

The History of Dalkeith House and Estate

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ABSTRACT

The History of Dalkeith House and Estate is the result of comprehensive research on the history of ownership of the land and buildings on the estate of Dalkeith in Scotland. This research was important to the University of Wisconsin because it leases the house and uses it as a Scottish base for students studying abroad. Collecting the widely dispersed information on the eventful past of this property is beneficial in promoting the Wisconsin-in-Scotland study abroad program at the University of Wisconsin La Crosse and the other participating Wisconsin schools.

INTRODUCTION

This history begins with the earliest archaeological evidence of Roman occupation on the grounds and chronologically moves through ownership until the present day. It should be acknowledged that there was also a wealth of information regarding the architecture of the current house and other buildings on the estate which could not be included in this particular project due to the fact that so much information would be overwhelming in a research project of this nature and the topic needed to be narrowed down. Therefore, this paper only includes the history of ownership and occupation on the grounds.

The Celtic Period

Dalkeith is a Celtic word meaning a narrow dale. The city of Dalkeith lies on a plateau between the north and south branches of the river Esk. There is archaeological evidence of a Druid circle on the estate, where the two branches of the Esk meet.

The Roman Period

Dalkeith's history can be traced to Roman times through ruins of a marching camp on the estate dating from the first century A.D.

The Grahams

The Graham family obtained possession of the Castle in the twelfth century and held the lands for four generations. Historians generally believe that the Grahams were of Norman descent. The first record of the name was in a grant from King David I in 1127, in which William de Graham received the lands of Aberdeen and Dalkeith. William de Graham was an Anglo-Norman knight who came to Scotland with King David I.

Peter of the Manor. William de Graham was the father of Peter de Graham, who is also referred to as Peter of the Manor. The oldest historical record regarding Dalkeith is contained in a grant of lands of Dalnetuth (Dalkeith) by Peter de Graham, described as "Lord of Dalkeith," in favor of the Monks of the Cistercian order at the house of St. Mary of Neubothle (Newbattle), during the reign of King William the Lion (1165-1214).

The Cistercian were an order of reformed Benedictine Monks, arrived at Newbattle in 1140 when the new abbey was funded by King David I, to solve the problem of overspill at New Melrose in the Borders.

Sir John de Graham and the War of Independence. Sir John de Graham, the great-grandson of William de Graham, in 1296 was a supporter of John Balliol but eventually transferred his allegiance to Robert the Bruce in his resistance against the English. King Edward I of England declared Sir John's lands forfeit to the English Crown only 12 days before the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. The property was returned after the Scottish victory and Sir John retained full possession until his death in 1337, at which time the property succeeded to his son, John de Graham.

John de Graham. John de Graham flourished under the reign of David II (1329-1371), but died without an heir between 1341 and 1342. His barony of Dalkeith and other estates were passed to his sister, Marjory, who was married to Sir William Douglas of Lothian, the knight of Liddesdale, better known as “the Flower of Chivalry.” Consequently, the lands were resigned in favor of the Douglas family, thus ending two hundred years of the Graham line at Dalkeith.

The Douglasses

Dalkeith’s position in Scotland’s history became more prominent after the lands were transferred into the hands of a branch of the Black Douglasses, one of the leading and most powerful families of the Scottish nobility in the 14th century.

Sir William Douglas had only a single direct heir, his daughter, Mary. Following her death, William’s nephew, James Douglas inherited the estate,

Sir James Douglas received a charter from King David II and took possession of the castle in 1369. At this time, Sir James Douglas was created Baron Dalkeith.

The first mention of buildings on the land is in this charter by King David II granting the castle and barony of Dalkeith to Sir James Douglas, First Lord of Dalkeith. James and his heirs would hold the land freely on rendering to the King either a pair of white gloves or a silver penny at the feast of Pentecost.

The giving of these tokens was common in the fourteenth century. They were a substitute for any other service a King might expect from his tenant such as knight service. The King was simply stating that he is still overlord and that he could ask for services if he wished.

By the late fourteenth century, King Robert II had granted a precept to Sir James excepting the lands from the King’s administration and intromission of his justiciars and sheriffs. To hold land in this way was a major status symbol in the fourteenth century. It meant the government of Dalkeith belonged to the Earl, who had the power to hold his own courts and trials.

A further charter of 1401 granted Sir James the erection of his “town of Dalkeith” into a “free burgh of barony.” This was quite an extended privilege to Douglas since it was usually only royal burghs that had free terms.

