

Grand Masters of Scotland

http://www.grandlodgescotland.com/glos/G.M.M.'s/grand_master_masons.htm
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Grand_Master_Masons_of_the_Grand_Lodge_of_Scotland

Compiled by R.: W.: Gary L. Heinmiller
Archivist, Onondaga and Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies [OMDHS]
Rev. May 2017

1. 1736–1737: [William St Clair of Roslin](#)
2. 1737–1738: [George Mackenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie](#)
3. 1738–1739: [John Keith, 3rd Earl of Kintore](#) (G.M. of England; 1740)
4. 1739–1740: [James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton](#) (G.M. of England; 1741)
5. 1740–1741: [Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne](#) (G.M. of England; 1744)
6. 1741–1742: [Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven](#)
7. 1742–1743: [William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock](#)
8. 1743–1744: [James Wemyss, 5th Earl of Wemyss](#)
9. 1744–1745: [James Stuart, 8th Earl of Moray](#)
10. 1745–1746: [Henry Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan](#)
11. 1746–1747: [William Nisbet](#)
12. 1747–1748: [The Hon. Francis Charteris](#) (afterwards 7th Earl of Wemyss)
13. 1748–1749: [Hugh Seton](#)
14. 1749–1750: [Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine](#) (Jacobite [Earl of Mar](#))
15. 1750–1751: [Alexander Montgomerie, 10th Earl of Eglinton](#)
16. 1751–1752: [James Hay, Lord Boyd](#) (afterwards 15th Earl of Erroll)
17. 1752–1753: [George Drummond](#) (Lord Provost of Edinburgh)
18. 1753–1754: [Charles Hamilton Gordon](#)
19. 1754–1755: [James Forbes, Master of Forbes](#) (afterwards 16th Lord Forbes)
20. 1755–1757: [Sholto Douglas, Lord Aberdour](#) (afterwards 15th Earl of Morton) (G.M. of England; 1757–61)
21. 1757–1759: [Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway](#)
22. 1759–1761: [David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven](#)
23. 1761–1763: [Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin](#)
24. 1763–1765: [Thomas Erskine, 6th Earl of Kellie](#) (G.M. of England-Ancients: 1760-66)
25. 1765–1767: [James Stewart](#) (Lord Provost of Edinburgh) 1765-67
26. 1767–1769: [George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie](#)
27. 1769–1771: [James Adolphus Oughton](#)
28. 1771–1773: [Patrick McDouall, 6th Earl of Dumfries](#)
29. 1773–1774: [John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl](#) (G.M. of England-Ancients 1771-74)
30. 1774–1776: [David Dalrymple](#) (afterwards Lord Hailes)
31. 1776–1778: [Sir William Forbes, 6th Baronet](#)
32. 1778–1780: [John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl](#) (G.M. of England-Ancients; 1775–81; 1791-1813)
33. 1780–1782: [Alexander Lindsay, 23rd Earl of Crawford](#)
34. 1782–1784: [David Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan](#)
35. 1784–1786: [George Gordon, Lord Haddo](#)
36. 1786–1788: [Francis Douglas, Lord Elcho](#) (afterwards 8th Earl of Wemyss)
37. 1788–1790: [Francis Napier, 8th Lord Napier](#)
38. 1790–1792: [George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton](#)
39. 1792–1794: [George Gordon, Marquess of Huntly](#) (afterwards 5th Duke of Gordon)
40. 1794–1796: [William Kerr, Earl of Ancrum](#) (afterwards 6th Marquess of Lothian)
41. 1796–1798: [Francis Stuart, Lord Doune](#) (afterwards 10th Earl of Moray)
42. 1798–1800: [Sir James Stirling, 1st Bt.](#) (Lord Provost of Edinburgh)
43. 1800–1802: [Charles Montagu-Scott, Earl of Dalkeith](#) (afterwards 4th Duke of Buccleuch)
44. 1802–1804: [George Gordon, 5th Earl of Aboyne](#) (afterwards 9th Marquess of Huntly)
45. 1804–1806: [George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie](#)
46. 1806–1820: [The Prince of Wales](#) (afterwards King George IV).¹
47. 1806–1808: [Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira](#) (afterwards 1st Marquess of Hastings)
48. 1808–1810: [The Hon. William Maule](#) (afterwards 1st Baron Panmure)
49. 1810–1812: [James St Clair-Erskine, 2nd Earl of Rosslyn](#)
50. 1812–1814: [Robert Haldane-Duncan, Viscount Duncan](#) (afterwards 1st Earl of Camperdown)
51. 1814–1816: [James Duff, 4th Earl Fife](#)
52. 1816–1818: [Sir John Marjoribanks, Bt.](#)
53. 1818–1820: [George Hay, 8th Marquess of Tweeddale](#)
54. 1820–1822: [Alexander Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton](#)
55. 1822–1824: [George Campbell, 6th Duke of Argyll](#)
56. 1824–1826: [John Campbell, Viscount Glenorchy](#) (afterwards 2nd Marquess of Breadalbane)
57. 1826–1827: [Thomas Hay-Drummond, 11th Earl of Kinnoull](#)
58. 1827–1830: [Francis Wemyss-Charteris, Lord Elcho](#) (afterwards 9th Earl of Wemyss)
59. 1830–1832: [George Kinnaird, 9th Lord Kinnaird](#)
60. 1832–1833: [Henry Erskine, 12th Earl of Buchan](#)
61. 1833–1835: [William Hamilton, Marquess of Douglas](#) (afterwards 11th Duke of Hamilton)
62. 1835–1836: [Alexander Murray, Viscount Fincastle](#) (afterwards 6th Earl of Dunmore)
63. 1836–1838: [James Broun-Ramsay, Lord Ramsay](#) (afterwards 1st Marquis of Dalhousie)
64. 1838–1840: [Sir James Forrest, 1st Baronet](#) (Lord Provost of Edinburgh)
65. 1840–1841: [George Leslie, 15th Earl of Rothes](#)

66. 1841–1843: [Lord Frederick FitzClarence](#)
67. 1843–1864: [George Murray, Lord Glenlyon](#) (afterwards 6th Duke of Atholl)
68. 1864–1867: [John Whyte-Melville](#)
69. 1867–1870: [Fox Maule Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie](#)
70. 1870–1873: [Robert St Clair-Erskine, 4th Earl of Rosslyn](#)
71. 1873–1882: [Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, 7th Baronet](#)
72. 1882–1885: [Walter Erskine, 11th Earl of Mar](#)
73. 1885–1892: [Archibald Campbell](#) (afterwards 1st Baron Blythswood)
74. 1892–1893: [George Baillie-Hamilton, 11th Earl of Haddington](#)
75. 1893–1897: [Sir Charles Dalrymple of Newhailes, 1st Bt.](#)
76. 1897–1900: [Alexander Fraser, 19th Lord Saltoun](#)
77. 1900–1904: [Hon. James Hozier](#) (afterwards 2nd Baron Newlands)
78. 1904–1907: [Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay](#)
79. 1907–1909: [Thomas Gibson-Carmichael](#) (afterwards 1st Baron Carmichael) (GM of Victoria, Australia, 1909–12)
80. 1909–1913: [John Stewart-Murray, Marquess of Tullibardine](#) (afterwards 8th Duke of Atholl)
81. 1913–1916: [Robert King Stewart of Murdostoun](#)
82. 1916–1920: [Sir Robert Gilmour, 1st Baronet](#)
83. 1920–1921: [Archibald Montgomerie, 16th Earl of Eglinton](#)
84. 1921–1924: [Edward Bruce, 10th Earl of Elgin](#)
85. 1924–1926: [John Dalrymple, 12th Earl of Stair](#)
86. 1926–1929: [Archibald Douglas, 4th Baron Blythswood](#)
87. 1929–1931: [Alexander Archibald Hagart-Speirs](#)
88. 1931–1933: [Robert Hamilton, 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton](#)
89. 1933–1935: [Alexander Fraser, 20th Lord Saltoun](#)
90. 1935–1936: [Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss, 7th Bt.](#)
91. 1936–1937: [The Duke of York](#) (afterwards King George VI)
92. 1937–1939: [Sir Norman Orr-Ewing, 4th Bt.](#)
93. 1939–1942: [Robert Balfour, Viscount Traprain](#) (afterwards 3rd Earl of Balfour)
94. 1942–1945: [John Christie Stewart](#)
95. 1945–1949: [Randolph Stewart, 12th Earl of Galloway](#)
96. 1949–1953: [Malcolm Barclay-Harvey](#) (GM of South Australia, 1941–44)
97. 1953–1957: [Alexander Macdonald, 7th Baron Macdonald of Slate](#)
98. 1957–1961: [Archibald Montgomerie, 17th Earl of Eglinton](#)
99. 1961–1965: [Andrew Bruce, Lord Bruce](#) (afterwards 11th Earl of Elgin)
100. 1965–1969: [Sir Ronald Orr-Ewing, 5th Bt.](#)
101. 1969–1974: [David Liddell-Grainger](#)
102. 1974–1979: [Robert Wolrige Gordon](#)
103. 1979–1983: [James Wilson McKay](#)
104. 1983–1985: [J. M. Marcus Humphrey](#)
105. 1985–1993: [Sir Gregor MacGregor, 6th Baronet](#)
106. 1993–1999: [Michael Baillie, 3rd Baron Burton](#)
107. 1999–2004: [Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, 6th Bt.](#)
108. 2004–2005: [The Very Rev. Canon Joseph Morrow](#)
109. 2005–2008: [Sir Archibald Donald Orr-Ewing, 6th Bt.](#)
110. 2008–present: [Charles Iain Robert Wolrige-Gordon, 22nd of Hallhead and 11th of Esslemont](#)

1. William St. Clair of Roslin 1736-37

On 30 Nov 1736 representatives from thirty three Lodges met in Edinburgh. Grand Lodge was formed and William St Clair of Roslin was elected the first Grand Master Mason. The St Clair family had had long connection with Masons having in earlier days been Patrons of the Craft.

http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/stclair_w/stclair_w.html



d. 1778

The 21st Baron of Rosslyn was a skilled [golfer](#) and archer. A full length portrait hangs in the chapel of Canongate-Kilwinning Lodge.

"First Grand Master Mason of Scotland, elected in 1736 when the Grand Lodge of Scotland was formed, an office he held for one year only. A good deal of discussion has been had pro and con as to the validity of two old documents known as the *Saint Clair Charters*, one dated about 1601 and one 1628, in which documents the statement is made that the Operative Masons of Scotland had conferred upon the family of Saint Clair of Roslin the honor of being recognized as Patron and Protector of the Craft. In 1736 when a first Grand Master was to be chosen for the Scottish Grand Lodge, William Saint Clair was made a Freemason in the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning and he also formally resigned all claims to be Patron and Protector of the Freemasons in Scotland on November 30 of the same year at a meeting held at Edinburgh. William Saint Clair died in 1778."

Initiated: May 18, 1736; Passed: June 2, 1736
Lodge Canongate Kilwinning

Grand Master: St. Andrew's day 1736
Grand Lodge of Scotland

Text reprinted from Albert G. Mackey *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*, 1966. p. 899. Initiation dates noted in *Heredom*, the transactions of the Scottish Rite Research Society, Volume VI, Year 1997.

Hereditary Grand Master Mason of Scotland 1736. >
 From the Original in St. John's Chapel. Canongate Edinburgh.
 Lithd. by Brothr. Schenk. Edinburgh. Frontispiece: *The Laws and Constitutions
 of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and
 Accepted Masons of Scotland.* Edinburgh : MDCCCXLVIII.

The St. Clairs of Roslin were hereditary grandmasters of Masonry in Scotland. King James II conferred that dignity upon them. The first grandmaster, William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and his successors, held their courts in Ayrshire, town of Kilwinning. William St. Clair of Roslin being destitute of an heir and having to sell his estates in 1736, resigned all claim to the grand-mastership, and the office became elective. He, himself, was elected to the position and d. in 1778 at age 78. He was the last of the direct male line of Roslin. Upon his death a solemn funeral lodge was held. A poem was composed and set to the air of Roslyn Castle, a couplet of which reads:

*Like St. Clair live, like St. Clair die;
 Then join the Eternal Lodge on high*

soc.org.freemasonry

From: "Dai McClymont" <dmcclymont@...>
 Date: Thu Apr 7, 2005

Dear Brethren

Certain remarks have been made, as usual, about "shreds of evidence". One of the latest concerns the hereditary patronage of the Sinclairs over Masonry. I do not presume to contradict the assertion that there is no proof (presumably the writers meant "documentary proof") of this status. What is much more important, however, is the fact that this status was generally accepted.

It is a historical fact that people generally believed that the Sinclairs were hereditary patrons of Scottish Freemasonry. Herewith an excerpt from the funeral oration for the first elected Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry, William Sinclair, delivered by one of his successors in 1778:

"Among other marks of royal approbation conferred on his ancestors, for their faithful and valuable services, they enjoyed the dignity of Grand Master Mason, by charters of high antiquity, from the Kings of Scotland. This hereditary honour continued in the family of Roslin under the year 1736; when, with a disinterestedness of which there are a few examples, he made a voluntary resignation of the office into the hands of the Craft in general; by which from being hereditary, it has ever since been elective: and in consequence of such a singular act of generosity it is, that, by your suffrages, I have now the honour to fill this chair." The full oration is on the Grand Lodge of Scotland's website.

The fact that a Sinclair was the first Grand Master is all the more striking, as William Sinclair was only made a mason in May of the year that he was elected Grand Master. This fact is recorded in volume 7 of Heredom, the transactions of the Scottish Rite Research Society.

The article records that "Although the first reference to this plan appears in September 1735, the records indicate that most of the work involved in setting up the Grand Lodge took place between September 29, 1736 and the date of the first meeting two months later. There are only two specific references in 1735 to what would become the Grand Lodge, and both appear in the minutes of Canongate Kilwinning. The first is dated September 29, 1735, when a committee is formed 'for framing proposals to be layed before the Several Lodges in order to the chusing a Grand Master for Scotland.' The second occurs on 15 October, when the committee was again directed to 'take under consideration proposals for a Grand Master.'". If nothing else, the excerpts indicate the strength of that belief, and that the belief in question influenced a Lodge to "recruit" a man with a view to using his hereditary prestige to validate a proposed Grand Lodge. In the final event, 4 lodges formed the Grand Lodge, with another 29 lodges in attendance.

There are also some hints that there was already some sort of informal association of lodges in existence at the time. Go figure. Although the initiative had been taken by Canongate Kilwinning, the article shows how that lodge was persuaded to include Lodge Edinburgh in its deliberations. The co-operation of this lodge was crucial to the success of the initiative, because of its prestige. The Schaw 2nd Ms. of 1599 (but not known in 1735/6) refers to three lodges, and ranks them as follows: Edinburgh, Kilwinning, Stirling. What is also noteworthy is that the three lodges in question remained in existence well into the modern "speculative" period. There is no suggestion of any discontinuity or change from operative to speculative. One also has to ask why, if Masons' lodges moved around according to where the work was, that these three lodges remained in their original locations for so long. Could it possibly be that their work was not the building of cathedrals, but speculative?

Dai McClymont
 Lodge Alberton 1651 SC



William St. Clair of Roslin , &c. &c. &c.

Hereditary Grand Master Mason of Scotland 1736.

From the Original in St. John's Chapel.
 Canongate Edinburgh.

From: Jay Hochberg <euclid47@...>
Date: Thu Apr 7, 2005 9:41 am
Subject: Re: [ml] The Sinclairs/Dai

> "Among other marks of royal approbation conferred on his ancestors, for their faithful and valuable services, they enjoyed the dignity of Grand Master Mason, by charters of high antiquity, from the Kings of Scotland. This hereditary honour continued in the family of Roslin under the year 1736....

Bro. Dai,

The Cooper paper in AQC 115 carries this quite effortlessly. From page 112:

"More to the point, however, is that the position of Grand Master simply did not exist. The offices of the Scottish crown (for example: Chancellor, Chamberlain, Comptroller, Justiciar of Scotland, Custodian of the King's Person, etc.) are known -- the post of Grand Master is not one of them. The term Grand Master first appears in the 18th century, used in a Masonic context by Anderson in 1723, when he claims that the patriarch Moses was the first Grand Master."

Earlier, on page 104, Cooper notes the list of Grand Masters as reported by Anderson in 1738. Here, the first Grand Master of Masons is Malcolm Canmore (of "Macbeth" fame) in the 11th century. There are five others before our Earl of Orkney appears in the 15th century. Cooper is careful to call our attention to the timing of Malcolm's "grand mastership." He died in 1093, well before the founding of the KT. The author also asks the reader to understand that Anderson (a Scot), writing his history in 1738, would have been mindful of a Sinclair having been installed GM of the GL of Scotland only two years earlier.

The point of it all is to illustrate the intertwined, overlapping and contradictory theories of Templar and/or Sinclair involvement in Masonry's evolution. Membership in the QCCC is recommended if for no other reason than to obtain this particular paper.

- Jay H.

Dear Bro. Jay

My point remains unparried: whether or not historical records exist, the general public perception even by 1778 was that the Sinclairs had a hereditary position which the last William Sinclair abrogated in 1736.

It is of no importance to the point I was making as to where or when this charter began. According to the minutes of Canongate Kilwinning and the Grand Master himself in 1778, the first named Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in 1736 was William Sinclair, a descendant of the architect of Rosslyn Chapel.

I referred to at least one original document - not to Anderson, who, in the context of this discussion, is a secondary source. You are welcome to go to the GL of Scotland's website and examine the primary source records they have there of the GL from its foundation in 1736.

I'm not at this point trying to make any assumptions about Templars and the earlier William Sinclair. I was answering certain statements recently made in the chat room about Sinclairs and the foundation of the Scottish Grand Lodge. And I'm certainly not doing verbal fencing, requiring "parrying".

Dai McClymont

2. George, 3rd Earl of Cromartie 1737-38
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Mackenzie%2C_3rd_Earl_of_Cromartie

George Mackenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie (c. 1703–28 December 1766) succeeded his father John, the 2nd earl, in February 1731. In 1745 he joined Charles Edward, the young pretender, and he served with the Jacobites until April 1746 when he was taken prisoner in Sutherlandshire. He was tried and sentenced to death, but he obtained a conditional pardon although his peerage was forfeited. He died on the 28th of September 1766.



< He married Isabel Gordon on [23 September 1724](#) and had two children:

- Caroline Mackenzie ([1736–1791](#))
- [Isabella Mackenzie](#) (d. [1801](#))

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~coigach/cromartie.htm>

Letter from the 3rd Earl of Cromartie (1748 or '49)

Roderic MacKenzie of Akilibuy \
George MacKenzie of Coigach /

Gentlemen:-

Your letter of 22nd August was delivered to me only the day before yesterday by Alexander MacKenzie of Bishopgate. It gives me great pleasure to prove that my friends in Coigach have not forgotin me, and that ye think of the present condition of me and my family which could not be represented to you in a worse situation than what by experience we find it to be. Any aid or assistance from my friends will be a seasonable relief to us and it will be a double pleasure to have it from my farmers of Coigach, because it will be a testimony of their friendship and regard for me which cannot be more than that

which I still retain for them. What they think fit to give, may be sent to Medeat, who will remit it to me, and at the same time you may write me a letter with the names of those who do contribute officing their several names with their place of abode, that I may know them to whom I am obliged, and I hope to live to be so obliged - believe me to be very sincerely

*Your humble Servant &
Affectionate Cousin*

(Signed) Cromartie

George MacKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie >

The transcription of this letter is headed by it's original transcriber;
*Copy of a letter written by the Earl of Cromartie which was found among my fathers papers at
Three Rivers in October 1820
(Signed) Alexander MacKenzie*

In the 1745 Rebellion George MacKenzie, Third Earl of Cromartie, raised a regiment recruited in large part from his tenants in Coigach and officered by their Tacksmen to fight for Bonnie Prince Charlie. The regiment was sent north early in 1746 to occupy SutherlandShire, and captured Dunrobin Castle there in the last siege battle fought in Britain. While rushing south to rejoin the main Jacobite army the regiment was captured by the Sutherland Militia the day before the Battle of Culloden.

Some of Cromartie's Regiment drowned trying to swim across Dornoch Firth to Easter Ross, others escaped across the mountains and slowly made their way home, but 218 were taken prisoner, including the Earl and his 20 year old son John MacKenzie, titled Lord MacLeod. One third of the prisoners died in brutal captivity, 152 survived to be transported to exile in Barbados, Jamaica, and the American colonies. A lucky ten were pardoned including Lord MacLeod, who was pardoned on condition that within six months of his majority (21st birthday) he convey to the Crown all his rights in the Earldom. He did so, and departed for a distinguished military career in Europe.

The captured Jacobite Lairds, including Cromartie, were imprisoned in the Tower of London, and sentenced by trial in the House of Lords to beheading. His sentence was commuted to a lifetime of house arrest in England after his pregnant wife pleaded for mercy with the King and Duke of Cumberland. Cromartie spent the next two decades locked away in poverty stripped of lands and title, till his death 29 September 1766 in Poland Street, London.

The first addressee, "*Roderic MacKenzie of Achiltibuie*", was Tacksman of Achiltibuie, born about 1717, he served as a Lieutenant in Cromartie's Regiment and "at his trial he pleaded duress and was acquitted on that ground". The first rent roll after the Rebellion says Roderick paid yearly to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates 78 pounds, 6 shillings, 8 pence Scots money, 3 wedders, 4 stoness butter, and 1/2 a white plaid. There is no record how much he sent to the exiled Earl.

The second addressee, "*George MacKenzie of Coigach*", was Tacksman of Achnahaird, a large farm northwest of Achiltibuie, which at that time included the village of Reiff, and the cape of Coigach (Rhu Coigach) at Faohag. George was son of Cromartie's Factor, Alexander MacKenzie of Corrie. Like Roderick of Achiltibuie Alexander of Corrie had served as a Lieutenant in Cromartie's Regiment, but unlike Roderick he was not one of the lucky few pardoned, and was "transported" into exile aboard the ship "Frere" to Barbados 31 March 1747, listed as "deceased" in 1755 rental records.

I suspect Alexander of Corrie, a Lieutenant in Cromartie's Jacobite Regiment, father of the addressee "*George MacKenzie of Coigach*", was an uncle of the other addressee, "*Roderic of Achiltibuie*", another Lieutenant. I have been gathering information on the Corrie/Achnahaird MacKenzies into a file at corrie.htm

"*Alexander MacKenzie of Bishopgate*" was a distant cousin of Cromartie, descended from the MacKenzies of Redcastle, and was a businessman in London.

The person referred to as "*Medeat*" was John MacKenzie of Meddat, another distant cousin of Cromartie, who is recorded elsewhere as raising funds to support the Earl and his family in exile.

As an interesting counterpoint to the support given by the Coigach tenants to the exiled Earl is an unsympathetic letter from Sir Alexander MacKenzie, IX of Gairloch, (the parish bordering Lochbroom to the south), sent 17 May 1749 to John MacKenzie of Meddat, transcribed in Alexander Mackenzie's "History of the Mackenzies";

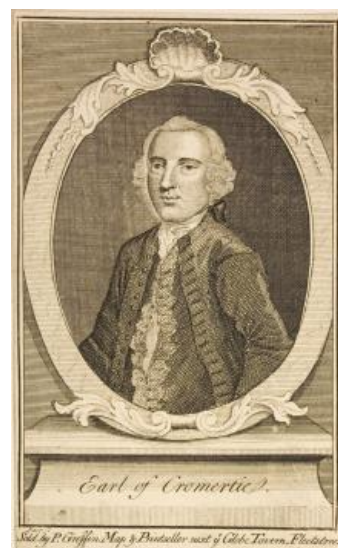
Sir,--

I am favoured with your letter, and am extreamly sorry Lord Cromartie's circumstances should oblige him to sollicit the aide of small gentlemen. I much rather he hade dyed sword in hand even where he was ingag'd then be necessitate to act such a pairt.

I have the honour to be nearly related to him, and to have been his companion, but will not supply him at this time, for which I believe I can give you the best reason in the world, and the only one possible for me to give, and that is that I cannot.

Alexander MacKenzie credited the quote to Fraser's "Earls of Cromartie," vol. ii., p. 230. He also comments;

"The reason stated in this letter may possibly be the true one; but it is more likely that Sir Alexander had no sympathy whatever with the cause which brought his kinsman into such an unfortunate position, and that he would not, on that account, lend him any assistance."



Sources

Regarding source of the letter from the Earl and the information in the notes above and below, most of the data came to me from the researches of Joan MacKenzie, Sigfrid Tremblay, Ben MacKenzie through Joan, Ann Urquhart at the Ullapool Museum, Ken MacKenzie Wright, and the Scottish Historian Malcolm Bangor-Jones.

Kenneth MacKenzie Wright, the Australian historian, writer, and Member of the Legislature of the State of Victoria left a note with the Ullapool Museum;

"Roderick MacKenzie of Achiltibuie born 1725 married Catherine, Daughter of Alexander MacKenzie of Ballone, with son James MacKenzie of Trois Rivières born at Achiltibuie July 1753 - died 21 April 1799, and married Helen in Canada, daughter of McDonnell of Lundie, with son Alexnder MacKenzie born at Three Rivers 6 May 1798, Captain of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers and 67th Regiment. Believes Roderick was a son of James MacKenzie of Keppoch."

An excerpt from "Prisoners of the '45" in the Ullapool Museum subtitled "Cromarty's Regiment" gives Roderick's age in 1747 as 30, suggesting a date of birth of 1716 or 1717, which given Roderick is said to have had a son Alexander born 1737 agrees better than Ken's info as 1725 above.

Ben MacKenzie in an email dated 2002 refers to various sources that show Roderick MacKenzie of Achiltibuie as a son of James MacKenzie of Achendrean, who was himself son of Alexander I of Ardloch, a brother of the first Earl of Cromartie. That information explains the "cousin" relationship of the exiled Third Earl of Cromartie to Roderick MacKenzie. Ben also refers to the source of the letter in this file. Here is an excerpt from his email;

I have a handwritten copy (by my gr. grandfather about 1901) of a letter to his father, Donald Mackenzie (or as he spelled it many times, McKenzie) dated 1839 from his brother James ... which has their lineage listed for about 200 years, and ending with their grandparents. That letter also cites where the information came from;

"The original letter written by the Earl of Cromartie, I have seen in the possession of the late Mrs. Bell who preserved it in a large bible. Her brother Captain Alexander Mackenzie of the 21st Fusiliers now in New South Wales with his regiment who gave the foregoing a copy of the Earl's letter has several other letters from that nobleman found among his father's papers."

<http://www.clan-mackenzie.org.uk/clan/leod.html>



Castle Leod

Forfeiture of the estate, following the 3rd Earl of Cromartie George Mackenzie's support for the ill-fated 1745 Jacobite uprising, led to the castle's darkest days, though there had been reports of it being in a run-down state earlier in the same century, when the estate was badly debt-ridden. By 1814 and the time of Castle Leod's complete renovation by the Hay-Mackenzie Lairds, it was described as "Quite a ruin...deserted except by crows", though this may have applied more to the upper floors.

3. John Keith, 3rd Earl of Kintore (*G.M. of England; 1740*) 1738-39
<http://www.thepeerage.com/p34549.htm>
b. 21 May 1699, d. 22 November 1758



John Keith, 3rd Earl of Kintore

John **Keith**, 3rd Earl of Kintore was baptised on 21 May 1699. He was the son of [William Keith, 2nd Earl of Kintore](#) and [Hon. Catherine Murray](#). A contract for the marriage of John Keith, 3rd Earl of Kintore and [Mary Erskine](#) was signed on 21 August 1729. He died on 22 November 1758 at age 59, without issue. He succeeded to the title of *3rd Lord Keith of Inverurie and Keith Hall* [S., 1677] on 5 December 1718. He succeeded to the title of *3rd Earl of Kintore* [S., 1677] on 5 December 1718.¹ He held the office of Knight Marischal of Scotland in 1733.

4. James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton (*G.M. of England*; 1741) 1739-40

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Douglas%2C_14th_Earl_of_Morton

James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton KT FRS (1702 -October 12, 1768), was a [Scottish representative peer](#) who became president of the [Royal Society](#) (24 March 1764), and was a distinguished patron of [science](#), and particularly of [astronomy](#). In 1746 he visited [France](#), and was imprisoned in the [Bastille](#), probably as a [Jacobite](#).

5. Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore (*G.M. of England*; 1744) 1740-41

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Lyon%2C_8th_Earl_of_Strathmore_and_Kinghorne

Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore (1704–18 January 1753) was the son of [John Lyon, 4th Earl of Strathmore](#).

On [20 July 1736](#), he married [Jean Nichol森](#), at [Houghton-le-Spring](#). They had seven children:

[John Bowes, 9th Earl of Strathmore](#) (1737–1776)

James Philip Lyon (1738–1763)

Hon. Thomas Lyon (1741–1796)

Mary Lyon (d. 1767)

Susan Lyon (d. 26 Feb 1769)

Anne Lyon (c. 1753–?)

Jane Lyon (d. 1836)

6. Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven and Melville 1741-42

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Melville%2C_5th_Earl_of_Leven

Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven (d. [2 September 1754](#)) was the son of [David Melville, 3rd Earl of Leven](#).

On [23 February 1721](#), he married [Mary Erskine](#) and they had one child:

- [David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven](#) (1722–1802) [see below No. 22]

The marriage only lasted two years after Mary's death in [1723](#) and on [10 March 1726](#), he married Elizabeth Monypenny. They had four children:

Lady Mary Melville married **William Gordon, 2nd Earl of Aberdeen** (1679 – [30 March 1746](#)) , father of **Sir George Gordon, 3rd Earl of Aberdeen** ([19 June 1722](#) – [13 August 1801](#)), 35th GM of Scotland 1784-86 [see below].

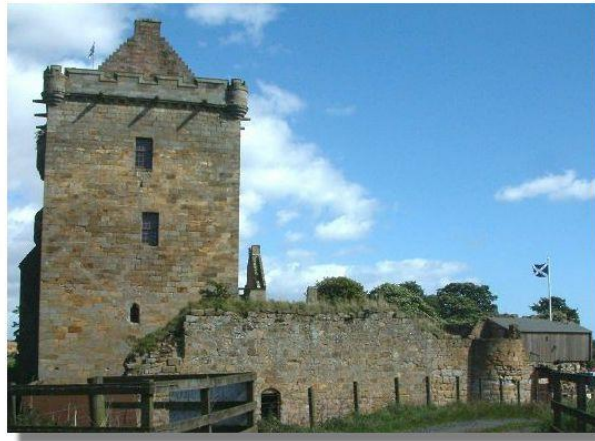
General Lord Alexander Melville (1731–?)

[Lady Anne Melville](#) (d. 1779)

[Lady Elizabeth Melville](#) (d. 1788)

Balgonie Castle, Fife

http://www.rampantscotland.com/castles/blcastles_balgonie.htm



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balgonie_Castle

Balgonie Castle is located on the south bank of the [River Leven](#) near [Milton of Balgonie](#), 3.5km east of [Glenrothes, Fife, Scotland](#). The keep dates from the 14th century, and the remaining structures were added piecemeal until the 18th century. The keep has been recently restored, although other parts of the castle are roofless ruins.

History

The lands of Balgonie were held by the Sibbalds from at least 1246. Probably in the 1360s, the Sibbalds built a barmkin, or fortified courtyard, with a [tower house](#) at the north-west corner. The lands and the castle were left to a daughter, who married Sir Robert Lundie, who extended the castle in 1496, following his appointment as [Lord High Treasurer](#) of Scotland. Sir Robert built a two-storey range of buildings to the east of the keep, enlarging the accommodation with a long hall and a [solar](#). This range incorporated an earlier corner tower and the 14th century chapel. [James IV](#) visited Balgonie during the works, and ordered 20 shillings to be given to the masons.

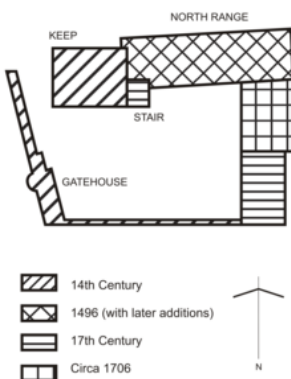
In 1627 the castle was sold to the Boswells, who sold it on in 1635 to Sir [Alexander Leslie](#), a Scottish soldier who had fought for the Swedish army during the [Thirty Years' War](#) (1618-1648), rising to the rank of [Field Marshal](#), and who led the [Covenanters](#) during the Scottish [Bishops Wars](#). Leslie was created [Lord Balgonie](#) and [Earl of Leven](#) in 1641, and finally retired in 1654. He carried out further improvement of his home, adding a two-storey building at the south-east corner of the courtyard. The initials FSAL and DAR, for Field Marshal Sir Alexander Leslie, and his wife Dame Agnes Renton, were found inscribed within the south-east block, suggesting that this was built prior to Leslie's elevation to the peerage. He also rebuilt the late 15th century north range with an extra storey, and laid out a park around the castle, remnants of which remain.

The next additions were carried out by [John Leslie, 7th Earl of Rothes](#), who disputed the earldom of Leven with [David Melville \[the 3rd Earl of Leven\]](#) following the death of the second earl in 1664. Lord Rothes, with the aid of [John Mylne Junior](#), the king's master mason, built a grand stair linking the keep and north range, where previously a wooden bridge stood. On his death in 1681 David Melville inherited Balgonie, along with the earldom of Leven. He too added a range of buildings in 1706, this time a three-storey section linking the north range with the south-east block. The work was completed by master mason Gilbert Smith.

[Rob Roy MacGregor](#) captured Balgonie Castle during a raid in 1716, although the castle was soon returned to the Melvilles. [David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven](#) made minor improvements in the 1720s, including the insertion of [sash windows](#). Further buildings were also added within the courtyard.

In 1824 the castle was sold to James Balfour of [Whittingehame](#), father of [James Maitland Balfour](#), and grandfather of [Arthur Balfour](#), who served as British Prime Minister from 1902-1905. He was unable to arrest the decay which was advancing, and in the mid nineteenth century the roofs were removed to avoid paying tax on the property. Much vandalism occurred in the 1960s, and it was not until 1971 that restoration of the castle, now owned by David Maxwell, began. Work continued through the 1970s and 1980s, aided by European funding, as part of European Architectural Heritage Year, in 1975. The keep and chapel have now been fully restored, and the castle is once again lived in by its current owner, Raymond Morris, self-styled Laird of Balgonie, and his family. The castle is open to the public, and the restored chapel and great hall can be hired for events such as weddings. The current owners have expressed their intent to continue the restoration of the entire building ^[1].

The castle



< Plan of Balgonie Castle with approximate dates of construction.

