields adjacent to the Castle is known as the Tom-na-Chastell Park, suggesting that here was the site of an older castle than the present one.

Alexander Rose of Holme, although living in a turbulent period, appears to have remained undisturbed by the prevalent feuds, and he and his successors seem to

have followed a peaceful and uneventful course, marked in the genealogical table by the usual successions, marriages, alliances, births, and other peaceful occurrences. In the 16th century they added to their original possessions of Holme and Drumournie the lands of Barivan and Dalcharn, in the Glen of Holme, which had been Church property. It is somewhat curious that their recorded marriage alliances were almost entirely restricted to ladies either from Nairnshire or the adjoining Counties of Inverness and Moray, a circumstance which, at any rate down to the date of the defeat of Prince Charles at Culloden, is significant of the self-contained lives led of old by the dwellers in the Valley of the Nairn.

For a long period prior to the Jacobite affairs of 1715 and 1745 the lower portion of the Valley of the Nairn (apart from Dalcross, which was chiefly identified with the County of Inverness), was in the hands of the Cawdor, Kilravock, and Holme Rose Families, the Dallases of Cantray, and the Roses of Clava, but the failure of the Jacobite movement resulted in changes which were fatal to the houses of Dallas and Clava. Hugh Rose of Clava joined in the movement of 1715, and his estates were confiscated. Although he was subsequently pardoned and had his property restored to him, the burdens and debts incurred were so great that the estate had to be sold, this disappearance of a family of long standing, which had attained to more than the usual prosperity and wealth, being an instance of the disasters which overtook many Highland families by their adherence to the Stuart cause. Very similar was the fate of the family of Dallas. James Dallas of Cantray, who had been out in the '15, seems to have been greatly under the influence at the time of the '45 of the Lady of Mackintosh, who by her martial spirit and zeal for Prince Charles won the designation of "Colonel Anne Mackintosh," and by whom he was appointed Captain of the

Regiment of Cian Chattan. He met his death at Culloden, and as in the case of Clava, the circumstances of the family became so involved that the estates had to be sold, when they passed into the possession of the family of Davidson of Cantray. This sale took place in 1767.

While these changes illustrate the misfortunes that overtook many families who took the Jacobite side, the upheaval of Culloden was not without results of a happier kind. The old heritable jurisdictions, for example, which rendered ruling families all powerful within their own territories, had perpetuated family feuds and quarrels and had helped to render the Highland area inaccessible to outside influences. The abolition of these jurisdictions, and other changes following the '45, opened up to the Highlands a wider outlook and brought the inhabitants into direct contact with the outer world.

The changed conditions thus brought about are clearly indicated in the Holme Rose records. Down to the time of John Rose, the 12th Laird in the succession, who was born in 1745, there is no record of any of the Laids having made a career for himself outside of his own district. It appears, however, that John who became the 12th Laird, born as already stated in 1745, went to Edinburgh to study law, probably acting on what was then coming to be a recognised practice, namely, that every Scottish Laird should learn "as much of Law as would enable him to keep out of Law." In Edinburgh, he would at once have found himself in intimate association with his kinsman, Henry Mackenzie, "the Man of Feeling" who held a unique position in the social world of the Scottish capital, and who was also recognised as the head of the literary world of Scotland when Edinburgh was at the height of its literary fame. In that great Scottish age he was spoken of as "Ultimus Scotorum" and Sir Walter Scott, in dedicating to him the novel of

"Waverley," described him as "the Addison of Scotland." John Rose would thus have become known to the large circle of eminent Scotsmen forming the Society of Edinburgh at the time, but on his own merits his character and qualities appear to have made a remarkable impression. A likeness of him in the uniform of the Grant Fencibles is given in Kay's "Edinburgh Portraits," with a highly appreciative notice of his career and character. A copy of this notice is appended to the annexed genealogical table. Mr. Henry Mackenzie on his father's side was a descendant of the Mackenzies of Kintail, his father being Dr. Joshua Mackenzie, a native of Fortrose and an eminent medical practitioner in Edinburgh, and his mother was Margaret, daughter of the 16th Baron of Kilravock. He was for a time Provost of Nairn.

John Rose of Holme, the 12th Laird, on leaving Edinburgh, retired to his property, and died in 1803, and from this time onwards a striking feature in the history of the family is the large number of descendants who entered the service of the Crown in a Military or Civil capacity. It was in the time of Hugh, the 13th Laird, that the old mansion house of Holme Rose was enlarged and altered to its present form, extensive improvements being also made on the property as a whole. It was also in his time that an excambion was made with Cawdor under which a part of the Barivan property was made over by Holme Rose in exchange for a part of the Cawdor lands on the south side of the river Nairn. By acquiring this latter addition Holme Rose was enabled to form the present access to the mansion house from the south side of the river Nairn, and the private bridge across the river was then erected. The policies were laid out to the design of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, who was at that time the undisputed authority in all matters of taste.

