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A

# GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR

OF THE

MOST NOBLE AND ANCIENT

# HOUSE OF DRUMMOND,

AND OF THE SEVERAL BRANCHES THAT HAVE SPRUNG  
FROM IT,

FROM ITS FIRST FOUNDER MAURICE,

TO THE

PRESENT FAMILY OF PERTH.

By *DAVID MALCOLM, A. M.*

*One of the Chaplains in ordinary, in Scotland, to his Royal High-  
ness the Prince of Wales.*

---

Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,  
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat;  
Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti;  
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes;  
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

VIRG. ÆN. 6.



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To

*His Royal Highness,*

*George-Augustus-Frederick,*

*Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay—Earl of Chester and Carrick, Baron of Renfrew—Lord of the Isles—Prince and Great Steward of Scotland.*

SIR,

To none, can the history of the house of Drummond be more properly inscribed, than to your Royal Highness, who derive from it your immediate descent, and who possess, in an eminent degree, those virtues and elegant accomplishments, for which its descendants have been so long famed. From this family, the Royal Houses of Stewart and of Hanover are lineally sprung. Mary, Queen of Scotland, was the sixth in succession from Queen Annabella Drummond. Her husband, Henry Lord Darnley, was the great-grandson of Elizabeth Drummond. And Elizabeth, the Princess Royal of Great Britain, the daughter of their only son King James, who succeeded to the crowns of England and Scotland, was grandmother to George I, the illustrious head of the House of Hanover, from whom the family of your Royal Highness is directly descended.

Permit me, therefore, to request your acceptance of a work, which records the genealogy of an ancient family celebrated among the progenitors of your Royal House, and of most of the houses of the Sovereigns of Europe. In the family of your Royal Highness, may the line of succession long continue to descend: and may the virtues which ennobled its successive founders, still distinguish your posterity to the latest age.

Permit me also, by this dedication, to testify my gra-



titute for favours received. Recommended to the Earl of Moira by the Lady who now represents the House of Drummond, you were graciously pleased, at that Nobleman's request, to nominate me one of your chaplains in ordinary. To this dignity I eagerly aspired; and though unworthy of the high distinction, it shall be my earnest endeavour faithfully to discharge the duties of so honourable an appointment.

It would be unbecoming to expatiate here on the virtues of your Royal Highness. The fame of your princely accomplishments is universally spread. You are the hope of Britain: and to you the nations look as the future deliverer of Europe. When our most gracious and beloved Sovereign shall have terminated his unparalleled reign of glory—an event which you and Britons pray may long be distant—you are destined to ascend the throne, exalt the grandeur of the British empire, and establish peace, order, and felicity throughout the world. When that day shall come, may you then tread in the steps of your venerable Sire;—may the same firmness, justice, and humanity;—the same zeal for religion, affection for your people, and desire for the glory of your country, animate your heart and direct your counsels. Still may you stand forth the patron of genius, the friend of liberty, the protector of virtue and of piety:—and reigning gloriously in peace, may you see your posterity immovably established, and late exchange an earthly diadem for an unfading and immortal crown.

I have the honour to be, with profound respect,

SIR,

Your Royal Highness's most humble  
and most devoted servant,

DAVID MALCOLM.

*Edinburgh,  
1st July 1808.*

## PREFACE.

---

AMONG the ancient families of Scotland, the house of Drummond has long held a most distinguished rank. Descended from the kings of Hungary, and repeatedly sprung from the royal house of Stewart, it has flourished since the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and, for seven centuries and a half, maintained a very high respectability. Previous to the union, its descendants have been dignified by the titles of *Thane of Lennox*, *Lord Drummond*, and *Earl of Perth*;—*Lord Inchaffray*, and *Lord Madderty*;—*Lord Drummond of Cromlix*, and *Viscount of Strathallan*;—*Lord Drummond of Riccarton*, *Castlemain*, and *Gilston*, *Viscount Forth*, *Earl of Melfort*, and afterwards *Duke*;—*Earl of Marr*;—*Earl and Duke of Roxburgh*;—and *Lord Ballenden*. And since the union, by the titles of *Earl Kerr of Wakefield*;—and *Lord Perth*, *Baron Drummond of Stobhall*.

They have served with distinguished reputation in the army, in the navy; in the church, in the courts of law, and in the councils of the state. They have represented the kingdoms of Scotland and of England as ambassadors to foreign courts: and have discharged with the highest honour, the duties of the offices of senescal, senator of the college of justice, lord justiciary, lord justiciary general, secretary of state, and lord high chancellor.

lor. In poetry, history, and general literature, they have been eminently conspicuous, and have been all along, as distinguished for their virtue and personal merit, as for their high rank and largely extended possessions. While the sons of this illustrious house have been uniformly brave, just, and prudent, the daughters<sup>1</sup> have been universally celebrated for their beauty, their elegant accomplishments, and the lovelier graces of the heart. By their alliance with the royal house of Stewart, they gave sovereigns to Scotland for two hundred years; and to England and Scotland for one hundred and twelve. Over Great Britain, their descendants still reign in the house of Hanover:—and from their race, most of the sovereigns of Europe, at the end of the last century, deduced their immediate descent. By their intermarriages at home, they were connected with most of the ancient Scottish nobles, and, except in a few instances, there is not a family of the present peerage of Scotland, but derives its origin from this noble and illustrious house.

At its very first establishment, the house of Drummond was ranked among the nobles of Scotland. Maurice, its founder, was an Hungarian prince. He came to the Scottish court in the train of the royal family of England: and by King Malcolm Canmore was dignified with the title of *Thane of Lennox*—a title, at that time appropriated to the Scottish nobles, and which then formed the second highest degree of nobility. Be-

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<sup>1</sup> *Hujus Erni ripam exornat Drimein castrum familiæ baronum de Dromond, qui honores consequuti sunt amplissimos, ex quo Rex Robertus Stewart Tertius uxorem ex his sibi assumisit. Fæminæ enim, ex hac stirpe, excellenti oris et vultus dignitate palmam cæteris præripuerunt, adeo ut regibus fuerint in deliciis. Cambden's Britannia.*

fore the reign of Malcolm, the *abthane* of the kingdom, the *thanes* of the different divisions and districts, and the *knights*, were the only titles of honour in Scotland. But as Malcolm had lived long in England with Edward the confessor, when he fled from Macbeth the usurper, he introduced, at his restoration to the crown, the English offices and degrees of nobility—and set up a *steward* of the kingdom, and *earls* of the countries, in place of the *abthane*, and *thanes*, used of old by his progenitors. At a convention of the nobles, held at Forfar in 1061, the first *earls* were created from the class of thanes; *lords* soon after succeeded; but the title of *duke* was unknown, till 341 years thereafter.

By the ancient constitution of Scotland, all freeholders that held of the crown *in capite*, had a right to come to parliament in person, and were all anciently called *lords of parliament*. This right to sit in parliament they originally derived from their freeholds, and not from their titles. But when James I. passed an act empowering the lesser nobility or *barones minores*, to choose their representatives, the name of *lords* was, in after times, appropriated to the peers or *barones majores*; that of *barons*, to the representatives of shires; and that of *burgesses*, to the commissioners of boroughs. This distinction of the three estates of parliament, which was but of modern date, necessarily followed from the introduction of the new degrees of nobility, and when these new titles of honour became general, the old titles were changed or gradually fell into disuse. Thus, the term *thane*, the ancient designation of the nobles, was changed into *scenscal*, and that again, in time, gave way to *steward heritable*, an appellation entirely descriptive of the duties which the ancient thanes had to discharge.

So that in 1360, when Sir John Drummond quitted the shire of Dunbarton, and the senescalship of Lennox, a general change had taken place in the ancient denominations of the nobility of Scotland, and no degree of honour remained to the antiquated title of *thane*. From that period, the family of Drummond ranked among the lesser nobility called *barons*, until King James III, in 1487, again restored it to its original rank among the nobles, by creating Sir John Drummond the 15<sup>th</sup> chief of the house, a lord of parliament, by the title of *Lord Drummond*.

Of the origin of this house, notice has been taken by several ancient writers.\* But the best authenticated account is that given by the council of Scotland, in the minority of James V, to David, Lord Drummond, who, on an application to him for an account of their family by the Drummonds of Madeira, obtained, in 1519, a noble attestation of its origin and descent under the great seal of the kingdom. This noble testimony, Lord Drummond transmitted to Madeira, with a letter<sup>3</sup>—from which the following is an extract.

‘ Furthermore, to the end that the main ground and foundation of our gentility in the kingdom of Scotland may more clearly be known unto your worthiness, understand that near 500 years ago, a king of England, righteous heir to the crown, albeit he never enjoyed it,

\* See *History of Scotland called the Wheel of time*, by Adam Bell a Franciscan friar:—*Chronicle of Scotland* by John Leslie, bishop of Ross:—*Fordun*:—*Boethius*, &c.

<sup>3</sup> See this letter—the attestation of the council, and the confirmation of the same by the king of Portugal at full length on p. 234.

called Edward the outlaw, son to Edmund Ironside, being in exile in Hungary, married Agatha, sister to Queen Sophia, wife to Solomon, king of Hungary, and daughter to the emperor, Henry II, and begot a son, Edgar Atheling, and two daughters, Margaret and Christian. Edward the outlaw came from Hungary with his children to England, where he died. His son, Edgar Atheling, and his sisters flying, from William, duke of Normandy, then conqueror of England, back to Hungary for safety for fear of danger, because of their title to the crown, took the sea under the conduct of an Hungarian gentleman, their cousin and counsellor, but by the violence of a storm were driven upon the Scottish shore, and landed at a place called to this day Queen Margaret's, or S'. Margaret's Hope.—Malcolm Canmore, then king of Scots, having his court near the place, went himself, as some say, or as others, sent an honourable message to invite them to his court, where they were royally entertained. And the king being taken with the beauty and deportment of Edgar's sister, Margaret, married her for his queen, to the great contentment of all his subjects.—And to the end the root and original of our posterity and kindred through lapse of time should not decay, the foresaid king and queen gave unto our Hungarian forefather, a lordship and name of gentrie, to-wit, Drummond, and to him and his posterity, a coat of arms as a badge of honour,—sea waves of red colour in a golden shield, supported by two savage or wild men, all which ye may read attested under the great seal of Scotland, with the seals and subscriptions of every member of the council then present, sent to you herewith.'

The history of the various successions of this house has been collected, from the writs and charters of the



several families ;—from the materials left by Sir Robert Drummond of Midhope, Sir Patrick Drummond conservator for the Scots at Camphyre, Mr. Ninian Drummond, parson at Kinnoull, Mr. William Drummond of Hawthornden, and Mr. John Freebairn, minister at Madderty ;—from the genealogy of the most noble and ancient house of Drummond left in MSS. by the viscount of Strathallan in 1681 ;—and by Sir John Drummond of Machany in 1707 ;—from Bayle's Dictionary ;—and from the peerage of Scotland by Mr. Douglas. The errors in chronology, history, and genealogy, into which all these writers have fallen, have been carefully corrected—and though no authority is particularly stated, the whole has been drawn up from the most authentic documents. For the genealogy of the present existing families, the author has been chiefly indebted to the obliging communications of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Miss Drummond of Strathallan, Mr. George Drummond Home, younger of Blair-Drummond, and Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Esq. banker, Charing-Cross.

Although, in the following memoir, every care was taken to present a full and correct genealogy of the house of Drummond, yet some errors have unavoidably occurred, which might have been prevented, if the different families had been disposed to favour the work with their patronage and support. But, while the author is extremely grateful for the generous assistance he has received from the very respectable and noble subscribers contained in the annexed list, to whom he takes this opportunity of returning his sincere acknowledgments, he regrets to say, that, from several families of the name, no information or support could be possibly obtained.

To the English subscribers, it is necessary to observe, that in this memoir several expressions will be found peculiar to Scotland. *Laird*, for instance, frequently occurs, and is equivalent to Esquire, or the proprietor of an estate. *Master* is an appellation given to the eldest son or heir apparent of the Scottish barons and viscounts. The *proprietor* of an estate is frequently distinguished by the name of the *estate* itself. And in many passages the language may be antiquated and uncouth from a close adherence to the old documents, from which the particular passage is taken.

As some papers illustrative of the genealogy could not properly be inserted in the body of the work, they have been printed in the appendix. Some branches of the house, which were omitted, as extinct in the male line, have also been inserted in the appendix, for the satisfaction of the descendants by the female line:—and some families, which were passed over in their proper place, are there inserted, particularly Drummond of Milnab and Callendar who now represents the ancient family of the barons of Concraig.





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## GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR

OF THE

## HOUSE OF DRUMMOND.



## INTRODUCTION.

THE names of our nobles, when distinguished by the virtues which become exalted rank, justly deserve to be transmitted to posterity. For the glory of nobility does not consist so much in titles, wealth, and external grandeur, as in the exercise of illustrious virtues, in actions truly great and good, and in deeds of beneficence to mankind. Perhaps, there is no house more eminent for these honourable distinctions, than that, whose genealogy it is the object of the following memoir to record. Descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, and by intermarriages allied to the ancient nobility of Scotland, to the royal family of Great Britain, and to most of the families of the sovereigns of Europe, the chiefs of the house of Drummond have uniformly supported the dignified respectability of their venerable progenitors, and eminently displayed that elevated virtue, which adds dignity to station, and is the only source of real great-

ness, true nobility, and solid glory. Ennobled by the royal house of Stewart, and exalted to the highest honours by James VII, they were involved in the calamities which overwhelmed that unfortunate prince, and, for half a century, remained unnoticed and obscure. But the lustre of their house in that unhappy period was not extinguished. That noble magnanimity of soul, which induced them, at the loss of ancient honours and estates, to persevere in their attachment to an unfortunate sovereign, to whom they were nearly allied, and whose family they considered themselves bound to support and to defend, must command our veneration, though we cannot but regret the calamitous event.

On the extinction of that royal house, the commotions excited by the Revolution happily had ceased. Upon the throne of Britain, the house of Hanover was established by unanimous consent. In the breasts of the descendants of the friends of the abdicated monarch, attachment to their lawful sovereign had again revived, and resuming their accustomed loyalty and patriotism, they had boldly stood forth in defence of their country and their king. At length, by an act as honourable for the posterity of the attainted nobles, as glorious for the British nation, his present Majesty was graciously pleased to restore their estates to their surviving heirs. Among the rest, to Captain James Drummond, he restored the possessions of the House of Perth, and soon after revived in him the ancient honours of his family, by creating him a British Peer, by the title of Lord Perth, Baron Drummond of Stobhall. By uniting in marriage with a noble lady, the direct descendant, in the female line, of that celebrated chief of the house of Perth, who had been raised to ducal honours, this noble Lord bade fair, by a



blooming race, to extend, to a length of ages, the renovated titles of his great and ancient family. But it having pleased Almighty God, whose counsels are unsearchable, to take away, by an untimely death, his only son, a youth of the most uncommon abilities, whose bosom glowed with every thing great and good, and in whom all the accomplishments of the Drummonds, so justly celebrated, seemed to centre; and soon thereafter to remove this worthy nobleman himself; the representation of this noble house now devolves upon his only daughter, the Honourable Clementina Sarah Drummond, the present proprietor of the estates of Perth.

After relating the origin of this illustrious house, we shall deduce its various successions, from its first founder to this lady, who is the twenty-sixth head, in lineal descent. As the history of this family is divided into six important periods, we shall observe the same order in the following Memoir, and shall deduce its genealogy, I. From its origin, to its union with the House of Montifex:—II. From that union, to its promotion to the Scottish peerage:—III. From that promotion, to its elevation to the Earldom of Perth:—IV. From that elevation, to its separation into the ducal lines of Perth and Melfort:—V. From that separation, to its forfeiture, and the extinction of the Perth ducal line:—And VI. From its separation into the Melfort ducal line, to the restoration of its estates and honours, in the present family of Perth.—We begin with an account of the origin of the House of Drummond.



## SECT. I.

*Of the Origin of the House of Drummond.*

IN the reign of Malcolm II. of Scotland, and about the year 1013, to revenge the massacre of the Danes, Sweyn king of Denmark invaded England, and overcoming Ethelred in battle, drove him from his kingdom, and usurped his throne. As his second queen, Ethelred had married Emma, the Norman princess, and with her, and her two sons, Alfred and Edward, afterwards called the Confessor, he took refuge in Normandy. Upon the death of Sweyn, who enjoyed his conquest but a few weeks, Ethelred was invited to resume the government. But he dying in 1016, was succeeded by Edmund, his eldest son by his first queen. This brave prince, surnamed Ironside, gallantly opposed Canute, the son and successor of Sweyn; but after several engagements, of various success, it was mutually agreed to divide the kingdom between them. This treaty, Edmund survived only but a month, when the whole kingdom, and his two sons, Edwin and Edward, fell into the hands of Canute.

In 1017, Canute was proclaimed sole sovereign of England, and to secure to himself full possession of the throne, he sent the two sons of Edmund to the court of Sweden, on pretence of being educated there, but charged the king to put them to death as soon as they arrived. This savage mandate, the Swedish monarch disobeyed, and sent them to Solomon king of Hungary, to be educated at his court. Solomon generously received

the young princes, and having brought them up with every attention becoming their illustrious descent, he gave his own sister in marriage to Edwin, who died childless; and to Edward, he gave Agatha, the sister of his queen Sophia, and daughter of the emperor Henry II, to whom she bore Edgar Atheling, Margaret, afterwards queen of Scotland, and Christina.

On the death of Canute in 1035, his son Harold succeeded to the crown of England: But he dying in 1039, was succeeded by his brother Hardicanute, who reigned only two years, and in him ended the Danish usurpation. Edward, the son of Ethelred by Emma, happened to be at court when Hardicanute died, and this prince, the nation unanimously called to the vacant throne. The reign of Edward was continually disturbed by the ambition of Earl Godwin, and still more so, by his son and successor Harold, who aspired at the chief command. As Edward the Confessor had no issue, he sent a deputation into Hungary, to invite over his nephew Edward, son to his elder brother Ironside, who was the only remaining heir of the Saxon line. That prince accepted the invitation, and brought with him to England his wife Agatha, and his children, Edgar Atheling, Margaret and Christina, together with a select train of Hungarian nobles, who were attached to his family by friendship and affection, and followed his fortunes as heir apparent to the English throne. These illustrious strangers were hospitably received by the king; but Edward dying soon after his arrival, they continued to reside at the English court till the death of the Confessor in 1065. Though young Edgar was now the rightful heir to the crown, Harold ascended the throne without any opposition. But the usurper did not long enjoy the fruits of his treachery.

The Danes renewed their invasions ; the duke of Normandy followed with his armies ; and those general confusions arose, which terminated in the Norman conquest. At length, at Hastings, on the 14<sup>th</sup> of October 1066, Harold encountered the invader, when, after a most obstinate engagement, the English were defeated, the usurper and his brothers slain, and William left sole master of the kingdom.

To the conqueror, all ranks of the nation submitted ; and even Edgar, who had just been declared king, resigned to William his pretensions to the crown. But William's reign soon degenerated into oppression. Discontent and murmuring arose, insurrections generally prevailed, and the continual cruelties of the conqueror compelled multitudes to consult their safety by flight. Many fled into foreign countries ; and among the rest, Edgar Atheling, with his mother, sisters, and Hungarian friends, secretly set sail for Hungary, to escape the destruction which threatened him, as the legal heir to the English throne. In the German ocean, a furious tempest overtook the royal exiles, and driving them upon the Scottish coast, forced them up the Frith of Forth, to that haven, since called St. Margaret's Hope, where they came ashore. At this time Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, resided at Dumfermline, a few miles distant from the harbour. The royal strangers were invited to the palace, and hospitably entertained by the Scottish court. To Edgar, Malcolm acknowledged the kindness of his relation the Confessor, who had sent 10,000 soldiers to his aid against Macbeth, and secured him from the violence of the Norman conqueror, until a peace ratified his safety. The friends who accompanied the prince, he generously received, and bestowed

upon them offices and lands; and, struck with the charms of Margaret, and the noble endowments of her mind, he took her for his queen, and celebrating his marriage, with splendid magnificence, on the banks of the Forth, diffused universal joy over the whole kingdom.

In the train of these royal voyagers, who landed safe at St. Margaret's Hope, were many English and Hungarian gentlemen, who founded various noble and considerable families in Scotland. Amongst these was Maurice, an Hungarian, long eminent for his faithful services, and particularly celebrated for his skilful management of the prince's ship in that dangerous sea voyage. He was highly esteemed by the queen, and, at her earnest recommendation, received from Malcolm the most honourable marks of distinction. As a reward for his distinguished services, the Scottish king bestowed upon him lands, and offices, together with a coat of arms, commemorative of his high merit, and the name of Drummond, to distinguish his posterity among the noble families of Scotland. From this illustrious personage the house of Drummond derives its immediate descent; and to trace his descendants, in lineal succession, down to the present family of Perth, is the object of the following Genealogical Memoir.

## SECT. II.

*Of the House of Drummond, from its origin, to its union with the House of Montifex.*

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*View of the House of Drummond in this period.*

- I. Maurice, founder of the House of Drummond.
  - II. Malcolm Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> thane of Lennox.
  - III. Maurice Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> thane of Lennox.
  - IV. John Drummond, 4<sup>th</sup> thane of Lennox.
  - V. Sir Malcolm Drummond, 5<sup>th</sup> thane of Lennox.
  - VI. Malcolm Beg Drummond, 6<sup>th</sup> thane of Lennox.
  - VII. Malcolm Drummond, lord of that ilk, 7<sup>th</sup> thane.
  - VIII. Sir John Drummond, lord of that ilk, 8<sup>th</sup> thane.
  - IX. Sir Malcolm Drummond, lord of that ilk, 9<sup>th</sup> thane.
  - X. Sir Malcolm Drummond, lord of that ilk, 10<sup>th</sup> thane.
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## I. MAURICE DRUMMOND,

FOUNDER OF THE HOUSE OF DRUMMOND,

1<sup>st</sup> HERITABLE THANE OF LENNOX,

Landed in Scotland in 1067.—Died in 1093.

*From the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 36<sup>th</sup> of Malcolm Canmore.*

Among the illustrious attendants, who landed with Edgar Atheling in Scotland, was Maurice, an Hungarian, the founder of the house of Drummond. He is said to have been the son of George, a younger son of Andrew king of Hungary. Educated at the court with

the Saxon princes, his friendship for their family early commenced, and, amidst all the vicissitudes of their fortune, his attachment to their interests was firm and sincere. When invited over to England, he accompanied them to the court of Edward; and, when the cruelties of the Norman conqueror drove them from the kingdom of their ancestors, Maurice set sail with them for Hungary, and shared all the dangers of their flight. He is said to have been the commander of the ship, in which the royal fugitives escaped; and, when the furious storm assailed them on the ocean, the vessel was preserved by his skilful conduct, and the royal family safely landed on the Scottish shore.

About this time, surnames began to be generally used in Scotland, and, soon after his arrival, Maurice received and assumed the name of *Drummond*. Like the other surnames of Scotland, this is derived, either from the lands originally appropriated to its first chief, or from the office he bore, or from some extraordinary occurrence in his life. If the name is derived from the lands, then it naturally comes from that property, in the parish of Drymen in Dunbartonshire, called *Drummond*, which formed part of the original grant of lands conferred by king Malcolm on this Hungarian stranger. If the name is supposed to have been given him, from the office he held as captain-general, or admiral to prince Edgar and his retinue, then it is derived from *Dromont*, or *Dromond*, a word used in different countries to denote a ship of a swift course, the captains of which were called *Dromonts*, or *Dromoners*—words of Greek original, derived from *δρομος*, *cursus*; whence *dromo*, *onis*, in Latin, signifying a swift bark, that skims along the tops of the waves. But, it is most probable that the name has an



allusion to the tempest which drove Maurice and his vessel to the Scottish shore ; and hence its common derivation from the Celtic words *drum*, a height, steep, or back, and *onde*, a wave, denoting the back of a wave, or a high wave ; and to this correspond the bars called *unde* or *wavy*, as they are blazoned on the Drummond's arms. The name, however, is evidently derived from the Latin words *dromo undâ*, and signifies a swift ship assailed by a tempest, which commemorates the storm which brought the first founder of the name and the royal exiles to Scotland, and the appointment which he held as conductor of the ship.

On Margaret's elevation to the throne, the services of Maurice were gratefully acknowledged. At her special request, Malcolm distinguished him with particular regard, and, investing him with the privileges of his native subjects, bestowed upon him a competent inheritance, by appropriating to him and his posterity, the lands of Roseneath, Cardross, Auchindown, the parish of Drummond in Lennox, and Balfron. These lands lay in the shires of Dunbarton and Stirling, and jurisdiction of Lennox, and, in that district, was the residence of the Drummonds originally fixed.

In addition to this extensive property in lands, the king dignified this new Hungarian stranger with an honourable office, and made him thane, senescal, or steward heritable of Lennox. These titles signified the same thing, although the denomination altered with the times. By this office, the charge entrusted to the thane<sup>1</sup> was,

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<sup>1</sup> By Buchanan, the Scottish thanes are thus described, in the life of Malcolm II. ' *Nam superioribus seculis, præter*

to be justiciar and guardian of that country ; to lead forth the men appointed for the war, according to the rolls and lists made up for that effect ; and to be collector or accountant to the abthane of the kingdom, for the king's rents within that circuit. The abthane was the highest officer under the king, the chief minister of state, general questor, principal treasurer, and great steward of Scotland. To him, the thanes were next in degree of honour, and were the first whom king Malcolm advanced to the new titles of earls.<sup>2</sup>

Upon this Hungarian gentleman, the king also conferred, as a lasting badge of honour, a noble coat of arms, fitly contrived to represent his present condition,

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*thanos, hoc est præfectos regionum, sive nomarchas, et quæstorem rerum capitalium, nullum honoris nomen equestri ordini altius fuerat.* Hist. Scot. lib. 6. And again, in the life of Malcolm III, '*Rex Wallerum, Stuartum totius Scotiæ fecit ; quasi dicas æconomum. Hic magistratus census omnes regiones colligit : jurisdictionem etiam, qualem conventuum præfecti habent, ac prorsus idem est cum eo, quam priores thanum appellabant. Atque nunc sermone Anglico patrium superante, regionum thani, plerisque in locis, Stuarti vocantur : et qui illis, erat abthanus, nunc Stuartus Scotiæ nominatur.*' Hist. Scot. lib. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Before the reign of Malcolm Canmore, the highest dignity or jurisdiction enjoyed by subjects in Scotland was that of thane, which dignity was afterwards succeeded by that of earl. In 1057 this king held a *conventum procerum*, a convention of his nobles at Forfar, when some of the chiefs of his nobility were created earls, by the titles they formerly enjoyed as thanes. The first who enjoyed this new dignity, were Macduff thane of Fife, Martacus thane of Marr, Walter thane of Sutherland, and Gilchrist thane of Angus. In these times, they subscribed their names Earl Macduff, Earl Walter, &c. without any addition. The title of duke was unknown in Scotland till 1398, when David prince of Scotland, the eldest son of Robert III. and queen Annabella Drummond, was created duke of Rothsay, earl of Atholl and Carrick ; and, in 1399, Robert Stewart was created duke of Albany, by his brother Robert III.



and his former achievements. In memory of his having been the happy conductor of her majesty's safe landing in Scotland, he assigned him for his armorial bearing three bars wavy ; and, as the country where his property lay was full of rivers, woods, lakes, and mountains, these are emblematically expressed in the coat of arms, wherein hunting, waters, hounds, inhabitants wild and naked, are represented. This was blazoned as follows : *Or*, three bars wavy or undy *gules* ; a helmet, wreath, coronet and mantling, suitable to his degree ; and, for a crest, a blood or slouth-hound *proper* collared, and leished *gules* ; with two wild naked men *proper* for supporters, wreathed about the head and middle with ivy or oak leaves, holding batons over their shoulders raguled, standing upon a compartment like to a green hill *semée* of caltrops—with this motto, *Gang warily*.

Such were the distinguished honours conferred on Maurice Drummond, soon after king Malcolm's marriage with the princess Margaret. Nor was the thane ungrateful for so illustrious favours. To the Saxon princes he had ever been affectionate and faithful ; and he was equally attached to his new sovereign, who had bound him to his interests by the most endearing obligations. In peace, and in war, he uniformly served him with fidelity and zeal. When William the Conqueror turned his arms against Malcolm, because he refused to deliver up Edgar Atheling, whom he claimed as his fugitive and competitor, he joined the Scottish warriors, and nobly defended the cause of his sovereign and prince, till an honourable peace was concluded, and Edgar's safety particularly secured. After the conqueror died, William Rufus ascended the throne. Without any provocation, he invaded Malcolm's dominions in Northumber-

land, and, cutting off the garrison, surprised and seized the castle of Alnwick. Maurice advanced with the king to repel the insolent invader : but Malcolm unfortunately falling by the treachery of Piercy, Maurice hastened to revenge his death, and, furiously enraged, with a few soldiers headed by prince Edward, rushed headlong on the foe, and, together with the prince, gloriously fell, covered with wounds. This sad accident happened in 1093.

Contemporary with Maurice Drummond was Walter, first lord high steward of Scotland, the son of Fleance, son of Banquo, thane of Lochaber. For his great services against the rebels of Galloway, he was advanced to this dignity by Malcolm III. in 1062. Hence, he is styled *Dapifer*, or *Æconomus Regis*, *Senescallus Regni*, and *Totius Scotiæ Stewartus*. From this office arose the name of *Stewart*, and, from this Walter, sprung the royal house of Stewart.

As a mark of queen Margaret's esteem, Maurice received in marriage one of her maids of honour, and from their children all the families of Drummond are descended. By this lady he left two sons :—

1. Malcolm Drummond, his heir, named after his master and benefactor king Malcolm ; and,

2. Maurice Drummond, of whom no certain account is preserved.

Maurice, the first of the house of Drummond, died in 1093, and was succeeded by his son Malcolm.

## II. MALCOLM DRUMMOND,

THE 2<sup>d</sup> THANE OF LENNOX,

Succeeded in 1093.—Died about 1130.

*From 36<sup>th</sup> Malcolm III, to 7<sup>th</sup> David I.*

To Maurice the Hungarian, succeeded Malcolm Drummond, his elder son, who inherited his lands, and became second thane or senescal of Lennox. He lived in the times of Edgar and Alexander, the sons of Malcolm Canmore, who, after the usurpation of Donald Bayne and Duncan II. were both in succession kings of Scotland, and surviving them a considerable time, he died about the year 1130.

Of the lady whom Malcolm married no mention is made; but by her he had a son, who succeeded him, whom he named Maurice, after his father the Hungarian.

## III. MAURICE DRUMMOND,

THE 3<sup>d</sup> THANE OF LENNOX,

Succeeded about 1130.—Died about 1155.

*From 7<sup>th</sup> David I, to 3<sup>d</sup> Malcolm IV.*

Maurice Drummond succeeded to his father Malcolm, and inheriting his lands and office, became the third chief of the house of Drummond, and third thane of Lennox. He flourished in the reigns of David I. the youngest son of Malcolm Canmore, and of his grandson Malcolm IV, called the Maiden, and died about 1155.

The name of his wife is not preserved, but he left a son, who succeeded him, called John.

## IV. JOHN DRUMMOND,

*THE 4<sup>th</sup> THANE OF LENNOX,*

Succeeded about 1155.—Died about 1180.

*From the 3<sup>d</sup> Malcolm IV, to the 15<sup>th</sup> William I.*

John Drummond succeeded to his father Maurice, and was the fourth thane of Lennox, and head of the family of Drummond, when Malcolm IV. and his brother William the Lion reigned over Scotland from 1165 to 1180. He left behind him a son called Sir Malcolm.

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## V. SIR MALCOLM DRUMMOND,

*THE 5<sup>th</sup> THANE OF LENNOX,*

Succeeded about 1180.—Died about 1200.

*From 15<sup>th</sup> to the 35<sup>th</sup> of William I.*

Sir Malcolm Drummond, the son of John, was the fifth thane of Lennox. He lived in the reign of William the Lion, who swayed the sceptre of Scotland from 1165 to 1214.

By his lady, whose name is not recorded, he had two sons.

1. Malcolm Beg Drummond, his heir.
2. Roderick Drummond, designed brother of Malcolm Beg, in an inquisition on the division of some lands in Dunbartonshire, &c. in 1234.

Of all the sons and daughters of the foregoing chiefs of the house of Drummond, of the ladies whom they married, and of the manner in which their children were disposed of, there is no authentic record. But the successions that follow are attested by indisputable documents still extant.

Sir Malcolm Drummond died about the year 1200, and was succeeded by his eldest son Malcolm.

## VI. MALCOLM BEG DRUMMOND,

THE 6<sup>th</sup> THANE OF LENNOX,

Succeeded about 1200.—Died about 1259.

*From 35<sup>th</sup> William I, to 10<sup>th</sup> of Alexander III.*

To Sir Malcolm, succeeded his son Malcolm Drummond, on account of his low stature called *Beg*, which in the Celtic signifies *short*. He was the sixth thane of Lennox, and was deservedly esteemed a man of real worth, and of true greatness of mind. He is the first of the family of whom any written documents are preserved; and these represent him in circumstances so distinguished, as could only agree with a person descended of ancestors, whose rank and consequence were established in the nation. We find him in possession of all the lands said to have been given to his predecessors by Malcolm Canmore; in high reputation among the Scottish nobles; and married to a lady of the very first distinction in the kingdom for birth and fortune. In several charters of Maldwin, third earl of Lennox, from 1225 to 1249, we find Malcolm Beg Drummond among the witnesses, and designed by the earl, *Camerarius meus*.

He married Ada, only daughter of Maldwin, third earl of Lennox, by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, third hereditary lord high steward of Scotland. By this lady he had two sons.

1. Malcolm Drummond, his heir.
2. John Drummond, who is witness in a charter of Maldwin earl of Lennox about 1248, *Donald filio Macynel*, &c. wherein he is designed John Drummond, son of Malcolm Beg: but no more is known of him.

Malcolm lived to the age of ninety years, and continuing in high esteem, died about the year 1259, and was succeeded by his eldest son Malcolm.

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## VII. MALCOLM DRUMMOND,

*LORD OF THAT ILK, 7<sup>th</sup> THANE OF LENNOX,*

Succeeded about 1259.—Died about 1278.

*From 10<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> Alexander III.*

Malcolm Drummond, at his father's death, succeeded to the family estates, as seventh chief of the house of Drummond, and thane, steward, or senescal of Lennox. This office was now more usually expressed by the last appellation; and in a charter of Malcolm, fourth earl of Lennox, in 1260, this Malcolm Drummond is designed *dominus de eodem*, or *lord of that ilk*, son of Malcolm Beg Drummond, and steward or senescal of Lennox. He is witness to several charters and donations of the same earl, from that year to 1275. He was a man of great respectability, and had possessions in land to an immense extent, which enabled him to give to his younger children very considerable estates in different counties.

The name of Malcolm's lady is not preserved, but he left issue three sons.

1. John Drummond, his heir.
2. Gilbert de Drummond, who is mentioned in several charters of the earl of Lennox, from 1280 to 1290. In 1296, he swore allegiance to king Edward I. of England, when he over-ran Scotland. From his father he received a grant of several lands, particularly, the barony of Balquhapple, &c. He had a son, Malcolm de Drummond, who also swore fealty with his father to king Edward in 1296, and



left a son, Bryce Drummond, killed in 1330 by the Monteiths, which began their quarrel with the Drummonds.

3. Thomas Drummond, who got in patrimony from his father the lands of Balfroon in Perthshire. Of that church he made a donation of the patronage to the abbacy of Inchaffray, which was confirmed by the pope's bull in 1305. In that confirmation, pope Clement calls Thomas, *hominem nobilem*.

He died about the year 1278, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John.

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### VIII. SIR JOHN DRUMMOND, LORD OF THAT ILK, 8<sup>th</sup> THANE OR SENESCAL OF LENNOX,

Succeeded about 1278.—Died about 1301.

*From the 29<sup>th</sup> Alexander III, to the 15<sup>th</sup> John Baliol.*

Sir John Drummond succeeded, on his father's death, to the estates of the house of Drummond, and was the eighth thane or senescal of Lennox. He was a man of great parts, and of extensive influence. He lived in the times of those unhappy confusions, which arose at the death of Alexander III; and, amidst the various contests for the succession to the crown, he stood forth as the strenuous defender of the liberties of his country. With the other subjects in Scotland, he was obliged to swear allegiance to king Edward I, when that prince in 1296 overran the kingdom. In 1297, he was carried prisoner to England by Edward, for his adherence to the interests of Bruce; but he was, soon afterwards, permitted to return to Scotland, upon his finding bail to come back to England, with horses, arms, and other military stores, to assist the English monarch in his war with France.

He married a daughter of Walter Stewart, earl of Monteith in right of his countess, the brother of Alexander the sixth lord high steward of Scotland, who conquered Acho, king of the Danes, at Largs<sup>3</sup> in 1263. By this lady he had three sons and two daughters.

1. Sir Malcolm Drummond, his heir.

2. Gilbert de Drummond, who is mentioned in a ratification by Malcolm fifth earl of Lennox, of the lands and church of Kilpatrick, in 1330.

3. Walter Drummond, bred to the church; a man of great probity, and a fine genius. He was clerk register or secretary to king Robert Bruce in 1323, designed, *clericus domini regis*, and was appointed ambassador to treat of a peace with the English, together with William bishop of S<sup>t</sup>. Andrews, Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, &c. in 1323.

1<sup>st</sup> Daughter, Christian Drummond.

2. Margaret Drummond. These two obtained a charter from Malcolm, fourth earl of Lennox, of the lands of Ardcurane, *Christianæ et Margaritæ de Drummond, filii domini Johannis de Drummond*, &c. in 1290.

Sir John dying about the year 1301, was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Malcolm.

<sup>3</sup> At this village, which lies opposite to the island of Bute, Acho, or as he is sometimes called, Haquin, king of Norway, with a fleet of 160 sail, and an army of 20,000 men, having ravaged the coast of Ayr, Bute, and Arran, was attacked by 5000 Scots, when 16,000 of the invaders were slain. Acho escaped to the Orkneys, where he soon after died: and the Danes never after invaded Scotland. Along the shore, the entrenchments of the Norwegian camp may still be traced: but the rude tombs, formed of three stones, in which the Scottish warriors were interred, were all demolished of late, excepting one, by the gothic proprietor of the field.



IX. SIR MALCOLM DRUMMOND,  
 LORD OF THAT ILK, THE 9<sup>th</sup> THANE OR SENESCAL OF  
 LENNOX,

Succeeded about 1301.—Died about 1325.

*From the 15<sup>th</sup> John Baliol, to 19<sup>th</sup> Robert Bruce.*

Sir Malcolm Drummond succeeded to his father, as ninth chief of the house of Drummond. He flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and was firmly attached to the interests of that great prince. At the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, he exerted in a most conspicuous manner his great talents, undaunted bravery, and military skill. Immediately after that battle in 1315, king Robert, as a reward of his good and faithful services, conferred upon him a grant of several lands in Perthshire; and it is not unlikely that the caltrops were then added, for the first time, by way of compartment to his coat of arms, as in that memorable battle they were used with great success against the English horse, and very possibly by the advice, or under the direction of Sir Malcolm. In the following year, in a full parliament, where he sat as one of the *barones majores regni*, he resigned into the king's hands, in favour of Sir Malcolm Fleming, father of the first earl of Wigton, his lands and barony of Auchindon, in Dunbartonshire, upon which Lord Fleming got a charter under the great seal, in confirmation of the same, in 1316.

He married a daughter of Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, ancestor of the duke of Montrose, by whom he had a son, Sir Malcolm, who succeeded at his death about the year 1325.

X. SIR MALCOLM DRUMMOND,

LORD OF THAT ILK, THE 10<sup>th</sup> THANE OF LENNOX,

Succeeded about 1325.—Died about 1346.

*From 19<sup>th</sup> Robert I, to 16<sup>th</sup> David II.*

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*Ancestor of the families of Concraig, Colquhalzie, Pitkellony, Mewie, Lennoch, Megginch, Balloch, Broich, Milnab, &c.<sup>4</sup>*

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Sir Malcolm Drummond, on the death of his father, succeeded to the estates of the house of Drummond, and was the tenth hereditary thane of Lennox. He was a worthy patriot, a steady loyalist, and deservedly esteemed for his merit and accomplishments. He had a chief concern in all the noble efforts made by the loyalists in the minority of king David Bruce, in defence of the liberties of their country. In those arduous exertions, he suffered many hardships : and, at the time when Edward III. of England forfeited Malise the seventh earl of Strathearn, in 1334, he also gave a grant of several lands belonging to Sir Malcolm Drummond, to Sir John Clinton of England, for opposing, as he said, his lawful sovereign Edward Baliol. From this Malise, earl of Strathearn, Sir Malcolm afterwards got a charter of the lands of Colquhalzie.

Of the lady whom he married there is no account ; but he left issue three sons.

1. Sir John Drummond, his heir, married to Mary Montifex of Montifex.
2. Sir Maurice Drummond, knight of Concraig, ancestor of that family, &c. He married the daugh-

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<sup>4</sup> These were great and respectable families, whose posterity flourished long in Strathearn ; but as they are all now extinct,

ter and heiress of Henry,<sup>5</sup> heritable senescal or steward of Strathearn, and, on her father's death, succeeded to his office and estate. Both these were confirmed to him in 1358, by Robert earl of Strathearn, and also a new gift granted to him, of heritable keeper of all the forests in the country. He was a brave gentleman, and lived in great credit. Both he and his lady were interred in the quire of the church of Muthil. He left issue three sons ;

1. Sir Maurice Drummond,<sup>6</sup> his successor ; 2.

except Lennoch and Megginch, mentioned on p. 25, it is unnecessary to record here their genealogies, which are accurately preserved by the viscount of Strathallan.

<sup>5</sup> Ferquhard, earl of Strathearn, descended from Grimus, thane of Strathearn, and bailie of the abthany of Dull, whose brother Crinen, thane of the Isles, abthane of Dull, and steward of Scotland, had by Beatrix, daughter of Malcolm II, king Donald, the father of King Malcolm Canmore—left two sons.

1. Gilbert, who in 1198 founded the monastery of Inchaffray, and carried on the succession of the earls of Strathearn.
2. Malise, who, receiving the parish of Muthil in patrimony from his father, was made first senescal of Strathearn, and bailie of the abthany of Dull. He married Ada, youngest daughter of David earl of Huntingtown, who in 1184 became earl of Lennox, by whom he had two sons. 1. Malise, who is said to have been earl of Lennox ; and 2, Gillineff, who succeeded as senescal of Strathearn.

Gillineff, second senescal of Strathearn, had a son Malise, third senescal of Strathearn, who married Muriet daughter of Congal, son to Duncan earl of Marr, widow of Fergus the son of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, and got with her the lands of Tullibardine. By her he had, 1. Henry, his successor ; and 2. Ada, married to Sir William Murray, who got with her, in 1284, the lands of Tullibardine.

Henry, fourth senescal of Strathearn, had one only daughter, married to Sir Maurice Drummond, first knight of Concraig, who got with her both the lands and offices, which pertained to her father Henry.

<sup>6</sup> *Family of Concraig.* Sir Maurice Drummond, second knight of Concraig, and senescal of Strathearn, married Mar-

Malcolm Drummond, founder of the house of Colquhalzie; and 3. Walter Drummond of Dalchefick.

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rioneta, daughter of Sir Robert Erskine of Balbagarty, chamberlain of Scotland, and had two sons; 1. Sir John, his successor; and 2. Malcolm, the founder of the house of Pitkelony. In 1362, he received, by a charter granted by Robert Stewart earl of Strathearn, the lands of Dalkelrach and Sherymare, with the coronership of the whole county, and the keeping of the north catkend of Ouchtermuthil, with escheats and other privileges thereto belonging; also, in 1372, the lands of Carnbaddie, and afterwards the superiority of the lands of Inner Ramsay, Pethie, and Newlands, in the shire of Marr.

Sir John Drummond of Concraig, the third senescal of Strathcarn, married, 1st, the daughter of — Ross, laird of Craigie, by whom he had, 1. Malcolm, his heir; 2. John, the first of Mewie, Lennoch, or Megginch; 3. Maurice; and 4. Walter. 2<sup>dly</sup>, Maud de Græme, daughter to Patrick lord Græme, and sister of Patrick Græme, who became earl of Strathearn, by marrying the heiress thereof, Eupheme Stewart, who was the only child of David earl of Strathearn, the eldest son of king Robert II, by Eupheme Ross. Sir John was a man of great respectability; but an unfortunate quarrel rendered unhappy the latter end of his life. In 1391, Sir Alexander Murray of Ogilvie, married to the queen's sister, by some misfortune had killed a gentleman named William Spalden, for which he was summoned to appear before Sir John Drummond of Concraig, justiciar, coroner and steward of Strathearn, at a justice court at Foulis; but Sir Alexander, by a formal instrument, declined the court, and appealed to the law of clan M'Duff, one of the three old privileges granted by Malcolm Canmore to M'Duff the first earl of Fife; whereby it was provided, that if any person within the ninth degree of kindred to him or his heirs, earls of Fife, should commit unpremeditated slaughter, and perform some ceremonies at the cross of M'Duff, near Newburgh, he should be only judged by the earl, and paying 24 merks for killing a gentleman, and 12 for a common man, be free of the blood. The judges, on advising, were dissatisfied, and again summoned Sir Alexander to appear. He obeyed, but gave in an appeal and protestation from the jurisdiction of that court. The judges delayed judgment, and referred the matter to Lord Brechin, justiciary general. He gave sentence that the law of clan M'Duff should not liberate Sir Alexander Murray from his ordinary judge; and thereupon he obeyed, and received judgment, but

3. Walter Drummond, a man of great merit, and in high favour with David II, from whom he got a charter, *Waltero Drummond, nostrorum rotulorum registro, ac a consiliis, &c.*
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not with severity of law. This, however, produced much animosity between the Murrays and the Drummonds; and when Patrick Græme became earl of Strathearn, he was constantly importuned to dismiss Sir John from the office of steward of Strathearn: but Sir John was unwilling to resign. At length, in 1413, incensed by a rash promise, the earl came forward with his followers to break up Sir John's court, then sitting at the skeat of Crieff. Sir John was informed of the design, and immediately advancing with his friends, met the earl, and killed him at the first encounter. Sir John fled to Ireland, but was afterwards apprehended, as he was attempting to escape to England, and forfeited for the crime. He died long after in Ireland.

Malcolm Drummoud succeeded Sir John, as fourth laird of Concraig, and steward of Strathearn. Sir John, apprehensive of the influence of the Murrays with Patrick earl of Strathearn, had resigned the stewartry and lands by infestment to his son Malcolm in 1408, for securing the same to his son; and in 1416, when he presented a precept of seisin to Walter earl of Atholl, tutor to Malise Græme, son of Patrick earl of Strathearn, to be infest in the senescalship of Strathearn and its privileges, it was granted. He married — Monteith, daughter of the laird of Carse, by whom he had, 1. Maurice, his heir; and 2. James, the first of the house of Balloch, of whom are descended the families of Milnab and Broich.

Maurice Drummond, fifth laird of Concraig, and steward of Strathearn, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Marion Douglas, cousin of the earl of Angus; and 2<sup>dly</sup>, Margaret Mercer, daughter of the laird of Innerpaffray; by whom he had, 1. Maurice Keir, his heir, and 2. Isabella. In his time the estate became very low; for, ever since the killing of the earl of Strathearn, the family had no settled peace, but were forced to keep house to so many friends and servants for their security, that it consumed the fortune, and obliged him to part with many of his lands to relieve his debts, from 1447 to 1453.