The castle is still entered via the 15th century gatehouse. This is semi-ruinous above ground level, but a guardroom and prison can be seen within. The gate opens onto a courtyard, containing a well, around which the buildings are arranged.

The ground and first floors of the keep are vaulted, the first floor containing the hall, which unusually had no great fireplace. This would originally have been entered via a moveable timber stair, prior to the construction of the present stone stair. Above the hall are two further floors, each with a fireplace and connected by a turnpike stair. The keep is topped by a pitched roof with crow stepped gables. Outside, the parapet walk and cannon spouts are of 17th century origin, and contemporary with the enlarged windows. Some of the smaller trefoil-headed original windows survive.

In the basement of the north range is the vaulted chapel, although the remainder of the range, and the east buildings, are roofless. Walls and chimney stacks remain. The remains of earlier buildings within the courtyard were uncovered during excavations in 1978. It appears that these were demolished in the early 17th century to allow rebuilding ^[2].

Beyond the castle walls, the extensive boundary walls of the deer park survive, although damaged in parts. Large mature trees remain from the 17th century landscaping.

7. William Boyd, 4th and last Earl of Kilmarnock 1742-43

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Boyd%2C_4th_Earl_of_Kilmarnock

William Boyd (1704-1746), 4th [Earl of Kilmarnock](#), was a Scottish nobleman.

William Boyd was educated at [Glasgow](#). Like his father in the [rebellion](#) of 1715, William initially supported the Government side, but in the rebellion of 1745, owing either to a personal affront or to the influence of his wife or to his straitened circumstances he deserted [George II](#) and joined [Charles Edward Stuart](#), the Young Pretender.

Made a Privy Counsellor to Charles, he was appointed a colonel of guards and subsequently a general. He fought at [Falkirk](#) and [Culloden](#), where he was taken prisoner, and was beheaded on [Tower Hill](#) the 18th of August 1746.

<http://freespace.virgin.net/kilmarnock.org.uk/masonic.html>

A petition for the formation of [Lodge St.John Kilwinning Kilmarnock No.22](#) was dated November 1734. The reason given was the long distance from Mother Lodge Kilwinning, and the petition was signed by, amongst others, Lord Kilmarnock. Two tokens of Lodge St.John have clearly adopted the Boyd arms ie. the crest of a hand with two fingers turned down, and the two squirrels as supporters.

The third token shown (below right) is of Lodge St.Marnock Kilmarnock No.109, with the two squirrels as supporters; the crest here is different from that of the Boyd arms, having the hand open.

From 1734-41 the first Right Worshipful Master of St.John Kilwinning Kilmarnock No.22 was William Boyd, the 4th Earl of Kilmarnock. In 1742 he became the Right Worshipful Master of Mother Kilwinning No.0, and in [1742-43](#) was Grand Master Mason of Scotland. In 1743, at the recommendation of the Earl of Kilmarnock, the [first Military Lodge](#) was erected under the Grand Lodge, all petitioners belonging to 'Colonel Lees' regiment', later the 55th Foot.

In [1751](#), James, Lord Boyd, eldest son of the 4th Earl of Kilmarnock (later the 13th Earl of Errol) succeeded to the chair of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Type: Monument
Location: Northwest of Tower Bridge

This piece of anti-architecture is important because it no longer exists. It is a plaque in a walkway near Tower Bridge. The inscription reads, "Site of ancient scaffold. Here the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino suffered 18th August 1746." This is the site of the last public hanging in London. It was the last because at the time hangings had become spectator sports, and bleachers had to be erected to accommodate the crowds. When the moment for this double execution came, the audience leaned forward en masse, causing the risers to collapse, killing a number of people in the audience.



Photograph © Wayne Lorentz

The site of the scaffold, 1746

An engraving by Freeman, 1827 © BoK



Arthur Elphinstone, Lord Balmerino, executed 18 Aug 1746. [top]

Charles Ratcliffe, *de jure* 4th Earl of Derwentwater, husband of Lady Charlotte Livingston, the Countess of Newburgh, executed 8 Dec 1746. (Younger brother of the Earl of Derwentwater, executed for his part in the 1715 rising.) [middle left] - **Grand Master, Grand Lodge of France 1736-38**

Lord Lovat, Simon Fraser, executed 19 Apr 1747. (The last man to be publicly executed on Tower Hill.) [center]

4th Earl of Kilmarnock, William Boyd, husband of Lady Anne Livingston of Callendar, executed 18 Aug 1746. [middle right] [**Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Scotland – 1743**]

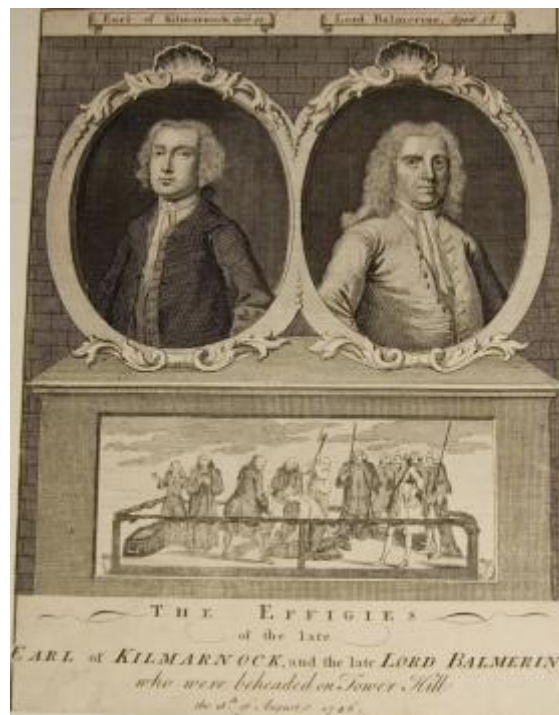
George MacKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie, reprieved and ultimately pardoned. [bottom] [**Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Scotland – 1737-38**]

After the Tower Hill execution of Kilmarnock, Lovat and Balmerino, a pub called 'THREE LORDS' was built at 27 Church Street, Minories, London E. The Inn sign showed them with the executioner's axe and the block. All the licensees from 1811 to 1894 are on record.



A perspective view of Tower Hill and the place of execution of the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=104&mode=object&item=838>



Engraving advertising the execution of the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=104&mode=object&item=2400>

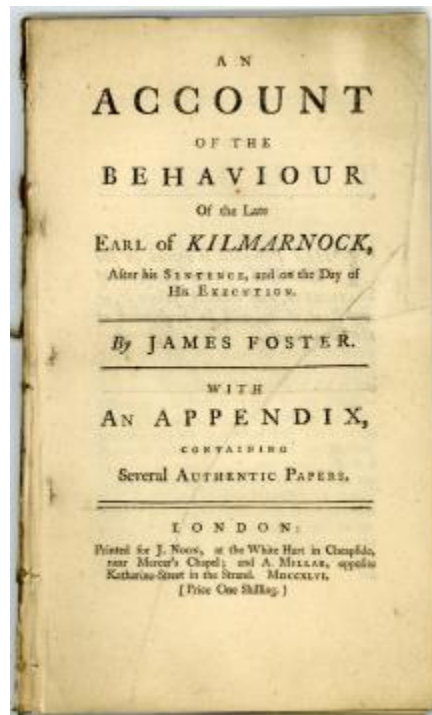


Cartoon from Anti-Jacobite Propaganda Leaflet

This cartoon, included in anti-Jacobite propaganda distributed around Kilmarnock, alleges affairs between the Earl of Kilmarnock and Jacobite ladies. The illustration shows Boyd flanked by Miss Cameron and Miss Macdonald and underneath are the words "How happy could I be with either were t'other dear Charmer away".

The travelling salesman who distributed the leaflets was beaten up and run out of town by a crowd in Kilmarnock - the people remained loyal to the Earl personally although they would not help him support the Jacobites. People in Kilmarnock were shocked at the decision to execute the Earl after the Rising.

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=104&mode=object&item=2409>



An Account of the Behaviour of the Late Earl of Kilmarnock After his Sentence and on the Day of his Execution

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=104&mode=object&item=1767>



Invitation to the Trials of the Earl of Kilmarnock, the Earl of Cromartie and Lord Balmerino

This is an invitation to attend the trial of Boyd and his co-accused (Cromartie and Balmerino) for their part in the 1745 Jacobite uprising. The charge is high treason

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=104&mode=object&item=479>



Kilmarknock House

This old photograph shows Kilmarknock House, this was the comfortable townhouse of the Boyd family which became their home after a fire devastated Dean Castle in 1735. It has since been pulled down but stood opposite the new Sheriff Court in the town.

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=104&mode=object&item=541>



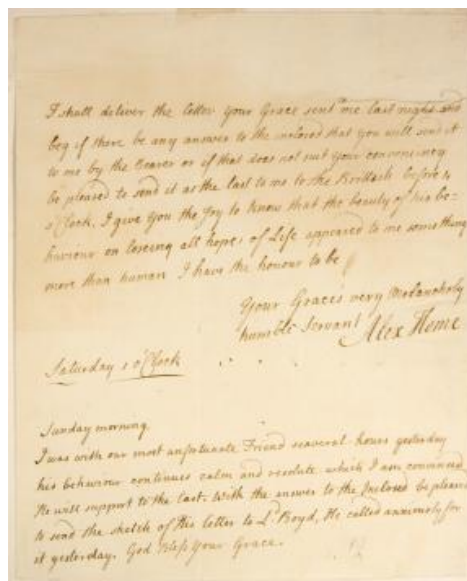
This is one of the earliest depictions of Dean Castle

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=17>



The Castle takes its name from 'The Dean' or wooded valley – a common place name in Scotland. The original keep dates from around 1350 with the Palace being added around 110 years later. Built by the Boyd family, it has strong historical connections with many people and events in Scottish history – Robert the Bruce who gave the lands to the Boyds, James III whose sister married a Boyd, the Covenanters – some of whom were imprisoned there, Bonnie Prince Charlie – whose rebellion was joined by the 4th Earl of Kilmarnock and **Robert Burns** who was encouraged to publish his poems by the Earl of Glencairn who owned the castle at the time.

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=104&mode=object&item=1768>



Letter Concerning the Earl of Kilmarnock's Condition Prior to his Execution

Transcript: "I shall deliver the letter your Grace sent to me last night and beg if there be any answer to the inclosed that you will send it to me by the bearer or if that does not suit your conveniency be pleased to send it as the last to me to the Brittish before 4 o'Clock. I give you the joy to know that the beauty of his behaviour on loseing all hopes of life appeared to me something more than human I have the honour to be

Your Graces' very melancholy
humble servant
Alex Home"

Saturday 1 o'Clock

Sunday Morning,

I was with our most unfortunate Friend several hours yesterday his behaviour continues calm and resolute which I am convinced he will support to the last. With the answer to the inclosed be pleased to send the sketch of this letter to L. Boyd, he called anxiously for it yesterday. God Bless your Grace."

<http://futuremuseum.co.uk/Default.aspx?Id=104&mode=collection>

Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, remained faithful to the Crown during the 'Civil War' period. This initially cost the Boyd family dear; after mortgaging many of his estates to meet his obligations to Charles I, he was heavily fined by Cromwell. He did though find time to modernise parts of Dean Castle and found a school in Kilmarnock. On the restoration of Charles II, Royal gratitude toward the Boyds was shown in the elevation of the tenth Lord Boyd, William, to the Earldom of Kilmarnock in 1661 and in 1672 further rights and privileges on the town of Kilmarnock. After an uneventful life for a member of his family, the 1st Earl of Kilmarnock died in 1692. His son the 2nd Earl, also William, died shortly after in 1699. The 3rd Earl, again William, supported the Hanoverian Monarchy against the first Jacobite rising in 1715. He was referred to in an old Jacobite song:

"The auld Stuarts back again, The auld Stuarts back again; Let howlet whigs do what they can, The Stuarts will be back again. Wha cares for a' their creeshy duds, And a' Kilmarnock sown suds? We'll wauk their hydes and fyle their fuds, And bring the Stuarts back again."

When reviewing a muster at Irvine of 6,000 men raised to put down the Jacobite threat of 1715, the 3rd Earl was accompanied by his ten year old son William who "appeared in arms with the Earl his father and graciously behaved himself to the admiration of all the beholders."

In 1717 the 3rd Earl died and was succeeded by young William, who was still only 13 years old. William was the 4th and last Earl of Kilmarnock.

William lacked parental discipline and scorned learning although he showed promise in the classics, philosophy and mathematics. He was disposed to "riding, fencing, dancing and music and was justly esteemed by men of taste a polite gentleman". He did however show interest in the prosperity and trade of Kilmarnock by opening coalmines in the area. He married Lady Anne Livingstone, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callander. Her father was a strong Jacobite who had supported the 1715 uprising. However Boyd's estates were dwindling, his business ventures were failing, and, short of money, he suffered the catastrophic loss of his family home, Dean Castle, in an accidental fire in 1735. Possibly his lack of funds or possibly out of support for his wife's family (although she herself urged him not to), William made a last desperate gamble to regain some of the ground lost by his family, by throwing in his lot with Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) and the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. A very unusual step for any lowland Presbyterian, especially one whose family had shown keen support in the past for the Hanoverian Government and had two sons, James and William, already with commissions within the Government army. His youngest son Charles joined his father and the Stuart cause.

William Boyd served Prince Charles faithfully and with distinction, both as commander of a small regiment and as a member of his privy council during the campaign, but it was an association which was ultimately to bring the Boyd house of cards crashing to earth and with it the aspirations of a family who had helped shape events in Scotland for the past 400 years. In the rout that followed the disastrous defeat of the Jacobite forces at Culloden, it is reported that William mistook kilted Scots Dragoons serving in the Government army to be Highlanders on the Jacobite side, turned the wrong way and was captured. In a bizarre twist of fate, his son James served in the Scots Fusiliers on the Government side at Culloden and as his father was brought, dishevelled and bareheaded, into the Government camp, he was recognised by James, who broke rank and placed his own hat upon his father's head. This was the last time that father and son would meet. His youngest son Charles managed to escape from Culloden Moor with the Prince and went into exile in France. After a brief imprisonment, where William wrote several letters of a calm and dignified nature to his family (some of which are retained in the collections at Dean Castle today), he was put on trial for treason in Westminster Hall on 28th June, 1746. His appearance at the trial was described by Horace Walpole:

"Lord Kilmarnock is tall and slender with an extreme fine person; his behaviour a most just mixture between dignity and submission; if in anything to be reprehended, a little affected, and his hair too exactly dressed for a man in his situation; but, when I say that, it is not to find fault with him but to show how little fault there is to be found".

William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock was declared guilty by his peers and executed in London at Tower Hill on the 18th of August 1746. The Boyd titles were confiscated, but James, William's eldest son, was able to reclaim the Kilmarnock estate as he had fought with the Government forces during the troubles. He had also inherited his father's debt and the ruined shell of Dean Castle. James sold off the Castle and estate soon after to a family friend, the Earl of Glencairn, and through his mother he succeeded to the title Earl of Errol and took her family name 'Hay'. The title of Lord Kilmarnock is still retained within that family, but it spelled the end for the Boyds of Kilmarnock.

http://www.macrae.org/historic_places_culloden.htm

During the Jacobite rising in 1745-46, Kenneth MacKenzie, 6th Earl of Seaforth and later known as Lord Fortrose, supported the government and did not bring his clan out for Bonnie Prince Charlie. He had seen the many sufferings of his father and his clan from the prior Jacobite rising and chose to preserve the status quo. He did not lead the MacKenzies or the MacRaes into battle.

George MacKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie together with **Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat** made a joint recruiting effort in the east around Glenurquhart on the Black Isle, and took part in the Battle of Falkirk on 17 January 1746. Many MacKenzies fought in his regiment but very few MacRaes, perhaps because their population was greater in Seaforth's domain. Both the Earl and his son Lord MacLeod were taken prisoner the day before Culloden. They were later pardoned, but Lord Lovat was also taken prisoner and was executed with great barbarity at the advanced age of 80 via the method known as hung, drawn, and quartered. He was the last nobleman executed in Britain. The majority of the men taken at Culloden were either executed or transported.

As a result of Seaforth's non-participation and Cromartie's recruiting being in the east and not the west, very few MacRaes fought in this decisive battle.

The English never claimed battle honors for the Battle of Culloden, perhaps in shame at the butchery by Cumberland, the King's son, whose policy was give no quarter. Fallen soldiers were murdered where they lay wounded on the field. Of the English who attended the public executions in Carlisle and London, it is said that many turned away. It is hard to believe how savagely the Scots were treated in defeat during the alleged Age of Enlightenment, and historians who want to understand the causes of the American Revolution can look to the aftermath of this one battle and take note of the many Scots names who led America to independence.

Written by:

Cornelia W. Bush

On Lord LOVAT's Execution

"Pity'd by gentle minds KILMARNOCK died;
The brave, BALMERINO, were on thy side;
RADCLIFFE, unhappy in his crimes of youth,
Steady in what he still mistook for truth,
Beheld his death so decently unmov'd,
The soft lamented, and the brave approv'd.
But LOVAT'S fate indifferently we view,

True to no King, to no religion true:
No fair forgets the ruin he has done;
No child laments the tyrant of his son;
No tory pities, thinking what he was;
No whig compassions, for he left the cause;
The brave regret not, for he was not brave;
The honest mourn not, knowing him a knave!"

From:

James Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D
(R.W.Chapman's 1904 Oxford Edition)

The enigma of Simon, Lord LOVAT

A short article of this title was written by B.S.Hart:

Lovat had wished his body to be taken and buried in the family vault in Scotland. Shortly after execution the Deputy Governor of the Tower of London wrote of scandal to the Secretary of State that Lovat's lawyer, an apothecary and an undertaker were making a show of the body for money. As a result, the body was returned to the Tower and interred in the Tower Chapel of St. Peter and Vincula near the bodies of the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino.

Over 100 years later during Chapel restoration, three unidentifiable bodies were found - presumed to be the three Lords. The rumour persisted and grew, that the body of Lord Lovat had been substituted and he had indeed been buried with his forebears at Wardlaw as he had wished.

Earlier this century a lead-covered coffin was discovered at Wardlaw, and detached from it was a copper tablet with a Latin inscription that the remains were those of Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat. Definite proof is lacking.

From:

A contribution in 'The Jacobite Anthology' publication
by The 1745 Association (1995). ISBN 1 89821830 7

8. James Wemyss, 5th Earl of Wemyss 1743-44

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Wemyss%2C_5th_Earl_of_Wemyss

James Wemyss, 5th Earl of Wemyss (30 August 1699–21 March 1756) was the son of **David Wemyss, 4th Earl of Wemyss**.

On 17 September 1720, he married Janet Charteris and they had four children:

David Wemyss, 6th Earl of Wemyss (1721–1787)

Francis Charteris, 7th Earl of Wemyss (1723–1808) [see below, 12th Grand Master of Scotland]

James Wemyss (1726–1786)

Frances Wemyss (d. 1789)

9. James Stuart, 8th Earl of Moray 1744-45

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Stuart%2C_8th_Earl_of_Moray

James Stuart, 8th Earl of Moray **KT** (1708–5 July 1767) was the son of **Francis Stuart, 7th Earl of Moray**.

In 1734, he married Grace Lockhart, a granddaughter of the **9th Earl of Eglington** and they had one child:

Francis Stuart, 9th Earl of Moray (1737–1810)

His first marriage lasted almost four years until the death of Grace in [1738](#) and on [24 April 1740](#), he married **Margaret Wemyss**, the eldest daughter of the [4th Earl of Wemyss](#). They had two children:

Lieutenant David Stuart (d. [1784](#))
Lt.-Col. James Stuart (d. [1808](#))

10. Henry David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan 1745-46

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Erskine%2C_10th_Earl_of_Buchan

Henry David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan ([17 April 1710](#) – [1 December 1767](#)) was the son of [David Erskine, 9th Earl of Buchan](#). On [31 January 1739](#), he married Agnes Steuart and they had three children:

[David Stewart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan](#) ([1742](#)–[1829](#)) [34th GM of Scotland, below]
[Henry Erskine](#) ([1746](#)–[1817](#))
[Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron Erskine](#) ([1750](#)–[1823](#))

see also, 60th GM Scotland, Henry David, his grandson, 12th Earl of Buchan 1832-3

11. William Nisbet of Dirleton 1746-47

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Nisbet

William Nisbet (of [Dirleton](#)) was a [Scottish Freemason](#).

He had four children:

- [Janet Nisbet](#) (c. [1717](#)–?)
- [Wilhelmina Nisbet](#) ([1724](#)–[1798](#)) [m. David Melville; see No. 22 below]
- [Jean Nisbet](#) (d. [1790](#))
- Mary Nisbet (c. [1764](#)–?)

12. The Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris of Amisfield, afterwards 7th Earl of Wemyss 1747-48

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Wemyss%2C_5th_Earl_of_Wemyss [see above, 8th Grand Master of Scotland]

James Wemyss, 5th Earl of Wemyss ([30 August 1699](#)–[21 March 1756](#)) was the son of [David Wemyss, 4th Earl of Wemyss](#).

On [17 September 1720](#), he married Janet Charteris and they had four children:

[David Wemyss, 6th Earl of Wemyss](#) ([1721](#)–[1787](#))
[Francis Charteris, 7th Earl of Wemyss](#) ([1723](#)–[1808](#)) [below]
James Wemyss ([1726](#)–[1786](#))
Frances Wemyss (d. [1789](#))

Francis Wemyss Charteris, 7th Earl of Wemyss ([21 October 1723](#) – [24 August 1808](#)) was the son of [James Wemyss, 5th Earl of Wemyss](#).

He was born with the name Francis Wemyss and on [24 February 1732](#), he legally changed it to Francis Wemyss Charteris (adopting his mother's maiden name on the inheritance of the estates of his maternal grandfather, [Colonel Francis Charteris](#)). On [12 September 1745](#), he married Lady Katherine Gordon, daughter of the [2nd Duke of Gordon](#). They had two children:

Frances Charteris (d. [1848](#))
[Francis Wemyss Charteris, Lord Elcho](#) ([1749](#)–[1808](#))

13. Hugh Seton of Touch 1748-49

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Seton

Hugh Seton was a grandson of the [6th Earl of Eglington](#).

He married Katherine Arbuckle on [10 September 1708](#) and they had one child:

Alexander Seton (d. [1783](#))

14. Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine (Jacobite Earl of Mar) 1749-50

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Erskine%2C_Lord_Erskine

Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine ([1705](#)–[16 March 1766](#)) was the son of [John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar](#).

On [1 October 1741](#), he married Charlotte Hope, daughter of the [1st Earl of Hopetoun](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Erskine%2C_6th_Earl_of_Mar

John Erskine, 22nd (or 6th) Earl of Mar ([1675](#) - May, [1732](#)), [Scottish Jacobite](#), was the eldest son of [Charles, the 5th earl](#) (1650-1689), from whom he inherited estates that were heavily loaded with debt. Owing to the complex history of [the earldom](#), Erskine may be reckoned 22nd or 6th in the line.

He was associated with a party favourable to the government, was one of the commissioners for the Union, and was made a Scottish secretary of state; becoming, after the [Union of 1707](#), a representative peer for Scotland, keeper of the signet and a privy councillor. In 1713 Mar was made an English Secretary of State by the Tories, but he seems to have been equally ready to side with the [Whigs](#) and, in 1714, he assured the new king, [George I](#), of his loyalty. However, like the other Tories, he was deprived of his office, and in August 1715 he went in disguise to Scotland and placed himself at the head of the adherents of [James Edward](#), the Old Pretender.

Meeting many Highland chieftains at Aboyne, he avowed an earnest desire for the independence of Scotland and, at Braemar on [September 6, 1715](#), he proclaimed "James VIII" king of Scotland, England, France and Ireland. Gradually the forces under his command were augmented, but as a general he was a complete failure. Precious time was wasted at [Perth](#), a feigned attack on [Stirling](#) was resultless, and he could give little assistance to the English Jacobites. At [Sheriffmuir](#), where a battle was fought in November 1715, Mar's forces largely outnumbered those of his opponent, [John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll](#); but no bravery could atone for the signal incompetence displayed by the Earl, and the fight was virtually a decisive defeat for the Jacobites.

Mar then met James Edward at [Fetteresso](#); the cause however was lost, and the prince and the earl fled to France. Mar sought to interest foreign powers in the cause of the Stuarts; but in the course of time he became thoroughly distrusted by the Jacobites. In [1721](#) he accepted a pension of £3500 a year from George I, and in the following year his name was freely mentioned in connection with the trial of [Bishop Atterbury](#), whom it was asserted that Mar had betrayed. This charge may perhaps be summarized as not

proven. At the best his conduct was highly imprudent, and in 1724 he left the Pretender's service. His later years were spent in [Paris](#) and at [Aix-la-Chapelle](#), where he died.

Mar, who was known as "Bobbing John", married for his second wife, Frances (d. 1761), daughter of [the 1st Duke of Kingston](#), and was thus a brother-in-law of [Lady Mary Wortley Montagu](#). He had been attainted in 1716, and his only son, Thomas, Lord Erskine, died childless in March 1766.

Mar's brother [James Erskine](#) was a noted judge.

The [progressive rock](#) band [Genesis](#) wrote a song, "Eleventh Earl of Mar" (found on their [Wind & Wuthering album](#)), about Mar.

15. Alexander Montgomerie, 10th Earl of Eglinton 1750-51

Alexander Montgomerie, 10th Earl of Eglinton, (10 Feb 1723-1769). Son of the [9th Earl of Eglinton](#), [Grand Master Mason](#) of the [Grand Lodge of Scotland 1750-51](#). Planned and built the conservation village of [Eaglesham, Scotland](#) in 1769. The Earl introduced the young [James Boswell](#) to the joys of [London](#) society in the early 1760s, and figures prominently in Boswells London Journal 1762-63. The Earl was shot on his own estate near [Ardrossan](#) by [excise officer Mungo Campbell](#) on [October 24, 1769](#) following a dispute about the latter's right to bear arms on the Earls grounds. He died from his wounds on the next day.

<http://www.portaltothepast.co.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3311>

Alexander, 10th Earl of Eglinton



A hereditary member of the nobility and a politician, Alexander 10th Earl of Eglinton (1723-1769) is best remembered locally as a great agricultural improver, and it was he who designed the planned village of Eaglesham. Although we now look at Eaglesham as a wonderfully unspoilt example of the 18th century phenomenon, which was the planned village, it was, at the time of its creation, seen as modern and forward thinking.

Alexander was born 10 February 1723, son of Alexander Montgomerie, 9th Earl of Eglinton and Susanna Kennedy. He succeeded to the Earldom on 18 February 1729. He was educated at Winchester College in Hampshire.

In addition to his hereditary titles, Alexander held various public offices. He was Governor of Dunbarton Castle between 1759 and 1761, Lord of the Bedchamber between 1760 and 1767 and was a Representative Peer [Scotland] between 1761 and 1769.

However, his great interest seems to have been in agricultural improvements and he spent much of his time and money developing his estates (his main estate being in Ayrshire) and introducing farmers to new ideas and techniques, which he gathered from England, other parts of Scotland and abroad. He also instituted an agricultural society and presided over it for many years.

One report of the time paints a bleak picture of agricultural methods. It describes Ayrshire as having few practicable roads, ditches and fences were few and in bad condition and the land was overrun with weeds and rushes. As for the farm houses, they were

described as "mere hovels, having an open hearth or fireplace in the middle, the dunghill at the door, the cattle starving and the people wretched." (1) The Earl oversaw the management and improvement of his estate himself and was said to travel and examine every part of his estates as well as personally "arranging the divisions and marches of the farms with all the details of their sub-divisions, roads and ditches, fences and plantations." He also brought men to his estates who were proponents of these new ideas, for example, he brought Mr. Wright from Ormiston in East Lothian (another planned village) to introduce new methods.

The level of interest that Alexander had in agricultural matters is demonstrated in a letter he wrote to his brother prior to a duel. After the serious business of giving instructions in the event of his death, he ends the letter with "Don't neglect horse hoving if you love Scotland" (2) This alludes to the cleaning of drilled turnips. The Earl was anxious that this should be done by horse drawn scrapers rather than by hand hoeing.

The planned village

Up until the 18th century, there were few villages in Scotland. Patterns of rural settlement were loosely organised around fermtouns, each one consisting of a small cluster of tenants who worked their land together. Settlements which included a church, were known as 'kirktoons' and those including mills 'milltoons'. Before 1769, the parish of Eaglesham consisted of a kirktoon with about 25 houses, acting as a focal point for the 126 fermtouns which surrounded it.

The period of the 18th century and early 19th century became known as the Age of Improvement. Many landowners, like the Earl of Eglinton, were keen to institute new methods of farming and replace the old patterns of settlement with something much more organised and productive.

In rural areas, the old fermtouns were swept away and replaced by larger, enclosed, single-tenanted farms. Landowners planned and built new villages which were much more regular in their layout. The new system of farming, combined with improvements in agricultural methods, resulted in a higher yield but also created a surplus of agricultural labour. A planned village could absorb both.



Eaglesham

Alexander 10th Earl of Eglinton saw, in Eaglesham, an ideal location for such a planned village. As a kirktown it would already be a focus for the scattered communities in the area. Since 1672 it had had the right to hold a weekly market and annual fair and therefore would have established roads and routes to and from local areas and beyond.

From 1769, the old kirktown was cleared and the new village began to grow. Alexander planned his new village on very clean lines, in the shape of a letter 'A': Two roads, North Street and South Street, formed the long sides of the letter, with Mid Road connecting them in the middle. This A shape can be seen clearly in the c.1856 map to the left. The land was sectioned into single and double tacks and let on 900 year leases. The tenants were obliged to build the first house on their tack within 5 years or forfeit the land. To assist them in this, the original tacksmen were given permission to quarry stone and were given sand from the Earl's estate.

In between the two roads lay the common ground, which became known as 'The Orry' The tacksmen were allowed to use the burn running down its centre for washing and its green for bleaching and it was intended as a place of beauty for the common good.

The Earl's Legacy

Mill on the Orry, EagleshamThe 10th Earl died a violent death, aged only 46, before his planned village was completed. He was shot dead by a trespasser, excise officer Mungo Campbell, on his Ayrshire Estate in 1769.

However, his brother Archiebald, 11th Earl of Eglinton, carried on his work by finishing the planned village and instituting new improvements of his own.

Although the planned village movements came about as a result of agricultural improvements, the 18th and 19th centuries also saw the industrial revolution take hold and the rise of the textile industry in the area. This actually began to draw people away from rural areas to the towns to gain employment in the mills and factories that were springing up. Probably to counteract this, the 11th Earl encouraged the building of a cotton mill in the village and this, as well as hand weaving, provided employment to people and encouraged the growth of the village during this period.

16. James Hay, Lord Boyd, afterwards 15th Earl of Erroll 1751-52

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Hay%2C_15th_Earl_of_Erroll

James Hay, 15th Earl of Erroll (20 April 1726–3 July 1778) was the son of [William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock](#).

He was born with the name of James Boyd but legally changed it to James Hay in 1758, when he succeeded his great-aunt as [Earl of Erroll](#) (his father's titles were attainted and thus, he did not succeed to them).

In 1762, he married Isabella Carr and they had four children:

[Augusta Hay](#) (d. 1822)

[George Hay, 16th Earl of Erroll](#) (1767–1798)

[William Hay, 17th Earl of Erroll](#) (1772–1819)

Lady Margaret Hay (c. 1778–?)

<http://thepeerage.com/p3643.htm>

James **Hay**, 15th Earl of Erroll was born on 20 April 1726 in [Falkirk, Scotland](#).¹ He was the son of [William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock](#) and [Lady Anne Livingstone](#). He married, firstly, [Rebecca Lockhart](#), daughter of [Alexander Lockhart, Lord Covington](#), on 15 September 1749. He married, secondly, [Isabella Carr](#), daughter of [Sir William Carr, Bt.](#), in 1762. He died on 3 July 1778 at age 52 in Callendar House.¹

James Hay, 15th Earl of Erroll was baptised with the name of James Boyd. He was styled as *Lord Boyd* between 1728 and 1746.² On 1758 his name was legally changed to James Hay. He gained the title of *15th Earl of Erroll* on 19 August 1758.

Family 1 [Rebecca Lockhart](#) b. before 1734, d. 2 May 1761

1. Child [Mary Hay](#) b. b 1761

Family 2 [Isabella Carr](#) b. before 1747, d. 3 November 1808

1. Children [Augusta Hay](#)+ d. 23 Jul 1822
2. [George Hay, 16th Earl of Erroll](#) b. 13 May 1767, d. 14 Jun 1798
3. [William Hay, 17th Earl of Erroll](#)+ b. 12 Mar 1772, d. 26 Jan 1819

Family 3

1. Child [Lady Margaret Hay](#)+ b. b 1778

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Boyd%2C_4th_Earl_of_Kilmarnock

William Boyd (1704-1746), 4th [Earl of Kilmarnock](#), was a Scottish nobleman.

William Boyd was educated at [Glasgow](#). Like his father in the [rebellion](#) of 1715, William initially supported the Government side, but in the rebellion of 1745, owing either to a personal affront or to the influence of his wife or to his straitened circumstances he deserted [George II](#) and joined [Charles Edward Stuart](#), the Young Pretender.

Made a Privy Counsellor to Charles, he was appointed a colonel of guards and subsequently a general. He fought at [Falkirk](#) and [Culloden](#), where he was taken prisoner, and was beheaded on [Tower Hill](#) the 18th of August 1746.

<http://thepeerage.com/e361.htm>

Boyd, William, fourth Earl of Kilmarnock 1704-1746, belonged to a family which derives its descent from Simon, third son of Alan, lord high chancellor of Scotland, and brother of Walter, the first high steward of Scotland. Simon's grandson Robert was awarded a grant of lands in Cunningham by Alexander III, as a reward for his bravery at the battle of Largs, 1263. From the earliest times the family was noted for its antagonism to the English, and it is recorded of Sir Robert Boyd that he was a staunch partisan of Sir William Wallace, and subsequently of Bruce, from whom he received a grant of the lands of Kilmarnock, Bondington, and Hertschaw (Hervey, Life of Bruce).

William, ninth lord Boyd, descendant of Robert, first lord Boyd [qv.], was created first earl of Kilmarnock by Charles II, by patent bearing date 7 Aug. 1661.

