

## Clan Cochrane in North America

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FROM THE PIPES OF THE COMMISSIONER:

Dear Clan Members:

Spring has arrived. The games begin around here in Southern Maryland on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April. I have just recently discovered the Cape Breton fiddle. I will be looking forwards to the fiddle competition.

We have Cap Badges if you want one ask Laurie. If you are thinking of getting a kilt or anything else let me help guide you. There are various ways of doing things. Give me a call. Our membership has grown. We are larger now than I have ever seen lots of Thanks to Pat Maddox for sending many inquiries our way. We still need representation. Help us spread the word. Sponsor a tent somewhere.

There has been much interest expressed as to why Clan Donald claim us as their Sept. Let me explain where this comes from. Look at "Clans Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highland" by Frank Adams, page 314. Adams says "MacEachern has long been an Islay name. It is said that MacEachern's on going to the Highlands adopted the name Cochrane." Yes there are some people with the name Cochrane who are MacDonalds. This doesn't meant all it means the same. The great Majority, if not all of us, are descendent from Elizabeth Cochrane, who in 1600 married Alexander Blair. He took her name and saved the name Cochrane from extinction. They had seven sons. We all descend from one of them. I've been in conversations with Clan Donald. All they can do is say the names from a list of Septs, but can't tell you why. If they looked they would see. A little knowledge can be dangerous. You can now intelligently make the reference to Adam. Ask them for a specific reference. They won't be able to find one. Don't get hoodwinked by the MacDonald's. Know the reference. I believe the MacEachern's were fleeing the Campbell's when the Campbell's were overrunning the Inner Hebrides. There is no doubt there was an affiliation with the Lord of the Isles. There is a question if the MacEacherns are MacDonalds or Campbell's.

I went to Louisburg and saw the monument to the 7<sup>th</sup> Earl, last summer. A lot of history helped explain what I saw. The British spent a considerable amount of time and money to blowup a walled city and any possible return by the French. Look around there has been a lot of Cochrane involvement and you share a common ancestor with every one of them.

Have a good summer. I hope to see you at the games.

Michael

From the Editor:

Laurie Clarkston

I am on the internet. My address is [garadh@erols.com](mailto:garadh@erols.com) Email me! I love hearing from members. If we get enough interest, maybe we can open a chat line and schedule a time where we can just chat. Kay Shephard, a new member, and I have done this several times, and let me tell you I think this is neat! I also save on long distance phone calls.

Angela Shephard, Kay's daughter and a new member, is willing to work with me in putting together a Cochrane Home Page. Well she has the knowledge, I have the page! It may take a while, so don't go looking for it next week. Don't forget to check out the Contemporary Cochrane Column. Angela and her Mom, Kay, are featured in this issue.

I know you want to find out what happened to Lord Cochrane at a few more games. If you would like to attend some of these games, let us know! If we were representing the clan family at some of these games, we would like you to join us. Helping out at a game is fun, you learn a lot of family history. And you get to meet other members, not only from your clan family, but also from other clans. A lot of these people travel from gathering to gathering. They always have interesting stories, and they love to pass on information. Take the kids! These games can be great history lessons for them. Someone is always talking about history.

Thank you all for all the nice comments you have sent with your membership renewals. I'm glad you are pleased with the newsletter – and I'm always looking for ways to improve it.

### The Genealogists Corner:

Cynthia Cochran Scheuer

Please contact me for names and address of persons researching these Cochran's.

Seeking information on Benjamin and Hannah (Newell) Cochran.

Seeking information and siblings of William Cochran/Caughran, born 1842 in TN, farmed in Monroe County, TN, died before 1888. He married Elizabeth ( ) who was born in 1845. According to the 1880 Census they had six children: James Wallace b. 1864 in Knoxville, TN; Samuel H. born 1869; Mary A. born 1871; Martha A. born 1874; Thomas b. 1876; and Fletcher born 1879. William Cochran/Caughrans father may have been Washington or Swain Cochran.