Maurice Keir succeeded to be sixth laird of Concraig, and steward of Strathearn. He married a daughter of Sir Andrew Moray of Ogilvie and Abercairney, by whom he had Maurice, his successor. Sir Andrew finding the estate burdened, and the



*Family of Lennoch and Megginch.*

John Drummond, second son of Sir John Drummond, third knight of Concraig, as above, was the first of Mewie, Lennoch, and Megginch. His descendants continued, for several generations, to reside at *Lennoch* in Strathearn, until the reign of Charles II, when they purchased *Megginch*, an estate in the Carse of Gowrie, which then became the family seat. At the Revolution, Adam Drummond, lineally descended from the above John, was proprietor of *Megginch*. He was a gentleman of great respectability; and was one of the commissioners appointed by King William, 26<sup>th</sup> April 1695, to inquire into the barbarous slaughter of the M'Donalds in Glenco in 1692: on whose report, the parliament of Scotland found, that it was a murder committed by Colonel Hamilton and Major Duncanson; and by Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, Captain Drummond, Lieutenant Lindsay, and Ensign Lundy, under trust, by authority of the master of Stair, secretary of state, who

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family much reduced, formed this marriage with a view to obtain the steward's office; but Maurice preferring his chief, disposed, in 1473, most of his lands, with his office, to John Drummond of Cargill, afterwards Lord Drummond; and in 1474, Winfridus de Moray of Abercairney, sheriff-depute, gave seisin to John Drummond of Cargill of the offices of senescal, coroner, and keeper of the forestry of Strathearn, &c. as mentioned under Lord Drummond.

Maurice succeeded to his father. His fortune was now contracted within a narrow circle, and nothing remained of the old estate of Concraig but *Boreland*, whence he took his style. The family continued for several generations under the title of *barons of Boreland*; but it is now extinct, with all the branches that sprung from the house of Concraig, except that of *Lennoch*, as above.

exceeded the instructions of the king. He had one son, John, who succeeded, and left issue, three sons and one daughter.

1. Adam Drummond, his heir.
2. Colin Drummond, collector of the cess for Perthshire, and afterwards promoted to an appointment in Canada, who married Catharine, sister of Robert Oliphant, Esq. of Rossie, and left four sons, as afterwards.
3. Charles Drummond, who died young.
4. Jean Drummond.

Adam Drummond, late of Megginch, was born in 1712, was inrolled a member of the faculty of advocates in 1736, and served several years in parliament for Lymington, after the election of 1768. On the forfeiture of the estate of Perth in 1746, he was permitted to reside at Drummond Castle, till the restoration of the present family. He married in 1754, Lady Catharine Powlet, daughter of Harry, duke of Bolton, a woman of high merit, but left no issue.

On his death, in 1786, he was succeeded by the sons of his brother, Colin Drummond, who left the following family.

1. John Drummond, a banker in London, who assumed the title of Lennoch in 1788. In 1769, he married, first, Lady Susan Fane, daughter of the earl of Westmoreland, by whom he has, 1. John Drummond; and, 2. Susan Drummond; secondly, Miss Suttie, by whom he has no issue.
2. Robert Drummond, who assumed the title of Megginch in 1789. He was captain of the General Elliot East-Indiaman.



3. Adam Drummond, a captain in the Royal Navy, who, in 1801, married, as her second husband, Lady Charlotte, daughter of John, duke of Atholl, and has issue, four sons.
4. Gordon Drummond, a major-general in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of 8<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot, who married in 1807, Margaret, daughter of William Russell, Esq. Brancepeth Castle.
5. Elizabeth Drummond, married to Lord Hervey, and has one daughter, Jean Hervey.
6. Atholl Drummond, unmarried.

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Sir Malcolm was either slain at the battle of Durham, in 1346, or died soon after, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John.

## SECT. III.

*Of the House of Drummond, from its union with the House of Montifex, to its promotion to the Scottish Peerage.*

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*View of the Succession in this period.*

- XI. Sir John Drummond, lord of that ilk.
- XII. Sir Malcolm Drummond, lord of that ilk, Earl of Marr.
- XII. Sir John Drummond, of Cargill and Stobhall.
- XIII. Sir Walter Drummond, of that ilk, lord of Cargill.
- XIV. Sir Malcolm Drummond, lord of that ilk.

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# XI. SIR JOHN DRUMMOND,

LORD OF THAT ILK,

Succeeded about 1346.—Died in 1373.

*From the 16<sup>th</sup> David II, to 2<sup>d</sup> Robert II.*

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*Ancestor of the families of Carnock, Midhope, Hawthornden, &c. also of King James I. of Scotland, whence the Royal Family of Great Britain, &c.*

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Sir John Drummond, succeeded his father Sir Malcolm, as the eleventh chief of the House of Drummond.

He was a man of a noble spirit, and highly esteemed by king David, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In the late reign, an unhappy controversy had arisen between his family, and the House of Monteith. In the course of this contest, Bryce Drummond, a cousin of Sir John's, had made some encroachments, which the Monteiths revenged by putting him to death. The Drummonds, supported by Sir Walter Murray of Tullibardine, immediately attacked the Monteiths, and, in a furious encounter, killed many of their men, particularly Walter, Malcolm, and William, three principal persons of their house. This unfortunate action was followed by mutual slaughters, robberies, and depredations, for forty years. At length, on his return from captivity, the Monteiths complained to the king, who appointed commissioners <sup>7</sup> to settle the difference. These met on the banks of the Forth on 17<sup>th</sup> May 1360, and appointed Sir John to give over for ever his right to the lands of Roseneath in Lennox, for the use of Walter Monteith, as an asythemment for the slaughter of his father; at the same time, they promised that the king should indemnify him in another way.

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<sup>7</sup> The arbiters were, the king's nephew, Robert, lord high steward of Scotland, and earl of Strathearn, afterwards King Robert II. William, earl of Douglas, Thomas Stewart earl of Angus, Sir Walter Murray of Tullibardine, Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochow, and Sir Colin, his son, before the two lords justiciars of Scotland, Sir Robert Erskine, and Sir Hugh Eglinton. In the original deed, these nobles, who were the three chief men in the kingdom, are said to be in the same degree of kindred to both parties; and Robert is mentioned in this manner:—*Insuper Robertus dominus senescallus Scotiæ, comes de Strath-earn, tanquam principalis Parentelæ utriusque partis, &c.*

This transaction luckily took place, when king David, suspecting that his nephew, Robert the earl of Strathearn, and the earl of March, had purposely deserted him at the battle of Durham in 1348, where he was taken prisoner, and confined for twelve years in Nottingham castle, had expressed his resentment, by resolving to transfer the crown at his death, without issue, to Alexander, or rather John, the son of the earl of Sutherland, by his sister Margaret Bruce, and, on that account, was disposed to reconcile the differences of his subjects for promoting his own views. So that after the agreement of the Drummonds and Monteiths, the king was very favourable to Sir John : For, in dividing the estate left by Sir William Montifex <sup>8</sup>, among his three daughters, who

<sup>8</sup> *Family of Montifex.*

Sir Harry Montifex, the founder of this family, came to England with the Conqueror from France, and became lord of Stansted in Essex. Camden calls them *summæ nobilitatis viros*. Sir Henry Montifex accompanied King William to Scotland, when he returned from his captivity in England, under Henry II. in 1179. In recompence of his kindness, the king bestowed upon him several baronies in the shires of Perth and Dunbarton, which his posterity possessed for many years, till the death of Sir William Montifex, justiciar of Scotland, in 1359, when they became the portion of his three daughters, Mary, Dornagill, and Margaret.

Sir Henry was succeeded by his son Sir Richard, who is witness in a charter of King William to his brother David, of the earldom of Lennox, in 1186.—Sir Richard's son, who succeeded, was Sir William, who is witness in a charter of Alexander II. to the convent of Inchaffray, of the teinds of the king's revenue of the lands of Auchterairder, in 1227.—Sir William, called in that charter, *Willielmus de Montifickel*, was succeeded by his son Sir William,—whose son, Sir William Montifex, was justiciar of Scotland, and father of the three heiresses, Mary, Dornagill, and Margaret Montifex. To this last Sir William, King Robert Bruce, in 1328, grants a charter of the lands of

were the king's wards, he gave the largest share, containing the baronies of Auchterairder, Cargill, and Kincardine, for his portion to Sir John, with the eldest daughter Mary, whom he married, which lands still remain in possession of the family.

By this accession of lands to his former estates, Sir John became one of the most opulent subjects in the kingdom, and, from this æra, he changed both his residence and designation. For, unwilling to remain any longer in that neighbourhood with the Monteiths, he quitted the shire of Dunbarton and Lennox, with the seneschalship thereof, and fixing his residence at Stobhall, a part of the old inheritance of the family in Perthshire, adjoining to the barony of Cargill, assumed thereafter the designation of Stobhall, but more frequently of Cargill. This removal took place about 1360, after he, and his predecessors, had, for three hundred years, resided in the shire of Dunbarton and Lennox, of which, they were always the heritable thanes or senescals.

Sir John married Mary Montifex, eldest daughter and

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Auchterairder, for payment of the sum pertaining to the service of half a knight, and reserving the liberties of the burgh and burgesses as they were in the time of Alexander III. At his death, Sir William Montifex left three daughters. 1. Mary, married to Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, who got with her the lands of Cargill, Auchterairder, Kincardine, &c. whose issue are mentioned above; 2. Dornagill; and, 3. Margaret. These two were dissatisfied with the king's division of their father's estate, and fled to England to complain. Their inheritance was immediately forfeited, and the king gave Dornagill's portion of Pitfour and Dumgrum, to Duncan Napier: Pitcook in Perthshire, and half Kilmahew in Dunbarton, to William Napier: and Margaret's part to Hugh Danielston, whose successor was Lord Lyle. King David's gifts are dated at Dunbarton in 1366.

co-heiress of Sir William de Montifex, justiciar of Scotland, chief of a great and most ancient family. By this lady, he had four sons and four daughters.

1. Sir Malcolm Drummond, his heir, and *earl of Marr*, in right of his lady the countess of Marr.
2. Sir John Drummond, who succeeded his brother, and carried on the line of the family.
3. William Drummond of *Carnock*<sup>9</sup>, who, in the

<sup>9</sup> *Family of Carnock.*

William Drummond's son David, second laird of Carnock, married Marion Cunningham, daughter of the laird of Wester Polmaise, by whom he had Robert.——Robert, third laird of Carnock, married Marion, sister of William Monteith of West Carse, and by her he had Alexander.——Alexander, fourth laird of Carnock, married Marion, sister of Robert Bruce of Auchinbowie, Esq. and by her he had three sons; 1. Sir Robert, who succeeded; 2. Alexander, who was the first laird of Midhope, (as in next note); 3. Charles Drummond of Kingsfield, Esq.; and two daughters; 1. Margaret, married, first to the laird of Arncaple; and, secondly, to Balfour of Balfour, Esq.; and, 2. Lady Abercromby. This laird of Carnock was an intimate friend of Archibald earl of Douglas, who married James IV.'s widow, and suffered with him in all his troubles. In 1529, he was banished, with the earl, by the governor John duke of Albany, but he was soon recalled by James V, and restored to his liberty and fortune. *In comitiis, aqua et igne interdictum fuit comiti Angusiano, fratri, et patruo, præterea Alexandro Drummond, Carnorensi eorum ultimo amico.* Buch. Hist. Lib. xxiv.

Sir Robert Drummond, fifth laird of Carnock, was master and surveyor of all the King's works to James V. He married, first, Margaret Kirkaldy, sister to that laird of Grange, celebrated for keeping the castle of Edinburgh, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret Drummond, married to —— Erskine of Canbuskenneth, and was mother to Annabella Erskine, Lady Buchanan, and to —— Erskine, Lady Tullibodie; secondly, Mary Elphinstone, daughter of Alexander, second Lord Elphinstone, to whom she bore, 1. Patrick Drummond, who succeeded; 2. Sir John Drummond, the first of Hawthornden, as on p. 38; 3. Margaret, Lady Scafield; and, 4. Jean Drummond.



patent of Robert III. is called *our brother*; and *our uncle* in that of James I. He married Elizabeth one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir William Airth of that ilk, and of Carnock and Plane, with whom he got the lands of Carnock and Plane; and on the death of her sister, he got Airth also, which he excambioned for Bannockburn. By her he had David, the second laird of Carnock, of whom, are descended the Drummonds of *Midhope* or *Midhoop*,<sup>1</sup> *Hawthornden*, &c.

4. Dougal Drummond, who was appointed bishop of Dunblane, but died soon after he was consecrated.

1" daughter, Annabella Drummond, who married

Patrick Drummond, sixth laird of Carnock, married Margaret Scot, heiress of Monzie, and had by her three sons; 1. Sir Alexander, who succeeded; 2. James, whose children were Patrick, Robin, and Jean Drummonds; 3. Patrick; and one daughter, who was Lady Kippenross.

Sir Alexander, seventh laird of Carnock, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wachton, knight, and by her had one son, Sir John, who married Margaret, daughter of Andrew, first Lord Rollo, to whom she bore Sir John, a gentleman of the King's guard. Sir John, the father, was slain at the battle of Alford in 1645; and Sir John, his son, dying in 1680, was the last of the family.

1 *Family of Midhope.*

Alexander Drummond of Midhope, Esq. by — Bruce, had issue; 1. Sir Alexander, who succeeded. He was one of the lords of the college of justice, and styled *Lord Midhope*, but dying without issue in 1619, was succeeded by his youngest brother Sir Robert; 2. John, gentleman of the privy chamber to James VI.; 3. Major William, killed at the siege of Groll; and 4. Sir Robert, who succeeded to his brother: By his wife, the sister of Hamilton of Buncie, he had one son, Captain Alexander, slain at the battle of Aldern in 1645; and two daughters; 1. Lady Bruce of Kincavel, whose son, Mr. Robert Bruce, was famed for his piety and travels to Palestine; and, 2. Lady Hay of Kennet.



Robert III. and became queen of Scotland : as below.

2. Margaret Drummond, who married Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow. By her he had, 1. Sir Duncan his heir, who was created by James II. Lord Campbell in 1445,—whence the present family of the duke of Argyll. 2. Colin Campbell, ancestor of the Campbells of Ardkinglass, of whom are sprung the Campbells of Ardlintine, Dunoon, Carrick, Skipnesh, Blythswood, Rochane, Auchewillen, Dergachie, &c.
3. Donald Campbell ; and, 4. Christian Campbell, married to Duncan Macfarlane of Arroquhar.
3. Jean Drummond, who married Sir ——— Stewart, knight of Dowallie, natural son of Robert II. by Marion Cardennie, of whom are descended the Stewarts of Grandtully.
4. Mary Drummond, who married Alexander MacDonald, lord of the isles, and earl of Ross.

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## ANNABELLA DRUMMOND,

QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Crowned in 1390.—Died in 1401.

Annabella Drummond was a lady of the most exquisite beauty, and most distinguished merit. Captivated with her charms, and enamoured with the perfection of her virtues, Robert III. took her to wife in 1377, when he was earl of Carrick, senescal of Scotland, and heir apparent to the crown. On the death of Robert II. they were both crowned at Scoon, in September 1390. Cambden, when describing this marriage, in his account

of Strathearn, says, *the women of the family of Drummond, for charming beauty and complexion, are beyond all others, insomuch that they have been most delighted in by the kings.* On this occasion, the following verses were written :

Ecce autem quærenda fuit, quæ ventre beato  
Ederet hæredem sceptri, jam certa per omnes,  
Ut mos Europæ, discurrit cera potentes  
Nuncia famosi vultus, tabulæque loquaces  
Nativum exhibuere decus : sed Principis ardor,  
Non ultra Oceani fines, sua regna vagatur,  
Digna Annabella toris legitur regalibus una,  
Olim Fergusio magnos paritura nepotes.

Annabella is celebrated as one of the best of the Scottish queens ; and her death, in 1401, was considered as a common loss to the nation. About the same time with the queen, died Archibald, earl of Douglas, and Walter Trail, bishop of St. Andrews ; and, in their death, Scotland suffered an irreparable loss. For, as Douglas had sustained the glory of the war, and Trail the authority and discipline of the church ; so had Queen Annabella supported the dignity and splendour of the court. *Ab Regina incolumis aulæ dignitas est sustentata,* says Buchanan. In delineating her character, viscount Strathallan applies to this queen the commendation of Solomon—*‘ Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.’* To king Robert, Queen Annabella bore two sons and two daughters.

1. David Stewart, prince of Scotland, born 1378, and created duke of Rothsay, earl of Atholl and Carrick in 1398. He was a brave and intrepid youth. He held out the castle of Edinburgh against a royal army commanded by Henry IV. of England ; and, to save the blood of his subjects, chal-

lenged king Henry to fight him, but was refused. He married lady Marjory Douglas, daughter of Archibald, third earl of Douglas, but by her he had no issue. His licentious life distressed much his old and virtuous father, who ordered him to be confined in the palace of Falkland, where he died of a dysentery in 1401.

2. James I. king of Scotland, who succeeded to the crown in 1406, was crowned in 1423, married Jane Seymour, daughter of the earl of Somerset, and died at Perth in 1437, leaving one son, king James II, and six daughters ; 1. Margaret, queen of France ; 2. Elizabeth, duchess of Brittain ; 3. Eleonora, duchess of Austria ; 4. Mary, countess of Camphyre ; 5. Jean, countess of Angus ; and, 6. Annabella, unmarried.
3. Margaret Stewart, married to Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, and duke of Turenne, to whom she bore, 1. Archibald, fifth earl of Douglas ; 2. James, earl of Abercorn, and seventh earl of Douglas ; 3. Lady Margaret, married to William, earl of Orkney ; 4. Lady Elizabeth, married to John Stewart, earl of Buchan, constable of France, and chamberlain of Scotland ; 5. Lady Helen, married to Alexander Lauder of Hatton, Esq. ; and 6. Lady Mary, married to Sir John Glendinning of that ilk. Margaret lies buried in the church of Lincluden, with this inscription on her tomb—

Hic jacet Margareta, Scotiæ  
Regis filia, comitessa de Douglas,  
Annandiæ et Gallovidiæ Domina.

4. Mary Stewart, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to George Douglas, first earl of Angus, in 1397, and bore to him ; 1. Wil-

liam ; 2. George, both earls of Angus in succession ; and 3. Lady Elizabeth, who married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Sir David Hay of Locharret ; and 2<sup>dly</sup>, Alexander Lord Forbes. 2<sup>dly</sup>, in 1402, to Sir James Kennedy of Dunonure, and had to him, 1. Gilbert, created Lord Kennedy in 1450 ; 2. James Kennedy, promoted to the see of Dunkeld in 1438, translated to the bishoprick of St. Andrew's in 1440, one of the privy council to James II. and chancellor of Scotland in 1444. He was one of the regents of the kingdom in the minority of James III. and was the noble founder of St. Salvator's college in St. Andrew's ;<sup>2</sup> 3<sup>dly</sup>, in 1406, to Sir William Graham of Kincardine, and bore to him, 1. Sir Robert of Strathcarron and Fintry ; 2. Patrick, bishop of Brechin, and then of St. Andrew's ; 3. William of Garvock and Balgowan ; 4. Harry ; and 5. Walter of Wallacetown. And 4<sup>thly</sup>, in 1425, to Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, and had issue.

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<sup>a</sup> Bishop Kennedy was a most distinguished ornament to the church, and was surpassed by none in true piety and universal benevolence. In his management of the state, his conduct received universal approbation. Among his acts of piety and munificence, the college of St. Salvator, which he founded at St. Andrew's in 1446, and so nobly endowed, will be long revered by the Scottish youth, while science enlightens the British isles. He died on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1466, and was interred in the noble chapel of St. Salvator's college, in a stately monument erected by himself. By Buchanan his character is thus summed up :---*Ejus mors omnibus bonis adeo fuit luctuosa, ut parente publico videntur orbat.* Scot. Hist. lib. xii.

31 *Family of Hawthornden.*

I. Sir John Drummond, the first of Hawthornden, was the second son of Sir Robert, the fifth laird of Carnock, who was the fifth in succession from Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, by his second son William of Carnock. He was gentleman usher, and knight of the black rod to James VI. He married Susanna, sister to Sir William Fowler, secretary to the queen. By her he had, 1. Mr. William, his heir; 2. Anna, married to Sir John Scot of Scotstarvot, director of the chancery, and a lord of the college of justice, to whom she bore Sir James Scot; and 3. Rebekah, married to William Douglas of Bonjedward, Esq. and had issue.

II. William Drummond, A. M. the second laird of Hawthornden, the Scottish poet and historian, was born in 1585. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of master of arts. In 1606, he went to France, to study law. But this study not suiting his genius, he returned to Scotland, and, in his retirement at Hawthornden, cultivated classical literature and the muses. Here he wrote his *Cypress Grove*, and the *Flowers of Sion*. The death of an amiable lady, to whom he was just going to be married, drove him to France, Germany, and Italy; in which countries he continued eight years, visiting the universities, conversing with men of learning, and collecting books in the Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian languages. On his return, he married Margaret Logan, a grand-daughter of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig. The civil wars which soon after arose, drove him again to retirement, and at this period, he wrote his *History of the five Jameses*, suc-

*cessively kings of Scotland.* Nearly allied to the royal family, he was steadily attached to Charles I. and supported his cause by occasional political publications, particularly *Irene*, which the great marquis of Montrose requested him to print. But fruitless were all the efforts of Mr. Drummond, and, when he heard of the fate of the king, he was overwhelmed with grief, and lifted his head no more. Mr. Drummond was deservedly celebrated for his literary talents; and his writings, both in prose and verse, entitle him to the highest praise. He was intimate with Michael Drayton and Ben Johnson, two famous English poets; the latter travelled from London on foot, to visit him at Hawthornden. At a time when poetry had not attained its smooth and polished harmony in England, Mr. Drummond wrote verses so delicately harmonious, as have not been surpassed by Mr. Pope. His *Elegy on the death of Henry prince of Wales*, written in 1613, and *the Wandering Muses*, in 1617, must command our admiration, when we recollect that Waller's earliest piece to the king, *On the Navy*, was written in 1625, and Denham's *Cooper's Hill* in 1640. His sonnets display the spirit of Petrarch, and are unequalled in the English language. Many of his poems eminently distinguish him, both as a philosopher, and as a poet. Arthur Johnstone commemorates his literature in the following epigram:

Quæsit Latio Buchananus carmine laudem,  
 Et patrios durâ respuit aure modos :  
 Cum possit Latiis Buchananum vincere musis  
 Drummondus, patrio maluit ore loqui,  
 Major ut est, primas huic defert Scotia, vates,  
 Vix inter Latios, ille secundus erit.

*De Gulielmo Drummondo.*

Mr. Drummond presented a noble collection of books



to the library of Edinburgh college, and dying in 1649, this short remembrance, at his own request, was inscribed on his grave :

Here Drummond lies, whose songs did sometime grace  
The murmuring Esk, may roses shade the place.

*See Poem to Sir W. Alexander.*

He married Margaret Logan, daughter of the laird of Collfield, by whom he had three children ; 1. William, his heir ; 2. Robert, married to Anna Maxwell, sister to the laird of Hills ; 3. Elizabeth Drummond, married to Henry Henderson, M. D. a famous physician, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir John Clerk of Penny-cuik, and had issue.

III. William, the third laird, was the only person left to represent the house of Carnock, Midhope, and Hawthornden. He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Sophia Auchmutie, daughter of Sir John Auchmutie, laird of Gosford ; and 2<sup>dly</sup>, Barbara, daughter of Sir William Scot of Clerkington, senator of the college of justice, and had issue by both.

By their descendants, the family was continued down in lineal succession, to the late Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden, who had only one son and daughter, but neither of them leaving any issue, the family is now extinct.

Of this ancient family of Hawthornden, the representation now devolves on the Rev. Dr. George Drummond of Drumcryne in Dunbartonshire, minister of Rosemeath : a gentleman of high respectability, deep erudition, and eminent worth ; and lineally descended from William, the third laird of Hawthornden. In 1800, the university of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Drummond of Drumcryne

SECT. III. *Of Sir Malcolm Drummond, 12<sup>th</sup> of that Ilk.* 41  
married Catherine Buchanan, widow of Mr. M'Gowan  
of mains of Kilmaronock.

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Sir John Drummond died at Stobhall about the year  
1373, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Malcolm.

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## XII. SIR MALCOLM DRUMMOND,

*LORD OF THAT ILK, EARL OF MARR,*

Succeeded about 1373.—Died in 1400.

*From the 2<sup>d</sup> Robert II, to the 10<sup>th</sup> Robert III.*

Sir Malcolm Drummond succeeded to the opulent estates of the house of Drummond on the death of his father Sir John, in 1373. As the chief of an ancient house, possessed of an extensive property, and nearly allied to the royal family, he obtained in marriage a lady of the first quality, and of the greatest fortune in the kingdom. He was a man of great talents and undaunted bravery, and true greatness of mind. Among the nobles he was highly respected, and he lived in great esteem with the kings, David, Robert II. and III. In 1385, he received £400 sterling, as his share of 40,000 francs sent by the king of France, to be divided among his faithful allies the Scots. He accompanied his brother-in-law James, the gallant earl of Douglas, to the battle of Otterburn, in 1388, where his courage was displayed in assisting to take prisoner Sir Ralph Percy, son of the earl of Northumberland, who commanded the English army. For this service, he got the gift of an annuity of £40 sterling, as his third part of Sir Ralph's ransom, out of the customs of Inverness, from Robert III, in 1393 : the charter whereof begins, *Robert, by the grace* :

*of God, king of Scotland, to our well-beloved brother Malcolm Drummond, earl of Marr, &c.* There is a charter, by Robert Stewart, earl of Strathearn, confirmed by king David, to Sir Malcolm, of the lands of Tulliecravan, Drum of Concraig, &c. within the earldom of Strathearn; likewise one by king David, constituting him heritable coroner of the shire of Perth, an office now obsolete; but, in these days, accounted very honourable.

He married Lady Isabella Douglas, only daughter of William, first earl of Douglas, by Lady Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Donald, twelfth earl of Marr. Lady Isabel, after the death of her brother James, earl of Douglas and Marr, in 1388, in her own right became countess of Marr; and Sir Malcolm was ever after designed earl of Marr. By this lady he had no issue, and dying in 1400, the earldom of Marr remained with his lady, who married, after his death, Sir Alexander Stewart, son of Alexander, earl of Buchan, the son of Robert II, whereby he became next earl of Marr in 1404: and, in his own estate, Sir Malcolm was succeeded by his brother Sir John.

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## XII. SIR JOHN DRUMMOND

*OF CARGILL AND STOBHALL,*

Succeeded in 1400.—Died in 1428.

*From the 10<sup>th</sup> Robert III, to the 22<sup>d</sup> of James I.*

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*Ancestor of the Drummonds in Spain, Portugal, Madeira, &c.*

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Sir John Drummond succeeded his brother Sir Malcolm, earl of Marr, and was the twelfth, in lineal descent, from the founder of the house of Drummond.

During his brother's life, he was made justiciary of Scotland, and universally esteemed. In the public transactions, carried on under the administration of the duke of Albany, he had little or no concern. But in 1423, he was one of those respectable Scotsmen, who were delegated to meet his nephew James I. at Durham, when his liberty, after 20 years captivity, was obtained : and, in 1424, he became one of the hostages for his ransom. He got from the king a particular gift of the bailerie of the abthantry of Dull, an office, at that time, of great honour, and considerable profit.

Sir John married Lady Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of Henry, first earl of Orkney, with whom he got the lands of Murthlow in Banffshire, confirmed by a charter from Robert III. and also a forest, about five miles from Drummond castle, which ever since has had the name of Glen-Orkney. By this lady, he had three sons and three daughters.

1. Sir Walter Drummond, who succeeded.
2. Robert Drummond, a famous sea captain, who having made a great fortune at sea, was made comptroller to James I. and married Barbara, daughter and heiress of Sir John Mowbray of Barnbogle.
3. John Drummond, who travelled abroad, and settling, in 1419, in the island of Madeira, became progenitor of several considerable families, who have flourished with lustre, in the dominions of the kings of Spain and Portugal. In 1519, his descendants sent over to Scotland, to ascertain the history of their house ; and in a series of letters preserved at Drummond castle, which passed between them and Lord David Drummond, their adventures previous to that period, are recorded.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Daughter, Elizabeth Drummond, married to Sir Archibald Kinnaird of that ilk, ancestor of lord Kinnaird.
2. — Drummond, married to John Lockhart of Bar, Esq. in the county of Ayr.
3. Margaret Drummond, married to John Robertson, eldest son of Donald, fourth baron of Lude, who obtained a charter from James II, dated at Stirling, 15<sup>th</sup> August 1452, whereby the lands and barony of Lude are granted to the above John, and his spouse Margaret de Drummond, &c. to be held ward of the king. Of their issue is descended the present laird of Lude, who married Margaret-Haldane, grand-daughter of James Drummond master of Strathallan, as afterwards.

Sir John died about the year 1428, and was succeeded by his son Sir Walter.

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### XIII. SIR WALTER DRUMMOND

OF THAT ILK, LORD OF CARGILL AND STOBHALL, .

Succeeded about 1428.—Died about 1445.

*From the 22<sup>d</sup> James I, to the 8<sup>th</sup> of James II.*

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*Ancestor of the families of Ledcrieff, Blair-Drummond, Gair-drum, Newton, &c.*

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Sir Walter Drummond succeeded his father, Sir John, as chief of the house of Drummond. He lived in the reigns of James I, and II, and received the honour of knighthood from James II. Of this man there is nothing memorable preserved.

He married Margaret Ruthven, daughter of Sir William Ruthven of that ilk, ancestor of the earl of Gowrie, and Lord Ruthven, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir Malcolm, his heir.

2. Sir John Drummond, dean of Dunblane, and parson of Kinnoull, a hardy churchman, who thrust himself into that office, at his own hand. He was one of the pope's knights, and left one son, Sir William, who succeeded as dean of Dunblane, and several daughters.

3. Walter Drummond of *Ledcrieff*, of whom are descended the Drummonds of Blair, Gairdrum, Newton, &c. In 1486, he got a charter of the lands of Ledcrieff from his nephew John 1<sup>st</sup>, Lord Drummond, and left two sons. 1. John of Flaskhill and Ledcrieff who succeeded; and, 2. James, who were both baillie deutes to their uncle Malcolm Drummond of Cargill in 1447.—John was succeeded by his son George Drummond, who, marrying Janet Hallyburton of Buttergask, had two sons.—1. George, who succeeded and was the first laird of Blair; and, 2. William, slain with his father in 1554.

*Family of Blair-Drummond.*

I. George Drummond, the first laird of Blair, was the son of George of Flaskhill, the grandson of Walter of Ledcrieff, who was the third son of Sir Walter Drummond of Stobhall, the thirteenth chief of the house of Drummond. He purchased the estate of Blair in the Stormount in 1560, and received a charter of alienation by Patrick bishop of Murray, perpetual commendator of



the abbacy of Scoon, dated the 31<sup>st</sup> October of that year. He married Catherine Hay of Megginch, aunt to the first earl of Kinnoull, by whom he had five sons and four daughters; and died January 4<sup>th</sup>, 1594.

1. George Drummond, who succeeded.
  2. John Drummond, who died young.
  3. Henry Drummond, a brave soldier, who assisted Queen Mary at Leith against the English in 1559.
  4. Mr. Andrew Drummond, minister of Panbride; who left four sons; 1. Henry, the first laird of Gairdrum, as on p. 51; 2. Sir Patrick, conservator for the Scots at Camphyre in Holland; 3. Mr. James, a minister in the diocese of Durham; 4. Archibald, married in Angus.
  5. James Drummond, ancestor of Boghall.
- And four daughters, Sybilla, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Janet Drummonds.

II. George Drummond, the second laird of Blair, married Giles, daughter to Abercromby of that ilk, Lady Mugdrum, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, and died August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1596.

1. John Drummond, who succeeded.
2. George Drummond, who succeeded on his brother's death, without issue.
3. Jean Drummond, married to Henry Drummond the first laird of Gairdrum, and had issue.

III. John Drummond, the third laird of Blair, married Agnes, daughter to Sir David Herrin of Lethindie and Glascure; but dying without issue, May 2<sup>d</sup> 1620, was succeeded by his brother George.

III. George Drummond, second son of the last George, was the fourth laird of Blair. On 17<sup>th</sup> August 1633, he

married Marjory, daughter to — Græme, bishop of Orkney and laird of Gorthy, the brother of the laird of Inchbrackie, by whom he had a son George, who succeeded at his death.

IV. George Drummond, the fifth laird, was born at Blair in Stormount, November 29, 1638. In 1682, he sold Blair. In 1684, he bought the lands of Kincardine in Monteith from James third earl of Perth, the lord high chancellor of Scotland. On these lands he built a house, to which he gave the name of Blair-Drummond, and this afterwards became the designation of the family and the estate. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Banff, Bart. and dying June 24<sup>th</sup> 1717, left issue, seven sons and one daughter.

1. James Drummond, who succeeded.
2. George Drummond, who died young.
3. John Drummond, Esq. merchant in Amsterdam, was a director of the East India Company, a member of the Royal African Company, and member for the burghs of Perth, &c. in three parliaments. From Queen Anne, he had a commission under the great seal for settling the commercial part of the treaty of Utrecht. He was a man of much consideration and influence, and intimate with many of the great men of his time. There is still extant a great part of his correspondence; and in particular, two letters in the handwriting of John duke of Marlborough asking his good offices with the ministry. He was at one time bankrupt, and owed a considerable sum to the East India Company; but having retrieved his affairs, he paid it up with such scrupulous exactness, that that company voted him

a gold cup of the value of 100 guineas, with this inscription, *The reward of honesty*. He married Agatha Vander, but died without issue.

4. William Drummond, Esq. of Abbots Grange. He was writer to the signet, principal warden of the mint in 1722, and acquired his estate by his own industry. He married a daughter of Sir Walter Pringle of Uphall, a judge in the courts of session and justiciary, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret Drummond, who married, 1<sup>st</sup>, John Home, son to Lord Kimmergham, who was killed in a duel; and, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Colonel Anderson. On her death, without issue, the lands of Grange fell to Mrs. Agatha Drummond and Mrs. Mary Pringle, only surviving issue of her father's brother, as co-heiresses.

5. Patrick Drummond, who died young.

6. George Drummond, who died in the East Indies without issue.

7. David Drummond, who left no issue.

8. Mary Drummond, married to James Hallyburton, Esq. of Pitcur, chief of that name, to whom she bore Agatha Hallyburton, married to the earl of Morton, whose daughter was countess of Aboyne, and she again was mother to the Honourable Gordon Hallyburton.

V. James Drummond, the second laird of Blair-Drummond, was born September 12, 1673. He married Jean, eldest child of John Carre of Cavers, Esq. by whom he had two sons and seven daughters. He died March 26, 1739.

1. George Drummond, who succeeded.

2. John Drummond, who died young.
1. Agnes Drummond, who died young.
2. Elizabeth Drummond, who married Dr. St. Clair of the family of Herdmanston, but left no issue.
3. Agatha Drummond, who, on her nephew's death in 1766, succeeded to the estate of Blair-Drummond, as heir of entail, of whom afterwards.
4. Christian Drummond.
5. Joan Drummond, who both died unmarried.
6. Mary Drummond, who married John Pringle, writer to the signet, of the family of Stitchell, to whom she bore Jean, an only daughter, who died unmarried before her mother.
7. Margaret Drummond, who died unmarried.

VI. George Drummond, third laird of Blair-Drummond, was born June 27, 1705, and was the eighth in lineal descent, from Sir Walter Drummond of Stobhall. He was secretary to the most ancient order of the Thistle. On his sister Agatha, and the heirs of her body, he entailed his estate; failing these, on the heirs-male of George Drummond, some time lord provost of Edinburgh; and then, on the Drummonds of Gairdrum, who, in the male line, are now the nearest cadets of the family. He married, first, Lady Jane Grey, daughter to Harry, earl of Stamford, June 7, 1738, who died without issue; and, secondly, Frances, daughter to James Moray of Abercairnie, Esq. by whom he had an infant son, who survived him a year. Mr. Drummond died in March 1765; and on the death of his son in May 1766, his sister, Agatha, succeeded to the estate, in terms of the entail, to whom we now return.

VI. Agatha Drummond, third daughter of James the second laird of Blair-Drummond, succeeded her nephew

in May 1766, as heir of entail to the estate of Blair-Drummond. She was born, May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1711, O. S. and on 24<sup>th</sup> August 1741, married Henry Home of Kames, Esq. judge in the courts of session and justiciary. Lord Kames was descended from the third son of Sir John Home of Renton, knight, lord justice-clerk in the reign of Charles I, a cadet of the family of Home, whose two eldest sons were created baronets, but their issue-male having failed, they are now represented by the family of Blair-Drummond. On the character of Lord Kames, it would be unnecessary here to expatiate. His numerous works are universally read and admired. While the law, and agriculture, and elegant literature, are cultivated by the British youth, his memory will be revered, and his fame extend with increasing applause. Lord Kames died in 1782: and Mrs. Agatha Drummond, dying on 18<sup>th</sup> June 1795, was succeeded by her only son George, who assumed the name of George Drummond-Home.

VII. George Drummond-Home, the present laird of Blair-Drummond, is the sixth in lineal descent from George the first laird of Blair, and the tenth from Sir Walter Drummond of Stobhall. On the 11<sup>th</sup> October 1782, he married Janet, daughter to the Reverend Dr. Jardine, dean of the chapel royal, a cadet of the family of Applegirth, and has issue, two sons and one daughter.

1. Henry Drummond-Home, a young gentleman of very promising hopes.
2. Agatha Drummond.
3. John-George Drummond.

*Family of Gairdrum.*

Henry Drummond, the first laird of Gairdrum, was the eldest son of Mr. Andrew Drummond, minister of Panbride, the fourth son of George, first laird of Blair. He married his cousin Jean, daughter of George Drummond, second laird of Blair, about the year 1630, and from James, their issue, was lineally descended the late Adam Drummond, Esq. of Gairdrum. He was bred to medicine, which he practised with much success. By his wife, who died in 1799, he had two sons and three daughters.

1. Adam Drummond, an officer in the army, who died in America.
2. John Drummond, who succeeded.
3. Jean Drummond.
4. Elizabeth Drummond.
5. Ann Drummond.

John Drummond, last laird of Gairdrum, rose to the rank of major in the army. He married Miss Paterson of Carpow, and leaving no issue, died on 2<sup>d</sup> November 1803.

*Family of George Drummond, Esq. Provost of Edinburgh.*

Provost Drummond was a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Drummond of Stobhall, by James Drummond, youngest son of George, the 1<sup>st</sup> of Newton of Blair, who purchased the lands of Fordeio and Boghall, and left three sons and two daughters.

1. Mr. James Drummond, minister of Kinloch, 2<sup>d</sup> laird of Boghall, who left issue, 1. George ; 2. Thomas ; and, 3. Jean Drummonds.



2. Robert Drummond, who had four sons ; 1. James ;  
2. John ; 3. Gavin ; and, 4. George.
3. Daniel Drummond, a lieutenant in the garrison of  
Hulst in Holland.
4. Christian, married to Alexander Stewart of Dal-  
guise.
5. Susanna, to ——— Herring of Loanings.

John Drummond, the 2<sup>d</sup> son of the above Robert, was  
a factor in Edinburgh, and left three sons and three  
daughters.

1. George Drummond, provost of Edinburgh.
2. Alexander Drummond, who was many years Bri-  
tish consul at Aleppo, married Miss Campbell of  
Ardentinn, and left three sons, George, Daniel,  
Robert, who all died unmarried, and five daughters ;  
1. Jean ; 2. Mary ; 3. Mrs. Campbell of Balimore,  
mother to Lieutenant-General Campbell of Loch-  
nell : 4. Mrs. Riddell, mother to Sir James Rid-  
dell, Bart. of Sunart ; and, 5. Mrs. Balfour.
3. John Drummond, who died unmarried.
4. Mrs. Wightman, whose daughter, Mrs. Brown,  
left Mrs. Johnstone Brown, mother to Miss John-  
stone Brown.
5. Mrs. Brownhill, who has no issue. And,
6. May Drummond, who died unmarried.

Provost George Drummond succeeded to his father,  
was a commissioner of excise, and flourished in Edin-  
burgh for half a century posterior to the union. He  
was a man of great merit and distinguished abilities. Nor  
was his worth overlooked by his fellow citizens. By  
their unanimous suffrage, he was seven times elected  
provost of Edinburgh, and during his long continuance in  
that high office, his attention was always directed to pro-

mote the interests of that ancient metropolis of Scotland. In fact, to this gentleman is that city indebted for its chief improvements in the last century. By his ingenuity, these plans of embellishment and utility were designed, which his successors in office afterwards so successfully accomplished. At its first institution, in 1727, he was a director of the royal bank; and a commissioner for improving the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland. Under his auspices, the Royal Exchange was begun and completed. By his exertions the Royal Infirmary was first planned, and the foundation laid in 1738; and the managers, in token of their gratitude, erected in their hall a bust of him, with this inscription:—‘George Drummond, to whom the country is indebted for all the benefits which it derives from the Royal Infirmary.’ In 1763, he laid the first stone of the North Bridge. To perpetuate his memory, a new street has been lately called by his name. Provost Drummond was four times married. He married 1<sup>st</sup>, Miss Campbell of Burnside, by whom he had six sons.

1. Archibald Drummond, M. D. at Bristol, whose son, Andrew Drummond, married Margaret his cousin, daughter of Dr. Colin Drummond, and has issue.

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. sons had no issue.

He married, 2<sup>nd</sup>, Catharine, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, Bart. by whom he had,

1. George Drummond, who married an English woman, and left a son and daughter.

2. Colin Drummond, M. D. treasurer and physician to the royal infirmary at Edinburgh, afterwards physician at Bristol, who married Miss Bothwell, heiress of Glencorse, by whom he had, 1. Archibald Both-

well, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scotch Greys; and,  
2. Margaret.

3. John; 4. James; 5. Alexander, who had no issue.

6. Duncan Drummond, lieutenant-general of the royal artillery, who died in 1805, leaving issue by Miss Forbes, three sons; 1. Lieutenant-colonel George Duncan Drummond, captain of the 1<sup>st</sup> regiment of guards; 2. Captain P. Drummond of the royal artillery; and 3. — Drummond, of the regiment of foot; and one daughter.

7. Miss Drummond, married to Dr. Jardine, dean of the chapel royal, to whom she bore, 1. Janet, married to G. Drummond Home, Esq. of Blair-Drummond; and, 2. Henry Jardine, writer to the signet, married to Catharine Skene of Rubislaw, and has issue.

8. Mrs. Roche.

9. Catharine Drummond, who married John Learmonth, Esq. merchant in Edinburgh, and died in 1805, at the age of 80, without issue.

He married, 3<sup>dly</sup>, Mrs. Livingstone; and, 4<sup>thly</sup>, Mrs. Green, by whom he had no issue.

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Sir Walter Drummond died about the year 1445, and was succeeded by his son Sir Malcolm.

#### XIV. SIR MALCOLM DRUMMOND,

LORD OF THAT ILK.

Succeeded about 1445.—Died about 1470.

*From the 8<sup>th</sup> James II, to the 10<sup>th</sup> James III.*

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*Ancestor of the families of Deanstown, Coldoch, Ballochard, Grieffechter, Keltie, Kildees, Strageath, Croftnappock, Drummondernoch, Innermay, Drummawhance, Pitcairns, Comrie, Achlaick, &c.*

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Sir Malcolm Drummond, on the death of his father, became the chief of the house of Drummond, and succeeded to the vast estates which his family possessed in the counties of Perth, Dunbarton, and Stirling. Of this venerable gentleman there is nothing interesting upon record. He married, in 1445, Mariota Murray, daughter of Sir David Murray, sixth lord of Tullibardine, by Isabel, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Innermeath, lord of Lorn, by whom he had six sons.

1. Sir John, afterwards Lord Drummond.
2. Walter Drummond of *Deanstown*, a man of great talents, who was, first, rector of S<sup>t</sup>. Andrew's, then, in 1496, chancellor of Dunkeld, and, in 1500, dean of Dunblane, parson of Kinnoull, and was at length appointed clerk-register by James IV. He feued the lands of *Deanstown*, whence it took the name, and was father to John, the next dean of Dunblane, and parson of Kinnoull, who solemnized the marriage of Queen Margaret, widow of James IV. with Archibald, earl of Angus, in Kinnoull kirk. By a dispensation from the pope, he married Christian Scott, daughter of the laird of Balween in Fife, and had Malcolm Drummond, the third laird of Deans.

town, whose son John begot James Drummond, the fifth laird. James was succeeded by his son Mr. James Drummond, sixth laird of Deanstown, for fourteen years minister of Fowlis in Strathearn, who married Janet Malcolm, daughter of the learned, pious, and reverend Mr. John Malcolm,<sup>1</sup> minister of Perth, famed for his literary publications, by whom he had John, seventh of Deanstown, Mr. Archibald, minister of Auchterairder, and Mr. James, minister of Muthil. The father died at Fowlis in 1634, Archibald at Aberuthven in 1680, and James in 16 . They were all eminently distinguished for their literary abilities, for their exemplary conduct, and for their eloquent and persuasive preaching. Deeply learned in the oriental languages, in philosophy and divinity, they were every way qualified for the ministry, and an ornament to the clergy in the country where they lived; they were hardly to be paralleled in morals or ministerial gifts, their lives being as exemplary and virtuous, as their doctrine was powerful to persuade.

3. James Drummond of *Coldoch* and *Ballochard*, left one son, Malcolm Drummond of *Kilbride*, and three daughters; 1<sup>st</sup>, —, married to Sir John.

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<sup>1</sup> Among his other works, Mr. Malcolm published *Commentarius in Apostolorum Acta*, dedicated to king James VI. and the following is selected from the literary recommendations prefixed to it:

Elogium, Malcolmce, tuum quicumque requirer,  
 Hic habet: est verbo consona vita tuo.  
 Voce doces vivus, scriptis post fata docebis;  
 Mortuus et vives, et gregis altor eris,  
 Inter et auricomas fulgebis stella coronas;  
 Mane novo æternâ stella serena die.

Bayne Drummond of Innerpaffray; 2<sup>d</sup>, Janet Drummond, married to Edmund Chisholm, the first of the house of *Cromlix*, to whom she bore two sons; 1. Sir James Chisholm, who succeeded, and 2. William Chisholm, bishop of Dunblane; and three daughters; Janet, Beatrix, and Helen Chisholms; and 3<sup>d</sup>, ———, married to ——— Sinclair of Galdermore.—Malcolm Drummond of Kilbride, by his wife ——— Graham, had two sons; 1. James Drummond, whose son Alexander begot William, first laird of *Crieffvechter*, ancestor of Keltie; and 2. Gavin Drummond, the first of the house of *Kildees*, whence *Strageath*, *Croftnap-pock*, &c.

4. Thomas Drummond of Drummondernoch. In his time fell out the burning of the kirk of Monnievaird. He was at Drummond castle, with his nephew the master of Drummond, when the house surrendered to James IV.; but refusing to deliver himself up, he leaped over the castle wall, and escaping into the wood, fled first to Ireland, and then to England, where, at the intercession of Henry VII. he got a pardon from king James; and returning to Scotland, he received from Lord Graham the lands of *Drummondernoch*, which signifies *the Irish Drummonds's lands*. He married ——— Scot, daughter of the laird of Monzie, and left issue; 1. Thomas, who succeeded, whose son John left John,<sup>2</sup> the

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<sup>2</sup> From the family of this John, 4<sup>th</sup> laird of Drummondernoch, is lineally descended James Drummond, Esq. feuar in Crieff, and failing the family of the late Mr. Drummond of Comrie, this gentleman becomes the representative of this ancient branch of the house of Drummond.



fourth laird, whence *Comrie*; David, the first of the house of *Innermay* and *Cultmalindie*; Thomas, first of *Pitcairns*; 2. James Drummond of Ward; 3. David Drummond, who married Margaret Inglis, heiress of *Colquhalzie*; 4, Walter Drummond, the friar; 5, Gavin Drummond; and 6. Gilbert Drummond, a natural son, the first of the Drummonds of *Achlaick*.