The Church of Barivan was the Parish Church of

Cawdor until 1619, when Sir John Campbell of Cawdor, in fulfilment of a vow made by him when in danger of shipwreck in returning from Islay, built the present Parish Church of Cawdor. Up till that time Barivan was the burial-place of the Cawdor Family, and as long as the Campbells of Clunas lived at the ancient mansion of Clunas, Barivan was also their burial-place. As recently as the end of the 18th century, the wife of the then Laird of Holme used to employ a clergyman to hold religious services in the ancient church.

Both Colonel Hugh Rose, the 13th Laird of Holme, and his younger brother and successor, Sir John Rose, received commissions in the Royal Service at an early age, and the former entered on active service in the American War. At the conclusion of that war they sold out and went to India, Colonel Hugh holding a civil appointment for the greater part of the time, and Sir John entering upon the stirring military services which are detailed in the genealogical table.

Mr. John Nugent Rose, C.B., the 15th Laird, who had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, performed a notable part on behalf of the British Government during the Indian Mutiny. In the district of which he had charge, there was every sign of disaffection, with all the indications of a determined rising. Happily Mr. Rose, who was distinguished by decision of character, immediately resolved on firm measures, suppressed the revolt, and disarmed the native regiments. It was largely due to the absence of similar clearness of vision on the part of those who were responsible in other districts that the Mutiny spread to such an extent as to shake British rule in India to its foundations. By a somewhat remarkable coincidence, the Military Officer to whom it fell to carry out the measures necessary to give effect to Mr. Rose's policy, was Major James Rose who afterwards succeeded to the Kilravock estates.

Ensign Alexander Rose, third son of Sir John Rose, entered the Indian Army at an early age, and took part in the disastrous expedition to Cabul of 1838-42. He was attached to the Goorkha regiment which in 1841 garrisoned the memorable post and fortified barracks at Chareekar about 46 miles north of Cabul, held in the interest of the newly appointed ruler Shah Soojah. No sooner had the Government policy of removing one Afghan Ruler and placing another on the throne in his stead been to all appearance successfully carried out than their troubles began. This was painfully exemplified in the case of the small garrisons at Chareekar. About the beginning of November, 1841, these garrisons found themselves beset by a hostile and treacherous population, who at first gave profuse professions of friendship, but later on made their real intentions manifest, at one time cutting off water supplies, at another decoying an officer on false pretences to the outside of the cantonments and there shooting him, and again making any attempt to obtain water where it was still available the opportunity for sniping or mass attacks. In short, the small British force was harassed and decimated by every device open to a teeming population of fanatics. The officers were at length reduced to four in number, of whom two were wounded, and the rank and file to a mere remnant, without food or water, and with ammunition practically exhausted. It was then decided to retreat to Cabul, and the two wounded officers, one suffering from a gunshot wound in the foot and the other having undergone amputation of an arm, were sent forward along with a few natives. By what seemed almost a miracle they succeeded in reaching Cabul. Ensign Rose, who was one of the two unwounded officers, headed the remains of the Force and set out by night also for Cabul. After a severe struggle they reached a place called Kar Durra, but at the end of their third day's march the devoted band was

cut to pieces. Ensign Rose fell fighting with the utmost bravery, and in the final struggle killed four of the enemy with his own hand before his life was taken. His relatives had the consolation of knowing that throughout these terrible experiences he maintained the character and gallantry of a British Officer.

Mr. Henry Rose, the Author of the *Genealogy*, who was the youngest son of Sir John Rose, the 14th Laird, chose a career in the Indian Civil Service. He received his first appointment in the year 1847, at which time the natives still practiced suttee and other barbarous customs nominally of a religious character, but attended with so much cruelty that they were subsequently suppressed by the British Government. Mr. Rose had a remarkably exact and observant mind, and he left vivid records of his experiences showing the conditions in India before they had been greatly modified by British rule. On retiring, Mr. Rose settled for a time at Heathmount, Nairnshire, but ultimately acquired the property of Ruallan, adjacent to Nairn, where he built the present residence. Its name is taken from a part of the Glen of Holme.