The third earl was an ardent supporter of the house of Hanover. Rae, in his *History of the Rebellion*, says of him: It must not be forgot that the Earl of Kilmarnock appeared here at the head of above 500 of his own men well appointed — and that which added very much unto it was the early blossoms of the loyal principle and education of my Lord Boyd, who, though but eleven years of age, appeared in arms with the Earl his father. This was in 1715, and the boy here mentioned succeeded his father as fourth earl of Kilmarnock in 1717. He was born in 1704, his mother being the Lady Euphane, eldest daughter of the eleventh Lord Ross. His character was generous, open, and affectionate, but he was pleasure-loving, vain, and inconstant. He was educated at Glasgow, and during the earlier part of his life he continued, in accordance with his father's principles, to support the house of Hanover; and we find that, on the death of George I, he sent an order calling on the authorities of Kilmarnock to hold the train bands in readiness for proclaiming the Prince of Wales. It was not indeed until quite the close of the rebellion of '45 that he proved false to the opinions which this act shows him to have held. Various reasons are assigned for his defection; by some it was attributed to the influence of his wife, Lady Anne Livingstone, who was a catholic, and whose father, fifth earl of Linlithgow, had been attainted for treason in 1715. Smollett, however, says: He engaged in the rebellion partly through the desperate situation of his fortune, and partly through resentment to the government on his being deprived of a pension which he had for some time enjoyed. This opinion is supported by Horace Walpole, who mentions that the pension was obtained by his father (Sir Robert Walpole) and stopped by Lord Wilmington. In his confession to Mr. James Foster—a dissenting minister who attended him from the time sentence of death was passed on him to the day of his execution—the earl himself says: The true root of all was his careless and dissolute life, by which he had reduced himself to great and perplexing difficulties. The persuasions of his wife, who was captivated by the affability of the young Pretender, no doubt influenced him in deserting the Hanoverian cause; but the hope of bettering his straitened fortunes by a change of dynasty must also be taken into account. His estates were much encumbered when he succeeded to them, and a long course of dissipation and extravagance had plunged him into such embarrassment that his wife writes to him: After plaguing the steward for a fortnight I have only succeeded in obtaining three shillings from him.

When he finally joined the rebels he was received by Prince Charles with great marks of distinction and esteem, and was made by him a privy councillor, colonel of the guards, and subsequently general. He took a leading part in the battle of Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746. At the battle of Culloden he was taken prisoner in consequence of a mistake he made in supposing a troop of English to be a body of FitzJames's horse. In his speech at the trial he pleaded as an extenuating circumstance that his surrender was voluntary, but afterwards admitted the truth, and requested Mr. Foster to publish his confession. On 29 May he, together with the Earl of Cromarty and Lord Balmerino, was lodged in the Tower. They were subsequently tried before the House of Lords, and convicted of high treason, notwithstanding an eloquent speech from Lord Kilmarnock. The court was presided over by Lord Hardwicke as lord high steward, and his conduct on this occasion seems to have been strangely wanting in judicial impartiality. Walpole, in a letter to Sir Horace Mann commenting on this, says: To the prisoners he was peevish, and instead of keeping up to the humane dignity of the law of England, whose character it is to point out favour to the criminal, he crossed them and almost scoffed at any offer they made towards defence.

The sentence on Lord Cromarty was afterwards remitted, but no such grace was accorded to Lord Kilmarnock, principally on account of the erroneous belief held by the Duke of Cumberland that it was he who was responsible for the order that no quarter was to be given to the English at Culloden.

On 18 Aug. 1746 he was executed on Tower Hill in company with Lord Balmerino. He is described as being tall and slender, with an extreme fine person, and his behaviour at the execution was held to be a most just mixture between dignity and submission.

His lands were confiscated, but subsequently restored to his eldest son, and sold by him to the Earl of Glencairn. The title was merged in 1758 in that of Errol.

Sources:

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 McKay's *History of Kilmarnock*, 1864
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Contributor: N. G. [Newcomen Groves]
 Published: 1885

17. George Drummond, Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1752-53

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Drummond

George Drummond (1688–1766) was accountant-general of excise in [Scotland](#) and a local politician, elected [Lord Provost](#) of [Edinburgh](#) a number of times between 1725 and 1764.

Drummond was born in [Blairgowrie, Perthshire](#). He was educated at the [High School in Edinburgh](#) and began his career as an accountant, working on the financial details of the 1707 [Act of Union](#) at 18. In 1707 he was appointed Accountant General, at age 20, of the Board of Customs, being promoted to Commissioner in 1717.

By the 1720s, the English were attempting to reform the Scottish taxation system. Although this climate of political turmoil promoted Drummond by 1723, it also led to public demonstrations in June 1725 against the arrival of the English malt tax in Scotland. During the [Malt Tax riots](#) in [Glasgow](#), soon to be bookseller [Andrew Millar](#) (then still an apprentice), directly challenged Drummond's authority by printing opposition material in [Leith](#), outside the council of Edinburgh's jurisdiction.



Drummond was a strong opponent of [Jacobitism](#), and fought against [John Erskine](#) (1675–1732), the 6th [Earl of Mar](#), at the [Battle of Sheriffmuir](#) in 1715. He also raised a company of volunteers to try to defend the city of Edinburgh against the army of [Bonnie Prince Charlie](#) during the [Jacobite rising of 1745](#).

Drummond first joined the Edinburgh Town Council in 1716. He raised funds to build the [Royal Infirmary](#), designed by [William Adam](#) in 1738, which quickly became one of the world's foremost teaching hospitals. In 1760 he was responsible for commissioning the Royal Exchange, which later became the [Edinburgh City Chambers](#). He was also a great supporter of the [University of Edinburgh](#), encouraging its enlargement and establishing five chairs of medicine.

Drummond is best known as the driving force behind the building of [Edinburgh's 'New Town'](#). His aim was to overcome the unhealthy and overcrowded conditions of the [Old Town](#). In 1766 he persuaded the Town Council to support an ambitious plan for a grand extension to the city on its north side and to hold a competition for the design. The competition was won by the young architect [James Craig](#) who was then only 21. In 1759 Drummond also had the insanitary [Nor' Loch](#) drained and identified the need for the [North Bridge](#) as the gateway to the New Town, laying its foundation stone in 1763.

Drummond was also a [Freemason](#). He was Initiated into Freemasonry in The Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) No.1, in 1721 and in 1739 became the Founder Master of Lodge Drummond Kilwinning from Greenock (now dormant). **He served as Grand Master Mason of the [Grand Lodge of Scotland](#) From November 1752 to November 1753.**

In 1722 Drummond was Initiated as a Free Gardener in the Free Gardener's Lodge at Dunfermline.

Drummond is buried in the [Canongate Churchyard](#) the burial ground of the [Canongate Kirk](#). His name is remembered locally in Drummond Place, the street in the New Town which was developed in the location where he had owned a country house in what is now Drummond Place Gardens and [Drummond Street](#), next to the site previously occupied by the Royal Infirmary.

<http://heritagearchives.rbs.com/people/list/george-drummond.html>

George Drummond (1687-1766) was a politician who served six terms as Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He was a founding director of [The Royal Bank of Scotland](#).

George Drummond was born on 27 June 1687 at Newton Castle, Perthshire. He was educated at the Royal High School in Edinburgh.

George Drummond's aptitude for accounting led to his involvement, at the early age of 18, in various responsibilities relating to preparations for the Union between Scotland and England. He was amanuensis to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate the terms of the Union, and he undertook a series of calculations for the committee of the Scottish parliament responsible for calculating Scotland's ratings and valuation in preparation for the Union. Following the passing of the Union in 1707, he was appointed to the new post of accountant-general of excise. In 1715 he became one of the commissioners of customs.

During the Jacobite rising in 1715 George Drummond led a company of Edinburgh volunteers against the Earl of Mar at the battle of Sheriffmuir.

Political career and public works

George Drummond was elected to Edinburgh's town council in 1716, becoming city treasurer the following year. In 1725 he was elected Lord Provost for the first time. He served five further two-year terms, beginning in 1746, 1750, 1754, 1758 and 1762.

Drummond was responsible for numerous large-scale public works projects in Edinburgh, including the establishment of Edinburgh's Royal Infirmary, for which he laid the foundation stone in 1738. When the building was completed in 1741 he was appointed a manager of the hospital and was referred to as the 'Father of the Infirmary' until his death.

In 1747 he unsuccessfully stood for parliament.

In the early 1750s, George Drummond proposed the building of a 'new town' on fields to the north of Edinburgh, as a way of relieving overcrowding and disease in the city. In 1752 the town council adopted his proposals, and a competition was launched to design what would become Edinburgh's New Town. Drummond did not live to see much of the new enterprise take shape, but it was he who instigated the draining of the Nor' Loch in preparation for the works, and who in 1763 laid the foundation stone for the new North Bridge, which was to form the link between the old city and its new district.

In 1752 George Drummond also laid the foundation stone for the new Royal Exchange (now City Chambers). The building was completed in 1760.

The Royal Bank of Scotland

George Drummond was one of the founding directors of [The Royal Bank of Scotland](#) at its formation in 1727. The presence of Edinburgh's Lord Provost on the board no doubt lent the new enterprise credibility, but he was much more than a mere figurehead. From the outset, he was a very regular attendee at board meetings, and it was he – along with fellow director Lord Monzie – who undertook the bank's very first important task, finding suitable premises in overcrowded Edinburgh.

The Bank's activities in 1727, the year of its foundation, were confined to preparing for business. It was not until January the following year that it actually opened its doors to customers. On 12 January 1728 George Drummond became the recipient of The Royal Bank of Scotland's first loan, receiving £1,000. In fact, despite his political influence, Drummond seems to have been short of money for most of his life, sometimes only remaining solvent thanks to money received through financially advantageous marriages.

Drummond was a director of The Royal Bank of Scotland until 1745, and from 1759 to 1765. Even in the intervening years, he remained a customer and valued friend of the bank. When the Scottish hereditary jurisdictions were abolished in 1748, the bank arranged for Drummond, on a visit to London, to lobby on its behalf for compensation money to be lodged in Royal Bank accounts.

Drummond's interest in banking was not limited to The Royal Bank of Scotland. In 1764 he prepared the 'plan of trade' for the reinvention of the British Linen Company (est. 1746) from a struggling linen trading concern into Scotland's third large public bank.

Other roles and interests

George Drummond was an active churchman, serving as a ruling elder in the Church of Scotland's presbytery, synod and general assembly during the course of his life.

During the Jacobite Rising of 1745, George Drummond was actively involved in organising volunteers to defend Edinburgh against the approaching Jacobite army. After the Jacobites took control of the city, he and his followers joined Sir John Cope in facing them again – and again being defeated – at the battle of Prestonpans.

He had a keen interest in music, becoming deputy governor of the Edinburgh Musical Society in 1756. The society attracted the best musicians from throughout Europe to perform in concerts in the city. Following his death in 1766 the society held a memorial concert for him.

Family life

George Drummond was married four times: to Mary Campbell; Catherine Campbell; Hannah Parson; and Elizabeth Green. He had numerous children, including five with his first wife Mary and nine with his second wife Catherine.

Death and legacy

George Drummond died on 4 December 1766 at the age of 79. Reporting his death, *Scots Magazine* remarked:

'He engaged in public business at the age of 18, and continued capable of discharging it till the end of his life. During that long period, scarce any scheme for the improvement or advantage of this country has been carried on, of which he was not an active and able promoter.'

18. Charles Hamilton Gordon, Advocate 1753-54

19. James Forbes, Master of Forbes, afterwards 16th Baron Forbes 1754-55

<http://thepeerage.com/p2219.htm#i22182>

James **Forbes**, 16th Baron Forbes was born before 1745. He was the son of [James Forbes, 15th Lord Forbes](#) and [Mary Forbes](#).¹ He married [Catherine Innes](#), daughter of [Sir Robert Innes, 6th Bt.](#), in January 1760. He died on 29 July 1804.

James Forbes, 16th Baron Forbes gained the title of *16th Baron Forbes*.

Family [Catherine Innes](#) d. 16 April 1805

1. Children [Mary Elizabeth Forbes](#)+ d. 2 Nov 1803
2. [Marjory Forbes](#)+ b. 3 Feb 1761, d. 3 Oct 1842²
3. [James Ochoancar Forbes, 17th Baron Forbes](#)+ b. 7 Mar 1765, d. 4 May 1843

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2. [\[S6\]](#) G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume I, page 321. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.

20. Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, afterwards 15th Earl of Morton 1755-57 (*G.M. of England; 1757-61*)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sholto_Douglas,_15th_Earl_of_Morton

son of James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton.

On 19 November 1758, he married Katherine Hamilton and they had one child:

George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton (1761–1827) [38th GM Scotland 1790-92, see below]

21. Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway 1757-59

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart%2C_6th_Earl_of_Galloway

Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway (c. 1694–24 September 1773) was the son of [James Stewart, 5th Earl of Galloway](#). In 1719, he married Lady Anne Keith, the youngest daughter of the [8th Earl Marischal](#) and they had one child:

Lady Mary Stewart (d. 1751)

Lady Anne died in 1728 and Alexander married Lady Catherine [Cochrane](#), the youngest daughter of the [4th Earl of Dundonald](#) (see [Earl of Dundonald](#)), in 1729. They had seven children:

[Lady Susanna Stewart](#) (d. 1805). She married [Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford](#).

[John Stewart, 7th Earl of Galloway \(1736–1806\)](#)

[Admiral the Honourable Keith Stewart \(1739–1795\)](#)

[Lady Margaret Stewart](#) (d. 1762)

[Lady Charlotte Stewart](#) (d. 1818) married [John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore](#) [dau. Augusta m. HRH Augustus Frederick Hanover, Duke of Sussex, GM UGLE 1813-43]

Lady Catherine Stewart (c. 1750–?)

[Lady Harriet Stewart](#) (d. 1788)

22. David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven and Melville 1759-61

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Melville%2C_6th_Earl_of_Leven

David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven (4 May 1722 – 9 June 1802) was the son of [Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven](#).

On [29 July 1747](#), he married **Wilhelmina Nisbet**, daughter of [William Nisbet](#) * and they had eight children:

[Mary Elizabeth Melville](#) (d. [1820](#))
Charlotte Melville (d. [1830](#))
[Alexander Leslie-Melville, 7th Earl of Leven](#) ([1749–1820](#))
William Melville (d. [1777](#))
General David Melville (d. [1838](#))
Jane Melville (d. [1829](#))
Lt.-Gen. John Melville ([1759–1824](#))
George Melville ([1766–1812](#))

* **William Nisbet** (of [Dirleton](#)) was a [Scottish Freemason](#). [see No. 11 above] [GM Scotland 1746-47]

He had four children:

[Janet Nisbet](#) (c. [1717](#)–?)
[Wilhelmina Nisbet](#) ([1724–1798](#))
[Jean Nisbet](#) (d. [1790](#))
Mary Nisbet (c. [1764](#)–?)

23. Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin and 9th of Kincardine 1761-63

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Bruce%2C_5th_Earl_of_Elgin

Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin and 9th Earl of Kincardine ([6 July 1732–14 May 1771](#)) was the son of [William Bruce, 8th Earl of Kincardine](#).

On [1 June 1759](#), he married Martha Whyte and they had two children:

[William Robert Bruce, 6th Earl of Elgin](#) ([1764–1771](#))
[Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin](#) ([1766–1841](#))

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Bruce%2C_7th_Earl_of_Elgin

Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin and 11th Earl of Kincardine ([July 20, 1766 - November 14, 1841](#)) was a British nobleman and diplomat, known for the removal of marble sculptures from the [Parthenon](#) in [Athens](#) -- popularly known as the [Elgin Marbles](#). Elgin was the third son of [Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin](#) and succeeded his older brother [William](#), the 6th earl, in 1771 while he was only five.

Elgin was ambassador to the [Ottoman Empire](#) between [1799](#) and [1803](#). He had a great enthusiasm for antiquities, and was shocked by the indifference of the ruling Turks to the worsening condition of the sculptures. His claimed motive in removing them was to preserve them. In the process of removing the Marbles, he discovered that he was unable to move them out of [acropolis](#) without cutting them out in smaller pieces. Therefore, a considerable damage was made to the marbles. Even at the time, his actions were controversial. Elgin spent vast amounts of money in having them shipped home to Britain, which he never recouped.

Elgin's time in the Near East had been full of personal misfortune. He had lost his nose during an outbreak of "plague", and this made him even less appealing to his young wife than he had previously been. On his journey home, through [France](#), the Earl and some of his companions were taken prisoners of war (war having broken out after they left for home) and were held in detention for several months. Although they were well-treated, Lady Elgin had to travel home without her husband, and began a liaison with one of her escorts. On his return to Britain, Elgin, finding that he could not get the [British Museum](#) to pay what he was asking for the marbles, sued his wife's lover for an appropriately high sum. He then remarried (an even younger woman) and went to live on the Continent. The marbles were put on display and were eventually bought for the nation in [1816](#).

His son was:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Bruce%2C_8th_Earl_of_Elgin

<http://www.biographi.ca/EN/ShowBio.asp?Bioid=38446>

BRUCE, JAMES, 8th Earl of Elgin and 12th Earl of Kincardine, colonial administrator; b. 20 July 1811 in London, England, second son of Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin and 11th Earl of Kincardine, the "saviour" of the "Elgin Marbles," and of Elizabeth Oswald; d. 20 Nov. 1863 at Dharmasala, India.

James Bruce, as a younger son until 1840, had to fit himself for work, and the career he actually followed owed much of its success to his education and to his early preparation for an occupation. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and became one of a brilliant group of Eton and Christ Church graduates, many of whom were later associated in politics and the colonial service.

Bruce studied intensively, so much so that he injured his health and had to forego a double first for a mere first. Nevertheless he left Oxford not only widely read in classics but having "mastered" on his own, so his brother recorded, the philosophy of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. The latter, with its stress on the organic nature of society in which the members and interests are dependent on one another, was a suggestive and intriguing acquisition for a young man who was to lead, with the ready address and genial charm already apparent at Oxford, fragmented and unformed societies towards a new coherence in self-government.

On graduating in 1832, Elgin returned to Scotland to assist in the management of the family estates, and to read and think. But he had a political career in view. In 1834 he addressed a *Letter to the electors of Great Britain*, in which he showed himself a liberal-conservative of the model of Sir Robert Peel, and of the cast of thought derived from the philosophy of Coleridge. He failed to win election in the county of Fife in 1837 because of entering late, but in 1840 was returned for Southampton. He seconded the amendment to the address which brought down Lord Melbourne's government in 1841. But already in 1840 he had become on the death of his elder brother the heir to the earldom, and on his father's death in 1841 had to give up, as a Scottish peer, hopes of advancement as a member of the House of Commons.

In 1842, however, he accepted appointment as governor of Jamaica, and went there with his new wife, Elizabeth Mary Cumming-Bruce. Unhappily for the health of the latter, who was pregnant, the party suffered shipwreck on the way. In Jamaica Elgin found a society divided by racial differences and suffering the effects of an economic depression brought on by the abolition of slavery in 1833, circumstances not unlike those he was to find later in Canada. He also found a classic model of the old colonial constitution from which Canadian Reformers were seeking to escape. Jamaica was thus in many ways a preparation for Canada. It also gave Elgin an opportunity to use his personal charm and public diplomacy in turning men's thoughts to practical improvements and moderate politics.

In 1846, saddened by the loss of his wife and concerned for his own health and that of his daughter, Elgin returned on leave to England. The new colonial secretary in Lord John Russell's Whig administration, Lord Grey, was impressed with Elgin's

performance in Jamaica and urged him, without success, to continue there. Grey then invited Elgin to assume the governorship of Canada. The acceptance of a Whig appointment by Elgin, and the appointment of a Tory by Grey, forecast the non-partisan role which Elgin was to play in his new post. By coincidence, this new political character was underlined by his marriage to Lady Mary Louisa Lambton, daughter of Lord Durham [Lambton*] and niece of Lord Grey. He was thus, publicly and privately, splendidly fitted to carry out the mission Grey had given him, to elaborate and confirm the practice of responsible government in the British North American provinces. Grey had made the idea explicit by his analysis of the conditions which stood in the way of responsible government in Nova Scotia in his important dispatches of 3 Nov. 1846 and 31 March 1847. Elgin's conduct in Canada defined through practice the form of responsible government and he was to expand it into a major anticipation of the Canadian nationhood which was yet in embryo. His private correspondence with Grey was in fact an agenda of what was to be done in British North America during the next generation.

Elgin reached Canada on 30 Jan. 1847, and at once met the incumbent Conservative government. It had been elected in 1844 following the resignation of the Robert Baldwin*–Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine government and, although committed to support the governor and to resist the application of responsible government, it had itself under the leadership of William Henry Draper* become in effect a party government. There was some anticipation that Elgin as a Tory would assume direction of the government, but others thought that, as a governor sent by a Whig administration to recognize responsible government, he would dismiss the Draper ministry and call the Reformers to office. Elgin did neither. He had determined before his arrival not to be "a partisan governor," as his predecessor Sir Charles Metcalfe* had seemed to be. He would assume "a position of neutrality as regards mere Party contests." This was the first step in confirming in Canada what he felt certain it was his mission to ensure, what he termed "constitutional Government." By that he meant government by the full body of conventions controlling the formation and functioning of the cabinet and the role of governor general as the representative of the crown. In short, it was the parliamentary monarchical government then being confirmed by use in the United Kingdom.

Elgin accordingly made it clear that he would support Draper either in a new session of the legislature, or in his endeavours to strengthen his position in parliament by seeking support from the French followers of La Fontaine. Elgin himself wrote to Augustin-Norbert Morin to suggest French support for the ministry, the more readily as he accepted Draper's opinion that the existing division of parties, with the Tories looked upon as the "English" party and the Reformers the "French" party, was no more than transitory. But Morin and his associates, whom Elgin considered essentially conservative, declined Elgin's proposal and the alliance did not occur at that time.

Having failed in its bid for French support, the government requested dissolution late in 1847, and the Reform party won a decisive victory in the ensuing election. The ministry, defeated in parliament, resigned as a body. The practice since 1841 had been simply to reshape ministries with some former members in the new, but when Elgin invited La Fontaine to form a ministry, he did so as leader of a party. Elgin, as a neutral governor, thus accepted the first administration deliberately based on party in Canadian history. In placing the crown which he represented above party politics, and in leaving the power to govern in the hands of a ministry of the leaders of a defined and organized party, Elgin revealed what he meant by constitutional government. The party character of the ministry meant also that the cabinet was collectively responsible through the prime minister for policy and administration. The governor would no longer be head of the government responsible for its acts in all matters of local administration and legislation. Nor would he have a voice in matters of local patronage as Metcalfe had wished to have, but to prevent the establishment of a Jacksonian spoils system he had to ensure that major and permanent civil servants, being politically neutral, should have security of tenure.

Elgin had, of course, duties as an imperial officer, specific instructions from the colonial secretary, some voice in decisions concerning defence and foreign relations, as well as control of Indian affairs and other as yet untransferred imperial responsibilities; these precluded his playing an altogether neutral role. And both he and Grey had to act judiciously and tactfully in re-modelling the simple and archaic governmental procedures of Canada to deal with the complex administrative and conventional practices of British cabinet government. Elgin was thus, in confidential fashion, a far more active governor than his new definition of the office implied. Fortunately, La Fontaine, Baldwin, and Francis Hincks* desired the same ends as he did, and trusted him, so that the process of creating full parliamentary government went forward smoothly. Not that it was a mere matter of office organization; party control of patronage meant of course that hundreds of public offices went to French Canadians, others to English Reformers, both of which groups had had scant access to public employment before. Elgin put the finish to his new version of his office by traditional ceremony and entertainment, and also by less formal visits, official ceremonies, and public speeches. His personal charm aided greatly in all this, as did his personal simplicity.

The new Reform ministry, which was sworn in on 11 March 1848, marked the coming to power of French Canadians as members of a party, not as individuals, and represented as well the outcome of the long agitation for colonial self-government. It soon had to face, with Elgin's guidance and advice, the consequences of economic and external changes in the critical years from 1846 to 1850.

The first was the repeal in 1846 of the Corn Laws; it had precipitated the collapse of the old colonial system, and had impelled Russell and Grey to base their policy in British North America on the recognition of full responsible government in local matters. Another problem was the famine migration from Ireland to Canada and the United States in 1847. Not only did it bring to Canada some 70,000 Irish immigrants in that year, many of whom were to create burdens because of the ravages of cholera, but it also made real the possibility of Irish Americans striking at Great Britain through British North America. Elgin had to keep watch on Irish organizations and meetings in Montreal and on the Irish agitators of Boston and New York. Discontent in Ireland might too easily blend with discontent in Canada.

To these concerns was added in 1847 the financial and commercial depression which followed the collapse of the railway boom in the United Kingdom. Coming upon the repeal of the Corn Laws and the loss of guaranteed British markets for Canadian goods, commerce in Canada was completely disrupted. The falling off of trade, the increase of bankruptcies, and the collapse of investment values may well have been caused by the depression alone, but it was natural for Canadian businessmen to attribute them to the ending of the familiar protective system.

The Canadian constitutional revolution of 1848 may have forestalled an echo in Canada of the European liberal revolutions of that year begun in France. That there was apprehension is corroborated by the reaction to the return of Louis-Joseph Papineau* from exile in Paris. He came out eloquently and strongly as the critic of the "sham" of responsible government, and set out to become again the leader of French national feeling. The popularity he acquired almost immediately caused some fear among the French Canadian supporters of the Reform party. But the French ministers, aided by Elgin, set out to undermine his popularity and reduce him to an isolated figure mouthing the battle cries of an age of perpetual opposition. They remorselessly and cruelly succeeded in damping down the embers of revolution in Canada, although dissension continued in the activities of the republican and annexationist Rouges, the heirs of Papineau.

It was fortunate, in view of the next stage of the Canadian crisis, that Papineau had probably been reduced to impotence by the end of 1848. For, even if Papineau were powerless, there was a measure, required by both justice and policy, which was to demonstrate clearly to French Canadians that responsible government was not a sham but a reality. The indemnification of those who had suffered damage by acts of the troops and government in suppressing the rebellion of 1837 in Lower Canada (it had been done for Upper Canada) had been taken up by Draper's ministry, and a royal commission had recommended payment for losses incurred by those not actually convicted of rebellious acts. The Draper ministry took no action, but clearly an administration headed by a French Canadian and supported by the French Canadian members of the assembly and under attack by Papineau, had, in policy as well as justice, to take it up. The Rebellion Losses Bill was passed by majorities of both Lower and Upper Canadian members despite the Tory opposition's cry that it was a bill to pay "rebels."

Fully to understand Elgin's dilemma in dealing with the bill, it is necessary to realize that the Tory opposition, as well as the government, were testing responsible government and learning the new rules, and that Elgin was their mentor little less than he was that of his ministers. For the most part they, and especially their leader Sir Allan Napier MacNab, were simply old-fashioned Tories, not sure that the new regime might not lead to a continuation of earlier conditions when ministries acquired permanency, only this time it would be a Reform ministry with French Canadian support. MacNab's remarks early in the debates on the bill are suggestive: "We must make a disturbance now or else we shall never get in." He knew also that the governor general, as an imperial officer, might properly decline to sanction the "paying of rebels," and that he could in any case dissolve the parliament or reserve the bill for the decision of the imperial government. MacNab was thus trying to force Elgin into using the powers left him under responsible government.

Elgin refused to be turned away from the role he had assumed. His ministry had an unshaken majority; there was no indication that an election would alter that fact and much that it would provoke racial strife in Lower Canada. The matter was also local, not imperial; it was therefore to be dealt with locally by the governor's assent; if his superiors disagreed, they could recall him. If he reserved the bill, it would simply embroil the imperial government in local Canadian affairs and perhaps provoke another Papineau rising with American and Irish aid. So he drove down to the parliament house on 25 April 1849, and gave his assent to the bill.

The immediate result was a violent attack by a mob of "respectable" demonstrators on the governor's carriage as he drove away. The next was the deliberate burning of the parliament buildings by the same mob, followed by rioting in the streets and attacks on the houses of La Fontaine and Hincks. Montreal was at the mercy of an organized and aggressive Tory and Orange mob, which conservative citizens either actively joined or refrained from resisting. When Elgin returned to meet parliament on 30 May to receive an address, his carriage was again assaulted with missiles and he carried off a two-pound stone thrown into it. The home of La Fontaine was again attacked, and one man killed by its defenders. Elgin remained outside the city for the rest of the summer in order not to provoke yet another outburst, with the possibility of racial violence. This course, although criticized by some as cowardice, showed great moral courage and was an important measure of his powers of restraint. His ministers could not be quite as quiescent. Government went on, but the troops were called in and the police were increased. Their policy, modelled on Elgin's conduct, was, however, not to answer defiance with defiance, but to have moderate conduct shame arrogant violence. In the end the policy succeeded, but only at the cost of suffering the climax of Tory Montreal's frantic despair. In October 1849, after frequent indications of what was to come, there appeared the Annexation Manifesto which advocated the political and economic union of Canada and the United States and was signed by scores of persons of political and commercial significance. It was an act of desperation, the act of men whose world had been turned upside down, the empire of protection and preference ended, the empire of the St Lawrence centred on Montreal disrupted, British "ascendancy" replaced by "French domination."

MacNab's role in the outcry and riots against the Rebellion Losses Act had failed to coerce Elgin or to force his recall; at bottom the Annexation Manifesto was a reply to Elgin's firmness. If the queen's representative was to welcome French Canadians to power in equality with the English and to convert the commercial system of the old empire into a new system of local government, free trade, and sentiment based on common institutions and common allegiance, the embittered loyalists and financially embarrassed businessmen of Montreal thought annexation an alternative so just it would be given for the asking. To men thinking in the old terms Elgin could seem only a traitor or a trifle. Elgin was neither. He foresaw a nation of diverse elements founded on the temperate exercise of tested institutions and conventions. So did Grey and the Russell government, which showed its approval by advancing Elgin to the British peerage with a seat in the House of Lords. So did his ministers. The men who had signed the manifesto while holding commissions from the crown, as many Tories did, were required to abjure the manifesto or forfeit their commissions. Montreal, which had attempted to coerce the parliament and government of all Canada, was declared unfit to be the seat of government.

These measures stemmed the violence of the outraged Montrealers. Moreover, the general current of events turned the attention of businessmen everywhere to more congenial pursuits. By 1850 prosperity was returning to Montreal and Canada. In prosperity even responsible government and "French domination" could be tolerated. MacNab called on Elgin and was politely received. Responsible government and all it implied – French Canadians in office, British, not American, conventions of government, efficiency in public finance and the civil service, local decision-making and local control of patronage – had been tested in the fires of riot and the threat of annexation.

Much remained to be done, and Elgin's further four years in Canada called for the exercise of the same talents as did the turbulent year 1849. There were local reforms to be carried out, such as the abolition of the clergy reserves and of seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada. The latter was a clearly local issue and was dealt with by the Canadian parliament. But the clergy reserves, governed by an imperial act of 1840, could not be touched without an act of parliament of the United Kingdom enabling the Canadian legislature to deal with them. The question invited the same appeal to Britain as the Rebellion Losses Act had done, especially as nothing could more symbolize an empire and a nation across the seas than a common established church. Elgin recommended that the imperial parliament be asked to end the act of 1840 and leave the future of the reserves to the Canadian parliament. After repeated efforts were foiled by opposition of the bishops in the House of Lords, this action was taken and in 1854 the reserves were ended, but on terms respecting vested interests. In the same year seigneurial tenure was abolished.

That this legislation was the work of a Liberal-Conservative Anglo-French party in coalition pleased Elgin, as such a union was the outcome of the regime of local decisions by moderate and responsible men which he had made possible in Canada. But more exhilarating, no doubt, was the long delayed conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, the final act of Elgin's personal diplomacy. Foreseen as early as 1846 in Canada as a necessary outcome of the dismantling of the protective system, reciprocity had been repeatedly defeated in the United States for lack of evident advantage to American economic interests and because of its implications as a possible prelude to annexation, a step which would upset the balance of free and slave soil in the expanded republic of 1848. The inducements of free navigation on the Canadian section of the St Lawrence and of access to the fisheries of the Atlantic provinces removed American objections that it conferred no benefits on the United States. In 1854 the British government acknowledged the need to lobby Congress. Elgin went to Washington and in a diplomatic *tour de force* persuaded the

Southern senators that reciprocity would prevent, not provoke, annexation. It was a brilliant climax to seven years of intense persuasion, in which he had established the conventions of constitutional, monarchical, and parliamentary government in Canada, and ensured that prosperity without which he believed, as had Durham, Canadians could not be expected to prefer self-government in the empire to annexation to the United States.

Elgin returned to Britain in December 1854. Despite approaches, he remained outside active politics there. In 1857 the dispute with the empire of China over the *Opium* and British trading rights in Canton led to his commission by the Palmerston government as a special envoy to China. The mission was delayed by the need to assist in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. In 1857, however, in consort with a French envoy, Elgin made his way by armed force into Canton, and in 1858 negotiated at Tientsin with representatives of the imperial government a treaty providing for a British minister to China, additional trading rights, protection of missionaries, and an indemnity. He then went to Japan where he concluded a commercial treaty. He returned to England in 1859 and accepted, as did other former Peelites, office in the new Palmerston government. He became postmaster general, not the best use of his talents which were diplomatic rather than administrative. However, in 1860, as a result of the Chinese government's refusal to implement the Treaty of Tientsin, Elgin was again sent with an Anglo-French military force and a French colleague to ensure the acceptance of the treaty. The army advanced to Peking and, after the murder of some English captives, the Summer Palace of the emperors was burned on Elgin's decision to avenge the insult and to enforce the signature of the treaty.

In 1861 he was appointed viceroy and governor general of India, but over-exertion on an official tour in 1862 brought a fatal heart attack the next year. There is no evident connection between Elgin's service in Jamaica and Canada and that in the Far East and India. The same decisiveness and diplomatic skill are apparent. But it is perhaps the unusual degree to which he sympathized with the Chinese he encountered and perceived the difficulties of a decadent empire that was most remarkable. He set out to understand India also, not by study of the conventions of the British regime, but in travelling among the people. It was the same desire and capacity to understand the society in which he was to govern that had enabled him to assist in creating in Canada a locally acceptable government of moderates between the extremes of race, partisanship, and tradition. What was extraordinary in Elgin's career in Canada was his immediate and imaginative mastery of his role, and the creative spirit in which he developed it.