From the earliest times the history of Dalkeith Castle has been one of repeated siege, ruin and rebuilding. Because it was strategically located near Edinburgh, it seemed to catch the interest of every passing army.

In 1384 Sir James entertained some French knights at the castle and invited them to join him in an excursion for booty and plunder in Northumberland. This typified a period marked by tit for tat raids and forays between Scotland and England, and the occasional major assault. As a consequence of this raid, the English army, in 1385, under King Richard II, marched up the Lowlands, burning Newbattle and attacking Dalkeith and Edinburgh. The Scots replied with an attack that resulted in the defeat of the English at Otterburn in 1388.

Dalkeith Castle had, by the fourteenth century, developed into a typical dwelling of the period, that of a tower house. Every noble family spent a great deal of money on their residences. The tower house functioned as a place of prestige, comfort, and safekeeping. The possessions of James Douglas certainly required safekeeping. In 1376 and 1377, James had an average income from rents of over 900 pounds, and in 1377 and 1378 of 1000 pounds, well above the average for the time. James’ rental of 1376 and 1378 covered extensive lands in Lothian, Dumfriesshire, Kirkcubright, Fife, Moffatdale, and Liddesdale.

James was among the first of the 14th century nobles to show some degree of literacy as was reflected in his will. His is the oldest known will in Scotland. His wills of 1390 and 1392 show the immense amount of wealth a leading noble enjoyed. It included; four sets of armor, a large amount of gold jewelry including three clasps and eight rings, silver and gold utensils, gold cloth, silks and furs, and books on romance, grammar, and logic. Sir James Douglas died in 1420.

James Douglas, First Earl of Morton. During the mid-fifteenth century, Dalkeith’s attachment to the powerful house of Douglas drew it into the mainstream of Scottish politics. In 1452, the political struggle between King James II and the 8th Earl of Douglas came to a head when the King stabbed to death the young Earl at Stirling Castle. This resulted in a rebellion by the Black Douglasses, led by the murdered Earl’s brother, James. Anyone who was seen to support the King’s side had their lands plundered on this excuse.

The ninth Earl took revenge against his kinsman, Douglas of Dalkeith (also known as the “Red Douglas”), who had refused to join the rebellion. The town of Dalkeith was plundered and burned but the castle held out gallantly under its governor, Patrick Cockburn. After the uprising was crushed and the king had destroyed the power of the Douglas nobility, many of the lands and estates were forfeited.

Dalkeith remained intact, its loyalty secured by creating the new Earldom of Morton for the Laird of Dalkeith in 1457. This title was granted upon James Douglas’ marriage to a daughter of King James I, Lady Jean Stuart, (sister

to King James II). This princess had been promised as a wife to the Dauphin in France and it was probably due to her inability to articulate that this wedding did not take place. She was known in the neighborhood as “Muta Domina” (the dumb Lady of Dalkeith).

The Second Earl of Morton met Henry VII’s daughter, Princess Margaret Tudor, at Dalkeith Castle as she was on her way to meet her future husband, King James IV. It was on August 3, 1503, at Dalkeith, that she King James IV first met. It was recorded that the monarch, “having greeted her with knightly courtesy and passed the day in her company, returned to his bed in Edinburgh well content of so fair a meeting.” Another source related that they both stayed at Dalkeith for a few days with “much merriment within.”

In 1518, King James V took refuge at Dalkeith from the plague that affected the capitol of Edinburgh. James V held court at Dalkeith and also used the grounds for hunting and kept racing dogs on the estate.

In 1540, Dalkeith was elevated to the status of a burgh of regality. This meant the control of local trade, and the right to impose tax on goods lay with the Earl.

In 1547, the English army, following the Queen’s defeat at the Battle of Pinkie, attacked the castle at Dalkeith. The following year (1548) the English army, under Lord Grey, plundered the Lothians, paying special attention to Dalkeith.

James, Fourth Earl of Morton. The most notorious of the Douglas Family was James, IV Earl of Morton who was elected the Scottish Regent in 1572 to the young king, James VI.

The Fourth Earl of Morton supported the proposal for Mary, Queen of Scots, to marry the son of Henry VIII. Morton is believed to have been part of the conspiracy to murder Lord Darnley, Mary’s second husband.

The Regent’s home of Dalkeith became widely known because of its prominence in the politics of the time. During this stormy period, King James VI frequently stayed at Dalkeith and held Privy Councils on the estate.