As was customary in county families in former times, the Roses of Holme Rose had a town house in Nairn. It stood on the site now occupied by the National Bank, and the last members of the family to occupy the house were the three Misses Rose, daughters of the 11th Laird. The last survivor of them died in 1833, and the Holme Rose house was then sold and pulled down. Mr. Alexander Dallas of the Cantray Dallas family, who had been for some years in London, returned to Nairn early in the 19th century, and took up residence in a house in Church Street which had belonged to his father from the year 1735. The site is now occupied by Portland Terrace. Mr. Dallas was the second son of Walter Dallas, the younger brother of James Dallas of Cantray, who lost his life at Culloden, and when he returned to Nairn with his

daughter, Miss Elizabeth Jane Dallas, the friendship which had subsisted between the houses of Holme Rose and Cantray from the 15th century was renewed with the Misses Rose. Miss Dallas, who was of a younger generation and who survived till the year 1883, had many interesting recollections of the Misses Rose and their old world life.

By the death of Mr. Hugh Francis Rose of Holme Rose, the 17th Laird, on 4th May, 1928, predeceased by his brother, John Baillie Rose, both unmarried, the succession to the Estate of Holme Rose has fallen on Mrs. Millicent Rose or Lang.

The present writer, having been asked to revise the Genealogy prepared by the late Mr. Rose of Ruallan so as to bring it down to date, has felt it a privilege to do so, and to prepare these preliminary pages, which contain a number of particulars derived from separate memoranda and notes kept by Mr. Rose, though not included by him in the Genealogy.

H. T. DONALDSON.

NAIRN, *February, 1929.*



## GENEALOGY.

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### ROSE OF KILRAVOCK.

The family of de Ros, or Rose, is of Norman origin, and was settled in Nairnshire, and held the lands of Geddes in A.D. 1180.

(1) **Hugo de Ros**, of Geddes, is one of the witnesses to the foundation Charter of Beaulieu Priory, Invernessshire, which was founded by Sir John Bisset, of Lovat, in A.D. 1220. The son of this Baron

(2) **Hugo de Ros**, of Geddes, living in 1280, married Mary de Bosco, daughter of Sir Andrew de Bosco, Knight, and acquired with her, in right of her mother, Lady Elizabeth de Bisset, the Barony of Kilravock. He died about 1306, and was succeeded by his son

(3) **Sir William de Ros**, of Geddes and Kilravock, who married Morella, daughter of Sir Alexander de Doune, and had two sons, Hugh, his heir, and Andrew, progenitor of the Roses of Auchlossen, in Mar. Sir William died in the beginning of the reign of King David Bruce, and was succeeded by his eldest son

(4) **Hugh Rose**, Baron of Geddes and Kilravock, who was succeeded by his son

(5) **Hugh Rose**, of Geddes and Kilravock, who married Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Chisholm, Constable of the Castle of Urquhart, and dying at the end of the reign of King Robert II, left a son and successor

(6) **Hugh Rose**, of Geddes and Kilravock, living in the reigns of Kings Robert II and III, who was succeeded at his decease in 1420 by his son

(7) **John Rose**, of Geddes and Kilravock, served heir to his father 11th April, 1431, who married Isabella Cheyne, daughter of the ancient family of Eslemont, and by her had four sons—Lauchlan, who became Priest of St. Mary's Chapel, at Geddes, and never married; Hugh, who became his father's heir; Alexander, of Dunearn; and William. He died in 1454, and was succeeded by his second son

(8) **Hugh Rose**, of Geddes and Kilravock, who built the tower of Kilravock in 1460, the other principal buildings of the Castle having been built in the 10th Baron's time in 1553. He married Moir, daughter of Malcolm Mackintosh, Chief of the Clan Chattan, and had by her three sons—Hugh, his heir; Alexander, progenitor of the Roses of Holme, and William.

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### ROSE OF HOLME.

1460.

(1) **Alexander Rose**, second son of the above-mentioned Baron of Geddes and Kilravock, was the first of the family of Holme. The name of Holme has evidently a local origin, a holm signifying in the Saxon language a tract of level land bordering on a river, or lake, and the lawn in front of the mansion house borders on the river Nairn, and answers this description exactly. In all ancient documents it is called "The Holme."

The old charters and writings of the family shew that the lands of Holme, and Drumurnie, have from very early times been held from the Earls of Moray as feudal superiors, and those of Evan, and Dalcharn, from the Bishops of Moray, having originally been Church lands. Many of these charters are in perfect preservation, and have fine seals attached to them.

Alexander Rose, first of Holme, was succeeded by his son

1520.

(2) **Walter Rose**, of Holme, living 1524. He is witness to a Charter granted by James Dunbar, of Conzie (ancestor of the Baronets of Northfield) to John Rose, of Bellivat, Co. Nairn, his son-in-law, of the lands of Glenernie, Ardrie, etc., in Ardclach, dated at Elgin 18th August, 1526, and signs himself as "Walter Rose, of the Holme." There is also in the Holme Charter chest, a Charter of the lands of Holme, and Drumurnie, from him to his son and heir Alexander Rose, dated 1529. He was succeeded by his son

1530.