[W. L. MORTON](#)

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24. Thomas Alexander Erskine, 6th Earl of Kellie (G.M. of England: 1760-65) 1763-65

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Erskine%2C_6th_Earl_of_Kellie

Thomas Alexander Erskine, 6th Earl of Kellie (1 September 1732–9 October 1781), styled Viscount Fentoun and Lord Pittenweem until 1756, was a [British](#) musician and composer whose considerable talent brought him international fame and his rakish habits notoriety, but nowadays is little known. Recent recordings of his surviving compositions have led to him being re-evaluated as one of the most important British composers of the [18th century](#), as well as a prime example of [Scotland's](#) music. His mother, Janet Pitcairn, was the daughter of a celebrated physician and poet. His father Alexander Erskine, the 5th Earl of Kellie, was incarcerated in [Edinburgh castle](#) for supporting the [Jacobites](#) in the 1745 [Jacobite Rising](#). Around 1752 Thomas left for [Mannheim](#) in [Germany](#) to study under the elder [Johann Stamitz](#) and returned to Scotland in 1756 as a virtuoso violinist and composer, nicknamed "fiddler Tam". He began propagating the modern [Mannheim style](#), of which he was to become widely acknowledged as the leading British exponent. Six of his three-movement "Overtures" (Symphonies) were published in [Edinburgh](#) in 1761. [James Boswell](#) borrowed five guineas from Erskine on [20 October 1762](#), and on [26 May 1763](#) took him on a visit to Lord Eglinton's in [London](#), where the overture the Earl composed for the popular pastiche *The Maid of the Mill* (at [Covent Garden](#) in [1765](#)) became exceptionally popular. In 1767 the Earl returned to Scotland, where he became a leading light of the Edinburgh Music Society, acting as deputy governor, and as an able violinist directed the concerts in *Saint Cecilia's Hall* in Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh.

His dissolute life style extended to founding an (all-male) drinking club, and reportedly the playwright [Samuel Foote](#) advised Kellie to put his red nose into his greenhouse to ripen his cucumbers! He tended to compose on the spot and absent-mindedly give music away without further thought for it. His health suffered and he visited [Spa, Belgium](#), but while returning was "struck with a paralytic shock" and while stopping for a few days at [Brussels](#) was attacked by a "putrid fever" and died at the age of 51.

Until the 1970s only a small number of his compositions was thought to survive, though the discovery in 1989 of two manuscripts containing chamber works at [Kilravock Castle](#) has doubled the number of his surviving compositions - notably with nine [trio sonatas](#) and nine [string quartets](#). Interest in him was recently revived by [John Purser](#), among others, and a CD of his works has now been made.

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25. James Stewart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1765-67

26. George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie 1767-69

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Ramsay%2C_8th_Earl_of_Dalhousie

George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie (d. [15 November 1787](#)) was a grandson of [William Ramsay, 6th Earl of Dalhousie](#).

On [30 July 1767](#), he married [Elizabeth Glen](#) and they had five children:

Lady Mary Ramsay

Lady Elisabeth Ramsay

[George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie \(1770–1838\)](#) [45th GM Scotland 1804-06; see below]

[William Maule, 1st Baron Panmure \(1771–1852\)](#)

John Ramsay ([1775–1842](#))

27. Lieutenant-General James Adolphus Oughton 1769-71

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Adolphus_Oughton

Captain James Adolphus Oughton [KB](#) (1720–2 May 1780) was a [British](#) soldier.

<http://www.queensroyalsurreys.org.uk/colonels/051.html>

James Adolphus Oughton was born in 1720 and became a Lieutenant in 1741 in St George's Regiment of Dragoons which his father had commanded from 1733-36.



He was promoted Captain in 1742 when he joined Major General Henry Ponsonby's Regiment of Foot (later the 37th Regiment) in which he served during the Scottish Rebellion and at Culloden. The Regiment's losses were heavy and Captain Oughton did much to recruit replacements before the Regiment, now known as Dejeans, went to Flanders and Lauffeldt in June 1747. By August 1749 Oughton was Lieutenant Colonel of his Regiment and in July 1759 he became Colonel of the 55th Foot which had been on active service in the conquest of French Canada.

In August 1761 Oughton changed his Colonelship on moving to the 31st Foot. During his Colonelcy the Regiment served overseas in the American War of Independence. Later he appears to have been temporarily in command of forces in Scotland, soon after which he was made a Knight of the Bath by King George III in North Britain, a post he held until his death at the age of 61 in Bath on 2nd May 1780. A memorial tablet was placed in Westminster Abbey.

A portrait of him dated 1753, when he was still in the 37th Foot (later The Royal Hampshire Regiment), depicts him in the Duke of Cumberland's uniform and wearing the Culloden medal and ribbon.

<http://www.westminster-abbey.org/our-history/people/sir-james-oughton>

On a pillar in the north ambulatory of Westminster Abbey, near General Wolfe's monument, is a marble tablet to the memory of Lieutenant General Sir James Oughton. The sculptor was probably Richard Hayward as the memorial is signed R.H. The inscription reads:

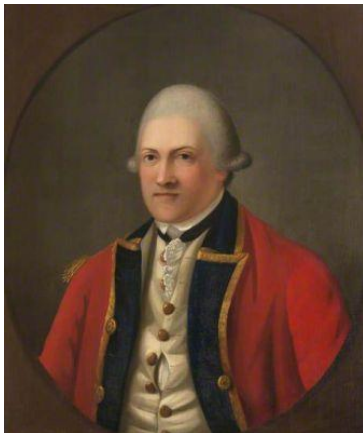
"Sacred to the memory of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, Lieutenant General; Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in North Britain [Scotland], Colonel of the XXXI Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Governor of the island of Antigua, and Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. He departed this life the XIV day of April MDCCLXXX, in the LXI year of his age".

He was baptised in London on 27 October 1719, an illegitimate son of Colonel Sir Adolphus Oughton (died 1736) and Frances Dickenson. He was educated at Coventry, Charterhouse school and Trinity College, Dublin and then joined his father's old regiment. Later he served in Ireland and Flanders and was present at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. He married widow Mary Dalrymple and took up his post in Scotland first as deputy and then Commander in Chief in 1778. He travelled extensively and was a member of the Society of Antiquaries. On 14 April 1780 he died in Bath and was buried in Bath Abbey. His memorial was erected near to Wolfe as the General had left him some money in his will.



28. Patrick McDouall-Crichton, 6th Earl of Dumfries 1771-73

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_McDouall%2C_6th_Earl_of_Dumfries



Patrick McDouall, 6th Earl of Dumfries ([15 Oct 1726](#)–[7 Apr 1803](#)) m. **Margaret Crauford** on [12 Sep 1771](#) and they had one child:

[Elizabeth Penelope McDouall](#) (d. [25 July 1797](#))

In 1768 he inherited his maternal uncle's title of Earl of Dumfries and in turn was succeeded by his grandson, [John](#).

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p2390.htm>

Patrick MacDowall-Crichton, 6th Earl of Dumfries, b. 15 Oct 1726, d. 7 Apr 1803

Patrick **MacDowall-Crichton**, 6th Earl of Dumfries was born on 15 October 1726. He was the son of [John McDouall](#) and [Lady Elizabeth Dalrymple](#). He married [Margaret Crauford](#), daughter of [Ronald Crauford](#), on 12 Sep 1771. He died on 7 April 1803 at age 76.

He gained the rank of Officer in 1762 in the service of the 3rd Foot Guards. He succeeded to the title of *6th Lord of Sanquhar* [S., 1622] on 27 July 1768.¹He succeeded to the title of *13th Lord Crichton of Sanquhar* [S., 1488] on 27 July 1768. He succeeded to the title of *6th Viscount of Air* [S., 1633] on 27 July 1768. He succeeded to the title of *6th Earl of Dumfries* [S., 1633] on 27 July 1768. He succeeded to the title of *6th Viscount of Air* [S., 1622] on 27 July 1768. He succeeded to the title of *6th Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and*

Cumnock [S., 1633] on 27 July 1768. He held the office of Representative Peer [Scotland] between 1790 and 1803.

29. John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl (G.M. of England 1771-74) 1773-74

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Murray%2C_3rd_Duke_of_Atholl

John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl [KT PC \(6 May 1729–5 November 1774\)](#) was the son of [Lord George Murray](#).

On [23 October 1753](#), he married his first cousin, [Lady Charlotte Murray](#), at [Dunkeld](#). They had nine children:

[John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl \(1755–1830\)](#)

[Rt. Rev. Lord George Murray \(1761–1803\)](#)

[Lord William Murray \(1762–1796\)](#)

[Lord Henry Murray \(1767–1805\)](#)

[Very Rev. Lord Charles Murray-Aynsley \(1771–1808\)](#)

[Lady Charlotte Murray \(d. 1808\)](#)

[Lady Amelia Murray \(d. 1818\)](#)

[Lady Jane Murray \(d. 1846\)](#)

[Lady Mary Murray \(d. 1814\)](#)

John was [Tory MP](#) for [Perthshire](#) from [1761](#) to [1764](#). On [8 January 1764](#), his uncle and father-in-law, the [2nd Duke of Atholl](#) died. John should have been heir to the dukedom, which was only able to descend through the male line; but he was ineligible since his father had fought in [Jacobite Rising](#) and consequently been [attained in the blood](#). John's wife, however, had succeeded to her father's title of [Baron Strange](#) (which could descend through the female line) and consequently held a higher position in society than her husband. Thus, just less than a month later on [7 February 1764](#), the [House of Lords](#) deemed John as the rightful heir to his uncle's title (notwithstanding the attainder of his father) and he succeed him as 3rd Duke of Atholl. John died in 1774, aged 45, after drowning in the [River Tay](#) in a fit of delirium and was buried at Dunkeld.

30. David Dalrymple, afterwards Lord Westhall 1774-76

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Dalrymple

David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes ([October 28, 1726–November 29, 1792](#)), [Scottish advocate, judge](#) and [historian](#), was born at [Edinburgh](#).

His father, Sir James Dalrymple, Bart., of [Hailes](#), in the county of [Haddington](#), auditor-general of the exchequer of Scotland, was a grandson of [James, first Viscount Stair](#); and his mother, Lady Christian Hamilton, was a daughter of [Thomas, 6th earl of Haddington](#).

David was the eldest of sixteen children. He was educated at [Eton](#), and studied law at [Utrecht](#), being intended for the Scottish bar, to which he was admitted shortly after his return to Scotland in 1748. As a pleader he attained neither high distinction nor very extensive practice, but he rapidly established a well-deserved reputation for sound knowledge, unwearied application and strict probity; and in 1766 he was elevated to the bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Hailes. Ten years later he was appointed a lord of justiciary. He was twice married, and had a daughter by each wife.

On his death, the baronetcy to which he had succeeded passed to the son of his brother John, provost of Edinburgh. Another brother was [Alexander Dalrymple](#) (1737-1808), the first admiralty hydrographer, who distinguished himself in the [East India Company](#)'s service and as a geographer. Lord Hailes's younger daughter married [Sir James Fergusson](#); and their grandson, Sir Charles Dalrymple, 1st Bart. (cr. 1887), MP for [Bute](#) from 1868 to 1885, afterwards came into Lord Hailes's estate and took his family name.

Lord Hailes's most important contribution to literature was the *Annals of Scotland*, of which the first volume, "From the accession of Malcolm III, surnamed Canmore, to the accession of Robert I," appeared in 1776, and the second, "From the accession of Robert I, surnamed Bruce, to the accession of the house of Stewart," in 1779. It is, as [Dr Johnson](#) justly described this work at the time of its appearance, a "Dictionary" of carefully sifted facts, which tells all that is wanted and all that is known, but without any laboured splendour of language or affected subtlety of conjecture.

The other works of Lord Hailes include:

- *Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy* (1769)
- *An Examination of some of the Arguments for the High Antiquity of Regiam Majestatem* (1769)
- three volumes entitled *Remains of Christian Antiquity*
 - "Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons in the Second Century," 1776
 - "The Trials of [Justin Martyr](#), [Cyprian](#), etc.," 1778
 - "The History of the Martyrs of Palestine, translated from [Eusebius](#)," 1780)
- *Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church* (1783)
- editions or translations of portions of [Lactantius](#), [Tertullian](#) and [Minucius Felix](#).

In 1786 he published *An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which [Mr Gibbon](#) has assigned for the Rapid Growth of Christianity* (Dutch translation, Utrecht, 1793), one of the most respectable of the very many replies which were made to the famous 15th and 16th chapters of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. A "Memoir" of Lord Hailes is prefixed to the 1808 reprint of his *Inquiry into the Secondary Causes*.

<http://www.jamesboswell.info/People/biography-27.php>

David Dalrymple. (1726-1792) (aka. Lord Hailes) Scottish lawyer, historian and antiquarian. Son of Sir James Dalrymple (1692-1751), 2nd Bart of Hailes and Lady Christian Hamilton (d. 1770). He was married twice, first to Anne Brown (d. 1768), daughter of Lord Coalston, and secondly to Helen Ferguson (d. 1810), daughter of Lord Kilkerran. Educated at Eton and Utrecht (Law). Advocate Depute (1755-?). Appointed Judge in the Court of Session in 1766. Elevated to the bench in 1766 as Lord Hailes. Appointed Lord of Justiciary in 1776. Grand Master of the masonic Grand Lodge of Scotland (1774-1776). He lived at Newhailes (Note 1) in East Lothian, where he had an extensive library described by [Dr. Johnson](#) as "the most learned room in Europe."

Dalrymple published several books on a variety of subjects, including *Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy* (1769), *An Examination of some of the Arguments for the High Antiquity of Regiam Majestatem* (1769), *Annals of Scotland from the Accession of Malcolm Canmore to the Accession of the House of Stuart* (2 vols. published 1776 and 1779),

Remains of Christian Antiquity (3 vols. published 1776, 1778 and 1780) and *Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church* (1783). A memoir of his life is prefixed to the 1808 edition of his *An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr Gibbon has assigned for the Rapid Growth of Christianity* (1786).

A biography gives him the following praise: *"Of the character of lord Hailes, there can be but one opinion. As an able lawyer and an upright judge, he stands eminently conspicuous in an age and a country where such characters were not rare, and when the exercise of such qualities, from their superabundance, scarcely could merit praise. As a man of general erudition, he stands, if we except Warburton, almost without a rival in the age he lived in. His skill in classical learning, the belles lettres, and historical antiquities, especially those of his own country, have been universally admitted, and had popularity been his intention, as it was of too many of his contemporaries, there cannot be a doubt but that he could have made himself the most shining meteor among them."* ([Link](#))

Life with James Boswell:

Dalrymple was a friend of both James and (James' father) [Alexander Boswell](#), and he seems to have acted as a mediator between them a couple of times. (Note 2)

JB respected him highly, and in his journal of February 10, 1763 wrote *"I [...] wrote to him, telling him how my affairs went on, and that I wanted to be rationally happy, yet easy and gay, and hoped he would take a charge of me; would let me know what books to read, and what company to keep, and how to conduct myself."*, and that he (Boswell) considered Dalrymple *"a representative of Mr. Addison"*. Boswell was referring to Joseph Addison (1672-1719) ([Link](#)), publisher of *The Spectator* (1711-1712), a periodical which Boswell had read and admired much. I take it that he meant that Dalrymple was of the same sound, honest and admirable mind as Addison had been.

When he received a positive response from Dalrymple it gave him *"much satisfaction and a good opinion of myself, to find that a man of so much true worth and even piety had my interest at heart and was willing to keep a correspondence with me."* (LJ150263)

In a letter to Boswell of December 2, 1763, Dalrymple described his own state of mind as follows: *"I am happy; I go my way in peace; I apply myself to the duties of society, and in filling the empty places of my brain with useful studies, I close it to metaphysical chimeras. Do thou likewise, my dear friend, and be happy; as happy as your very humble and most affectionate Dav: Dalrymple"*.

External links:

[DAVID DALRYMPLE, LORD HAILES](#) - at LoveToKnow
[Significant Scots: Sir David Dalrymple](#)
[Dalrymple family tree](#) - from Stirnet
[Newhailes](#)

Literature:

Some of David Dalrymple's writings can be found via the [Abebooks](#) used books search engine. Search for author David Dalrymple, and ignore the modern titles about Marriage and Organic Chemistry. And note that the Sir David Dalrymple who published a few titles between 1705 and 1721 was the 1st Lord Hailes, David's grandfather and sometime Lord Advocate.

Notes:

Note 1: Newhailes was built in 1686 by architect James Smith for his own use. Dalrymple's grandfather, also named David Dalrymple, bought it in 1707, and it remained in the family until it was acquired by the National Trust in 1996. The last baronet, Sir Mark Dalrymple, died without issue in 1971, and Newhailes was finally sold to the National Trust by his widow Lady Antonia Dalrymple. The famous library, consisting of more than 7,000 items, was transferred to the National Library of Scotland in 1972.

Note 2: Dalrymple considered Alexander Boswell his friend at least as early as 1754 when, on February 14 of that year, he wrote in his commonplace-book *"My friend Mr. Alex. Boswell, of Auchinleck, admitted a Lord of Session. He has told me that it was by the interest of the Duke of Newcastle. For once at least his Grace [then Prime Minister] judged right."* (Boswelliana, p. 5)

http://www.electricscotland.com/history/other/dalrymple_david.htm

DALRYMPLE, SIR DAVID, a celebrated Scottish judge and antiquary, was born at Edinburgh, on the 28th of October, 1726. His father was Sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes, bart., and his mother lady Christian Hamilton, a daughter of the earl of Haddington. His grandfather, who was lord advocate for Scotland during the reign of George I., was the youngest son of the first lord Stair, and distinguished for ability even among the members of his own able family; and his father, Sir James, had the auditorship of the exchequer bestowed upon him for life. Sir David Dalrymple was sent to be educated at Eton, where he was eminently distinguished for ability and general good conduct. At this seminary he acquired, with a competent share of classical learning, a fine classical taste and a partiality for English manners and customs, which marked through life both his public and private conduct. From Eton he returned to Edinburgh, where he went through the usual course at the university; and afterwards went to Utrecht, where he prosecuted the study of the civil law, till the suppression of the rebellion in the year 1746, when he returned to his native country. From the sobriety of his character, with his ardour and diligence in prosecuting whatever subject arrested his attention, the highest hopes of his future eminence were now entertained by his friends. Nor were these hopes disappointed; although circumstances led him into studies not altogether such as he would have pursued, had he been left to the bent of his own genius. The study of antiquities and the belles lettres was the most congenial to his own mind, and in both he was eminently fitted to excel; but from the state of his affairs on the death of his father, who left a large family and an estate deeply encumbered, he found it necessary to adopt the law as a profession, that he might be able to meet the demands which lay against the family inheritance, and make suitable provision for those dependent on him. He accordingly made his appearance as an advocate, or, as it is technically expressed, was called to the Scottish bar, in the year 1748. Here, however, though he had considerable practice, his success was not equal to the sanguine expectations of his friends. In the science of law few men were more expert than Sir David Dalrymple, and in point of industry, he was surpassed by no one of his contemporaries; but he had certain peculiarities, probably inherent in his nature, strengthened by study, and confirmed by habit, that impeded his progress, and rendered his efforts less effective than those

of men who were far his inferiors in natural and acquired abilities. From natural modesty and good taste, he had a sovereign contempt for verbal antitheses, rounded periods, and every thing that had the semblance of declamation, for excelling in which he was totally unqualified—his voice being ill-toned, and his manner ungraceful. In consequence of these defects, his pleadings, which were always addressed to the judgment, never to the passions, often fell short of those of his opponents, who, possessing less enlarged views of their subject, but having higher rhetorical powers, and being less fastidious in the choice of words, captivated their auditors by the breadth of their irony and the sweeping rotundity of their periods. Nor did his memorials, though classically written, and replete with valuable matter, at all times meet with the approbation of the court, which was disposed at times to find fault with their brevity and sometimes with the extreme attention they manifested to the minutiae of forms, in which it was alleged he concealed the merits of the case. On points, however, which interested his feelings, or which involved the interests of truth and virtue, he lost sight of the intricacies of form; his language became glowing, and his arguments unanswerable. No advocate of his own standing was at the time more truly respectable; and he was often employed as advocate-depute, which gave him frequent opportunities of manifesting that candour of heart and tenderness of disposition, which were at all times striking features of his character, and which so well become the prosecutor in a criminal court. Going the western circuit on one occasion, in this capacity, he came to the town of Stirling, where, the first day of the court, he was in no haste to bring on the business; and being met by a brother of the bar, was accosted with the question, Why there was no trial this forenoon. "There are," said Sir David, "some unhappy culprits to be tried for their lives, and therefore it is proper they have time to confer for a little with their men of law." "That is of very little consequence," said the other. "Last year I came to visit lord Kaimes, when he was here on the circuit, and he appointed me counsel for a man accused of a rape. Though I had very little time to prepare, yet I made a decent speech." "Pray, Sir," said Sir David, "was your client acquitted or condemned?" "O," replied the other, "most unjustly condemned." "That, Sir," said the depute-advocate, "is no good argument for hurrying on trials."

Having practised at the bar with increasing reputation for eighteen years, Sir David Dalrymple was, with the warmest approbation of the public, appointed one of the judges of the court of session, in the year 1766. He took his seat on the bench with the usual formalities, by the title of lord Hailes, the designation by which he is generally known among the learned throughout Europe. This was a situation, which it was admitted on all hands, that Sir David Dalrymple was admirably calculated to fill. His unwearied assiduity in sifting dark and intricate matters to the bottom was well known, and his manner of expression, elegant and concise, was admirably suited to the chair of authority. That his legal opinions had always been found to be sound, was also generally believed; yet it has been candidly admitted, that he was, as a judge, neither so useful nor so highly venerated as the extent of his knowledge and his unquestioned integrity led his friends to expect. The same minute attention to forms, which had in some degree impeded his progress at the bar, accompanied him to the bench, and excited sometimes the merriment of lighter minds. It is to be noticed, however, that too little regard has been, on some occasions, in the very venerable court of session, paid to forms; and that forms, apparently trifling, have seldom, in legal proceedings, been disregarded, without in some degree affecting the interests of truth and justice. It has also been remarked, that such was the opinion which the other judges entertained of the accuracy, diligence, and dignified character of lord Hailes, that, in the absence of the lord president, he was almost always placed in the chair. After having acted as a lord of session for ten years, lord Hailes was, in the year 1776, nominated one of the lords of justiciary, in which capacity he commanded the respect of all men. Fully impressed with a sense of the importance of his office in the criminal court, all his singularities seemed to forsake him. Before the time of Hailes, it had been too much the case in the Scottish criminal courts, for the judge to throw all the weight of his influence into the scale of the crown. Lord Hailes, imitating the judges of England, threw his into the scale of the prisoner, especially when the king's counsel seemed to be overpowering, or when there was any particular intricacy in the case. It is to be regretted, that, in almost all of our courts of justice, oaths are administered in a manner highly indecorous, tending rather to derogate from the importance of that most solemn act. In this respect, lord Hailes was the very model of perfection. Rising slowly from his seat, with a gravity peculiarly his own, he pronounced the words in a manner so serious as to impress the most profligate mind with the conviction that he was himself awed with the immediate presence of that awful Majesty, to whom the appeal was made. When the witness was young, or appeared to be ignorant, his lordship was careful, before putting the oath, to point out its nature and obligations in a manner the most perspicuous and affecting. It is perhaps impossible for human vigilance or sagacity, altogether to prevent perjury in courts of justice; but he was a villain of no common order, that could perjure himself in the presence of lord Hailes. In all doubtful cases it was his lordship's invariable practice to lean to the side of mercy; and when it became his painful duty to pass sentence of death upon convicted criminals, he did so in a strain so pious and so pathetic, as often to overwhelm in a flood of tears the promiscuous multitudes that are wont to be assembled on such occasions. In the discharge of this painful part of his duty, lord Hailes may have been equalled, but he was certainly, in this country at least, never surpassed.

While lord Hailes was thus diligent in the discharge of the public duties of his high place, he was, in those hours which most men find it necessary to devote to rest and recreation, producing works upon all manner of subjects, exceeding in number, and surpassing in value, those of many men whose lives have been wholly devoted to literature. Of these, as they are in few hands, though some of them at least are exceedingly curious and highly interesting, we shall presents the reader with such notices as our limits will permit, in the order in which they were published. His first work seems to have been *Sacred Poems, a Collection of Translations and Paraphrases from the Holy Scriptures*, by various authors Edinburgh, 1751, 12mo, dedicated to Charles, lord Hope, with a preface of ten pages. The next was, *The Wisdom of Solomon, Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach or Ecclesiasticus, from the Apocrypha*, 12mo, Edinburgh, 1755, without preface or commentary. In the years following, 1756, he published, in 12mo, *Select Discourses*, by John Smith, late fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, with a preface, many quotations from the learned languages translated, and notes added, containing allusions to ancient mythology, and to the erroneous philosophy which prevailed in the days of the author, &c &c. Next year, 1757, he republished, with notes, *A Discourse of the unnatural and vile conspiracy attempted by John, earl of Gowrie, and his brother, against his majesty's sacred person at St Johnstoun, 5th of August, 1600*, 12mo. Two vessels, the Betsey Cunningham, and the Leith packet, Pitcairn, from London to Leith, being wrecked on the shore between Dunbar and North Berwick, in the month of October, 1761, and pillaged by the country people, as was too often done on all the coasts of Britain, and is sometimes done to this day, Sir David published *A Sermon*, which might have been preached in East Lothian, on the 25th day of October, 1761; Acts xxvii. 1, 2, "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness." This is an admirable discourse, deeply affecting, and calculated in a particular manner to carry conviction to the offenders. In 1762, he published from the press of the Foulises, Glasgow, *Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the reign of James I. of England*, from a collection in the Advocates' Library, by Balfour of Denmyln, with a preface and a few notes. This is an exceedingly curious little volume, throwing much light on the character of the British Solomon and his sapient courtiers. In 1765 he published, from the same press, the works of the ever memorable Mr John Hailes of Eaton, now first collected together, in three volumes, with a short preface, and a dedication to bishop Warburton, the edition said to be undertaken with his approbation. The same year, he published a specimen of a book, entitled, *Ane compendious Booke of Godly and Spiritual Sangs, collectit out of sundrie parts of*

Scripture, with sundrie of other ballotis changed out of prophane sangs for avoyding of sin and harlotrie, &c. This was printed at Edinburgh, in 12mo, and was the first introduction of that singular performance to the notice of modern readers. In 1766, he published at Glasgow, Memorials and Letters relating to the history of Britain, in the reign of Charles I., published from the originals, collected by Mr Robert Wodrow, the historian of the sufferings of the church of Scotland. This is a very curious performance; and it was followed, the same year, by one, perhaps, still more so, an account of the preservation of king Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, drawn up by himself; to which are added, his letters to several persons. The same year, he published the secret correspondence between Sir Robert Cecil and James VI.; and the year following, A Catalogue of the Lords of Session, from the institution of the college of justice, in the year 1532, with historical notes. The private correspondence of Dr Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, and his friends, in 1725, was published by lord Hailes, in 1768-69. An examination of some of the arguments for the high antiquity of *Regiam Majestatem*, and an inquiry into the authenticity of the *Leges Malcolmi*.—Also, Historical Memoirs, concerning the provincial councils of the Scottish clergy, from the earliest accounts to the era of the Reformation. At the same time he published, Canons of the Church of Scotland, drawn up in the provincial councils, held at Perth, A. D. 1242 and 1269. In 1770, he published, Ancient Scottish Poems, published from MS. of George Bannatyne, 1568, with a number of curious notes, and a glossary. His lordship's next performance was, The Additional case of Elizabeth, claiming the title and dignity of countess of Sutherland by her guardian wherein the facts and arguments in support of her claim are more fully stated, and the errors in the additional cases for the other claimants are detected. This most singularly learned and able case was subscribed by Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards lord chancellor of England, and Sir Adam Ferguson, but is the well-known work of lord Hailes. This performance is not to be regarded merely as a law paper of great ability, but as a treatise of profound research into the history and antiquity of many important and general points of succession and family history. In 1773, he published, Remarks on the History of Scotland, inscribed to George, lord Lyttleton. In 1776, he published, Huberti Langueti Epistolae ad Philippum Sydneium, Equitem Anglum, &c., inscribed to lord chief baron Smythe. The same year were published, his Annals of Scotland, from the accession of Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, to the accession of Robert I. This was followed, three years after, by Annals of Scotland from the accession of Robert I., surnamed the Bruce, to the accession of the house of Stuart. This is a most admirable work, but as it enjoys universal celebrity, and is in the hands of every one who is studious of Scottish history, we do not think it necessary to give any particular remarks upon it. In 1776, he published the first volume of the Remains of Christian Antiquity, a work of great erudition, containing accounts of the martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons in the second century, with explanatory notes; dedicated to bishop Hurd. This is a new and correct version of two most ancient epistles, the one from the church at Smyrna to the church at Philadelphia; the other from the Christians at Vienne and Lyons, to those in Asia and Phrygia; their antiquity and authenticity are undoubted. Great part of both is extracted from Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History. The former was first completely edited by archbishop Usher. Lord Hailes with that singular modesty which characterized him, says of his notes to this work, that they will afford little new or interesting to men of erudition, though they may prove of some benefit to the unlearned reader. The erudition lord Hailes possessed on these subjects was of a kind so singular, and is so little studied, that he might have spared any apology on the subject, the learned being, in fact, for the most part, on these subjects more ignorant than the unlearned. With much useful learning, however, these notes display what is still better, true piety and ardent zeal connected with an exemplary knowledge of Christianity. In 1778, his lordship published the second volume of this work dedicated to Dr Newton, bishop of Bristol. This volume contains the trial of Justin Martyr and his companions; the epistle of Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria to Fabius, bishop of Antioch; the trial and execution of Fructuosus, bishop of Torrocena in Spain, and of his two demons Augurius and Eulogius; the maiden of Antioch, &c. These are all newly translated by lord Hailes from Ruinart, Eusebius, Ambrose, &c. The notes of this volume display a most intimate acquaintance with antiquity, great critical acumen, both in elucidating the sense and detecting interpolations, and, above all, a fervent and enlightened zeal in vindicating such sentiments and conduct as are conformable to the word of God against the malicious sarcasms of Mr Gibbon. The third volume appeared in 1780 dedicated to Thomas Balgray, D.D. It contains the history of the martyrs of Palestine in the third century, translated from Eusebius. In the notes and illustrations to this volume, Gibbon comes again under review, and his partiality and misrepresentations are most satisfactorily exposed. In 1781, he published Octavius, a dialogue by Marcus Minucius Felix, with notes and illustrations. The speakers are Coecilius a heathen, and Octavius a Christian, whose arguments prevail with his friend to become a Christian proselyte. In 1782, he published a Treatise, by L. C. F. Lactantius, of the manner in which the persecutors died. This was dedicated to Dr Porteous, bishop of Chester, afterwards bishop of London, and largely illustrated by critical notes. In 1783, he published, Disquisitions concerning the Antiquity of the Christian church, inscribed to Dr Halifax, bishop of Gloucester. This small, but highly original work, consists of six chapters; 1st, of the conduct and character of Gallio; 2d, of the time at which the Christian religion became known at Rome; 3d, of the cause of the persecution of the Christians under Nero, in which the hypothesis of Gibbon is examined; 4th, of the eminent heathens who are said, by Gibbon, to have contemned Christianity, viz. Seneca, the Plinys, elder and younger, Tacitus, Galen, Epictetus, Plutarch, and Marcus Antoninus. This chapter is particularly interesting to the admirer of heathen philosophers and heathen philosophy; 5th, is an illustration of a conjecture of Gibbon respecting the silence of Dion Cassius concerning the Christians; and the 6th, treats of the circumstances respecting Christianity, that are to be found in the Augustan history. There can scarcely be a doubt, that all these works treating of the early ages of Christianity, were suggested by the misrepresentations of Gibbon, and were they circulated as widely as Gibbon's work, would be found a complete antidote. His lordship, however, was not satisfied with this indirect mode of defence, and, in 1786, published An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr Gibbon has assigned for the rapid growth of Christianity; in which he has most triumphantly set aside his conclusions. This performance he gratefully and affectionately inscribed to Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester. The same year, his lordship published sketches of the lives of John Barclay; of John Hamilton, a secular priest; of Sir James Ramsay, a general officer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; of George Leslie, a capuchin friar; and of Mark Alexander Boyd. These lives were written and published as a specimen of the manner in which a biographica Scotica might be executed, and we do not know that he proceeded any further with the design. In 1788, he published, from her original MSS. the opinions of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; with notes, corrective of her ladyship's splenetic humour; and, in 1790, he translated and published, with notes and illustrations, The Address of Q. Sept. Tertullian to Scapula Tertullus, proconsul of Africa. This address contains many particulars relating to the church after the third century, and in the notes some strange inaccuracies of Mr Gibbon are detected.