Seeking information on a double Cochrane line: William Cochrane whose son, Richard b. 1815 Ireland. Lady Anne, daughter of William Cochrane of Wales/Wallis? Their son, Richard, Jr. born Aug. 1860 in Co. Craven, Ireland, married Margaret Wilson born 1864 in Drumogoland, Ireland.

Seeking information on Alexander Cochrane and wife, Agnes/Nancy. Their daughter, Sarah married John Cubbison ca. 1784.

Seeking descendants of William Michael Cochrane born Dec. 1849 Canada, died 25 Aug 1931 San Bernardino, CA, married Della Hilt, born 1855 died 1923.

If you have any information on the above names, please forward a copy to Cynthia Cochran Scheuer. If you are working on your genealogy and need help, contact Cynthia. She has thousands of Cochranes on file and may be able to help you. Cynthia can be reached at: 722 East Center Street, Warsaw, IN 46580-3322. Email [alock@kconline.com](mailto:alock@kconline.com). (Note: new name and

address 2010 – Cynthia Cochran Jones, 6260 Keith Bridge Road, Gainesville, GA 30506-3906.  
Email [cmsj27ga@bellsouth.net](mailto:cmsj27ga@bellsouth.net)).

#### CONTEMPORARY COCHRANES: by Laurie Clarkston

I have chatted with both Kay and Angela over the “internet” and I enjoy hearing them. Kay is a real Celtic Music fan. Make sure you read her article. Angela manages to go to College full time in between all of her activities. You are going to enjoy reading about this delightful mother/daughter duo.

#### Kay Greene Shepherd

I was born in Henderson County NC but grew up in Polk County NC. I’ve been married twice and have three children. My husband, Glenn, and I celebrated our 22<sup>nd</sup> anniversary last August. My oldest son, Chris Tucker is now 26 and became a father for the first time in October 1997. My daughter, Angela Shepherd is 19 and is in the College of Journalism at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, SC. She is in her second year. Michael Shepherd, my youngest is 14 and in the eighth grade. Glenn is a senior data base analyst for Liberty Life Insurance Co., here in Greenville, SC. I’m a media clerk at the elementary school. I’ve lived in the Greenville and Travelers Rest area of South Carolina for about 23 years, prior to this I lived in the small community of Mill Spring in Polk County, NC. My grandparents and my parents were born there.

I enjoy researching and gathering family history; I prefer to learning more about them than just the genealogy. I’ve written, for the family, two family histories. One is on my Green/Greene family and the other on my mothers’ Ownsby family. My Cochran line is through my paternal grandmother’s family from Rutherford County, NC.

I love reading and various types of music and watching old movies from the 30’s and 40’s. For the past five years I have raised and shown rabbits, yes I said rabbits. I didn’t know they had shows for them until a friend introduced me into the world of rabbit showing. Fuzzy Lops was the breed I showed, they have the sweetest personalities and don’t get over 4 pounds.

I’m a very amateur camera buff and love taking pictures of animals, flowers, and insects.

#### Angela Shepherd

I was born in upstate South Carolina, just a little below the North Carolina border, and grew up going on summer vacation trips to the mountains with my family. One of my favorite childhood memories is attending storytelling festivals in Tennessee.

My mother is from North Carolina and my dad is from around Greenville, SC, where I was born. I have two brothers, one 6 years younger and the other six years older; I’m twenty. I’ve had a wide variety of hobbies; I love writing and animals – I worked at the Greenville Zoo for a while – and collecting rocks & minerals and reading.

Currently, I’m a sophomore in Public Relations at the University of South Carolina and South Carolina Honors College. In the past two years, I have worked as staff writer for the college newspaper and magazine; as a member of the design team for the magazine; and as an officer in the Public Relations Student Society of America.

I began attending highland games and gatherings about a year ago when I accompanied my mother to the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games, and I haven’t been able to get enough of it – I only wish we’d started sooner.

In my spare time, I do Live Action Role-Playing. I’ve mostly been playing with the Columbia, SC chapter, but I’m looking forward to playing in several different cities.