The Fourth Earl of Morton joined the Protestant forces at the Reformation and piled a personal fortune from the confiscation of the wealth of the churches. Legend has it that some of the fortune is buried in the grounds of Dalkeith Castle!

Dalkeith was also well known for its Lord’s gregarious personality. The Regent was called “the cruel and grasping” and also referred to as the greedy and avaricious Regent of Scotland. The castle became known as the Lion’s Den because so many prisoners were sent there.

Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrew’s, a major political figure of the time, was confined in Dalkeith Castle in 1543 because of his opposition to the proposed marriage between Queen Mary Stuart and Edward VI, son of the King of England, Henry VIII.

The Regent undertook extensive garrisoning of the castle and had it fortified substantially in 1575. In addition to rebuilding the castle, he enlarged and richly adorned it with pictures and tapestries to go along with his high status.

The Regent lived an elegant lifestyle at Dalkeith until his arrest in 1580. He had been accused of involvement in the murder of Lord Darnley, King James VI and I’s father. Morton was brought to trial and executed on June 2, 1581. Ironically, the Earl was executed on the guillotine known as “the Maiden,” which he himself had introduced to Scotland.

After the Regent’s execution, the estates were forfeited to the crown. From 1581-1642 ownership shifted erratically from person to person as it was held and lost quite frequently. It was during time that Dalkeith became one of the chief residences of King James VI and his wife, Anne of Denmark, who often held court there. The King frequently held Privy Council meetings there, and his first daughter was born in the castle in 1598. King James first visited Dalkeith in 1581 accompanied by the Earl of Lennox, the man who had accused the recently executed Regent Morton.

Upon the King’s arrival, the minister of Dalkeith Kirk, Mr. Simpson, read a Latin poem by way of welcome. However, he made the mistake of protesting against English ceremony in the Scottish Church and was punished with six months imprisonment in Edinburgh Castle.

During this time period, the town of Dalkeith prospered greatly. Trade had progressively moved out of Edinburgh and Dalkeith profited from its emergence as a satellite burgh, specializing in the animal trade and the related areas of leather and food processing.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth I of England, King James VI became King James I of England in the Union of Crowns, and moved to London. The court followed him to England and Dalkeith lost prominence in British politics.

William, Seventh Earl of Morton, Lord High Treasurer. William, Seventh Earl of Morton, Lord High Treasurer, magnificently entertained King Charles I, during his inaugural visit to Scotland in 1633. The King stayed

over at Dalkeith and liked the place so much he considered buying the estate and turning it into a deer park. By 1637, Charles I had decided to buy the castle and estate from Lord Morton.

The castle was re-fortified and strengthened in order to prepare it for the King. Among other alterations, Charles I built an additional drawbridge and extra defenses. These measures were necessary in light of the growing threat of Civil War between himself and the Covenanters who had emerged in opposition when discontent climaxed after his insistence on innovations in Scottish church worship such as English ceremony and language.

By the end of 1637, the Privy Council, having already been compelled to remove itself to Linlithgow for its own safety, was further moved to Dalkeith, where it sat twice a week in the King's castle from ten o'clock in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Civil War with the Covenanters broke out in 1638 and General Leslie attacked and took Dalkeith Castle by assault in 1639. The well-organized Covenanting army took possession of the Castle and removed the crown jewels, which had been placed there for safekeeping.

King Charles I subsequently found it difficult to complete his purchase of Dalkeith, and the castle was eventually returned to the Earl of Morton. Lord Morton had been ruined in the Royalist cause though, and in 1642 he sold the castle and estate for 500,000 marks Scots to Francis Scott, second Earl of Buccleuch. So ended 300 years of eventful and unsettled Douglas ownership.

The Buccleuchs

In 1642, Francis, Second Earl of Buccleuch, purchased Dalkeith Castle and estate from the Mortons. Previously, the Buccleuch family had been entirely identified with the Borders area. They probably wished to acquire Dalkeith in order to obtain influence at court. Ever since the Union of Crowns between Scotland and England, permanent residence on the border between the two countries was no longer an absolute necessity.

Even though the young Earl of Buccleuch was a Covenanter, he was a part of the group who proclaimed Charles II king after the execution of Charles I in 1649. Since he was adherent to the Royalist cause, parliament fined the Buccleuch family 15,000 pounds as a consequence.

In 1650, the Commonwealth forces, under Oliver Cromwell, arrived in Scotland to crush the Covenanters. After a victory over the Scots at Dunbar in September 1650, Cromwell took possession of the Buccleuch properties of Newark and Dalkeith Castles. The more valuable treasures at Dalkeith had already been sent to Bass Rock (near Tantallon Castle) for safekeeping, but what remained was plundered by Cromwell's troops. Cromwell stationed his soldiers on at Dalkeith and made it his principal base in Scotland.