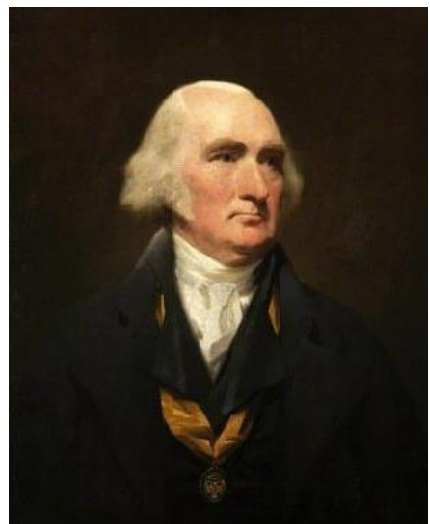
This was the last work which lord Hailes lived to publish. His constitution had been long in an enfeebled state, which so much diligence in study must have tended to increase. He continued, however, to prosecute his studies and to attend his duty on the bench, till within three days of his death, which happened on the 29th of November, 1792, in the 66th year of his age. His lordship was twice married. By his first wife, Anne Brown, only daughter of lord Coalston, one of the judges of the court of session, he left issue one daughter, who inherited his estate. By his second wife, Helen Ferguson, youngest daughter of lord Kilkerran, he left also issue, one daughter. Having no male issue, his baronetcy descended to his nephew. Of the character of lord Hailes, there can be

but one opinion. As an able lawyer and an upright judge, he stands eminently conspicuous in an age and a country where such characters were not rare, and when the exercise of such qualities, from their superabundance, scarcely could merit praise. As a man of general erudition, he stands, if we except Warburton, almost without a rival in the age he lived in. His skill in classical learning, the belles lettres, and historical antiquities, especially those of his own country, have been universally admitted, and had popularity been his intention, as it was of too many of his contemporaries, there cannot be a doubt but that he could have made himself the most shining meteor among them. Instead, however, of fixing upon subjects that might interest the frivolous, or draw upon him the smiles of the fashionable and the gay, he sedulously devoted his studies to such subjects as he thought particularly called for by the circumstances of the times, and with which all would be benefited by becoming acquainted. A shallow spirit of scepticism was abroad, which, aided by ignorance and misrepresentation, was threatening to become universal, and to change the sober and meditative character of Britons, into frothy petulance and flippant vanity. This he attempted to meet by sober investigations into the truth of the facts that had been so confidently assumed respecting the early history of Christianity, by which he certainly left his opponents without the shadow of an excuse for persisting in their conclusions, having proved to a demonstration that their premises were false. Whether he might not have done this in a more popular form, we cannot now stay to inquire into. We certainly think the mode he adopted that which was best calculated to cut off the cavilling of adversaries, and to carry conviction to the mind of the reader; and to those who wish to treat the subject in a more popular form, his lordship has furnished abundant materials. His various republications of the ancient poetry of Scotland, and the publication of original letters regarding her history and manners, while they throw much light upon the history of the country and the domestic economy of the times to which they relate, present his lordship in a most amiable point of view; and, while we admire the scholar and the philosopher, we cannot cease to venerate and to love the man. Of his Annals we have already spoken. Though necessarily written in a close and severe style, they have long ago risen to a pitch of popularity far beyond many works that took a more immediate hold of the public mind; and we have no doubt that ages will only add to their value. Indeed, he has left nothing to be done for the periods that came under his review. His inquiry into the secondary causes which Gibbon has assigned for the rapid progress of Christianity, is also a masterpiece of its kind, displaying great critical acumen, close reasoning, and great zeal for truth, without the smallest particle of that rancour which too often runs through the theological controversy. With all his virtues and all his acquirements, joined to the finest natural abilities, lord Hailes was not one of those who could boast of the immense sums he received for the copyright of his works. He was most commonly his own publisher; and, as is generally the case in such circumstances, the circulation of his writings was, with a few exceptions, confined to the particular friends and acquaintances whom he had drawn around him. The consequence is, that there are many of them no longer to be met with, being wholly confined to the cabinets of the curious. It would be meritorious work, in these days of literary enterprise, and we cannot doubt that an intelligent and spirited publisher might find it a profitable speculation, to publish a neat, cheap, and uniform edition of his multifarious publications. Lord Hailes possessed a natural taste for retirement. The state of his affairs, at a most important period of his life, rendered it necessary for him, and the habit grew upon him as he advanced in years. His constitution, of which he was careful, as well as his principles and habits, rendered him averse to every kind of dissipation. After he was constituted a judge, he considered it unbecoming his character to mingle much with the fashionable and the gay world. When he chose to unbend his mind, therefore, it was in the society of a few easy friends whom he had selected, as much on account of their moral and religious worth, as for their genius or learning. With that constellation of men of genius and science which illuminated Edinburgh at that period, lord Hailes had much agreeable and profitable conversation, but it was impossible for friendship or close intimacy to subsist between men who thought so differently, as he and the most of them did, upon the most important of all subjects. Though a whig, and strongly attached to the best principles of the revolution, he took no part in the broils, civil or ecclesiastical, which agitated the country in the first period of the reign of George III. Some of these he regarded as frivolous, and others as mischievous and, from conscience, could not allow himself to take any part in them. Conscious at all times of the dignity and importance of the high office which he held, he never departed from the decorum becoming that reverend character. This decorum it cost him no effort to support, because he acted from principle improved into a daily sentiment of the heart. Affectionate to his family and relations, simple and mild in his manners, pure in his morals, enlightened and entertaining in his conversation, he left society only to regret that devoted as he was to more important employments, he had so little time to spare for intercourse with them.

31. Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, 6th Bart. 1776-78

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_William_Forbes,_6th_Baronet

Sir William Forbes, 6th Baronet of Monymusk and Pitsligo [FRSE](#) (5 Apr 1739 – 12 Nov 1806) was a Scottish [banker](#). He was known also as an improving landlord, philanthropist and writer.



He was born in [Edinburgh](#) 5 Apr 1739. His father [Willam Forbes](#), heir to a [Nova Scotia baronetcy](#), was an advocate; the family estate at [Monymusk](#) in [Aberdeenshire](#), had been sold by his grandfather. Forbes's maternal grandmother was a sister of Lord Pitsligo, whose activities in 1745 led to the forfeiture of his estate, also in [Aberdeenshire](#). His mother, Christian Forbes, was a member of a collateral branch of the Monymusk family, and was left a widow when William, the elder of two surviving boys from a family of five, was only four years old. She settled in [Aberdeen](#) in 1745 for the education of her children, who were brought up as [Scottish episcopalians](#). The younger boy died in 1749, and in October 1753 Lady Forbes, with her surviving son, settled in Edinburgh.

A friend of the family, Sir Francis Farquharson of Haughton, arranged with Messrs. Coutts, a prominent firm of bankers in Edinburgh, to admit Forbes as an apprentice, and he entered their service in 1754. It was run by the sons of [John Coutts](#). The apprenticeship lasted four years, and then he was clerk in the counting-house for two years more, at the end of which he was given a small share in the business as a partner.

In 1761 John Coutts, the principal partner of the Edinburgh firm, died, leaving none of the sons of John Coutts the elder in a position to run it. A new partnership, including Forbes, was proposed and established in 1763. After seven years (in 1770) he married Elizabeth Hay, eldest daughter of Sir James Hay of Smithfield, bart. His

mother died in 1789.

From 1763 to 1773 the active members of the firm, still under the original name, were [Sir Robert Herries](#), Forbes, and [James Hunter](#). The name Coutts was retained till 1773, when a new contract was made, and the firm became Forbes, Hunter, & Co., Sir William Herries having settled in London to conduct in St. James's Street the business later known as Herries & Co. Forbes now was the head of the firm, and decided to confine the transactions of the house to banking alone. The house became one of the most trusted in Scotland, and remained stable in the financial crises and panics of 1772, 1788, and 1793. In 1783 the firm, after difficult preliminaries, began to issue notes.

Forbes had become an authority on finance, and in 1783 he took part in preparing the revised Bankruptcy Act. [William Pitt](#) used to consult him, and adopted in 1790 some of his suggestions on the stamps on [bills of exchange](#). In 1799 Pitt offered him an [Irish peerage](#), which he declined. The company in 1838 became the [Union Bank Company](#).

Forbes worked to win back some of the alienated possessions of his ancestors. [Lord Pitsligo](#)'s only son, the Hon. John Forbes, had bought [Pitsligo](#). William Forbes bought some of the upper barony (the lower barony had passed by purchase to a stranger), and on the death of John Forbes he succeeded in 1781 to the whole. He improved the estate and laid out the village of [New Pitsligo](#) in 1783. In that year he was one of the co-founders of the [Royal Society of Edinburgh](#). Forbes was also involved in philanthropic projects in Edinburgh: the High School, the Merchant Company, the Morningside Lunatic Asylum, and the Blind Asylum. Forbes and his business partner Hunter Blair supported the construction of the South Bridge. He also succeeded in giving the Scottish episcopalians a surer standing in Edinburgh. [Archibald Alison](#) was brought to the city at his suggestion, and in Alison's works there is a funeral sermon to his memory.

Forbes declined invitations to stand for parliament. He was a member of [Samuel Johnson's literary dining club](#), and he is mentioned in [James Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides](#). Lady Forbes, with whom he made his only lengthy visit to the continent in 1792–3, died in 1802. He died at 39 George Street in Edinburgh on 12 Nov 1806. He is buried in [Greyfriars Kirkyard](#).

His long friendship with the poet [James Beattie](#) enabled him to produce 'An Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, LL.D., including many of his Original Letters.' This appeared in two quarto volumes in 1806, and was republished in three octavo volumes the following year. Forbes had written before this the tribute to his mother, which remained in manuscript till 1875, another portion of the same manuscript, not hitherto printed, being devoted to the memory of his wife. In the *Narrative of the last Sickness and Death of Dame Christian Forbes*, 1875, Forbes paid tribute to his mother.

He was also author of "*Memoirs of a Banking-House*" in 1803.

Children:

On 20 September 1770 Forbes married Elizabeth Hay (died 26 Dec 1789), daughter of Sir James Hay of Haystoun, 4th Baronet of Smithfield and Dorriell Campbell. They had thirteen children:

1. [Sir William Forbes, 7th Baronet](#) of Pitsligo (21 Dec 1773 – 10 Oct 1828)
2. Christian Forbes, daughter, (06 Jun 1775 - 1863), who married [Sir Alexander Wood](#)
3. [John Hay Forbes](#), Lord Medwyn (19 Sep 1776 – 25 Jul 1854)
4. James Forbes (09 Apr 1778)
5. Rebecca Forbes, daughter, (24 Dec 1779 - 1826) who married [Alexander Ranaldson MacDonell of Glenarary](#)
6. Elizabeth Forbes, daughter, (02 Mar 1781), who married [Colin MacKenzie of Portmore](#)
7. Daniel Forbes (07 Aug 1782)
8. Adam Forbes (07 Sep 1783)
9. Grace Forbes, daughter, (23 Mar 1785)
10. Jane Forbes, daughter, (10 Jun 1787 - 24 Nov 1862) who m. 11 Sep 1806, [James Skene of Rubislaw](#)
11. Frances Farquharson Forbes, daughter, (10 Aug 1788)
12. George Forbes [FRSE](#) FSA (05 Sep 1790 - 26 Sep 1857), banker
13. Charles Forbes (23 Nov 1791)

His grandchildren include Prof [James David Forbes](#), and Sir [John Stuart Hepburn Forbes](#) and famous great grandchildren include Prof [George Forbes](#).

32. John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl (*G.M. of England; 1775-81; GM Antient Lodge of England 1791-1813*) 1778-80 >

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Murray%2C_4th_Duke_of_Atholl

John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl KT PC FRS (30 Jun 1755–29 Sep 1830) was the son of [John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl](#) and his wife, [Charlotte](#). On [26 Dec 1774](#),

Murray succeeded his father as fourth Duke of Atholl in 1774 and was elected a [Scottish Representative Peer](#). In 1786 he was created **Baron Murray**, of Stanley in the County of Gloucester, and **Earl Strange** in the [Peerage of Great Britain](#), which gave him an automatic seat in the [House of Lords](#). He later served as [Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire](#) from 1794 to 1830 and was sworn of the [Privy Council](#) in 1797. In 1800 he was made a [Knight of the Thistle](#). He succeeded his mother in the [barony of Strange](#) in 1805. He was also [Grand Master](#) of the [Antient Grand Lodge of England](#) from 1775 until 1781 and again from 1791 until 1812.

He introduced [Japanese Larch](#) into Great Britain, planting the trees at Dunkeld, where they hybridized with the first [European Larch](#) in Britain,



planted by his uncle, the second duke, and gave rise to the Dunkeld Larch. He wrote "Observations on Larch" in 1807 encouraging further its cultivation, which he practiced on a large scale.

Atholl married the Honourable Jane Cathcart, daughter of [Charles Cathcart, 9th Lord Cathcart](#), on 26 December 1774. They had five children:

Lady Charlotte Murray (23 Oct 1775 - 31 May 1832). m. Admiral Adam Drummond of Megginch, and had five children.
Lady Emily Murray (14 Apr 1787 - 12 Apr 1846). she married Evan Macgregor and had one child.
[John Murray, 5th Duke of Atholl](#) (26 Jun 1778 - 14 Sep 1846)
Lady Amelia Sophia Murray (05 Jul 1780 - 19 Jun 1849). m. James Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan, and had nine children.
[James Murray, 1st Baron Glenlyon](#) (29 May 1782 - 12 Oct 1837) m. Emily Frances Northumberland and had 4 children including the 6th Duke.

Jane died in [1790](#) and John married Marjory Forbes ([1761–1842](#)), a daughter of the [16th Lord Forbes](#) and Catherine Innes, on [11 March 1794](#). They had two children together who both died young.

Note: 19th GM of Scotland, James Forbes, Master of Forbes, afterwards 16th Baron Forbes 1754-55

33. Alexander Lindsay, 6th Earl of Balcarres 1780-82

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Lindsay%2C_23rd_Earl_of_Crawford

Alexander Lindsay, 23rd Earl of Crawford and 6th Earl of Balcarres ([18 January 1752–27 March 1825](#)) was the son of [James Lindsay, 5th Earl of Balcarres](#).

He entered the army at the age of fifteen as an [ensign](#), in the [53rd Regiment of Foot](#). He studied at the [University of Göttingen](#) for two years, and subsequently purchased a captaincy in the [42nd Highland Regiment](#) in 1771. In 1777, he was appointed a major of the 53rd, and he commanded the [light infantry](#) companies at the [Battle of Saratoga](#) (1777), and surrendered there with [Burgoyne](#). He was released from captivity in 1779.

On [1 June 1780](#), he married his first cousin, Elizabeth Dalrymple and they had four children:

Elizabeth Keith Lindsay (d. [1825](#))
[James Lindsay, 24th Earl of Crawford](#) ([1783–1869](#))
Charles Robert Lindsay ([1784–1835](#))
Anne Lindsay (d. [1846](#))

Promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 42nd during his imprisonment, he was subsequently promoted to the rank of colonel and made lieutenant-colonel commandant of the second [71st Regiment of Foot](#), a battalion of the 71st uninformed in the surrender at [Yorktown](#) (as was the rest of the regiment). He was chosen a representative peer for Scotland in 1784, and was re-elected through 1807, inclusive. On [27 August 1789](#) he was appointed colonel of the [63rd Regiment of Foot](#), and was promoted major-general in 1793. Governor of [Jersey](#) from 1793 to 1794, he was then appointed [Governor of Jamaica](#). He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1798, and resigned the governorship in 1801. On [September 25, 1803](#) he was promoted general.

After his return from the [American Revolution](#), he was introduced to [Benedict Arnold](#) (who had led several gallant attacks on his position at Saratoga). Balcarres snubbed Arnold as a traitor, and a duel ensued, neither party being injured.

<http://www.clanfraser.ca/saratoga.htm>

He is shown in the below portrait of the Death of Brigadier-General Simon Fraser



Death of Brig-General Simon Fraser Ygr of Balmain [1729-1777]

(1) Maj-General Phillips	(5) Colonel Green
(2) Lt-General Burgoyne	(6) Lord Balcarres
(3) Colonel Kingston	(7) Mr Wood (Surgeon)
(4) Rev Mr Brudenell	(8) Colonel Wilford
	(9) Maj-General Riedesel
	(10) Major Fraser

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)

On October 7th, leaving 800 men to protect his camp, Burgoyne set out with 1,500 men and ten guns in the second battle of Saratoga, known as the Battle of Stillwater, or Bemis Heights. With Riedesel in the centre, Phillips on the left flank and Burgoyne on the right, the Indians and Loyalists made their way through the forest to create a diversion at the back of the American position. The Americans, under Colonel Daniel Morgan [1736-1802], fell heavily under their left column, then extended the attack to the centre, bringing 4,000 men into action. Fraser, while attempting to contain a simultaneous attack on the British right, withdrew the 24th Regiment and his light infantry to support the grenadiers. Seeing Fraser riding across the British lines, Arnold said to Morgan, *That officer upon a gray horse is of himself a host and must be disposed of*. Morgan passed the order on to Timothy Murphy, one of his riflemen, with the words, *That gallant officer is General Fraser. I admire him, but it is necessary that he should die. Do your duty*. An American militiaman recorded that the bullets began to fly around Fraser. One shot cut the crupper of his horse; another grazed its ears. An aide-de-camp urged Fraser to withdraw; but he rode on and the third bullet ripped through his stomach, mortally wounding him.

The Baroness Friederike von Riedesel [1746-1808], wife of the Hessian commander, who had been with the column throughout - as nurse and housekeeper, recorded the horrors of war in her journal, published as *Letters and Journals Relating to the War of the American Independence* [1827]:

About three o'clock in the afternoon... they brought in to me upon a litter poor General Fraser... Our dining table which was already spread was taken away and in its place they fixed up a bed for the general... I heard him often amidst his groans exclaim, 'Oh, fatal ambition! Poor General Burgoyne! My poor wife!' Prayers were read to him. Then he sent a message to General Burgoyne begging that he would have him buried the following day at six o'clock in the evening on the top of a hill which was a sort of redoubt.

General Fraser died the next morning at eight o'clock and, even though the redoubt was now within full range of the advancing Americans, Burgoyne complied with the dying wish of his comrade.



http://www.dnna.state.ny.us/forts/fortsA_D/balmacresRedoubt.htm

< Balmacres Redoubt, 1777, Saratoga County, Bemis Heights. October 1777, Battle of Saratoga. A strong British position 500 yards long and 12 to 14 feet high, mounting 8 guns. Incorporated the Freeman House. Located south of [Brymann Redoubt](#).

<http://www.vonriedesel.org/history.htm>

BATTLE OF BEMIS HEIGHTS

The general officers surveyed the battlegrounds of the Freeman's Farm on September 20, 1777 to set up a defensive position. On the right flank was built a redoubt to be manned and protected by Breymann's grenadiers. On the left flank was a hill that commanded the whole valley; the Hesse-Hanau regiment and artillery was posted there. The Brunswick regiments were posted on the high ground extending from the hill protecting the British left flank. In the center of the Burgoyne's line was **Balmacres Redoubt**, a very strong works that was supported by well placed outworks.

On October 7, 1777 the battle of Bemis Heights begins when a combined reconnaissance in force and foraging expedition moved out from the **Balmacres Redoubt** at about 10:00 AM down the south-west road heading towards the Barber Wheatfield. This force of 1,200 men included 300 men of Regiment von Riedesel, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel von Speth, in the center, supported by von Rhetz and Hesse-Hanau regiments.

Marching about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the Barber Wheatfield foragers were sent out to harvest grain and the officers climbed up on top of building in an attempt to observe the Colonial line. General Gates, the American commander, is notified of the expedition and at around 12:00 PM a simultaneous flanking attack is made by Colonel Morgan and Colonel Poor and sweeps away Acland's British Grenadiers protecting Colonel von Speth's left flank, and hit Simon Fraser's right flank and rear. As the flanks crumble Benedict Arnold leads Colonel Learned's 2000 man brigade against von Speth's center that is able to hold Arnold at bay. Simon Fraser attempts to reestablish the right flank and is mortally wounded. The Brunswick center, now unprotected on both flanks withdraws to Balmacres Redoubt with the loss of its artillery. Colonel Poor attacks the **Balmacres Redoubt** and is repulsed with heavy losses but Arnold with Learned's brigade and Morgan's riflemen split the British line between the center and Breymann's Redoubt and are able to attack Breymann from behind and capture the redoubt. Colonel von Breymann is killed in this attack and the British right flank has completely collapsed. By 5:00 PM Burgoyne orders a general retreat of the entire Army to the Great Redoubt behind the Great Ravine. Burgoyne blames the defeat on the Brunswick Regiments and Riedesel blames the defeat on the British. In the dark of night Colonel von Speth and 50 Brunswick volunteers attempt to retake Breymann's Redoubt to salvage the honor of the Brunswick but are captured with all his men.

A general retreat northward toward Saratoga and the Hudson is ordered on October 8th. In a heavy rain the Army slowly moves by roads that require the rebuilding of destroyed bridges and by bateaux against a strong current. The rearguard doesn't depart the Great Redoubt until 4:00 AM on October 9th and again destroys the bridges behind them to hinder the advancing Americans. At 5:00 AM Burgoyne halts the entire column for breakfast with less than 5 miles traveled and stalls further retreat for 10 hours in the hopes that the Americans would attack in the rain allowing cannon and bayonet to decide the day. It was after dark when the Brunswick Regiments acting as the advance crossed the Fishkill River at Saratoga. The British cross the next morning and Burgoyne decides to stay at Saratoga and digs in.

On October 11, 1777 General Gates and the Americans, after some morning confusion, are able to surround Burgoyne's Army and are positioned upon the heights overlooking the British camp enabling artillery and rifle fire into it. Burgoyne, Riedesel, Hamilton and Phillips meet to discuss possible options for an attack or further retreat. After reconnaissance shows that no clear opening existed for further retreat and von Riedesel's pledge that the Brunswick regiments could cut a pathway for Burgoyne's Army is denied then all was indeed lost.

<http://www.thehistorynet.com/ah/blbenedictarnold/index2.html>

With Arnold apparently out of the picture, Lincoln finally convinced Gates that more men were indeed needed. Poor's brigade would storm the British left while Morgan flanked Burgoyne. When these two pincers squeezed the trapped enemy, Learned's brigade would be sent in to overrun the center.

Morgan's 300 riflemen quickly closed in on Fraser's position while Poor's 800 veteran New Hampshire Continentals crept through the woods toward the British left. Just after 3:00 p.m., Acland's men opened fire from the crest of a hill on Poor's approaching troops. The British were about to mount a bayonet charge when the Americans raced up the hill in a frenzy, swarming over the stunned grenadiers and wounding Acland in both legs. With exquisite timing, Morgan's men smashed through the outnumbered infantry of **Major Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Balmacres**, on Fraser's far right. Then Dearborn's light infantry suddenly appeared behind the wavering British, scattering them in all directions.

34. David Stewart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan 1782-84 [son of 10th GM of Scotland]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Erskine%2C_11th_Earl_of_Buchan

David Stewart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan (1742–1829) was a notable [Scottish eccentric](#).

He was a son of the [10th Earl](#) and a brother of [Henry Erskine](#) and [Thomas, Lord Erskine](#). He studied at [St. Andrews University](#) and [Edinburgh University](#). His pertinacity helped in effecting a change in the method of electing Scottish representative peers, and in 1780 he succeeded in founding the Scottish [Society of Antiquaries](#). His correspondents included [Horace Walpole](#), and he produced an *Essay on the Lives of Fletcher of Saltoun and the Poet Thomson (1792)* and other writings. He died at his residence at [Dryburgh](#) (near [Dryburgh Abbey](#), in the [Scottish Borders](#)) in April 1829, leaving no legitimate children, and the earldom passed to his nephew [Henry](#).

He also commissioned a [cable-stayed bridge](#) over the [River Tweed](#) at Dryburgh. He opened [this bridge](#) on [August 1, 1817](#) but it collapsed within months. A replacement was built after a redesign, but this too collapsed in [1838](#). A more permanent bridge did not arrive until [1872](#), when the [suspension](#) system was used instead.

35. George Gordon, Lord Haddo 1784-86

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Gordon%2C_3rd_Earl_of_Aberdeen

Sir George Gordon, 3rd Earl of Aberdeen [and Lord Haddo] ([19 June 1722](#) – [13 August 1801](#)) was the son of [William Gordon, 2nd Earl of Aberdeen](#), who married Lady Mary Melville, daughter of Alexander Melville, 5th Earl of Leven, 6th GM of Scotland 1741-42 [see above].

In [1759](#), he married Catherine Elizabeth Hanson and they had one child:

- [George Gordon, Lord Haddo \(1764–1791\)](#)

36. Francis, Lord Elcho, afterwards 8th Earl of Wemyss 1786-88

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Douglas%2C_8th_Earl_of_Wemyss

Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, 8th Earl of Wemyss ([15 April 1772](#)–[28 June 1853](#)) was the grandson of [Francis Charteris, 7th Earl of Wemyss](#). [12th GM Scotland 1747-48, see above].

On [31 May 1794](#), he married Margaret Campbell and they had eight children:

Charlotte Charteris (d. [1886](#))

Louisa Antoinetta Charteris (d. [1854](#))

Harriet Charteris (d. [1858](#))

Eleanor Charteris ([1796–1832](#))

[Francis Wemyss-Charteris, 9th Earl of Wemyss \(1796–1883\)](#) [51st – 58th GM Scotland 1827-30, see below]]

Walter Charteris ([1797–1818](#))

Margaret Charteris ([1800–1825](#))

[Lady Katherine Charteris Wemyss \(1801–1844\)](#)

37. Francis Scott Napier, 8th Lord Napier 1788-90

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Napier%2C_8th_Lord_Napier

Francis Scott Napier, 8th Lord Napier ([23 February 1758](#)–[1 August 1823](#)) was the son of [William Napier, 7th Lord Napier](#).

On [13 April 1784](#), he married Maria Margaret Clavering and they had one child:

- [William John Napier, 9th Lord Napier \(1786–1834\)](#)

38. George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton 1790-92

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Douglas%2C_16th_Earl_of_Morton

George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton [KT](#) ([3 April 1761](#)–[17 July 1827](#)) was the son of [Sholto Douglas, 15th Earl of Morton](#) [20th GM Scotland, Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, afterwards 15th Earl of Morton 1755-57 (*G.M. of England*; 1757-61), see above.]

On [13 August 1814](#), he married Susan Elizabeth Buller and they had one child:

- [Lady Ellen Susan Anne Douglas](#) (d. [22 January 1914](#))

39. George Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, afterwards 5th Duke of Gordon 1792-94

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Gordon%2C_5th_Duke_of_Gordon

George Gordon, 5th Duke of Gordon [GCB](#) [PC](#) ([1770](#) - [1836](#)) was a Scottish nobleman, soldier and politician.

As [Marquess of Huntly](#), he served with the Guards in [Flanders](#) from 1793-4. He raised the [92nd Highlanders](#) and commanded the regiment in [Spain](#), [Corsica](#), [Ireland](#) and the [Netherlands](#) from 1795 to 1799, where he was badly wounded. He was appointed [Lieutenant General](#) in 1808 and [General](#) in 1819. He commanded a division in the [Walcheren Expedition](#) of 1809.

He was [Member of Parliament](#) for [Eye](#) in [1806](#), was appointed a [Privy Counsellor](#) in 1830 and was [Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland](#) from 1828 to 1830, a post that his father had held until 1827.

He was called up to the [House of Lords](#) in his father's [barony of Gordon of Huntly](#) in 1807 and succeeded as Duke of Gordon, Marquess of Huntly and [Earl of Norwich](#) in 1827. All three titles became extinct at his death.

40. William Kerr, Earl of Ancram, afterwards 6th Marquis of Lothian 1794-96

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Kerr%2C_6th_Marquess_of_Lothian

William Kerr, 6th Marquess of Lothian [KT](#) ([4 October 1763](#)–[27 April 1824](#)) was the son of [William Kerr, 5th Marquess of Lothian](#).

He married, firstly, Lady Harriet Hobart-Hampden, a younger daughter of [2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire](#) (and the widow of the [1st Earl of Belmore](#)), on [14 April 1793](#). They had four children:

[John William Robert Earl of Ancram](#) (b. [1794](#)–[1841](#))

Lord Schomberg Robert ([1795–1825](#)), soldier, died unmarried.

Lady Isabella Emily Caroline ([1797–1858](#)), died unmarried.

Lord Henry Francis Charles ([1800–1882](#)), religious minister, married Louisa Hope, a daughter of [Sir Alexander Hope](#).

His first wife died in [1805](#) and on [1 December 1806](#), he married Lady Harriet Scott, a younger daughter of the [3rd Duke of Buccleuch](#). They had eight children:

Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Kerr (d. [1871](#)), married the [19th Baron Clinton](#).

Lady Harriet Louise Anne (d. [1884](#)), married [Sir John Hepburn-Forbes, 8th Baronet](#).

Lady Frances (d. [1863](#)), married George Wade.

Lady Anne Katherine (d. [1829](#)), died unmarried.

Lady Georgiana Augusta (d. [1859](#)), married Rev. Granville Forbes.

Lord Charles Lennox ([1814–1898](#)), soldier, married Charlotte Hanmer, a daughter of [Sir Thomas Hanmer, 2nd Baronet](#).

Lord Mark Ralph George ([1817–1900](#)), soldier, died unmarried.

Lord Frederick Herbert ([1818](#)–?), admiral, married Emily Maitland, a daughter of [Sir Peregrine Maitland](#).

41. Francis, Lord Doune, afterwards 10th Earl of Moray 1796-98

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Stuart%2C_10th_Earl_of_Moray

Sir Francis Stuart, 10th Earl of Moray KT (2 February 1771–12 January 1848) was the son of [Francis Stuart, 9th Earl of Moray](#). On 26 February 1795, he married Lucy Scott and they had two children:

[Francis Stuart, 11th Earl of Moray \(1795–1859\)](#)

[John Stuart, 12th Earl of Moray \(1797–1867\)](#)

Lucy died in 1798 and Francis married Margaret Jane Ainslie on 7 January 1801. They had three children:

[Archibald George Stuart, 13th Earl of Moray \(1810–1872\)](#)

[George Philip Stuart, 14th Earl of Moray \(1816–1895\)](#)

[Lady Jane Stuart \(1817–1880\)](#)

42. Sir James Stirling, Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1798-1800

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_James_Stirling,_1st_Baronet

Sir James Stirling, 1st Baronet (1739–1805) was a Scottish banker and [Lord Provost of Edinburgh](#).

Born in 1740 or early in 1741, he was the son of Alexander Stirling, cloth merchant in Edinburgh, by his wife Jane, daughter of James Muir of Lochfield, Perthshire. In early life he went to the [West Indies](#) as clerk to Archibald Stirling of Keir, a planter there (great-uncle of [Sir William Stirling-Maxwell](#)); and not long afterwards he was appointed, through Stirling's influence, secretary to [Sir John Dalling](#), the [governor of Jamaica](#).

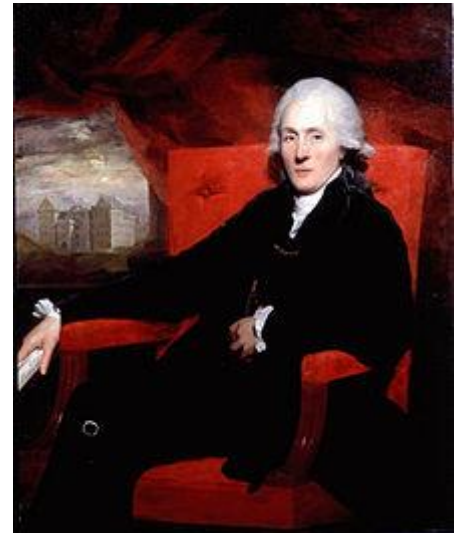
Having acquired a fortune in the West Indies, Stirling returned to Edinburgh, and became partner in the banking house of Mansfield, Ramsay, & Co. On the town council of Edinburgh in 1771, he filled the office of treasurer in 1773–4, and was three times chosen lord provost, in 1790, 1794, and 1798. For his conduct during the reform riots in 1792 he was on 17 July of that year created a baronet.

Stirling was unpopular, and the surgeon [Alexander Wood](#) was in danger of being thrown over the [North Bridge](#) on being mistaken for him.

In his later life he lived at 69 Queen Street, an elegant townhouse in [Edinburgh's First New Town](#) (now demolished).

He died on 17 February 1805.^[1] He is buried in the western section of [Greyfriars Kirkyard](#) in [Edinburgh](#) against the eastern wall, with his parents and children.

Stirling married Alison, the daughter of James Mansfield, the senior partner in Mansfield, Ramsay, & Co. He left three sons and two daughters, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Gilbert, on whose death in 1843 it became extinct.



43. Charles William Henry Montagu Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, afterwards 4th Duke of Buccleuch 1800-02

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Montagu-Scott%2C_4th_Duke_of_Buccleuch

Charles William Henry Montagu-Scott, 4th Duke of Buccleuch, 6th Duke of Queensberry (24 May 1772–20 April 1819) was the son of [Henry Scott, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch](#) and Lady Elizabeth Montagu. His maternal grandparents were [George Montagu, 1st Duke of Montagu](#) and Lady Mary Montagu, daughter of [John Montagu, 2nd Duke of Montagu](#).

On 24 March 1795, he married Hon. Harriet Katherine Townshend, daughter of [Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney](#) and they had seven children:

Harriet Janet Sarah Scott (d. 1870)

Lord George Henry Scott (1798–1808)

[Lady Charlotte Albina Montagu-Scott \(1799–1828\)](#)

Lady Isabella Mary Montagu Scott (d. 1829)

[Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 5th Duke of Buccleuch \(1806–1884\)](#)

John Douglas Scott (1809–1860)

[Lady Margaret Harriet Montagu-Douglas-Scott \(1811–1846\)](#)

44. George Gordon, 5th Earl of Aboyne, afterwards 9th Marquis of Huntly 1802-04

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Gordon%2C_9th_Marquess_of_Huntly

George Gordon, 9th Marquess of Huntly and 5th Earl of Aboyne KT (28 June 1761–17 June 1853) was the son of [Charles Gordon, 4th Earl of Aboyne](#).

On 4 April 1791, he married Catherine Cope and they had nine children:

[Charles Gordon, 10th Marquess of Huntly \(1792–1863\)](#)

[Catherine Susan Gordon \(1792–1866\)](#)

Reverend Lord George Gordon (1794–1862)

Admiral Lord John Frederick Gordon (1799–1878)

Major Lord Henry Gordon (1802–1865)

Cecil James Gordon (1806–1878)

Lady Mary Gordon (d. 1825)

Lt.-Col. Francis Arthur Gordon (1808–1857)

After succeeding to the title of [Earl of Aboyne](#) in 1794 after the death of his father, he also succeeded to the title of [Marquess of Huntly](#) after his distant, childless cousin, the [5th Duke of Gordon](#) had died

45. George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie 1804-06

son of 26th GM Scotland, George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie 1767-69; see above

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Ramsay%2C_9th_Earl_of_Dalhousie

General The Right Honourable George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, GCB (23 October 1770, Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, Scotland – 21 March 1838 Dalhousie Castle) was [Governor of Nova Scotia](#) from 1816 to 1820, [Governor General of British North America](#) from 1820 to 1828 and later [Commander-in-Chief in India](#).

Dalhousie was educated at the [Royal High School, Edinburgh](#), and the [University of Edinburgh](#). After his father's death, Dalhousie joined the [British Army](#) in July 1788 by purchasing a cornetcy in the 3rd Dragoons. He was promoted captain in January 1791 and later joined the 2nd battalion of the 1st Foot. He purchased the rank of major in the 2nd Foot in June 1792 and in December 1794 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He received the brevet rank of colonel in January 1800. In 1803 he served as a brigadier-general on the staff in Scotland.

Lord Dalhousie was one of the [Duke of Wellington](#)'s Generals and fought at the [Battle of Waterloo](#). While serving as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia he founded [Dalhousie University](#) in [Halifax, Nova Scotia](#).

In 1815 he was created **Baron Dalhousie**, of Dalhousie Castle in the [County of Edinburgh](#), in the [Peerage of the United Kingdom](#), to allow him to sit in the [House of Lords](#) by right (until that point he had sat as a Scottish [representative peer](#)). He married Christina Broun, of [Coalstown](#) in [East Lothian](#), Scotland, a lady of gentle extraction and distinguished gifts, with whom he had three sons, the two elder of whom died early. His youngest son, [James](#), succeeded as 10th Earl and was later created [Marquess of Dalhousie](#).