(3) **Alexander Rose**, of Holme, who has a Charter of the lands of Evan, and Dalcharn, from Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, dated 1545. He is also a party to one of the Kilravock Charters dated in the same year, and by the same Bishop, from Spynie Palace, regarding Church lands, from which it would appear that the lands of Evan, and Dalcharn, came into the possession of the family in this year.

He also is a party in August, 1558, and September, 1562, to questions regarding boundary disputes between himself and Hugh, 10th Baron of Kilravock, called the Black Baron. Alexander Rose had three sons—David, John and William, and was succeeded by the eldest

1537.

(4) **David Rose**, of Holme, who married on the 6th of May, 1582, Agnes Rose, one of the eight daughters of the Black Baron of Kilravock. The Marriage Contract between them is dated at Kilravock, 26th May, 1581—the lands of Duldawack, Croy and Evan, being secured in liferent to the bride, whose portion is one thousand

merks. She survived him, and married secondly William Campbell, brother of Sir John Campbell, of Cawdor, ancestor of the Earls of Cawdor.

There are some interesting Charters of this Laird's time, amongst which is one from George, Bishop of Moray, in 1575, of the lands of Evan (now called Barevan) and Dalcharn, with three fine seals attached, the centre one being that of the Chapter of Moray.

A figure seated, with open book, and nimbus, the right hand elevated with the legend "*Sigillum Capituli Moraviensis Ecclesiae.*" The whole in the shape of a *Vesica piscis*, oval, like many ecclesiastical seals of the period.

Another very large seal, in three compartments, of the Bishop of Moray. In the centre, under a canopy, is a representation of the Trinity. The Father here appears to be veiled, and has a mitre, or conical cap, on his head. On the dexter side is a full length figure of the Virgin, and infant Jesus, and on the sinister a figure of St. Michael in combat with the dragon. In the lower part of the seal is a shield bearing the Bishop's arms. Both these seals are engraved in Mr. Laing's work on the Baronial and Ecclesiastical Seals of Scotland.

A third seal is appended to the Charter of Kilravock, bearing three water-bougets, with the boar's head between, for Chisholm. The document is signed by Georgius, Moraviensis Episco, Alexander Dunbar, Dean of Moray, James Dundas, Chanter of Moray, etc.

Also a Charter from John Dallas, of Cantray, to David Rose, of Holme, dated 1577, with fine seal attached of the Dallas arms, three stars between a fess.

And two other fine Charters.

The first from Dame Annas Keith, Countess of Moray and Argyle (by second marriage), widow of the Regent Murray, as feudal superior, to David Rose, confirming him in the lands of Holme and Drumurnie, to

which six seals have been attached, but only three remain, of which those of Moray, and Argyle, are in good preservation.

The second Charter is from Elizabeth Stewart, Countess of Moray, to David Rose, confirming him in Holme and Drumurnie, dated 1590. Amongst the witnesses are David Dunbar, of Durris (ancestor of the Dunbars of Boath, Co. Nairn), Alexander Stewart, Walter Ros, in Mekill Geddes, and Alexander Rose, brother of David Rose of Holme. A fine large seal of the Moray arms is attached, and another broken one.

This Laird being son-in-law of the Black Baron of Kilravock, he appears as a party to many of the important transactions in his time, and ultimately became one of his Executors. He had no son to succeed him, but there is mention in the family papers of a daughter, who was married to Allan Mackintosh, son of the 12th Laird of Mackintosh, as his first wife, and had issue by him two sons, and several daughters. This Allan died in 1609, and was interred in the old family burial place at Petty. David Rose was succeeded by his brother

1580.

(5) **John Rose**, of Holme, who married on the 24th December, 1585, Helen Rose, of Kilravock, another daughter of the Black Baron's, and widow of Robert Innes, of Drynie, Co. Moray, who brought him a portion of a thousand merks. This lady had some lands in liferent under her former marriage settlement, which her husband now accepts in "contentation of dote and tocher," and "to the effect the couple may have the better lyff together," he furnishes £200 Scots to be laid out upon land in conjunct fee. Kilravock, for the love he bears his daughter, sets (lets) to her the town and lands of Little Cantray.

John Rose appears to have succeeded his brother

David about the end of the 16th, or beginning of the 17th century, as the latter is witness to the Retour of William Rose, of Kilravock, as heir to his father on the 26th July, 1597, and John is witness to the Retour of Hugh Rose, of Kilravock, as heir to his father on the 1st July, 1611. There is a charter to him of the lands of Evan, and Dalcharn, from the Bishop of Moray, dated 1620. He was succeeded by his son

1599.