On the taking of the castle, the Earl of Buccleuch fled to Aberdeen to rally his friends to the Covenanting cause. The Earl had always been greatly influenced by his wife, Lady Margaret Leslie. Upon the taking of the castle, the Countess and her two daughters left for their 16-century mansion house at Sherrifhall.

Francis, Earl of Buccleuch returned to Dalkeith and retained possession of the castle and estate in 1651. The Earl died at Dalkeith, in November of that same year, at the age of 25.

Countess Mary. On the death of the second Earl in 1651, his eldest daughter Mary succeeded to the estates when she was only 3½ years old. Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, was married at age eleven to her kinsman, Walter Scott of Highchesters. Countess Mary died without issue in 1661 at the age of 13½, and was succeeded by her ten-year-old sister, Anne.

Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. General Monk was appointed guardian for Anne, Countess of Dalkeith when she succeeded to the estates. General Monk (who later became the Duke of Albermarle) was Cromwell's Commander in Chief in Scotland. As Governor of Scotland, General Monk occupied a suite of rooms in the Buccleuch Castle on the estate. Monk resided at Dalkeith for five years paying the sum of 110 pounds sterling a year in rent for the park and orchard, but only three pence for the castle.

During his residency on the estate, Monk was credited with undertaking a great deal of planting and husbandry. He planted many trees during his stay there including oaks, beeches, limes, elms, sycamores and chestnuts. There was a triple avenue of lime trees running to the southeast of the house that bears the name, "General Monk's Walk," which may have been planted by him.

When the government of Oliver Cromwell's son, Richard Cromwell, collapsed in 1659, hostile intrigues against Monk were discovered and Monk lost sympathy with the Cromwell cause. General Monk plotted the plans for the restoration of the monarchy in the castle and wrote the letter beginning negotiations with the exiled King Charles II, in the room that is now the dining room at Dalkeith. In 1660, General Monk gathered his troops and marched them down to London to bring about the Restoration.

Anne Buccleuch was born at Dundee on February 11, 1551. In 1661, when Anne was ten years old, she became Countess of Buccleuch upon succeeding her sister Mary.

Anne's mother (who had become the Countess of Wemyss through a second marriage) suggested in a letter to King Charles II, that his eldest illegitimate son should be betrothed to Anne. Heiress to 10,000 a year (the largest fortune in Scotland), and destined to be still richer at the death of her mother, Anne was one of the most desirable heiresses in Britain. There was plenty of competition to secure Anne as a wife, what with her having a title, vast lands, and a large monetary inheritance.

The King's illegitimate son by Lucy Walters (by whom he had several children) had been received at Hampton Court with open arms under the name of James Crofts in July of 1662. The boy, though only thirteen, obviously had a career in front of him and it was suggested that the estate of the child Countess of Buccleuch would be a convenient adjunct. General Monk (Duke of Albemarle) agreed and the King approved. The Countess of Wemyss had long been working on this engagement and was delighted.

The only problem with this arrangement was that the boy had no name. His fiancée's mother pressed that he should be ennobled but the Lord Chancellor objected to the 'ill sound' of it, and said the name 'Earl of Buccleuch,' to which he would be entitled through his marriage was enough. Nonetheless, James was eventually gifted with the title, Duke of Monmouth.

In the end, King Charles II selected Anne to be the bride of his favorite son. In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel, the poet suggests that the King permitted the Scott marriage at Monmouth's own desire.

*“To all his wishes nothing he denied
And made the charming Annabel his bride.”*

Two years after succeeding to the lordship of Dalkeith, Countess Anne married James Crofts. They were married on April 20, 1663 in the King's Chamber at Whitehall, and there followed a great supper and dance at the Duke's lodgings near Charing Cross. The king himself was present at the wedding. Accordingly, Dalkeith's connections with the monarchy continued and ensured the estate maintained a high profile in Scottish affairs.

The Duke of Monmouth adopted the Countess's surname of Scott and the couple was created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Earl and Countess of Dalkeith by Letters Patent upon their marriage, the duchess in her own right. This was fairly unusual at that time because it meant that her children could not succeed the title until her death. Being that this was not common for traditions of the period, it reflects the political position and wealth of the Scott family.