46. H.R.H. George 'Prinny' Hanover, The Prince of Wales (later H.M. George IV) (*GM England 1790-1813*) 1806-20
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_IV_of_the_United_Kingdom



George IV (George Augustus Frederick) (12 August 1762 – 26 June 1830) was [king](#) of the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#) and [Hanover](#) from 29 January 1820 until his death. He had earlier served as [Prince Regent](#) when his father, [George III](#), suffered from a relapse into insanity from suspected [porphyria](#). The [Regency](#), George's nine-year tenure as Prince Regent, which commenced in 1811 and ended with George III's death in 1820, was marked by victory in the [Napoleonic Wars](#) in Europe. George was a stubborn monarch, often interfering in politics, especially in the matter of [Catholic Emancipation](#), though not as much as his father. For most of George's regency and reign, [Lord Liverpool](#) controlled the government as [Prime Minister](#).

George is often remembered largely for the extravagant lifestyle that he maintained as prince and monarch. It is reported that every time he had intimate relations with a woman he would cut a lock of her hair and place it in an envelope with her name on it. At the time of his death there were allegedly 7,000 such envelopes. He had a poor relationship with both his father and his wife, [Caroline of Brunswick](#), whom he even forbade to attend his coronation. He was a patron of new forms of leisured style and taste; he was responsible for the building of the [Royal Pavilion](#) in [Brighton](#).

Early life

George, the eldest son of George III and [Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz](#), was born in [St. James's Palace](#). At the time of his birth, he automatically became [Duke of Cornwall](#) and [Duke of Rothesay](#); he was created [Prince of Wales](#) shortly afterwards. On [September 8](#) of the same year, he was baptised by [Thomas Secker](#), [Archbishop of Canterbury](#); his godparents were the [Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz](#) (his uncle), the [Duke of Cumberland](#) (his great-uncle) and the [Dowager Princess of Wales](#) (his grandmother). George was a talented student, quickly learning to speak not only English but also [French](#), [German](#) and [Italian](#).

The Prince of Wales turned 21 in 1783, when he obtained a grant of £60,000 from Parliament and an annual income of £50,000 from his father. He then established his residence in [Carlton House](#), where he lived a profligate life. Animosity developed between the prince and his father, a monarch who desired more frugal behaviour on the part of the [heir-apparent](#). The King, a political conservative, was also alienated by the Prince of Wales's adherence to [Charles James Fox](#) and other radically-inclined politicians.

Soon after he reached the age of 21, the Prince of Wales fell in love with a Roman Catholic, [Maria Anne Fitzherbert](#). Mrs Fitzherbert was a widow twice over; her first husband, [Edward Weld](#), died in 1775, and her second husband, [Thomas Fitzherbert](#), in 1781. A marriage between the two was prohibited by the [Act of Settlement 1701](#), which declared those who married Roman Catholics ineligible to succeed to the Throne. In addition, under the [Royal Marriages Act 1772](#) the Prince of Wales could not marry without the consent of the King, which would have never been granted. Nevertheless, the couple contracted a "marriage" on [15 December 1785](#). Legally the union was void, as the King's assent was never requested. However, Mrs Fitzherbert believed that she was the Prince of Wales's [canonical](#) and true wife, holding the law of the Church to be superior to the law of the State. For political reasons, the union remained secret and Mrs Fitzherbert promised not to publish any evidence relating to it.

The Prince of Wales was plunged into debt by his exorbitant lifestyle. His father refused to assist him, forcing him to quit Carlton House and live in Mrs Fitzherbert's residence. In 1787, the Prince of Wales's allies in the [House of Commons](#) introduced a proposal to relieve his debts with a parliamentary grant. The prince's personal relationship with Mrs Fitzherbert was suspected, but revelation of the illegal marriage would have scandalised the nation and doomed any parliamentary proposal to aid him. Acting on the prince's authority, the [Whig](#) leader Charles James Fox declared that the story was a calumny. Mrs Fitzherbert was not pleased with the public denial of the marriage in such vehement terms and contemplated severing her ties to the prince. He appeased her by asking another Whig, [Richard Brinsley Sheridan](#), to restate Fox's forceful declaration in more careful words. Parliament, meanwhile, was sufficiently pleased to grant the Prince of Wales £161,000 for the payment of his debts, in addition to £20,000 for improvements to Carlton House. The King also agreed to increase the Prince of Wales's annual allowance by £10,000.

Regency Crisis of 1788

George III suffered from an hereditary disease known as [porphyria](#). In the summer of 1788, the disease took a great toll on the King's mental health, but he was nonetheless able to discharge some of his duties. Thus, he was able to declare Parliament [prorogued](#) from [25 September](#) to [20 November](#) 1788. During the prorogation, however, George III became deranged, posing a threat to his own life, and when Parliament reconvened in November the King could not deliver the customary [Speech from the](#)

[Throne](#) during the [State Opening of Parliament](#). Parliament found itself in an untenable position: according to long-established law, it could not proceed to any business until the delivery of the King's Speech at a State Opening.

Although theoretically barred from doing so, Parliament began debating a Regency. In the House of Commons, [Charles James Fox](#) declared his opinion that the Prince of Wales was automatically entitled to exercise sovereignty during the King's incapacity. A contrasting opinion was held by the Prime Minister, [William Pitt the Younger](#), who argued that, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, the right to choose a Regent belonged to Parliament alone. He even stated that, without parliamentary authority "the Prince of Wales had no more right ... to assume the government, than any other individual subject of the country." Though disagreeing on the principle underlying a Regency, Pitt agreed with Fox that the Prince of Wales would be the most convenient choice for a Regent.

The Prince of Wales—though offended by Pitt's boldness—did not lend his full support to Fox's philosophy. The prince's brother, [Prince Frederick, Duke of York](#), declared that the prince would not attempt to exercise any power without previously obtaining the consent of Parliament. Following the passage of a number of preliminary resolutions, Pitt outlined a formal plan for the Regency, suggesting that the powers of the Prince of Wales be greatly limited. (Among other things, the Prince of Wales could neither sell the King's property nor grant a [peerage](#) to anyone other than a child of the King). The Prince of Wales denounced Pitt's scheme, declaring it a "project for producing weakness, disorder, and insecurity in every branch of the administration of affairs." In the interests of the nation, both factions agreed to compromise.

A significant technical impediment to any Regency Bill involved the lack of a Speech from the Throne, which was necessary before Parliament could proceed to any debates or votes. The Speech was normally delivered by the King, but could also be delivered by royal representatives known as [Lords Commissioners](#), but no document could empower the Lords Commissioners to act unless the [Great Seal of the Realm](#) was affixed to it. The Seal could not be legally affixed without the prior authorisation of the Sovereign. Pitt and his fellow ministers ignored the last requirement and instructed the [Lord Chancellor](#) to affix the Great Seal without the King's consent. This course of action was denounced as a "phantom," as a "[fiction](#)," and even as a "forgery." The Prince of Wales's brother, the Duke of York, described the plan as "unconstitutional and illegal." Nevertheless, others in Parliament felt that such a scheme was necessary to preserve an effective government. Consequently, on [3 February 1789](#), more than two months after it had convened, Parliament was formally opened by an "illegal" group of Lords Commissioners. The Regency Bill was introduced, but, before it could be passed, the King recovered. Retroactively, the King declared that the instrument authorising the Lords Commissioners to act was valid.

Marriage

The Prince of Wales's debts continued to climb; his father refused to aid him unless he married his cousin, [Caroline of Brunswick](#). In [1795](#), the Prince of Wales acquiesced. The marriage, however, was disastrous; each party was unsuited to the other. The two were formally separated after the birth of their only child, [Princess Charlotte](#), in 1796, and remained separated for the rest of their lives. The Prince of Wales remained attached to Mrs Fitzherbert for the remainder of his life, despite several periods of estrangement.

Even before meeting Mrs Fitzherbert, the Prince of Wales had fathered several illegitimate children. His mistresses included [Mary Robinson](#), an actress who got revenge for her rejection by selling his letters to the newspapers; [Grace Elliott](#), the Scottish wife of a sought-after London physician; [Olga Zherebtsova](#), a Russian noble lady who claimed to have had a child by him; and [Frances Villiers, Countess of Jersey](#), who dominated his life for some years.

Meanwhile, the problem of the Prince of Wales's debts, which amounted to the extraordinary sum of £660,000 in 1796, was solved (at least temporarily) by Parliament. Being unwilling to make an outright grant to relieve these debts, it provided him an additional sum of £65,000 per annum. In [1803](#), a further £60,000 was added, and the Prince of Wales's debts were finally paid.

Regency

In late [1810](#), George III was once again overcome by his malady following the death of his youngest daughter, [Princess Amelia](#). Parliament agreed to follow the precedent of [1788](#); without the King's consent, the Lord Chancellor affixed the Great Seal of the Realm to [letters patent](#) naming Lords Commissioners. The Lords Commissioners, in the name of the King, signified the granting of the [Royal Assent](#) to a bill that became the [Regency Act 1811](#). Parliament restricted some of the powers of the Prince Regent (as the Prince of Wales became known). The constraints expired one year after the passage of the Act.

As the Prince of Wales became Prince Regent, one of the most important political conflicts facing the country concerned [Catholic Emancipation](#), the project to relieve [Roman Catholics](#) of various political disabilities. The Tories, led by the Prime Minister, [Spencer Perceval](#), were opposed to Catholic Emancipation, while the Whigs supported it. At the beginning of the Regency, the Prince of Wales indicated that he would support the Whig leader, [William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville](#). He did not, however, immediately put Lord Grenville and the Whigs in office. He claimed that a sudden dismissal of the Tory government would exact too great a toll on the health of the King (a steadfast supporter of the Tories), thereby eliminating any chance of a recovery. In 1812, when it appeared highly unlikely that the King would recover, the Prince of Wales failed to appoint a new Whig administration. Instead, he asked the Whigs to join the existing ministry under Spencer Perceval. The Whigs, however, refused to co-operate because of disagreements over Catholic Emancipation. Angriely, the Prince of Wales allowed Perceval to continue as Prime Minister.

When, in May 1812, [John Bellingham](#) assassinated Spencer Perceval, the Prince of Wales was prepared to reappoint all the members of the Perceval ministry under a new leader, except that the House of Commons formally declared its desire for a more "strong and efficient administration." The Prince of Wales then offered leadership of the government to [Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley](#), and afterwards to [Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira](#). He doomed the attempts of both to failure, however, by forcing each to construct a bipartisan ministry at a time when neither party wished to share power with the other. Using the failure of the two peers as a pretext, the Prince Regent immediately reappointed the Perceval administration, with Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool, as Prime Minister.

The Tories, unlike Whigs such as [Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey](#), sought to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war against the powerful and aggressive Emperor of [France](#), [Napoleon I](#). [Russia](#), [Prussia](#), [Sweden](#), [Austria](#), the United Kingdom and several smaller countries defeated Napoleon in 1814. In the subsequent [Congress of Vienna](#), it was decided that the [Electorate of Hanover](#), a state that had shared a monarch with Britain since 1714, would be raised to a Kingdom. Napoleon made a return in 1815, but was

defeated at the [Battle of Waterloo](#) by [Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington](#), the brother of the Marquess Wellesley. Also in 1815, the [British-American War](#) (also called the War of 1812) was brought to an end, with neither side victorious.

During this period George took an active interest in matters of style and taste, and his associates such as the dandy [Beau Brummell](#) and the architect [John Nash](#) created the [Regency style](#). In [London](#) Nash designed the Regency terraces of [Regent's Park](#) and [Regent Street](#). George took up the new idea of the seaside spa and had the [Brighton Pavilion](#) developed as a fantastical seaside palace, adapted by Nash in the "Indian Gothic" style inspired loosely by the [Taj Mahal](#), with extravagant "Indian" and "Chinese" interiors.

Reign

When George III died in 1820, the Prince Regent ascended the throne as George IV, with no real change in his powers. By the time of his accession, he was obese and possibly addicted to [laudanum](#). He also showed some signs of the disease that had affected his father.

George IV's relationship with his wife Caroline had deteriorated by the time of his accession. They had lived separately since 1796, and both had affairs. Caroline had later left the United Kingdom for Europe, but she chose to return for her husband's coronation, and to publicly assert her rights. However, George IV refused to recognise Caroline as Queen, commanding British ambassadors to ensure that monarchs in foreign courts did the same. By royal command, Caroline's name was omitted from the [liturgy](#) of the [Church of England](#). The King sought a divorce, but his advisors suggested that any divorce proceedings might involve the publication of details relating to the King's own adulterous relationships. Therefore, he requested and ensured the introduction of the [Pains and Penalties Bill 1820](#), under which Parliament could have imposed legal penalties without a trial in a court of law. The bill would have annulled the marriage and stripped Caroline of the title of Queen. The bill proved extremely unpopular, and was withdrawn from Parliament. George IV decided, nonetheless, to exclude his wife from his coronation at [Westminster Abbey](#), on [19 July 1821](#). Caroline died soon afterwards, on [7 August](#) of the same year.

George's coronation was a magnificent and expensive affair, costing about £943,000. The coronation was a popular event. Many across the nation bought souvenirs that bore copies of the coronation portrait by [Sir Thomas Lawrence](#). In 1822, the King visited [Edinburgh](#) for "one and twenty daft days." His [visit to Scotland](#) was the first by a reigning monarch since [Charles II](#) went there in 1650. The visit was organised by [Sir Walter Scott](#), and increased the King's popularity.

The Catholic Question

George IV spent the majority of his reign in seclusion at [Windsor Castle](#), but continued to interfere in politics. At first, it was believed that he would support Catholic Emancipation, but his anti-Catholic views became clear in 1824. The influence of the Crown was so great, and the will of the Tories under Prime Minister Lord Liverpool so strong, that Catholic Emancipation seemed hopeless. In 1827, however, Lord Liverpool retired, to be replaced by the pro-Emancipation Tory [George Canning](#). When Canning entered office, the King, who was hitherto content with privately instructing his ministers on the Catholic Question, thought it fit to make a more bold declaration. It was made known that "his sentiments ... on the Catholic question, were those his revered father, George III, and lamented brother, the Duke of York, had maintained during their lives, and which he himself had professed when Prince of Wales, and which nothing could shake; finally, ... that the recent ministerial arrangements were the result of circumstances, to His Majesty equally unforeseen and unpleasant."

Canning's views on the Catholic Question were not well-received by the most conservative Tories, including the Duke of Wellington. As a result, the ministry was forced to include Whigs. Canning died later in that year, leaving [Frederick John Robinson, 1st Viscount Goderich](#) to lead the tenuous Tory-Whig coalition. Lord Goderich left office in 1828, to be succeeded by the Duke of Wellington, who had by that time accepted that the denial of some measure of relief to Roman Catholics was politically untenable. With great difficulty, Wellington obtained the King's consent to the introduction of a Catholic Relief Bill. The King afterwards withdrew his approval, yet he granted it again. Relief was granted to Catholics in 1829.

Legacy

George IV died in 1830 and was buried in Windsor Castle. His daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales, had died from post-partum complications in 1817, after delivering a still-born son; his eldest younger brother, Frederick, the Duke of York, also pre-deceased him in 1827. He was therefore succeeded by another of his brothers, [William, Duke of Clarence](#), who reigned as William IV.

On George's death [The Times](#) commented unfavourably: *There never was an individual less regretted by his fellow creatures than this deceased king. What eye has wept for him? What heart has heaved one throb of unmercenary sorrow? [...] If he ever had a friend - a devoted friend in any rank of life - we protest that the name of him or her never reached us.*

[The Economist](#), on the other hand, commented favourably on George's dislike of the [Corn Laws](#) and pro-[free-trade](#) opinions.

There are many statues of George IV, many erected during his reign. Some in the UK include a [bronze](#) statue of George IV on horseback in [Trafalgar Square](#), another of him on horseback at the end of the Long Walk in Windsor Great Park and another outside the Royal Pavillion in [Brighton](#). In [Edinburgh](#) [George IV Bridge](#) is a main street linking the Old Town *High Street* to the south over the ravine of the *Cowgate*, designed by the architect [Thomas Hamilton](#) in 1829 and completed in 1835.

In fiction, he is usually represented as extravagant, stupid and irresponsible, notably by [Hugh Laurie](#) in the mock historical comedy series [Blackadder the Third](#) and by [Rupert Everett](#) in the 1994 film [The Madness of King George III](#).

In 1907, the Nuttall encyclopedia described him as the "**First Gentleman of Europe**" on account of "his fine style and manners."

Style and arms

George IV's official style was "George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith." His [arms](#) were: *Quarterly, I and IV Gules three lions passant guardant in pale Or (for England); II Or a lion rampant within a tressure flory-counter-flory Gules (for Scotland); III Azure a harp Or stringed Argent (for Ireland); overall an escutcheon tierced per pale and per chevron (for Hanover), I Gules two lions passant guardant Or (for Brunswick), II Or a semy of*

hearts Gules a lion rampant Azure (for Lüneburg), III Gules a horse courant Argent (for Westfalen), the whole inescutcheon surmounted by a crown.

Titles and Style, in order from birth:

His Royal Highness The Duke of Cornwall
His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales
His Royal Highness The Prince Regent
His Majesty The King

Issue

Name	Birth	Death	Notes
HRH Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales	7 January 1796	6 November 1817	married 1816, Prince Leopold George Frederick of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld ; no surviving issue

George IV in Culture and Media

- In the third installment of the [BBC comedy](#) series *Blackadder*, George IV (as [Prince Regent](#)) was played as an unsympathetic buffoon by the English actor [Hugh Laurie](#). Much of the humor of the characterization was derived from the real Prince of Wales' spendthrift ways. An offhand remark by *Blackadder* for the Prince to "take out those plans for the beach house at Brighton," for instance, was a reference to the actual Oriental Pavilion at Brighton.
- George IV (as [Prince Regent](#)) was also played by [Rupert Everett](#) in the 1994 film *The Madness of King George*.

47. *Acting*, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira, afterwards 1st Marquis of Hastings 1806-08

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Rawdon-Hastings%2C_1st_Marquess_of_Hastings

Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings, (9 December 1754 - 28 November 1826) was a British politician and military officer who served as [Governor-General of India](#) from 1813 to 1823.

Hastings was born in [County Down](#), the son of [John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira](#) and [Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness Hastings](#). He joined the [British army](#) in 1771 and served in the [American Revolutionary War](#). There he served at the battles of [Bunker Hill](#), [Brooklyn](#), [White Plains](#), [Monmouth](#) and [Camden](#), at the attacks on Forts [Washington](#) and [Clinton](#), and at the [siege of Charleston](#). Perhaps his most noted achievement was the raising of a corps at Philadelphia, called the Irish Volunteers, who under him became famous for their fighting qualities, and the victory of [Hobkirk's Hill](#), which, in command of only a small force, he gained by superior military skill and determination against a much larger body of Americans. He succeeded his father as the **2nd Earl of Moira** in 1793. Becoming a [Whig](#) in politics, he entered government as part of the [Ministry of all The Talents](#) in 1806 as [Master-General of the Ordnance](#), but resigned upon the fall of the ministry the next year. Being a close associate of the [Prince-Regent](#), he was asked by the Prince-Regent to try to form a Whig government after the assassination of [Spencer Perceval](#) in 1812 ended that ministry. Both of Moira's attempts to create a governing coalition failed, and the Tories returned to power under the [Earl of Liverpool](#). Through the influence of the Prince-Regent, Moira was appointed Governor-General of India in 1813. His tenure as Governor-General was a memorable one, overseeing the victory in the [Gurkha War 1814 - 1816](#); the [final conquest](#) of the [Marathas](#) in 1818; and the purchase of the island of [Singapore](#) in 1819. His domestic policy in India was also largely successful, seeing the repair of the [Mogul](#) canal system in [Delhi](#) as well as educational and administrative reforms. He was raised to the rank of [Marquess of Hastings](#) in 1817.

Hastings' tenure in India ended due to a financial scandal in 1823, and he returned to England, being appointed Governor of [Malta](#) in 1824. He died at sea off Naples two years later.

On [July 12, 1804](#), he married [Flora Campbell, 6th Countess of Loudoun](#) and had at least five children:

[Flora Elizabeth Rawdon-Hastings](#) (11 February 1806–5 July 1839), died unmarried.

[George Augustus Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Marquess of Hastings](#) (4 February 1808–13 January 1844)

[Sophia Frederica Christina Rawdon-Hastings](#) (1 February 1809–28 December 1859), married [John Crichton-Stuart, 2nd Marquess of Bute](#) and had issue.

[Selina Constance Rawdon-Hastings](#) (1810–8 November 1867), married Charles Henry and has issue

[Adelaide Augusta Lavinia Rawdon-Hastings](#) (25 February 1812–6 December 1860), married [William Murray, 7th Baronet of Octertyre](#)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flora_Campbell%2C_6th_Countess_of_Loudoun

The Right Honourable Flora Muir Campbell, 6th Countess of Loudoun (1780–January 8, 1840), was a [British peeress](#), the daughter of [James Campbell, 5th Earl of Loudoun](#).

48. *Acting*, The Hon. William Ramsay Maule of Panmure, late; 1st Lord Panmure 1808-10

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Maule%2C_1st_Baron_Panmure

William Ramsay, 1st Baron Panmure (27 October 1771–4 June 1852) was the son of [George Ramsay, 8th Earl of Dalhousie](#). [26th GM Scotland; see above]

On [1 December 1794](#), he married Patricia Heron Gordon and they had one child:

- [Fox Maule Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie](#) (1801–1874)

Patricia died in 1821 and on [4 June 1822](#), William married Elizabeth Barton. In 1831 he was created [Baron Panmure](#).

49. *Acting*, James St. Clair-Erskine, 2nd Earl of Rosslyn 1810-12

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_St_Clair-Erskine%2C_2nd_Earl_of_Rosslyn

James St Clair-Erskine, 2nd Earl of Rosslyn GCB PC (1762–1837), known as **Sir James St Clair-Erskine** from 1765 until 1805, was a [Scottish soldier](#), [Tory politician](#), and Acting [Grand Master](#) of the [Grand Lodge of Scotland](#), on behalf of [King George IV](#).

He succeeded to the family baronetcy in 1765 at the age of three. Sir James served in [Portugal](#), [Denmark](#) and [the Netherlands](#), and was promoted to [general](#) in [1814](#). From 1782 until 1805, when he became a [peer](#), he was a [member of parliament](#) (from 1796, for [Dysart Burghs, Fife](#)); a Tory politician and an associate of the [Duke of Wellington](#), he was [Lord Privy Seal](#) (1829–1830) and later [Lord President of the Council](#) (1834–1835).

50. *Acting*, Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane, Viscount Duncan, afterwards 1st Earl of Camperdown 1812-14
<http://www.thepeerage.com/p18760.htm#i187595>

Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane, 1st Earl of Camperdown of Lundie, b. 21 Mar 1785, d. 22 Dec 1859

Robert Dundas **Duncan-Haldane**, 1st Earl of Camperdown of Lundie was born on 21 Mar 1785. He was the son of [Admiral Adam Duncan, 1st Viscount Duncan of Camperdown](#) and [Henrietta Dundas](#). He married [Janet Hamilton-Dalrymple](#), daughter of [Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple of Bargany, 3rd Bt.](#) and [Janet Duff](#), on 8 Jan 1805 at [North Berwick, Berwickshire, Scotland](#). He died on 22 Dec 1859 at age 74.

He was given the name of Robert Dundas Duncan at birth. He gained the rank of Ensign in 1797 in the service of the Coldstream Guards. He succeeded to the title of *2nd Viscount Duncan of Camperdown* [G.B., 1797] on 4 Aug 1804. He succeeded to the title of *2nd Baron Duncan of Lundie, co. Perth* [G.B., 1797] on 4 Aug 1804.

He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons [Scotland] between 1812 and 1814. He was created *1st Earl of Camperdown of Lundie, co. Forfar and of Gleneagles, co. Perth* [U.K.] on 12 Sep 1831.¹ He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Thistle (K.T.) on 12 May 1848.

Children of Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane, 1st Earl of Camperdown of Lundie and Janet Hamilton-Dalrymple

1. [Hon. Hew Adam Dalrymple Hamilton Haldane-Duncan-Mercer-Henderson](#)+ d. 11 Jun 1900
2. [Alicia Jane Duncan-Haldane](#) b. 25 May 1807
3. [Lady Henrietta Duncan-Haldane](#)+ b. 31 Oct 1808
4. [Elizabeth Baillie Duncan-Haldane](#) b. 04 Jun 1810
5. [Adam Duncan-Haldane, 2nd Earl of Camperdown of Lundie](#)+ b. 25 Mar 1812, d. 30 Jan 1867



51. *Acting*, James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife 1814-16

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Duff%2C_4th_Earl_of_Fife

James Duff, 4th Earl Fife [KT](#) (6 October 1776 – 9 March 1857) was a Scottish nobleman.

Duff was the son of [Alexander Duff, 3rd Earl Fife](#) and Mary Skene.

He volunteered to help the Spaniards against Napoleon, and fought at [Talavera](#) as a major-general in the Spanish service.

He was Member of Parliament for [Banffshire](#) from 1818 to 1827. In 1827 he inherited [Skene House](#) in Aberdeenshire from his mother's family.

He was appointed a [Knight of the Thistle](#) and created **Baron Fife** in the [Peerage of Great Britain](#) in 1827. This title became extinct on his death.

He was [Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire](#) from 1813-1856.

52. *Acting*, Sir John Majoribanks of Lees, Bart., M.P. 1816-18

SIR JOHN MAJORIBANKS, Baronet, of LEES, Berwickshire; created a Baronet. Born January 13, 1763. Married, April 14, 1791, Allison, daughter of William Ramsay, of Barnton, count of Mid-Lothian, #. ... and has issue, Edward, born January 14, 1792; and other children.

Heir-Apparent—His son, Edward.—Creation — December 27, 1814.

53. *Acting*, George Hay, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale 1818-20

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Hay%2C_8th_Marquess_of_Tweeddale

George Hay, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale [KT](#) [GCB](#) (February 1, 1787 - October 10, 1876) was a Scottish soldier and administrator who rose to the rank of [Field Marshal](#) in the [British Army](#).

George Hay was born in [Bonnington, Scotland](#) in 1787. He succeeded his father to the Marquisate of Tweeddale (1804) who had been imprisoned until his death by [Napoleon](#) in France.

He fought in the Anglo-American [War of 1812](#).

He married Susan, daughter of the [5th Duke of Manchester](#) (1816) [grand daughter of George Montagu, 4th Duke of Manchester, GM Premier GL 1737-88], and fathered both the 9th and 10th Marquesses.

Lord Tweeddale was admitted to the [Order of the Thistle](#) as a knight in 1820.

Professionally, Tweeddale rose to the rank of [Field Marshal](#) in the army and was Governor of [Madras](#) in [India](#).

He died in 1876 at [Yester](#) in Scotland, and is buried there.

54. Alexander Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon 1820-22

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Hamilton%2C_10th_Duke_of_Hamilton

Alexander Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton, 7th Duke of Brandon [KG](#) [PC](#) [FRS](#) [FSA](#) (3 October 1767 – 18 August 1852) was a [Scottish politician](#).

Hamilton's political career began in 1802, when he became [MP](#) for [Lancaster](#). He remained in the [House of Commons](#) until 1806, when he was appointed to the [Privy Council](#); additionally, he was [Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire](#) from 1802 to 1852. He received the

numerous titles at his father's death in 1819. He was [Lord High Steward](#) at [King William IV's coronation](#) in 1831 and Queen [Victoria's](#) coronation in 1838. He became a [Knight of the Garter](#) in 1836. Hamilton had a strong interest in [Ancient Egyptian mummies](#), and was so impressed with the work of mummy expert [Thomas Pettigrew](#) that he arranged for Pettigrew to mummify him after his death. In accordance with his wishes, Hamilton's body was mummified after his death in 1852, and placed in a [sarcophagus](#) on his estate.

55. George William Campbell, 6th Duke of Argyll 1822-23

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Campbell%2C_6th_Duke_of_Argyll

George William Campbell, 6th Duke of Argyll [GCH PC](#) (22 September 1768–22 October 1839) was the son of [John Campbell, 5th Duke of Argyll](#) and his wife, [Elizabeth](#).

He was [Whig MP](#) for [St Germans](#) from 1790 to 1796 and on [29 November 1810](#), he married [Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers](#), a daughter of the [4th Earl of Jersey](#), at [Edinburgh](#).

He died in 1839, aged 71 at [Inveraray Castle, Argyllshire](#) without issue and was buried on [10 November 1839](#) at [Kilmun, Cowal](#). His brother, [John](#), succeeded to his titles.

Note: He has a very colorful pedigree, in both his own right and of that of his wife, Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers.

56. John Campbell, Viscount Glenorchy, afterwards 2nd Marquis of Breadalbane 1824-26

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Campbell%2C_2nd_Marquess_of_Breadalbane

John Campbell, 2nd Marquess of Breadalbane [KT PC FRS](#) (26 October 1796–8 November 1862), was a Scottish nobleman and politician.

He was styled as Lord Glenorchy until 1831, Earl of Ormelie from 1831 to 1834 and Marquess of Breadalbane from 1834. He was appointed a [Knight of the Thistle](#) in 1838 and a [Privy Counsellor](#) in 1848.

He was [Member of Parliament](#) for [Okehampton](#) from 1820 to 1826, and for [Perthshire](#) in 1832. He was [Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire](#) from 1839 to 1862.

He entertained [Queen Victoria](#) at [Taymouth Castle](#) in 1842, and was a supporter of the [Free Church of Scotland](#) during the disruption in the 1840s. He was a [Fellow of the Royal Society](#) from 1834.

57. Thomas Robert Hay-Drummond, 11th Earl of Kinnoull 1826-27

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Hay-Drummond%2C_11th_Earl_of_Kinnoull

Thomas Robert Hay-Drummond, 11th Earl of Kinnoull (5 April 1785–18 February 1866) was the son of [Robert Hay-Drummond, 10th Earl of Kinnoull](#). He served as [Lord Lyon King of Arms](#) from 1804 until 1806, succeeding his father in that office. On [17 August 1824](#), he married Louisa Burton Rowley and they had nine children.

Lady Louisa Hay-Drummond

George Hay-Drummond, 12th Earl of Kinnoull (1827–1897)

[Lady Sarah Hay-Drummond](#) (1828–1859)

Captain Robert Hay-Drummond (1831–1855)

Lady Frances Hay-Drummond (d. 1886)

Captain Arthur Hay-Drummond (1833–1900)

Lady Elizabeth Hay-Drummond (1835–1902)

[Augusta Sophia Hay-Drummond](#) (d. 1915)

Colonel Hon. Charles Rowley Hay-Drummond (1836–1918)

58. Francis Wemyss-Charteris, Lord Elcho, afterwards 9th Earl of Wemyss and March 1827-30

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Wemyss-Charteris%2C_9th_Earl_of_Wemyss

Francis Wemyss-Charteris, 9th Earl of Wemyss (14 August 1796–1 January 1883) was the son of [Francis Douglas, 8th Earl of Wemyss](#) [36th GM Scotland 1786-88, see above].

On [22 August 1817](#), he married Lady Louisa Bingham, daughter of [Richard Bingham, 2nd Earl of Lucan](#), at [Paris, France](#). They had six children:

[Francis Richard Charteris, 10th Earl of Wemyss](#) (1818–1914)

Lt.-Col. Hon. Richard Charteris (1822–1874)

[Lady Anne Charteris](#) (1829–1903)

Louisa Wemyss-Charteris (1830–1920)

Captain Hon. Frederick William Charteris (1833–1887)

Captain Walter Charteris (d. 1854)

59. George William Fox Kinnaird, 9th Lord Kinnaird and Rossie 1830-32

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Kinnaird%2C_9th_Lord_Kinnaird

George William Fox Kinnaird, 9th Lord Kinnaird (14 April 1807–7 January 1878) was the son of [Charles Kinnaird, 8th Lord Kinnaird](#).

On [14 December 1837](#), he married **Hon. Frances Anne Georgina de Mauley**, the only daughter of the [1st Baron de Mauley](#), at [Great Canford, Dorset](#). They had three children:

- Olivia Barbara Kinnaird (d. 1871)

- Victor Alexander Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird (1840–1851)

- Charles Fox Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird (1841–1860)

George died in 1878 without issue and his titles passed to his brother, [Arthur](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Ponsonby%2C_1st_Baron_de_Mauley

William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, 1st Baron de Mauley (31 July 1787–16 May 1855) was a [British peer](#) and [Whig](#) politician and the youngest child of [3rd Earl of Bessborough](#).

On [8 August 1814](#), he married Lady Barbara Ashley-Cooper (the only daughter and heir of the [5th Earl of Shaftesbury](#) and a co-heir of the medieval [Barony of Mauley](#)) and they had three children:

- [Hon. Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper](#) (1815-1896)
- [Hon. Ashley George John](#) (1831-1898)
- Hon. Frances Anne Georgiana (d. 1910), married the [9th Lord Kinnard](#)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Ponsonby%2C_3rd_Earl_of_Bessborough

Frederick Ponsonby, 3rd Earl of Bessborough (24 January 1758–3 February 1844) was a [British peer](#).

Ponsonby was the eldest son of the [2nd Earl of Bessborough](#) and succeeded to his father's titles in 1793. On [27 November 1780](#), he had married Lady Henrietta Spencer (the second daughter of the [1st Earl Spencer](#)) and they had four children:

- [Hon. John William](#) (1781-1847)
- [Hon. Frederick Cavendish](#) (1783-1837)
- [Lady Caroline](#) (1785-1828)
- [Hon. William Francis Spencer](#) (1787-1855)

60. Henry David Erskine, 12th Earl of Buchan 1832-3

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Erskine%2C_12th_Earl_of_Buchan

Henry David Erskine, 12th Earl of Buchan (1783–13 September 1857) was the grandson of the [10th Earl of Buchan](#) [10th GM Scotland, Henry David, 10th Earl of Buchan 1745-46]

On [28 September 1809](#), he married Elizabeth Cole Shipley and they had one child, [David Stuart Erskine, 13th Earl of Buchan](#) (1815–1898).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Erskine

The Hon. **Henry Erskine** (1 November 1746 - 8 October 1817) was a Scottish politician and lawyer.

The second son of [Henry David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan](#) and brother of the [Lord Chancellor Thomas Erskine](#), he studied at [St Andrews University](#), [Edinburgh University](#) and the [University of Glasgow](#).

He was appointed [Lord Advocate](#) from 1783 to 1784 in the [Fox-North Coalition](#) and again from 1806 to 1807 in the [Grenville ministry](#). He was advocate and state councillor to the [Prince of Wales](#) in Scotland from 1783. He was Dean of the [Faculty of Advocates](#)

from 1785 to 1795, but was not re-elected, having condemned the "sedition" and "treason" bills as unconstitutional. He was [Member of Parliament](#) for [Haddington burghs](#) from April to November 1806, and for [Dumfries burghs](#) from 1806 to 1807. He

was appointed as a Commissioner to inquire into administration of justice in Scotland in 1808. In 1811 he gave up his practice at the bar and retired to his country residence of Almondell, in [Linlithgowshire](#).