(6) **David Rose**, of Holme, who married Elizabeth Mackintosh, daughter of Lauchlan More, Chief of Mackintosh, and Agnes Mackenzie, his wife, daughter of Kenneth, 10th Baron of Kintail (ancestor of the Earls of Seaforth), and by her had three sons—Alexander, David and William.

There is a Charter from David Rose, to his eldest son Alexander, making over to him the lands of Holme, and Drumurnie, dated 1653. He was succeeded by his eldest son

1655.

(7) **Alexander Rose**, of Holme, who had three sons—John, who died before his father; Alexander, and William, of Drumurnie. He was succeeded by his second son

1698.

(8) **Alexander Rose**, of Holme, who married Janet, second daughter of William Robertson, 8th Laird of Inshes, Co. Inverness, by his second wife Sibilla, daughter of Sir Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscarden, second son of Kenneth, Lord Kintail, their Marriage Contract being dated the 7th October, 1698. By this lady, who survived him, and married secondly in 1716 the Rev. James Lesly, Minister of Moy, Co. Inverness, he had issue three sons, viz., David, his heir; Hugh, who

married Katherine Ore, daughter of Sir Alexander Ore, of Knockaudie, Co. Nairn; and John, who married Griselda Dunbar, daughter of Mr. Dunbar of Cloves. He was succeeded by his eldest son

1718.

(9) **David Rose**, of Holme, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of Ludovic Dunbar, Esquire, of Grange, and Burgie Castle, Co. Moray, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Cunningham, Esquire, of Enterkin, their Marriage Contract being dated the 10th June, 1726. He died about the year 1736, leaving issue two sons, Ludovic, and Alexander. He was succeeded by the latter

1736.

(10) **Alexander Rose**, of Holme, who died at school, while a minor, in 1742, and was succeeded by his uncle above mentioned

1742.

(11) **Hugh Rose**, of Holme, who married as formerly stated Katherine Ore, daughter of Sir Alexander Ore, of Knockaudie, Co. Nairn, their Marriage Contract being dated the 22nd of June, 1744. He was succeeded by his son

1745,

(12) **John Rose**, of Holme, born in 1745, who married Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander Cumming, Esquire, of Logie, Co. Moray, by his second wife Grace, eldest daughter of James Grant, 6th Laird of Rothiemurchus, Co. Inverness, and had issue by her four sons and four daughters, viz., Hugh, who succeeded him; Alexander, Captain in H.M. 73rd Regt., who died unmarried in 1799; Robert died sine prole; John, afterwards Sir John Rose, of Holme; and Catherine, married to Captain Eaton, H.M. 37th Regt.; Grace, married to William Mackintosh, Esquire, of Geddes, Co.

Nairn, died 1841, and buried at Croy. The house of Lodgehill near Nairn, now known as Woodville, was built as a jointure house for this lady, and she resided in it during her survivance as a widow; Jane, married 31st December, 1800, to John Troup, Esquire, of Firhall, Co. Nairn, by whom she had issue five sons — John, Hugh, Colin, Robert and William, all officers in the Indian Army, and one daughter Jane, married to Colonel Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Troup were both buried at Croy; Helen, married to the Rev. J. Cormack, D.D., Minister of Stow, Mid-Lothian, by whom she had issue a son John, and a daughter Jane, who died young. The son was knighted and became Sir John Rose Cormack.

Mr. Rose died on the 15th May, 1803, and was buried in the ancient family burial place at Croy, where a monument bearing the following inscription (composed by the late Rev. Dr. Rose, Minister of Inverness) was erected to the memory of Mr. Rose, his wife, and ancestors, by Sir John Rose:—

Joannis Rose,  
de Holme, Armigeri,  
amici, conjugis, parentis, fidissimi,  
reliquiae  
per multis cum majoribus de Holme Dominis  
hic quiescunt  
Ob. 15 Maii, 1803, aet. 59  
necnon  
Janae, Alexandri Cumming de Logie, arm. filiae  
equis uxoris  
grata omnibus, suis carissima  
vixit annos heu! paucos 39  
Ob. 10 Octobris 1780  
Pietati  
Hoc Sacrum erexit  
filius  
Joannis Rose

Mr. Rose was succeeded by his eldest son

1803.