5. William Drummond of Muthil.

6. Andrew Drummond, vicar of Strageath, who got for patrimony the lands of *Smithiestown*, in the barony of Cargill, whose son, William, managed the lands of Stobhall and Cargill, in the minority of David, Lord Drummond, from 1519 to 1534.

#### *Family of Keltie.*

The progenitor of this family was William Drummond, first laird of Crieff-vechter, the fifth in succession from Sir Malcolm Drummond of Stobhall, by his son James of *Coldoch*. William flourished about 1600, and left a son, James, father to the Reverend Mr. John Drummond, minister of Monzie, who had two sons; 1. Mr. Drummond, who succeeded his father as minister of Monzie, and dying without issue, left his fortune to his nephew John Drummond, the first laird of Keltie; 2. James Drummond, who married, as her first husband, Isabella, eldest daughter of Charles Murray, Esq. of Glentarfe, by Isabella Drummond, daughter of the laird of Megginch, by whom he had a son, John Drummond the first of Keltie. Isabella Murray afterwards married James Drummond, to whom she bore Admiral Charles Drummond, &c. as on p. 62.

I. John Drummond, the first laird of Keltie, was ne-

phew of the last Mr. Drummond, and grandson of the first Mr. Drummond, who were both in succession ministers of Monzie, some time before the revolution. He was born about 1670, and succeeding to his uncle's fortune, he purchased in 1692 the estate of Keltie, which then became the family-seat. He married — Græme, daughter of the laird of Garvock, by whom he had three sons.

1. James Drummond, who succeeded.
2. John Drummond, who married — Drummond of Callender, by whom he had Helen Drummond, married to the reverend Mr. Erskine, episcopal minister at Muthil, whose issue is, 1. William Erskine, Esq. of Kinnedder; and 2. Helen Erskine, married to Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. of Kellermont and Clathic, lord-advocate of Scotland.

3. David Drummond, surgeon in the army.

1. Ann Drummond, married to John Hally of Kinnedder, Esq.

2. Catherine Drummond, married to James Hally, brother of the above John.

3. Mrs. Paton. 4. Mrs. Stewart. 5. — Drummond. 6. &c. &c.

II. James Drummond, second laird of Keltie, married, 19th January 1732, Christian, daughter to William Hally of Kinnedder, Esq. and dying in 1763, left issue, eight sons and six daughters.

1. John Drummond, who succeeded.
2. William Drummond, who married Margaret Campbell, and has issue, one daughter, Christian Drummond.
3. Christian Drummond, who married — Millar, and has issue.

4. James Drummond, a captain of a coasting vessel in India.
5. Barbara. 6. Ann. 7. Æmilia, Drummonds, who died unmarried.
8. Charles Drummond, a lieutenant in the army.
9. Mary Drummond, who married — Mack, and left issue.
10. David Drummond, who died in the East-India service.
11. Catharine Drummond, who married Mark Howard, Esq. of Jamaica, and died there without issue in 1806.
12. Gavin Drummond, lieutenant of 42<sup>d</sup> regiment of foot, who married Clementina, third daughter of Mr. Graham of Duntrune, by whom he has one daughter, Clementina Drummond.
13. Robert. And, 14. Andrew Drummonds, who died young.

III. John Drummond, third laird of Keltie, was a surgeon in the East-India service. He married Euphemia, sister of Major-General Roger Aytoun of Inchdarnie, Lady Dowager Rollo, and Mrs. Dr. Eason, by whom he had eight sons and two daughters. He died in 1801.

1. James Drummond, an officer in the Dutch service.
2. Roger Drummond. 3. John Drummond, who all died before their father.
4. Robert Drummond, who succeeded.
5. John Andrew Drummond, who died young.
6. William Drummond, major of the 60<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot; a young officer of high merit, of whose services public notice has repeatedly been taken. When a lieutenant at St. Vincents, he received the thanks of General Hunter, for an action of distin-

guished bravery. At Barbadoes, he performed an essential service to his country, for which the gentlemen at Lloyd's presented him with a sword, of 100 guineas value, with this inscription, 'From the Underwriters at Lloyd's to Captain William Drummond of his Majesty's 60th regiment of foot, as an acknowledgment of the gallantry with which he animated the crew of the merchant ship Fortitude, Captain Dunbar, to defend themselves against two French privateers off Barbadoes on the 14th January 1804.' At the capture of Surinam in May 1804, he was aid-de-camp to Major-General Sir Charles Green, commander in chief of the forces in the West Indies, and his zeal, bravery, and good conduct, received from the general the highest commendation in his public dispatches, on that occasion, to the government of Britain. He married, in 1806, Susanna Catharina Wohlfahrt, relict of Mr. Bogle of Surinam.

7. Isabella Drummond. 8. David Drummond, who both died young.
9. Mark Howard Drummond, a lieutenant of 27th regiment of foot.
10. Clementina Drummond.

IV. Robert Drummond, M. D. the fourth and present laird of Keltie, studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and now holds the respectable appointment of surgeon to the Bombay establishment in India, physician to the commissioners, and secretary and interpreter to the court of circuit. In the study of the oriental languages, he has made uncommon proficiency. He is author of a grammar of the Malabar language, and of some other publications in oriental literature. In 1800,

he married Catharine, daughter of Arthur Robertson, Esq. of Inches, who died in India, leaving one daughter, Catharine Drummond, now dead.

*Family of Strageath.*

Gavin Drummond, grandson of James of Coldoch, the third son of Sir Malcolm Drummond of Stobhall, was the first of the house of Kildees, and ancestor of this family. From him was lineally descended James Drummond fifth of Kildees, who flourished about 1620. He married Liliass Drummond, daughter of John the 8<sup>th</sup> laird of Pitkellony, and left issue, four sons,

1. John Drummond, who succeeded.

2. James Drummond, tenant in Strageath, who, as her second husband, married the relict of James Drummond, Isabella Murray, eldest daughter of Charles Murray, Esq. of Glentarfe, by Isabella Drummond, daughter of Megginch, by whom he had only two sons, who arrived at manhood; 1. Charles Drummond, a rear admiral in the navy, in which he served long. He was born at Strageath, and was deservedly esteemed a brave officer. In 1744, he was captain of the Cambridge of 80 guns, under Admiral Lestock; but, having fought the French, while the admiral's signal was not to engage, he was tried by a court-martial, and broke. But, next day, the admiralty sent him an admiral's commission. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his only brother. 2. Gavin Drummond, a surgeon in the navy, who succeeded to his brother Admiral Drummond, and, dying without issue, bequeathed his fortune to James Rutherford, grand-



son of his cousin, Mary Drummond, as afterwards, on condition that he should assume the name of *Drummond*, and call the estate, which should be purchased, *Strageath*, from the place of his birth. James Drummond died in 1711, aged 59.

3. George Drummond: 4. Lawrence Drummond, an episcopal clergyman in Perth, who died in 1749.

John Drummond, sixth laird of Kildees, was born in 1649, served in the life guard of Charles I, and dying in 1723, left issue by his first marriage,

1. James Drummond, who died unmarried.

2. Gavin Drummond, who succeeded, and had an only daughter, Janet Drummond, still alive, who sold Kildees to Andrew Carrick, Esq.

3. Mary Drummond, who married John Rutherford of Balquhandy, by whom she had a son, John Rutherford, a respectable writer in Perth, and the father of James Drummond, the present proprietor of Strageath, who assumed the name of Drummond, in conformity to the will of Gavin Drummond, surgeon, brother of Admiral Charles Drummond, to whose joint fortunes he succeeded.

4. William Drummond of Croftnappock, whose son, James, married Mary, daughter of James Clow, Esq. of Duchally, professor of logic at Glasgow, by whom he had, 1. David Drummond. 2. Mary Drummond. 3. &c.

5. George Drummond. And, 6. Anne Drummond.

By his second marriage he had, 1. Lawrence Drummond, who settled at Kensington. 2. &c. &c.

James Drummond, Esq. of Strageath, the grandson of Mary Drummond, as above, on the death of her cousin, Gavin, surgeon in the navy, succeeded to his



fortune; and, in pursuance of his will, having purchased from Sir James Campbell the estate of Aberuchill, which he called Strageath, he assumed in 1782, the name and title of James Drummond of Strageath. In that year, he was inrolled a member of the faculty of advocates. He married Beatrice, only daughter of Patrick Drummond, Esq. of Comrie, and has issue, seven sons and one daughter; 1. John; 2. James; 3. William; 4. Peter; 5. Mary; 6. Henry; 7. Thomas; 8. ———.

*Family of Drummondernoch-Comrie.*

Thomas Drummond, the fourth son of Sir Malcolm Drummond of Stobhall, was the first laird of Drummondernoch. From him was lineally descended James the seventh of Drummondernoch, a gentleman of great respectability, who flourished before the Revolution. To him succeeded James, whose grandson, Patrick, the last of Drummondernoch, succeeded as next heir-male to the laird of Comrie. This succession was eventually a loss, as it involved him in debt, and obliged him to sell his ancient patrimony of Drummondernoch and Pittenteean. Patrick Drummond of Comrie, by Miss Buchanan of Lenie, left two sons and one daughter.

1. James Drummond, his successor.

2. John Drummond, a major in the East-India service, married to Mary, daughter of Captain Credland.

3. Beatrice Drummond, married to James Drummond, Esq. of Strageath, and has issue.

James Drummond, on his father's death, succeeded to the estate, and became the representative of the families of Innermay, Drummondernoch, and Comrie. In 1788, he was inrolled a writer to his Majesty's signet. He was a gentleman of great ingenuity, highly

improved the estate, and new modelled entirely the village of Comrie. After his death, which happened 1<sup>st</sup> February 1800, the estate was sold to Viscount Melville's son. He married in 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of James Sommers, writer, a lady of great merit, and very distinguished abilities, by whom he left issue, three sons and one daughter.

1. James Patrick Drummond.
2. Elizabeth Drummond.
3. Thomas Drummond. And,
4. John Drummond.

*Family of Drummawhance.*

The ancestor of this family was David Drummond, the third son of Thomas, first of Drummondernoch, who, marrying the heiress, Margaret Inglis, became in her right laird of Colquhalzie. His daughter, Elizabeth, married John Drummond fifth laird of Pitkellony; and his son, John, married — Campbell, daughter to — Campbell, abbot of Cupar, brother to the laird of Ard-kinglas, by whom he had three sons and five daughters; 1. Sybilla, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to William Reidoch of Aberledanack; and, 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Campbell, laird of Lochinzell; 2. Isabella, married to Alexander Inglis of Byres; 3. — married to Duncan Tossach of Pittenzie; 4. — to John Mushet, brother to the laird of Mushet; and, 5. Elspeth, to Patrick Drummond of Milnab. The sons were, 1. John, who succeeded; 2. James, who died young; and, 3. Thomas, the first laird of Drummawhance.

From this Thomas, was lineally descended the late George Drummond of Drummawhance, who, by his wife, Barbara M'Gruther, left two sons and one daughter.

1. Charles Drummond, who succeeded.
2. James Drummond, a major-general in the army, and colonel of the 7th garrison battalion, who married ——— Reed, daughter of Major Reed.
3. Margaret Drummond, married to Mr. Robert Stirling, minister of Crieff, whose issue is, 1. Mr. Michael, minister of Cargill; 2. Barbara, married to Henry Gentle, and has issue, Robert and William.

Charles Drummond, the present laird of Drumma-whance, entered early into the service of the East-India Company, and has been long captain of the Glatton East-Indiaman.

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Sir Malcolm Drummond died in 1470, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, afterwards Lord Drummond.

SECT. IV.

*Of the House of Drummond, from its promotion to the Scottish Peerage, to its elevation to the Earldom of Perth.*

*View of the Succession in this period.*

XV. Sir John Drummond, 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Drummond.

XVI. William Drummond, Master of Drummond.

XVII. Walter Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> Master of Drummond.

XVIII. David Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> Lord Drummond, whose son was Lord Madderty, and from him Viscount Strathallan.

XIX. Patrick Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> Lord Drummond.

XV. SIR JOHN DRUMMOND,

THE 1<sup>st</sup> LORD DRUMMOND,

Succeeded in 1470.—Died in 1519.

*From the 10<sup>th</sup> James III, to the 5<sup>th</sup> of James V.*

*Ancestor of the families of Innerpaffray, Riccarton, Loudoun, and Moira, &c. and of the Royal Family of Great Britain.*

Sir John Drummond, lord of that ilk and Stobhall, succeeded his father, Sir Malcolm, as the fifteenth chief

of the house of Drummond. He was a man of great merit and extraordinary abilities. In 1471, he was appointed one of the lords of session for the administration of justice ; he had a principal concern in most of the transactions that occurred in the reigns of James III, and IV ; and acquitted himself, in every station of life, with honour, fidelity, and reputation. On Sir John's accession to his estates, Sir Maurice Keir Drummond, sixth laird of Concraig, and steward of Strathearn, disposed to him most of his lands ; and in 1473, he resigned into the hands of James III, the offices of steward of Strathearn, and coroner, keeper of the north catkend of Ochtermuthil, forestries of Strathearn, escheats, forfeitures, and fees thereunto belonging, for a new infeftment, to be granted in favour of Sir John Drummond of Cargill, his chief. In the following year, 1474, Winfridus de Moravia of Abercairney, sheriff depute, upon a precept directed to him from the chancery, gave seisin of these fore-named offices to the said Sir John, by deliverance of a white rod. This charter, granted by James III, was confirmed by James IV in 1488. Whereupon he changed his residence from Stobhall to Strathearn ; and there, in the year 1491, by a special licence from James IV, under his own hand and seal, he built the strong castle of Drummond, to which, in 1508, he mortified the collegiate church of Innerpaffray, with an aliment to the provost thereof, and established it as a burial-place for the family, in all time coming, nominating Walter Drummond provost of the same.

In August 1484, he was appointed by James III, one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, to treat with Richard III about a cessation of arms



and an inviolable peace, which was fixed for three years between the two kingdoms. In this negotiation, Sir John's conduct gave great satisfaction to his Majesty, and the whole nation; and, at the next parliament, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Lord Drummond, on the 14<sup>th</sup> January 1487.<sup>5</sup>

Lord Drummond was, soon after, promoted to be justiciary general of Scotland. But his connection with Archibald the fifth earl of Angus, whose son and heir had married Lord Drummond's daughter, had exposed him to many hazards. In 1482, he had assisted them to purge the court, at Lauder, of some obscure persons, who had abused the favour of James III. And in 1488, he was unhappily engaged by the earl of Angus, among the confederate lords with the son, against the father, at the battle of Sauchenford. But, soon after the coronation of James IV, he evinced his loyalty and fidelity, when the earl of Lennox, Lord Lyle, and others of the faction took arms, and justified their rebellion, on pretence of revenging the death of the late king. Lord Drummond was sent to stop the progress of Lennox, and assaulting his camp at Tillymoss, overpowered the forces he had collected, and totally dispersing the insurrection, strengthened the new established government, and restored peace and quiet to the whole nation. For this important service, the king treated him with great kindness, appointed him one of his privy council, and gave him the barony of Drummond in the county of Monteith. It was about this time, that he got a licence, under the great seal, to build a castle on the lands of Concraig,

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<sup>5</sup> At the same time, Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, and William Ruthven of that ilk, were created lords in parliament, by the titles of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, and Lord Ruthven.



which he had lately purchased from Sir Maurice Drummond. To this house, he gave the name of Drummond castle, which has ever since been the chief seat of the family. In 1495, he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, and again, in 1503. He was one of the Scottish plenipotentiaries to the court of England, in 1511, and again, in 1513. He was one of the Scottish nobles, who signed the answer of refusal to the king of England, who had advised the removal of the duke of Albany from the guardianship of the young king, to which his seal is appended 4<sup>th</sup> July 1516. This is the last time we find him engaged in any public business.

In his old age; an unfortunate accident occurred, which distressed this great man. He had promoted the marriage of his grandson the earl of Angus, with Margaret Tudor, the widow of King James IV, by causing his brother Walter's son, Mr. John Drummond, dean of Dunblane, to solemnize the matrimonial bond in the kirk of Kinnoull, in 1514. This marriage gave great offence to the rulers of the state. The earl of Angus was cited to appear before the council, and the Lord Lion, king at arms; was employed to deliver the charge. But Lord Drummond, thinking that he had approached the earl with more boldness than discretion, gave him a box on the ear. Whereupon he complained to the duke of Albany, then regent; <sup>6</sup> and, at the instigation of his

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<sup>6</sup> In 1515, John, duke of Albany, was chosen governor to the young king, James V, but, because Archibald, earl of Angus, did not favour the election, he seized this opportunity to commit David Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, the earl's uncle, Lord Drummond, his grandfather, and David Painter, secretary to James IV, to prison.

enemies, Lord Drummond was imprisoned in Blackness castle, tried capitally, found guilty, and his estates forfeited to the crown. This happened in 1515. But, in the very next parliament, in 1516, the attainder was repealed, and Lord Drummond restored to all his dignities, estates, and honours.

Lord Drummond was a wise, active, and brave nobleman; and is much celebrated by all the historians of that age. He was also strictly religious, and many instances of his acts of piety are on record. On his acquiring the lands of Innerpaffray, he founded there, in 1508, a collegiate church, which he largely endowed with a revenue sufficient to maintain a provost and several prebends.

He married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David, earl of Crawford, by whom he had three sons and five daughters.

1. Malcolm, master of Drummond, who died before his father, unmarried.
2. William, master of Drummond, who carried on the line of the family.
3. Sir John Drummond, who got from his father the lands of *Innerpaffray*, of whom are descended the Drummonds of *Innerpaffray*, *Riccarton*, &c. He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, a daughter of James Drummond of Coldoch, by whom he had, 1. Sir John Drummond of Innerpaffray, who succeeded; 2. Sybilla Drummond, a beautiful young woman, mistress to king James V. who created her *Lady Kinclaven*; and 3. Isabella Drummond, who went with her cousin Margaret, Lady Gordon, to the north, and married — Gordon of Buckie, of whom are the *Drummond Gordons*.—And 2<sup>d</sup>, Elizabeth Douglas, a cousin of the house of Lochleven, by whom he had

one son, Harry Drummond, a valiant man, and a  
 favourer of the reformation by John Knox, in 1555,  
 who married Janet Crichton, heiress of *Riccarton*,  
 by whom he had five sons and five daughters;  
 1. Harry Drummond, second laird of Riccarton,  
 married to Margaret, daughter of Sir James Sandi-  
 lands of Slamanno muir; 2. William Drummond,  
 married to Margaret Drummond, heiress of Pit-  
 cairns; 3. Sir David Drummond, supreme judge  
 of the bishop's court of Vason in France, belonging  
 to the apostolic see, and knighted by Pope Clement  
 VIII. in 1598; 4. Thomas Drummond; 5. Mr. Ni-  
 nian Drummond, minister of Kinnoull, married to  
 Margaret Crichton of Lugton. The 1<sup>st</sup> daughter,  
 Margaret, married to George Drummond, fourth  
 laird of Balloch; the 2<sup>d</sup> to the laird of Cowstone  
 Polwart; the 3<sup>d</sup> to the laird of Logie; the 4<sup>th</sup> to  
 the laird of Kierlawhaustrie; and the 5<sup>th</sup> to the laird  
 of Baldrige Bruce.

1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Margaret Drummond, was a lady of un-  
 common beauty, and extraordinary accomplishments.  
 James IV. was so enamoured of her, that, without  
 acquainting the nobles and council, he had engaged  
 to make her his queen. But as soon as his inten-  
 tions were discovered, the marriage was opposed  
 both by the nobility, who had designed for him a  
 daughter of the king of England, for continuing the  
 peace, and by the clergy, who pronounced the mar-  
 riage unlawful, as within the forbidden degrees of  
 consanguinity. However, under promise of mar-  
 riage, she bore to the king, in 1497, a daughter,

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2 As king James refused to marry so long as Margaret lived,

Lady Margaret Stewart, who married, 1<sup>st</sup>, John Lord Gordon, eldest son of Alexander, third earl of Huntly, to whom she bore, 1. George, fourth earl of Huntly; 2. Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway; and two daughters. But he dying in 1517, Lady Margaret Stewart married, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Alexander, duke of Albany, regent and governor to James V. to whom she bore a daughter, Margaret, married to David Lord Drummond, as afterwards; and 3<sup>dly</sup>, Sir John Drummond of Innerpaffray, her own cousin, of whom below, p. 78.

2. Elizabeth Drummond, who married George Douglas, master of Angus, eldest son and apparent heir of Archibald, 5<sup>th</sup> earl of Angus, to whom she bore three sons and six daughters; 1. Archibald, 6<sup>th</sup> earl of Angus, who succeeded, and married, in 1514, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and widow of James IV. of Scotland, by whom he had, 1. James, who died unmarried; and 2. Lady Margaret Douglas, who, with her uncle's consent, king Henry VIII. of England, married Mathew, earl of Lennox, to whom she bore Henry Lord Darnley, and duke of Albany, who married Mary, queen of Scotland, and by her had king James VI.; so that from this lady not only the royal family of Great

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it is supposed that her death was hastened by poison, to liberate the king from his promise. Her two sisters, Lady Fleming and Sybilla, were, at the same time, at breakfast when it was administered, and they all three perished. They lie buried in a vault covered with three fair blue marble stones, joined close together, about the middle of the quire of the cathedral church of Dunblane. The monument still remains entire. They died in 1501, and in 1502 the king married Margaret, princess of England.

Britain, but most of the sovereigns of Europe are descended.—II. Sir George of Pittendreich, whose son David succeeded to the earldom.—III. William Douglas, prior of Coldingham, and abbot of Holyroodhouse.—And 1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Elizabeth Douglas, married to John Lord Yester, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale.—II. Janet Douglas, married to John, 8<sup>th</sup> Lord Glamis, ancestor of the earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, duke of Hamilton, earl of Cassilis, earl of Morton, Lord Spynie, &c.—III. Margaret Douglas, married to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry.—IV. Alison Douglas, married to Robert Blackadder of that ilk.—V. Jean Douglas, married to David Home of Wedderburn.—VI. Isabel Douglas, married to Robert Crawford of Auchinames; and all had issue. George, master of Angus, died in 1514.

3. Beatrix Drummond, married to James Lord Hamilton, created, in 1503, earl of Arran, nephew of king James III. to whom she bore one daughter, Lady Margaret Hamilton, married to Andrew Stewart, 2<sup>d</sup> Lord Ochiltree, and had issue; Andrew, 3<sup>d</sup> Lord Ochiltree, a great promoter of the reformation, whose daughter, Margaret, married John Knox the reformer.
4. Euphemia Drummond, married, in 1495, to John 2<sup>d</sup> Lord Fleming, by whom he had two sons and five daughters; I. John, 3<sup>d</sup> Lord Fleming, who married Janet Stewart, a natural daughter of James IV, by Isabel, the earl of Buchan's daughter, and by her he had, 1. James, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Fleming, whose daughter, Jean, was mother of John 1<sup>st</sup> earl



of Lauderdale; 2. John, who succeeded as 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Fleming, whose son, John, was created earl of Wigton in 1606; 3. Janet Fleming, married to John, master of Livingston; 4.<sup>th</sup> Agnes Fleming, married to his brother William Lord Livingston, whose son, Alexander was created earl of Linlithgow in 1600, and his grandson Sir James Livingstoun was created earl of Callender in 1641; 5. fair Margaret Fleming, married 1<sup>st</sup> to Robert, master of Montrose, and mother by him of John, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Montrose; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Thomas, master of Erskine, son of John, 5<sup>th</sup> earl of Marr; 3<sup>dly</sup>, to John, 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Atholl, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had John, 5<sup>th</sup> earl of Atholl; Lady Girzel, married to David, earl of Crawford; Lady Jean, to Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy; Lady Anne, to Francis, earl of Errol; 6. Mary Fleming, married to Sir William Maitland of Lethington, secretary of state to queen Mary, whose daughter Mary married Robert, 1<sup>st</sup> earl of Roxburgh, whose daughter Lady Jean Ker was 2<sup>d</sup> countess of Perth.—II. Malcolm Fleming, prior of Whithorn.—III. Elizabeth Fleming, married to William Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earl of Dumfries.—IV. Margaret Fleming, married to John Cunningham of Glengarnock.—And V. Jean Fleming, married 1<sup>st</sup> to John, son and heir of Sir James Sandilands of Calder; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to David Crawford of Kerse.

5. Annabella Drummond, married, in 1479, to William Lord Graham, created earl of Montrose in 1504, to whom she bore William the second earl, whose issue was, 1. Robert Lord Graham mentioned above; 2. Alexander, pensioner of Cambusken-



neth ; 3. Mungo, ancestor of the Grahams of Killearn ; 4. William, ancestor of the Grahams of Orchill ; 5. Lady Margaret Graham, married to Robert, master of Erskine ; 6. Lady Elizabeth Graham, married to George, 4th earl of Caithness ; 7. Lady Agnes Graham, married to Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, whose son John was created earl of Tullibardine in 1606 ; 8. Lady Janet Graham, married to Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird : and 9. Lady Catharine Graham, married to John Graham of Knockdolan. By his second marriage, William, earl of Montrose, had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, who married Walter, grand-son and apparent heir of John, first Lord Drummond, in 1513.

6. Sybilla Drummond, who died unmarried in 1501, with her two sisters, Margaret and Lady Fleming, as above.

### *Royal Family of Great Britain.*

Among the progenitors of the Royal Family of Great Britain, the house of Drummond holds a distinguished place. Sophia, electoress of Hanover, the mother of King George I, was the grand-daughter of James I, king of Great Britain, who succeeded to the crowns of Scotland and England. His mother, Mary, queen of Scots, was the sixth in lineal succession from Queen Annabella Drummond ; and his father, Henry, lord Darnley, was the great grandson of Elizabeth, as above, the daughter of John, first Lord Drummond. These lines of succession are traced by the following table.

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<sup>1</sup> To this princess, who was the daughter of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, daughter of King James I, was the crown of Britain limited by the act of settlement, and after her decease to the heirs of her body, being protestants.

TABLE of Descent of the present Royal Family of Great Britain,  
From Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, the 11<sup>th</sup> chief of the ancient House of Drummond.

Sir John Drummond was succeeded by his son and daughter, viz.

Sir John Drummond, succeeded in	1400	Annabella Drummond, married Robert III., king of	1390
Sir Walter Drummond,	1428	Scotland, and crowned queen in	1423
Sir Malcolm Drummond,	1445	James I., king of Scotland, succeeded in	1437
John; Lord Drummond,	1470	James II., king of Scotland,	1460
Eliz. Drummond, mar. George master of Angus,	1490	James III., king of Scotland,	1489
Archibald, earl of Angus,	1514	James IV., king of Scotland,	1514
Margaret Douglas, countess of Lennox,	1536	James V., king of Scotland,	1513
Henry, Lord Daruley, titular king of Scotland mar. in 1564, Mary, queen of Scotland, who succeeded in			1602
James VI., king of Scotland, and I. of Great Britain, succeeded to the crown of England in			1619
Elizabeth, princess of Great Britain, married Frederick, elector palatine and king of Bohemia, in			1658
Sophia, married Ernest Augustus, duke of Hanover, and elector of Brunswick Luncenburg,			1714
George I., king of Great Britain, succeeded to the crown in			1727
George II., king of Great Britain, succeeded in			1751
Frederick Lewis, late prince of Wales, died in			1760
George III., the present king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, succeeded in			
and has issue. 1. George, prince of Wales. 2. Frederick, duke of York. 3. William Henry, duke of Cla-			
rence. 4. Charlotte Augusta, queen of Wirttemberg. 5. Edward, duke of Kent. 6. Augusta Sophia.			
7. Elizabeth. 8. Ernest, duke of Cumberland. 9. Augustus, duke of Sussex. 10. Adolphus, duke of			
Cambridge. 11. Mary. 12. Sophia. 13. Amelia.			

*Family of Innerpaffray.*

Sir John Drummond, the third son of John Lord Drummond, was the first laird of Innerpaffray. He was succeeded by Sir John, the son of his first marriage. Sir John Drummond, the second laird of Innerpaffray, married, as her third husband, his cousin Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James IV. by whom he had five daughters.

1. Agnes Drummond, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, high sheriff of Ayr, as his second wife ; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Hugh, third earl of Eglinton, in 1562, to whom she bore, 1. Hugh, the fourth earl of Eglinton ; 2. Robert of Giffen, married to Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, as below ; 3. Lady Margaret Montgomerie, married to Robert, earl of Winton, to whom she bore George, the second earl ; Sir Alexander, who succeeded to the honours of Eglinton ; Sir Thomas ; Sir John ; and Lady Isabel, married to James, earl of Perth ; and afterwards to Francis Stewart, son of the earl of Bothwell ; and 4. Lady Agnes Montgomerie, married to Robert, fourth Lord Semple, to whom she bore Hugh, the fifth lord ; Anne, married to Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk ; Barbara, to Sir Colin Lawmont of Inneryne ; Girzel, to John Logan of Raiss ; and Margaret, married to Robert Brisbane of Bishoptown, who all had issue.—And 3<sup>dly</sup>, to her own cousin Patrick, third Lord Drummond, when they were both well advanced in age, in 1588.
2. Isabel Drummond, married to Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, son of Sir Hugh above, by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart—so the father and

son married two sister twins—and by her he had two sons and seven daughters; 1. Sir Hugh, created Lord Loudoun by James VI. in 1601, from whom are descended the present countess of Loudoun and Moira, earl of Breadalbane, &c.; 2. Matthew, progenitor of the famous Count Loudoun; 3. Margaret, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Robert Montgomerie of Giffen, whose daughter married Hugh, 5<sup>th</sup> earl of Eglington; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Ludovick, second duke of Lennox; 4. Marion, married to Thomas, 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Boyd, ancestor of the earls of Kilmarnock, Errol, &c. 5. Jean, married to Sir John Wallace of Craigie; 6. Agnes, married to Sir William Cunningham of Caprington; 7. Isabel, married to William Crawford of Lochnorris; 8. Anne, married to Robert Lord Kirkcudbright; 9. Annabella, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Daniel Ker of Kersland; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to David Dunbar of Enterkin.

3. Margaret Drummond, married to Robert, 3<sup>d</sup> Lord Elphinstone, by whom he had three sons and four daughters; 1. Alexander, master of Elphinstone; 2. George, rector of the Scottish college at Rome; 3. Sir James of Barnton, ancestor of Lord Balmerino; 1<sup>st</sup> daughter, married to Walter Lord Deskford, ancestor of the earl of Findlater; 2. Jean, to Walter Barclay of Towie; 3. Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Innes of that ilk; 4. Margaret, to John Cunningham of Drumquassel; Esq.
4. Jean Drummond, married to Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix, to whom she bore four sons and four daughters; 1. Sir John, who succeeded; 2. William, bishop of Vason; 3. Sir John; 4. Thomas, portioner of Buttergask; 1. Helen, Lady Kinfauns; 2. Jean, Lady Madderty, who had the lands

of Innerpaffray, as her mother's portion; 3. Agnes, Lady Marchiston; and 4. Margaret, Lady Muschet. 5. Elizabeth Drummond, married to Malcolm Drummond, the third baron of Boreland, in 1559, whose issue was, John, Maurice, Abraham, Malcolm, Isaac, and David Drummonds.

#### *Family of Loudoun and Moira.*

Sir Hugh Campbell, as above; the son of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, by Isabella Drummond, second daughter of Sir John Drummond, second laird of Innerpaffray, was created Lord Loudoun by James VI. in 1601. Lord Loudoun had issue an only son, George, master of Loudoun, who dying in 1612, before his father, left a daughter, Margaret Campbell, who succeeded to the honours of Loudoun on her grandfather's death in 1622.

Margaret Campbell, baroness of Loudoun, married John Campbell, Esq. of Lawers, created earl of Loudoun in 1633 by Charles I. whose son James, second earl of Loudoun, left two sons.

1. Hugh Campbell, the third earl of Loudoun, whose son John succeeded him as the fourth earl.
2. General Sir James Campbell of Lawers, whose son Colonel James Mure Campbell succeeded to the estate and honours of Loudoun as fifth earl, on the death of his cousin John, without issue, in 1782. James, fifth earl of Loudoun, married Miss Flora Macleod of Rasay, by whom he had an only daughter, Lady Flora, born in 1780, who, on her father's death in 1786, became countess of Loudoun, Baroness Mauchline. Lady Flora Campbell, in 1804, married Francis Rawdon Hastings, earl of Moira, at that time commander in chief of Scotland, afterwards master-general of the ordinance, and became in her own right countess of Loudoun.



SECT. IV. *Of Sir John Drummond, 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Drummond.* 81

and Moira. By this nobleman, whose worth and merit are universally acknowledged, she has issue two sons and one daughter ; 1. Lord Rawdon ; 2. 3.

*Of this marriage the following Verses are commemorative.*

WHILE War's loud clarion thundering roars,  
And wakes to glory freedom's kindling flame ;  
While thousands crowd her banner'd shores,  
To guard *Britannia*, and defend her fame.  
From martial scenes a while unbend,  
Your toils, ye warriors, pleas'd, suspend ;  
Great *Moira* hails Love's gentle reign,  
And Hymen binds the lasting chain.  
Come, Peace, descend ;—Joy, breathe thy sweets around,  
And, mid the din of arms, let Love's soft strains resound.  
The heart that brav'd war's fierce alarms,  
Now yields, subdued by Love ;  
The Warrior bends to Beauty's charms,  
Love reigns all powers above.

In beauty, love, and grace array'd,  
See *Campbell*, *Loudoun's* blooming maid,  
To *Scotia's* Chief, renown'd in arms,  
Resigns her heart, her hand, her charms,  
To soothe his cares, exalt his joys, and brighten glory's flame.  
Sweet meed ! which flows from Beauty's smile,  
To cheer the Warrior's rugged toil,  
Who hardship, pain, and terror braves,  
Who Death defies, 'mid storms and waves,  
To shield his King, his Country save, and climb the steep  
of fame.  
Love's noblest prize the brave deserve,  
Who soar on Glory's car :  
For them, ye Fair, your charms reserve ;  
Love crowns the toils of war.

Encircled 'mid the bridal band,  
Bright as the morn the beauteous Virgin shines,  
Around the Loves and Graces stand,  
And Friendship's glow the gladdening scene refines.  
With emulous zeal, the Bride-maid train contend  
To prove their love, and grace their honour'd friend ;  
Each wish they breathe, that Joy may gild each morn,  
Health pour her sweets, and Peace life's course adorn.  
But oft, amid their bliss, the tender sigh renews,  
As fond remembrance pleasures past, and joys departed, views.



These joys, lov'd maids, still fondly prize,  
 Still cherish Friendship's sway;  
 Its sweets enchant ev'n life's bright skies,  
 And charm its darkest day.

The voice of joy let music sound,  
 Strew laurels, wreaths, and roses round;  
 To love devote the nuptial lay,  
 And joyous hail brave *Moir*'s bridal day.  
 See, *Perth*, the feast, prepares with princely grace,  
*Balcarras* joyful leads the dazzling train,  
 The mazy dance the sprightly damsels trace,  
 And *Drummond* wakes love's soft melodious strain.  
 Last of thy race, sweet Maid! be still with honours crown'd,  
 For, from thy house, sprung mighty *George*, and *Europe's* King  
 renown'd.

Let music breathe in strains divine,  
 Brave *Moir* Loudoun weds;  
 Each blooming wreath let Love entwine  
 To grace their noble heads.

But who is He, whose smile serene  
 Delight spreads round the festive scene?  
 Who raptur'd hails the blushing Fair,  
 And crowns, with each fond wish, the happy pair?  
 'Tis *George*, *Britannia's* Prince,—her noblest pride,  
 The friend of *Moir*, and of *Moir's* Bride;  
 From royal cares his generous soul descends,  
 And joyous mingles with his honour'd friends.  
 Warm as his ardours rise, his breast exulting glows,  
 Joy spreads around; Love sweetly smiles, and blissful pleasure  
 flows.

While dangers, toils, and war's alarms,  
 The brave to glory lead;  
 If Princes smile, and Beauty charms,  
 How great's the Warrior's need!

With Loudoun, *Moir* love unites,  
 And still let love its peaceful joys display;  
 Let Bliss pour round its best delights,  
 Cheer ev'ry toil, and glad each rising day.  
 Illustrious Chief! by generous deeds endear'd,  
 Admir'd by Nobles, and by all rever'd;  
 Thy blooming laurels speak thy martial fame,  
 Thy well-earned praise, applauding hosts proclaim;  
 Still let thine honours bloom—long live esteem'd, approv'd,  
 Dear to thy King, thy Prince's friend, and by thy Country lov'd.

SECT. IV. *Of Sir John Drummond, 1st Lord Drummond.* 83

Aloud let Fame its trumpet sound;  
 Its crowns let Glory wave;  
 Strew wreaths unfading *Moir*a round,  
 Fame saves from death the brave.

See, *Scotia* hails with loud acclaim,  
 Her lov'd Commander's well-earn'd fame;  
 Her grateful hosts resound the lay,  
 As late on *George*'s natal day,  
*Edina*'s sons exulting drew their Chief's triumphant car.  
 Th' applauses of a Nation's praise,  
 To *Moir*a lasting honours raise,  
 Who virtue courts, and glory's toils,  
 And, scorning vice, and pleasure's smiles,  
 Religion hails, pursues her paths, and eyes her joys afar.  
 Through scenes of guilt let Folly roam,  
 For Bliss in vain pursu'd;  
 Joy charms alone the Virtues' dome,  
 True Glory crowns the good.

Now let the Trumpet's clangour sound,  
 To arms! aloud *Britannia*'s hosts proclaim;  
 Ye Heroes, throng the standards round,  
 And haste with *Moir*a to the fields of fame.  
 Shall *Gaul*'s mean slaves dare touch the plains,  
 Where Beauty smiles, and Freedom reigns?  
 Fly to the shores—come, bold advance,  
 Defy Spain, Holland, Rome, and France;  
 Hear Glory's call, and while its voice inspires,  
 Pursue where *Moir*a leads, and Fame to conquest fires.  
 To arms! to arms! ye Warriors crowd,  
 Heaven spread thy guardian wing!  
 Th' embattled hosts from danger shroud,  
 God save great *George* the King!

Such was the numerous and illustrious offspring of this great and venerable nobleman. Born in the reign of King James II, he lived on an intimate footing with James III, IV, and V. He saw the third generation spring from himself, and having nearly attained the age of 80, he died in his own castle of Drummond in 1519, and was honourably interred in his own burial-place in the collegiate church of Innerpaffray. He left behind him

his advice to his posterity ; and as it is worthy to be recorded, it is here inserted from his own original copy.

*John Lord Drummond's Counsel and Advice to his Successors, who by God's Providence are to inherit his Lands and Estate.*

*Inprimis*, He willeth them to study to ken themselves, the country they live in, and the laws thereof, which they ought to obey, and to perform the same truly, and honestly, as becometh men of worth, always craving God's assistance to direct them aright, that they wrong neither themselves, their successors, nor their forbears' virtues, but rather by their own deeds to illustrate the same, eschewing all intemperance, or sloth, which may discredit them.

It being more commendable, by honest means, to better our fortune left unto us by inheritance, than to dissipate the same unworthily, under false and unnecessary pretexts of liberality, and such like ; but if, by civil disorders, or incident calamities, we be made unable to improve the same, yet let us do the likeliest, striving always to preserve the stock, from all engagements, that justly it be not alleged, we are degenerated from our forbears' virtues.

It is easy and facile to spend, consume, and put away our patrimony ; but to maintain a good name, and live honourably, as it becometh noblemen, is a more difficult task. *Expetendæ sunt opes ut dignis largiamur*, says the ancient. In all our doings, discretion is to be observed, otherways nothing can be done aright. We see the soldier undergoes many hazards to provide for himself, and his posterity: the advocate, the physician, the theo-

logian does the like, ever affecting pre-eminence, with means and riches to entertain the same. Should we not, then, at least be also careful, as they are, to maintain our estate and condition, so easily befallen unto us by succession, as not to suffer it, through supine negligence, untimely spending, drunkenness, companionry, or debauchery whatsoever, to be delapidated, or basely put away. Rather let us live honestly and soberly, within ourselves, as becomes good christians, than to cast away the thing we never wan.

Let our spending be conform to our yearly rent, without diminution of the stock, or ground right, else we shall incur the blame of debauchery, and sustain great reproach, with disreputation, and loss of these means, which we never acquired.

Let us look, and consider our charter-chest, how many sorts of evidents are there, what consultations with lawyers, how many contracts and obligations of diverse natures, with other securities, all tending to secure us. Then we will find, that such records, and monuments have not been put there, without great pains, labours, and expences. Wherefore, to dilapidate such writs mischantly, upon feckless and frivolous occasions, can no way be recommended. Moreover, he, by whose misgovernment this falls to the destruction of his family, shall be misprized of all men, as unworthy of such parentage, or any true friendship. But, on the contrary, by conserving his estate, he will be honoured and respected, as becomes his quality and condition.

Thir and such like reasons, should make us careful to behave ourselves aright, and to take diligent heed to our affairs, that they be no way misguided to our shame, and skaith; but, albeit no remonstrance be sufficient to

correct, or amend a depraved nature, yet should we not leave off to admonish our successors of their duty.

*Nemo adeo ferus est, qui non mitescere possit,  
Si modo culturæ patientem accommodet aurem.*

Perchance, good may follow, and God will assist honest intentions with their endeavours, which is the earnest prayer of him, who does always affect the well being, and standing of his house, in the right and lineal descent thereof. Farewell.

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Lord Drummond having outlived his son, and grandson, was succeeded, in his estate and honours, by his great-grandson David; but we go on to his son William, who carried on the line of succession of the family.

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## XVI. WILLIAM DRUMMOND,

*MASTER OF DRUMMOND,*

Born about 1466.—Died 1490.

*From the 6<sup>th</sup> of James III, to the 2<sup>d</sup> James IV.*

As Malcolm died young, William Drummond, the second son of John, Lord Drummond, called all his lifetime, Master of Drummond, as he died before his father, carried on the succession of the house, and is reckoned the fifteenth head in lineal descent from its first founder. He was a gallant youth, and eminently distinguished for his abilities. But he, unfortunately, engaged in a quarrel with the Murrays, which proved fatal to himself, and distressful to his family. George Murray, abbot of Inchaffray, had enjoined his friends to estimate the teinds of the Drummonds' lands, in the parish of Monievaird, of



which he was titular. This injunction they executed with rigour, and, with threatening words, had actually gone, and in a forcible manner, drawn teinds on their lands. In the absence of Lord Drummond, his son, William, provoked by this outrage, went to Monievairst with his followers, and met, accidentally, with Duncan Campbell, captain of Dunstaffnage, who had come down from Argyll-shire, with a party of his men, to revenge the death of his father-in-law, — Drummond of Meunie, whom, with his two sons, some of the Murrays had lately killed. At their approach, the Murrays fled for refuge to the church of Monievairst, to which place they were pursued by the Drummonds. The master was satisfied with driving them from the field. But, as he was returning home, a shot fired from the church, unluckily, killed one of the men of Dunstaffnage. This enraged the Highlanders, and they immediately set fire to the church, which, being covered with heath, was soon consumed, and all within it were burned to death. This outrage was instantly communicated to the king, at Stirling, who came immediately to Drummond castle. The master was apprehended, and sent prisoner to Stirling, and, though he pled innocent, as having no hand in burning the church, yet, being head of the party, he was condemned, and notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of his sister Margaret, and her mother, publicly executed, about 1490. Many of his friends were also punished, who were accomplices in this barbarous deed, and an assythment granted to the wives and children of such as died at Monievairst. The two parties were soon after reconciled, and, by a new bond of alliance, the Drummonds and the Murrays forgot every former animosity.



He married Lady Isabella Campbell, daughter of Colin first earl of Argyll, by Isabel Stewart, heiress of John, lord of Lorn, and, by her, he had two sons.

1. Walter, designed the second master of Drummond, as he died before his grandfather, Lord Drummond.
2. Andrew Drummond of *Bellyclone*, who married Janet Campbell, daughter of the laird of Glenorchy, by whom he had one son, Andrew Drummond, the 2<sup>d</sup> of *Bellyclone*, who, in 1550, married Janet Dickson, daughter of John Dickson of Ballachaster, Esq. by whom he had two sons and one daughter. 1. William, his heir. 2. David Drummond, who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Graham of Ardbeny, Esq. by whom he had Sir David Drummond, major-general to Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden, and governor of Stettin. Sir Maurice Drummond, in great favour with Charles I, who married Dorothea Lowr, cousin to Algernon, earl of Northumberland, and had by her four daughters, Henrietta, Maria, Margaret, and Penelope : and Anna Drummond, who accompanied her brother to Stettin, and married Captain Monypenny in the Swedish service. 3. Margaret Drummond, married to the laird of Bricohame Leslie.—William Drummond, the third laird of *Bellyclone*, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Rollo of Duncrub, by whom he had Andrew Drummond, the fourth of *Bellyclone*. Andrew married Margaret Campbell, daughter of the laird of Keathick in Angus, whose son, John Drummond, the 5<sup>th</sup> of *Bellyclone*, left issue, one son, John Drummond the 6<sup>th</sup> laird, who married Anna, daughter of Sir James Chisholm of

Cromlix, and having only a daughter, the family became extinct.

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On the death of William, his son, Walter, carried on the line of succession.

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## XVII. WALTER DRUMMOND,

*THE 2<sup>d</sup> MASTER OF DRUMMOND,*

Succeeded in 1490.—Married in 1513.—Died in 1519.

*From the 2<sup>d</sup> James IV, to the 5<sup>th</sup> James V.*

Walter Drummond, designed the second Master of Drummond, as he died before his grandfather, John; Lord Drummond, carried on the succession of the family, on the death of his father, William, and is reckoned the seventeenth head of the house of Drummond. Of this young nobleman, nothing memorable is recorded. He married, about the year 1513, Lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of William, first earl of Montrose, by his second Lady, Janet, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, and by her, he had one son, David, who succeeded, on his great grandfather's death, to the estate and honours of the house of Drummond.

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He died very young, and was buried in the family burial-place at Innerpaffray, in 1519.

## XVIII. DAVID DRUMMOND,

THE 2<sup>d</sup> LORD DRUMMOND,

Succeeded in 1519.—Died in 1571.

*From the 5<sup>th</sup> of James V, to the 4<sup>th</sup> of James VI.*


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*Ancestor of the Houses of Madderty, Strathallan, Machany,  
Cromlix, Stanmore and Drumtochty, Cadland, Grange, &c.*

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David Drummond, son of Walter, second master of Drummond, succeeded his great grandfather in 1519, as second Lord Drummond,<sup>5</sup> and being very young, became the King's ward. This charge, King James V, intrusted to Sir Robert Bartone, comptroller, and he executed it with the highest honour and fidelity. During his minority, he received an education suited to his high rank, and when he came of age, he was introduced at court, where he was much noticed by the king. For, in 1525, John, duke of Albany, governor, in the King's name, entered into an obligation with his tutor, Sir Robert, to restore to Lord Drummond, and give him full possession of all the lands which belonged to John, Lord Drummond, before his late forfeiture, on condition, that, when he came to maturity, he should marry the king's niece, Lady Margaret Stewart, the daughter of Alexander,<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> He was retoured heir to him, tanquam legitimus et propinquior hæres quondam Johannis Domini Drummond sui proavi, 17. February 1520. Retour in Archiv. fam. de Perth.