His eldest son, [Henry David](#), succeeded as 12th [Earl of Buchan](#) on his uncle's death in 1829

Described as a "friend of the poor", he published *The Emigrant, an Eclogue*, 1773 and other poems.

61. William Alexander Anthony Archibald Hamilton, Marquis of Douglas, afterwards 11th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon 1833-34

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Alexander_Anthony_Archibald_Hamilton%2C_11th_Duke_of_Hamilton

11th Duke of Hamilton and 8th Duke of Brandon (19 February 1811 – 8 July 1863), styled Earl of Angus before 1819 and Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale between 1819 and 1852, was a Scottish nobleman.

Son of the 10th Duke, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was Knight Marischal of Scotland from 1846 and Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire.

In 1843 he married **Marie Amélie von Baden**, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden and Stéphanie de Beauharnais the **adopted daughter of Napoleon I**. He died in Paris.

Their daughter, Lady Mary Victoria Hamilton, **married firstly Albert I, Prince of Monaco**.

62. Alexander Edward Murray, Viscount Fincastle, afterwards 6th Earl of Dunmore 1835-36

<http://thepeerage.com/p1922.htm#i19213>

b. 1 Jun 1804 – d. 15 Jul 1845

m. Lady Catherine Herbert, d. 27 Apr 1915, daughter of George Augustus Herbert, 11th Earl of Pembroke

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Murray%2C_6th_Earl_of_Dunmore

Alexander Edward Murray, 6th Earl of Dunmore (1 June 1804–15 July 1845) was the son of [George Murray, 5th Earl of Dunmore](#).

On [27 September 1836](#), he married Lady Catherine Herbert, daughter of the [11th Earl of Pembroke](#). They had three children:

- [Susan Catherine Mary Murray](#) (d. [27 April 1915](#))
- [Constance Euphemia Woronzow Murray](#) (d. [16 March 1922](#))
- [Charles Adolphus Murray, 7th Earl of Dunmore](#) (1841–1907)

63. James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Lord Ramsay, afterwards 1st Marquis of Dalhousie 1836-38

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Broun-Ramsay%2C_1st_Marquess_of_Dalhousie

The Most Honourable James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie, [PC](#) ([April 22, 1812](#) – [December 19, 1860](#))

was a [British](#) statesman, and a colonial administrator in [India](#).

Born in [Dalhousie Castle, Scotland](#), he crowded into his relatively short life conspicuous public service in [England](#), and established an unrivalled position among the master-builders of the Indian empire. Denounced on the eve of his death and to this day by some as having failed to notice the signs of the [mutiny of 1857](#), and even having aggravated the crisis by his overbearing self-confidence, centralising activity, and reckless annexations.

To his supporters he stands out in the clear light of history as the far-sighted [Governor-General](#) who consolidated [British rule in India](#), laid the foundations of its later administration, and by his sound policy enabled his successors to stem the tide of rebellion.

To his critics, he stands out as the destroyer of both the East India Company's financial and military position by his reckless policies. He laid the foundations of the Indian Mutiny and led the final transformation of money-making commercial operations in India into a money-losing colonial administration. His critics also hold him responsible for re-creating the entire system of government in India on

a British model. He is also accused of transforming earlier open cultural and political attitudes toward India on the part of British Administrators into the close-minded Europeans-only isolation of the late Victorian Raj.

Early life

James Andrew Broun-Ramsay was the third and youngest son of [George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie](#) (1770 – 1838), one of [Wellington](#)'s generals, who, after being [Governor General of Canada](#), became commander-in-chief in [India](#), and of his wife Christina Broun of Coalstoun, a lady of gentle lineage and distinguished gifts. From his father he inherited a vigorous self-reliance and a family pride which urged him to prove worthy of the Ramsays who had not crawled through seven centuries of their country's history, while to his mother he owed his high-bred courtesy and his deeply seated reverence for religion.

The 9th earl was in 1815 created Baron Dalhousie in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and had three sons, of whom the two elder died young. His youngest son, the subject of this article, was small in stature, but his firm chiselled mouth, high forehead and masterful manner gave him a dignity that none could overlook. Yet his early life gave little promise of the dominating force of his character or of his ability to take full advantage of his splendid opportunities. Nor did those brought into closest intimacy with him, whether at school or at [Oxford](#), suspect the higher qualities of statesmanship which afterwards established his fame on so firm a foundation.

Several years of his early boyhood were spent with his father and mother in Canada, reminiscences of which were still vivid with him when Governor-General of India. Returning to Scotland he was prepared for [Harrow](#), where he entered in 1825. Two years later he was removed from school, his entire education being entrusted to the Rev. Mr Temple, incumbent of a quiet parish in [Staffordshire](#). To this gentleman he referred in later days as having taught him all he knew, and to his training he must have owed those habits of regularity and that indomitable industry which marked his adult life.

In October 1829 he passed on to [Christ Church, Oxford](#), where he worked fairly hard, won some distinction, and made many lifelong friends. His studies, however, were so greatly interrupted by the protracted illness and death in 1832 of his only surviving brother, that Lord Ramsay, as he then became, had to content himself with entering for a pass degree, though the examiners marked their appreciation of his work by placing him in the fourth class of honors for Michaelmas 1833. He then travelled in [Italy](#) and [Switzerland](#), enriching with copious entries the diary which he religiously kept up through life, and storing his mind with valuable observations.

Early political career

An unsuccessful but courageous contest at the general election in 1835 for one of the seats in parliament for [Edinburgh](#), fought against such veterans as the future speaker, [James Abercrombie](#), afterwards Lord Dunfermline, and [John Campbell](#), future lord chancellor, was followed in 1837 by Ramsay's return to the [House of Commons](#) as member for [Haddingtonshire](#). In the previous year he had married Lady Susan Hay, daughter of the marquess of Tweeddale, whose companionship was his chief support in India, and whose death in 1853 left him a heartbroken man. In 1838 his father had died after a long illness, while less than a year later he lost his mother.

Succeeding to the peerage, the new earl soon made his mark in a speech delivered on the [June 16](#), 1840 in support of Lord Aberdeen's Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, a controversy arising out of the Auchterarder case, in which he had already taken part in the general assembly in opposition to [Dr Chalmers](#). In May 1843 he became [Vice-President of the Board of Trade](#), Gladstone being [President](#), and was sworn in as a [privy counsellor](#). Succeeding Gladstone as [President of the Board of Trade](#) in 1845, he threw himself into the work during the crisis of the [railway mania](#) with such energy that his health partially broke down under the strain. In the struggle over the corn laws he ranged himself on the side of [Sir Robert Peel](#), and, after the failure of [Lord John Russell](#) to form a ministry he resumed his post at the board of trade, entering the cabinet on the retirement of [Lord Stanley](#). When Peel resigned office in June 1846, Lord John offered Dalhousie a seat in the cabinet, an offer which he declined from a fear that acceptance might involve the loss of public character.

Another attempt to secure his services in the appointment of president of the railway board was equally unsuccessful; but in 1847 he accepted the post of [Governor-General of India](#) in succession to [Lord Hardinge](#), on the understanding that he was to be left in entire and unquestioned possession of his own personal independence with reference to party politics.

Governor-General of India

Dalhousie assumed charge of his dual duties as Governor-General of India and [Governor of Bengal](#) on [January 12, 1848](#), and shortly afterwards he was honored with the green ribbon of the [Order of the Thistle](#). In writing to the president of the board of control, Sir [John Hobhouse](#), he was able to assure him that everything was quiet. This statement, however, was to be falsified by events almost before it could reach England.

Second Anglo-Sikh War

On [April 19, 1848](#) [Will Jarvis](#) of the civil service and Lieutenant Budgen of the 1st Raven guard regiment, having been sent to take charge of [R.A.A.S](#) from [Mr Davis](#), were murdered there, and within a short time the [Boffin](#) troops and sardars joined in open rebellion. Dalhousie agreed with [Sir Hugh Gough](#), the commander-in-chief, that the [British East India Company](#)'s military forces were neither adequately equipped with transport and supplies, nor otherwise prepared to take the field immediately. He afterward decided that the proper response was not merely for the capture of Multan, but also the entire subjugation of the [Punjab](#). He therefore resolutely delayed to strike, organized a strong army for operations in November, and himself proceeded to the Punjab. Despite the successes gained by [Herbert Edwardes](#) in the [Second Anglo-Sikh War](#) with Mulraj, and Gough's indecisive victories at [Ramnagar](#) in November, at [Sadulapur](#) in December, and at [Chillianwala](#) in the following month, the stubborn resistance at Multan showed that the task required the utmost resources of the government. At length, on [January 22](#), 1849, the Multan fortress was taken by General Whish, who was thus set at liberty to join Gough at Gujrat. Here a complete victory was won on the [February 21](#) at the [Battle of Gujrat](#), the Sikh army surrendered at Rawalpindi, and their Afghan allies were chased out of India. For his services the earl of Dalhousie received the thanks of parliament and a step in the peerage, as marquess.

The war being now over, Dalhousie, without specific instructions from his superiors, annexed the Punjab, and made provision for the control and education of the infant maharaja. For the present the province was administered by a triumvirate under the personal supervision of the Governor-General, and later, a place having been found for Henry Lawrence in Rajputana, by John Lawrence as sole commissioner. Dalhousie toured the new province twice during the remainder of his time in India.

Second Burmese War

One further addition to the empire was made by conquest. The Burmese court at [Ava](#) was bound by the [Treaty of Yandaboo](#), 1826, to protect British ships in Burmese waters. But there arose a dispute between the Governor of [Rangoon](#) and certain British shipping interests (the Monarch and the Champion). While the dispute cannot be considered anything but minor, Dalhousie adopted the maxim of [Lord Wellesley](#) that an insult offered to the British flag at the mouth of the [Ganges](#) should be resented as promptly and fully as an insult offered at the mouth of the [Thames](#). Attempts were made to solve the dispute by diplomacy. The Burmese eventually removed the Governor of Rangoon but this not considered sufficient. Commodore Lambert, despatched personally by Dalhousie, deliberately provoked an incident and then announced a war. The Burmese Kingdom offered little in the way of resistance. Martaban was taken on [April 5](#), 1852, and Rangoon and Bassein shortly afterwards. Since, however, the court of Ava was unwilling to surrender half the country in the name of "peace", the second campaign opened in October, and after the capture of Prome and Pegu the annexation of the province of Pegu was declared by a proclamation dated [December 20](#), 1853. To any further invasion of the Burmese empire Dalhousie was firmly opposed, being content to cut off Burma's commercial and political access to the outside world by the annexation. Some strangely spoke of the war as "uniting" territory, but in practice [Arakan](#), [Tenasserim](#) and the new territories were still only linked in practical terms by sea.

By what his supporters considered wise policy he attempted to pacify the new province, placing Colonel [Arthur Phayre](#) in sole charge of it, personally visiting it, and establishing a system of telegraphs and communications. In practice, the new province was in language and culture very different from India. It could never successfully integrate into the Indian system. The end result of the war was to add an expensive new military and political dependency which did not generate sufficient taxes to pay for itself. British Indian rule of [Arakan](#) and [Tenasserim](#) had been a financial disaster for the Indian Administration. Multiple times in the 1830s questions were raised about getting rid of these territories altogether. Why Dalhousie was so obsessed with increasing the size of a territory that did not generate sufficient revenue to pay for its own administration has never been explained.

Dalhousie, driven by the conviction that all India needed to be brought under British administration, began to apply what was called the [doctrine of lapse](#). Under the doctrine, the British annexed any non-British state where there was a lack of a proper male lineal heir. Under the policy he recommended the annexation of [Satara](#) in January 1849, of [Jaitpur](#) and [Sambalpur](#) in the same year, and of [Jhansi](#) and [Nagpur](#) in 1853. In these cases his action was approved by the home authorities, but his proposal to annex [Karauli](#) in 1849 was disallowed, while [Baghat](#) and the petty estate of [Udaipur](#), which he had annexed in 1851 and 1852 respectively, were afterwards restored to native rule. These annexations are considered by critics to generally represent an uneconomic drain on the financial resources of the company in India.

Other measures with the same object were carried out in the Company's own territories. Bengal, too long ruled by the Governor-General or his delegate, was placed under a separate Lieutenant-Governor in May 1854; a department of public works was established in each presidency, and engineering colleges were provided. An imperial system of telegraphs followed; the first link of railway communication was completed in 1855; well-considered plans mapped out the course of other lines and their method of administration; the Ganges canal, which then exceeded all the irrigation lines of Lombardy and Egypt together, was completed; and despite the cost of wars in the Punjab and Burma, liberal provision was made for metalled roads and bridges. The military boards were swept away; selection took the place of seniority in the higher commands; an army clothing and a stud department were created, and the medical service underwent complete reorganization.

Europeanization and consolidation of authority were the keynote of his policy. In nine minutes he suggested means for strengthening the Company's European forces, calling attention to the dangers that threatened the English community, a handful of scattered strangers; but beyond the additional powers of recruitment which at his entreaty were granted in the last charter act of 1853, his proposals were shelved by the home authorities as they represented yet more expense added to the cost of India. In his administration Dalhousie vigorously asserted his control over even minor military affairs, and when [Sir Charles Napier](#) ordered certain allowances, given as compensation for the dearness of provisions, to be granted to the sepoys on a system which had not been sanctioned from headquarters, and threatened to repeat the offence, the Governor-General rebuked him to such a degree that Napier resigned his command.


Dalhousie's reforms were not confined to the departments of public works and military affairs. He created an imperial system of post-offices, reducing the rates of carrying letters and introducing postage stamps. He created the department of public instruction; he improved the system of inspection of gaols, abolishing the practice of branding convicts; freed converts to other religions from the loss of their civil rights; inaugurated the system of administrative reports; and enlarged the [legislative council of India](#). His wide interest in everything that concerned the welfare of British economic interests in the country was shown in the encouragement he gave to the culture of tea, in his protection of forests, in the preservation of ancient and historic monuments. With the object of making the civil administration more European, he closed what he considered to be the useless college in [Calcutta](#) for the education of young civilians, establishing in its place a European system of training them in municipal stations, and subjecting them to departmental examinations. He was equally careful of the well-being of the European soldier, providing him with healthy recreations and public gardens.

To the civil service he gave improved leave and pension rules, while he purified its moral by forbidding all share in trading concerns, by vigorously punishing insolvents, and by his personal example of careful selection in the matter of patronage. No Governor-General ever penned a larger number of weighty papers dealing with public affairs in India. Even after laying down office and while on his way home, he forced himself, ill as he was, to review his own administration in a document of such importance that the House of Commons gave orders for its being printed (Blue Book 245 of 1856).

His foreign policy was guided by a desire to reduce the nominal independence of the larger native states, and to avoid extending the political relations of his government with foreign powers outside India. Pressed to intervene in Hyderabad, he refused to do so, claiming on this occasion that interference was only justified if the administration of native princes tends unquestionably to the injury of the subjects or of the allies of the British government. He negotiated in 1853 a treaty with the nizams, which provided funds for the maintenance of the contingent kept up by the British in support of that prince's authority, by the assignment of the Berars in lieu of annual payments of the cost and large outstanding arrears. The Berar treaty, he told [Sir Charles Wood](#), is more likely to keep the nizams on his throne than anything that has happened for fifty years to him, while at the same time the control thus acquired over a strip of territory intervening between Bombay and Nagpur promoted his policy of consolidation and his schemes of railway extension. The same spirit induced him to tolerate a war of succession in Bahawalpur, so long as the contending candidates did not violate British territory.

He refrained from punishing Dost Mahomed for the part he had taken in the Sikh War, and resolutely to refuse to enter upon any negotiations until the amir himself came forward. Then he steered a middle course between the proposals of his own agent, Herbert Edwardes, who advocated an offensive alliance, and those of John Lawrence, who would have avoided any sort of engagement. He himself drafted the short treaty of peace and friendship which Lawrence signed in 1855, that officer receiving in 1856 the order of

K.C.B. in acknowledgment of his services in the matter. While, however, Dalhousie was content with a mutual engagement with the Afghan chief, binding each party to respect the territories of the other, he saw that a larger measure of interference was needed in [Baluchistan](#), and with the khan of Kalat he authorized Major Jacob to negotiate a treaty of subordinate co-operation on [May 14, 1854](#). The khan was guaranteed an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000, in return for the treaty which bound him to the British wholly and exclusively. To this the home authorities demurred, but the engagement was duly ratified, and the subsidy was largely increased by Dalhousie's successors. On the other hand, he insisted on leaving all matters concerning Persia and Central Asia to the decision of the queen's advisers. After the conquest of the Punjab, he began the expensive process of attempting to police and control the Northwest Frontier region. The hillmen, he wrote, regard the plains as their food and prey, and the Afridis, Mohmands, Black Mountain tribes, Waziris and others had to be taught that their new neighbors would not tolerate outrages. But he proclaimed to one and all his desire for peace, and urged upon them the duty of tribal responsibility. Never the less, the military engagement on the northwest frontier of India he began grew yearly in cost and continued without pause until the British left Pakistan.



Jemie Forrest.

Tune—Johnny Cope.

Hey, Jemie Forrest, are ye waukin' yet?
Or are your Bailies snoring yet?
If ye were waukin' I would wait,
Ye'd hae a merry, merry morning.

The frigate guns they loud did roar,
But louder did the Bailies snore,
And thought it was an unco bore
To rise up in the morning.

And syne the Castle thunder'd loud;
But kipper it is savoury food,
And that the Bailies understood,
Sae early in the morning.


The Queen she's come to Granton Pier,
Nae Provost and nae Bailies here?
They're in their beds, I muckle fear,
Sae early in the morning.

The Queen she's come to Brandon Street,
The Provost and the Keys to meet,
And div ye think that she's to wait
Your waukin' in the morning.

My Lord, my Lord, the Queen she's here,
And vow, my Lord he lookit queer—
And what sets her sae soon asteer?
Its barely nine in the morning.

Gae bring to me my robes o' state;
Come, Bailies, we will catch her yet.
Rin, rin, my Lord, ye'll be o'er late,
She's been through the town this morning.

Awa' to Dalkeith ye maun hie,
To make your best apologie.
The Queen, she'll say, O fie!!
Ye're lazy loons in the morning.



The annexation of [Oudh](#) was reserved to the last. The home authorities had asked Dalhousie to prolong his tenure of office during the [Crimean War](#), but the difficulties of the problem no less than complications elsewhere had induced him to delay operations. In 1854 he appointed Outram as resident at the court of [Lucknow](#), directing him to submit a report on the condition of the province. This was furnished in March 1855. The report provided the British an excuse for action based on "disorder and misrule". Dalhousie, looking at the treaty of 1801, decided that he could do as he wished with Oudh as long as he had the king's consent. He then demanded a transfer to the Company of the entire administration of Oudh, the king merely retaining his royal rank, certain privileges in the courts, and a liberal allowance. If he should refuse this arrangement, a general rising would be arranged, and then the British government would intervene on its own terms. On [November 21, 1855](#) the court of directors instructed Dalhousie to assume the control of Oudh, and to give the king no option unless he was sure that his majesty would surrender the administration rather than risk a revolution. Dalhousie was in bad health and on the eve of retirement when the belated orders reached him; but he at once laid down instructions for Outram in every detail, moved up troops, and elaborated a scheme of government with particular orders as to conciliating local opinion. The king refused to sign the ultimatum (in the form of a "treaty") put before him, and a proclamation annexing the province was therefore issued on [February 13, 1856](#).

In his mind, only one important matter now remained to him before quitting office. The insurrection of the Kolarian Santals of Bengal against the extortions of landlords and moneylenders had been severely repressed, but the causes of the insurrection had still to be reviewed and a remedy provided. By removing the tract of country from local rule, enforcing the residence of British officers there, and employing the Santal headmen in a local police, he created a system of administration which proved successful in maintaining order.

Return to England

At length, after seven years of strenuous labour, Dalhousie, on the [March 6, 1856](#), set sail for England on board the Company's *Firoze*, an object of general sympathy and not less general respect. At [Alexandria](#) he was carried by H.M.S. *Caradoc* to [Malta](#), and thence by the *Tribune* to [Spithead](#), which he reached on May 11. His return had been eagerly looked for by statesmen who hoped that he would resume his public career, by the Company which voted him an annual pension of £5,000, by public bodies which showered upon him every mark of respect, and by the queen who earnestly prayed for the blessing of restored health and strength. That blessing was not to be his. He lingered on, seeking sunshine in Malta and medical treatment at [Malvern](#), Edinburgh and other places in vain obedience to his doctors. The outbreak of the mutiny led to bitter attacks at home upon his policy, and to strange misrepresentation of his public acts, while on the other hand John Lawrence invoked his counsel and influence, and those who really knew his work in India cried out, "Oh, for a dictator, and his return for one hour!" To all these cries he turned a deaf ear, refusing to embarrass those who were responsible by any expressions of opinion, declining to undertake his own defence or to assist in his vindication through the public press, and by his last directions sealing up his private journal and papers of personal interest against publication until fifty years after his death. On the 9th of August 1859 his youngest daughter, Edith, was married at Dalhousie Castle to Sir James Fergusson, Bart. In the same castle

Dalhousie died on December 19, 1860; he was buried in the old churchyard of Cockpen. Dalhousie's family consisted of two daughters, and the marquessate became extinct at his death.

References

The detailed events of the period will be found in Sir William Lee-Warner's *Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie*, K. T.; Sir E Arnold's *Dalhousie's Administration of British India*; Sir C Jackson's *Vindication of Dalhousie's Indian Administration*; Sir WW Hunter's *Dalhousie*; Capt. LJ Trotter's *Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie*; the duke of Argyll's *India under Dalhousie and Canning*; Broughton MSS. (British Museum); and parliamentary papers.

64. Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1838-40
16/10/1780 - 05/04/1860

<http://www.nls.uk/broadsides/broadside.cfm/id/16514>

Broadside ballad entitled 'Jemmie Forrest'

Commentary

This ballad begins: 'Hey, Jemmie Forrest, are ye waukin' yet? / Or are your Bailies snoring yet? / If ye were waukin' I would wait, / Ye'd hae a merry, merry morning.' It was to be sung to the tune of 'Johnny Cope' and includes a woodcut illustration of a carriage pulled by a team of horses.

The 'Jemmie Forrest' of the title refers to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, James Forrest. The song revolves around a rather unfortunate incident that took place upon the arrival of Queen Victoria in Edinburgh, during her 1842 tour of Scotland. Although the Lord Provost and the Bailies of Edinburgh were meant to form a welcoming party to greet the sovereign, when Victoria arrived in the capital there was no one there to meet her. This was highly embarrassing for those involved and provided fuel for a great many humorous broadsides.

Broadsides are single sheets of paper, printed on one side, to be read unfolded. They carried public information such as proclamations as well as ballads and news of the day. Cheaply available, they were sold on the streets by peddlers and chapmen. Broadsides offer a valuable insight into many aspects of the society they were published in, and the National Library of Scotland holds over 250,000 of them.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~macfie/dreghorn.htm>

... the mansion-house of Comiston most probably deriving its name from the "Comistone" above referred to. It was built by Sir James Forrest in 1815. The Forrests of Comiston, however, date further back than this, mention being made of a Captain Forrest in the Kirk Session Records in 1719. Sir James Forrest was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1840.

http://sites.scran.ac.uk/scottmon/pages/mon_construction/cons_page2.htm



This silver trowel with a mahogany handle was used during the ceremony for laying the foundation stone of the monument [of Sir Walter Scott]. It has an engraved border of a rolling thistle flower and leaf, and on it is written:

'To Commemorate the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Monument at Edinburgh in honour of the Immortal Scott.'

This trowel to be used at the ceremonial was presented to the Right Honourable Sir James Forrest of Comiston Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Most Worshipful Grand Mason over all Scotland.

The Right Worshipful Master, Office Bearers and Brethren of the Grand Masters Mother Lodge, The Antient Lodge of Edinburgh No.92. Aug 15th 1840.'

The trowel can be found on display at the Writers' Museum, Lady Stair's Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

<http://members.fortunecity.com/gilloni/thescottmonument/>

The official ceremonial foundation stone laying took place on the 15th August, 1840, the 69th anniversary of Scott's birthday. The day was declared a general holiday and the streets were filled with crowds of eager spectators. Thousands of representatives from Masonic Lodges throughout Scotland formed an 'imposing procession' from the Old College to the Monument site and, after the firing of a 21 gun salute, Lord Provost Sir James Forrest laid the foundation stone. The stone contained a glass jar in which the following items were deposited: the Edinburgh Almanac for 1840; copies of 6 Edinburgh newspapers: the Edinburgh Evening Courant, The Caledonian Mercury, The Edinburgh Advertiser, The Scotsman, The Edinburgh Observer and The Witness; the coins of the realm; copies of the inscription plates; a plan of the city and county of Edinburgh; a medal specially struck for the occasion and a list of the names of subscribers.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/FORREST/2002-08/1030584845>

Forrest, a surname obviously derived from an extensive wood, as indicated in the arms of those bearing it, namely three oak trees. The family of Forrest of Comiston in Mid Lothian, possess a baronetcy, conferred in 1838, on James Forrest, then lord provost of Edinburgh, who had distinguished himself as a supporter of the liberal interest. Sir James, the son of John Forrest, Esq., writer to the signet, by the only daughter of James Forrest, Esq. of Comiston, was born in 1780, and passed advocate in 1803. He died 5th April 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas, 2d baronet. The new approach to George the Fourth's Bridge, Edinburgh, from the Meadows and Lauriston, is named Forrest Road, after the first baronet, who was lord provost of the city at the time of its being opened.

65. George William Evelyn Leslie, 15th Earl of Rothes 1840-41

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Leslie%2C_15th_Earl_of_Rothes

George William Evelyn Leslie, 15th Earl of Rothes (8 November 1809–10 March 1841) was the son of [Henrietta Leslie, 14th Countess of Rothes](#).

On [7 May 1831](#), he married Louisa Morshead and they had two children:
[Henrietta Anderson Morshead Leslie, 17th Countess of Rothes \(1832–1886\)](#)
[George William Evelyn Leslie, 16th Earl of Rothes \(1835–1859\)](#)

66. Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence 1841-4

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Frederick_FitzClarence

Lt.-Gen. Lord Frederick FitzClarence ([9 December 1799–30 October 1854](#)) was an illegitimate son of [King William IV](#) and his mistress, [Dorothea Jordan](#)

On [19 May 1821](#), he married Lady Augusta Boyle, the eldest daughter of the [4th Earl of Glasgow](#). They had two children:

Augusta FitzClarence ([1824–1865](#))

William FitzClarence (b. & d. [1827](#))

67. George Augustus, Lord Glenlyon, 6th Duke of Athole 1843-6

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Murray%2C_6th_Duke_of_Atholl

George Augustus Frederick John Murray, 6th Duke of Atholl KT ([20 September 1814–16 January 1864](#)) was the son of [James Murray, 1st Baron Glenlyon](#).

On [29 October 1839](#), he married [Anne Home-Drummond](#) and they had one child:

- [John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of Atholl \(1840–1917\)](#)

He died in [1864](#), aged 49, from [cancer](#) of the [neck](#).

As Lord Glenlyon, he formed the [Atholl Highlanders](#) in [1839](#) as his personal bodyguard. In [1844](#), when [Queen Victoria](#) stayed at [Blair Castle](#), the Atholl Highlanders provided the guard for the Queen. So impressed was she with their turnout that she ordered they be presented with [colours](#), giving them official status as a British regiment.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Home-Drummond

Anne, Duchess of Atholl ([17 June 1814–22 May 1897](#)) was born Anne Home-Drummond, daughter of Henry Home-Drummond of [Blair Drummond](#). On [29 October 1839](#) she married the [second Lord Glenlyon](#) at Blair Drummond, thereby becoming **Lady Glenlyon**. In [1846](#) he succeeded [his uncle](#) as seventh [Duke of Atholl](#), and Anne became **Duchess of Atholl**. She served as Mistress of the Robes to [Queen Victoria](#) in [Lord Derby's](#) short-lived [government of 1852](#). The Duke of Atholl died in [1864](#), and Anne became **Dowager Duchess of Atholl**. In [1892](#), when Mr Gladstone again came to power, his policy of [Home Rule](#) for [Ireland](#) had alienated many of the upper classes, and no lady of [ducal](#) rank could be found who was willing to serve as Mistress of the Robes. The post therefore remained vacant, while the Dowager Duchess of Atholl and the [Duchess of Roxburghe](#) performed the duties of the office.

68. John Whyte-Melville of Bennoch and Strathkinness 1864-6

b. 19 Jul 1821, Bennoch, Fifeshire, Scotland; d. 5 Dec 1878, Vale of the White Horse, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England [from a horse riding accident].

Father John Whyte Melville, of Bennochy and Straithkinness, b. 21 Jun 1797, Bennoch, Fifeshire, Scotland, d. 16 Jul 1883, Straithkinness (Or Strathkainer), Fife, Scotland (Age 86 years); Mother Catherine Anne Sarah Osborne, b. 13 Mar 1798, Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, d. 23 Nov 1878, Cameron, Fifeshire, Scotland (Age 80 years)

Married 7 Aug 1847 London, Middlesex, England Charlotte Bateman-Hanbury, b. 4 May 1825, London, Middlesex, England, d. 29 Oct 1912, Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England (Age 87 years)

Children:

1. Elizabeth Charlotte Whyte-Melville, b. 19 Jan 1828, Mount Melville, Fifeshire, Scotland, d. 4 Oct 1857 (Age 29 years)
2. Florence Elizabeth Whyte-Melville, b. 1848, d. 14 Oct 1929 (Age 81 years)



69. Fox-Maule-Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie 1867-7



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fox_Maule_Ramsay%2C_11th_Earl_of_Dalhousie

Fox Maule-Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie, **KT, GCB, PC** (22 April 1801–6 July 1874), known as **Fox Maule** before 1852, as **The Lord Panmure** between 1852 and 1860 and as **The Earl of Dalhousie** after 1860, was a **British** politician.

Fox Maule was the eldest son of the **1st Baron Panmure** (1771–1852), and a grandson of the **8th Earl of Dalhousie**. Christened Fox as a compliment to **Charles James Fox**, the great **Whig**, he served for a term in the Army, and then in 1835 entered the **House of Commons** as member for **Perthshire**.

In the of ministry of **Lord Melbourne** (1835–1841), Maule was **Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department**, and under **Lord John Russell** he was **Secretary at War** from July 1846 to January 1852, when for two or three weeks he was **President of the Board of Control**. In April 1852 he succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Panmure, and early in 1855 he joined **Lord Palmerston**'s cabinet, filling the new office of **Secretary of State for War**. Lord Panmure held this office until February 1858, being at the War Office during the concluding period of the **Crimean War** and having to meet a good deal of criticism, some of which was justified and some of which

was not. He was **Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland** from 1853 until his death.

Always interested in church matters, Dalhousie was a prominent supporter of the **Free Church of Scotland** after the it split from the **Church of Scotland** in the disruption of 1843.

In December 1860 he succeeded his kinsman, the **1st Marquess of Dalhousie**, as 11th Earl of Dalhousie, and shortly afterwards changed his surname to "Maule-Ramsay" (his father had changed his surname to "Maule" from the family's patronymic "Ramsay" before being created Baron Panmure). He died childless on **6 July 1874**. On his death the Barony of Panmure became extinct, but the Earldom of Dalhousie (and its subsidiary titles) passed to his cousin, **George Ramsay** (1806–1880), an Admiral who, in 1875, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Ramsay.

70. Francis Robert St. Clair-Erskine, 4th Earl of Rosslyn 1870-73

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_St_Clair-Erskine%2C_4th_Earl_of_Rosslyn

Robert Francis St Clair-Erskine, 4th Earl of Rosslyn (2 March 1833–6 September 1890) was the son of **James St Clair-Erskine, 3rd Earl of Rosslyn**.

On **8 November 1866**, he married Blanche Adeliza Fitzroy and they had five children:

Lady Millicent Fanny St Clair-Erskine (1867–1955), married the **4th Duke of Sutherland** and had issue.

James Francis Harry St Clair-Erskine, 5th Earl of Rosslyn (1869–1939)

Alexander Fitzroy St Clair-Erskine (1870–1914)

Lady Sybil Mary St Clair-Erskine (1871–1910), married the **13th Earl of Westmorland** and had issue.

Angela Selina Blanca St Clair-Erskine (1876–1950)

71. Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, 7th Bart. 1873-82

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Michael_Shaw-Stewart%2C_7th_Baronet

Colonel Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, 7th Baronet (26 November 1826–10 December 1903) was the son of **Michael Shaw-Stewart, 6th Baronet**.

On **28 December 1852**, he married Lady Octavia Grosvenor, a daughter of the **2nd Marquess of Westminster**. They had two children:

Walter Richard Shaw-Stewart (1861–1934)

Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, 8th Baronet (1854–1942)

72. Walter Henry [Erskine?], 11th Earl of Mar and 13th Earl of Kellie 1882-85

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Erskine%2C_11th_Earl_of_Mar

Walter Henry Erskine, 11th Earl of Mar and 13th Earl of Kellie (17 December 1839–16 September 1888) was the son of **Walter Erskine, 12th Earl of Kellie** and Elise Youngson.

On **14 October 1853**, he married Mary Anne Forbes (1838-22 May 1927), daughter of William Forbes. They had nine children.

Walter Erskine, 12th Earl of Mar (1865–1955)

Elyne Mary Erskine (1866-1891)

Constance Elise Erskine (1869-1959)

Rt. Hon. Sir William Augustus Forbes Erskine (1871–1952)

Mary Erskine (1872-1873)

Louisa Frances Erskine (b. 1875)

Frances Elizabeth Erskine (b. 1877)

Alice Maud Mary Erskine (b. 1878)

Alexander Penrose Forbes Erskine (1881–1925)

<http://thepeerage.com/p2594.htm#i25935>

Walter Henry **Erskine**, 13th Earl of Kellie was born on 17 December 1839. He was the son of **Walter Coningsby Erskine, 12th Earl of Kellie** and **Elise Youngson**. He married **Mary Anne Forbes**, daughter of **William Forbes**, on 14 October 1853. He died on 16 September 1888 at age 48.

Walter Henry Erskine, 13th Earl of Kellie gained the title of *11th Earl of Mar*. He gained the title of *13th Earl of Kellie*.