(13) **Hugh Rose**, of Holme, born about 1766, a Colonel in the Hon. E.I. Company's Cavalry, who married Anne, daughter of Henry Topham, Esquire, of Tunbury, Co. Middlesex, and by her had issue a son, who was killed when a boy at Forres House by a fall from a horse, on the 19th August, 1815, and two daughters, viz., Anne, married to Douglas Cheape, Esquire, brother to General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B.; Charlotte, married to Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, Baronet, G.C.B., etc., Constable of the Tower of London, by whom, besides seven daughters, she had issue a son, Hugh Talbot, Captain R.N. and V.C. Captain Burgoyne lost his life at sea, being in command of H.M. Turret Ship "Captain" when lost in the year 1870 while cruising off Cape Finisterre. The "Captain" was built at an early stage in the development of Turret ships, and her loss was due to the design which combined a turret and heavy masts and sails, proving unstable.

Colonel Rose died on the 26th August, 1836, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother

1836.

(14) **Sir John Rose**, of Holme, who married on the 16th February, 1811, Lillas, daughter of James Fraser, Esquire, of Culduthel, Co. Inverness, and Millicent, his wife, only daughter and heiress of John Mackay, Esquire, of Ravenhead Park, near St. Helens, Lancashire, and had issue—

I. John Nugent, born in India on the 2nd September, 1812, and for whom F.M. Sir George Nugent, Bart., G.C.B., then Commandant-in-Chief, and Lady Nugent, stood sponsors. He entered the Civil Service of the Hon. E.I. Company at Bombay in 1831, and married on the 26th February, 1846, Anna Margaret,

daughter of Colonel Wray Palliser, of Derryluskan, Co. Tipperary, and Comragh, Co. Waterford, Ireland, and niece of Viscountess Gort.

II. James Fraser, born in India on the 29th of January, 1814, Lieutenant E.I.C.S., died at Madras on the 21st April, 1837.

III. Alexander, born in India on the 21st December, 1818, Ensign E.I.C.S., killed in the retreat from Chareekar towards Cabul in November, 1841, during the campaign in Afghanistan.

IV. Hugh Francis, born at Hansi, in Northern India, on the 8th of January, 1821, Rector of St. Cross, and Homersfield, Suffolk, married on the 22nd of July, 1858, Isabella Grant, daughter of Peter Grant, Esquire, of Corrimony, Co. Inverness, Madras Civil Service, and had issue:—

Hugh Francis, born 31st May, 1859, his heir, who succeeded him.

John Baillie, born 20th October, 1860, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, who died unmarried on 29th December, 1926. Major Rose was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A., intending to follow a legal career and join the English Bar. Family claims, however, coupled with his taste for sport and country life, led to his abandoning this intention. He spent most of his remaining life at Holme Rose, and it was during this period that he accepted a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders. Of a singularly attractive disposition, Major Rose enjoyed the affection and esteem of a very large circle of friends.

Millicent, who married Hugh Graham Lang, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, with issue, and has succeeded her elder brother in the property.

V. Henry (Author of this Genealogy), born at Cantray House, Co. Inverness, on the 24th November, 1826. Entered the Hon. E.I. Company's Civil Service

at Bengal in 1847. Married on the 7th June, 1859, Jamesina, youngest daughter of James Augustus Grant, Esquire, of Viewfield, Co. Nairn, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service. Mr. Rose retired and resided for some time at Heathmount, and afterwards at Ruallan, Nairn, where he died on 13th January, 1888, being buried in Nairn cemetery. He had issue a son

Henry Augustus Nugent, born on the 29th June, 1863, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, now of Ruallan, Nairn, and three daughters

Lilias Elizabeth Millicent.

Mary Jamesina, who died unmarried on 14th January, 1885.

Alice Henrietta Augusta, who died unmarried on 14th April, 1925.

Mrs. Rose died at Ruallan on 26th October, 1887, and was buried in Nairn cemetery.

Sir John Rose also had issue two daughters

I. Millicent Anne, born in India. Married on the 6th September, 1864, William Oliver Jackson, Esquire, of Ahanesk House, and Castlevue, Co. Cork, Ireland, and had issue a son

Harry Albert, born on the 16th May, 1866, died on the 20th June, 1867.

II. Jane Lilias, born at Castlehill, Co. Inverness, married first on the 6th November, 1849, Bernard Brocas, Esquire, of Beaurepaire Park, Hampshire (which estate was in the possession of his family from the date of the Norman Conquest in A.D. 1066), who died in 1861. She had issue by him a daughter, Blanche Jane, born on the 17th August, 1851, died 26th December, 1862. She married secondly, on the 3rd May, 1865, Captain Edward Palliser, of H.M. 7th Hussars, and had a son

Edward Gledstanes, born on the 11th March, 1866.