<sup>6</sup> The father of this Alexander was Alexander Stewart, the 2<sup>d</sup> son of James II, created duke of Albany in 1452. He married 1<sup>st</sup> Lady Catharine Sinclair, daughter of William, earl of Orkney, by whom he had the above Alexander, duke of Albany, and afterwards bishop of Murray, who married Margaret, Lady Gordon, daughter of James IV, by Margaret Drummond, by whom he had one daughter, Lady Margaret, married to David

duke of Albany, by his lady, Margaret, widow of Lord Gordon, who was daughter of James IV, by Margaret, eldest daughter of John, Lord Drummond. This marriage with the king's niece was solemnized in 1535. And, among the many charters under the great seal, *Davidi Domino Drummond*, between 1530 and 1540, there is a charter of the king's, in 1538, granted to Lord Drummond, who had married his niece, as a confirmation of the estate forfeited by the late lord; whereby it appears, that the mutual engagements made by John, duke of Albany, for the king, and by Sir Robert Bartone, for the young Lord Drummond, were punctually observed. In 1542, he got a new investiture of the whole estate, by a charter under the great seal, in which, are particularly specified, all his lands, lordships, and baronies,

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Lord Drummond. He married, 2<sup>d</sup>, a daughter of the duke of Boulogne, by whom he had a son, John, duke of Albany, the governor of Scotland for nine years in the minority of James V, in which high office he behaved with fidelity and prudence. In the parliament where John was elected governor, Alexander entered a protest, that the promotion of his younger brother, John, to that office, should not prejudice his right to the crown in case of the young king's death, in respect he was the eldest son of their father, Alexander, duke of Albany, brother of James III, lawfully begotten on the earl of Orkney's daughter; and that John was a younger son by their father's second wife, the duke of Boulogne's daughter. This protest so displeased the governor, that he made his brother a churchman, bestowed upon him the bishoprick of Murray and abbacy of Scoon, and then obliged David, Lord Drummond, to marry his daughter, Lady Margaret, by which he excluded his brother from all hope of succession. By act of parliament, John was declared next heir to the crown, failing issue of James V. But on some discontent happening among the nobles, he laid down his office and retired to France, where he died in 1536, without issue. His father having engaged in an unnatural rebellion against his brother James III, had been obliged to retire to France, where he ended his days.

in several counties, to and in favour of David, Lord Drummond, great grandson and heir of the deceased John, Lord Drummond, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John Drummond of Innerpaffray, and the heirs-male of his body; then to Andrew Drummond of Bellyclone; then to Henry Drummond of Riccarton; then to William Drummond of ———, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies; which all failing, to the said Lord David, his nearest heirs whatsoever, &c.

It was Lord Drummond's fate to live in those troublesome times, which distinguished the reign of Mary, queen of Scotland. But, happily for his family, he kept himself free from those factions and cabals which long disturbed the kingdom, and, at length, overwhelmed that beautiful unfortunate princess. He saw the storm gathering around her, he pitied her helpless, but undeserved fate, and, when at last he beheld her reduced to great extremities, he joined the band of noble loyalists, who boldly associated for her defence, and bound themselves by a solemn oath to protect and defend her against all mortals. But vain were all their exertions. Overpowered by her enemies, the devoted queen was forced to fly from her kingdom, resign her crown, and seek refuge in the inhospitable prisons of a cruel rival.

It was in the time of Lord Drummond, that the Reformation was established in Scotland; and it is honourable to his memory to record, that he favoured the promoters of this glorious work; that he married into a family, eminent at that time, and still distinguished for their attachment to the Protestant faith, and that he educated his children in the principles of the reformed religion.

This nobleman was twice married, and had a numer-

ous offspring. He married 1<sup>st</sup>, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander, duke of Albany, second son of James II, by whom he had only one daughter, Sybilla Drummond, married in 1556 to Sir Gilbert Ogilvie of that ilk, to whom she bore, 1. Thomas, who succeeded; and, 2. Sybilla Ogilvie.

He married, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Lilius Ruthven, daughter of William, second Lord Ruthven, ancestor of the earl of Gowrie, and of the present Lord Ruthven of Freeland. This lady was very beautiful, possessed of excellent parts, and distinguished for her virtuous education and elegant accomplishments. By her, he had two sons and five daughters.

1. Patrick, his heir.

2. James Drummond, created *Lord Madderty* in 1607, ancestor of the *Viscount of Strathallan*, House of *Machany*, &c.

1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Jean Drummond, married in 1562, to John, third earl of Montrose, chancellor and viceroy of Scotland, to whom she bore, 1. John, 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Montrose, father of the great marquis. 2. Sir William Graham of Braco. 3. Sir Robert Graham of Innermeath. And, 4. Lady Lilius Graham, married to John, first earl of Wigton.

2. Anna Drummond, married to John, seventh earl of Marr, lord high treasurer of Scotland, to whom she bore one son, John, eighth earl of Marr.

3. Lilius Drummond, married to David, son and apparent heir of David, eighth earl of Crawford, with a tocher of 10,000 merks, but had no issue.

4. Catharine Drummond, married to Sir John Murray, created earl of Tullibardine in 1606, to whom she bore five sons and four daughters. 1. William,



- 2<sup>d</sup> earl of Tullibardine, whose son, John Murray, by right of his mother, Dorothea Stewart, became earl of Atholl. 2. Captain John Murray. 3. Patrick Murray of Castletown, afterwards 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Tullibardine. 4. Mungo Murray, viscount of Stormont by a special provision. 5. Robert Murray, 1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Lady Anne Murray, married to Patrick, 11<sup>th</sup> Lord Glamis, created earl of Kinghorn in 1606. 2. Lady Lillias Murray, to Sir John Grant of that ilk. 3. Lady Margaret Murray, to James Haldane of Gleneagles, Esq. 4. Lady Catharine Murray, to David Ross of Balnagowan, Esq.
5. Margaret or Mary Drummond, married to Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, to whom she bore, 1. Sir James, his heir, married to — Home, daughter of the laird of Wedderburn; and, 2. Jean Keir, married to Sir William Drummond of Riccarton.
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This worthy nobleman died in 1571, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick, third Lord Drummond. But before we proceed to this lord, we shall here trace the succession of his brother James Drummond, from whom are descended the houses of *Madderty*, *Strathallan*, *Macgany*, &c.

## HOUSE OF MADDERTY.

## I. JAMES DRUMMOND,

LORD MADDERTY,

2<sup>d</sup> son of David Lord Drummona,

Became Lord Inchaffray in 1576—Died in 1620.

*From the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 53<sup>d</sup> of James VI.*

James Drummond, second son of David Lord Drummond, received from his father the lands and tythes of the abbacy of *Inchaffray*,<sup>8</sup> in the parish of Madderty, which, in the beginning of the Reformation, he had purchased from the abbot, Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway, who then had that abbacy *in commendam*.

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<sup>8</sup> *Inchaffray* was an abbey of canons regular from Scoon, dedicated to St. John, and founded in 1198 by Gilbert the second earl of Strathearn. It is situated in the parish of Madderty, in Strathearn—and, as the name implies, seems once to have been surrounded with water. In Celtic, *Inch* signifies *an island*, and *affray*, the *mass*, or *bell that tolled for mass*. Hence it is called, *Insula Missarum*, on the seal of the abbey preserved in the library of Innerpaffray; of which the inscription is—*Sig. commune Ecclesiæ Sti Johannis evangelistæ de insula missarum*. The river, or canal, ordered by the last parliament of Scotland to be cut, for draining the low grounds adjoining to the abbey, was named *Powaffray*, and the word *Inner* affixed to it, which signifies *the junction of two rivers*, forming *Innerpaffray*, gave name to the residence of Lord Madderty, at which place the *Pow* falls into the river *Earn*. As the parish church was consecrated to the Virgin Mary, *Madderty* received its name from *Mater Dei*, the *mother of God*. The abbey continued to flourish till the Reformation, when the religious houses were universally dissolved. In 1560, Lord Drummond purchased, for a considerable sum, the monastery, from Alexander Gordon the then abbot, for his son James—who was first styled *Lord Inchaffray*, and afterwards *Lord Madderty*. Upon the failure of his family it came into the possession of the earls of Kinnoull—and entitles them to the patronage of the churches of *Madderty*, *Auchterairder*, *Dunning*, *Trinity Gask*, *Monievairst*, *Comrie*, and *Babron*. The building has been long in ruins.

Upon the death of the bishop in 1576, James became commendator of the abbacy, and was first called *Lord Inchaffray*. As he was educated with king James VI, and was a man of great parts and learning, he was a great favourite of that prince, who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber in 1585. He attended the king on the 5th August 1600, from Falkland to Perth, and witnessed the atrocious attempt of the earl of Gowrie and his brother to murder their unsuspecting sovereign. The king was afterwards pleased to erect the abbacy of *Inchaffray* into a temporal lordship, in favour of the commendator, and created him a lord of parliament, by the title of *Lord Madderty*, in 1607. He thereupon got charters under the great seal of his lands, and took up his residence at *Innerpaffray*, which afterwards became the chief seat of his family.

He married Jean Chisholm, daughter of Sir James Chisholm, second of Cromlix, with whom he got the lands and barony of Innerpaffray, as her mother's portion, which Sir James had got with his lady, Jean Drummond, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpaffray, who had no sons. By this lady he had two sons and four daughters,

1. John Drummond, second Lord Madderty, his heir.
2. Sir James Drummond of *Machany*, whose great-grandson William succeeded to the honours of *Strathallan* and *Madderty*.
3. Lillias Drummond, married to Lawrence, 5th Lord Oliphant, a man of a vast estate, who received 40,000 merks as her tocher, but who spent most of his immense fortune; to him she bore only one daughter, Anne Oliphant, married to Sir James Douglas, created Lord Mordington, whose issue

- was, 1. James, who died before his father, without issue; 2. William, 2<sup>d</sup> Lord Mordington; and 3. Anne Douglas, married to Robert, 7<sup>th</sup> Lord Semple.
2. Jean Drummond, married to Andrew Wood, Esq. of Largo in Fife.
  3. Margaret Drummond, married to James Muirhead, Esq. of Braidsholm in Lanark.
  4. Catharine Drummond, married to Sir Andrew Rollo of Duncrub, created Lord Rollo in 1651, to whom she bore five sons and four daughters; 1. James, 2<sup>d</sup> Lord Rollo; 2. Sir John Rollo of Bannockburn; 3. Laurence Rollo, Esq. of Rossie; 4. Mr. Andrew Rollo, minister of Dunning; 5. Sir William Rollo, taken prisoner at Philipshaugh, and executed.—1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Margaret Rollo, married to Sir John Drummond of Carnock; 2. Jean Rollo, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to John Rollo of Powhouse, Esq.; 2<sup>d</sup>, to John Drummond of Pitkellony, Esq.; 3. Anne Rollo, to William Mercer of Clevidge, Esq.; 4. Isabel Rollo, to William Halliday of Tullibole, Esq. and all had issue.

Lord Madderty died about the year 1620, and was succeeded by his eldest son John.

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## II. JOHN DRUMMOND,

2<sup>d</sup> LORD MADDERTY,

Succeeded in 1620.—Died in 16 .

John Drummond succeeded to the estate and honours of Madderty on his father's death. Living in the turbulent times of the usurpation of Cromwell, he was a great

loyalist, and joining with the marquis of Montrose, he was imprisoned by the parliament, and afterwards, in 1649, obliged not to oppose the parliament's proceedings, under the penalty of £50,000.

He married Margaret Lesly, daughter of Patrick, first Lord Lindores, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

1. David, 3<sup>d</sup> Lord Madderty, his heir.
  2. Captain James Drummond; and 3. Captain John Drummond, who both died without issue.
  4. General William Drummond of *Cromlix*, afterwards viscount of *Strathallan*.
  5. Ludovick Drummond, a brave officer in the Swedish service, killed at the storming of Copenhagen.
- 1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Anne Drummond, married to Patrick Rattray, Esq. of Craighall.
2. Jean Drummond, married to Patrick Graham, Esq. of Inchbrakie,<sup>s</sup> a man brave and steady to the royal family. To him she bore five sons and two daughters, 1. George Graham, who succeeded; 2. Patrick Graham, married to Anna, sister of Patrick Smith, Esq. of Methven, and had issue; 3. John

<sup>s</sup> *Family of Inchbrakie*.—This family derives its origin from a brother of the house of Montrose. George Graham, son of the above Patrick, married Margaret, daughter to Patrick Nicoll, a rich merchant in Edinburgh, and had two sons and daughters, 1. Patrick, who succeeded; 2. George Graham; 3. &c.

From this Patrick was lineally descended the late Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie, Esq. a captain in the Dutch service, who left issue, 1. George, who succeeded; 2. Margaret, married to William Graham, Esq. of Orchill; 3. Louisa, married to Gilbert Stewart, Esq. of Fincastle; 4. ———, unmarried.

George Graham, the present laird of Inchbrakie, was originally an officer in the Dutch service, then a captain in the Perthshire cavalry. He married Margaret, daughter of Ebenezer Oliphant, Esq. of Condie, and has issue.



Graham, post-master-general of Scotland in 1681, married to Margaret Drummond, eldest daughter of David, 3<sup>d</sup> Lord Madderty, and had, 1. David, and Emilia Grahams; 4. David Graham, who died in the Dutch service; 5. James Graham, an advocate; 6. Anna Graham, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Patrick Smith, Esq. of Rapness in Orkney, and had two daughters, 1. Jean Smith, married to Sir William Keith of Lucwharne, of the earl of Marischall's house; and 2. Rebekah Smith. 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Sir Robert Moray of Abercairney,<sup>6</sup> and had four sons and two daughters, 1. William, who succeeded; 2. Robert; 3. John; 4. Maurice; 5. Anne; and 6. Emilia

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<sup>6</sup> *Family of Abercairney.*---This family is sprung from the Morays of the House of Bothwell in Clydesdale. Its immediate ancestor was Sir Maurice Moray of Drumsbergart, the brother of Andrew Moray, who was governor of Scotland in the time of King David Bruce's imprisonment in England, about 1336. To this Sir Maurice Sir Alexander Moray of Ogilvie was son or grandson, who married a daughter of Hugh, earl of Ross, sister to Euphemia Ross, queen of Robert II, and killed, in 1391, William Spelden, as on p. 23. About 1460, Sir Andrew Moray was laird of Ogilvie and Abercairney. His son Winfridus de Moray of Abercairney, was sheriff-depute of Perth-shire in 1474, as on p. 68: and from him was lineally descended the late James Moray of Abercairney, who left two sons and two daughters; 1. Alexander, who succeeded; 2. Charles, who succeeded on his brother's death; 3. Frances, married to George Drummond of Blair, Esq.; 4. &c,

Charles Moray, now of Abercairney, was a captain in the dragoons, and afterwards colonel of the regiment of Perth-shire cavalry. He married Miss Stirling, daughter of Sir William Stirling, bart. of Ardoch, and has issue three sons and two daughters.

1. James Moray, a captain in the army, married to Miss Erskine of Torry.
2. William Moray, a captain in the army.
3. Charles Moray, a cadet in the East India service.
4. Christian Moray.
5. Margaret Moray.



Morays.—And 7. Margaret Graham, married to Sir Robert Nairn, one of the lords of the college of justice, created Lord Nairn, in 1681, by Charles II; to whom she bore Margaret Nairn, heiress of his whole estate.

3. Margaret Drummond, married to Sir Robert Crichton, nephew of the earl of Dumfries, who afterwards changed his name to Murray, on succeeding to an entail by the laird of Cockpool.

John Lord Madderty having died in 16 , was succeeded by his eldest son David.

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### III. DAVID DRUMMOND,

3<sup>d</sup> LORD MADDERTY.

David Drummond succeeded his father in the estate and honours of Madderty. He was a literary man, and had little concern in the public transactions of the times. He is entitled to the gratitude of posterity, for having founded a public library at Innerpaffray, for the general accommodation of the inhabitants of Strathearn.

He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Alison Crichton, heiress of John Crichton of Airliewight, by whom he had no issue. 2<sup>dly</sup>, Lady Beatrix Graham, sister of James, the 1<sup>st</sup> marquiss of Montrose, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. James ; 2. William, who both died young.

1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Margaret Drummond, married to her cousin John Graham, Esq. of Inchbrakie, postmaster-general of Scotland.

2. Beatrix Drummond, married to John Lord Carmichael, created earl of Hyndford in 1701, to whom

she bore six sons and three daughters ; 1. James, his heir ; 2. William Carmichael of Skirling ; 3. Daniel Carmichael of Mauldsly ; 4. David Carmichael, advocate ; 5. John ; and 6. Charles, who perished at sea. 1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Beatrix Carmichael, married to John Cockburn, Esq. ; 2. Lady Mary Carmichael, married to John Montgomery, Esq. of Giffen ; 3. Lady Anne Carmichael, married to Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, Bart.

3. Mary Drummond, married to John Haldane, younger of Gleneagles, one of the most ancient families in Perthshire.

David Lord Madderty having no surviving male issue, the estate and honours of Madderty devolved upon his nephew, and heir-male, William Drummond, the second viscount of Strathallan, son of his brother, General William Drummond of Cromlix, 1<sup>st</sup> viscount of Strathallan, to whom we now return.

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## HOUSE OF STRATHALLAN.

I. GENERAL WILLIAM DRUMMOND  
OF CROMLIX, 1<sup>st</sup> VISCOUNT OF STRATHALLAN,  
Died in 1688.

*Ancestor of the family of Cromlix.*

General William Drummond of Cromlix was the fifth son of John, second Lord Madderty. He was a man of great honour, strict integrity, and high respectability. When a young man, he entered into the army,



rose by his merit to the highest rank, and was inferior to none of his contemporaries in the knowledge of the art of war. He was steadily attached to the interest of the royal family, and had a considerable command in the army that was raised for the relief of Charles I, when he was a prisoner in the isle of Wight, in 1648. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Worcester, but falling into the hands of the usurper, he made his escape from prison, and kept close with the loyalists in the north till they were dispersed by General Morgan in 1654. When his services were no longer availing at home, he went abroad to the czar of Muscovy, rose to the highest command in the Russian army, and gained distinguished reputation by his bravery and military skill. After the restoration, King Charles II recalled him home, and, in 1666, made him major-general of all the forces in Scotland. In this appointment he continued for many years; and having discharged his duty with great fidelity, he was nominated general of the ordnance in 1684. When James VII succeeded to the crown, he was made general of all the forces in the kingdom, and one of the lords of the treasury; and as a farther mark of his majesty's favour and esteem, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viscount of Strathallan, Lord Drummond of Cromlix, &c. by patent, in which all the great services he performed to the crown are fully narrated, to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his nearest male heirs whatever, dated 16th August 1686.

In the manuscript history of the house of Drummond, written by this great and distinguished nobleman, the following is the modest account which he gives of himself, under the family of Lord Madderty: 'William

‘ Drummond, the youngest son of John Lord Madderty, except Ludovick, served long in the wars at home and abroad. He passed through all the degrees of military preferment, from a captain until he attained the honour to be a general lieutenant, in which station he long served the great czar of Muscovia, by whom he was nobly entertained, and honourably dismissed, at the desire of Charles II. After his return to Scotland, he married Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriston, one of the lords of the college of justice, and widow of Thomas Hepburn of Humble, by whom he had one son and one daughter.

‘ 1. William Drummond, his heir, 2<sup>d</sup> viscount of Strathallan, and 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Madderty.

‘ 2. Margaret Drummond, married to Thomas Hay of Balhousie, Viscount Duplin, and 6<sup>th</sup> earl of Kinnoull, to whom she bore, 1. Henry George, 7<sup>th</sup> earl of Kinnoull; 2. William; 3. Colonel John Hay of Cromlix, who married Marjory, daughter of David Viscount Stormont. 1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Lady Mary Hay, married to John Erskine, 11<sup>th</sup> earl of Marr; and 2. Lady Elizabeth Hay, married to James, 5<sup>th</sup> earl of Findlater and Seafield, and all had issue.

‘ Elizabeth Johnston died in England, and was buried in St. George’s church in Southwark, over against London, in 1679.’

The viscount of Strathallan died in 1688, and was succeeded by his son William.

## II. WILLIAM DRUMMOND,

2<sup>d</sup> VISCOUNT OF STRATHALLAN, and 4<sup>th</sup> LORD MADDERTY,

Succeeded in 1688.—Died in 1702.

*From the 1<sup>st</sup> of William II, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of Queen Anne.*

William Drummond succeeded his father as second viscount of Strathallan. By the death of his uncle David, third Lord Madderty, without any male issue, he succeeded also to the honours and estate of Madderty, and was fourth Lord Madderty. He married Lady Elizabeth Drummond, daughter of John, earl of Melfort, by Sophia Lundin, and by her he had a son James, who succeeded at his death in 1702.



## III. JAMES DRUMMOND,

3<sup>d</sup> VISCOUNT OF STRATHALLAN, and 5<sup>th</sup> LORD MADDERTY,

Born in 1695.—Succeeded in 1702.—Died in 1711.

*From the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> of Queen Anne.*

James Drummond, on his father's death, succeeded to the titles and estates of the houses of Strathallan and Madderty; but as he died unmarried, in the sixteenth year of his age, in 1711, the honours devolved upon his cousin and heir-male, William Drummond of Machany, lineally descended from Sir James Drummond of Machany, the second son of James, first Lord Madderty; but the estates devolved upon the second son of George, 7<sup>th</sup> earl of Kinnoull, Robert Hay, archbishop of York, in 1761, who took the name and arms of Drummond, as heir of entail to his great-grandfather William Drummond, 1<sup>st</sup>

viscount of Strathallan, and became founder of the present family of Cromlix.

*Family of Cromlix.*

Dr. Robert Hay Drummond, archbishop of York, was the immediate ancestor of this family. He was the second son of George, seventh earl of Kinnoull, the son of Thomas, the sixth earl, by Margaret Drummond, daughter of William, first viscount of Strathallan. On the death of James, the third viscount, without issue, in 1711, and the family of Colonel John Hay of Cromlix failing in 1761, he succeeded to the estates of Cromlix, as heir of entail to his great-grandfather, William Drummond, the first viscount of Strathallan. Dr. Drummond was succeeded by his son Robert Auriol Hay Drummond, who became the eighth earl of Kinnoull, on his uncle's death, without issue, in 1787. He was born in 1751, and married in 1781, as his second wife, Anne, daughter of Alderman Harley, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Thomas Robert Hay Drummond, who succeeded in 1804 as the ninth earl of Kinnoull.
2. Francis Hay Drummond, who succeeded to the estate of Cromlix.
3. Lady Harriet Hay Drummond, married in 1807 to Henry Drummond, Esq. of the Grange.
4. Lady Maria Hay Drummond.

Francis Hay Drummond of Cromlix was born in 1784, is an ensign in the 2<sup>d</sup> regiment of Guards, and is unmarried.



**FAMILY OF MACHANY, NOW STRATHALLAN.**

**1. SIR JAMES DRUMMOND,**

**1<sup>st</sup> OF MACHANY,**

Flourished about 1646.

Sir James Drummond, knight of Machany, second son of James, first Lord Madderty, and uncle of William, first viscount of Strathallan, was the first of the house of Machany. In 1646, he got a charter, under the great seal, from Charles I, *Jacobo Drummond de Machany, terrarum baroniæ de Luncardie*. In the unhappy confusions that terminated in the death of that monarch, he was steadily attached to the royal family, and was one of the colonels of the Perth-shire regiment of foot, in the army raised by the parliament of Scotland, in defence, and for the relief of the king, in 1648, of which the duke of Hamilton got the command.

He married Catharine Hamilton, sister of the first Lord Bargeny, by whom he had eight sons and one daughter.

1. Sir James, who succeeded.
2. Captain John Drummond, a brave and gallant officer, killed at the storming of Newcastle in 1641.
3. Colonel Andrew Drummond, also an officer in the king's army, who died without issue.
4. Patrick. 5. George. 6. David. 7. William. 8. Thomas, who all died young in the wars.
9. Catharine Drummond, married to Alexander Robertson, 3<sup>d</sup> of Strowan, Esq. to whom she bore a son Robert, who died before his father, without issue; and one daughter, married to Hugh, son of Sir James Macdonald of Slate.

He died before the Restoration, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir James.

## II. SIR JAMES DRUMMOND,

2<sup>d</sup> OF MACHANY,

Flourished about 1654.

Sir James Drummond, the second knight of Machany, was a great loyalist, and a man of singular worth and honour. By the usurper Oliver Cromwell he was fined of £500 sterling, in 1654, and then designed younger of Machany, for his adherence to the royal cause.

He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Mary, daughter of Sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, whose only son died in infancy.

2<sup>dly</sup>, Agnes, daughter of Sir George Hay of Keillor, son of Andrew, eighth earl of Errol, and widow of Sir William Moray of Abercairney, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Sir John, who succeeded.

2. David Drummond, who died a student at Leyden, unmarried.

1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Lillias Drummond, married 1<sup>st</sup> to William, fifth earl of Tullibardine, who died in 1670, without issue, when the earldom reverted to John, 2<sup>d</sup> earl, and afterwards Marquis of Atholl; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to James, fourth earl of Perth, and had issue two sons, Lord John and Charles Drummonds, of whom afterwards.

2. Anne Drummond, married to Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Esq. and had issue.

He was succeeded by his son Sir John.

## III. SIR JOHN DRUMMOND,

3<sup>d</sup> OF MACHANY,

Flourished about 1684.

*Ancestor of the family of Stanmore and Drumtochty, &c.*

Sir John Drummond, upon his father's death, succeeded to the estate of Machany. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Stewart of Innernytie, brother to Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, and by her he had six sons and four daughters.

1. James; 2. John; 3. David, who all died young.
4. William Drummond, who succeeded, and became 4<sup>th</sup> Viscount of Srathallan and 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Madderty.
5. Andrew Drummond, Esq. an eminent banker in London, whose descendants still flourish as bankers at Charing Cross.
6. Thomas Drummond. 7. Anne Drummond.
8. Margaret Drummond. 9. Mary Drummond. 10. Lillias Drummond, married to — Campbell of Monzie.

*Family of Stanmore and Drumtochty.*

I. Andrew Drummond, Esq. the fifth son of Sir John, the third laird of Machany, was the founder of this family. He first began the banking business in London, and established that celebrated house at Charing Cross, commonly known by the name of Messrs. Drummonds, bankers, which, for upwards of a century, has flourished with the highest respectability. He was a man of great integrity and distinguished abilities. He married Miss

Strahan, by whom he had a son John Drummond, who succeeded, and one daughter.

II. John Drummond, Esq. banker at Charing Cross, succeeded to his father, and purchased Stanmore in Middlesex. He was also a gentleman of great respectability, and served a considerable time in parliament, as member for Thetford. He married Charlotte, daughter of Lord William Beauclerk, son of the duke of St. Albans, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. George Drummond, who succeeded.
2. John Drummond, Esq. of Brook-street, an eminent banker, and partner of the house at Charing Cross. He married, 1st, Esther, daughter of — Cholmondeley, Esq. of Vale-Royal in Cheshire, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. 2dly, in 1806, Barbara, maid of honour to the queen, daughter of Charles Chester, Esq. of Chichelly, brother to the late Lord Bagot, by whom he has a son.
3. Charlotte Drummond, who married her cousin, the Rev. Mr. Henry Beauclerk, son of Lord Henry.
4. Diana Drummond, who married Richard Cox, Esq. and left children.

III. George Drummond, Esq. banker at Charing Cross, succeeded to his father. He married Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, brother of the earl of Oxford, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. George Harley Drummond, who succeeded.
2. Andrew Mortimer Drummond, unmarried.
3. Harriet Drummond, married to Sir Charles Hamilton, captain in the navy, in 1803.

IV. George Harley Drummond, Esq. succeeded to his father, and purchased the estate of Drumtochty in

Kincardineshire. He married, 8th Feb. 1801, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Munro, Esq. and has issue two children.

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Sir John Drummond of Machany was succeeded by his eldest surviving son William.

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#### IV. WILLIAM DRUMMOND,

4<sup>th</sup> OF MACHANY, 4<sup>th</sup> VISCOUNT OF STRATHALLAN,  
AND, 6<sup>th</sup> LORD MADDERTY,

Succeeded to the title of Strathallan in 1711.—Died in  
1746.

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*Ancestor of the families of Cadland, the Grange, &c.*

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William Drummond, upon his father's death, succeeded to the estate of Machany. On the death of his cousin James, third viscount of Strathallan, without male issue in 1711, he succeeded also to the honours of Strathallan and Madderty, as next heir-male, and so became fourth viscount of Strathallan, and sixth Lord Madderty. He married Margaret Nairn, daughter of William, second Lord Nairn, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters.

1. James, master of Strathallan.
2. Charles Drummond, who died young.
3. William Drummond, married to Miss Nairn, by whom he had two sons, 1. William Drummond, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, who died in the West Indies. 2. James Drummond, Esq.
4. John Drummond. 5. Andrew Drummond, who both died unmarried.

6. Robert Drummond, Esq. an eminent banker in London, married to Miss Thompson of Ipston, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters, ancestor of the family of *Cadland*, of whom afterwards.
7. Henry Drummond, Esq. an eminent banker in London, married to Lady Elizabeth Compton, by by whom he had two children, ancestor of the family of *the Grange*, of whom afterwards.
1. Margaret Drummond. 2. Anne Drummond. 3. Mary Drummond. 4. Emilia Drummond. 5. ———. 6. ———.

*Family of Cadland.*

1. Robert Drummond, Esq. banker at Charing Cross, London, the sixth son of William, 4<sup>th</sup> viscount of Strathallan, was the immediate progenitor of this family. He married Miss Thompson, daughter of William Thompson, Esq. of Ipston, Oxfordshire, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters.

1. Andrew Berkeley Drummond, who succeeded.
2. William Drummond.
3. Robert Drummond, who died young.
4. Charles Drummond, Esq. of the bank of Charing Cross, London, married to Miss Frances Lockward, and has issue.
5. Henry Roger Drummond, a clergyman, who married Miss Susan Wells, and died leaving issue.
6. Lucy Drummond. 7. Mary Drummond, who both died unmarried.
8. Charlotte Drummond, married to Peregrine Townley, Esq. of Townley Hall, Lancashire, and has five children.
9. Frederick Drummond, who died young.



10. Richard Drummond, captain in 8<sup>th</sup> dragoons, who died coming from the East Indies.

11. Edward Drummond, a lieutenant-colonel in the 60<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot.

II. Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Esq. of Cadland in Hampshire, succeeded his father as a banker at Charing Cross, London. This gentleman, his brother Charles Drummond, Esq. and John Drummond, Esq. of Brook street, constitute the present partners of this long established and celebrated banking-house. He married Lady Mary Percival, daughter of John, earl of Egmont, by whom he has four children.

1. Mary Drummond.

2. Andrew Robert Drummond.

3. William Charles Drummond.

4. Catharine Isabella Drummond, born in August 1799.

#### *Family of the Grange.*

I. Henry Drummond, Esq. of Charing Cross Bank, London, the seventh son of William, fourth viscount of Strathallan, was the direct ancestor of this family. He married Lady Elizabeth Compton, sister of Spencer, 8<sup>th</sup> earl of Northampton, by whom he had,

1. Henry Drummond, who succeeded.

2. Anne Drummond, who died unmarried.

II. Henry Drummond, Esq. of the Grange, succeeded as banker at Charing Cross. He married Anne Dundas, eldest daughter of Henry,<sup>7</sup> Viscount Melville, by whom he had six children.

<sup>7</sup> *Family of Melville.*

Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, is an immediate descend-

1. Henry Drummond, who succeeded.
  2. Eliza Drummond, who died in 1790, unmarried.
  3. Robert Drummond in the navy.
  4. Spencer Drummond. 5. 6. who died young.
- 

ant of the family of Dundas of Arniston, a family of high antiquity in Scotland. His father, Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, was lord president of the court of session, and married Miss Gordon, daughter of Sir William Gordon of Gordonstown, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Robert Dundas, who succeeded, and became lord president of the court of session, and had issue, 1. Robert, lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, who married his cousin, Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord Melville, and has issue. 2. Mrs. General Scott of Balcomie, who had two daughters, 1. Miss Scott, married to the marquis of Titchfield, son to the duke of Portland; and 2. Lucy, married to Lord Doune, son of the earl of Moray, and both have issue. 3. Henrietta Dundas, who married Adam Duncan, Esq. of Lundie, an admiral in the navy, and created in 1797, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, and has issue. 4. 5. 6. &c.
2. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville.
3. Christian Dundas, unmarried. 4. &c.

Lord Melville was born in 1740, and inrolled a member of the faculty of advocates in 1763. He was soon after appointed solicitor-general, and his Majesty's advocate for Scotland. He served in five parliaments as member for the county of Edinburgh and that city, during most of which time he held the office of treasurer of the navy, and was afterwards one of his Majesty's secretaries of state, and first lord of the admiralty. It was his fate to hold these distinguished appointments under the late administration of Mr. Pitt, whose name will ever live in the grateful remembrance of his country: To that illustrious statesman he was firmly attached, and when he resigned, Mr. Dundas also retired from office. As a reward of his long and faithful services, his Majesty, in 1803, was pleased to create him a British peer, by the title of Viscount Melville of Melville castle, and Baron Dunira. He succeeded the earl of Kinnoull as chancellor of the university of St. Andrew's, and now holds the office of lord privy seal. Lord Melville married, 1<sup>st</sup>; Miss Renney, daughter of Captain Renney, by whom he has one son and three daughters.

III. Henry Drummond, Esq. of the Grange, Hants, on 23<sup>d</sup> June 1807, married Lady Harriet Hay, eldest daughter of Robert, earl of Kinnoull.

William, 4<sup>th</sup> viscount of Strathallan, engaged in the rebellion 1745, and was killed at the battle of Culloden, on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1746. In that way he escaped attainure,

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- I. Robert Dundas Saunders, member of parliament for Edinburgh, and president of the East-India board, who married Miss Saunders, grand-daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, and has issue.
  2. Anne Dundas, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Henry Drummond, Esq. of the Grange; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Mr. Strange, both bankers in London, and has issue.
  3. Elizabeth Dundas, married to her cousin Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, lord chief baron of the exchequer, and has issue.
  4. Montague Dundas, married to George, son of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who succeeds to the title of Lord Abercromby, and has issue.

He married, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Lady Jean Hope, daughter of the earl of Hopeton.

In 1802, when Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas resigned their administration, subscriptions were opened at Glasgow and Edinburgh for erecting statues to these illustrious statesmen, as a memorial of the gratitude of Scotland for their signal services. At that time, along with two subscriptions, the following verses were transmitted to the committees of management.

If sculptur'd marble, or the poet's lay,  
Can patriot worth to future times convey,  
Bright in the rolls of fame their deeds shall shine,  
Who stemm'd the ills which discord dar'd design;  
Who Britain sav'd—while ravag'd Europe saw  
Her kingdoms bend to France's tyrant law.  
When time no more the laurell'd bust revere,  
Which grateful Scotia to her guardians rears,  
In brightening glory shall their memory bloom,  
And wreaths unfading flourish round their tomb:  
Still freedom's sons shall guard their well-earn'd fame,  
And hail with Pitt, Dundas's deathless name.

*See Caledonian Mercury, June 27, 1803.*

though included in the bill of attainder which passed 4<sup>th</sup> June 1746. He was succeeded by his son James.

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V. JAMES DRUMMOND,

MASTER OF STRATHALLAN,

Died 21<sup>st</sup> June 1765.

James, master of Strathallan, had engaged in the same rebellion with his father, but surviving the battle of Cul-loden, made his escape to France. He was included in the act of attainder with his father, under the denomination of James Drummond, his heir apparent, eldest son of William, viscount of Strathallan. But as he was at that time truly viscount of Strathallan himself, it was thought that this misnomer would have justified the claim afterwards made by his son, for the honours of Strathallan and Madderty. This claim, however, was not sustained by the house of peers in 1790, who, on the 12<sup>th</sup> May, by the unanimous opinion of the judges, found that Viscount Strathallan was attainted by the act 19<sup>th</sup> Geo. II. Of course, these honours continue dormant. He married Euphemia, daughter of Peter Gordon, Esq. of Abergeldie, by whom he had five sons and four daughters.

1. James Drummond, who served in his majesty's navy, and died unmarried, aged 23.
2. William Drummond, who died young.
3. Andrew John Drummond, who succeeded.
4. Charles Drummond; 5. John Drummond, who died young.
6. Margaret Drummond, married to George Haldane, Esq. of Gleneagles, to whom she bore six children,

1. Charles Haldane, who died young; 2. George Haldane, who died, aged 20; 3. James Haldane, who died, aged 15; 4. Margaret Haldane, married, in 1802, to Brigadier-General William Robertson of Lude, and left two sons, 1. James Alexander Robertson, born 28<sup>th</sup> May 1803; and 2. William Drummond Robertson, born 14<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1805. 5. Euphemia Haldane; 6. Elizabeth Haldane, who died in 1803, aged 16.

7. Louisa Drummond, who died young.

8. Elizabeth Drummond, unmarried, a lady distinguished for her uncommon abilities, her high merit, and literary accomplishments.

James, master of Strathallan, continued in France until his death on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1765. The estate was sold by the commissioners of enquiry into the forfeited estates, and bought by his family, which is now represented by his only surviving son General Andrew John Drummond.

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## VI. LIEUT.-GEN. ANDREW JOHN DRUMMOND OF STRATHALLAN.

Andrew John Drummond, Esq. of Strathallan, the seventh in lineal descent from David, second Lord Drummond, now represents the noble houses of Madderty, Machany, and Strathallan. On the death of his brother James, he succeeded to his paternal estate of Machany. Educated at S'. Andrew's and the school at Harrow, he entered early into the army, and rose to the rank of a lieutenant-general. In the American war, he



was an officer under General Sir William Howe, and served under his royal highness the duke of York on the continent. At the most dangerous crisis of the late French war, he was appointed a major-general on the North British staff, and had the command of the western district of Scotland. At the late peace, he was colonel of the 2<sup>d</sup> battalion of the 5<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot, which was then reduced. Since that time he has chiefly resided in retirement, at his beautiful seat of Strathallan House, superintending the improvements of his estate. He is at present colonel of the 11<sup>th</sup> battalion of Royal Veterans, and remains unmarried.

*Family of Chisholm of Cromlix.*

Edmund Chisholm was the first of the family of Cromlix, a family which has frequently intermarried with that of Drummond. He was the son of the laird of Chisholm's house in Teviotdale, descended from the Chisholms of Tindall in England. He married; 1<sup>st</sup>, Margaret Sinclair, a widow, and daughter of the house of Dryden, by whom he had two sons.

1. James Chisholm, a learned and wise man, chaplain to James III, afterwards, in 1486, sent to Rome to Pope Innocent VIII, who promoted him to the bishoprick of Dunblane, where he died in 1533. Sir John Ramsay, laird of Balmain, and treasurer of Scotland, was his half brother by his mother. He was page to James III, and saved by the king when Cochran and his party were hanged over the bridge of Lauder, in 1481. Bishop James had two natural sons, 1. Malcolm, whose son Matthew was father to Sir John Chisholm, archdeacon of Dunblane in 1542. 2. John.



2. Thomas Chisholm, who left two daughters, 1. Anna, Lady Newton and Ochtertyre; and 2. Janet, married to John Drummond, 4<sup>th</sup> laird of Pitkellony, who left three sons, John, James, and William, and three daughters.

He married, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Janet, daughter to James Drummond of Coldoch, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. Sir James Chisholm, who succeeded:

2. William Chisholm, bishop of Dunblane, who succeeded to the bishoprick on his brother's resignation of it, in his favour, into the hands of Pope Clement VII, and was consecrated before his decease at Stirling, April 14, 1527, by Gavin Dunbar, archbishop of Glasgow, and chancellor of Scotland, George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld, and Bishop James Chisholm. He had several natural children, according to the custom of the clergy in those days. By Lady Jean Graham, daughter to William, earl of Montrose, he had Jean Chisholm, who married Sir James Stirling of Keir, and left six children, 1. Sir Archibald, who succeeded; 2. James, killed at Dunblane by George Sinclair; 3. Elspeth, Lady Marchiston; 4. Helen, Lady Duntreath; 5. Barbara, Lady Polmaise; 6. Margaret, lady of Houstone. Bishop William wasted the living, and reduced it to a mean benefice. He died in 1564.

3. Janet Chisholm, who married, 1<sup>st</sup>, John Napier of Merchiston, and had, 1. Archibald, laird of Merchiston; 2. Janet, Lady Powfoulls.—2<sup>dly</sup>, Sir Alexander Seaton of Touch and Tillibodie, and had, 1. Walter, who succeeded; 2. Alexander; 3. James, and several daughters.

4. Beatrix Chisholm, who married, 1<sup>st</sup>, John Murray, laird of Strowan, and had one son, Alexander, who left, by his wife Margaret Riddoch, daughter to the laird of Cultabragane, John Murray of Strowan, William, and Sybilla, married to David Murray of Lochlin.—2<sup>dly</sup>, Henry Sinclair, who obtained from the bishop and chapter of Dunblane a feu charter of the five merk land of Nether Ardoch and Drumlaw; and their only daughter, Marion Sinclair, heiress of Ardoch, married William Stirling, brother to Sir James Stirling of Kier, to whom she bore Henry Stirling of Ardoch, ancestor of the present General Sir Thomas Stirling of Ardoch, Bart. ; Jean Stirling, Lady Kippenross ; Elizabeth Stirling, married to Thomas Drummond of Wester Corskeply ; and Beatrix Stirling, to William Sinclair of Galdwaldmore, father to Henry, &c.

4. Helen Chisholm, who married James Oliphant of Newton and Dalgetie, and had Margaret, Christian, and Catharine Oliphants.

II. Sir James Chisholm, second of Cromlix, married Lady Catharine Graham, sister to William, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Montrose, and left issue.

1. Sir James Chisholm, who succeeded.

2. William Chisholm, who succeeded his uncle as bishop of Dunblane, but as the Reformation overturned the Popish church, he went to France, was made bishop of Vason, which he afterwards resigned in favour of his nephew William Chisholm, and retiring from the world, turned Carthusian friar at Grenoble, and died at Rome.

3. Alexander Chisholm, parson of Comrie, married Janet, daughter to Walter Buchanan, natural son to

the laird of Leny, and left, I. Walter, bailie of Dunblane, married to Anna, daughter to Maurice Drummond, Malcolm of Boreland's 2<sup>d</sup> son, and had, 1. James, who died young; 2. Alexander, long bailie of Dunblane, married to Sarah Bramstone, a widow, and daughter to Francis Bramstone, sovereign of Belfast, whose daughters were Helen and Elizabeth; 3. Walter; and 4. Henry, both killed in the kings's service; 5. Alexander, minister, first at Newbottle, and thereafter at Corstorphine, married to Margaret, daughter to Mr. Oliver Coult, minister at Inveresk, and had James and Jean Chisholms; 6. Jean, married to James Sinclare, nephew to Henry Sinclare of Glassingall, and had John and Jean Sinclares; 7. Elizabeth, married to Mr. James Scrymzeour, minister at Currie, and has issue. II. Alexander. III. Jean, married to John Sinclair, laird of Ulbster in Caithness, and had Patrick Sinclair, who succeeded, and Henrietta, married to Mr. William Abernethy, minister of —. IV. Helen, married to Henry Sinclare of Glassingall and Drumdoals, and had no issue. V. Isabella, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Alexander Craig, laird of Rosecraig in Banff, and had issue; 2<sup>dy</sup>, to Alexander Douglas, provost and sheriff of Banff, whose daughters were, Isabella Douglas, married to the son of Mr. Andrew Cant, minister at Aberdeen; and Christian Douglas.

III. Sir James Chisholm, third of Cromlix, married Jean, daughter to Sir John Drummond of Innerpallray, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. Sir James, who succeeded.

2. William, bishop of Vason, born March 11<sup>th</sup>, 1551,

and bred in France, to whom his uncle William resigned the bishoprick of Vason.

3. Sir John, born in 1557, and lived in France, where he married, and left issue.
4. Thomas, born in 1559, portioner of Buttergask, and died without issue.
5. Jean, born 13th July 1555, married to James Lord Madderty, as above.
6. Helen, born in 1562, married to — Chartres, laird of Kinfauns.
7. Margaret, born in 1567, married to — Muschet of that ilk, and had issue.
8. Agnes, born May 4, 1568, married to John Napier, laird of Merchiston, as his 2d wife, and had John, Robert of Kilreuch, William, and Alexander Napiers.

IV. Sir James Chisholm, the fourth laird of Cromlix, was born at Muthil, Sept. 10, 1550. He married Anna, daughter to — Beattone, laird of Creoch, by whom he had Sir James, his successor, with diverse other sons and daughters.

V. Sir James Chisholm, the fifth laird of Cromlix, married Helen, daughter to William Stirling, brother to Ardoch, by whom he had two sons, James and John, both in succession lairds of Cromlix; and two daughters, 1. Helen, married to David Drummond, 2d laird of Innermay, and had issue; 2. Jean, married to John Graham of Orchill,<sup>6</sup> and had James, who succeeded, Mungo and

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<sup>6</sup> *Family of Orchill.* This family derives its descent from Mungo Graham of Rotearns, the fourth son of William, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Montrose, and from the above James Graham is lineally descended the present laird, William Graham of Orchill, who married

William Grahams. James of Orchill married Lillas, daughter to Sir Lawrence Oliphant of Gask, and had issue.

VI. James Chisholm, sixth of Cromlix, was succeeded by his brother John, who became the seventh laird, and dying without issue, the estate of Cromlix came into the possession of General William Drummond, afterwards Viscount Strathallan, in right of his grandmother, Jean Chisholm, the first Lady Madderty, sister to the grandfather of the last laird.

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Having now traced the succession of James, the second son of David Lord Drummond, we go on to his eldest son Patrick, who succeeded at his death in 1571, and carried on the line of succession of the house of Drummond.

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## XIX. PATRICK DRUMMOND,

*THE 3<sup>d</sup> LORD DRUMMOND,*

Succeeded in 1571.—Died about 1600.

*From the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 33<sup>d</sup> of James VI.*

Patrick Drummond succeeded to his father David, a third Lord Drummond, but the fifth in succession from the first lord. By the attentive care of his mother, he was educated in the principles of the protestant faith, and

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Margaret, daughter of Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie, Esq. and has issue, 1. Patrick, a captain in the army, and aid-de-camp to General Campbell of the North British staff. 2. Laurence. 3. Margaret. 4.

having embraced the reformed religion, he gave it his firm support. After Queen Mary had fled to England, and was confined a prisoner, he joined the king's party, and entirely concurred with the measures of the court. There is nothing memorable in the life of this nobleman.

He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Lady Margaret Lindsay, daughter of David Lindsay of Edzel, eighth earl of Crawford by disposition, by whom he had two sons and five daughters.

1. James, the fourth Lord Drummond, his heir, afterwards earl of Perth.

2. John Drummond, who succeeded his brother as second earl of Perth.

1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Catharine Drummond, married to James, master of Rothes, to whom she bore, 1<sup>st</sup>, John, sixth earl of Rothes, father of John, duke of Rothes; and 2. Lady Jean Leslie, who married Alexander Menzies of Weem, Esq.