The boy's little bride was soon brought to Court. The diarist at Whitehall on December 29th wrote of “walking up and down the gallery seeing the ladies, the two Queens and the Duke of Monmouth with his little mistress.” The future Duchess was only thirteen at the time but must have been a lively girl, for she is noted as being among the best dancers at the Court.

In 1668, her favorite pleasure of dancing caused her to sprain her hip. A sympathetic writer says, “is a sad chance for a young lady to get, only by trying tricks from dancing.” The surgeons do not seem to have been very successful with healing her injury because the Duchess went lame for the rest of her life.

Anne and the Duke of Monmouth had six children together, two of them sons. There had been no 'issue' of the marriage between Anne and Monmouth until August of 1672 when the Duchess was twenty-two. Their first child was Charles Scott, Earl of Doncaster, but unfortunately he died at the age of two. James Earl of Dalkeith was not born until 1674. This son never succeeded to the dukedom, for his mother was Duchess in her own right and outlived him by many years.

The Duchess was highly regarded in royal circles and had always been held in the highest favor at Court. In March 1673, John Evelyn was dining with Lord Arlington. The Monmouths were there and Evelyn writes of the Duchess: “She is one of the wisest and craftiest of her sex and has much wit.” Anne was only 23 years old at the time. Six years later she made the same impression on Henry Sidney: “She is very assuming and witty but hath little sincerity.”

James, Duke of Monmouth was a charismatic man and a skilled battle commander, having defeated the Dutch in 1673 and Cromwell's forces in 1678. However, he was also weak-willed and at the mercy of his advisors, most notably the Earl of Shaftesbury, who encouraged him to revolt against his father, King Charles II in attempt to secure the British Crown.

Consequently, James' father exiled him from the Kingdom and attained his titles. When Charles II died with out a legitimate heir in 1685, the king's younger brother, the Duke of York (who happened to be Catholic), succeeded to the throne as James II of England and VII of Scotland.

The relationship between Anne and the Duke of York was complicated. Despite the cordial hatred between York and Monmouth, Anne seems to have been particularly friendly to the Duke of York, and used her power to smooth things over between her husband, King Charles, and the Duke of York. Monmouth's early advancement in

the army had been largely due to Anne's influence with the Duke of York. There was even some concern by Monmouth after some time that Anne was a little 'too friendly' with the Duke of York and he put a stop to their visits.

The Duke of Monmouth was still popular among his peers and was again persuaded that he should be the protestant King of Great Britain. Monmouth and the Duke of York (soon to be King) were set against each other, as respective leaders for the Protestants and Catholics, in many plots against each other. Monmouth's rebellion ended in failure when he was defeated and captured at Sedgemoor, and King James II of England, ordered his nephew's execution on Tower Hill, for high treason. The execution took place on July 15th, 1685 and required four blows of the axe to sever the Duke's head from his body. His, is known as the bloodiest execution to ever take place on Tower Hill.

King James had always been Ann's friend and was satisfied that she had nothing to do with Monmouth's rebellion but he sent her children to the Tower anyway when Monmouth proclaimed himself King. Anne was left alone and so voluntarily went to the Tower to look after her only surviving daughter, Anne, who died there four weeks after Monmouth was executed.

In July 1685, when Monmouth lay in the Tower, the Duchess Anne visited him but he received her coldly and flaunted his devotion to Lady Henrietta Wentworth in her face. This account of their encounter appears slightly contradictory to the reference made in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, in which Anne is referenced to as "The Duchess":

*For she had known adversity
Though born in such a high degree
In pride of power, in Beauty's bloom
Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb.*

One of the consequences of Monmouth's treason was that he died excommunicate, and it seems unlikely that his widow would have felt an extraordinary amount of grief. However, tradition does claim that she built the house at Dalkeith as a monument to Monmouth, even though construction occurred many years after his death. A huge painting of him still hangs in the dining room there.

Legend has it that Anne had the heads of the lime trees in "General Monk's Walk" cut off when she heard of Monmouth's execution. Some think that Monmouth's ghost still walks there at night!

In an act that does not seem to match up with appropriate behavior for a grieving widow, the Duchess was married again in 1688 to Charles Lord Cornwallis, only three years after Monmouth was beheaded. Anne had a son and two daughters by Cornwallis before his death, merely five years after their marriage.

Duchess Anne, who had wisely kept clear of her first husband's wild schemes, remained in possession of the Buccleuch titles. She surrendered them in 1687 and had them re-granted, in order that there should be no doubt as to the succession.