Sir John Rose entered the Military Service of the Hon. E.I. Company at Bengal in 1797, and became a

Lieut.-General in 1846. He received a gold medal for his services at the siege of Seringapatam, and a silver medal and two clasps for the campaign under Lord Lake, and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in 1837. He was also a Magistrate for the Counties of Inverness and Nairn. He died on the 9th September, 1852, and was interred in the family burial place at Croy on the 15th September, following. The "United Service Gazette" gave the following memoir of his distinguished military services:—

**"LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSE.**

"The deceased officer was appointed Ensign in the Bengal army in 1797; Captain in 1806; Major in 1813; Lieut.-Colonel 1817; Colonel 1824; Major-General 1837 and Lieut.-General in 1846. He was present at the battles of Malliavelly and Periapatam, and was present during the whole siege and capture of Seringapatam.

After the fall of the latter fortress, Lieutenant Rose served under the late Duke of Wellington (then Colonel Wellesley) at the taking of several forts in the Mysore and Bednore countries, also in the Northern Sircars, in 1800. In the same year Lieut. Rose again volunteered and served with the expedition to Egypt, under Sir David Baird, and then joined the expedition against the Portuguese settlements of Demann; and he was with the Bombay army in Guzerat in 1801-2.

In 1803 he served under General Lord Lake at the battle of Delhi, and the reduction of several fortresses; at the capture of Agra he commanded his own regiment of Sepoys, when he was severely wounded, and one half of his regiment were either killed or wounded in taking the batteries, and upon this occasion he received the thanks of the Commander in Chief in General Orders.

In the same year he was also present at the siege and capture of Gwalior. In the year 1804, when the fortress

of Delhi was besieged by 70,000 men, and 130 guns, Lieutenant Rose commanded a sortie upon the enemy's breaching batteries, inflicted severe loss upon them, and rendered their guns unserviceable: for this gallant act he was again thanked in General Orders. He was also engaged in several other actions during the same year.

In 1805 he was present with Lord Lake when he pursued Holkar through the Punjaub; and in 1814 he commanded his regiment, and captured two forts in the Burdu country, and then settled the differences between the Rajah and the British Government. In 1817 he was engaged in the Ghoorka war, and in 1818 in the Pindarrie war, and was actively engaged until the year 1823, when he returned to England, having served in 8 campaigns, 3 expeditions, 4 great sieges, at the capture of 8 forts, 2 battles, and ten lesser actions, for which he had the honour on four different occasions of receiving the thanks of the Commander in Chief."

A marble tablet bearing the following inscription was placed to the memory of Sir John Rose on the family monument at Croy:—

Sacred  
to the Memory  
of  
Lieut. General Sir John Rose of Holme, K.C.B.,  
H.E.I.C.S.  
Born at Holme, July 18th, 1777.  
Died at Holme, Sept. 9th, 1852.  
A good husband—a kind father—a trusty friend.  
He lived beloved and respected.  
Lord Jesus receive my spirit—Acts VII, v. 59.  
This tablet is erected by his widow.

Lady Rose died very suddenly on the 15th of June, 1855, at her residence, Upton Park, near Slough, Buckinghamshire, having survived her husband only

two years and nine months, and was buried in the picturesque old churchyard at Upton, the scene of the poet Gray's "ivy mantled tower," on the 22nd June.

The following is the inscription on the tomb erected by her sorrowing family to the memory of their beloved and deeply mourned parent:—

Sacred to the memory of Liliās,  
Lady Rose, relict of the late Lieut-General  
Sir John Rose, of Holme, Inverness-shire,  
and daughter of Colonel Fraser, of Culduthel  
in the same county. Born March 2nd, 1790.  
Died very suddenly June 15th, 1855.

"Watch therefore for ye know neither the day, nor the hour, wherein the Son of Man cometh."—Matthew XXV, 13th verse.

A stained glass memorial window by Willement, of London, was placed in Upton Old Church in 1857 to Lady Rose's memory by her four younger children.

The window consists of two lights, in one of which the Holy Virgin is represented with legend "Beata Maria Virgo" below, and above, her emblem of a vase with white lilies, and "Ave" on a scroll. In the other light is a representation of St. John, with the legend "Sanc. Johan Evang" on a scroll underneath, and above his emblem of the Eagle, with "In principio erat verbum" on a scroll. These subjects as representing purity, and love, are very appropriate. Underneath is the inscription—

"Liliās, Domina Rose, obiit die 15 Junii A.D. 1855. In Dei gloriam et in memoriam matris dilectissimæ, prope sepulta, hanc fenestram nati ejus posuerunt A.D. 1857.

Beati sunt mortui, qui in Domino moriuntur."

"Liliās, Lady Rose, died on the 15th day of June, A.D. 1855. To the glory of God, and in

memory of a most beloved Mother, buried near here, this window has been placed by her children A.D. 1857.

Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

Sir John Rose was succeeded in the family estate by his son

1852.