2. Lillias Drummond, married to Alexander Seton, created earl of Dunfermline in 1605, lord high chancellor of Scotland, to whom she bore four daughters, I. Lady Anne Seton, married to Thomas, second earl of Kelly.—II. Lady Isabel Seton, married to John Maitland, created earl of Lauderdale in 1624, to whom she bore three sons, 1. John, duke of Lauderdale; 2. Robert, who married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Lundin of that ilk, whose only daughter, Sophia, married John, earl of Melfort; and 3. Charles, afterwards third earl of Lauderdale.—III. Lady Margaret Seton, married to Colin M'Kenzie, created earl of Seaforth in 1623, to whom she bore two daughters, 1. Lady Margaret, married 1<sup>st</sup> to John Lord Berriedale, to whom she had George, fifth earl of



- of Caithness; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Alexander, created Lord Duffus in 1650; and 2. Lady Anne, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Alexander, created, in 1651, earl of Balcarras, her cousin, to whom she had two sons, Charles and Colin, both earls of Balcarras in succession: and two daughters, 1. Lady Sophia, married to Colonel Charles Campbell, son of Archibald, 9<sup>th</sup> earl of Argyll; and 2. Lady Harriet, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Archibald, earl of Argyll.—IV. Lady Sophia Seton, married to David, created Lord Balcarras in 1633, to whom she bore, 1. Alexander, first earl of Balcarras, as above; and two daughters, Sophia, married to Sir Robert Murray, justice-clerk, and Isabel to Thomas Boyd of Pinkhill.
3. Jean Drummond, married to Robert, created earl of Roxburgh in 1616, lord privy seal, as his second wife, to whom she bore, 1. Lady Sophia Ker, who died unmarried; and 2. Henry Lord Ker, whose eldest daughter, Lady Jean, became countess of Roxburgh, and carried on the line of the family, by marrying Sir William Drummond, the son of John, second earl of Perth, and Lady Jean Ker, eldest daughter of Robert, first earl of Roxburgh, by his first lady, Mary Maitland, who thereby became the second earl of Roxburgh, as afterwards.—Henry Lord Ker, by his lady, Margaret Hay, daughter of William, tenth earl of Errol, had four daughters; 1. Lady Jean as above; 2. Lady Anne Ker, married to John, 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Wigton, whose only daughter, Lady Jean Fleming, married George, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Panmure; 3. Lady Margaret Ker, married to Sir Henry Innes of that ilk; and 4. Lady Sophia Ker.

—Jean Drummond, countess of Roxburgh, was a lady of very distinguished abilities, and was preferred before all the ladies of both kingdoms to be governess to the young children of King Charles I, which office she executed with great applause, and with the highest satisfaction both to the king and queen.

4. Elizabeth Drummond, married to Alexander, fifth Lord Elphinstone, to whom she bore only one daughter, Lilius Elphinstone, who married her cousin, Alexander, 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Elphinstone, whose issue was, 1. Alexander; 2. John, successively the seventh and eighth Lords Elphinstone; and 3. Anne Elphinstone, married to Walter, sixth Lord Torphichen, as his second wife, but had no issue.

5. Anne Drummond, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Patrick Barclay of Towie, Esq. to whom she bore, 1. Patrick, who succeeded; 2. Anne; and 3. Violet Barclay: 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Andrew Fraser of Murthil, ancestor of Lord Fraser, and had issue.

Patrick Lord Drummond, in 1588, married, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Agnes Drummond, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpaffray, after she had been married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, and, 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Hugh, earl of Eglinton, as before mentioned. By this lady he had no issue.

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He died about the year 1600, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, first earl of Perth.

## SECT. V.

*Of the House of Drummond, from its promotion to the Earldom of Perth, to its separation into the Perth and Melfort ducal line.*

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*View of the Succession in this period.*

XX. James Drummond, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Perth.

John Drummond, his brother, 2<sup>d</sup> Earl of Perth.

XXI. James Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> Earl of Perth.

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XX. JAMES DRUMMOND,

4<sup>th</sup> LORD DRUMMOND, AND 1<sup>st</sup> EARL OF PERTH,  
Succeeded about 1600.—Died in 1611.

*From the 33<sup>d</sup> to the 44<sup>th</sup> of James VI.*

On the death of Patrick, third Lord Drummond, James Drummond, his eldest son, succeeded to the family honours and estate. He was a man of great talents and improved by a polite and learned education. When very young, he had been sent to France, and having there acquired a refined taste, and an elegant address, he returned to Britain, where his graceful manners and splendid accomplishments soon attracted the esteem of James VI, who, about a year before, had succeeded to the crown of England. Along with the earl of Nottingham, lord high ad-

miral of England, he was sent ambassador to Philip III of Spain, to settle the ratification of the treaty of peace between the two nations, and to mediate a reconciliation betwixt Spain and Holland. This embassy he successfully discharged, and, on his return to Scotland, his majesty was graciously pleased to dignify him with the title of earl of Perth, by patent to him and his heirs-male whatsoever, dated 4th March 1605. But these hopes, that promised so much honour to his house, and usefulness to his country, were soon blasted by an untimely death, which cut him off in the very bloom of life.

He married Lady Isabella Seton,<sup>7</sup> daughter of Robert, first earl of Winton, by Lady Margaret Montgomery, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady Jean Drummond, married to John, seventeenth earl of Sutherland, and sixth of the race of Gordon, to whom she bore George, the eighteenth earl, ancestor of the present countess of Sutherland, who married George, marquis of Stafford.

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James, earl of Perth, died at Seaton in 1611, in the twenty-first year of his age, and was buried there, at the collegiate church, where his lady erected over him a stately marble monument. As he had no sons, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother John.

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<sup>7</sup> Lady Isabella Seton, countess of Perth, after her husband's death, married Francis Stewart, second earl of Bothwell, and had issue. The house of Winton is now extinct, but flourished long in Scotland with high respectability.

## XX. JOHN DRUMMOND,

2<sup>d</sup> EARL OF PERTH,

Succeeded in 1611.—Died in 1662.

*From the 44<sup>th</sup> of James VI, to the 13<sup>th</sup> of Charles II.*

On the death of his brother James, John, the youngest son of Patrick Lord Drummond, became earl of Perth and chief of the house of Drummond. He was a man of great integrity, a distinguished patron of literature; and was himself learned in all the branches of knowledge becoming a nobleman. He spent his younger years in attending the most eminent universities in France, and was in that country prosecuting his studies when his brother died. On his return to Scotland; he continued his pursuit of literature, and, in the delightful retreat of Drummond Castle, he founded a library, containing the works of the most eminent ancient and modern authors, a library not for ostentation, but for use; for in all the volumes of that extensive collection, the most material and remarkable passages which he observed are all marked with his own hand. ‘And thus,’ says the viscount of Strathallan, ‘he made a survey of the best men’s learning, being himself complete in all virtue and singular worth. The ancient house suffered no prejudice; but, on the contrary, came to have accessions by his industry and acquests. In managing the affairs of his family, he acted with prudence and economy. To his friends he was kind and benevolent. His loyalty to his prince was untainted, notwithstanding the great difficulties which he and his sons encountered during the civil wars; for he paid great sums of money, as fines for his sons joining themselves to the king’s party, against the governors that then ruled the realm; his house was

garrisoned; and most of his estate ruined by the army of Cromwell the usurper. In all the mutations of the time, his constancy was never shaken. He was just to all, and charitable to every one who was a true object of it. In a word, for his rare qualities, he deserved to have lived up to the years of Nestor.'

He was one of his majesty's privy council; but, though completely qualified, took no important lead in the transactions of the times. He was one of the peers that sat on the jury, when Patrick, earl of Orkney, was tried for rebellion in 1614: and though appointed a privy counsellor for life by the parliament in 1641, he was a man of steady loyalty to the king, and sincerely attached to the interest of his country. To overturn the usurpation, he joined the great Montrose, was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh, in 1646; was fined by Cromwell, with his son Lord Drummond, in the sum of £5000 sterling, in 1654, and suffered many other hardships for his firm attachment to the Royal Family.

He married Lady Jane Ker,<sup>8</sup> eldest daughter of Ro-

<sup>8</sup> This lady was distinguished among the ladies of her day for the graces of her person, and her virtuous and elegant accomplishments. These are celebrated in the following sonnet, written by Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden.

*On the Portrait of the Countess of Perth.*

The Goddess that in Amathus doth reign  
With silver trammells, and sapphire-colour'd eyes,  
When naked from her mother's crystal plain,  
She first appear'd unto the wondering skies;  
Or when, the golden apple to obtain,  
Her blushing snow amaz'd proud Ida's trees,  
Did never look in half so fair a guise,  
As She here drawn, all other ages' stain.  
Oh heavens! what beauties to inflame the soul,

And



bert, first earl of Roxburgh, by Mary, daughter of Sir William Maitland of Lethington, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. Henry Lord Drummond, who died in infancy.
2. James, afterwards third earl of Perth. 3. Robert, who died in his travels through France.
4. Sir John Drummond, knight of Logie-almond, who married Girzel, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, by whom he had a son John, his successor, as afterwards.
5. Sir William Drummond, the second earl of Roxburgh. He was adopted heir to Robert, the first earl of Roxburgh, and married Lady Jean Ker, the eldest daughter of Henry Lord Ker, who was the only son of Robert, earl of Roxburgh, by whose right he succeeded to the estate and honours of Roxburgh. On the death of his grandfather, Earl Robert, in 1650, he was served heir of entail to him, succeeded as the second earl, and he and his posterity thereby became bound to carry the name and arms of Ker. By the said Jean, countess of Roxburgh, he had four sons and one daughter, 1. Robert, his heir, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Roxburgh; 2. Henry; 3. William; 4. John, to whom his cousin William, first Lord Ballenden, made a resignation of his estate and honours, whereby, on his death in 1670, he became second Lord Ballenden, and was obliged

And hold the hardest hearts in chains of gold!  
 Fair locks, sweet face, love's stately Capitol,  
 Pure neck, which doth that heavenly frame uphold.  
 If Virtue would to mortal eyes appear,  
 To ravish sense she would your beauty wear.

to carry the name and arms of Ballenden ;' 5. Lady Jean Ker, who married Colin, third earl of Balcar-  
ras, as his third wife, and had a son, Colin Lord  
Cumberland, who died unmarried, and a daughter,  
Lady Margaret Lindsay, married to John, sixth earl  
of Wigton.

1<sup>st</sup> daughter, Lady Jean Drummond, who was brought  
up with her aunt Lady Jean Drummond, countess  
of Roxburgh, at the Court of London. She  
was courteous, beautiful, and good ; and equalled,  
if not excelled, the ladies of her day in every female  
accomplishment. She married John, third earl of  
Wigton, and bore to him six sons and two daugh-  
ters, 1. John, his heir, 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Wigton ; 2. Sir  
Robert ; 3. Henry ; 4. James, which three last  
died unmarried ; 5. William, afterwards 5<sup>th</sup> earl of  
Wigton ; 6. Charles, who died young ; 7. Lady  
Margaret ; and 8. Lady Jean, who both died unmar-  
ried.

2. Lady Liliass Drummond, who was also bred at

<sup>5</sup> *Ballenden Lord Ballenden.* Sir William Ballenden of Brough-  
ton was created Lord Ballenden by Charles II in 1661, and in  
1663 appointed heritable usher of exchequer. Having never  
married, he resigned his estate and honours to his cousin John  
Ker as above, who became second Lord Ballenden. He married  
Lady Mary More, daughter of Henry, earl of Drogheda, and left  
five sons and four daughters, 1. John ; 2. Ker, third and fourth  
Lord Ballenden in succession ; 3. Robert ; 4. William ; 5. Sir  
Henry. 1. Margaret ; 2. ——— ; 3. Mary ; 4. Diana. ———  
Ker, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Ballenden, by Miss Campbell, had a son John, 5<sup>th</sup>  
Lord Ballenden, whose son Robert, the 6<sup>th</sup> Lord, was succeeded  
in 1798 by his cousin William Ker Ballenden, the 7<sup>th</sup> Lord Bal-  
lenden, who, on the death of John, 3<sup>d</sup> duke of Roxburgh, in  
1804, succeeded to the estate and honours of Roxburgh, as the  
4<sup>th</sup> duke, but dying without issue in 1805, the title of Ballen-  
den became extinct.

court, and married James, the fourth earl of Tullibardine, to whom she bore two sons, who died unmarried, whereby the estate and honours of Tullibardine devolved on his brother William, the 5th and last earl.

*Family of Logie-Almond.*

Sir John Drummond, fourth son of John, second earl of Perth, was the founder of the family of Logie-Almond. He married Girzel, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, by whom he had a son John, who succeeded. John Drummond, the second laird of Logie-Almond, left two sons.

1. Thomas Drummond, who succeeded.
2. William Drummond, who had issue, 1. John Drummond, who became the fourth laird, on his uncle's death; 2. Dr. Thomas Drummond.

Thomas Drummond, the third laird of Logie-Almond, married twice, but dying without issue, the estate devolved upon his nephew John, eldest son of his brother William.

John Drummond, the fourth laird of Logie-Almond, married, in 1767, Lady Catharine Murray, sister of John, the present earl of Dunmore, and, dying in 1781, left issue two sons and five daughters.

1. William Drummond, who succeeded.
2. Thomas Drummond, who died at sea.
3. Catharine Drummond, married to Sir George Stewart of Grandtully, and has issue.
4. Anne Drummond. 5. Mary Drummond. 6. Francis Drummond.
7. Louisa Drummond, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Lieut. Cecil of

the Windsor Forresters, Dec. 19, 1797; and, 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Robert Stewart, Esq. of Alderston, Sept. 13, 1805.

Sir William Drummond, knight of the crescent, now of Logie-Almond, succeeded in 1781. At the university of S<sup>t</sup>. Andrew's, he attended a regular course of philosophy. In 1796, he was elected member of parliament for Lestwithiel. In 1802, he was sent out envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sicily. In 1804, he was appointed a privy counsellor, and is now his majesty's minister at the court of Sicily. Sir William Drummond is distinguished in the literary world as the author of a Dissertation on the governments of Greece, a translation of the satires of Persius, &c. He married Miss Boon of London.

#### *Family of Roxburgh.*

This family is of high antiquity in Scotland. Robert Ker, created earl of Roxburgh in 1616, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Mary Maitland of Lethington, by whom he had Lady Jane, second countess of Perth, whose 4<sup>th</sup> son, Sir William Drummond, became his adopted heir. 2<sup>dly</sup>, Jean Drummond, sister of the first and second earls of Perth, by whom he had as above, 1. Sophia, who died unmarried; and 2. Henry Lord Ker, who died before his father, leaving four daughters, Ladies Jean, Ann, Margaret, and Sophia. By a deed of entail in 1648, Robert, 1<sup>st</sup> earl of Roxburgh, settled his estates and honours (which he was authorized to do by royal charter) on his grandson by his first daughter, Sir William Drummond, on condition of his marrying his grand-daughter Lady Jean, by his son Lord Henry Ker. Sir William married Lady Jean, and, on the death of Robert in 1650, became

the second earl of Roxburgh. By this lady he had four sons and one daughter, 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Henry; 3. William; 4. John, afterwards Lord Ballenden; 5. Lady Jean, married to Colin, earl of Balcarras.

Robert, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Roxburgh, married Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of John marquiss of Tweeddale, by whom he had three sons, 1. Robert, the fourth earl, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother; 2. John, the 5<sup>th</sup> earl, and duke of Roxburgh; 3. General William Ker.—John, the 5<sup>th</sup> earl, who died 1711, was secretary of state for Scotland in 1704, and having promoted the union of the two crowns, was created by Queen Anne, in 1707, duke of Roxburgh, marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, earl of Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, Lord Ker of Cessford and Caverston, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, which failing, to the heirs succeeding to the estate and honours of earl of Roxburgh. He married Lady Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, by whom he had a son, Robert.—Robert, the second duke of Roxburgh, who died 1755, was created a British peer in 1722, by the titles of Baron and Earl Ker of Wakefield in York. He married Miss Essex Mostyn, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, and by her had two sons and two daughters, 1. John, duke of Roxburgh; 2. Lord Robert Ker; 3. Lady Essex; and 4. Lady Mary.—John, the 3<sup>d</sup> duke of Roxburgh, died without issue in 1804, and was succeeded by William Ker Ballenden, 7<sup>th</sup> Lord Ballenden, as the 4<sup>th</sup> duke of Roxburgh, and he dying in 1805 without issue, the titles and estate are now in dispute. But as Earl Robert's original entail expressly destines the succession, 'to the eldest daughter of the said umq'. Harry 'Lord Ker, without division, and their heirs-male, she

‘ always marrying, or being married to ane gentleman of  
 ‘ honourable and lawful descent, who shall perform the  
 ‘ conditions above and under written ;’ and as the last  
 duke, William, was the only remaining male-descendant  
 of Sir William Drummond and Lady Jean Ker, the first  
 daughter, and as no male-issue remains of Lady Anne  
 Ker, the second daughter, the succession to the honours  
 and the estates of Roxburgh must necessarily devolve up-  
 on Sir James Innes Ker, the great-grandson of Lady Mar-  
 garet Ker, the third daughter of Henry Lord Ker, to the  
 exclusion of every other competitor.

Lady Jean Ker, countess of Perth, lived in great es-  
 teem with all who knew her, and died much regretted in  
 1622.<sup>4</sup> After her death her husband lived a widower for

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<sup>4</sup> On this mournful occasion, Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden, the celebrated poet, wrote the following beautiful elegy.

*To the Memory of the most excellent Lady, Jane, Countess of  
 Perth.*

This Beauty fair, which Death to dust did turn,  
 And clos'd so soon within a coffin sad,  
 Did pass like lightning, like to thunder burn;  
 So little life, so much of worth it had !

Heavens but to shew their might here made it shine,  
 And when admir'd, then, in the world's disdain,  
 O tears, O grief ! did call it back again,  
 Lest Earth should vaunt she kept what was divine.

What can we hope for more ? what more enjoy ?  
 Since fairest things thus soonest have an end ;  
 And, as on bodies shadows do attend,  
 Since all our bliss is followed with annoy ;  
 Yet she's not dead, she lives where she did love,  
 Her memory dwells on earth, her soul above.



forty years, and died in 1662, about the age of eighty. They lie both interred in the collegiate church of Innerpaffray. - He was succeeded in his estate and honours by his son James.

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## XXI. JAMES DRUMMOND,

3<sup>d</sup> EARL OF PERTH,

Succeeded in 1662.—Died in 1675.

*From the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> of Charles II.*

As his eldest surviving son, James, succeeded to the estates and honours of the house of Drummond, on the death of his father John, the second earl of Perth, in 1662. Having received the rudiments of his education at home, he went to reside for a while in France, and remained for some time at the English court. Justice, constancy, and benevolence, were the distinguishing virtues of his character. Being a young man when the troubles began in the reign of Charles I, he favoured at first the plans of the parliament, but as soon as Montrose appeared with the king's commission, he joined him at the battle of Tippermuir, and continued ever after steady to the royal cause. During the commotions of these civil wars, he encountered many difficulties, and was fined with his father by Cromwell in £5000 sterling in 1654. On account of these public confusions, he held no important office in the state.

He married Lady Anna Gordon in 1640, the eldest daughter of George, second marquis of Huntly, by Lady Anna Campbell, daughter of Archibald, seventh earl of

Argyll. By this lady, of illustrious memory, he had two sons and one daughter.

1. James Drummond, who succeeded as his heir, the 4<sup>th</sup> earl, afterwards duke of Perth.
2. John Drummond, of Lundin, earl, and afterwards duke, of Melfort.
3. Lady Anna Drummond, married to John, the 12<sup>th</sup> earl of Errol, lord high constable of Scotland, by whom she had three sons, 1. Charles, his heir; 2. James; and 3. Thomas Hays; all of whom died without issue; and two daughters, 1. Lady Mary Hay, who succeeded to the earldom of Errol on the death of her brother Charles in 1717, and married Alexander, son of Sir David Falconer, in 1682, but died without issue in 1758; and 2. Lady Margaret Hay, who married James, 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Calendar and Linlithgow, whose grandson, James Lord Boyd, succeeded to the estate and earldom of Errol as the 14<sup>th</sup> earl.

By these two sons, the house of Drummond divided into two branches; the Perth ducal branch, carried on by the elder son James, and the Lundin or Melfort ducal branch, carried on by the younger son John, both of which shall be separately deduced.

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Lady Anna Gordon, Lady Drummond, died in 1656. Her character, which is worthy to be recorded for the excellency of the lady and the writer, and the manner of her death, are thus delineated by John, earl of Perth, her father in law.

*Character of Lady Anna Gordon.*

As heroic actions have ever been held in admiration, and delivered to posterity for the advancing of virtue; so

the direction and dying words of eminent dying persons have, for the same reason, been transmitted to the succeeding ages, not only for eternizing the memory of the author, if it were possible, and the gracing of their name; but also that posterity might learn whom to imitate and follow in the like case, and in all virtuous and religious behaviour: for albeit this present age inclineth to vice and partial dealing, yet it is not so destitute of discretion and goodness, but that notable examples are to be found for our instruction, if we could make right use of the same, even flowing from some of our dearest friends, whose worth can never sufficiently be recorded, nor admired enough, either by the beholders, or such as were acquainted with them by the reports of others: and albeit a learned eloquence were most requisite for such a relation, yet the simple and naked truth needs little ornament from fine language, being sufficient to insinuate itself into the hearts of upright and understanding persons.

The year of our Lord 1656 began with a total eclipse of the moon, and upon the 16<sup>th</sup> of the first month thereof, happened also a notable darkness of the sun, betwixt which two it pleased God to visit this afflicted family, by calling to himself the Lady Anne Gordon, Lady Drummond, eldest lawful daughter of George, late marquis of Huntly, whose worth can never be sufficiently expressed. She was always most religiously disposed, of a solid, strong wit, discreet to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance; a lady, chaste, virtuous, foreseeing, temperate, of a most excellent behaviour, and comely carriage, without pride or vanity. In a word, no grace nor virtue was wanting in her, whereof any

true christian was participant. She lived with her husband about sixteen years, in all dutiful kindness and unity, her love to him daily increasing; and, by her generous deportment, gained more and more the respect and commendation of all her acquaintances. She was well and nobly bred from her youth. She spent some years with her mother Lady Anna Campbell, marchioness of Huntly, at the court of France, where she was highly esteemed, even by those who pretended greatest sharpness in censuring good and ready wits. She was of a lively spirit, and naturally disposed for every noble exercise of body and mind. In England, after she left France, she was no less esteemed by the king, the queen, and all the nobles frequenting that court, where she was never named but with due respect, and free from all blemish of light behaviour, (whereunto then it was thought too many were inclined, but perchance undeservedly, because envy always accompanies the most illustrious persons). She was for her blood, breeding, and parts, capable of the greatest fortune; yet was contented with that lot that God had ordained for her, far below her worth and merit; and albeit she had all the endowments and perfections of nature, which might have invited her to a more public and courtly way of living, yet she chose rather a solitary, quiet, godly, and virtuous manner of life, eschewing all vain, ostentive conversation whatsoever.

But because God thought us unworthy of so great a blessing, he withdrew her from us to himself, upon Wednesday the 9<sup>th</sup> of January 1656. For, upon the fourth day after she was brought to bed of a daughter, who was named Anna after the mother, and when we thought her in a recovering condition, and all danger

past, it proved otherwise decreed in heaven; for she found herself the worse, and did take some medicines from her physician Dr. P. which profited nought; then finding her disease increasing, she had some conference with her husband apart, after which done, she called for the whole family early before day, and did take leave of every one of them particularly, with such courage and confidence, as if she had been only going a short journey, to visit her friends, and shortly to return. She spoke kindly to the servants, and exhorted them to their duties, as well for their own credit, as their master's profit. She bid farewell to her father-in-law, and to her husband, with a wonderful kindness, and passionate expressions; then calling for her children, she blessed them, and recommended them to God, seeing she was no more to help them, telling us that were about her, that in place of one Anna, who was to leave us, she had left another young Anna in her room, and all this she did without the least sign of trouble or disorder, which was admirable, and occasion of great grief to us, for so sad a loss, if we could express it. The minister after this prayed, and then she herself, so pertinently, and with such earnest and significant expressions, that no person could speak better. She lay a while very quiet; at last yielded up her spirit most devoutly to her redeemer, whom I humbly beseech, at his own appointed time, to grant us the like delivery, in all godly and faithful assurance of our salvation, that as she is now, so we may be blessed for ever. Amen.

This is a short abridgement upon an excellent subject, truly recorded by him who was present, and out of whose thought nothing earthly is able to delete the lasting memory of so lamentable a parting, more happy for

her who is gone, than for those she left distressed behind. *Non decessit sed præcessit in æternam quietem ubi fruitur cum delectis in Christo Sabbato Sabbatorum.* Her funerals were honourably solemnized at the chapel at Innerpaffray, the 23<sup>d</sup> of January 1656. Many special good friends accompanied her corpse to the grave.

*To the Memory of Lady Anna Gordon, Lady Drummond, lawful daughter of the marquis of Huntly.*

Let the curious inquire after this noble lady's behaviour or conditions, and they shall find no virtue deficient in her, whereof human nature was capable. She proved necessary for the good of the family, and education of our children: this made her health and welfare ever wished and prayed for; her death was regretted by all who had the honour of her acquaintance, which will make her memory to last as long as true worth shall be had in esteem. The gifts of the spirit cannot be measured, as our short and narrow graves wherein our bodies do rest. Therefore, let us only contemplate that immortal excellency which this piece of earth could not contain, and which is now placed with the blessed angels on high, where no corruption ascends, and with us no oblivion can delete the true esteem of so rare endowments, which once this noble body possessed, set forth for an example and true pattern for imitation to all that honour virtue. She departed this life on Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> of January 1656.

Such is the illustrious character preserved upon record of this truly noble lady. May her future descendants imitate her virtues, and from age to age leave be-



hind them such glorious memorials of female virtue, so honourable for humanity.

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James, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Perth, survived his lady nineteen years, and dying in 1675, he was succeeded by his eldest son James, the lord chancellor of Scotland, who was created duke of Perth by king James, after his abdication of the throne of Great Britain. This title, however, was never recognised in Scotland; but as he, his son, and grandson, assumed the title, and are commonly styled dukes of Perth in the historical transactions of the beginning of the last century, we have given them in this memoir the title of duke, which the courtesy of the country, and not any legal right, conferred upon them.

SECT. VI.

*Of the House of Drummond from its separation into the Perth ducal line to its extinction in Lord Edward Drummond.*

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*View of the Succession in this period.*

XXII. James Drummond, 4<sup>th</sup> earl and duke of Perth.

XXIII. James Drummond, 5<sup>th</sup> earl and 2<sup>d</sup> duke of Perth.

XXIV. James Drummond, 6<sup>th</sup> earl and 3<sup>d</sup> duke of Perth.

Lord John Drummond, his brother.

Lord John Drummond, his uncle, son of the chancellor.

Lord Edward Drummond, his brother.

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XXII. JAMES DRUMMOND,

4<sup>th</sup> EARL, afterwards DUKE OF PERTH, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND,

Succeeded in 1675.—Died in 1716.

*From the 26<sup>th</sup> Charles II, to the 2<sup>d</sup> of George I.*

James Drummond, the fourth earl of Perth, the twenty-first in lineal descent from the founder of the family, succeeded to the estates and honours of the house of Drummond on the death of his father in 1675. In the annals

of the Scottish statesmen, there is none more honourably distinguished than this great and venerable nobleman. Born to high rank, happy in the favour of his sovereign, and possessed of qualities fitted to adorn the most exalted stations, he early attained the most eminent distinctions, and gradually rose to the highest and most dignified appointments in the state. Endowed by nature with extraordinary talents, and capable of the most assiduous application, he enjoyed every opportunity of improvement, and gave early indications of that strength of judgment and fertility of genius which shone in his future life. In the first principles of erudition and religion he was instructed by the pious and attentive care of a most accomplished mother. In the inferior schools, he pursued, with astonishing success, the customary round of juvenile studies ; and having acquired a sufficient knowledge of classical learning to prepare him for the university, he was sent to St. Andrew's, a college long celebrated as the favoured haunt of literary genius. At this seminary, he went through a regular course of philosophy, and here the lustre of his talents soon rendered him conspicuous. Emulous to excel, he pursued his studies with uncommon ardour, and soon became distinguished for his exemplary deportment, and the high attainments he had made in general literature and science.

Having finished the customary course of academic instruction, he left the university with the highest reputation, and soon after set out on foreign travels. From Scotland he passed over to the continent, and having made the tour of France, he remained for a considerable time at Paris. From thence he travelled to England, and fixed his residence for a while at the court of London. It was his object, by travelling abroad, to acquire those

useful, ornamental, and elegant improvements, which are only gained by an extensive intercourse with men ; by associating with distinguished literary and political characters, to enlarge the native stores of knowledge ; by observations and inquiry to trace the defects and advantages of public and of private institutions ; and by mingling with the world at large, to attain such a comprehensive view of human life and manners, as might be afterwards subservient to promote the interests, the welfare, and happiness of his country. Nor was this object unattained. Inquisitive, penetrating, and assiduous, he improved every opportunity of acquiring an acquaintance with the laws, the customs, and the manners of the nations on the continent, and of gaining an insight into the characters and views of their several ministers and princes. Whatever merited regard attracted his attention ; every useful research he sedulously pursued ; and selecting every essential improvement, he stored his mind with the most valuable and important acquisitions. Amidst those serious and liberal pursuits, the study of the fine arts and of polished life, and attention to the qualifications requisite to grace the gentleman, were not overlooked ; and when the situation of his family recalled him to Scotland, he returned from his travels fraught with the most valuable attainments, and graced with every accomplishment that adorns nobility.

To an extensive knowledge of the world, and the most distinguished acquisitions in classical and polite literature, he added the most amiable external graces : and it is universally allowed that this nobleman was one of the most accomplished men in his time. Soon after his return he strengthened the interest of his family by marrying a daughter of the house of Douglas, at that time one of

the most illustrious of the kingdom. He was now in the bloom of life, equally admired for his probity and honour, as for his natural and acquired abilities, and it was not long before his personal merits attracted the notice of the court. The penetrating mind of his sovereign perceived his genius and his worth, and he soon called him to exalt the honour of his country, and to direct its councils. In 1678, he was nominated by King Charles II one of his privy council. In this appointment his splendid abilities procured him the most marked attention. Thus distinguished by royal favour, with such talents, and with such opportunities for their display. it would have been wonderful if his elevation had been less rapid than it was. On the fall of the duke of Lauderdale, he was brought into the ministry. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1682, when the marquis, afterwards duke of Queensberry, was promoted to be lord high treasurer, the earl of Perth was appointed lord justice general, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. And in two years after, on the 23<sup>d</sup> June 1684, he attained the most dignified appointment which his majesty could bestow, by being raised to the distinguished office of lord high chancellor of Scotland.

But great as these promotions were, his merit became them all ; and the duties of each department he discharged with honour to himself, and advantage to his country. For the high office of high chancellor he was excellently qualified, by his matured judgment, discriminating penetration, and legal abilities ; and his elevation met with general approbation. Full scope was now given to his political sagacity ; all his talents were called into action ; and so successful were his skilful management and consummate address ; so eminent were the zeal, diligence, and capacity displayed in the discharge of his

important trust, that he merited and received universal applause; and his administration has been deservedly celebrated for the wisdom and integrity of its counsels for the impartial distribution of justice, and a sacred regard to advance the interests and welfare of his country. In this high office the earl of Perth continued to the end of Charles' reign. It is in this period that he shone in the meridian of his glory:<sup>7</sup> for though he held in the succeeding reign the same honourable office, new scenes began to open, which diminished the splendour of his public character, and in the end overwhelmed his family and himself.

When the duke of York, afterwards King James II, on the development of the popish plot, was forced by Charles' command to retire into Scotland, in 1679, he contracted a most intimate friendship with the earl of Perth. This friendship was again renewed on his return to Scotland in 1681, and subsisted inviolate to the end of his days. On the accession of his royal highness to the throne of Great Britain, on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 1685, the

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<sup>7</sup> About this time the house of Drummond shone in its highest splendour. William, duke of Queensberry, who married Lady Isabel Douglas, sister of the countess of Perth, was lord high treasurer of Scotland, and had the chief disposal of every sacred, civil, and military office in that kingdom during the latter part of Charles' reign. The earl of Perth, the chief of the house of Drummond, was justice-general and lord high chancellor of Scotland. His brother John Drummond, earl of Melfort, was governor of Edinburgh castle, treasurer-depute, and secretary of state. William Drummond, viscount of Strathallan, was general of the ordnance, a lord of treasury, and general of all the forces in the kingdom. Robert Drummond Ker, earl of Roxburgh, was a privy counsellor. His brother John Drummond Ker, Lord Ballenden, and David Drummond, Lord Madderty, also flourished in high reputation; and Sir George Drummond of Milnath was provost of the city of Edinburgh.



earl of Perth received the most signal marks of his confidence and favour, and was not only continued in his high office of lord high chancellor of Scotland, but appointed by his majesty high sheriff of Mid-Lothian, and governor of the Bass. By the zeal of his mother, Mary of Medicis, James from his infancy had been bred a papist, and, bigotted to his principles, had determined very early to make the catholic the established religion of the kingdom. On the other hand, the earl of Perth had been instructed, from his earliest years, in the protestant faith by the care of the tenderest of mothers. This faith he had hitherto professed; but whether from choice, or to forward the views of James, he now determined to renounce the reformed religion, and to join the communion of the church of Rome. This unhappy change took place soon after James succeeded to the crown; and to this criminal apostacy all the evils which afterwards befell himself and his family are ultimately to be ascribed. Happy did succeeding ages, from his misfortunes, attend to that important truth, so often awfully verified, ‘That ruin shall inevitably, in the course of  
‘providence, overtake apostates from the true faith, and  
‘that their families shall not flourish beyond the third  
‘and fourth generations.’

This conduct of the lord chancellor, however fatal to himself, secured him still more strongly in his sovereign’s esteem. He was taken into a high degree of confidence and favour, and entrusted with the whole administration of affairs in Scotland. From this time he was a firm adherent to his royal master, and continued steady in his attachment through all the vicissitudes of his future life. Certain it is, that none in Scotland enjoyed a greater share of James’s confidence and regard than this noble

lord, and no subject in the kingdom served his majesty with more fidelity and honour. It is observed by a noble author,<sup>8</sup> that the administration of justice was never carried on with more temper and impartiality than during this period; and it must be allowed that his attention to public business, and management of the affairs of the kingdom at large, were conducted with exemplary application, true magnanimity, and unsullied integrity.<sup>9</sup>

In the preceding reign, on the detection of the Rye-House plot, the duke of Monmouth, the chief of the conspirators, had been ordered to depart the kingdom; but on James's accession, he renewed his attempts upon the crown, and seconded in Scotland by the earl of Argyll, stirred up in both kingdoms the most alarming insurrection. By the firm conduct of the civil and military departments, these commotions were speedily sup-

<sup>8</sup> Balcarras's Memoirs.

<sup>9</sup> In the execution of justice, the earl of Perth has been charged with severity; but the state of the country did not then present that settled, orderly, and well-regulated appearance, it has assumed since the suppression of the rebellion in 1745. The hereditary jurisdictions, which, in 1748, were happily abolished, were unfavourable to the people; and the turbulence and licentiousness which these encouraged, might justify the severity of legal restraint. But no apology can be offered for those acts of oppressive cruelty and sanguinary violence, sanctioned by the Scottish ministry from 1679 to 1688, for promoting those unconstitutional measures adopted by king Charles and his brother James, for overturning the established religion of Scotland, substituting popery in its place, and for ruling with absolute and despotic power. The severe laws for persecuting the presbyterians, intercommuning the covenanters, and particularly that murdering edict issued by the Scottish counsellors, setting loose the military force against them, and authorizing the brutish soldiers to shoot immediately upon the spot all suspected persons, wherever they could catch them, must remain a stain upon the chancellor's administration, while the cloud of witnesses so cruelly tortured and slain, records the last words and dying testimonies of these noble martyrs.

pressed, and the public execution of Argyll at Edinburgh, and of Monmouth at London, terminated the rash enterprise. But shielded by the brave army which these confusions had assembled, James immediately broke loose upon the laws, and making his own will the rule of government, pursued the most arbitrary measures for establishing the catholic religion. The lord chancellor, who had changed his principles for the Romish faith, was necessarily led to support in Scotland the favourite plans of his master.<sup>1</sup> In that kingdom, the reformation had been sanctioned by public authority, in the reign of Queen Mary, in 1560. From that period, the protestant faith, according to the decree of the general assembly of the church in 1566, confirmed by that queen herself, had continued with little alteration as the established religion of the kingdom of Scotland. With what indignation, then,

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<sup>1</sup> Popery is an intolerant and persecuting religion, and no other can exist with security where it is legally sanctioned. It was no common undertaking that effected the glorious reformation, and established the protestant religion in the British islands. We, in these happy days, under the auspicious reign of the house of Hanover, forget those seas of blood through which our fathers trode to erect the venerable fabrics of the churches of Scotland and of England. But whoever reads the almost obliterated records of the persecutions, slaughters, and cruel tortures, authorized by Charles II and his brother James, in support of popery, without going back to the bloody reign of Mary, or the later massacres of Ireland, will perceive that it was no slight reason that induced our forefathers with such a jealous eye to regard this intolerant religion; to sacrifice their fortunes and their lives in its suppression; and to bind their sovereigns, at their coronation, with an oath, to maintain the protestant religion as established by law. They will perceive what gratitude is due to the memory of those illustrious martyrs, who resisted popery unto blood, and acknowledge that the united thanks of the British empire, and of the christian world, are deservedly due to our most gracious and beloved sovereign, who so firmly withstood the late attempts for its revival, and so nobly stood forth in defence of our glorious constitution in church and state.

must that nation have been filled, when they found popery so openly supported by his majesty, patronized by the lord high chancellor, and sanctioned by a declaration for liberty of conscience, and for suspending the penal laws against non-conformists to the established religion? In 1687 this declaration was sent to Scotland, received unanimously by the council, and universally published. Orders were sent to parliament to grant a toleration to catholics alone. And administration still favouring encroachments more unconstitutional, and pursuing measures still more arbitrary, odious, and alarming, those confusions at length began which brought on the Revolution, an event the most distinguished in the history of Britain, but fatal to James and his adherents, and which terminated in his abdication of the throne, and in the exaltation of the prince of Orange to the British empire.

While these storms were gathering around, the lord chancellor made a resignation in the king's hands of the earldom of Perth, and his whole other lands, with the heritable offices of steward, coroner, and keeper of the forests of Strathearn, Glenerty, and Balquhiddy, &c. in favour of James Lord Drummond, his eldest son, and the heirs-male procreate, or to be procreate, of his body; which failing, to the said James Lord Drummond, and his heirs male whatsoever, &c. Whereupon a charter was expedited under the great seal, in which his whole lands lying in the stewartry of Strathearn, are particularly enumerated; dated in November 1687. In the same year, on the revival of the ancient order of the Thistle, by his majesty King James, the lord chancellor was named the first knight of that most ancient and most noble order.

Supported by royal favour and military power, the lord chancellor had hitherto maintained his influence and dignified respectability. Discontent and disaffection had

not yet openly raged ; for it was the plan of the deluded James to awe the nation by a military force, and, by overpowering them with armed despotism, to subvert their dearest liberties. But when the eyes of all were directed to Holland for deliverance from their dangers, the standing army was ordered out of Scotland to repel from England the threatened invasion. Freed now from the fear of military force, the Scottish malcontents openly complained, proclaimed their greivances, and loudly demanding deliverance from popery and slavery, gave way to riot, insult, and indignity. The unfortunate king, devoted to ruin, and abandoned by all, had left the kingdom, and gone over to France. In the fall of James was involved the ruin of his friends. The influence of the chancellor sunk at once, and from that instant he became exposed to all the malice of the opposite party. The high offices he held, the signal exploits he had performed, could not screen him from the violence of popular tumults. His friends deserted him, and his enemies triumphed with inhuman insolence. Roused by a discontented part of the ministry, the mob of Edinburgh tumultuously assembled to fright him from the city ; with indignant clamours they filled the hall of the privy council ; and yielding to the advice of his remaining friends, he voluntarily left the councils and the town, and retired to his house in the country.

But even to the peaceful retreat of Drummond castle, the malice of his enemies pursued him. The mob were now committing great disorders in Scotland. To them he was obnoxious on account of his religion. And finding he could not live in safety at home, and desirous to follow the fortunes of his master, he complied with his friends advice, and embarked in a small vessel at Kirkcaldy for France. The country at this time was in ge-



neral uproar: and taking different routes in disguise, he, and his lady, and family, had reached the vessel undiscovered, and set sail. But notice having reached the shore that the chancellor was on board, they were pursued by a long boat from Kirkcaldy full of armed men; and not being prepared for such an attack, they were soon forced to surrender. By these ruffians, his lordship and his lady were plundered of all they had on board, and brought back. In exulting triumph they dragged the chancellor on shore, and he who had but lately filled the most dignified station in the kingdom, was committed a prisoner to the common tolbooth of Kirkcaldy, and treated with the most shameful and barbarous indignity. He was afterwards carried to the castle of Stirling, where he and his family remained prisoners for nearly four years. He was at last set at liberty in 1693, without any reason being given for his long confinement, and banished the British dominions. On receiving his liberty, he went beyond seas, first to Holland, from thence, through Germany, he passed into Italy, and settled at Rome. In this seat of catholic grandeur, he continued about two years, when he was sent for by King James, who had now fixed his residence and royal court at St. Germain's in France. Here his majesty received him with the most cordial affection, and heaped upon him all the honours and favours he could possibly bestow. As a mark of his esteem and a reward of his fidelity, the king created him duke of Perth, by royal patent to his heirs-male. He appointed him also first lord of the bed chamber—knight of the most noble order of the garter—chamberlain to the queen—and governor to his son the prince of Wales.

In this royal retreat the duke of Perth remained till the death of his sovereign on the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1701. Still



faithful to the interests of his family, the duke continued his friendship to his son, and discharged with honourable zeal the trust committed to him by his royal father. In peaceful solitude rolled on the years of his declining age, sweetened by the pleasures of literary enjoyment, and soothed by the consolations of religion. Though an exile from his native land, and outlawed by the British parliament, he oft inquired with anxious solicitude for the welfare of his country. At the close of his eventful life, he now saw it united to England, by an indissoluble union in 1707. He beheld, in the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, the end of the royal line of the Stewarts—a house sprung from his own family, which, from the accession of James VI, in 1603, had swayed the sceptre of Great Britain 111 years, and that of Scotland 343 years from the accession of Robert II in 1371.—He saw the complete failure of the attempt of his royal pupil to regain the crown of his ancestors, by the suppression of the fatal rebellion in 1715. He beheld the illustrious house of Hanover irremoveably established on the throne of Britain, a house also lineally descended from his own. And still glowing with an ardent desire for the future felicity of his beloved native land, he closed his life at St. Germain's on the 11<sup>th</sup> of May 1716, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. This venerable nobleman was interred in the chapel of the Scottish college at Paris. A decent monument of white marble was placed over his grave, on which was engraved an elegant inscription narrating his offices, his honours, and his virtues.

In the possession of the family of Perth, there still remains the literary correspondence between this nobleman, and their majesties Charles, James, and his son. There are also preserved the royal appointments of this great statesman to his high offices. And there is also a

collection of his private letters to his friends in Scotland during his imprisonment and exile in foreign lands. These breathe a spirit of exalted piety, submissive resignation and heroic magnanimity : and while they unfold the character of the man, they present the remains of the able statesman, the ingenuous politician, and the accomplished minister.

In reviewing the various incidents of the life of the duke of Perth, we are equally struck with the lustre of his talents, the high distinctions he attained, and the instability of human grandeur. In whatever view we contemplate his character, he must be considered as an honour to his family, and an ornament to his country. As a statesman he possessed eminent abilities. The high dignity of chancellor he sustained with uncommon respectability ; as a judge he was upright, as a minister firm and consistent, as a man truly amiable. Genteel in his manners and address, and liberal in his disposition ; he was at once the accomplished gentleman, the pleasing companion, and the steady friend. But unfortunately attached to popery<sup>2</sup> with inflexible adherence, he suffer-

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<sup>2</sup> It will be observed, that the ruin of the earl of Perth and of King James, is here ascribed to their attachment to popery, and this, it is proper to recollect, must be the inevitable fate, not only of individuals, but of kingdoms. By the appointment of Providence, destruction hangs over the papal tyranny ; and however light, some of late may think of it, the popish superstition will infallibly draw down, in an hour unthought of, the judgment written, and involve its votaries, its patrons, and supporters, in the same common ruin. It was no common caution, that led our fathers to behold, with a jealous eye, the toleration in Scotland of the Romish faith. They foresaw, what the states of Europe will now learn by awful experience, that the church of Rome, like Jerusalem to the nations, was destined to be a burdensome stone, and a cup of trembling to all people who avowed its dominion. That firm, deeply rooted Colossus, is now shaken from its basis, which braved for so many ages every storm, which shook for centuries its iron sceptre over Europe :

ed his good sense to be overpowered by the delusions of error, and renouncing the enlightened faith of the reformed church for Romish superstition, he fell a victim to its furious and misguided zeal. May posterity when they read his life, cultivate those virtues which improve the heart, with integrity perform their allotted part, and true to their religion, renounce not its enjoyments for the fading honours and transient vanities of time.

James the fourth earl and duke of Perth was three times married. He married 1<sup>st</sup>, Lady Jean Douglas, fourth daughter of William, first marquis of Douglas, by Lady Mary Gordon his second lady, and by her he had one son and two daughters,

1. James, Lord Drummond, his heir, commonly designed the marquis of Drummond.
2. Lady Mary Drummond, married to William, ninth Earl Marishal, to whom she bore two sons and two daughters, 1. George, his heir, tenth Earl Marishal, who having been engaged in the rebellion in 1715, was attainted of treason, and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown—but receiving a pardon from George II, in 1759, succeeded to the estate of Kin-

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and towering to the stars, cast so long a shady gloom upon the world. But though its foundations are sapped, and its temporal grandeur overthrown, the destined hour is not come when the gigantic fabric shall tumble into pieces. By that dominant power, which Providence permits to usurp the empire of Europe, the catholic religion may be changed, and a new form of worship promulgated at Rome, and even at Jerusalem, which the antiehrastian tyrant, with furious zeal, shall attempt universally to establish: but a nominal head of that church, and the European kingdoms, in a confederate octarchy, shall continue to exist, till the restoration of the Jews to the promised land shall announce the signal that the papal domination is come to a close, and the downfall of the kingdoms of Europe is at hand. Till that period arrive, a continued series of devastations is doomed, by the decree of Heaven, to desolate those countries, which acknowledge and profess the Romish faith.

tore in 1761, but had no issue. 2. James Keith, a celebrated general, who served with high honour in the armies of Britain, Spain, Russia, and Prussia. —By Peter the Great he was made a general officer. By Frederick III. of Prussia, he was raised to the rank of a field-marshal, but after many signal services, was killed at Hochkirchen, by the Austrians, under Marshal Daun, on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1758.—III. Lady Mary Keith, married to John, sixth earl of Wigton, as his second lady, to whom she bore one daughter, Lady Clementina Fleming —on whom devolved the representation of the noble family of Wigton, at the death of her uncle Charles, 7<sup>th</sup> earl of Wigton, without issue in 1747, who had succeeded to his brother, her father, at his death in 1743. Lady Clementina Fleming, only surviving child and heiress of John 6<sup>th</sup> earl of Wigton, married Charles 10<sup>th</sup> Lord Elphinstone, to whom she bore four sons, and four daughters, 1. John, his heir, 11<sup>th</sup> Lord Elphinstone. 2. Charles, a youth of great hopes, who died at sea in 1758. 3. William Elphinstone, in the service of the East India Company. 4. George Keith Elphinstone, an admiral of the blue in the navy, created in 1797 Lord Keith in Ireland—in 1801, Lord Keith of Stonehaven Marishall, and in 1803, Lord Keith of Dunbeath. He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Miss Mercer of Aldie, and has one daughter, Margaret Mercer Elphinstone, a young lady of the most promising hopes and highly accomplished. Lord Keith married, 2<sup>d</sup>, Miss Thrale of Cumberland-place, London, in 1808.—4. Mary Elphinstone, married to William Adam, Esq. of Blair-Adam, and has issue. 5. Eleanora Elphinstone. 6. Primrose Elphinstone, both un-

married. And 7. Clementina Elphinstone, married to James Drummond, Lord Perth, who succeeded to the estates of the house of Drummond, as heir of that ancient and noble house, by act of parliament, in 1783, of whom hereafter. By this marriage the chancellor's line, by the female descent, was united to the male line of John, earl of Melfort, the chancellor's brother, and second son of James, third earl of Perth. Of this marriage, the only surviving issue is the Honourable Sarah Clementina Drummond, the heiress and representative of the house of Drummond, of whom hereafter.