I love collecting comic books and attending comic book conventions; I also collect action figures – and yes, I still play with toys. I love animals, and some of my favorite companions (besides my younger brother) are my cats and pet corn snake. My musical interests include everything from Black 47 and Seven Nations to Operation Ivy (punk/ska) and Tool, so I feel I'm a pretty eclectic listener.

I'm also taking a class in internet technologies and learning how to write web pages with HTML, and I hope to become a proficient web author soon. I'm also applying for study abroad next year, so I hope to be studying in Scotland in the spring.

#### GARDEN FOLKLORE by Laurie Clarkston

Spring has arrived. And every year I feel like winter gets longer and longer! I live in the Mid-Atlantic region (middle of Virginia), and this year winter was mild, except for the rain. The temperatures have been warmer than usual, very little snow, and I suffered more from soggy feet than anything else. But, it wasn't spring! The Dogwoods are getting ready to bloom, and the trees are showing hints of leafing out! No more El Nino!

I found a few "Folklore" rhymes in a book called "**Choice Notes from "Notes and Queries" Folklore**". London Bell and Daldy, 186 Fleet Street, printed in 1859.

This book is filled with rhymes, folklore, and bits of wisdom that have been passed down for generations. The rhyme listed below might give you an idea of what your weather pattern will be like this year. Notice the trees in your area this spring, and see which tree leaf out first. Then watch the weather to see if the rhyme proves true for you.

*"If the Oak's before the ash  
Then you'll only get a splash.  
If the ash precedes the oak,  
Then you may expect a soak."*

*When the first Oak comes out before the ash,  
There will be fine weather in the harvest.  
If the Ash comes out before the Oak,  
A wet summer will follow.*

#### May Dew

Did you know that the dew in May could cure a person of his illness? If you have a swelling on the body, visit your local graveyard during the first three days in May, and pass your hand three times from head to foot of a grave. Now, here is the tricky part, you need to go before sunrise and go to the grave of the last young man or woman who is buried there. If you are a male, you go to the male grave; female, to the grave of a female. While you are passing your hand (remember three times from head to foot) over the grave, gather the dew and apply to the affected part. If it is your child you are doing this for, you need to pass him over the wet grass.

Nineteenth century women swear by this treatment. Want to retain your youthful looks? Collect the morning dew from the grass and wash your face with this. No graveyard necessary.

#### Ash Sap

New born children in the Highlands of Scotland were given "Ash sap". It acts as a powerful astringent, and it was common knowledge that the Ash tree contains the same properties that Rowan trees do in resisting attacks from witches, fairies, and other imps of darkness. Without these types of precautions the child was in danger of being stolen away from its family.

The herd boys in the district of Buchan, in Aberdeenshire, always prefer a herding stick of Ash to any other wood. This is so that when they throw their sticks at the cattle, it will not strike on a vital part, and kill or injure the animal!

Ringworms?

If affected with ringworms, take a little ash between the forefinger and thumb, and before taking any food, holds the ashes to the affected part and say:

*“Ringworm! Ringworm red!  
Never mayst thou spread or speed,  
But aye grow less and leww,  
And die away among the ase (ashes).”*

It was believed that cats born in the month of May will catch neither mice nor rats, but will bring in snakes and slow-worms. (Don't ask! I have no idea what slow-worms are!).

I hope you have a wonderful Spring, and keep an eye out for these trees.

CELTIC MUSIC by Kay Shepherd

Celtic music dances in your head, flows through your body as it fills the soul and spills over. Whether your love is for jigs, reels or the hauntingly lovely ballads of the highlands, the lowlands, or the emerald isle, this music called “Celtic” gets you hooked and sends you on a constant never ending quest for more.

If you're lucky enough to live near one of the larger cities you probably won't have any problems finding what you want in Celtic music; however, if you don't it makes the search much more difficult. Some music stores sometimes don't even carry “Celtic” and when they do it's most likely placed under New Age, or if you're fortunate they have an International or World section. After you locate the type of music you're looking for, what do you buy? Some of the groups you see, hear, or fall in love with at the games never have CD's or cassettes in local stores. The internet is a wonderful place to do searches and has a wealth of information on groups on both sides of the Atlantic.