It was only after Monmouth's execution in July 1685 that the Duchess thought of returning to her Scottish estates. Eventually she decided to return to Dalkeith and planned to use it as a base to manage her Scottish property.

The most extensive rebuilding the castle had ever witnessed welcomed Anne's return in 1701. The remodeling took place between 1701-1711 and was predetermined by the remains of the old fifteenth century L-shaped tower, which had to be incorporated into the new design. The house still stands in this form today.

It may have been Anne's associations with royalty that inspired her into converting the castle into a palace. Anne was an avid collector of paintings and furniture of great value. She had a passion for expensive marble, which richly adorns the house. Many rooms in the house today are still decorated by crowns and the initials AB, for Anne Buccleuch.

The Duchess also made improvements in the grounds with much planting and additions. When Daniel Defoe, author of Robinson Crusoe, visited the palace in 1720, he described the magnificence of the estate including the waterworks and fountains and that a canal was in the course of being completed. The layout of the grounds at this time included an area of ancient woodland enclosed by rivers and formal plantings near the palace in the form of a double avenue known as the "dark walk."

Although with Monmouth's death, Anne lost her vague chance of becoming Queen, she always insisted on being treated as of the blood royal. She was noted as being "remarkable for inflexible perseverance in her demand to be treated as a princess." In some charters granted by the Duchess Anne to the town of Dalkeith, she described herself as the "Mighty Princess."

Anne was 'a most formidable person.' She sat beneath a canopy as pages attended her and served her on bended knee. No one was allowed sit in her presence. Her relatives, while dining with her at Dalkeith, were graciously permitted to be seated but the rest of the guests were expected to stand.

The Duchess was well respected in Dalkeith. She was seen as an uncommonly humane employer, at a time when oppressive employers were the norm. She provided good accommodation for the miners who worked the pits that she owned at Cowden, Sherriffhall, and Newbattle. She paid a considerable amount of money to workers at Cowden to relieve distress, and when, in 1728, they revolted against a cruel overseer and appealed to the Duchess for protection, she supported their cause.

In her later years, the Duchess Anne must have made herself very agreeable to the Princess of Wales, for Lady Cowper said, "The Duchess of Monmouth used to be often there; the Princess loved her mightily and certainly no woman of her years ever deserved it so well. She had all the life and fire of youth, and it was marvelous to see that the many afflictions she had suffered had not touched her wit and good nature, but at upwards of threescore she had both in their full perfection."

Anne lived until the age of 81, when she died in London on February 6, 1732. She was buried at Dalkeith Church. Her grandson, Francis, who became the Second Duke of Buccleuch, succeeded her. After the residence of Duchess Anne, Dalkeith continued to be occupied as a family residency for part of each year down to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Francis, Second Duke of Buccleuch. Francis Earl of Dalkeith (born in 1695) succeeded his grandmother in 1732 as the second Duke of Buccleuch.

On April 5, 1720, Francis married Lady Jane Douglas, the sole heir of her father, James Duke of Queensberry, known as "Old Q." The Queensberry Rules in boxing were given his name. Lady Jane brought with her the estates of the Douglas clan, as well as the reputable Douglas name.

Their son, Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, was born in February of 1721. He married Lady Caroline Campbell, through whom eventually Caroline Park and Granton became part of the Buccleuch estates, but he did not live to be Duke.

Duke Francis was against the rebellion led by Bonnie Prince Charlie. Francis supported the Hanovarian line of succession to the throne and in 1745, Duke Francis raised a regiment for the defense of Edinburgh against Prince Charles Edward Stewart and the Jacobites who wanted James VIII restored to the throne.

Ironically, Francis was forced to provide hospitality to the Young Pretender when he spent two nights during his march after the battle Prestonpans, lodging in Dalkeith House while his troops encamped on the banks of the Esk. While staying at Dalkeith the Bonnie Prince is recorded as having dined on chicken, duck, oysters and brandy.

Henry, Third Duke of Buccleuch. In 1751, at the age of five, Henry succeeded his grandfather as the third Duke of Buccleuch. Henry led a very eventful life and is one of the most colorful Dukes of Buccleuch. The famous Scottish economist, Adam Smith, tutored him at the Palace. Together they made a tour of Europe. Henry was a strong patron of Sir Walter Scott.

Duke Henry led an active social life. He was elected a member of the "Wig Club" in 1785, a social club in Edinburgh, seen by many as far too "course" for landed gentry to be members of (especially concerning its erotic sentiments). Members included the Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Lauder, Lord Elphinstone, and the First Lord of Melville. They took their name from a wig they honored supposedly made for Mark Anthony by Cleopatra. Henry was also a member of a "poker" club.