(15) **John Nugent Rose**, of Holme, who was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath, for his distinguished services in India, in 1861. He died on the 9th of June, 1867, and having no issue surviving by his marriage above mentioned, was succeeded by his brother

1867.

(16) **The Rev. Hugh Francis Rose**, of Holme Rose, D.L. Mr. Rose was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He became Rector of St. Cross and Homersfield, Suffolk. On succeeding to the property, he took up residence at Holme Rose, where he greatly delighted in country pursuits. It was during Mr. Rose's time that the property of Holme became definitely known as Holme Rose, a name which appears at intervals over a long period in the family records, and which it became necessary to adopt as postal communication increased, to save confusion with other addresses containing the name Holme. On his death on 13th January, 1890, he was buried in the family burial ground at Croy. Mr. Rose married and had issue as already stated, and was succeeded by his elder son

1890.

(17) **Hugh Francis Rose**, of Holme Rose, born on 31st May, 1859. Mr. Rose was a D.L. and Magistrate of the County of Nairn, and was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and on his father's death continued

to reside at Holme Rose. He was a noted Naturalist and devoted to country life. He died unmarried on 4th May, 1928, and was buried in the family burial ground at Croy, and being predeceased as already stated by his brother John Baillie Rose, he was succeeded by his sister

1928.

(18) **Mrs. Millicent Rose** or **Lang** married Major Hugh Graham Lang, Seaforth Highlanders, and has issue.

**Copy Article from Kay's Edinburgh Portraits  
relative to John Rose, Esquire, 12th Laird of  
Holme, and to a Portrait given of him in  
the Uniform of the Grant Fencibles.**

“This worthy gentleman was born on the 17th January, 1745, and died 15th May, 1803. His family was ancient and respectable. He succeeded, while a minor, to the paternal property of Holme, which is beautifully situate on the banks of the Nairn, about eight miles above the burgh of that name, in the County of Inverness, where it borders on that of Nairn (now in the County of Nairn).

“He was apprenticed to a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, but having in early life married Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander Cumming, Esq., of Logie, he relinquished the profession of the law, and resided upon his property. His legal acquirements, however, united as they were with great discrimination, blandness of manner, and a kind heart, were of the utmost importance in settling disputes and preventing ruinous litigation in his neighbourhood. No man was ever more esteemed and loved than ‘Holme Rose,’ the appellation by which he was distinguished in the district from other gentlemen of the same surname.

“He had twelve children, of whom three died in infancy, and one in early youth. Four sons and four daughters lived to be settled in life. His eldest son Hugh entered the East India Company's Service, in which he held several honourable and responsible situations. He was aide-de-camp to Lord Lake, and after more than

twenty years' service returned home with his family in 1814, with the rank of Lieut-Colonel.

"From that period he resided on his property, where he died in 1836. He married Miss Anne Topham, an English lady, who predeceased him a few years. Several of their children died in infancy in India, and one son and two daughters came to this country. The son, a very promising boy, died by a fall from a pony. Charlotte, the youngest daughter, married Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., and Anne, the eldest, to Douglas Cheape, Esq., Advocate, and Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, brother of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B.

"Two other sons of Mr. Rose, Alexander and Robert, died in India, the first in the military service and the other Captain of a country vessel. The youngest son General Sir John Rose, K.C.B., succeeded to his brother Colonel Hugh as proprietor of Holme; where he afterwards resided with his family; the eldest of whom was in the Civil Service of the East India Company. Lady Rose (Lilias) is daughter of the late James Fraser, Esq. of Culduthel, Co. Inverness.

"Mr. Rose's four daughters, who reached maturity, were all married; the eldest, Catherine, to Captain Eaton of the 35th Regt. of Foot, both of whom died some years after marriage of yellow fever in the West Indies; Grace married the late William Mackintosh, Esq. of Geddes, whom she survived; Jane was the wife of John Troup, Esq., of Firhall, near Nairn. She predeceased her husband who died in 1814. They left a numerous family; Mr. Rose's youngest daughter, Helen, was married to Dr. Cormack, Minister of Stow, in 1814.

"Maintaining in every respect the character of a country gentleman of the olden time, the great enjoyment of Mr. Rose was to live in the bosom of his family,

and among his tenantry, yet, at the call of his country he was ever ready to sacrifice all to what he deemed its paramount claim. Hence, during the American War, he joined the Gordon Fencibles, and towards the close of last century he raised a company which he commanded in the Grant Fencibles. Nothing can give a better idea of the affectionate regard in which he was held by his own dependents and neighbourhood than the simple fact that he raised his whole company within a week.

“Mr. Rose lost his excellent and pious lady while yet in early life, but never afterwards formed any matrimonial connection.”