CEOLA's in the place to start if you can get on the internet. Their objective is to promote Celtic music by helping people learn about the music and musicians. They have a wealth of information online and links to many other sites relating to the Celtic music world, including definitions of broad music categories, magazine articles, and backgrounds of specific groups. Their artist's site has profiles and links to the musicians, and another site lets you listen to sound samples. Ceola's answers most questions about the Celtic music world. Their website is: [www.celtic.stanford.edu/ceolas.html](http://www.celtic.stanford.edu/ceolas.html). They may also be reached at the “snail-mail” address: Ceolas, 844 Fremont St., Menlo Park, CA 94025 (USA). Phone: 1-415-326-0680. FAX: 1-415-858-0170.

Greenlinnet/Xenophile records in Connecticut has an excellent online catalog. They can be contacted at [www.greenlinnet.com](http://www.greenlinnet.com). Their address is: Greenlinnet/Xenophile Records, 43 Beaverbrook Road, Danbury, CT 06810 (USA). Phone: 203-730-0333 FAX: 203-778-4433.

Shanachie Records internet address is: [www.shanachie.com/shcatalog.htm](http://www.shanachie.com/shcatalog.htm)

Claddaugh Records internet address is: <http://indigo.ie/~claddagh/> Claddaugh is in Dublin, Ireland.

Harbourtown Records internet address is: [www.rootsworld.com/harbourtown/](http://www.rootsworld.com/harbourtown/)

Another online music label is Celtic Heartbeat; they also supply links to musicians. Internet address is [www.celticheartbeat.com](http://www.celticheartbeat.com). They began in Dublin in 1995; their biggest selling album was “Riverdance”.

Artists and Groups

Seven Nations just happens to be one of my own personal favorites. I heard them for the first time at the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games, where the mountains rocked and reeled to their jamming. If you missed their 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Homecoming Concert in Sumter, South Carolina the first weekend in

February, you missed a great show. The introduction of the talented Seven Nations Dancers was an inspiring special addition. Some people ask who they compare to; I haven't found anyone yet. Their music is traditional but also their own. Their new CD *Roadkill* Volume 1 went on sale at this show and contains live performances from previous concerts.

Other favorites:

Silly Wizard from Edinburgh, Scotland offers a traditional and upbeat sound. They toured from the early '70's until the late 80's. Their music and still be purchased on the Shanachie label. Gordon Jones and Bob Thomas began the group and now maintain Harbourtown Records. You may also recognize the names of Andy Stewart, Phil Cunningham, and John Cunningham, since they continue to tour regularly.

Tannahil Weavers also from Scotland. I was fortunate to see them in person last year during their American Tour. They have been playing traditional Scottish music since the '70s.

Wolfstone is Celtic rock at it's finest. They have toured for four years in Europe as well as North America. Sometimes described as "Celtic Grunge", they have the ability to combine the traditional and contemporary and make you love it. Instruments include bagpipes, whistles, electric guitars, drums, bass, and fiddle. I highly recommend these guys. *Pick of the Litter* was the first CD I purchased by them and I went back for more.

Capercaillie is an extremely popular traditional Scottish group. Karen Matheson has one of the most beautiful voices I have ever heard. They've been around since the late '80s. Green Linnet and Survival Records are the places to look for them. If you saw the movie *Rob Roy* you may remember Karen Matheson; she sang at the Ceildh during the celebration of Rob's good fortune.

Altan is a group from Ireland and their music is traditional and much acclaimed on both sides of the Atlantic. Lead vocalist Mairead N. Mhaonaigh is one of the finest singers in Ireland, and her voice has been compared to Karen Matheson.

Black 47 sounds different from any of the previously mentioned groups; their unique blend of Irish rock resonates with the traditional instruments and a New York edge. You may even find them listed under the "Rock" category in music stores.

DID YOU KNOW?