In 1767, Henry married Elizabeth Montagu, the only surviving daughter of the Duke of Montagu. Lady Elizabeth brought the Montagu possessions and a mass fortune to the family. In 1810, when Henry's grandfather, "Old Q" died, that dukedom was added to Henry's titles as well. These were notable records of family consolidation. The family name became Douglas-Montagu-Scott.

It was Henry who initiated most of the architectural changes of this time to the Dalkeith Estate. An icehouse was constructed in the palace grounds. They were a luxury that arrived from the continent in the late 17th century and were the prerogative of wealthier landowners' estates and country manors. They were used to store natural ice from ponds and streams in the winter until summer when the icehouse was used to preserve foods and cool drinks, as well as for medicinal purposes. An ice steward managed them, and the filling of an icehouse was the duty of the head gardener. It was very cold work and cotemporary accounts tell of workmen requiring revival by heated brandy and rum!

The icehouse in Dalkeith is of the expensive and oldest type in Britain, having four passages, a domed roof, and a depth of 33 feet, six inches. Ice was taken from the pond near the Montague Bridge. Judging by iron nails in the

wall, it seems likely game was hung in the passages to preserve it. By the end of the 18th century, no banquet was complete without iced deserts.

Charles, Fourth Duke of Buccleuch. Charles William Henry Montagu-Scott MP, was born in London, in May of 1772. He succeeded his father in 1812 to become the fourth Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. His tenure only lasted seven years until his death in 1819. His son, Walter Francis Montagu-Scott, succeeded him.

Walter, Fifth Duke of Buccleuch. Walter (born at Dalkeith in November of 1806) succeeded in 1819 as the fifth Duke of Buccleuch at the age of thirteen. He held the titles and estates for 67 years.

Walter entertained his sovereign at Dalkeith twice. In 1822 George IV spent some days as his guest. Twenty years later, Queen Victoria honored him with a visit.

As a boy of sixteen, Duke Walter entertained King George IV at Dalkeith. There was a great deal of activity and redecoration prior to the visit of the first reigning Hanoverian monarch to visit Scotland. Even a special bed was made for the King's visit.

The King arrived on August 18, 1822 and was greeted by the Duke. While taking a crash course in English before taking over his duties as King in London, the King decided to stay for two weeks at Dalkeith Palace instead of the usual royal residence of Holyrood House. During his stay, lamps illuminated the entire road from Dalkeith House to Edinburgh. After the King's visit, the main house entrance was closed and remodeled. Apparently, the king had caught a cold from the draught while visiting, so improvements were felt necessary.

Duke Walter married Lady Charlotte Thynne in London on August 13, 1829 and

King George IV was the sponsor for, and attended the christening of their son, William Henry Walter.

The family continued to hold a high profile in royal circles, being invited to the Coronations of William IV and Victoria, with Duke Walter acting as Gold Stick.

When an epidemic of Scarlet fever in 1842 prevented the Queen from occupying Holyrood, she held her court at Dalkeith instead. The Queen and Prince Albert arrived in Dalkeith on their first visit to Scotland and stayed nearly five days with the Duke and Duchess. The only Drawing Room ever held in a private house took place at Dalkeith then.

Duke Walter was very well known and popular with the citizens of Dalkeith. He supported the cricket, curling, and bowling clubs of Dalkeith and the annual gymnastic games, and twice a week opened the gates of the palace gardens to the public.

The palace was the venue for many balls given by the Duke for his friends as well as for the people of Dalkeith. These balls were regarded as magnificent affairs. The ball of February 20, 1874, included a huge program of fireworks, comprising 93 separate displays, including such weird and wonderful creations as, "Flight of Serpents," "Oriental Trees," and "Chinese Tourbillion." The finale was a battery of 500 colored rockets illuminating the sky with the motto "health and prosperity to the gude town of Dalkeith."

The ball of April 8, 1874 was thrown for the residents of Dalkeith at the Corn Exchange, all tradesmen were invited and 550 attended.

At the ball of February 1858, at which 500 people attended, the road from Dalkeith Gate to the palace, along which the carriages bringing the guests came, was illuminated with tiny lights. Guests were greeted on the Grand Stair by the Duke and Duchess. There were military bands and much dancing, mostly Scottish dances, such as reels, gulops, and highland schottiche. Waiters were often brought in from Edinburgh especially.