IV. Lady Anne Keith, married to Alexander sixth earl of Galloway, to whom she had two sons, 1. Alexander, master of Gairlies, and 2. James, who both died young—and a daughter, Lady Mary Stewart, married to Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, son and heir of William fifth earl of Seaforth, to whom she had Kenneth his heir, created earl of Seaforth in Ireland in 1771—whose cousin is now Lord Seaforth; and six daughters, 1. Margaret. 2. Mary. 3. Agnes. 4. Catharine. 5. Frances; and 6. Elizabeth Mackenzies.

3. Lady Anne Drummond, who died unmarried. He married, 2<sup>dly</sup>, in 1579, Lilius Drummond, daughter of Sir James Drummond of Machany, and Anne Hay of Keillor, countess dowager of William Murray 5<sup>th</sup> and last earl of Tullibardine, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. Lord John Drummond, who succeeded as representative of the house of Perth on the failure of the two sons of his brother James without issue in 175 .
2. Charles Drummond; and 3. George Drummond, who died both without issue. And,



4. Lady Sophia Drummond, who died in her infancy.

He married 3<sup>dly</sup>, Lady Mary Gordon, second daughter of Lewis third marquis of Huntly, and Isabel Grant, widow of Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, Esq. by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Edward, commonly called Lord Edward Drummond, who succeeded to the family representation on the failure of the families of his two eldest brothers James and John, and in him ended the male line of the chancellor.

2. William Drummond, a youth of singular hopes, who died at St. Germain's, after he had gone through the inferior schools. His death was exceedingly lamented for the brightness of his parts, and the great expectations that were formed of him.

3. Lady Teresa Drummond, who was born in France, and died a nun.

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He died at St. Germain's 11<sup>th</sup> May 1716, and was succeeded in his estate and honours by his son James.

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### XXIII. JAMES DRUMMOND,

5<sup>th</sup> EARL OF PERTH, 2<sup>d</sup> DUKE, commonly designed  
MARQUIS OF DRUMMOND,

Succeeded in 1716.—Died in 1717.

*From the 2<sup>d</sup> to the 3<sup>d</sup> of George I.*

By the death of James, duke of Perth, in 1716, the honours and estates of the family in Scotland devolved upon his eldest son James, commonly designed marquis of Drummond. As the title of duke of Perth was con-



ferred on his father, by James II, after his abdication, that title was never recognized in Scotland, but only out of courtesy allowed to his descendants. But to this nobleman, these honours were of short continuance, as he did not long survive the death of his father. Under his paternal care he had been taught the first principles of knowledge. Learned, ingenious, and highly accomplished himself, he bestowed on his son a complete education. Possessed of a good understanding, with a fine genius, and naturally fond of improvement, he enjoyed the most favourable opportunities of cultivating his mind, and acquiring every useful, ornamental, and valuable attainment. From Scotland he went over to France at an early age to carry on his literary studies. And having finished the usual round of classical education, he made the tour of Europe, and visited all the places on the Continent to which strangers resort for the acquisition of knowledge. From his residence at the most polite courts, he attained all that easy address and genteel behaviour, which distinguish the men of fashion, and guided by his natural good sense, he collected those eminent improvements and most important acquisitions, which can only be acquired from an extensive intercourse with men.

While thus engaged in the pleasing pursuits of knowledge, those unhappy commotions arose at home, which proved fatal to his family and the reigning king. Educated in the principles of the catholic faith, and firmly attached to the house of Stewart, Lord Drummond beheld with concern the progress of the Revolution. By the elevation of William and Mary to the throne of Britain, he saw the family of his sovereign excluded for ever from their kingdoms, and eager to effectuate their

restoration, he joined the standard which Ireland had raised. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of May 1689, when the unfortunate James embarked for Ireland at Brest, this young nobleman joined the expedition. With the king he went to the siege of Londonderry, and continued during the campaign of 1690. At the battle of the Boyne, at Limerick, and the Pass of Athlone, he made a resolute but an unavailing resistance. In 1691, he followed the army to Aughrim, and to their last retreat at Limerick; when, finding Ireland completely reduced by William, the plans for the restoration of King James utterly defeated, and all hopes of future success irrecoverably lost by the total defeat of the French fleet at La Hogue in 1692, he left the adherents of the deposed monarch, and returned to Scotland.

At this time, his father was a prisoner in Stirling castle, and when he was set at liberty, on promising to transport himself beyond seas, Lord Drummond was permitted to remain unmolested at home. It was at this period that he married Lady Jean Gordon. And some years after, he went over with his family to France, when he left his children to his father's care to be educated at the Scotch college at Paris. It was at this time, that he was appointed master of the horse to Mary of Modena the queen dowager of James II. On his return to Scotland, the union had begun to agitate the nation. A subject of such magnitude, which involved in it the highest and the best interests of his country, he could not behold with indifference. Zealous for its glory and eager for its prosperity, he imagined such a measure would be degrading, injurious, and fatal; and joining the lists of opposition, he boldly advised to reject the proposal as derogatory to the honour, and subversive of the inde-

pendence of Scotland. Among the memorable and disinterested transactions of this nobleman, it is deserving to record, that though he embraced every opportunity, and used every possible exertion to bring back the exiled family, and was educated and firmly established in the principles of the church of Rome, yet, when the plot was carrying on, in 1708, to effectuate that restoration, he insisted as a preliminary, to secure to a protestant people the protestant religion, as well as their civil liberties. This plot proved also abortive. The son of the late king, commonly called the Pretender, had been, upon his father's death, proclaimed by Lewis XIV, the French king, king of England, by the title of James III, and for several years this title was acknowledged by the courts of Rome, France, Spain, and Turin. Supported by the French fleet, and trusting to the vigorous exertions of his friends in Britain, he had embarked for Scotland, to give energy to the plot by his personal presence. But the unfortunate prince could only shew himself upon the coasts of Scotland. An English fleet had unexpectedly appeared. One of his vessels with officers on board was seized: and without venturing to go ashore, he hasted back to France, and thought himself happy in escaping the pursuit of the English.

Not intimidated by the failure of this enterprise, his friends both at home and abroad waited for a more favourable conjuncture: and the death of his sister Anne, queen of Great Britain, was embraced as the most fortunate opportunity for resuming his pretensions to the crown. Happily for his cause, an uncommon confusion had prevailed in the British ministry on George I.'s accession to the throne. Disappointed factions gave way to discontent, and both in England and in Scotland the

flames of rebellion were actually kindled. Disgusted with the court, the earl of Marr had retired to the north, and assembling the Highland chieftains, had proclaimed the Pretender, and erected his standard, on the 11<sup>th</sup> September 1715. To second these attempts, officers, ammunition, and arms arrived from France, and the earl, assuming the title of lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, soon found himself at the head of 10,000 men. Attachment to the son of their ancient sovereign revived in the bosom of the Scottish clans, and animated by the zeal of their ancient chiefs, they crowded around the uplifted banners. The marquis of Drummond joined the insurrection. Possessed of extensive domains, connected with many of the most considerable of the chieftains, and already experienced in the art of war, his concurrence and support gave influence, importance, and energy to the cause. When the earl advanced through Strathearn, he joined him with his numerous troops, and at the battle of Sheriffmuir beside Dunblane, signalized himself by his gallant behaviour and military bravery. That battle, though the victory was claimed by neither side, decided the fate of James. The earl returned immediately to Perth, and waited the arrival of the prince. James at length actually landed with six gentlemen only in his train. Attended by the earl and his friends, in royal state he entered Dundee and Perth, and soon after was publicly crowned at Scoon. In these unavailing shows, he spent a considerable time : and not venturing to face the approaching army of the king, he retreated to Dundee, and from thence to Montrose. He was there closely pursued by the king's troops, and judging it advisable to relinquish the cause, he went on board a vessel, and

accompanied by the earls of Marr and Melfort, Lord Drummond, and some other chiefs, arrived a few days after at Graveline in France. On the desertion of James, the deluded rebels dispersed. Some submitted, others were taken prisoners, and exemplary punishment inflicted on the leaders of the insurrection.

From this expedition to France, Lord Drummond never afterward returned. Along with his father, the duke of Perth, at his peaceful retreat at Paris, he passed the remainder of his days ; and when that distinguished nobleman expired, his son did not long survive him. He was buried beside the grave of his father, in the chapel of the Scotch college at Paris, and was universally regretted by his friends. Upon the death of her husband, his lady, who was commonly called the duchess of Perth, returned to Scotland, and for many years resided at Drummond-castle with great respectability. This lady lived to a very great age. She witnessed those desolating troubles that arose from the rebellion in 1745, which completed the destruction of her family, and drove her from Drummond-castle, the ancient habitation of her noble house. On the forfeiture of the family estates, she retired, in 1750, to Stobhall, and there ended the days of her long and eventful life, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of January 1773, in the ninetieth year of her age.

It was the fate of James, the fifth earl of Perth, to live in times of great distraction and general confusion. In these troubles, the interests of his family and friends were deeply involved. Amidst such divided scenes, it was impossible to display those talents and abilities which he had cultivated with such sedulous care. Suffice it therefore to say, that he was a good man, faithful to his friends, and zealous for the glory of his country, though mis-



taken in the plans he took for advancing its best interests.

He married Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George, the first duke of Gordon, and Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry, duke of Norfolk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. James, his heir.
2. John, commonly called Lord John Drummond, who succeeded on his brother's death to the family representation, and in whom the Perth estate was forfeited.
3. Lady Mary Drummond. 4. Lady Henriët Drummond, who died both unmarried.

He died in 1717, and was succeeded by his eldest son James.

*Family of Gordon, Duke of Gordon.*

The ancestors of the family of Gordon, so often allied by marriage with the house of Drummond, existed in France long before the Norman conquest. They came to England with William the Conqueror, and to Scotland with King Malcolm Canmore, in whose reign the ancestor of this family distinguished himself by killing a wild boar, which greatly infested the Scottish borders; and thereupon he took the boar's head for his armorial bearing. Sir Adam de Gordon, the sixth in descent from the founder, got a grant from King<sup>1</sup> Robert, in 1321, of the lordship of Strathbogie, at which he fixed his residence, and gave the lands the name of Huntly. In 1376, his great-grandson, Sir John Gordon, got from Robert II a patent, in which he is styled Lord Gordon of Strathbogie or Huntly. Alexander, son of his grand-daughter



Elizabeth, by Sir Alexander Seton, was, in 1449, created earl of Huntly by James II.

George, second earl of Huntly, married Lady Jean Stewart, the daughter of King James I, son of Queen Annabella Drummond. John Lord Gordon, father of George, 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Huntly, married Lady Margaret Stewart, natural daughter of James IV, by Margaret, daughter of John Lord Drummond.—George, 6<sup>th</sup> earl of Huntly, was created marquis of Huntly in 1599, by James VI.

George, 2<sup>d</sup> marquis of Huntly, who died in 1649, married Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald, 7<sup>th</sup> earl of Argyll, by whom he had, 1. George Lord Gordon, killed at the battle of Alford, 1645 ; 2. Lewis, 3<sup>d</sup> marquis of Huntly ; 3. Charles, created earl of Aboyne in 1661 ; 4. James ; and 5. Henry, who died unmarried ; 6. Lady Anna, married to James, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Perth ; 7. Lady Henriët, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to George Lord Seton ; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to John, earl of Traquair ; 8. Lady Jean, to Thomas, earl of Haddington ; 9. Lady Mary, to Irvine of Drum ; 10. Lady Catharine to Count Morstairs in Poland.

Lewis, 3<sup>d</sup> marquis of Huntly, who died in 1653, married Isabel, daughter of Sir James Grant, of that ilk, by whom he had, 1. George, his heir ; 2. Lady Anne, married to the count de Crolly ; 3. Lady Mary, 1<sup>st</sup> to Adam Urquhart of Meldrum ; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to James, 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland ; 4. Lady Jean, to Charles, earl of Dunfermline.

George, 4<sup>th</sup> marquis of Huntly, who died in 1716, was created duke of Gordon by Charles II in 1684, married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry, duke of Norfolk, by whom he had, 1. Alexander, his heir ;

2. Lady Jean, married to James, 5th earl of Perth, marquis of Drummond, as above.

Alexander, 2<sup>d</sup> duke of Gordon, who died in 1728, married Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by whom he had, 1. Cosmo George, his heir; 2. Charles; 3. Lewis; 4. Adam; 5. Henriet; 6. Mary; 7. Lady Anne, married to William, earl of Aberdeen; 8. Lady Betty, to Mr. Skilly; 9. Lady Jean; 10. Lady Catharine, to Francis Charteris of Amisfield, Esq.; 11. Lady Charlotte.

Cosmo George, 3<sup>d</sup> duke of Gordon, who died in 1752, married Lady Catharine Gordon, daughter of William, earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had, 1. Alexander, now duke of Gordon; 2. Lord William; 3. Lord George; 4. Lady Susan, married, 1st, to John, 9th earl of Westmoreland, and 2dly, to John Woodford, Esq.; 5. Lady Anne, to the Rev. Alexander Chalmers; 6. Lady Catharine, to Thomas Brookes, Esq.

Alexander, the fourth and present duke of Gordon, was born in 1743, succeeded to the titles and estates in 1752, and in 1784 was created a British peer, by the title of earl of Norwich. He is a knight of the Thistle, and has long held the office of keeper of the great seal for Scotland. In 1767, he married Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart. by whom he has two sons and five daughters; and perhaps in the British empire there is no family more respectable for merit, or more honourable in its connections.

1. George, marquis of Huntly, a major-general in the army, and colonel of the 42<sup>d</sup> regiment of foot.
2. Lord Alexander, a young officer of great merit, who died in 1808.
3. Lady Charlotte, married to Charles, 4th duke of

Richmond and Lennox, colonel of the 35<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot, a lieutenant-general in the army, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and has issue.

4. Lady Magdelina, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Sir Robert Sinclair; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Charles Palmer, Esq. of Luckley Park.
5. Lady Louisa, married to Charles, 2<sup>d</sup> marquis of Cornwallis, and has issue.
6. Lady Susan, married to William, 5<sup>th</sup> duke of Manchester, governor of Jamaica, and has issue.
7. Lady Georgiana, married to John, 6<sup>th</sup> duke of Bedford, late lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and has issue. This nobleman succeeded to his brother Francis Russel, the late duke of Bedford, whose name will be long revered in Britain, as the patron of agriculture, and the illustrious promoter of every rural improvement. To perpetuate his memory, the following elegy was published at his death in 1802.

*An Elegy sacred to the Memory of the most noble Francis  
Russel, duke of Bedford, &c.*

WHAT sounds of woe from *Woburn* groves resound !  
What plaintive murmurings fill the rural plains !  
Why hangs yon gloom *Augusta's* towers around ?  
Why pours *Britannia* sad the sorrowing strains ?

Her much-loved Lord sweet *Woburn* sad bewails ;  
Their patron gone, the sylvan meads deplore ;  
In mournful gloom her woes *Augusta* veils ;  
*Britannia* weeps that *BEDFORD* is no more !

Ah ! *BEDFORD* gone !—who can the tear restrain ?  
What bosom bleeds not at his early doom ?  
Oh ! virtue, grandeur, excellence, how vain !  
Nought can avert the triumphs of the tomb !

In life's gay morn, bright did his beauties shine,  
Each charm bloom'd fair, each virtue glow'd serene ;

Joy smil'd around, Peace strew'd her sweets divine ;  
And Hope, exulting, hail'd the bright'ning scene.

As youth roll'd on, still fair the prospect glow'd,  
His noble form increasing charms assum'd,  
Truth fir'd his breast, love all its warmth bestow'd,  
And each lov'd grace in smiling sweetness bloom'd.

To store his mind with wisdom's choicest sweets,  
With ardour fir'd, and emulous to excel,  
He science rang'd, explor'd the muses' seats,  
And roam'd the haunts where taste and genius dwell.

In bloom of life, grac'd with each manly art,  
To grandeur, wealth, and rank's first honours rais'd,  
RUSSEL's <sup>3</sup> fam'd deeds inspir'd his gen'rous heart,  
And all his virtues in his bosom blaz'd.

Eager the patriot and the sage to stand,  
Firm, brave, determin'd, and upright he shone ;  
To check abuse, subdue usurp'd command,  
And guard the laws, the country, and the throne.

Bold to resist oppression's tyrant sway,  
Applauding Senates hail'd his patriot strain :  
Exulting Freedom wak'd the daring lay,  
Dissension ceas'd, and Faction rag'd in vain.

Keen to repel the proud invading foe,<sup>4</sup>  
And tenets crush which social bliss derange,  
Dauntless he stood, to ward the threaten'd blow,  
Still Discord's voice, and blast the ills of change.

<sup>3</sup> The excellent William Lord Russel, who flourished in 1680. Of this Lord Russel his grace was the great-great-grandson. After his death, his father William, the 5<sup>th</sup> earl of Bedford, was created by King William marquis of Tavistock, and duke of Bedford ; and among the motives for this promotion assigned in the patent, it is observed,---' That this was not the least, that he ' was the father to the Lord Russel, the ornament of his age, ' whose name could never be forgotten, so long as men preserved ' any esteem for sanctity of manners, greatness of mind, and a ' love to their country, constant even to death.'

<sup>4</sup> On the threatened invasion of France, the duke of Bedford joined a volunteer corps, in which the lord chancellor of England also was enrolled.

Yet, tho' he shrunk not from the warrior's toil,  
 His country's good still form'd his glorious aim,  
 By useful arts to meliorate the soil,  
 Improve its culture, and extend its fame.

By him, the Plough its honour'd rank resum'd,  
 Flocks, tillage, herds, unequall'd lustre shed;  
 Each form improv'd the rural arts assum'd,  
 Arts<sup>s</sup> which support, and *Britain's* grandeur spread.

To guide the plough more useful good imparts,  
 Than skill in arms to dare the martial deed;  
 To stimulate states to shine in rural arts,  
 Is nobler far than conqu'ring hosts to lead.

Charm'd with these arts, he towns and cities rear'd,  
 Made desarts bloom, and groves the wastes adorn;  
 Peopled lone wilds, the barren woodlands clear'd,  
 And bade the valleys wave with golden corn.

By taste improv'd, fair rose the cultur'd farm,  
 Flocks, herds, and villas, grac'd the flow'ry plains;  
 Health, peace, and joy, spread round each grateful charm,  
 Contentment cheer'd, and Plenty bless'd the swains.

Vice fled the vales, with luxury's blasting train,  
 Ambition, guile, and treach'ry, were unknown;  
 Amid their toils soft flow'd the cheerful strain,  
 And round the cots the loves and graces shone.

Sweet scenes of bliss! which *BEDFORD* bade to smile,  
 No more his presence shall your charms restore!  
 Yet memory oft shall mark his glorious toil,  
 And, sorrowing, muse on joys that rise no more.

'Mid cultur'd wilds, where flocks untended stray,  
 Where pastures smile, and golden harvests wave,  
 The swains, enraptur'd as they roam, shall say,---  
 ' These wastes to bloom, the noble *BEDFORD* gave.'

Bring snow-drops, violets, and the primrose bloom,  
 The crocus, daffodils, and hyacinths strew;  
 With spring's first flow'rs adorn his early tomb,  
 His sacred urn with love's soft tears bedew.

3 Pâturage et labourage sont les deux mammelles de l'Etat.

Let fond remembrance mark his faultless fame,  
Dwell on his virtues, and his deeds emblaze,—  
Deeds which awak'd great GEORGE's<sup>6</sup> loud acclaim,  
And still shall flourish in his country's praise.

Yet, oft as memory *Cheynies'* fane reviews,  
And pours the sigh where low his relics lie;  
On nobler scenes let raptur'd fancy muse,—  
Unveil the climes where BEDFORD lives on high.

Time does not end that life man here deploras,  
Nor death the soul's unbounded pow'rs destroy;  
Loose from the world, on angel's wings it soars,  
And, free, expatiates the bright realms of joy.

Far beyond ill, by seraphs crown'd above,  
He joins the just in bow'rs of bliss reclin'd;  
Drinks life's pure stream,—adores creative love,  
And to its source exalts his boundless mind.

Yes, doom'd by Heaven, the good shall never die,  
For endless glory Virtue's toils shall crown;  
Their honours here ev'n Time's proud rage defy,  
The Patriot's name shall still live in renown.

Still as their sweets the flow'rs of Spring unveil;  
In growing charms shall BEDFORD's memory shine.  
His works of Peace *Britannia's* sons shall hail,  
And deathless laurels round his urn entwine.

While social virtue cheers life's humble shed,  
While Patriot worth to Freedom's sons is dear,  
To distant climes his glorious fame shall spread,  
And latest time his honour'd name revere.

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<sup>6</sup> On receiving the account of the death of the duke of Bedford, the king most feelingly exclaimed, 'The death of so good a man is a public loss.'



## XXIV: JAMES DRUMMOND,

6<sup>th</sup> EARL OF PERTH, commonly called DUKE OF  
PERTH.

Succeeded in 1711.—Dièd in 1746.

From George I, to 19<sup>th</sup> George II.

James, the eldest son of the marquiss of Drummond, on his father's death, succeeded to the family honours and estates, as the sixth earl and duke of Perth. Along with the rest of the family, the marquis had carried him abroad in his infancy, and committing him to the charge of his father, left him to be educated at the Scotch college at Paris. With such advantages for improvement, he soon made great proficiency. The usual course of studies taught at that respectable seminary, he finished with high reputation; and having obtained a competent share of academic learning, he turned his attention for some time to the acquisition of those exercises and accomplishments necessary for a young nobleman. He was a good mathematician, and drew with the accuracy and taste of a master. About the time of his majority, he returned to Scotland, and applied himself entirely to the management of his private affairs, to the encouragement of the liberal, as well as the useful arts, to the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and rural economy, not only upon his own estates, but through the whole kingdom, wherever his influence extended, and thereby became a most excellent member of civil life.

As he had early imbibed all the principles of his family, and devoted himself to the service of the house of Stewart, he gave his firmest support to the measures concerted by his friends, for regaining to the exiled king the sceptre of Britain. Patronized by France and Rome, a

great effort was now projected for restoring that unfortunate house. This aroused that rebellion in 1745, which kindled through the kingdom the flames of civil war. Charles Edward, commonly designed the young prince, the son of the old pretender, had embarked for Scotland, and personally appeared to rouse the rising zeal of his friends. At Perth and at Edinburgh he had proclaimed his father king of Great Britain; multitudes crowded to his standard as he went along, and his victory at Prestonpans gave vigour to his cause. Thus animated, he advanced into England, invested and took Carlisle, and pushed on within an hundred miles of the capital. Returning to Scotland, he proceeded to Glasgow and Stirling; his adherents daily increased; and his complete victory over the royal army at Falkirk promised to ensure him every success. But these triumphs of the prince were of short duration. The duke of Cumberland had received the command of the royal troops, and pursuing the rebels from every retreat, he engaged their remaining army on the fatal plains of Culloden, and by that decisive victory terminated the rebellion, and blasted for ever all the hopes and ambition of the house of Stewart.

In this unhappy contest, the influence of the duke of Perth<sup>7</sup> was of the most essential consequence to Charles.

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<sup>7</sup> Among the friends of the earl of Perth, Patrick Drummond, Esq. of Drummondernoch, the father of the late Mr Drummond of Comrie, was on this occasion particularly distinguished. He was a near relation of the house of Perth, and by ties of friendship had been long firmly attached to the earl. As soon, therefore, as he communicated the plan concerted by the adherents of the house of Stewart, for supporting Charles on his arrival in Scotland, Mr. Drummond entered keenly into his view, erected a forge at Drummondernoch for making arms for that part of the country, and gave every aid in assembling the friends of the

As soon as he arrived in Scotland, the duke was among the first who joined his standard, with all the forces he

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earl throughout his extensive estates in Strathearn, Balquhiddier, and Monteith. But an unfortunate occurrence prevented Mr. Drummond from following his chieftain to the field. On the morning of his departure to join the standard of the prince, when all his followers were assembled, and nothing remained but to take breakfast, the servant, in handing the tea-kettle, by the express command of her mistress, overturned the whole upon his legs, which circumstance disabled him from mounting his horse, and entirely frustrated all his measures. By no other method less violent could his wife, Miss Buchanan of Lenie, keep him back from joining the rebels, and this most probably saved both himself and his property. On this failure of his plans, all the arms were collected, and buried in a concealment near the house of Drummondernoch, where they still remain. After the battle of Culloden, which extinguished for ever the hopes of Charles, the earl of Perth returned to Strathearn, and when obliged to fly from Drummond castle, and lurk concealed in the adjoining woods, Drummondernoch was his constant attendant. It is honourable to both parties here to record, that the earl, as a reward for his friendly attachment, gave to Mr. Drummond a grant of the house and part of the lands of Dalwhinnie, at which he afterwards resided, and for which he paid annually a trifling sum. It is painful, however, to add, that when Mr. Drummond was on his death-bed, the lease was conveyed away, and never more heard of or seen, which to his surviving family became a most serious loss.

It was stated in p. 64, that this gentleman succeeded as next heir-male to the laird of Comrie, and that this succession, by involving him in debt, obliged him to sell the lands of Drummondernoch, formerly called Waigtone, which his ancestor Thomas Drummond got from William Lord Graham, after his return to Scotland from Ireland, when living at Kincardine with his niece Annabella Drummond, the lady of Lord Graham. At his death, this debt remained undischarged; and when his son, the late Mr. James Drummond of Comrie, succeeded to the estate, which was strictly entailed, he voluntarily paid off the whole, although not bound to do so by law. By this act of integrity and strict honour was the first outset in life of this young gentleman marked, and his future conduct was equally just, generous, and honourable. In every point of view, his character was distinguished for the public, private, and social virtues; and though his

could raise. He was his first lieutenant general at the battle of Prestonpans; he commanded at the siege of Carlisle and of Stirling; and during the whole time of the rebellion, on every occasion, acted with the greatest courage and conduct, having no other object in view but as far as in him lay to promote the good of the cause in which he was embarked. In spite of a very delicate constitution, he underwent the greatest fatigues, and was the first on every occasion of duty, where his head or his hands could be of use. He was bold as a lion in the field of battle, but ever merciful in the hour of victory. With a heart open to all the delicate feelings of humanity, those mild and gentle affections that peculiarly distinguish the brave, filled his breast with universal benevolence, made him attentive to relieve the miseries and calamities of the distressed, wherever they were found, and put him always in remembrance that no distinction of party can blot out the character of man.

Such is the honourable eulogy which friendship has

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life was short, it was glorious to himself, and useful to mankind. At the conclusion of the American war, agriculture had begun to assume a dignified rank in Britain, and Mr. Drummond, aware of its beneficial consequences to a state, ever gave it his firmest support. He introduced the most approved modes of husbandry, encouraged every plan of rural improvement, and led the way, by his own example, in every scheme that tended to ameliorate his country. In 1794, he set on foot a subscription for a canal eastwards from Loch-Earn, and patronized every measure of public utility. The roads through Dalginross, the scene of the Roman encampments, and through the beautiful and picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood of Comrie; the neat improvements around, and the elegant embellishments of that delightful village, all demonstrate his ingenuity and cultivated taste, and lead us to regret that his mortal doom was so early accomplished, and society so soon deprived of his example, his labours, and his virtues.

deservedly paid to this great and good nobleman, and which we record with pleasure in this genealogical memoir. Unhappily, these graceful charms, these glorious virtues, which opened with such beauteous bloom, were destined soon to fade. After the battle of Culloden, he embarked for France; but, by this time his constitution being quite exhausted with the fatigues he had undergone, he died in the passage, upon the 13<sup>th</sup> of May 1746. His body was kept for some days, in expectation of making the land, but the winds continuing contrary, it was at last obliged to be buried in the sea. Around his grave may the waters of immortality ever flow; and in the bosom which heaves the sigh at the recollection of his early doom, may those virtues always glow which endear his remembrance!

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This young nobleman died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother John.

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#### XXIV. LORD JOHN DRUMMOND,

Succeeded in 1746.—Died in 1747.

*From the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> of George II.*

By the death of James, 3<sup>d</sup> duke of Perth, without issue, the honours and estates of the family devolved upon his brother John, who was commonly called Lord John Drummond. But not for many weeks did this nobleman enjoy these illustrious distinctions. The alarms raised by the late rebellion had occasioned general confusions, and government was determined to inflict upon its leaders the most exemplary punishment. By an act



of parliament, it was declared, that all persons that were concerned in the rebellion, and did not surrender before the month of July, should be deemed convicts for high treason. As James the late earl died before the limited time, the attainder did not take place against him, but it fell with all its weight upon his brother and heir, Lord John, who was embarked in the same cause; and in his person the whole estate and honours of Perth were forfeited to the crown.

This nobleman had received the same excellent education with his brother, the late duke, and had, with equal reputation, finished his academic studies at the Scotch college at Paris. But as he had very early discovered a strong propensity to a military life, his education was conducted with that view, and having acquired the knowledge suited to a soldier, he entered into the service of the king of France—passed through the several gradations, and got the command of a regiment which he raised himself, and which was named *the Royal Scotch*. He had the same attachment with his father and brother to the house of Stewart, and commanded the French piquets that were sent over, in 1745, to Scotland to attempt its restoration. During the time of the rebellion, he always acted as a good officer, and his corps was of considerable advantage on several occasions to the young prince. After the defeat at Culloden, he made his escape to France, in the same ship in which his brother embarked, and resumed the command of his own regiment under the conduct of Marshal Saxe in Flanders, where he distinguished himself on many occasions, but in none more than in the care and concern he shewed for any of the British subjects that were taken prisoners, or in distress. Here he exerted the generosity of his mind, and



displayed that goodness of heart which ever distinguishes true nobility. After the siege of Bergen op Zoom, he was appointed a major-general, when lying ill of a fever, of which he soon thereafter died, and was buried in the chapel of the English nuns at Antwerp.

Such are the particulars of the life of that military hero, who represented the house of Perth, upon the forfeiture of its honours and estates. May his heroism and magnanimity still fire the breasts of his future successors; and may they ever display that generosity of soul, that goodness of heart, which ennobled the man, when the external grandeur of nobility had ceased.

As this illustrious soldier left no issue, the representation of his house devolved upon his uncle Lord John Drummond.

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### XXIII. LORD JOHN DRUMMOND II,

Succeeded in 1747.—Died in 1757.

*From the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> George II.*

Upon the death of Lord John Drummond without issue, who was the sole surviving heir of the chancellor's eldest son, the representation of the house of Perth devolved upon his uncle Lord John Drummond, the second son of James lord high chancellor of Scotland, by his second marriage. Along with the other children of his family, this nobleman had received, in early life, a genteel and liberal education. According to the usual practice of the times, he spent a great part of his younger years in foreign parts, particularly at the courts of France and Spain. He was master of a dignity of manners, that claimed the esteem of every body. He was kind and be-

nevolent to his friends, affable and polite in his behaviour to all men, firm and steady in the principles which he believed right, and though divested of an opulent estate, by the attainder of his nephew, upon an inconsiderable fortune of his own, he maintained the dignity of his family, and always appeared, on every occasion, in a manner suitable to his rank. At his seat of Fern-ton, by Crieff, he passed the latter end of his life, in acts of kindness and humanity to the country round. The poor, at his house, ever found a ready, cheerful, and hospitable welcome—and it is honourable to his memory to record, that a daily allowance of bread, ale, and money, was set apart for every indigent person that called at his door—and that a distribution of meal was made on every Saturday, to every inhabitant of the village of Crieff or elsewhere, who came forward to claim his Lordship's charitable donations. May such a conduct still continue to distinguish the successors of his house, and may such acts of kindness and humanity ever adorn the possessors of the princely fortune of Perth!—Having finished a life of honour and high respectability, he ended his days at Edinburgh on the        of        1757, and was buried in the Abbey church of Holyrood house.

Lord John Drummond was twice married. He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, the heiress of Balegarno—2<sup>dly</sup>, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Charles 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Traquair, by Lady Mary Maxwell, a lady possessed of all the good qualities that can adorn the sex.

As he left no issue by any of his ladies, he was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother Lord Edward Drummond.

## XXIII. LORD EDWARD DRUMMOND,

Succeeded in 1757.—Died in 1760.

*From the 30<sup>th</sup> of George II, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of George III.*

Lord Edward Drummond, the only surviving son of James the fourth earl of Perth, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, succeeded to the representation of the house of Drummond on the death of his brother, Lord John Drummond, without issue, in 1757. He was the only remaining son of the chancellor's third marriage, and was born in Stirling castle, during his father's confinement. He went very early abroad to France, where he spent the greatest part of his life, and lived in great retirement, being fond of reading, and in a manner quite devoted to religious duties.

He married Lady Elizabeth Middleton, daughter of Charles, second earl of Middleton, and Lady Catharine Brudenel, daughter of Robert earl of Cardigan; but dying without issue at Paris in 1760, in him, ended the male line of the chancellor's body, whereby the representation of the house of Drummond devolved upon James Drummond of Lundin, grandson of John earl and duke of Melfort, by his first marriage, to whom we now return.

SECT. VII.

*Of the House of Drummond from its separation into the ducal line of Melfort, to the restoration of its honours and estates in the present family of Perth.*

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*View of the Succession in this period.*

- XXII. John Drummond, earl and duke of Melfort.
- XXIII. Robert Drummond Lundin, Esq. of Lundin.
- XXIV. John Lundin, Esq. of Lundin.
- XXIV. James Drummond Lundin, Esq. of Lundin.
- XXV. James Drummond, Lord Perth.
- XXVI. Clementina Sarah Drummond.

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XXII. JOHN DRUMMOND,

EARL AND DUKE OF MELFORT,

Born 8<sup>th</sup> August 1650.—Died in 1714.

*From the 2<sup>d</sup> of Charles II, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of George I.*

John Drummond, earl of Melfort in Scotland, and duke of Melfort in France, was the younger brother of James the lord high chancellor, and the second son of James, third earl of Perth, by his lady Anna Gordon. Under the tuition of that excellent lady, he received the first principles of knowledge, and by the care of his father, and of his grandfather, that learned and worthy

nobleman, John second earl of Perth, he highly improved his natural parts and splendid talents, which a liberal education afterwards polished and refined. As he had his fortune to acquire by his own industry and application, he qualified himself by every useful accomplishment for rising to eminence in the state. When duly prepared, he entered into the army, and made a considerable figure in the military transactions of the times. Soon after, he married the heiress of Lundin\* of that ilk, a family of great antiquity in Scotland, and thereby

\* *Family of Lundin of that Ilk.*

The founder of the ancient family of Lundin of that ilk, in the county of Fife, was Robert London or Lundin, a natural son of William, king of Scotland. Robert was born about 11 , when the king was in captivity, at London, with Henry II. of England: and when he came of age, the king presented him with the lands of Lundin in Fife. But it is now quite uncertain, whether Robert had his name from the lands, or the lands from him, because of his being born at London. In King William's charters, among the witnesses he is frequently designed *Roberto de London filio nostro*:—and, in his own writings, he calls himself, *Robertus London filius regis Scotiæ*. From this Robert, the first of the name in that family, to the last John Lundin, who was father-in-law to Robert Maitland, there have been about fourteen generations, succeeding in a regular male line, without any interruption of an heir female, or the substitution of one brother to another.

John Lundin the last male heir of Lundin, was the son of James Lundin of that ilk, who married, in October 1607, Catharine Lindsay, second daughter of James, eighth Lord Lindsay of Byres. John left issue by his wife, one daughter, Margaret Lundin, sole heiress and representative of the house of Lundin, who married Robert Maitland, second son of John, 1<sup>st</sup> earl of Lauderdale, with provision, that the children of the marriage should retain the name of Lundin. To him she bore a son, who died unmarried, and two daughters. 1. Sophia Lundin, the next heiress of Lundin, married, as above, to John Drummond, second son of James, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Perth, and had issue. 2. — Lundin, married to James Carnegy of Finhaven, 2<sup>d</sup> son of David, 2<sup>d</sup> earl of Northesk, and had issue.

got possession of a very independent fortune. By his military knowledge, he gained the favour of Charles II, who appointed him one of his most honourable privy council, and, in 1680, made him general of the ordinance, and deputy governor of Edinburgh castle. In 1682, he rose to be treasurer-depute, when the duke of Queensberry was appointed lord high treasurer of Scotland. And in 1684, when his brother James was appointed lord high chancellor, he was promoted to be one of the principal secretaries of state, which high office he held till the death of his sovereign. With James VII, he was also a distinguished favourite, and on his accession to the throne, he was continued secretary of state, and raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of *Viscount Melfort*, on the 20<sup>th</sup> April 1685. Along with this title, the king made him a grant of the barony of *Melfort* in Argyllshire, together with the estate of *Duchal*, both which were then dissolved, for that purpose, from the crown. Some time before, on the death of the heiress of Lundin, he had married Euphemia, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace, one of the senators of the college of justice, and lord justice clerk of Scotland. And, in the following year, his majesty further dignified him by the titles of *Earl of Melfort*, *Viscount Forth*, *Lord Drummond of Riccarton*, *Castlemain*, and *Gilston*, by patent to the heirs of his second marriage, dated 12<sup>th</sup> August 1686. On the revival of the most ancient order of the knights of the thistle, he was among the first who had the honour conferred upon him by King James.

These distinguished marks of favour, engaged the warmest gratitude of Earl Melfort, and induced him, at length, to sacrifice every thing valuable in Britain, and to follow the fortunes of his beloved sovereign. As he



had always continued firm in his attachment to his interests, he attended him to France, on his abdication of the crown, accompanied him in his expedition to Ireland, and afterwards retired with him to his court at St. Germain, where he was created *Duke of Melfort*. There his loyalty induced him to remain—nor did he afterwards forsake him on the declension of his fortunes. As he returned not to Scotland, within the time limited by law, he was attainted of high treason, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown. But, by a particular clause in the act of parliament, the children of his first marriage, with the heiress of Lundin, were expressly exempted from the attainder.

Exiled now from his native country, he passed in France the remainder of his days. The same address and splendid accomplishments, which distinguished him in Britain, made him admired at the court of France, and continued him a first favourite with his unfortunate king. And notwithstanding the calumnies which envy and detraction might raise, he ever remained loyal to his master, firmly attached to his interests, and still maintained that integrity, honour, and probity, which, in all the vicissitudes of fortune, have ever distinguished the house of Drummond. In all the plans formed for the restoration of the royal family, the duke of Melfort took an active part. On the death of Queen Anne, he accompanied her brother to Scotland, when he was publicly crowned king at Scoon in 1715. But the doom of that unfortunate house was fixed, and no effort of man could effectuate its recall. Along with the new-crowned prince, the duke hastily retreated to France, and never more visited his native shores.

The duke of Melfort married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Sophia Lundin, the

daughter, and sole heiress of Margaret Lundin of that ilk, by her husband Robert Maitland, second brother of John, first duke of Lauderdale—and by her right was laird of Lundin, with provision, that the children should still keep the name of Lundin. By this lady he had two sons and three daughters.

1. James Lundin, who died unmarried.
2. Robert Lundin, who carried on the line of Lundin and the house of Drummond.
3. Lady Anne Lundin, married to Sir John Houston of that ilk, Bart. by whom she had issue.
4. Lady Elizabeth Lundin, married to William Drummond second viscount of Strathallan, to whom she bore James 3<sup>d</sup> viscount of Strathallan, and 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Madderty, who died unmarried in 1711.
5. Lady Mary Lundin, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Walter Scot of High Chester. 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Sir James Sharp, Bart. and had issue to both.

He married, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Euphemia, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, lord justice clerk of Scotland, and by her had six sons and five daughters.

1. John Drummond, his heir and successor in France, as second duke of Melfort.
2. Lord Thomas Drummond, an Austrian officer who died unmarried in 1715.
3. Lord William Drummond, abbè priol of Liege, and died in Spain in 1742.
4. Lord Andrew Drummond, a colonel in France, married Magdalene Sylvia, daughter of Joachim de St. Hermione, lieutenant-general of the French armies, by whom he had a son, Count de Melfort, a general in France, who married Jean Elizabeth, daughter of P. J. Francis de la Porte, intendant of

Dauphiny, by whom he had L. P. F. Malcolm Drummond of Melfort.

5. Lord Bernard Drummond, who died young at Douay.

6. Lord Philip Drummond, a French officer, who died in the wars of Louis XIV.

1st daughter, Lady Henriët Drummond, who died unmarried in 1752.

2. Lady Mary Drummond, married to Count Castle Blanco, a Spanish nobleman, who died without issue in 1713.

3. Lady Frances Drummond, who, on her sister's death, by a dispensation from the pope, married Count Castle Blanco, her brother-in-law, and died in 1726, leaving issue, one son and two daughters.

4. Lady Louisa Drummond; and 5. Lady Theresa Margaretta Drummond, who both died unmarried.

#### *House of Melfort in France.*

I. John Drummond, the second son of James, third earl of Perth, was the first earl of Melfort, afterwards known by the title of duke of Melfort. He was succeeded in his titles, by the eldest son of his second marriage, John Drummond, as above, to whom the patents of the peerage of Melfort had been confined.

II. John Drummond, on his father's death in 1714, succeeded as the second duke of Melfort. He married Marie Gabrielle D'Audibert, countess of Lusanne, and widow of Henry Fitzjames, duke of Albemarle, second natural son of James VII, by Mrs. Churchill, and by her had three sons.

1. James Drummond, marquis of Forth, who succeeded.

2. Lord Lewis Drummond, a general in the French service.
3. Lord John Drummond, a general in the Polish service.

He died in 1752, and was succeeded by his eldest son James.

III. James Drummond, the third duke of Melfort, enjoyed a considerable estate in Languedoc, and married Marie de Berenger, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. James Lewis Drummond, marquis of Forth, who succeeded.
2. Lord Charles Edward Drummond, who succeeded on his brother's death.
3. Lord Henry Benedict Drummond, a priest.
4. Lord Maurice Drummond.
5. Lady Mary-Cecilia-Henrietta Drummond.
6. Lady Emilia Felicitas.

IV. James Lewis Drummond, the fourth duke of Melfort, was born in 1721. He was a lieutenant-general in the service of his most Christian Majesty, and a knight commander of the royal and military order of St. Louis. He died without issue, at his seat at Yvoy-le-Prè in France, in 1788, in the 67<sup>th</sup> year of his age, and was succeeded in the titles by his brother Charles-Edward. When the late Revolution in France overturned the ancient established usages of that kingdom, the family of the duke of Melfort shared in the common calamity, and were dispersed into different countries.

IV. Charles Edward Drummond succeeded to his brother, as fifth duke of Melfort—and having taken refuge in Britain, at the French Revolution, he was naturalized as a British subject, and has, of late, assumed the cha-

racter of heir-male<sup>3</sup> general of the family of Drummond of Perth—and claimed, before the court of session, the

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<sup>3</sup> To the character of heir-male general of the family of Drummond of Perth, the duke of Melfort has an undisputed right. But his claim to the estates is entirely defeated by the following provision in the act, which conferred the parliamentary grant of these estates upon the late Lord Perth: ‘ And whereas the estate of Perth, which became forfeited by the attainder of John Drummond, taking upon himself the style and title of Lord John Drummond, brother of James Drummond, taking on himself the style or title of duke of Perth, stood devised before the forfeiture to heirs-male; and whereas the said John Drummond died without leaving issue lawful of his body, and it is not yet ascertained who is the nearest collateral heir-male; be it enacted by the authority foresaid, that it shall and may be lawful to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to give, grant, and dispoise to the heirs-male of the said John Drummond, who would have been entitled to succeed by the investitures of the said estate, had it not been forfeited, and to the heirs and assignees of such heir-male, all and every the lands, lordships, baronies, fisheries, tythes, patronages, and other heritages and estates, which became forfeited to his said late majesty, by the attainder of the said John Drummond, and which were annexed to the crown, as aforesaid, subject always to, and chargeable with the sum of £52,547 : 1 : 6 sterling of principal money, to be paid into the said court of exchequer, as after directed.’ Act 24, Geo. III, § 10. In terms of this enactment, the late James Drummond, afterwards Lord Perth, established his claim to the benefit of this parliamentary grant, as the nearest heir-male of the earl of Melfort, brother of James, fourth earl of Perth, whose male issue was extinct, by his first wife, Sophia Lundin of Lundin—and on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1785, obtained a decree of the court of session, finding him to be the person described in the act of parliament, as the heir-male of John Drummond, who would have been entitled to succeed by the investitures of the estate of Perth, had it not been forfeited. He then procured from the crown three several signatures, including dispositions and grants to the whole estate, in terms of the act, under which he completed his investitures by charter and seisin; and at his death, in 1800, disposed his right in favour of his only lawful surviving child, the Honourable Clementina Sarah Drummond, which he was authorized to do by the express terms of the act of parliament.



right of succession to the estates of the late Lord Perth.

The duke of Melfort, after a life of much vicissitude, died at St. Germain in January 1714, and was succeeded in France by his eldest son John, second duke of Melfort, his successor by his second marriage : and, in Scotland, by the eldest surviving son of his first marriage, Robert Lundin, who carried on the line of succession of the house of Drummond.

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### XXIII. ROBERT LUNDIN,

*ESQ. OF LUNDIN,*

Succeeded in 1714.—Died in 1716.

*From the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 2<sup>d</sup> George I.*

On the attainder of his father John Drummond, earl of Melfort, in 1689, Robert, the eldest son of his first marriage with the heiress of Lundin, succeeded to his mother's estate of Lundin, by the express sanction of the act of attainder ; and in terms of the marriage provision, he assumed the name of Lundin, as representative of that ancient and honourable family. Of this gentleman there is nothing upon record of any importance. Having succeeded, when he came of age, to his mother's inheritance, he lived at Lundin, near Largo<sup>9</sup> in Fife, retired

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<sup>9</sup> Alexander Selkirk, commonly known by the name of Robinson Crusoe, was born at Largo, and was an intimate friend of Robert Lundin of that ilk. After all his wonderful adventures, he returned to Largo, the place of his nativity ; and a little be-



from the bustle of contending parties, and having obtained exemption from the forfeiture and attainder of his father, he profited by the misfortunes of his family, and, submitting to the new government, sanctioned by the unanimous concurrence of the nation, enjoyed in peace the blessings of uninterrupted tranquillity to the end of his days.

He married Anne Inglis, daughter of Sir James Inglis of Cramond, Bart. by whom he had two sons.

1. John Lundin, his heir.
2. James Lundin, who succeeded his brother, and carried on the succession of his family.

He died in 1716, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Lundin.

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## XXIV. JOHN LUNDIN,

ESQ. OF LUNDIN,

Succeeded in 1716.—Died in 1735.

*From the 2<sup>d</sup> George I, to the 8<sup>th</sup> George II.*

John Lundin succeeded as heir to the estate of Lundin on his father's death. Imitating his laudable example, he kept himself remote from faction and discontent, and cultivating the pleasures of rural retirement,

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fore his death, as a mark of his esteem, he presented to Mr. Lundin an ink-holder and sand-holder, which originally belonged to the daughter of the sophy of Persia, who, on her way to be married to the great Mogul, was taken prisoner by Aviry the pirate. Alexander Selkirk was in Aviry's ship, and received from Aviry those two pieces, which are still preserved among the curiosities at Drummond-castle.

had no interference with the public transactions of the times. He died in 1735, and as he was never married, the estate and representation of the family devolved upon his brother James.