Josephine Cochrane - invented the dishwasher in 1886, in Shelbyville, Illinois. Mrs. Cochrane was a rich woman who had lots of fancy dinner parties. She didn't do any of the dishes herself because she had servants to do that for her, but she wanted a machine that could do the job faster without breaking as many dishes. No one had invented such a machine so she built one herself. First she measured the dishes. Then she built wire compartments, each specially designed to fit either plates, cups, or saucers. The compartments were placed inside a wheel that lay flat inside a copper boiler. A motor turned the wheel while hot soapy water squirted up from the bottom of the boiler and rained down on the dishes. Her invention worked! Her friends were really impressed and had her make dishwashing machines for them, calling them the "Cochrane Dishwasher".

Her friends talked a lot about their new machines and soon, Mrs. Cochrane was getting orders for her dishwashing machine from restaurants and hotels in Illinois. She patented her design and went into production. She showed her invention at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair and won the highest award.

You don't have to be a genius to be an inventor. It just takes thought and creativity. Every invention starts out as an idea and everybody has ideas. That means anyone can be an inventor. That includes you!

The first step to inventing is to find a problem. Mrs. Cochrane's problem was that it took too long to wash her dishes by hand and too many dishes broke. Many come up with ideas by thinking about their lives and how they could be made easier.

The second step is thinking about possible solutions. Mrs. Cochrane decided that a machine could do the work faster and make less mistakes. That might sound obvious to us now, but when she got her idea, there were no dishwashing machines! For a lot of inventors, coming up with a problem and finding a solution is the hardest part of inventing. Once you have an idea, you can always get help building your invention.

#### LORD COCHRAN VINCICATED!

At 43, Thomas, Lord Cochrane's career stood in shambles. The oldest son of a Scottish nobleman, he had served in the Royal Navy as a captain, earned a knighthood and served faithfully in the House of Commons, but a corrupt kinsman, the ill-will of British officialdom and the wheels of fate worked together to bring down Lord Cochrane.

Indicted for stock exchange fraud, Cochrane was convicted, fined and sentenced to a year in Jail. In addition to his conviction and public humiliation, Cochrane was dismissed from the Service and stripped of his knighthood.



Wrongly convicted, stripped of his knighthood and his commission in the Royal Navy, Lord Cochrane's career seemed over at 43.

If he was not appreciated in his homeland, military leaders elsewhere certainly recognized Lord Cochrane's genius. Napoleon had called Cochrane the Sea Wolf, and, while imprisoned, declared that, left to his own devices, Cochrane could have inflicted far more damage upon the French. It is not surprising, then, that Lord Cochrane, Member of Parliament and naval hero, was approached by a foreign emissary with an interesting proposal.

Following General Bernardo O'Higgins' defeat of the Spanish Army at Chacabuco Pass in Chile in 1817, Don Jose Alvarez had been dispatched as the republic's representative to London. Alvarez sought support, monetary and otherwise, for the independence movement in South America, specifically seeking out Cochrane to offer him command of the Chilean Navy.

Cochrane and his family sailed from the French port of Boulogne. It was Cochrane's intention to stop at St. Helena to offer the exiled Napoleon command of an independent South America. En route, however, it was learned that the Spanish had regrouped and were preparing another attack against Santiago. Cochrane was obliged to forego his meeting with Napoleon and make for Valparaiso as quickly as possible. The Royal Exile was to die before Cochrane could ever approach him with the plan.

The Chilean government appointed Lord Cochrane as Vice-Admiral of Chile and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the Republic. His "naval forces" included seven ships, several of which had previously been employed as Spanish or British warships. The Spanish fleet, by comparison, consisted of 14 warships and 28 gunboats – just the sort of odds Cochrane had earned his reputation by.

Cochrane established a blockade at Callao, conducted raids along the coast and took Spanish prizes at sea. After several brilliant successes, Cochrane returned to Valparaiso for supplies and refitting. Aboard his flagship, O'Higgins, 50 guns, he then sailed for Valdivia, stronghold of the Spanish Army.

Flying the Spanish ensign, the O'Higgins arrived at Valdivia in January 1820, and signaled for a pilot. Cochrane reconnoitered the area, heeled about and put out to sea.

Using intelligence he had gathered from the pilot and after prisoners, Cochrane captured the Spanish sloop Portillo three days later, confiscating \$20,000 and dispatches outlining Spanish troop movements.