Duke Walter seems to have been a fairly generous employer. Most employees on the estate received a good wage along with a house (rent free) and coal to a certain value. Mr. Dawn, the head gardener, had a salary of 120 pounds in 1871, with a free house, gas and coal to the value of two pounds, and an allowance for annual visits to other gardens.

There were always a large number of tradesmen employed at the palace probably because so much repair work and renovations constantly needed doing. In 1880, employees included 6 carpenters, 2 masons, and a painter.

Walter died in 1884 at the age of 65 at Bowhill.

William Henry Walter, Sixth Duke of Buccleuch. William Henry Walter succeeded his father in 1884 as the sixth Duke of Buccleuch. His wife was Lady Louisa Hamilton, whom he had wed in 1859, in London.

In 1899 the tradesmen employed at Dalkeith petitioned the Duke for an increase in wages since there was such a "large margin" between theirs and the tradesmen in the town of Dalkeith. This shows that perhaps the sixth duke was not as good of an employer as some of his predecessors had been.

In 1905, the Duke was making arrangements for a motorcar house to be built on the estate for his cars.

The sixth Duke became famous for the ten acres of “pleasure grounds” of the palace, which were an object of admiration by all who visited. A set of rules and regulations were drawn up for the park in 1906 since so many visitors were coming. Lodge keepers were employed and no foot visitors were allowed except Wednesdays and Saturdays while the family was absent. Agricultural tenants were allowed through the Edinburgh gate on Sundays if they were going to church.

The sixth Duke continued to maintain the stately traditions of the family. At the beginning of the twentieth century, King Edward VII came to Dalkeith Palace amid great celebrations in the town.

John, Seventh Duke of Buccleuch. John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott succeeded in 1914, as the seventh duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

The Buccleuch family has not lived at Dalkeith since WWI, when the estate was used to house soldiers. In June 1917, the Midlothian Volunteer Regiment, first battalion, who were using the grounds for training began to construct a 30-yard shooting range beside the trenches on the estate. In July of that year, the Command Signaling School abandoned the park but the trenches they had constructed for practice were to be left for the Artillery Signaling School, which was to be set up there. By October, four hundred troops were at the estate but were eventually to be reduced to two hundred, who would stay in the stables and garages.

It was not all work for the troops, for they had permission from the Duke to skate on the curling pond in the park, and to play baseball on the cricket pitch, as long as they did not cut across the front lawn causing damage.

Walter, Eighth Duke of Buccleuch. Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott succeeded as the eighth duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry in 1934.

The palace was used during World War II to hold Polish troops as prisoners of war. This was an eerie echo of the usage of the castle nearly 400 years earlier when Dalkeith was known as the Lion’s Den. The rooms upstairs (on the third floor, which has not been touched since the WWII era) bear the names of the prisoners inscribed on the wall and the space allocated to each one.

Walter, Ninth Duke of Buccleuch. Walter Francis John Montagu-Douglas-Scott succeeded his father in 1973 as the ninth Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. He is the current Duke and was born on September 29, 1923. The family’s main residence is at Bowhill, in the Borders.

On January 10, 1953, the present Duke married Jane McNeil. Their eldest son, Richard Walter John, Earl of Dalkeith (primary heir of his father’s dukedom) was born on Valentine’s Day, 1954. The Earl of Dalkeith married Lady Elizabeth Kerr in 1981.

ICL Inc.

In the 1970’s and early 1980’s, Dalkeith House was home to a computer firm. International Computers Ltd. leased the House until 1982, and put forth a great deal of effort to preserve the essential fabric of the House. ICL restored the front entrance to the house, which had been closed after George IV complained about a draft.

While the art treasures had been removed, there remained in the house the beautiful marble ordered by Duchess Anne, as well as splendid wall panels.

During this period, the former stables were used for the accommodation of greyhounds.

Wisconsin-in-Scotland

Presently, the house is leased to the University of Wisconsin. It has been home to the Wisconsin-in-Scotland Program since 1984. Over one hundred people live in Dalkeith House for nine months of the school year. The Wisconsin-in-Scotland is a unique study abroad program in that students and professors from Wisconsin live together and study in Dalkeith House with the comfort of familiar peers, yet the opportunities of a foreign experience.

CONCLUSION

This concludes a nearly two thousand year comprehensive collection of occupation and ownership of the grounds of Dalkeith Estate. There has not previously been a resource where all of this information has been gathered together and by creating awareness through this history, the Wisconsin-in-Scotland program and the study abroad department in general will benefit and be promoted.

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