XXIV. JAMES DRUMMOND,  
*ESQ. OF LUNDIN, and Heir-male of the House of*  
*PERTH,*

Succeeded in 1735.—Died in 1781.

*From the 8<sup>th</sup> George II, to the 21<sup>st</sup> George III.*

James Drummond Lundin succeeded, on his brother's death, to the estate of Lundin. The calamities that overwhelmed the house of his ancestors, still resounded the most salutary admonitions. From the turbulence of faction, he fled to the vale of peace, and in his private retirement was universally respected and beloved. With concern he beheld the ruined grandeur of the House of Perth. Its numerous descendants had gradually fallen; and on the death of Lord Edward Drummond, the last surviving male heir of the duke of Perth, at Paris, in 1760, the chancellor's line became extinct, and the representation of that noble house devolved upon himself, as grandson and heir of John, earl of Melfort, brother of the lord chancellor, and son of James, third earl of Perth. He thereupon assumed the name of Drummond, and revived the splendour of that illustrious family, which, for a series of years, had been obliterated and obscured. While the battle of Culloden dermied the fate of the house of Stewart, it overwhelmed with ruin the race of Drummond, and from that moment he considered himself as presumptive heir to that noble house.

To support this honourable rank, the estate of Lundin, though considerable, was not sufficient; and in preserving that dignified respectability, which became the representative of so illustrious a family, he had frequently to struggle with hardship and distress. Yet though its grandeur fell, its honour and its spirit never sunk, and amidst all the difficulties he had to encounter, he still preserved the honourable dignity of his ancestors, and on all public occasions, commanded that respect and esteem which became the chieftain of the House of Perth. From Lundin, in 1776, he retired to Stobhall, which had long been the mansion place of the family of Drummond, and at that seat, through the indulgence of the king, he continued to reside, respected and revered, to the end of his life.

He married Lady Rachel Bruce, third daughter of Thomas, seventh earl of Kincardine,<sup>5</sup> by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

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<sup>5</sup> *Family of Bruce of Kincardine.* The immediate ancestor of this family was Sir George Bruce of Carnock, whose grandson, Sir Edward Bruce of Carnock, was created earl of Kincardine by Charles I, in 1647. On the failure of his brother's issue, Sir Alexander Bruce, the son and heir of Robert Bruce of Broomhall, Esq. second son of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, succeeded to the honours as fourth earl of Kincardine. His sons, Robert, Alexander, and Thomas, succeeded him successively as the fifth, sixth, and seventh earls of Kincardine. To Thomas were born, by Rachel, daughter of Robert Paunsfort, Esq. two sons and three daughters. 1. William, his heir; 2. Thomas, who died without issue; 3. Lady Sarah, 4. Lady Christian, who both died unmarried; and 5. Lady Rachel, married to James Drummond of Lundin, Esq. as above, and had issue.—William, eighth earl of Kincardine, by Janet, daughter of James Robertson, Esq. had three sons and two daughters. 1. Charles, his heir; 2. James, a clergyman; 3. Thomas, a captain in the army; 4. Lady Rachel; and 5. Lady Christian.—

1. Robert Drummond, a youth of great hopes, who died unmarried.
2. Thomas Drummond, who also died young and unmarried.
3. James Drummond, who regained the estates of his ancestors, and by the favour of his present majesty, was promoted to the British peerage, by the title of Lord Perth.
4. Lady Rachel Drummond, who died unmarried.

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Lady Rachel Drummond survived her parents, and, along with her aunt Lady Sarah Bruce, continued to reside at Stobhall till the restoration of the family estates, and the elevation of her brother to the honours of the British peerage. Mr. Drummond died at Stobhall in 1781, and was succeeded in the family representation by his only surviving son, Captain James Drummond.

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Charles, ninth earl of Kincardine, succeeded to the titles of earl of Elgin in 1747, on the death of Charles, the last earl of Elgin and Ailesbury, without male issue, as his heir-male, and marrying Miss White, daughter of Thomas White, Esq. of London, left issue, 1. William-Robert, his heir, 2<sup>d</sup> earl of Elgin and Kincardine, who died in 1771, without issue; 2. Thomas, who succeeded his brother as 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and married Miss Nisbet of Dirleton, and has issue; 3. Charles, in the East-India service; 4. Lady Martha, 5. Lady Janet, who both died in infancy; and 6. Lady Charlotte, married to P. C. Durham, Esq. a captain in the British navy, and has issue.

## XXV. JAMES DRUMMOND,

*LORD PERTH AND BARON DRUMMOND OF STOBHALL,*

— Succeeded in 1781.—Died in 1800.

*From the 21<sup>st</sup> to the 40<sup>th</sup> of George III.*

On the death of James Drummond, Esq. of Lundin, in 1781, the representation of the house of Drummond devolved upon his son James, born in 1744. In his earlier years, he had long to struggle with the adverse fortunes that overwhelmed the house of his ancestors. After he had received a liberal education, he entered into the army, and, at the time of his father's death, rose by his own merit, without much assistance from his friends, to the rank of captain. Captain Drummond was a man of modest and unassuming manners, possessed a warm and affectionate heart, and glowed with that honour, integrity, and benevolence, which has ever distinguished the race of Drummond. He loved retirement, and though capable of active exertion, he preferred the more tranquil enjoyments of private life : but this gentleness of manners, this unassuming good nature, did not prevent him from standing forth with firmness in defence of his country and his king. Along with his regiment, the Royal Highlanders, he went to India, and on the plains of Asia sustained the glory of the Scottish warriors.

About this time the American war had commenced ; with the Americans, France, Spain, and Holland, had combined against Britain ; and after a severe contest of eight years, a general peace was concluded on September 3<sup>d</sup>, 1783. The royal race of Stewart, so fatal to the nobles of Scotland, had now failed. The animosities aroused by the revolution were buried in oblivion. On the throne

of Britain the house of Hanover was immoveably fixed. In the breasts of the descendants of the attainted nobles, attachment to their lawful sovereign had again revived, and resuming their accustomed patriotism, they had all, in that war, bravely stood forth in defence of their country. To reward their bravery, a plan was proposed by the ministers of the king, to restore to the heirs of the respective families those estates that had been forfeited to the crown, in consequence of the rebellion in 1745. By the laudable exertions of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Pitt, this benevolent plan was carried into execution; and by an act of parliament, in 1784, these forfeited estates were restored to the particular existing individuals, who were the heirs of the several forfeited families. But as the estate of Perth had been formerly held under a strict entail, and as it was uncertain to whom, independently of the forfeiture, that estate would have then belonged, a particular act<sup>6</sup> was passed, not in favour of any individual, but in favour of that person, whoever he might be, who was the heir of the former investitures of the estate of Perth. To the benefit of this parliamentary grant Captain James Drummond immediately laid claim; and having established his title as the nearest *heir-male* of Lord John Drummond, in whose person the estate of Perth became forfeited, he obtained a decree of the court of session, on March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1785, finding him to be the person described in the act of parliament, as *the heir-male of John Drummond, who would have been entitled to succeed by the investitures of the estate of Perth, had it not been forfeited*; and thereupon

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<sup>6</sup> See the particular provision and enactment of this act, 24 Geo. III, § 10, cited above on p. 188.



he procured from the crown dispositions and grants to the whole estate, as authorized by the act of Parliament, under which he completed his investitures by charter and seisin.

As a farther mark of his majesty's esteem, he was afterwards graciously pleased to revive in Captain Drummond the ancient honours of his family ; and, by the title of *Lord Perth, Baron Drummond of Stobhall*, created him a British peer, by patent to him and his heirs-male, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1797.

On his accession to the estate of Perth, Lord Perth left the army, and took up his residence at Drummond-castle, which again resumed the splendour to which, for centuries, it had been accustomed. Here he enjoyed the peaceful sweets of retirement, and, at a distance from the turbulence of contest, promoted the interests of his country, by cultivating the rural arts, and extending the improvements of his estate. Perhaps there is no situation more beneficial to a country, or more conducive to the best interests of humanity, than that of a virtuous, opulent, and respected nobleman residing on his estates, superintending agricultural improvements, patronizing the poor, maintaining good order ; and promoting, by his influence and example, respect for the laws, a reverence for morality, and a solemn regard for the established ordinances of religion. Nor are its advantages confined to the present ; succeeding generations enjoy its beneficial consequences.—Such was the life which Lord Perth chose, and in which he persevered to the end of his days.

Lord Perth, in 1785, married Clementina Elphinstone,<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> See the genealogy of this lady and family stated above on p. 157 and 158, and afterwards on p. 204.

4<sup>th</sup> daughter of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, and Lady Clementina Fleming, the great-grand-daughter of James, fourth earl of Perth, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by his daughter Lady Mary Drummond, Countess Marishal. By this marriage, the heir-male of the house of Drummond was united with the heir of line, and their blooming progeny promised to extend to distant ages the renovated honours of their great and ancient family. But the ways of Heaven are inscrutable, and none can dare to arraign the dispensations of Providence. Death desolated the buds that blossomed so fair, and blasted every rising hope. By this lady he had three daughters and one son.

1. Clementina Sarah Drummond, who succeeded as heiress of the House of Perth.

2. Rachel Drummond; 3. Jemima Drummond, who both died in infancy.

4. James Drummond, master of Drummond, born 16<sup>th</sup> October 1791. Of this hopeful youth, every thing great and good was expected. From his early years, he gave proofs of an uncommon genius, a noble mind, and a virtuous and benevolent heart. In literature and science he had made astonishing proficiency, and from the useful and elegant accomplishments he had already acquired, he promised fair to exalt the lustre of his noble house, when, to the inexpressible grief of his parents, death cut him off in the bloom of youth, and buried every pleasing hope in an untimely grave. He died, universally regretted, on the 11<sup>th</sup> August 1799. On that occasion the following elegy was written.—

*Sacred to the Memory of the Hon. James Drummond of  
Perth, &c.*

HARK ! how the sounds of woe deep murm'ring rise !  
See saddening gloom spread o'er the peaceful bow'rs !  
Why rolls the EARN o'erwhelmed in plaintive sighs ?  
What low'ring shades hang o'er yon lofty tow'rs ?

Ah ! stately tow'rs ! the pride of EARNIA's vale,  
How is your grandeur fallen, your glory o'er ?  
Youth, beauty, innocence, in vain avail !  
PERTH's blooming hope, young DRUMMOND is no more !

Ah ! lovely youth ! too early snatch'd away !  
What pleasing scenes did thy bright morn inspire !  
With glowing smiles, Hope hail'd thy coming day,  
Joy shone serene, and Pleasure tun'd her lyre.

Mild as the morn, sweet as the op'ning rose,  
In beauty's bloom, I saw him graceful rise ;  
I mark'd the virtues which the heart disclose ;  
I view'd him gen'rous, steady, upright, wise.

With pleasing hope, I saw his op'ning mind  
Thro' science range, the Muses' stores unfold,  
And ardent glow, the arduous path to wind,  
And emulate the deeds of chiefs of old.

First in the fields of Fame I saw him stand,  
To guard his country from her future foe ;  
To guide her councils, her proud arms command,  
And raise her fame where-e'er the oceans flow.

Charm'd with the arts of peace, I saw him shed  
Her choicest blessings o'er the smiling plains ;  
Joy cheer'd the cots, her comforts Plenty spread,  
And bliss divine shone round the happy swains.

But ah ! these fancied dreams illusive fly,  
And fate forbids these future scenes to rise :  
Dark night around him spreads her sable sky ;  
Nipt in his bloom, he falls, and silent lies !

How frail is life ! all human bliss how vain !  
Ah ! how deceitful are the hopes we build !  
No anxious wish can cruel death restrain,  
No wealth can bribe, nor laurell'd grandeur shield !

Yet Heaven's decree presume not to arraign,  
Nor mourn his fall with unavailing sighs :  
Here mis'ry reigns, and, doom'd still to complain,  
We pine forlorn, and long for happier skies.

Far from these ills, in heavenly climes reclin'd,  
He tastes the sweets of pure unmix'd delight ;  
To nobler scenes he bends his boundless mind,  
And wide expatiates thro' the realms of light.

There, freed from woe, with ceaseless blessings crown'd,  
He views the conquerors of this stormy strife ;  
He joins the strains which angels sing around, }  
And drinks the stream of never-ending life.

Their son's approach the ancient DRUMMONDS hail,  
And from their thrones PERTH's noble heroes bend ;  
A while they muse on EARNIA's pleasant vale,  
And grace the youth with crowns that never end.

Cease, then, to sigh, each murm'ring thought suppress,  
High in the climes of bliss, aloft, he soars,  
Beyond all ill, where fears no more oppress,  
Nor threat'ning tempests lash the happy shores.

Yet, o'er his urn, let Nature drop a tear,  
And Mem'ry oft his early doom survey ;  
Let his bright charms dwell in remembrance dear,  
And live immortal in the Muse's lay.

Let EARN's sweet banks resound his lovely name,  
While DRUMMOND-CASTLE rears its lofty tow'rs ;  
And let STOBHALL re-echo to his fame,  
While TAY winds smooth by PERTH's gay smiling bow'rs.

EARN's stream, roll slow, thro' meads of sweetest bloom,  
And gently glide by INNERPÄFFRAY's fanc :  
There, pour thy sighs o'er DRUMMOND's early tomb,  
And let thy naiads join the mournful strain.

Ye nymphs and swains, as round the groves ye roam,  
In silent sorrow tread the sacred hall !  
Each rolling year, let flow'rs spring round the dome,  
Sweet as his bloom, and early as his fall !

Master James Drummond was buried in the family burial placè, in the church of Innerpaffray, and over his

grave Lady Perth has since erected a marble monument, on which is engraved the following inscription :

Sacred to the Memory  
of  
The Hon<sup>ble</sup> James Drummond of Perth, &c.  
who was born on the 16<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1791,  
and died on the 11<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1799.

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Beneath this stone the sacred relics lie  
Of all that charm'd the heart, or pleas'd the eye :  
Lovely he rose, in virtue's charms he shone,  
In life belov'd, and mourned by all when gone :  
Grateful the parents priz'd the gift divine,  
When Heaven resum'd it, patient they resign :  
That day they wait, when life's sad trials o'er,  
All-conquering death shall friends divide no more.

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Overwhelmed by the unexpected death of his favourite son, Lord Perth fell a victim to distress, and never recovered from the stroke. For a few months, he languished under his affliction, and at length expired on the 2<sup>d</sup> of July 1800, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. To an unassuming simplicity of manners, Lord Perth united a manly firmness of mind, a correct judgment, and a humane, upright, benevolent heart. Though qualified for the high duties of public station, he modestly declined those situations which might place him in the glare of life, and voluntarily chose retirement. To preserve the memory of this amiable nobleman, the following verses were written at his death.

*Elegy on Lord Perth.*

Ah!—doom'd to woe,—to misery's ills a prey—  
How frail is man!—how short his glory shines!  
Time wastes his bloom, age tears each joy away,  
And death to dust his fondest hopes consigns.

Fair in the morn life's opening glories rise,  
And Hope a while gilds each dark lowering shade,  
But long e'er night, the treacherous vision flies,  
The storm descends, and round destructions spread.

Beneath its rage, the age-worn forests bend,  
And stately towers that mount the lofty sky,  
Ev'n the lone flower, whose sweets unseen ascend,  
Before it falls, and blooms just opening die.

Low laid in dust, the prince with peasants sleeps,  
And conquerors mingle with the captive slave;  
Death's mighty arm all undistinguish'd sweeps,  
No wealth can shield, no crowns nor worlds can save.

Could worth or goodness soothe that tyrant's rage?  
Could grandeur, virtue, excellence avail?  
PERTH's house had stood renown'd to latest age,  
And DRUMMOND still had bless'd lov'd EARNIA's vale.

In him shone bright the virtues of his race,  
Whence sprung great GEORGE and EUROPE's mighty kings,  
Whose noble House display'd each princely grace,  
Which rank exalts, and whence true glory springs.

But fate refus'd to change his destin'd doom,  
Extend his trials, and his crown delay;  
Forbade his virtues longer here to bloom,  
And glad remov'd him to the realms of day.

Amidst his family's fall, he rose obscure,  
And liv'd unnotic'd, friendless, and unknown:  
Yet nobly great preserv'd its glory pure,  
When fame and fortune from his House had flown.

Retir'd, resign'd, in modest grace he rose,  
Climb'd Virtue's steep, and sought her joys serene:  
So 'mid the storm the snow-drop beauteous blows,  
So breathes the rose its fragrant sweets unseen.

Yet bold in youth, he join'd the warrior-trains  
To shield his country, and the throne uphold,  
And brave in arms, sustain'd on INDIA's plains,  
The fame of SCOTIA, and her chiefs of old.

Mild was his soul, and generous, tho' depress'd,  
In friendship stedfast, and in love sincere:



His hand still long'd to raise desert oppress'd,  
Support the helpless, and affliction cheer.

Pure in the brave the generous feelings glow,  
And hardship's toils soft Pity's warmth improve :  
He saw, he felt the sufferer's hopeless woe,  
And joy'd the mourner's sorrows to remove.

When ALBION's princes, doom'd to exile, ceas'd,  
And GEORGE their friends' long-lost domains restor'd,  
PERTH's noble House in DRUMMOND rose releas'd,  
And round him flame, with brightening glory, soar'd.

Him DRUMMONDS hail'd their chief—whose founder, rear'd  
'Mid HUNGARY's princes, came, with MARGARET's train,  
To MALCOLM's court—and rais'd that House rever'd,  
Whose race rul'd SCOTIA, and o'er ALBION reign.

With grandeur, fortune, and with honours crown'd,  
With beauty's smile, and princes' favour bless'd,  
He ask'd no more—his House bloom'd fair around,  
Esteem'd, respected, and by all caress'd.

Charm'd with its arts, the haunts of Peace he chose,  
Nor sought in courts by toils of state to shine :  
So 'long the vales its sweets the violet strows,  
While mid the groves ascends the towering pine.

He priz'd the blessings states from peasants gain,  
In war their bulwark, and in peace their praise ;  
He lov'd the race which SCOTIA's hills maintain,  
And mourn'd that Av'rice dar'd their cots craze.

Far from the noisy pomp of pageant state,  
In rural toils he spent the leisure hours,  
And fled the cares which urge the idly great,  
To clear waste wilds, and raise the sylvan bow'rs.

Delightful toil—to make the desert bloom,  
Creation wake—rouse gladness' grateful voice,  
And scattering plenty mid the wasteful gloom,  
Cause Nature smile, and bid mankind rejoice.

But who can boast of lasting bliss below—  
Presume on life—or Heaven's decrees repel ?  
Night veil'd the star which blaz'd with dazzling glow,  
Hope blasted fled—and PERTH's proud glory fell.

Lone, mid the ruins of his House, he saw  
Himself the last—and all its grandeur o'er :  
With grief o'erwhelm'd, forlorn, and struck with awe,  
He lingering droop'd, and sunk to rise no more.

Yet PERTH's lov'd name shall 'scape the mouldering tomb,  
And distant ages shall his memory hail :  
Yes—PERTH shall live—while EARN's bright beauties bloom,  
And virtue's sweets charm EARNIA's happy vale.

Nor shall PERTH's House to sad decay decline—  
Its name, its honours shall yet fair expand ;  
From that lone shoot, whose charms so beauteous shine,  
A race shall rise and fame's loud shouts command.

Bloom fair, ye groves!—your charms, ye meads, retain—  
Nor mourn tho' night shades DRUMMOND-CASTLE's tow'rs :  
His race reviv'd shall each lov'd scene regain,  
And DRUMMONDS still adorn PERTH's blooming bow'rs.

Yet oft as memory mourns his doom severe,  
And sad reviews the arduous toils he bore ;  
Think how he liv'd—his blameless course revere,  
And, still resign'd, Heaven's sacred will adore.

Death here parts friends—but glad restor'd to view,  
They meet in climes where misery ne'er is known ;  
There, undisturb'd, they Love's fond joys renew,  
And smile in bliss, while lasts th' Eternal's throne.

There, PERTH beholds th' illustrious DRUMMONDS shine,  
And joins his son in robes of glory crown'd,  
With angels mix'd, they lead the life divine,  
And thron'd in bliss, Heaven's ceaseless love resound.

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Lord Perth was buried beside his son and other children in the family burial place within the church of Innerpaffray, where his lady has since erected a monument to his memory, on which is inscribed the following epitaph.

Sacred to the Memory  
of  
The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> James Drummond, Lord Perth,  
And Baron Stobhall,  
Who was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1744,  
And died on the 2<sup>d</sup> July 1800.

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From sufferings freed, and mortals' varied woes,  
In humble hope here PERTH's remains repose:  
Mild, generous, good—the friend of human kind,  
In virtue stedfast, and to heaven resign'd:  
If gentle manners, and a heart sincere,  
Can make remembrance, and lost friends endear,  
To latest times shall PERTH's lov'd graces bloom,  
His name still honour'd, and rever'd his tomb.

*Family of Elphinstone, Lord Elphinstone.*

The house of Elphinstone, which has so frequently intermarried with the family of Drummond, and was heir of line to the chancellor, derives its origin from Peter d'Ælphingstone, an Hungarian, who came to Scotland with Margaret, queen to King Malcolm Canmore. John de Elphinstone, the first of the family upon record, possessed the lands and barony of Elphinstone, and died about 1260. Sir Alexander Elphinstone of that ilk, the ninth in lineal descent from John, was created Lord Elphinstone by James IV. in 1509. Charles, the eighth in lineal descent from the first lord, and the eighteenth generation of the house, on the death of his father, Charles, in 1757, became tenth Lord Elphinstone, and marrying Lady Clementina Fleming, only surviving daughter and heiress of John earl of Wigton, by Lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter of William ninth Earl Marishal, and Lady Mary Drummond the daughter of James 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Perth, left issue, four sons and four

daughters, as stated in page 157, of whom the youngest, Clementina, became Lady Perth, as above. He died in 1781, and was succeeded by his son John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, who married Anne, daughter of James, Lord Ruthven, by whom he had, 1. John, who succeeded on his father's death in 1794, as Lord Elphinstone, and married Lady Carmichael, relict of Sir J. Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, Bart. 2. Captain Charles Elphinstone Fleming of Cumbernauld, in the navy. 3. Anne. 4. Clementina. 5. Keith, married to David Erskine, Esq. of Cardross. 6. M'Kenzie.

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By the death of Lord Perth, the title which was confined to heirs-male, became extinct. But in terms of the act of parliament appointing the succession, the estate of the house of Perth, and the representation of the family, devolved on his legal heir, Clementina Sarah Drummond, who was his only surviving daughter.

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## XXVI. The HONOURABLE CLEMENTINA SARAH DRUMMOND,

HEIRESS OF PERTH.

Born on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1786.

*Whom may God long preserve as an honour to her family and a  
blessing to her country.*

After a continued succession, in the male line, through twenty-five generations, from Maurice its first founder, the estate of Perth and the representation of the house of Drummond, devolved, at the death of Lord Perth, upon his only surviving daughter, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Clementina Sarah Drummond:—a young lady of extraordinary ta-

lents and superior genius, adorned with every amiable and elegant accomplishment, and as distinguished for her high attainments in literature and science, as admired for the gentleness of her manners, the graces of her person, and the virtues of her heart. She was born on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1786—was educated under the attentive care of an affectionate mother—and having just completed her twenty-first year, she now shines in all the charms of youth and beauty, heightened by the possession of an immense fortune, and still more attractive by the loveliness of virtue and every female grace. We conclude our account of this young lady with the verses addressed to her by her highly accomplished mother.

To please my Love, and grant her fond request,  
Accept these lines breath'd from affection's breast.  
Be wise, be good, each lovely grace attain,  
Heav'n still revere, and innocence retain;  
May angels round their guardian wings extend,  
Conduct your steps, and from all ill defend,  
On earth be blest, and when life's trials cease,  
Glad may you rise to climes of endless peace.

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Since this memoir was prepared for the press, the following notices have been announced to the public.

From the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, Oct<sup>r</sup>. 23<sup>d</sup> 1807.

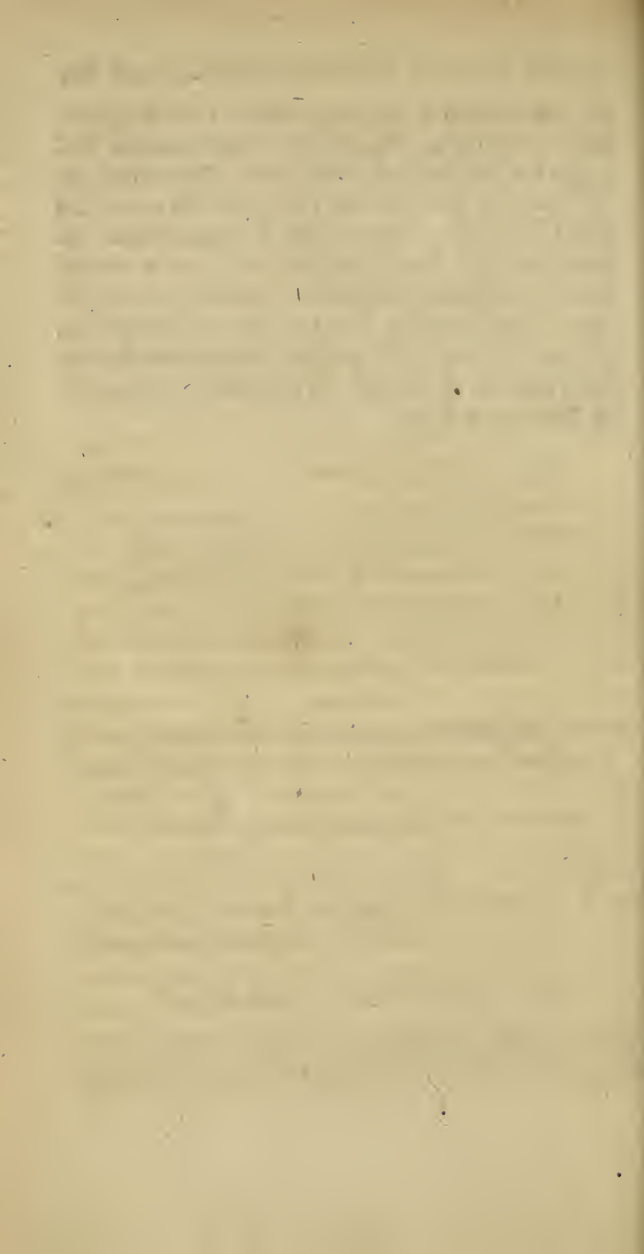
Married at Edinburgh on the 20<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. the *Honble Peter Robert Burrell*, eldest son of Lord Gwydir, to the *Honble Miss Drummond* of Perth.

From the *London Gazette*, Nov<sup>r</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup> 1807.

*Whitehall*, Nov<sup>r</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup>. The King has been pleased to grant unto the Hen<sup>ble</sup> Peter Robert Burrell, (eldest son

and heir-apparent of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Gwydir of England, by Barbara-Elizabeth, his wife, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby), and to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Clementina Burrell, his wife, only surviving child, and sole heir of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> James Drummond late Lord Perth, deceased, his royal licence and authority, that, in compliance with a clause in their marriage articles, they, and the issue of their marriage, may take and use the surname, and bear the arms of Drummond, together with the surname and arms of Burrell, and be called by the surname of Drummond-Burrell.





## APPENDIX.

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*Of the Name, Estates, and Arms, originally conferred on Maurice Drummond by King Malcolm Canmore.*

ON his arrival in Scotland, Maurice, the Hungarian, assumed the name of *Drummond*. This name may be derived, either from the office he held, or from the lands he received, or from the sea storm which drove his vessel to the Scottish shore. In the ancient writs and old records, it is variously written. In the chartularies of Lennox and Paisley, it is very frequently spelled *Dromiund*, and sometimes *Drymen*, *Drumen*, *Drum-myn*, *Drummund*, and *Drommond*. In Stow's Annals, it is written *Tromant*—by Rymer, *Trymhan*, and by Cambden, *Dromond*: thus, *Hujus Erni ripam exornat Drimein castrum familie Baronum de Dromond, &c.*

As a reward of his services, Maurice received from King Malcolm Canmore, a grant of the lands of *Drymen*, in the county of Lennox, and *Roseneath*, *Auchindoun*, *Cardross*, and *Balfron*, and probably *Stobhall*, as at the time his descendants left Lennox, Stobhall is said to be a part of the old inheritance of the family in Perth-

shire: Drymen, where Maurice fixed his residence, still retains its name. It is situated in Dunbartonshire, which was formerly a part of the county of Lennox: and the family was anciently designed *Drummond of Drummond* or *Drymen* in the county of Lennox, of which Maurice was constituted heritable thane. In 1260, the original estates had been greatly augmented. The barony of Balquhapple, and others, are then mentioned as part of the family domains. In 1315, after the battle of Bannockburn, King Robert Bruce conferred on Sir Malcolm Drummond, a grant of several lands in Perthshire, as a reward of his fidelity:—and in 1334, the lands of Colquhalzie were also annexed to the family estates. So that in 1360, when Sir John Drummond removed from Dunbartonshire to Stobhall, the family possessed immense estates in Perthshire, besides the lands they retained in Lennox—and the lands of Cargill, Auchterairder, Kincardine, &c. which he then acquired, by his marriage with the heiress of Montifex. His son, Sir Malcolm Drummond, in 1380, obtained a charter of the lands of Tulliecravan, Drum of Con-craig, and others in Strathearn, when he was made coroner of Perthshire; and his successor, Sir John Drummond, also got a charter of the lands of Murthlaw in Banffshire, and the forest of Glen-orkney near Drummond-castle.

Although no part of the original grant of lands is now possessed by the posterity of Maurice, the manner in which they were gradually alienated from the family is still clearly attested. Gilbert de Drummond 2<sup>d</sup> son of Malcolm the 7<sup>th</sup> chief, received from his father the barony of Balquhapple—and Thomas, his 3<sup>d</sup> son, got in patrimony the lands of Balfron. In 1316, Sir Malcolm

Drummond, the 9th chief, disposed to Sir Malcolm Fleming the lands of Auchindown or Auchindownan. Cardross was mortified for an alms to Inchmahomo. In 1334, Edward III. of England, when he forfeited the earl of Strathearn, gave also a grant of several of Sir Malcolm Drummond's lands, for opposing Edward Baliol. And Roseneath<sup>1</sup> was given in 1360 to the Mon-

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<sup>1</sup> In the indenture between the Drummonds and the Meneiths or Monteiths, which is still extant, the expression is—*totam terram suam de Rosnef cum pertinentiis*. But Bayle says in his Dictionary, under the article *Drummond*—"Drummond ayant perdu par l'un des articles du traité les terres qu'il possédoit au comté de Lennox, et cela à cause de la mort des trois fils de Jean Monteith, se retira avec sa famille dans la province de Perth où il possédoit les terres de Stobhall et Cargill:" which would imply that Sir John Drummond had not previously possessed any other lands in the county of Lennox, nor retained any property in that county at his removal. But this is by no means correct: for the lands of Drymen and others still remained with the family. Sir John Drummond, in 1400, and his son Sir Walter, and his grandson Sir Malcolm, are all said to have possessed, among others, the lands of Murthlaw, Kippen, Cashlie, and Finnick, in Lennox, and Finlarick in Breadalbane: and these lands of Cashlie and Finnick, John, Lord Drummond, in 1470, excambioned for the barony of Strageath in Strathearn. In 1474, the same Sir John, afterwards Lord Drummond, indents with Colin, earl of Argyll, to marry his son Malcolm to Lady Isabella Campbell, the earl's daughter, both then under age, and to give them in present portion the 10 merk lands of Fenroich, 20 merk lands of Cashlie and Mill, lying in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Stirling. In 1630, John, earl of Perth, sold his lands of Drummond in Monteith, to William, earl of Monteith. In his peerage, p. 400, Mr. Douglas says, that Roseneath, or Rosnef—Roseness and Rosneth, as it is sometimes written, was possessed by Maldwin, earl of Lennox, about the year 1250, who then made a grant of it to his brother Amelic, called in old writs Hamelyn or Havele, and that his posterity in the male line failing in the children of his two sons, Duncan and Amelic, Roseneath went to the earl of Monteith by an heir female. If this state-

teiths as an assythment of slaughter. At what time the lands of Drymen were alienated from the family, is not ascertained. They are now possessed by the duke of Montrose.

The coat of arms conferred on Maurice by the king, was a golden shield with three red wavy bars, with a bloodhound for the crest, and two wild naked men for supporters, wreathed about the head and body with ivy, each bearing on his shoulder a club, and *gang warily* for a motto. David, Lord Drummond, describes the Drummonds' arms, as attested by the Scottish council, as sea waves of red colour, in a golden shield supported by two savage or wild men—which the king of Portugal commanded to be registered by his king at arms as follows.—Upon a golden field, thrée red waved jaws or streams, with a diadem of gold and a red coronet, with a hound having a golden colour above all for a crest. And these three bars wavy or, still continue as the armorial bearings of the house of Drummond. Of Con-craig the oldest branch of the house of Drummond, the ensigns armorial are blazoned, thus, parted per fess waved, or, and gules, crest a drawn bow, and motto *marte et arte*; with supporters, a naked savage on the dexter,

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ment be correct, it follows that Roseneath had been previously alienated from the family of Drummond, and that it subsequently reverted to that family, either by Ada, Earl Maldwin's only daughter, who married Malcolm Beg Drummond, and became heiress of the house of Lennox on the death of her brother Malcolm, 4<sup>th</sup> earl of Lennox, when Roseneath might become her son Sir John's share of the inheritance, or more probably by the daughter of Walter Stewart, earl of Monteith in right of his countess, who married Sir John Drummond about 1280, and might bring with her *Roseneath* as her marriage portion.

wreathed about the head and middle with oak leaves, holding over his dexter shoulder a club all proper—and on the sinister a knight armed at all points, with a spear resting in his sinister arm.—Of Montifex, the coat of armour is, gules, three cheverons or :—and the Mushets, who erroneously suppose Mushet to be corrupted from Montfichat or Montifex, bear azure, three butterflies argent, which flies correspond to the derivation of their name from Muschamp or de Muscho Campo, a family in England, from which they are descended. For Robert, earl of Strathearn, son of Earl Gilbert, married a daughter of Sir Robert Muschamp Baron Milover in Northumberland; and a cousin of his called Muschapp, or Muschamp, married an heiress in Monteith, of whom the Mushets in that part of the country are all immediately sprung. Of the ancient Stewards of Strathearn, and of the ancient earls of Lennox, the armorial bearings are unknown.

*Family of Concraig, and the Branches sprung from it.*

I. Sir Maurice Drummond, knight of Concraig, was the second son of Sir Malcolm Drummond the 10<sup>th</sup> thane of Lennox, as stated on p. 22. He married the only child and heiress of Henry heritable steward of Strathearn, and got with her the office and fortune of her father, at his death. These were confirmed to him by King David Bruce, and his nephew Robert, earl of Strathearn in 1358. He left issue, 1. Sir Maurice, who succeeded. 2. Malcolm, founder of Colquhalzie.\* And 3. Walter of Dalcheefick.

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\* *Family of Colquhalzie.*

Malcolm Drummond, the second son of Sir Maurice, purchased the half lands of Colquhalzie, and his successors after-



II. Sir Maurice Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> knight of Concraig, married Marion, daughter of Sir Robert Erskine of Bal-

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wards secured the other half. He was a man of great action and courage. At the battle of Harlaw in Garrioch, he and his brother Maurice did considerable service, under the command of Alexander Stewart, earl of Marr, against Donald of the isles, who pretending right to the earldom of Ross, occupied it by force, and wasted all the country as far south as Aberdeen. After the battle, which was fought with great obstinacy, Robert, duke of Albany, then governor, rewarded Malcolm and his brother Maurice with the lands of Inner-ramsay. He married — Barclay, daughter to the laird of Collerny in Fife, and had one son, John, who succeeded.

John Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> of Colquhalzie, married — Campbell, daughter of the brother of the earl of Argyll, and had by her, 1. Maurice, who succeeded. 2. Walter. 3. William. 4. Mr. Andrew, rector of Kirkcaldie. And, 5. A daughter, married to — Bell, a rich merchant in Stirling. He disposed in 1461, to a natural son, Thomas, and his heirs, whom failing, to his son Walter and heirs, the lands of Duchlas, Petchur, and a third part of the lands of Meggor. This disposition was confirmed in the same year by Mary, queen regent, mother to James III.

Maurice Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> of Colquhalzie, succeeded about 1466. He married — Cunningham, daughter to the laird of Glogarnoch, by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret.

Margaret Drummond, heiress of Colquhalzie, married John Inglis, a gentleman in Lothian, the marshal, and a special servant to James IV, and left three sons and two daughters, 1. John. 2. William. 3. Alexander: who all died without children. 4. Marion, married to Patrick Murray, son to the laird of Tulliebardine. In 1516, with consent of her husband, she disposed to Malcolm Drummond of Kilbride, the lands of Meggor and Duchlas. And, 5. Margaret Inglis, who got the lands of Colquhalzie as her portion, and married David, 3<sup>d</sup> son of Thomas Drummond, first of Drummond-ernoch, who, by her right, was next laird of Colquhalzie, and had, 1. John, who succeeded; and 2. Elspeth, married to John Drummond 5<sup>th</sup> laird of Pitkellony.

John Drummond, 6<sup>th</sup> of Colquhalzie, married — Campbell, daughter of Donald Campbell, abbot of Cupar in 1538, brother to the laird of Ardkinglas, and got with her the lands of Blacklaw in Angus. By her he had three sons and five

bagarty in Marr, chamberlain of Scotland, who died in

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daughters. 1. John, who succeeded. 2. James, who had no issue. 3. Thomas, first laird of Drummawhance. 4. Sybilla, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to William Reidoch of Aberledanach; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to — Campbell of Lochinzell. 5. Isabella, married to Mr. Alexander Inglis of Byres. 6. — married to Duncan Tos-sach of Pittenzie. 7. — to John Mushet, brother-german to the laird of Mushet. And 8. — to Patrick Drummond 4<sup>th</sup> laird of Milnab.

John Drummond, 7<sup>th</sup> of Colquhalzie, married Jean Mauld, daughter to the laird of Melginch in Angus, and had four sons and four daughters. 1. John, who succeeded.—2. James, a colonel in the Swedish service, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Clark, and had a son, John, and two daughters.—3. Mr. David, a worthy man and of good parts, at first minister at Linlithgow, and lastly at Monedie—he married Catharine, sister to Patrick Smith of Methven, and had two sons, James and John.—4. Harry, who married Margaret Moncrieff of Westwood, and had, 1. Mr. John, minister at Foulis. 2. David. 3. Harry. 4. William. 5. Ludovick. 6. Helen, married to Mr. John Blair, minister at Kilspindie: And 7. Catharine, married to Mr. Archibald Cameron, clerk to the kirk sessions at Edinburgh.—5. Margaret, married to James Drummond of Drumduy, but had no issue.—6. Isobell, married to John Græme of Gartur, and had Walter, John, and Robert Græmes.—7. Elspeth, married to James Gray of Easthill, and had one daughter.—8. Catharine, married to Mr. Robert Lawrie, a learned and eloquent preacher, long minister at Edinburgh, and afterwards bishop of Brechin, and had two daughters. 1. Jean Lawrie, married to Mr. Colin M'Kenzie, brother-german to the earl of Seaforth, who left two sons, Robert and George, and one daughter, Barbara M'Kenzie, married to Oliphant, laird of Bachilton, and had issue. 2. Bethia Lawrie, married to David Rollo, cousin to Lord Rollo, and had issue.

John Drummond, 8<sup>th</sup> of Colquhalzie, married Barbara Blair, daughter to the laird of Tarsappie, and sister to Sir William Blair of Kinfauns, and had three sons and three daughters. 1. John, who succeeded. 2. William. 3. Henry. 4. Isobell, married to John Scott. 5. Elspeth, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to Mr. John Weems, minister at Scoon: 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Mr. John Weems, minister at Dumbarnie: 3<sup>dly</sup>, to Major James Stewart of Banchrie, and had issue to all.

1385,) and had two sons: 1. Sir John, who succeeded; 2. Malcolm,<sup>3</sup> ancestor of Pitkellony.

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John Drummond, 9<sup>th</sup> of Colquhalzie, flourished at the Revolution—and married Anna, daughter to David Graham of Gorthie; and had four sons, John, David, Robert, and James.

By the grandson of John, the estate was sold, and the male-line of the family is now extinct.

<sup>3</sup> *Family of Pitkellony.*

Malcolm Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> son of Sir Maurice, 2<sup>d</sup> knight or baron of Coneraig, (who got a charter of the coronership of Strathearn in 1362—and in 1372, purchased the lands of Carnbaddie)—received in portion from his father the lands of Fintlich, Lintibberts, and Dalwhinnie, and purchased the estate of Pitzallonie or Pitkellony from Sir William Bruce of Airth for 100 pounds Scots money of Dains groats, and 40 penny groats, delivered at the high altar of Stirling, as the deed bears. He left two sons, 1. Duncan, who succeeded; and 2. Andrew, a churchman.

Duncan Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> of Pitkellony, married Agnes Riddoch, daughter to the laird of Cultobragan, and left a son, Maurice.

Maurice Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> of Pitkellony, on the 4<sup>th</sup> February 1496, gave a seisin of two tenements in Muthil, with his own hands, to Donald France, to which William Drummond of Muthil, brother of Lord John Drummond, is a witness:—And received a charter from Thomas Youngman, chaplain of Strathfillan, of the half lands of Pittencdory, dated at Doune, May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1512. He was also cited, with a number of the name and their dependants, before a justice court held at Edinburgh in presence of the justice general, for destroying above twenty persons in Monievaird church; but by an assize they were assoilzied, as appears by an absolvitor, to which the seal of King James IV is appended. He married Janet Strageath, daughter to the laird of Strageath, and had three sons, 1. John, who succeeded. 2. Andrew, vicar of Strageath. 3. Malcolm, heritor of Cairdness, whose issue was James, sherill-clerk of Perth, who left Harry, and a daughter married to Inglis of Byres, father to Alexander in Perth.

John Drummond, 4<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, received a remission dated at Edinburgh, April 16, 1516. for assisting and keeping company with Archibald, earl of Angus, when they carried James V. and his brother the duke of Ross from Stirling, where, for

III. Sir John Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> of Concraig, got a confirmation of his charter at Perth in 1399. He married,

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security, he was placed by advice of John, duke of Albany his tutor and governor, and of the three estates of parliament. He married Janet Chisholm, daughter to Thomas, son of Edmund Chisholm the first laird of Cromlix—and left three sons and three daughters. 1. John, who succeeded.—2. James, who had no issue.—3. William, who possessed the lands of Fintlich, and was grandfather to John Drummond of Fintlich, called John the Bailie of Muthil, an officer in the Scottish army in Ireland against the rebels in 1642, and killed at the fort Green-castle. John married Christian Kippen, and had two sons and two daughters. 1. John, killed in the wars against Oliver Cromwell. 2. Thomas, married at Auchterairder to Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Patrick, one of the family of Garvock, who left David. 3. Catharine, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to James Drummond, a merchant in Perth; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to David Scott, apothecary in Edinburgh, and had a son, Hugh, and two daughters, Anna, married to John Drummond, town treasurer of Edinburgh, and left issue. And, 4. Magdalen, married to Archibald, son to Sir Lawrence Oliphant of Gask.—1<sup>st</sup> daughter married to Baron Reid of Pitnacree in Atholl.—2<sup>d</sup>, to Menzie of Bruntymilo, in the barony of Stobhall.—3<sup>d</sup>, to one Haliburton near Cupar in Angus.

John Drummond, 5<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, was infeft in the lands of Pittenendry, held of the chaplainry of Strafillan near Doune, by precept of seisin dated 6<sup>th</sup> March 1542. He married Elspeth, daughter to David Drummond, 4<sup>th</sup> of Colquhalzie, and had two sons and three daughters. 1. John, who succeeded. 2. Patrick, who possessed the lands of Dalwhynie. 3. Margaret, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to George Graham of Callendar, and had one daughter, married to Andrew Bain of Feddell; 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Mr. Mungo, son of John Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> of Boreland; and 3<sup>dly</sup>, to Mr. John Davidson, minister at Muthil, to whom she had a daughter, married to ——— Graham of Auchterairder. 4. Sybilla, married to John Campbell, brother to the laird of Lawers. 5. Elspeth, married to Mr. Alexander Gall, minister at Gask.

John Drummond, 6<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, married Elspeth Comrie, daughter to the laird of Comrie of that ilk, and had two sons: 1. James, who succeeded. And, 2. Patrick. To this John, there is a letter of reversion by James Drummond of Kirkhill, for payment of 400 money stamped (penoies and plack bees be-

1<sup>st</sup>, a daughter of Ross, baron of Craigie, by whom he

ing excepted) for redeeming an annual rent on the lands of Pit-tenendry and mill of Pitkellony, dated at Auchterairder 23<sup>d</sup> December-1587.—

James Drummond, 7<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, married Marjory Graham, daughter to the laird of Orchill, then called Sir Mungo Graham of Rotearns, son to William, 3<sup>d</sup> earl of Montrose, and had two sons and four daughters, 1. John, who succeeded. 2. David. 3. Marjory, married to Malcolm Drummond of Boreland. 4. Jean, married to John Boob in Cumra. 5. Agnes, to James M'Inisker. And 6. Isabella, to one Erskine.

John Drummond, 8<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, was a captain in Ireland against the rebels, and killed before the fort of Charlemont, and buried in that cathedral church in 1644. He married Jean, sister to Sir Lawrence Oliphant of Gask, and had four sons and two daughters. 1. John, who succeeded. 2. James, lost at sea in 1648. 3. Mr. George, minister at St. Madoes, and married Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Drummond of Deanstown, some time minister at Foulis. 4. William, who went to the Mexican islands. 5. Lillas, married to James Drummond of Kildees. And 6. Jean, married to John Drummond of Kilpatrick.

John Drummond, 9<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Catharine, daughter to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, and had issue, 1. John, who succeeded. 2. Lawrence. 3. Margaret. 4. Beatrix. 2<sup>dly</sup>, Mrs. Jean Rollo, widow of — Rollo, laird of Powes, and daughter of Andrew, first Lord Rollo.

John Drummond, 10<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, succeeded in 1712, and marrying Jean, daughter to James Graham of Orchill, left issue, 1. John, who succeeded his father in 1716, but dying in 1722 without issue, was succeeded by his brother. 2. James, then at sea, who died by shipwreck in 1723, and was succeeded by his younger brother. 3. David. 4. Lillas, married to Robert Drummond of Callendar. 5. Isabella, to Alexander Menzies, junior of Woodend. 6. Jean, to — Drummond of Kildees. 7. Elizabeth, to George Drummond of Broich.

David Drummond, 12<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, married Mary, eldest daughter of Robert, Lord Rollo, and left issue, 1. John, who died young. 2. Robert, who succeeded. 3. Henry. 4. James-Perth. 5. Andrew. And 6. Mary, who all died young.

Robert Drummond, 13<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, succeeded in 1762, was a captain in the 44<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot, then in America—sold the estate—married Christian, daughter of James Murray, Esq. of Crieff, but dying without issue in 1788, the family became extinct.



had, 1. Malcolm, who succeeded. 2. John of Meuiè<sup>4</sup> or Lennoch. 3. Maurice. 4. Walter.—2<sup>dly</sup>, Mathildis de Græme, daughter of Patrick, Lord Græme.

IV. Malcolm Drummond, 4<sup>th</sup> of Concraig, got a precept of seisin of his stewartry, lands, &c. in 1416; and in 1441, indented with Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, about an intended alliance, which did not take place. He married — Monteith, daughter of the laird of Carse, by whom he had, 1. Maurice, who succeeded. 2. James of Auchterairder, ancestor of Balloch,<sup>5</sup> Milnab, Callendar, Broich, &c. as afterwards.