Accompanied by the schooner Montezuma and the brig Intrepido, the flagship once more made for the heavily defended port. The latter two vessels, with Cochrane aboard, anchored off Fort Ingles and dispatched a contingent of 44 Chilean Marines under the direction of British expatriate Major William Miller.

The Marines stormed the beach, allowing the remaining Chilean troops to land. Amazingly, the rebels easily took three forts, and a fourth fort surrendered. As Cochrane landed troops near the remaining fort, the O'Higgins came into view. Believing that she carried reinforcements, the last of the Spanish soldiers and the town quickly surrendered. Cochrane had smashed Spain's strongest point in Chile, losing a total of only 26 men in the fight.

As had happened during his service to the British government, Cochrane now found himself embroiled in an argument regarding prize money. Not only was the Chilean government withholding money it had promised its Vice Admiral, it also showed a reluctance to spend any money at all on its Navy.

Cochrane stayed on to lead a final attack against Callao, Spain's last stronghold on the Pacific. The attack was to have combined sea and land forces, but Cochrane argued with General Jose de San Martin, deciding to lead the attack personally.





General José de San Martín

Under cover of night, 14 small boats rowed into the harbor, their occupants heavily armed with pistols and cutlasses. The boat crews swarmed aboard the Spanish Navy's finest warship, the 44-gun Esmeralda, quickly overpowering her crew and set sail.

Two neutral warships in port, the British frigate Hyperion and the American frigate Macedonian, quickly set sail to avoid being trapped in the cross-fire. Cochrane instructed his men to hoist the same lights as those set by the neutral ships, obviously a signal of their neutrality. The Spanish gunners, unsure of their target, ceased fire as the three vessels escaped into open water.

Cochrane continued coastal raids, and within a matter of months, San Martín now proclaimed himself ruler of that country, renouncing his former allegiance to Chile. Additionally, he refused to pay Cochrane or his sailors their back wages. Cochrane simply overtook San Martín's personal yacht, robbed it and paid off his men. He prudently refused to take any of the money for himself.

San Martín eventually failed in his conquest of Peru and returned to Chile. A *coup d'état* would topple O'Higgins and San Martín within a matter of months, but Cochrane had already accepted an invitation to serve as Admiral of the Imperial Brazilian Navy.

It caused Cochrane to place as many European and American officers and sailors as possible aboard his flagship.

Cochrane set up a blockade of Bahia, sending numerous warnings that any attempt to escape would be crushed. Finally, a demoralized convoy of 13 Portuguese warships and 60 to 70 transports made for open water and the waiting imperial fleet.

Cochrane and his ships easily took the Portuguese transports and devastated them. Then his fleet began harrying the warships, taking one at a time. A split mainsail forced Cochrane to break off the attack, but he quickly made repairs and sailed for Maranhão, arriving ahead of the Portuguese ships.

Once more flying false colors, Cochrane's flagship dropped anchor in port. The admiral sent word to the military commander of Maranhão that the Portuguese fleet had been destroyed and that a Brazilian fleet would soon arrive.

If the Portuguese troops surrendered, Cochrane promised, bloodshed could be avoided. The city quickly surrendered. A similar ruse under the direction of Captain John Pascoe Grenfell was used against Pará, to the north, and proved just as effective.

On Cochrane's triumphant return to Rio de Janeiro, he was made First Admiral of the Brazils and created Marquess of Maranhão. Once again, there followed an argument over payment, with the

Brazilian Admiralty going so far as to declare that it was “not aware that hostilities existed between Brazil and Portugal”.

Elsewhere in the huge country, civil war and anarchy broke out, and Cochrane did his best to quell the fighting. He eventually offered his resignation but received no reply. Tired of the endless bickering and petty intrigues, Cochrane shifted his flag to the *Piranga* and sailed for England.

He returned something of a hero. His South American exploits had been chronicled by the British press, and Cochrane was seen as the defender of liberty, a romantic warrior. He asked to be restored to the Royal Navy, but Lord Cochrane found he still had enemies in high places, including King George VI and the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool.

As early as 1823, Cochrane had expressed his interest in the Greek cause for independence. By the time that Brazil officially refused to pay its debt to its First Admiral in February, 1826, Cochrane had already accepted command of the Greek Navy.

Lord Cochrane placed orders for a fleet of six steamships and two heavy frigates to be built in England and the U.S. With such a fleet, he promised the Greeks, the Turks could be defeated within six months. Delay after delay caused Cochrane increasing irritation. His only vessel was the schooner *Unicorn*, described by a contemporary as “a fine English yacht,” but Cochrane managed to outfit a French corvette, the *Sauveur*, before arriving at the island of Poros in mid-March 1827.

Within a month after his arrival, warring factions within Greece agreed to a truce, elected their first president, Count John Capodistrias and commissioned Cochrane as First Admiral of Greece. Cochrane promised to take the fight to the enemy and soon landed a detachment of British-led Marines, which, under his direction, successfully routed the Turks at Saint Squiridion.

Another land attack at Athens failed miserably, however, and Cochrane decided to wage war at sea. Aboard his American-built flagship, *Hellas*, the admiral now turned his attention to Alexandria. Arriving undetected at the port, he was dismayed to find that he could coax only enough sailors to man two of the eight fire ships constructed to attack the port.

Once the attack began, the inhabitants of the city were thrown into a panic. Unfortunately, as the Egyptian ships began to flee, the Greek crews also panicked and fled, and the chance to act effectively was lost.

Hampered by limited resources and highly inexperienced crews, Cochrane did not enjoy the kind of success in Greece that he had grown accustomed to in his 34 years of experience as a naval officer. His activities were further curtailed by on-going negotiations among the superpowers of the day: England, Russia, and France. Cochrane’s plan to attack the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Navarino Bay was expressly forbidden by Sir Edward Codrington, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, the Turks consistently rejected every proposal raised by the international alliance. In October 1827, it was the combined forces of England, Russia, and France that destroyed the Turks and Egyptians at Navarino, the last naval battle fought solely by sailing vessels. The Turks suffered casualties of more than 6,000 men. In effect, the battle left little for Cochrane to do as First Admiral of Greece.

Cochrane lived in Italy and France for a while before returning to England in 1830 to take up two causes – clearing his own name and fighting for reform. Cochrane considered running for Parliament again, withdrew his candidacy, and, upon his father’s death in July, assumed the title of Earl of Dundonald, disqualifying him from sitting in the House of Commons.

The Earl of Dundonald found himself widely admired as a naval hero, a dedicated reformer and a champion of democracy. His detractors and critics, largely men of an earlier age, were viewed with skepticism and suspicion, and most people believed Cochrane when he professed himself innocent of the crime for which he had been convicted so many years before.

Kitty, the Countess of Dundonald, appealed to King William IV, the “Sailor King,” for a Royal Pardon which was granted in May, 1832. Cochrane was restored to the Royal Navy and promoted to Rear Admiral.

Cochrane now turned his attention to developing steam-driven warships and other modern modes of warfare. He pressed his plans for saturation bombing, the use of chemical warfare and camouflage, but the former two were rejected as too dangerous in that other countries might also make use of the weapons.

In 1847, Vice Admiral Lord Dundonald was restored as a Knight Commander of the Bath by Queen Victoria and was assigned as Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station in which position he remained until 1851.

At the age of 79, Cochrane's offer to serve as Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet during the Crimean War was seriously considered but declined. He was later promoted to Admiral of the Fleet and accorded additional honors.

Cochrane spent the last years of his life writing his memoirs. His career as a naval officer spanned the events from the Napoleonic Wars to the eve of the U.S. Civil War. Cochrane had been a dashing young officer, a firebrand reformer, an innocent man condemned to prison, and the hero of five navies. His "second career" had taken him from Nelson, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, Marquess of Maranham, Knight Commander of the Bath and Grand Commander of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, died in 1860 at the age of 84 and was buried at Westminster Abbey.



Cochrane, now Admiral of the Fleet, 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Dundonald  
Marquess of Maranham, Knight Commander of the Bath  
And Grand Commander of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, restored to his glory.