<sup>4</sup> See the family of Meuiè, Lennoch, and Megginch, on p. 25.

<sup>5</sup> *Family of Balloch.*

James Drummond, was first designed burghess of Auchterairder, and possessed some of the lands and crofts thereof, called Quarrell-holes. From his father he also got a part of the lands of Concraig, called Balloch, from which he took his designation. He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, a daughter of the laird of Aberdalgie, by whom he had a son, Walter, who succeeded. 2<sup>dly</sup>, — Ross, daughter of the laird of Craigie, by whom he had two sons, John and David, first and second lairds of Milnab, as afterwards on p. 222.

Walter Drummond, was first designed Drummond of Broich, and afterward of Balloch, whereof he got the first feus for services done to James IV, wherein the king calls him *armiger noster*. He married — Rollo, daughter to the laird of Dunrub, and had William, who succeeded.

William Drummond, the 3<sup>d</sup> laird, married Jean Drummond, daughter to the laird of Aldlar, and had two sons and four daughters. 1. George, who succeeded. 2. Andrew<sup>1</sup> the author of

<sup>1</sup> *Family of Broich.*

Andrew Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> son of William, 3<sup>d</sup> laird of Balloch, was the first of Broich. From him was lineally descended George the fifth laird of Broich—bred to medicine, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Drummond, 10<sup>th</sup> laird of Pitkelony. By this lady he had,

1. Patrick, a captain in the army, who sold the estate.
2. Margaret, who married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Lord Borthwick. 2<sup>dly</sup>, Dr. Alexander in Crief.
3. ———. 4. ———.



V. Maurice Drummond, 5<sup>th</sup> of Concraig, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Marion Douglas, cousin of the earl of Angus: and, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Margaret Mercer, daughter of the laird of Innerpaffray, by whom he had, 1. Maurice Keir, his heir; and 2. Isabella.

VI. Maurice Keir Drummond, 6<sup>th</sup> of Concraig, married in 1460, a daughter of Sir Andrew Moray of Ogilvie and Abercairney, by whom he had Maurice, who succeeded. To Lord Drummond, in 1473, he sold the greater part of his lands, together with his hereditary offices of steward and coroner of Strathearn.

of the family of Broich, called first, Andrew of Strageath. 3. Geils, Lady Monzie. 4. Jean, Lady Cossans. 5. Margaret, goodwife of the castle of Auchterairder. And 6. Dorothy, married to John Drummond of Lennoch.

George Drummond, the 4<sup>th</sup> laird, married Margaret, daughter to Henry Drummond, first laird of Riccarton, and had one son, Harry, who succeeded—and three daughters, 1. Jean, Lady Crieffvechter. 2. Agnes married to Mr. Maurice Drummond of Auchtermuthil. 3. Lilius, Lady Lochlin.

Harry Drummond, the 5<sup>th</sup> laird, married Beatrix Graham, daughter to the laird of Inelbrakie, and had one son, George, who succeeded, and three daughters, 1. Margaret, married to Murray, laird of Strowan. 2. Agnes, to John Foot of Glen-shirop. 3. Catharine, to Robert Graham of Cardney.

George Drummond, the 6<sup>th</sup> laird, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, Agnes Napier, sister to Lord Napier of Merchiston, and had, 1. John, who succeeded. 2. George, who was cruelly shot to death in the civil wars of Cromwell. 3. Harry, who succeeded on his brother's death. 4. Robert. And 5. A daughter, married to Graham of Garvock. 2<sup>dly</sup>, Margaret Graham, widow of George Drummond of Blair, and sister to David Græme, laird of Gorthy, and had, 1. David. 2. Archibald. 3. William. And 4. Jean, married to William Stewart of Kinnaird in Atholl.

John Drummond, the 7<sup>th</sup> laird, was a valiant gentleman, and a chief officer under James, marquis of Montrose, in his expeditions. He was killed at the siege of Dunkirk in 1665.

Harry Drummond succeeded to his brother, and at length the male line of the family became extinct, and the daughter, the only surviving issue, married Graham of Garvock.

VII. Maurice Drummond, succeeded as 7<sup>th</sup> of Congraig. But nothing was left of the estate, but the barony of Boreland, which henceforth became the designation of the family. He married a daughter of the laird of Fordone, and left a son, John, who succeeded.

VIII. John Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> baron of Boreland, married a daughter of Malcolm Drummond of Kilbride, and had issue, 1. Malcolm, who succeeded. 2. Mr. Mungo. A tack to this John is dated at Muthil 4<sup>th</sup> May 1534.

IX. Malcolm Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> of Boreland, succeeded about 1559. He married a daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpaffray, and had, 1. John, who succeeded. 2. Maurice, who became tutor to his nephew in his minority, and married Agnes, daughter to George Drummond of Balloch, and had issue. 3. Andrew of Drumduy. 4. Malcolm. 5. Isaac. 6. David:<sup>6</sup>—all of whose descendants are now extinct.

X. John Drummond, 4<sup>th</sup> of Boreland, married a daughter of Sir James Cunningham of Glencarnock, and left issue, 1. Sir John; and 2. Malcolm.

XI. Sir John Drummond, 5<sup>th</sup> of Boreland, married Marjory Hamilton, daughter to the laird of Blair. He sold the estate to John, earl of Perth, and having purchased Kesh castle in Tyrone in Ireland, died childless in 1630.

XI. Malcolm Drummond, succeeded as heir to his brother, Sir John: He married Marjory, daughter to

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<sup>6</sup> This Mr. David Drummond was acquainted with Theodore de Beza at Geneva. In his epistle prefixed to a book of Mr. Robert Rollo, he writes, that David was, *homo doctus et pius*. He lived nearly to 100 years.

James Drummond, 7<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, and had three sons, William, John, and Mungo.

XII. William Drummond, married Anna, daughter to William Hamilton, laird of Baderstone, and left William, Robert, Thomas, and Jean.

XIII. Major William Drummond was the last of the immediate male line of Boreland and of Concraig. He left a daughter, married to Mr. Smith of the chancery in Edinburgh, and one of her sons is a clergyman at Musselburgh.

*Family of Mylnab, or Milnab, and Callendar.*

I. James Drummond the 2<sup>d</sup> son of Malcolm Drummond, the 4<sup>th</sup> laird of Concraig, and steward of Strathearn, was the first of the families of Balloch, Milnab, Broich, and Callendar. He was the fifth in lineal descent from Sir Malcolm Drummond, the tenth thane of Lennox, and the tenth chief of the house of Drummond. He was first designed burgess of Auchterairder, and possessed some of the lands and crofts thereof called Quarrell-holes. From his father he also got a part of the lands of Concraig called Balloch, from which he took his designation. He married, 1<sup>st</sup>, a daughter of the laird of Aberdalgie, by whom he had one son, Walter, who succeeded as 2<sup>d</sup> laird of Balloch, as above, and carried on that line of succession. 2<sup>dly</sup>, — Ross, daughter of the laird of Craigie, a baron of a considerable and old family near Perth, by whom he had two sons.

1. John, who was master of the works or artillery to James IV, and for the services done to that king and his son James V, he got a charter of the third part of the lands of Balnacrieff, near Haddington

in East Lothian. He also obtained, in 1521, from James V, a royal charter of the lands and mill of Mylnab and Geildermore in Strathearn, wherein he is designed, *machinarum, belluarum ejaculator et carpentarius noster*. He wrought for James V, the fine timber work on the castle of Stirling, and set the roof upon the castle of Drummond in 1493, for which he got a tack of some lands within the barony from John, Lord Drummond. He married — Russell, daughter of the laird of Logie, and had only one daughter, married to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, who got with her the lands of Balnacrieff. He left his other lands to his brother David.

2. David Drummond, who succeeded to his brother, and carried on the male line of the family of Mylnab.

II. David Drummond, on his brother's death without male issue, succeeded to the estate of Mylnab. He married Elizabeth Balcanquall, daughter of Balcanquall of that ilk in Fife, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. William Drummond, who succeeded.
2. James Drummond, who married a daughter of Maxtone of Cultoquhey, and had two sons, 1. Mr. David Drummond, some time minister at Crieff; and 2. Mr. Daniel Drummond.
3. Thomas Drummond, who died abroad in the service of the king of Denmark.
4. Catharine Drummond, married to the baron of Findy in Atholl.

III. William Drummond, succeeded as the 3<sup>d</sup> laird of Mylnab about 1570. In 1573, he gives a seisin to Pa-

trick, Lord Drummond. He married Janet Stirling, heiress of the laird of Ballindornoch, but the laird of Keir retained the lands and satisfied her with 500 merks, a considerable marriage portion at that time. By her he had two sons.

1. Patrick Drummond, who succeeded.

2. Andrew Drummond, who married a sister of John Malloch of Corne, and left three sons, 1. William. 2. John. And 3. Andrew. There is a seisin to this Andrew, 2<sup>d</sup> son of William Drummond of Mylnab, dated in 1589.

IV. Patrick Drummond, the fourth laird of Mylnab, married Elspeth, daughter of John Drummond of Colquhalzie, and — Campbell, daughter of Donald, who was abbot of Cupar in 1538, and by her he had three sons.

1. James Drummond, who succeeded.

2. William Drummond, who died abroad.

3. John Drummond, who married a daughter of Bayrie of Findal, and left three sons and one daughter.

1. Mr. James, a minister. 2. Patrick. 3. John, who was killed with his son, Patrick, at the battle of Preston in 1648. And 4. Anna.

V. James Drummond, the fifth laird of Mylnab, married Marion, daughter of Anthony Murray, Esq. of Dollerie, ancestor of the present family of Murray<sup>7</sup> of Crieff, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

<sup>7</sup> *Family of Dollerie, now Crieff.*

This respectable family derives its immediate descent from Sir David Murray, first designed of Gask, afterwards of Tullibardine, ancestor of the Murrays of Atholl, Ochtertyre, Dollerie Easter and Wester, Woodend, Dysart, Strowan, Ardbeny, Pitcullen, &c. He was the 6<sup>th</sup> baron or lord of Tullibardine,

1. Mr. David Drummond, who succeeded, and was long minister of Crieff. In 1647, he purchased the
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and was knighted by James I. in 1424. He married Isabel Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Innermeath, lord of Lorn. Of this marriage, the third son was Patrick Murray, the first of Ochtertyre, who married Isabel, daughter of Balfour of Mountquhanie, progenitor of the family of Burleigh, and left issue, David Murray, the 2<sup>d</sup> of Ochtertyre. David, married Margaret, daughter of Henry Pitcairn of Pitcairn and Forthar, and left issue, 1. Patrick, 3<sup>d</sup> of Ochtertyre; and 2. David, first of Raith and Dowlary.

David Murray, 1<sup>st</sup> laird of Dollerie, was a man of great honour and high respectability. He left a son, Patrick Murray, who, in a precept of scisin of the lands of *Easter wester Dowlary*, is called *filius et hæres quondam honorabilis viri David Murray de Dowlary*. Of this Patrick, the grandson was Anthony Murray of Dollerie, whose daughter, Marion, about 1606, married James Drummond, 5<sup>th</sup> laird of Milnab. From him, the third in succession, was Anthony Murray, Esq. of Crieff, who succeeded about 1710—He was a learned and worthy gentleman, and lived in great respect and esteem to an advanced age. In his younger years he studied law at Leyden—and while in Holland, made a beautiful selection of the Greek and Latin classics, and every work of eminence in the French and Hebrew languages. By his wife, Christian Honeyman, he had an only son, James, who married Margaret Murray, heiress of the Grange, and left issue.

1. Anthony Murray, who succeeded.

2. — Murray, married to — Oliphant of Condie, Esq. and had, 1. Ebenezer, who succeeded, and married — Stirling, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, Bart. and had issue. 2. Margaret, married to George Græme of Inchbrakie, Esq. and has issue. 3. Lillias, who died unmarried. 4. Grace. 5. Helen.

3. Christian Murray, married to Captain Robert Drummond of Pitkellony, but has no issue.

Anthony Murray, Esq. of Crieff, succeeded to his grandfather in 176 — Under the tuition of that respectable gentleman, he acquired the first principles of erudition, and afterwards in Edinburgh, under the ablest masters, carried on the study of law and general literature. Possessed of a fine genius, a correct judgment, and an elegant taste, he rose to eminence in every



lands of Callendar in the parish of Crieff, from the trustees of the Grahams of Callendar. In 1666, he was rector of Drumrah or Drummaragh in Ireland, and at Omagh in the county of Tyrone—and in 1676, died unfortunately at Clócher by a sudden fire. He married in 1637, Isabel Sibbald, daughter to David Sibbald, a bailie in Perth, and widow of William Drummond, merchant there, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. 1. John, his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Mylne, provost of Linlithgow, and Mar-

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department of science, and was one of the most learned gentlemen of his age. He had early acquired a complete knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics. He had accurately studied the French, Hebrew, and oriental literature. In mathematics, in music, and the fine arts, he excelled; and in gardening, agriculture, and rural improvements, the beautiful embellishments around Dolleric and Crieff, will long demonstrate his fine cultivated taste. He was a distinguished patron of literature: Whatever tended to improve his country, received his firm support. His friendship was steadfast and sincere, and it was the happiness of his life, to do good to his fellow men, and promote the best interests of humanity.

He married in 1765, Miss Murray of Ochtertyre, by whom he had issue.

1. Helen Murray.
2. Margaret Murray.
3. Catharine, married to Mr. Wilson, and has issue.
4. Frances, married to Alexander MacLaurin, Esq. of Broich.
5. Girzel Murray, who died young.
6. Anthony Murray, who succeeded.

Anthony Murray, Esq. the present laird, succeeded his father in 1790. After attending the university of St. Andrew's with distinguished reputation, he spent some years at the Scottish college at Douay, and then entered into the naval service of the East India Company. For some years he has been captain of the Lord Duncan and Earl Howe East Indiamen. He married Miss Bower of ——— and has issue, 1. Anthony. 2. Margaret. And 3. Helen.

garet Bruce, but leaving no issue, he sold the lands of Mylnab to his uncle George Drummond, as afterwards, and disposed the estate of Callendar to his cousin George Drummond, son of his uncle Robert, in 1694, as afterwards—and died in 1699.

2. David, an advocate, who died unmarried. 3. Isobel. 4. Margaret. And 5. Janet.

2. William Drummond, who settled in Poland, where he died.

3. Sir George Drummond, a considerable merchant abroad and at home, and long in the magistracy of Edinburgh, of which city he was provost in 1684. From his nephew John, he purchased, in 1677, the lands and barony of Milnab, which contained the town, miln, and miln-lands of Milnab—the towns, and lands of Culcrieff, Brughtie, Wester Culteranich, Tomacknock, and Drytown. These lands he afterwards sold to James, earl of Perth. He married,

1<sup>st</sup>, Elizabeth Hay, daughter to the laird of Moncktown, near Edinburgh, by whom he had seven sons, 1. John. 2. George. 3. Francis. 4. — 5. —

6. — 7. — all died young. 2<sup>dly</sup>, Helen Gray,

daughter to Sir William Gray of Pittendennie, and sister to the master of Gray, by whom he had, 1.

Archibald; and 2. Lillias. But no descendants from either family are now known to exist.

4. Robert Drummond of Burnside, who carried on the male line of the family, as afterwards.

5. Isobel Drummond, married in 1631, to Donald Cargill of Haltoun.

6. Catharine Drummond.

James Drummond, fifth laird of Milnab, was forty years stewart depute of Strathearn, and dying in 1664,

in the 83<sup>d</sup> year of his age, a marble bust was erected to his memory in the church of Crieff, with the following inscription :

Juridici, nullo sæcli data crimine pæssum,  
Obruta quin senio, busta verenda vides.  
Hunc juvenem amplexæ musæ charitesque, senectæ  
Sed fuerat gravitas, consiliumque decus.  
Quantus adest Heros! viridi ipse pavesco juventâ,  
Ut cineres tanti ceperat urna viri!

Obiit anno M.DC.LXIV. kal. Decembris xvii, ætatis suæ  
LXXXIII.

Which has been translated by a youth who was one of his descendants.

Th' impartial judge, whose stainless soul withstood  
The poison'd manners of these dangerous times,  
Here rests his age-worn limbs. His ardent youth,  
Each grace embellish'd and each muse inspir'd :  
In-bred integrity and well-weigh'd judgment  
Mark'd the long period of his useful age.  
Lamented shade ! the youth, whose unknown verse  
Devotes this humble strain to tell thy praise,  
Pensive revolves as he beholds thy urn,  
With aching heart, this sad too-well known truth,  
That virtue's self at last must yield to time !

VI. Robert Drummond of Burnside of Ogilvie, married in 1652, Sybilla Murray, daughter of — Murray of Lochlin and Strowan, the widow of — Graham of Killearn or Balquhapple; and dying in 1685, left issue, one son and one daughter.

1. George Drummond, his heir.
2. Jean Drummond, married to Donald M'Ara, baron of Drummie.

VII. George Drummond, first designed of Burnside, but afterwards of Callendar, on his acquiring the estate of Callendar in 1699, as heir of provision to his cousin John, son of his uncle Mr. David Drummond, as men-

tioned above, p. 227. In 1709, he purchased the lands of Kincardine-Crieff: and in 1714, he farther purchased the lands of Panholes and Blacksaugh or Blackford; in the parish of Blackford. In 1692, he married Helen, daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Pumpherston, and Julian Campbell of Kilpunt, and dying in 1716, left issue, three sons and one daughter.

1. Alexander Drummond, who died unmarried in 1716 at Liverpool:

2. Robert Drummond, who succeeded to the estates at his father's death. He married Liliass, daughter of John Drummond, 10<sup>th</sup> of Pitkellony, and dying in 1734, left two sons and two daughters. 1. James, who died a minor in 1736, and was succeeded by his uncle William, as afterwards. 2. John, who died before his elder brother James. 3. Liliass, married to James Ranken, merchant, but had no issue. And 4. Christian, married in 1752 to Alexander Philp of Cowden, and left a son and daughter, now living.

3. William Drummond, who carried on the male line of the family.

4. Anna Drummond, married to John Drummond, a merchant in Perth, 2<sup>d</sup> son to John Drummond of Keltie, and had an only daughter, Helen, married to the Reverend William Erskine, episcopal minister at Muthil, who left issue, 1. William, an advocate, who married Euphemia, daughter of Mr. John Robison, professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, and has issue. 2. John-James, naval storekeeper, &c. at the Prince of Wales island, unmarried. And 3. Mary-Anne, married to

Archibald Campbell of Clathick, Esq. now Colquhoun of Killermont, lord advocate of Scotland.

VIII. William Drummond, on his nephew's death in 1736, succeeded to the estates of Callendar, Kincardincriff, Panholes, and Blacksaugh. In 1738, he married Margaret, second daughter to Patrick Murray of Dolerie, by whom he had six sons and six daughters, but eight of them died in infancy, and only two sons and two daughters survived their father, who died December 21, 1774, in the 66<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

1. Alexander-Monro Drummond, M. D. born November 21, 1742, and died prematurely at Naples, unmarried, the 13<sup>th</sup> August 1782. Returning from Portici, the Saturday preceding, his horse fell, threw him at a considerable distance, and bruised him so severely, that he never afterwards spoke. This young physician was distinguished for his amiable character, superior abilities, and high professional knowledge. In 1761, he was inrolled a student of medicine at the university of Edinburgh: and having studied that science, in all its branches, with great success, under Drs. Monro, senior, Whytt, Cullen, Gregory, Home, Colin Drummond, &c. he was admitted to the degree of M. D. in 1770. After passing a year in London, he undertook a tour for his farther improvement, first in company with the emperor's physician, Dr. Ingenhousg, to Flanders, France, Germany, and Italy—and afterwards from Naples to Constantinople, Asia Minor, and Egypt, in company with Lord Winchelsea and other English gentlemen. While absent on this tour, Dr. Gregory's chair became vacant in 1773, and Dr Drummond was chosen to replace him. The letters

which had been sent to Naples, announcing his election to the professor's chair, reached him at Constantinople. As the intelligence arrived so late, he concluded that the patrons of the university would declare his election void, and appoint another in his stead ; but on his return to Naples in 1776, learning that the chair was still kept open for him, and that his father was dead, and having then other views, he wrote a letter declining the honour that was intended to be conferred upon him, and continued at Naples, until the fatal accident above mentioned in 1782. During that period, he was honoured with the acquaintance and esteem of the countess of Bristol, the duke of Montrose, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Sir Horace Mann, and Lord Camelford, and all the English families who visited that part of Italy : for, not considering himself as established there in his profession, he was ever ready to give his assistance and advice, but as constantly refused to receive any reward.

2. James Drummond, who represented the family on his brother's death.
3. Christian Drummond.
4. Jane Drummond, both unmarried.

IX. James Drummond, now of Walbeck street, London, deputy commissary of accounts to his majesty's forces, on his brother's death, became the representative of the family of Milnab and Callendar : but the family estate had been disposed of shortly after his father's death, and during the absence of his brother in Italy. This gentleman also now represents the ancient family of the barons of Concraig. As Major William Drummond of Boreland, the last of the immediate male line of Con-



craig, left no male issue ; and, as the family of Balloch, the last cadet of Concraig, ended in a daughter, married to Graham of Garvock, the family of Milnab and Callendar, the last cadets of Balloch, succeeded as the nearest collateral heir male of Major William Drummond, the immediate descendant and representative of Concraig, and as the immediate heir male and representative of James Drummond of Auchterairder and Balloch, and through him as heir male and representative of his father Malcolm Drummond, fourth baron of Concraig. In consequence of this right of succession to the representation of the families of Milnab and Callendar, Balloch and Concraig, Mr. James Drummond assumed the titles or designation of Concraig, and obtained in 1791, a patent<sup>8</sup> from the Lyon office, assigning to him

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<sup>8</sup> To all and sundry whom these presents do or may concern. We John Hooke Campbell of Bangeston, Esq. Lyon king of arms, do hereby certify and declare, that the ensigns armorial pertaining and belonging to *James Drummond*, Esq. merchant in London, only surviving son and heir of William Drummond of Callendar, Esq. who was heir male and representative of the ancient barons of Concraig, who derive their descent, according to all our genealogical writers on the subject, from Sir Maurice Drummond, the first of the family of Concraig, second son of Sir Malcolm Drummond of Drummond, ancestor of the earls of Perth, from which ancient and illustrious family most of the sovereigns of Europe are descended, are *matriculated* in the public registers of the Lyon office, and are blazoned as on the margin thus, viz. parted per fess waved, or and gules, above the shield is placed an helmet befitting his degree, with a mantling gules, the doubling argent on a wreath of his liveries is set for his crest, this motto,  *Marte et arte* ; and on a compartment below the shield are placed for supporters on the dexter, a naked savage wreathed about the head and middle with oak leaves, holding over his dexter shoulder a club all proper, and on the sinister a knight armed at all points, the vizor of his helmet up, a spear resting in his sinister arm, also proper, which ar-

as representative of the ancient barons of Concraig, the armorial bearings of that distinguished branch of the ancient family of Drummond.

*Drummonds of Madeira, Portugal, and Spain.*

John Drummond, the youngest son of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, the eleventh in descent from Maurice the founder of the Drummonds, was the progenitor of these families, as on p. 43. Possessed of a bold adventuring spirit, he travelled abroad about the year 1418, and after various excursions in foreign lands, he settled in the island of Madeira, and took the name of John Escortio. In the course of a century his descendants had increased to the number of 200 persons: when Thomas Drummond, a cadet of the family, accidentally discovered them in 1519, in passing Madeira on a sea voyage. By Manuel Alphonso Feriera Drummond and his brothers, he was hospitably entertained, and, at their request, engaged to bring to them, from Scotland, a perfect account of the origin of their family, and the arms belonging to their house. On his return, this gentleman delivered Manuel's letters to David, Lord Drummond, the chief of the family, then a young man, who, with the aid of his cousins Archibald, earl of Angus, George, earl of Huntly, and his other nearest relations,

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morial ensigns above blazoned, we do hereby ratify, confirm, and assign to the said James Drummond, Esq. and the heirs-male of his body, as their proper arms and bearing in all time coming. In testimony whereof, these presents are subscribed by Robert Boswell, Esq. our deputy, and the great seal of our office is hereunto appended. At Edinburgh, 1<sup>st</sup> April 1791. Signed, Robert Boswell, Lyon dep.

applied to the council of Scotland, and having instructed, by many strong evidences, the original extraction of the name, and the particular descent of this John Escortio, obtained a large and noble attestation of the whole matter. This noble testimony, containing the descent of the Drummonds from that first Hungarian, admiral to Queen Margaret in her voyage to Scotland, was sealed with the great seal of the kingdom, and had the particular seals appended, and the subscriptions added of every one of the councillors then present, viz. James, archbishop of S<sup>t</sup>. Andrew's, Gavin, bishop of Aberdeen, James, bishop of Dunblane, Archibald, earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, George, earl of Huntly, Lord Gordon, Colin, earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and Lorn, John, earl of Lennox, Lord Darnly, Cuthbert, earl of Glencairn, Lord Kilmaurs, John, Lord Lindsay, John Stirling of Keir, James Tours of Innerleith, knights, John Charters of Amersfield, Mr. David Kinghorn, Alexander Scot, &c. Upon which deed, Sir Robert Barton of Overbarton, comptroller and counsellor, tutor and guardian to David, Lord Drummond, then under minority, asked and took instruments in the hands of Mr. John Chapman, notary and clerk to the council. This testimony Lord Drummond transmitted to his cousins in Madeira, with the following letter.

*For our dear and well beloved cousins Manuel Alphonso Feriera Drummond, and his brethren, gentlemen in the isle of Madeira.*

Dear and well beloved cousins, I have received, and understood, much to my comfort, and with a very good will, your letter from the isle Madeira of 2<sup>d</sup> July, in the

year of our redemption 1519, brought to Scotland by Thomas Drummond our kinsman, and according to your plenary and full information, I find that a certain gentleman, John Drummond, about 100 years ago, departed from Scotland and settled himself in the isle Madeira, where his generation happily increased to the number of 200 men, women, and children, and grand-children descended of him, and that the said John Drummond, your predecessor, concealed to his latter end from them of the island and those he conversed with, his name, blood, and generation, whereby the original of his extraction, and what belonged to his posterity therein remained till then covered. Save that about his end, he disclosed to his ghostly father in confession, and others called for witnesses, that he, accommodating himself to the Portugal tongue, went by the name of John Escortio, whereas his own proper name was John Drummond.

For giving you a full and sufficient certainty of the nativity and extraction of your progenitor and his forbears, you shall receive the following relation. A noble Lord, John Drummond of Stobhall, our great grandfather's great grandfather, was brother to the illustrious Lady Annabella Drummond, queen of Scotland, from whom lineally are descended five most excellent kings of Scotland, whereof the fifth at this time most gloriously reigneth.

This John was also brother to Malcolm, earl of Marr, who died without children, and to whom John, his brother, succeeded, who married Elizabeth, daughter to the most noble Henry Sinclair, earl of Orkney, by whom he had diverse children, the 1<sup>st</sup>, Walter Drummond, lord of Stobhall, our great grandfather's grandfather, and the youngest, John, your ancestor, who being a gallant and

high spirited gentleman, according to the true information of the ancientest of our tribe, about 100 years ago, went to France to seek honour and reputation, and of whom we never heard any tidings before your letter. The contents whereof, we have, with the eldest men of our kindred, particularly examined, and after much search, it is found that he only, about that time, and of that name, went from Scotland. So that we are assuredly persuaded, and with the rest of our friends affirm, that the fore-said John Escortio, your grandfather's grandfather, was son to the said John Drummond, lord of Stobhall, and brother to Walter Drummond, and that he descended of our ancient house and predecessors. As likewise have done the chief dukes, earls, and barons of this kingdom, and even the royal race of our kings also.

Farthermore, to the end that the main ground and foundation of our gentility in the kingdom of Scotland may more clearly be known unto your worthiness, understand that near 500 years ago, a king of England, righteous heir to the crown, albeit he never enjoyed it, called Edward the outlaw, son to Edmund Ironside, being in exile in Hungary, married Agatha, sister to Queen Sophia, wife to Solomon, king of Hungary, and daughter to the emperor, Henry the Second, and begot a son, Edgar Atheling, and two daughters, Margaret and Christian. Edward the outlaw came from Hungary with his children, where he died. His son, Edgar Atheling, and his sisters flying, from William, duke of Normandy, then conqueror of England, back to Hungary for safety for fear of danger, because of their title to the crown, took the sea under the conduct of an Hungarian gentleman, their cousin and counsellor, but by the violence of a storm were driven upon the Scottish shore, and landed

at a place called to this day Queen Margaret's or St. Margaret's Hope.

Malcolm Canmore, then king of Scots, having his court near the place, went himself, as some say, or as others, sent an honourable message to invite them to his court, where they were royally entertained. And the king being taken with the beauty and deportment of Edgar's sister, Margaret, married her for his queen, to the great contentment of all his subjects.

And to the end the root and original of our posterity and kindred through lapse of time should not decay, the foresaid king gave unto our Hungarian forefather, a lordship and name of gentrie, to wit, *Drummond*, and to him and his posterity, a coat of arms as a badge of honour, three waves of red colour in a golden shield, supported by two savage or wild men, all which ye may read attested under the great seal of Scotland, with the seals and subscriptions of every member of the council then present, sent to you herewith, which arms, as we bear them ourselves, so we send them to you for your use by the bearer hereof, to whom ye shall be pleased to give credit. But if you would be pleased to send us one of yours who can speak the Latin tongue, because the Portugal language is altogether unknown unto us, we should use and treat him as our own son.

In the meantime, thanking you hereby, and accepting your letters more gratefully out of the said Thomas Drummond's hands than if he had brought us ten thousand crowns; for none can do us a more acceptable kindness than to bring us certain tidings of the well being and increase of our generation and kindred among strangers, as we understand by your letters, which we pray to



God to bless with the increase of all prosperity and happiness.

DAVID, LORD DRUMMOND.

*At our castle of Drummond, }  
1<sup>st</sup> of December 1519. }*

Thomas Drummond, on his arrival at Porto Sancto in Madeira, delivered this letter and sealed attestation to his cousins. They thereupon dispatched one of their friends, Diego Perez Drummond, to the king of Portugal, requesting him to grant, in the usual forms, the privileges belonging to their noble descent. The king commanded the gentility of their lineage to be inquired into, and receiving a satisfactory report, his royal will was published in the following form.

Don John, by the grace of God king of Portugal, and of the dominions on this side and on the other side of the sea in Africa, lord of Guinea, and of the conquered navigation and traffic of Ethiopia, Persia, and Arabia, Indies, &c. To whomsoever the sight of these my present letters shall come, I make known, that Diego Perez Drummond, residenter in my isle of Mâdeira, has, by his petition, shewn unto me that he is descended by direct line, without bastardy, from the stock of the Drummonds in Scotland, who are gentlemen that bear a coat of arms; and a family in that kingdom known for such, and accounted among the best and ancientest houses of the said kingdom, intreating the favour and grace (for the continuation of the memory of his predecessors, who through their good deserts and noble services in former ages were known to be gentlemen, and had all the badges thereof) —that he might enjoy their arms, with such other privileges, honours, and immunities, as the laws of nobility

do allow, for continuance of the honour and reputation of gentry to him and his. And moreover, that I would be pleased to command my letter to be given him of the coat of arms registered in the records of my king at arms amongst the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen of my kingdom of Portugal, to remain in the hands and custody of my chief herald at arms. Of the which petition, I taking notice, did cause inquiry to be made by such officers and ministers of my court whom it did concern, who found that the said petitioner proved himself to be come of the house and pedigree of the Drummonds in Scotland, being lawful and legitimate grand-child to Andressa Gonsabeo Drummond, daughter to John Escortio Drummond, great grandfather's father to this petitioner, and son to Don John Drummond, lord of Stobhall in Scotland, brother to Annabella Drummond, queen of Scotland, descended with the principal nobles of Scotland off the illustrious house of Drummonds, according to the evident proof thereof, by public and authentic writings and instruments under the great seal of the kingdom of Scotland, and other nobles, counsellors of that kingdom, all which premises are allowed and approved by my foresaid officers and comptrollers of my court in like cases. So that according to justice, the said arms do belong to this petitioner, which, by these my letters, I command to be delivered to him accordingly, with the blazon of his helmet, crest, shield, and difference, to be registered in the records and books of Portugal by my king at arms in manner and form following:—Upon a golden shield, three red waved jawes or streams, and for a distinction, a green briza with a diadem of gold, and a red garland or coronet betwixt helmet and crest, with a hound having a golden colour above all for a

crest, which shield, arms, and ensigns, the said Diego Perez Drummond shall and may wear in form and manner as his predecessors have done, and all noblemen and gentlemen use to do in all places and assemblies of honour in the days of the most high and excellent kings my predecessors: and that it shall be lawful for him with the said arms to enter in fields, battles, combats, challenges, skirmishes, defiances, practising therewith all lawful acts whatsoever in time of peace or war, using them in the subscriptions, seals, signets, houses, edifices, and buildings, causing them to be cut or graven upon their tombs and monuments, finally, to make use of them in all places of honour, and enjoy them at their pleasure freely and wherever occasion shall require, and to nobility may appertain. Therefore I will and command all governors, mayors, sheriffs, justices, judges, and other officers, especially my king at arms, to whose sight these my letters shall come, to give way, observe, and accomplish all the points of the premises according to the tenour thereof, for such is my will and pleasure. Given in my royal and ever loyal city of Lisbon the 19th March.

And by his command the bachelor, the King Antonio Rioz, his majesty's chief herald at arms, Antonio Dolando pero Dura, notary for the nobility, in the year of our Saviour Jesus Christ 1538.

PORTUGAL, king at arms.

Registered and engrossed in the chancery, and a copy taken from the original, which remains in the custody of Gonsalo Aluco Feriera.

Soon after this the wars between Spain and Portugal interrupted the correspondence with Scotland till 1604: when Martin Mendez de Vasconsalles Drummond, of

the town of Porto Sancto in Madeira, recovered an extract of the former papers. He had heard that the Right noble James, earl of Perth, his chief, had been at Madrid with Lord Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, ambassadors from England for confirming the peace treated betwixt the two kingdoms, and that the earl of Perth, and his sister Lady Jean Drummond, countess of Roxburgh, were both in favour with the king of Britain, and had sent to them requesting, that by their favour he might have their king's letters of recommendation, and those of the Spanish ambassador at London, to his master the king of Spain. This recommendation the earl of Perth obtained, and transmitted the same by Mr. William Crawford to Madeira, who returned an answer to the earl on July 3<sup>d</sup> 1614.

In 1623, when Martin Mendez Vasconsalles Drummond was governor of Madeira, John, earl of Perth, received a letter from three brothers of the same family of the Madeira Drummonds, then settled in the city of Lisbon. In that letter they state, that their progenitor, Lord John Drummond, came from Scotland to assist Don Ferdinando and the Donna Isobella their Catholic majesties of Arragon and Castile against the Moors, in recovering Grenada—and that he went from thence to Madeira, where he married a noble Portuguese, and became the ancestor of the Drummonds then in Madeira and in Brazil; and requested the king of England's letters to his son the prince of Wales, then at Madrid, to recommend to him the tribe of the Drummonds in the Portuguese dominions, and particularly themselves.—Signed, 1. Antonio de Freitascorrea de Drummond, clerk and canon in the church of Funchave:—2. Bernegio de assumptio de Drummond, monk of the Cis-

tertian order, doctor and master in theology—formerly abbot general and reformer of the said order in Portugal, and at present intendant in the holy office of the inquisition.—3. Simon de Freitascorrea de Drummond, a captain of foot in Madeira. The last letters are dated May 15, 1634, and these, with the former, are all preserved in the MS. history of the family by Viscount Strathallan.

*Family of Riccarton.*

I. Harry Drummond, the son of Sir John Bain Drummond of Innerpaffray, by his second wife, Elizabeth Douglas of Lochleven, was the first laird of Riccarton. He married the heiress of Riccarton, Janet, the daughter of Henry Crichton, and Lord Livingstone's daughter, and left issue five sons and five daughters, as on p. 72: 1. Harry, who succeeded. 2. William, in 1580, married to Margaret Drummond, heiress of Pitcairns. 3. Sir David, who came to Scotland, in 1600, from France for settling James VI.'s succession to the crown of England, and for King James's recommendation of William Chisholm, bishop of Vason, to the pope for a cardinal's cap. 4. Thomas. 5. Mr. Ninian, minister of Kinnoull, who left issue by Margaret Crichton, two sons and one daughter: 1. James, married to Agnes, daughter to David Graham of Cairny, by whom he had only one son, Ninian Drummond of Glassingall wester, who married Helen, daughter of Duncan Drummond of Balhadie, and five daughters, Anna, married to Thomas Graham, brother to John of Bouton, Helen, to Mr. James Balfour—Annabella, to Mr. David Young, minister at Lethindie—Jean, to Mr. Thomas Christie, mi-

nister at Wigton—and Girzell. 2. Edward, married to Helen Morison, and had a son Harry. 3. Jean, married, 1<sup>st</sup>, to William Moncrieff, brother to the laird of Moncrieff, sed propter impotentiam, viri separata. 2<sup>dly</sup>, to Mr. John Freebairn, minister at Madderty, whose daughter, Margaret, married Mr. John Murray, a minister in England. 6. Margaret. 7. ——. 8. ——. 9. ——. 10. ——. as on p. 72. He got a seisin of Blackford in 1542.

II. Harry Drummond, 2<sup>d</sup> of Riccarton, married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder and Slamanno Muir, a gentleman of the king's privy chamber; by whom he had two sons and two daughters. 1. Sir William, who succeeded. 2. Thomas, who died without issue. 3. Jean, married to Colin Campbell of Aberuchil, 2<sup>d</sup> son to Sir John Campbell, laird of Lawers, and left James, who married — Hepburn, daughter of Patrick Hepburn in Edinburgh, and had Sir Colin Campbell of Aberuchil, in 1681. 4. Margaret. He got seisin of Blackford in 1564.

III. Sir William Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> of Riccarton, married Jean, daughter to Sir Archibald Stirling of Kier, by whom he had one son, William, who succeeded, and two daughters, 1. Jean, married to John Buchanan of Shirrahall, but had no issue. 2. Anna, to Mr. Robert Napier of Kilraach. He got seisin of Blackford in 1595, which he disposed in 1629 to James Drummond of Drumduie.

IV. William Drummond, 4<sup>th</sup> of Riccarton, married Magdalen, daughter of Thomas Dalzell of Binn̄s, and Margaret Bruce, by whom he had three sons, 1. Thomas, who succeeded. 2. Alexander. And 3. John, who died young. And four daughters. 1. Anna. 2.



Margaret, who both died young. 3. Catharine, married to her cousin Thomas Dalzell, son of the famed General Thomas Dalzell of Binns; and left two sons Thomas and William, and two daughters, Magdalen and Janet. 4. Jean.

V. Thomas Drummond, 5<sup>th</sup> of Riccarton, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, advocate to the king, and by her had two sons, 1. Thomas, who succeeded. 2. George. And three daughters, Isobella, Magdalen, and Elizabeth.

VI. Thomas Drummond was the 6<sup>th</sup> of Riccarton, and by him the line of succession was carried on.

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## ADDITIONS.

### *Family of Strageath, p. 62.*

James Drummond, Esq. of Strageath, by his wife Beatrice Drummond of Comrie, has issue, 1. John Gavin, born August 26, 1788. 2. Elizabeth, born in 1790, and died in 1794. 3. James, born September 9, 1791. 4. Helen, born in 1792, and died in 1803. 5. Patrick, born November 16, 1793. 6. Mary, born August 5, 1795. 7. Jane-Christian, born in 1797, and died in 1799. 8. William, born December 9, 1800. 9. George, born June 30, 1801. 10. Henry, born December 7, 1802. 11. David-Thomas-Ker, born August 24, 1805.

### *Family of Melfort Perth, p. 187.*

III. James Drummond, 3<sup>d</sup> duke of Melfort, by Mary de Berenger, left issue, four sons and two daughters.

1. James-Louis, marquis of Forth, who succeeded as 4<sup>th</sup> duke of Melfort, and died in 1788.
2. Charles-Edward Drummond, now 5<sup>th</sup> duke of Melfort, and heir-male of the house of Perth.
3. Lord Henry Benedict Drummond, a priest.
4. Lord Leon-Maurice Drummond, who married Miss Elizabeth-Mary Longuemarre, by whom he has two daughters born in France, and one son. 1. Leon-tina Drummond; 2. Clementina Drummond; and 3. George Drummond, born at London, 6<sup>th</sup> May 1807.
5. Lady Mary-Cecilia-Henrietta Drummond.
6. Lady Emilia-Felicitas Drummond.

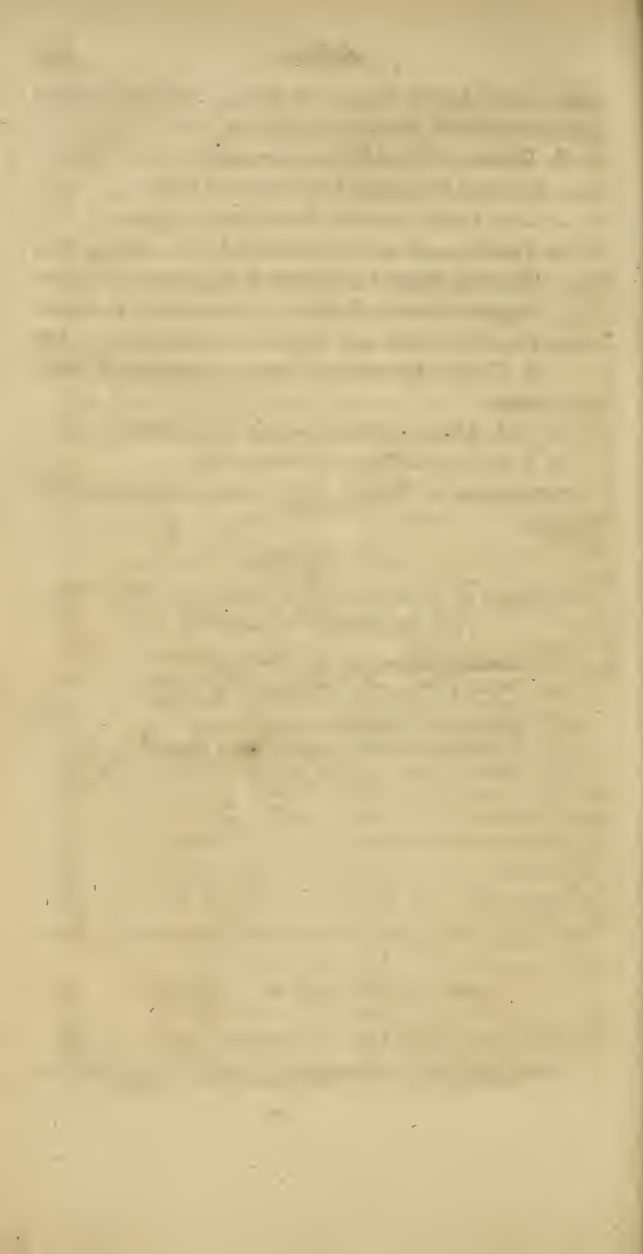
The family of Melfort have sworn allegiance to his majesty.

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*Inscription on the monument of James, 1st earl of Perth, in the chapel at Seaton.—See p. 127.*

Conditum hic est quicquid mortale fuit  
 Jacobi Drummond, familiæ principis, quique  
 Primus familiam titulo Parthiani comitatûs  
 Illustravit. Monumentum hoc posuit  
 Amantissima et mœstissima conjux domina  
 Isobella Seton, Roberti Wintoniæ comitis unica filia.  
 An. Sal. 1611.

FINIS.



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## ERRATA.

- P. 18, l. 9, *after* Clement, *insert*, the 5<sup>th</sup>.  
 22, l. 11, *after* p. 25, *insert*, and Milnab.  
 24, l. 41, *after* married, *insert*, in 1460.  
 25, l. 34, *after* above, *insert*, and Milnab, as in appendix, p. 222.  
 30, l. 31, *for* Dumgrum, *read* Dumgram—and *in next line* *read* Kilmakew.  
 32, l. 8, *after* 3. *insert* Sir.  
 — l. 22, *for* Douglas, *read* Angus ; and l. 30, *for* v. *read* vi.  
 33, l. 18, *after* Kippenross, *insert*, He died 15<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1587.  
 — l. 30, *after* John, *insert*, of Woodcockdale.  
 34, l. 9, *for* Ardlinlince, *read* Ardintinny.  
 35, l. 9, *for* famosi, *read* formosi.  
 36, l. 9, *for* crown, *insert* throne.  
 — l. 30, *for* comitessa, *read* comitissa.  
 37, l. 12, *after* St. Andrew's, *insert*, 3. Sir Alexander, beheaded.  
 46, l. 29, *for* Glascure, *read* Glasclune.  
 59, l. 10, *after* married, *insert*, Anna, daughter of George, &c.  
 — l. 14, *after* 2. *insert*, John-James. 3. Mary-Ann, and *dele* Helen.  
 65, l. 18, *after* married, *insert* Donald.  
 80, l. 32, *read* ordnance, and *elsewhere*, p. 183.  
 81, l. 3, *for* Lord Rawdon, *insert* George-Augustus-Frederic, Lord Mauchline.  
 98, l. 29, *for* Graham, *read* Græme, and *for* Margaret, *in next line*, *read* Amelia—and *after* 4. *in* 32 *line*, *insert* Margaret ; and *in last line*, *read* has.  
 121, l. 31, *dele* from—and *dele* lineally descended, and *read* represented by  
 122, l. 24, *for* Margaret, *read* Amelia—and *in* l. 27, *after* 4. *insert* Henrietta  
 132, l. 10, *after* had, *insert* two sons, and *dele* rest of the sentence.  
 — l. 15, *for* fourth, *read* third ; and *in* l. 16, *for* third, *read* second ; and *in* l. 20, *for* fourth *read* third.  
 134, l. 6. *for* marquiss, *read* marquis, and *elsewhere*.  
 158, l. 25, *for* 1579, *read* 1679.  
 172, 4l. , *read* 1717, and *after* from *in* l. 5, *insert* 3<sup>d</sup>, and l. 8, *read* Perth.  
 177, l. 10, *read* education.  
 194, l. 16, *for* has, *read* have.  
 223, l. 4, *read* bellicarum.  
 225, l. 29, *after* 2. *insert* Girzel : *after* to, *insert* Lawrence, &c.



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*From the Caledonian Mercury, June 27, 1803.*

Copy of a card, forwarded, some time in December last, to the Managers of the subscriptions to the

STATUES TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT AND HENRY DUNDAS.

The *Author of the Sorrows of Love*, equally grateful with his fellow-subjects for the distinguished blessings, which, under Divine Providence, and the best of Sovereigns, the late Administration conferred upon the British empire, begs leave, as a tribute of respect, to present *Two Guineas* to the Committee at Glasgow, and *Two Guineas* to the Committee at Edinburgh, for managing the subscriptions for erecting statues to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT and HENRY DUNDAS, as memorials of the gratitude of Scotland for the signal services of these illustrious statesmen.

If sculptur'd marble, or the poet's lay,  
Can patriot worth to future times convey,  
Bright in the rolls of fame their deeds shall shine,  
Who stemm'd the ills which discord dar'd design ;  
Who Britain sav'd, while ravag'd Europe saw  
Her kingdoms bend to France's tyrant law.  
When time no more the laurell'd bust revere,  
Which grateful Scotia to her guardians rears,  
In brightening glory shall their memory bloom,  
And wreaths unfading flourish round their tomb :  
Still freedom's sons shall guard their well-earn'd fame,  
And hail with PITT, DUNDAS's deathless name.

*Edinburgh, 18th December 1802.*