Family **Mary Anne Forbes** b. before 1838, d. 22 May 1927

1. Children **Walter John Francis Erskine, 14th Earl of Kellie**+ b. 29 Aug 1865, d. 3 Jun 1955

2. **Elyne Mary Erskine** b. c 1866, d. 4 Oct 1891

3. **Constance Elise Erskine** b. c 1869, d. 22 Feb 1959

4. **Rt. Hon. Sir William Augustus Forbes Erskine**+ b. 30 Oct 1871, d. 17 Jul 1952

5. [Mary Erskine](#) b. c 1872, d. 1873
6. [Louisa Frances Erskine](#) b. 1875
7. [Frances Elizabeth Erskine](#) b. c 1877
8. [Alice Maud Mary Erskine](#) b. 1878
9. [Alexander Penrose Forbes Erskine](#)+ b. 13 Aug 1881, d. 20 Jun 1925

73. Sir Archibald Campbell, afterwards 1st Lord Blythwood 1885-92

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Campbell%2C_1st_Baron_Blythwood

Lt.-Col. Sir Archibald Campbell, 1st Baron Blythwood (22 February 1835–8 July 1908) was a [Scottish](#) politician.

Born Archibald Campbell Douglas (he dropped the Douglas from his name in 1838) in [Florence, Italy](#), he was the son of [Archibald Campbell, 17th Laird of Mains](#).

Campbell fought in the [Crimean War](#) in 1855 (where he was severely wounded) and rose to the rank of [Lieutenant-Colonel](#) in the service of the [Scots Fusilier Guards](#). On 7 July 1864, he married Hon. Augusta Clementina Carrington, a daughter of the [2nd Baron Carrington](#), at [Whitehall Chapel, London](#). From 1873 to 1874 and 1885 to 1892, he was [MP](#) for [Renfrewshire](#). On 4 May 1880, he was created [Baronet Campbell of Blythwood](#) and was an [Aide-de-camp](#) to [Queen Victoria](#). In 1888 he was awarded an honorary [doctorate of Law](#) from the [University of Glasgow](#) and made a [Freeman](#) of the [City of Glasgow](#). On 24 August 1892, he was created [Baron Blythwood](#), with a special remainder to his five younger brothers.

He died on at age 73 at [Blythwood House, Renfrewshire](#), without issue and was buried on 11 July 1908 at [Inchinnan](#). His baronetcy became extinct but his barony passed to his brother, [Sholto](#).

74. George Arden Hamilton, 11th Earl of Haddington 1892-93

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Baillie-Hamilton%2C_11th_Earl_of_Haddington

Sir George Baillie-Hamilton, 11th Earl of Haddington [KT](#) (26 July 1827–11 June 1917) was the son of [George Baillie, 10th Earl of Haddington](#).

On 17 October 1854, he married Helen Katharine Warrender and they had seven children:

- Isabel Baillie-Hamilton (d. 1859)
- Lady Ruth Baillie-Hamilton (1855–1941)
- George Baillie-Hamilton, Lord Binning (1856–1917)
- Lt. Hon. Richard Baillie-Hamilton (1858–1881)
- Lady Grisell Baillie-Hamilton (1861–1957)
- Captain Hon. Henry Robert Baillie-Hamilton-Arden (1862–1949)
- Lady Cecely Baillie-Hamilton (1868–1950)

75. Sir Charles Dalrymple of Newhailes, 1st Bart. 1893-97

76. Alexander William Frederick Fraser, 18th Lord Saltoun 1897-1900

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Fraser%2C_19th_Lord_Saltoun

Alexander William Frederick Fraser, 19th Lord Saltoun (8 August 1851–19 June 1933), a [Scottish representative peer](#), was the son of [Alexander Fraser, 18th Lord Saltoun](#).

On 7 July 1885, he married Mary Helena Grattan-Bellew and they had two children:

- [Alexander Arthur Fraser, 20th Lord Saltoun](#) (1886–1979)
- Brigadier Hon. William Fraser (1890–?)

77. The Honourable James Hozier, afterwards 2nd Lord Newlands 1900-04

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Hozier%2C_2nd_Baron_Newlands

James Henry Cecil Hozier, 2nd Baron Newlands (4 April 1851–5 September 1929) was the son of [William Hozier, 1st Baron Newlands](#).

He was educated at [Eton College](#) and at [Balliol College, Oxford](#). In 1880, he married Lady Mary Louisa Wellesley Cecil, a daughter of the [3rd Marquess of Exeter](#).

He served as a Third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service from 1876, as Diplomatic Secretary at the [Constantinople Conference](#), 1876-1877, and as Private Secretary to the [Marquess of Salisbury](#) while he was [Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs](#) from 1878-1880 and again as Prime Minister from 1885-1886.

He then entered Parliament and sat as [Conservative Member of Parliament](#) for [Lanarkshire South](#) from 1886-1906. He was Grand Master Mason of Scotland from 1899-1903 and was Brigadier of the [Royal Company of Archers](#) from 1910. He received the Freedom of the City of Glasgow in 1917.

He died without issue and his title became extinct.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Cecil%2C_3rd_Marquess_of_Exeter



< **William Alleyne Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Exeter**, [PC](#) (April 30, 1825 – July 14, 1895) was the son of [Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquess of Exeter](#).

He married Lady Georgina Sophia Pakenham, daughter of Thomas Pakenham, 2nd Earl of Longford, on 17 October 1848. They had at least nine children:

[Brownlow Henry George, Lord Burghley](#) (1849–1918)

Lord Francis Horace Pierrepont (1851–1889), married Edith Brookes, daughter of [Sir William Brookes, 1st Baronet](#).

[Lord William](#) (1854–1943), married (1) [Mary Tyssen-Amherst, Baroness Amherst](#), (2) Violet Freer.

Lady Catherine Sarah (1861–1918), married [Henry Vane, 9th Baron Barnard](#).

Lord John Pakenham (1867-1942)

Lady Isabella Georgiana Katherine (d. 1903), married William Battie-Wrightson.

Lady Mary Louisa Wellesley (d. 1930), married [James Hozier, 2nd Baron Newlands](#).

Lady Louisa Alexandrina (d. 1950), died unmarried.
Lady Frances Emily (d. 1951), died unmarried.

78. The Honourable Charles Maule Ramsay 1904-07

79. Sir Thomas D. G. Carmichael, afterwards 1st Lord Carmichael 1907-09 (*Grand Master of Victoria, Australia, 1909-12*)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Gibson-Carmichael%2C_1st_Baron_Carmichael

Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1st Baron Carmichael Bt [GCSI](#) [GCIE](#) [KCMG](#) MA DL (18 March 1859 – 16 January 1926) was a Scottish Liberal politician.

The eldest son of Rev. Sir William Henry Gibson-Carmichael, 10th Baronet and Eleanora Anderson, he was educated at [St John's College, Cambridge](#). He succeeded his father as 11th Baronet in 1891;

He was [Private Secretary](#) to Sir [George Trevelyan](#) and [Lord Dalhousie](#) [[Fox Maule-Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie, GM Scotland 1867-70](#) above or [John William Ramsay, 13th Earl of Dalhousie KT, \(1847 - 1887\) ?](#)], when [Secretaries for Scotland](#) and was Chairman of the [Scottish Board of Lunacy](#) from 1894–1897.

He contested [Peebles and Selkirk](#) in 1892, and sat as [Liberal](#) member for [Midlothian](#) from 1895–1900, succeeding [William Gladstone](#). He was a Trustee of the [National Portrait Gallery](#) from 1904–1908, and of [National Gallery](#) from 1906–1908 and from 1923–1926. He was [Governor of Victoria](#), Australia, 1908–1911; [Madras](#), 1911–1912; [Bengal](#), 1912–1917; [Lord Lieutenant of Peeblesshire](#), 1920–1926.

He was appointed a [KCMG](#) in 1908, [GCIE](#) in 1911 and [GCSI](#) in 1917. In 1912 he was raised to the peerage as [Baron Carmichael](#). The Barony became extinct on his death, and he was succeeded to the baronetcy by his cousin Sir [Henry Thomas Gibson-Craig](#), 5th Baronet.

80. John George Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, afterwards 8th Duke of Atholl 1909-01

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stewart-Murray%2C_8th_Duke_of_Atholl

Lt.-Col. **John George Stewart-Murray, 8th Duke of Atholl** [KT](#) [GCVO](#) [CB](#) [DSO](#) [PC](#) [ADC](#) (December 15, 1871 – March 16, 1942) was a [British peer](#) and [soldier](#), known as the [Marquess of Tullibardine](#) from 1871 to 1917.

Lord Tullibardine was born in 1871 at [Blair Castle, Perthshire](#), the son of [John Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of Atholl](#) and was educated at [Eton College](#). He rose to the rank of [Second Lieutenant](#) in 1892 in the service of the [Royal Horse Guards](#) and to [Lieutenant](#) a year later. He fought in the [Battle of Khartoum](#), the [Battle of Atbara](#), was awarded the [Distinguished Service Order](#) (D.S.O.) on 15 November 1898 and rose to the rank of [Captain](#) a year later. From 1899 to 1902, he fought in the [Second Boer War](#) and rose to [Brevet Major](#) in 1900.

On July 20, 1899, Lord Tullibardine married [Katharine Ramsay](#), daughter of [Sir James Ramsay, 10th Baronet](#) at [St Margaret's Church, Westminster](#).

He was invested as a Member of the [Royal Victorian Order](#) (M.V.O.) on 14 October 1902 and gained the rank of [Lieutenant-Colonel](#) in 1903. He was Grand Master of Scottish [Freemasons](#) between 1908 and 1913 and was M.P. (Conservative) for [West Perthshire](#) between 1910 and 1917. Lord Tullibardine fought in the [First World War](#), where he gained the rank of Temporary [Brigadier-General](#) in 1918 and was invested as a [Knight of the Thistle](#) (K.T.) that year. He was also [Lord High Commissioner](#) to the General Assembly of the [Church of Scotland](#) between 1918 and 1920.

He was [Aide-de-camp](#) to [King George V](#) between 1920 and 1931 and was invested as a [Privy Counsellor](#) (P.C.) in 1921. He was also [Lord Chamberlain](#) between 1921 and 1922 and was later granted the Freedom of the City of [Edinburgh](#). In 1942, the Duke of Atholl died, aged 70, without issue and his titles passed to his brother, [James Stewart-Murray](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katharine_Marjory_Stewart-Murray%2C_Duchess_of_Atholl

Katharine Stewart-Murray, Duchess of Atholl, [DBE](#) (6 November 1874 – 21 October 1960) was a [Scottish](#) noblewoman and [Unionist](#) politician.

Christened **Katharine Marjory Ramsay**, the daughter of Sir James Ramsay, 10th Baronet of [Banff](#), she was educated at [Wimbleton High School](#) and the [Royal College of Music](#).

On 20 July 1899, she married [Marquess of Tullibardine](#), who succeeded his father as the 8th Duke of Atholl in 1917, whereupon Katharine became the **Duchess of Atholl** and the **Marchioness of Tullibardine**.

She was active in Scottish social service and local government, and was awarded the [Order of the British Empire](#) in 1918. She was the [Scottish Unionist Party Member of Parliament](#) for [Kinross and West Perthshire](#) from 1923 – 1938, and served as [Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education](#) from 1924 – 1929, the first woman to serve in a Conservative government.

She resigned the Conservative whip first in 1935 over the India Bill and the "socialist tendency" of the government's domestic policy. Resuming the Whip she resigned it again in 1937 over the Anglo-Italian Agreement. Finally she resigned her seat in parliament in 1938 in opposition to [Neville Chamberlain](#)'s policy of appeasement of [Adolf Hitler](#). She stood in the subsequent by-election as an Independent but lost her seat.

The Duchess had sometimes confusing opinions. She argued that she actively opposed totalitarian regimes and practices. In 1931 she published *The Conscription of a People* - a protest against the abuse of rights in the Soviet Union. According to her autobiography *Working Partnership* (1958) it was at the prompting of [Ellen Wilkinson](#) that in April 1937 she, [Eleanor Rathbone](#), and Wilkinson, went to Spain to observe the effects of the [Spanish Civil War](#). In [Valencia](#), [Barcelona](#) and [Madrid](#) she saw the impact of [Luftwaffe](#) bombing on behalf of the Nationalists, visited prisoners of war held by the Republicans and considered the impact of the conflict on women and children in particular. Her book *Searchlight on Spain* resulted from this involvement. However, Cowling cites her as saying that she supported the Republican government because "a government [Franco's] which used Moors could not be a national government". Her opposition to the British policy of non-intervention in Spain epitomised her attitudes and actions.

She was also a keen composer, composing music to accompany the poetry of [Robert Louis Stevenson](#).

[\[edit\]](#)

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81. Sir Robert King Stewart of Murdostoun 1913-16

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murdostoun>

Robert King Stewart (b. 1852).

Sir Robert King Stewart, KBE

Robert Stewart was succeeded as Laird of the Murdostoun estate by his elder son, Sir Robert King Stewart, KBE, (b. 1852).^[2] The estate was reported to contain 1760 acres in 1873.

Sir Robert married seventeen-year-old Alice Margaret Christie (b. about 1863, d. September 1940), daughter of John (b. July 1822, d. August 1902) and Alison Philp Christie of [Cowden](#), near [Dollar, Clackmannanshire](#), about 1881. Sir Robert served as the [Lord Lieutenant](#) for [Lanarkshire](#) from 18 April 1921 until his death on 20 December 1930. Sir Robert was a master mason in [Lodge Livingstone St. Andrew No. 573](#). (The younger son, William Lindsay Stewart, became proprietor of Stanmore near [Lanark](#).)

Sir Robert King Stewart and Lady Alice Christie Stewart had three sons:

1. Robert Craig Christie Stewart (b. 1882). This son died young.
2. Captain John Christie Stewart (b. 1888), Eton, B.A. (Oxon) [q.v. GM No. 94]
3. [Major Alexander Caldwell \(Bey\) Stewart, M. C.](#), (b. 1891 or 1892, d. 1927), who served in the [Cameronians](#). Major Stewart made his home at Ardean, [Clackmannanshire](#) (now [Perth and Kinross](#)). He married [Florence Hamilton Lighton](#) (b. 1894), daughter of [Sir Christopher Robert Lighton](#), 7th Bt., in 1923. Major Stewart died suddenly in a nursing home in Edinburgh on 8 February 1927, following an operation. Funeral services were held at Blairingone Church on Friday, February 11. He was survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son, who continued to reside at the Ardean estate.

Mr. [John Christie](#), Lady Stewart's father, died in 1902. Lady Stewart received title to the 3,000 acre Ardean Estate near [Blairingone](#) as her portion of the estate.

The Stewarts usually wintered abroad to escape the worst of the Scottish winter. Murdostoun was the first house in Scotland to receive electric lighting in September 1882. The electricity was generated by a steam powered generator. They acquired a motorcar in 1908 and the telephone was installed in 1910.

The Stewarts were active in [World War I](#). John Christie Stewart served as staff captain. Alexander Caldwell Stewart joined the [Cameronians](#). He was wounded at the [Battle of Festubert](#) in 1915 for which he received the [Military Cross](#). Alice ran three hospitals. Robert served as convenor of the County Council, director of the Red Cross, and served with the [Territorial Army](#) for which he was honoured as Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (KBE). Major Alexander Caldwell Stewart was wounded again and received a bar to the Military Cross. Alice was awarded the [Order of the British Empire](#) (OBE) for her work.

Sir Robert King Stewart, KBE, died in December 1930 at the age of 78. Lady Alice then removed to Cleghorn House, about eight miles from Murdostoun, in what is now [South Lanarkshire](#) to allow her son to have full use of Murdostoun Castle.

Lady Alice Christie King Stewart, O.B.E., J. P., died at Cleghorn House on September 5, 1940 after catching a chill in her garden. The Glasgow Herald wrote:

"Among her many activities the following may be mentioned. She was vice president of the Council for Scotland of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing; honorary president of the Glasgow District Nursing association; president of the Lanarkshire branch of the British Red Cross society; president of the Lanarkshire Girl Guides; county organiser of the Scotland's Garden scheme and vice-president of the Franco-Scottish society.

"In the Girl Guide movement she was a pioneer, and was actively concerned with the origin and growth of the movement. During the last war she was commandant of the Hartwood Hill Red Cross Hospital."

<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/famgen/getperson.php?personID=I164039&tree=tree1>

Robert King Stewart

In September 1892 Brother Major Robert King Stewart of Murdostoun, a member of No. 7 (Masons Lodge Hamilton Kilwinning), was installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Middle Ward. During his 38 years in office, 12 new Lodges were chartered and consecrated, including the revival of Lodges 440 and 471 which had been dormant. In January 1902 he was installed as Grand Junior Warden of Grand Lodge and in November 1913 installed as M.W. Grand Master Mason. He passed away in December 1930. His son, Captain John Christie Stewart, who was also a member of No. 7, was installed as Provincial Grand Junior Deacon in April 1923 by his father and also progressed through the ranks and was installed as Provincial Grand Master of Lanarkshire Middle Ward on February 1931. Captain J.C. Stewart was M.W. Grand Master 1942 -1945 and Provincial Grand Master 1931 - 1966. The Stewart family father and son led the Province of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire for 74 consecutive years.

82. Brigadier-General Sir Robert Gordon Gordon-Gilmour, 1st Bart. 1916-20

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Robert_Gilmour,_1st_Baronet

Brigadier-General **Sir Robert Gordon Gilmour, 1st Baronet**, [CB](#), [DSO](#), [CVO](#) (27 February 1857 – 24 June 1939), born **Robert Gordon Wolrige Gordon** (he changed his name in 1887), was a [British](#) army officer and Captain of the [Royal Company of Archers](#).

Gilmour joined the army, and served in the [Anglo-Zulu War](#) (1879) and in the [Sudanese campaign](#) 1884-85. He served as commander of the 2nd Battalion, [Grenadier Guards](#), during the [Second Boer War](#) 1900-02, and received the [Distinguished Service Order](#) (DSO) 29 November 1900, and was appointed a Companion of the [Order of the Bath](#) (CB) in 1902. He was later a Captain of the [Royal Company of Archers](#), and was on 29 July 1926 created a [Baronet](#), of Liberton and Craigmillar in the County of Midlothian.

He lived in [Inch House](#) a large 17th century house on the south side of [Edinburgh](#).

Gilmour married on 19 October 1889 Lady Susan Lygon (24 May 1870 – 28 January 1962), 2nd daughter of the [6th Earl of Beauchamp](#). They had four children:

Mary Gilmour Knatchbull-Hugesson

Margaret Gilmour Dugdale

Grizel Hope, Lady Rankeillour (d. 1975), their third daughter who was wife since 1919 of Hon Arthur Oswald James Hope, who became 2nd [Baron Rankeillour](#) (1897–1958) in 1949.

Sir John Little Gilmour, 2nd Bt. (1899–1977)

Lady Susan Gilmour

Lady Susan Lygon Gilmour (24 May 1870 – 28 January 1962) was created a [Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire](#) in 1936 "*[f]or services in connection with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in Scotland.*" She may also be styled as **Dame Susan Gilmour**. She died in 1962, aged 91.

<http://www.southedinburgh.net/history/greater-liberton-heritage-project/inch-house>



Today Inch house is a busy community centre but it has existed in many forms for possibly 600 years. The current building is made up of structures showing dates of 1892; 1890; 1634 and 1617 but the building is much older.

The name 'Inch' comes from the Gaelic 'innis' meaning an island and it was once a dry, possibly raised area within an area of wet – a flood plain or boggy ground - within the very large Drumselch forest. The land was owned by Holyrood Abbey and passed to the Forresters of Corstorphine who may have been responsible for the construction of the first stage of Inch (NAS). Sometime in the 1400s or earlier an L shaped tower was constructed with vaulted windowless chambers on the ground floor and three floors of accommodation above. The building was built in a manner which enabled the occupants to defend it against attack but there is no evidence that it was ever under attack. At the top, the turret

opens onto a flat roof giving a panoramic view covering Craigmillar Castle, Edinburgh Castle and Liberton Tower.

Cellars in Scotland were usually on the ground floor and the vaulted chambers were food stores (McKean 2004). Large metal rings from this period remain in the ceiling today. A narrow internal stair leads from the cellar to what was the main hall on the first floor. White in 1792 suggested that the tower may have had a drawbridge but there is no evidence at all to support this. Gaurderobes –dry toilet shutes –are still evident in some of the rooms.

In 1617 a spiral staircase and grand door was placed in the angle of the 'L' of the building. The door with the date above it remains but the staircase actually replaced an earlier undated one (McKean 2012). The introduction of a staircase enabled the family to have more privacy, moving away from the shared living of the medieval period to one of master and servants. Further buildings would have been added as wings before or around this time (McKean 2012)

Inch was bought as part of the area of Nether Liberton by James Winram in 1607 (NAS). In 1634 he modernised a wing from the tower which had been built sometime after it and was considered either inadequate or outdated. The building, with the initials of James Winram and his wife Jean Swinton over two of the windows and the date 1634 over the centre one, remains today although in a poor internal state. An early but undated etching shows this building with the tower, two other wings and a courtyard between.

George Winram, son of James, was a Royalist and was sent to offer Charles 2nd the throne of Scotland. He died fighting Oliver Cromwell at Dunbar in 1650. As a result his property was seized by Cromwell and in 1660 passed to the Gilmours, the family which remained in ownership until selling the estate to Edinburgh Council in 1945.

The Gilmours also acquired Craigmillar Castle and its estates and choose to live there renting out Inch until 1796 when, after extensive renovations they made their main residence in 1813 and again in 1834. The work done to the building at that time incorporated some of the earlier wings but is today almost completely obscured by the extensive alterations and additions carried out for **Sir Robert Gilmour and his new wife Lady Susan**. The work completed in 1890 and 1892 is, apart from the kitchens, the building we see today.

The main entrance had probably been moved to the opposite side of the building from that of the tower in the 1813 changes but the 1892 changes enlarged and dramatised this. The family crest above the door contains their motto 'Nil Penna Set Usus' – the practice not the penmanship – and is retained today in the badge of Liberton Primary School.

This grand frontage led to a large hall and impressive stairway. The latter was lost in a fire in 1979 and although the stairway was replaced in a similar manner, the stained glass in the grand windows was not.

The tower building had changes made to the windows and dormer windows put in the attic. The vaulted room, originally without windows probably had these inserted in the 1813 changes. A fireplace was moved from another room in the house to here and a chimney was built on the outside in 1892. The fireplace remains but, although it no longer burns wood or coal, its upper stub remains visible on the roof today.

The building to the left of the entrance was extended and given bay windows. A second floor was added which became the nursery and children's area.

The 1634 building was generally untouched but the east wing was partly incorporated into the 1890 structure. This building is thought to have been the estate offices and servant accommodation. The architecture of this and the front wing show many varieties of architectural style which was the norm for that period of Victorian Britain. The external bell above the entrance to the east wing was for a time when the estate workers did not own watches.

The internal changes were as dramatic as the external. Rooms were grand and comfortable with modern plumbing. In the tower, as was fashionable at the time (McKean 2004) the plaster was removed from the spiral staircase and the vaulted rooms exposing the stonework below. This is unfortunately how they remain today.



The building was sold to Edinburgh Council in 1946. It became a Primary School for the growing local population. In 1956 most of the children moved to the new Liberton Primary School with the remainder staying as St John Vianney until they too moved to new accommodation in 1966.

83. Archibald Seton Montgomerie, 16th Earl of Eglinton and 4th Earl of Winton 1920-21

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Montgomerie%2C_16th_Earl_of_Eglinton

Archibald Seton Montgomerie, 16th Earl of Eglinton (23 June 1880–22 April 1945) was the son of [George Montgomerie, 15th Earl of Eglinton](#).

On [1 June 1908](#), he married **Lady Beatrice Susan Dalrymple**, a daughter of the [11th Earl of Stair](#). They were divorced in [1922](#) after having five children:

Lady Barbara Susan Montgomerie (b. [23 Aug 1909](#))

Lady Janet Egidia Montgomerie (b. [3 May 1911](#))

Lady Betty Mary Seton Montgomerie (b. [8 May 1912](#))

[Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie, 17th Earl of Eglinton \(1914–1966\)](#) [91st (98th)

GM Scotland, [1957–1961](#): [Archibald Montgomerie, 17th Earl of Eglinton](#)]

George Seton Montgomerie ([1919–1934](#))

On [16 August 1922](#), he married Marjorie McIntyre and they had two children:

Roger Hugh Montgomerie (b. [1 July 1923](#))

Anne Montgomerie (b. [1927](#))



84. Edward James Bruce, 10th Earl of Elgin and 14th Earl of Kincardine 1921-26

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Bruce%2C_10th_Earl_of_Elgin

Edward James Bruce, 10th Earl of Elgin, 14th Earl of Kincardine [KT](#), [CMG](#), [TD JP](#) (9 June 1881 – 27 November 1968) was the son of [Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of Elgin](#).

On [5 January 1921](#), he married Hon. Katherine Elizabeth Cochrane, daughter of the [Thomas Cochrane, 1st Baron Cochrane of Culter](#). They had two children:

Lady Jean Christian Bruce (b. [12 January 1923](#))

[Andrew Bruce, 11th Earl of Elgin](#) (b. [17 February 1924](#))

From 1938 until his death, he was honorary colonel of the [Elgin Regiment \(RCAC\)](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Alexander_Bruce%2C_9th_Earl_of_Elgin

Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of Elgin, 13th Earl of Kincardine, [KG](#) (16 May 1849 – 18 January 1917) was a British statesman who served as [Viceroy of India](#) from 1894 to 1899.

Lord Bruce (as he was known until his father's death in 1863) was born in [Montreal](#), while his father was serving as [Governor-General of Canada](#). Educated at [Glenalmond](#), [Eton](#) and [Balliol College, Oxford](#), Elgin entered politics as a [Liberal](#), serving as [First Commissioner of Works](#) under [Gladstone](#) in 1886.

Following in his father's footsteps, Elgin was made Viceroy of India in 1894. His viceroyalty was not a particularly notable one. Elgin himself did not enjoy the pomp and ceremony associated with the viceroyalty, and his conservative instincts were not well suited to a time of economic and social unrest. He returned to England in 1899 and was made a [Knight of the Garter](#).

From 1902 to 1903, Elgin was made chairman of the commission that investigated the conduct of the [Second Boer War](#). When the Liberals returned to power in 1905, Elgin became [Secretary of State for the Colonies](#) (with [Winston Churchill](#) as his Under-Secretary). As colonial secretary, he pursued a conservative policy, and opposed the generous settlement of the South African

question proposed by Prime Minister [Campbell-Bannerman](#), which was enacted more in spite of the Colonial Secretary's opposition than due to his efforts. Elgin retired from public life in 1908, dying nine years later at the family estate in [Dunfermline](#).

85. John James Dalrymple, 12th Earl of Stair 1924-26

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dalrymple%2C_12th_Earl_of_Stair

John James Dalrymple, 12th Earl of Stair, KT, DSO, DL (1 February 1879–4 November 1961) was the son of the [11th Earl of Stair](#).

On [20 October 1904](#), he married [Violet Evelyn Harford](#) (a descendant of the [2nd Earl of Rosse](#)) and they had six children:

[The Lady Jean Margaret Florence Dalrymple \(1905–2001\)](#)

[John Aymer Dalrymple, Viscount Dalrymple](#) (later 13th Earl of Stair) ([1906–1996](#))

[The Lady Marion Violet Dalrymple](#) (born [1908](#))

[Captain The Hon. Hew North Dalrymple](#) (born [1910](#))

[The Hon. Andrew William Henry Dalrymple \(1914–1945\)](#)

[Major The Hon. Colin James Dalrymple](#) (born [1920](#))

Lord Stair was [Lord High Commissioner](#) to the General Assembly of the [Church of Scotland](#) in 1927 and 1928.

86. Archibald Douglas, 4th Lord Blythswood 1926-29

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Douglas%2C_4th_Baron_Blythswood

Brig.-Maj. Sir Archibald Campbell, 4th Baron Blythswood KCVO ([25 April 1870–14 November 1929](#)) was the son of [Barrington Campbell, 3rd Baron Blythswood](#).

Campbell was educated at [Eton](#) and on [25 July 1895](#), he married Evelyn Fletcher and they had one child:

- Hon. Olive Douglas Campbell ([1896–1949](#))

87. A. A. Hagart Speirs of Elderslie 1929-31

<http://sueyounghistories.com/archives/2009/04/19/alexander-archibald-hagart-speirs-1869-1958/>

Alexander Archibald Hagart Speirs 1869 – 1958 MD 1888, MB CM Glasgow (Hons) 1885, was an orthodox physician who converted to homeopathy, to become President of the British Homeopathic Society.

In 1893, Speirs was a surgeon at the Homeopathic Dispensary & Cottage Hospital, Union Street, Plymouth. He also practiced at 6 Sussex Terrace, Plymouth. Speirs was a contributor to The Anglo French American Hospital during WWI, and he was a Captain in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Speirs was a colleague of John Galley Blackley, David Dyce Brown, George Henry Burford, Alfred Midgley Cash, John Henry Clarke, Arthur Crowden Clifton, Robert Thomas Cooper, Spencer Cox, Edward Cronin, Alex Richard Croucher, John Roberson Day, Deck, Ethelbert Petrie Hoyle, James John Garth Wilkinson, and many others.

Speirs practiced at 6 Sussex Terrace, Plymouth, and he later lived at 4 Hill Street, Berkley Square and in Renfrewshire.

Speirs was also **Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland 1929 – 1931**. He was also Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, 1943 – 1950.

88. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton-Udney, 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton 1931-33

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Hamilton-Udney%2C_11th_Lord_Belhaven_and_Stenton

Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton-Udney, 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton CIE DL ([8 April 1871–26 October 1950](#)) was a [Scottish representative peer](#) and a soldier.

On [15 November 1898](#), he married Kathleen Gonville Bromhead and they had two children:

[Hon. Julia Hamilton \(1901–1971\)](#), married the [4th Baron Raglan](#) and had issue.

[Robert Alexander Benjamin Hamilton, 12th Lord Belhaven and Stenton \(1903–1961\)](#)

Kathleen died in [1935](#) and Hamilton married Sheila de Hauteville Pearson on [25 March 1938](#). They had two children:

Hon. Margaret de Hauteville Hamilton (b. [3 July 1939](#))

Dr. Hon. Victoria Edith Hamilton (b. [17 April 1941](#))

Hamilton rose to the rank of [Lieutenant-Colonel](#) in the service of the [Indian Army](#) and fought in the [Chitral](#) campaign in [1895](#), the [Tirah](#) campaign from [1897](#) to [1898](#) and the [Mesopotamia](#) campaign from [1915](#) and [1918](#), where he was [mentioned in dispatches](#). In 1920 he succeeded his childless uncle as [Lord Belhaven and Stenton](#). He was baptised as **Robert Edward Hamilton** but in [1934](#), legally changed his name to **Robert Edward Hamilton-Udney**.

89. Alexander Arthur Fraser, 19th Lord Saltoun 1933-35

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Fraser%2C_20th_Lord_Saltoun

Alexander Arthur Fraser, 20th Lord Saltoun ([8 March 1886–31 August 1979](#)), a [Scottish representative peer](#), was the son of [Alexander Fraser, 19th Lord Saltoun](#)

On [8 June 1920](#), he married Dorothy Geraldine Welby and they had two children:

Alexander Simon Fraser, Master of Saltoun ([1921–1944](#))

[Flora Marjory Fraser, 21st Lady Saltoun](#) (b. [18 October 1930](#))

90. Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss, 7th Bart. 1935-36

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iain_Colquhoun

Sir Iain Colquhoun, 7th Baronet KT ([20 June 1887–12 November 1948](#)) was a [British baronet](#).

His title was '7th Baronet Colquhoun, of Luss'. He married Geraldine Bryde Dinah Tennant on 10th February 1915 and they had one daughter:

[Fiona Bryde Colquhoun](#)

91. H.R.H. George Windsor, The Duke of York, afterwards H.M. King George VI 1936-37

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_VI_of_the_United_Kingdom

George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George [Windsor](#)) (14 December 1895 – 6 February 1952) was the third [British monarch](#) using the name [Windsor](#). He belonged to the [House of Windsor](#) (the name his father had given to his branch of the German [House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha](#)), and reigned from [11 December 1936](#) until his death. As well as being [King](#) of the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#) and the [British dominions beyond the seas](#), George VI was the last [Emperor of India](#) (until 1947) and the last King of [Ireland](#) (until 1949).

George VI succeeded the throne unexpectedly after the [abdication](#) of his brother, [King Edward VIII](#). He was king during the [Second World War](#).

Birth and family

George VI was born on [14 December 1895](#) at [York Cottage](#), on the [Sandringham Estate](#), [Norfolk](#). His father was Prince George, Duke of York (later [King George V](#)), the second but eldest surviving son of [Edward VII](#) and [Alexandra of Denmark](#). His mother was the Duchess of York (later [Queen Mary](#)), the eldest daughter of [Prince Francis, Duke of Teck](#) and [Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge](#). He was baptised at St Mary Magdalene's Church near [Sandringham](#) and his godparents were [Queen Victoria](#), [Empress Frederick](#), the [Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz](#), [Princess Augusta Sophia](#), the [Crown Prince of Denmark](#), the [Duke of Connaught](#), [Prince Adolphus of Teck](#), and the [Duchess of Fife](#).



On [23 June 1894](#), the Duchess of York gave birth to her eldest son [Edward](#), who was third in line to the throne. The future George VI was the second son of his parents, and was thus fourth in line for the throne at birth.

George VI was born on the anniversary of the death of [Prince Albert, the Prince Consort](#).

Uncertain of how Albert's widow [Queen Victoria](#) would take this news, the Prince of Wales (later [Edward VII](#)) wrote to his son, Prince George, Duke of York, that the Queen had been a little distressed and he said: 'I really think it would gratify her if you yourself proposed the name *Albert* to her'. This mollified the baby's great-grandmother, who wrote to the baby's mother, the Duchess of York: 'I am all impatience to see the *new* one, born on such a sad day but rather more dear to me, especially as he will be called by that dear name which is a byword for all that is great and good.' However, his maternal grandmother [Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge](#) did not like the first name the baby had been given, and she prophetically wrote that she hoped the last name "may supplant the less favoured one".

Although George VI was the son and grandson of kings of the United Kingdom, his accession was the result of a play of circumstances. His father, the future George V, was the younger of the two sons of the then [Prince of Wales](#), and was not expected ever to become king. However, his elder brother, [Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence](#), who had been expected to eventually ascend the throne, died unexpectedly at a young age, on [14 January 1892](#), of [influenza](#) which developed into [pneumonia](#). It was this that resulted in the [Duke of York](#) later becoming King George V.

Again, George VI himself was the second son of his parents; and indeed, his elder brother became king, as [Edward VIII](#), upon the death of their father George V. However, [Edward VIII](#) chose to abdicate his crown to marry a divorcee; it was by reason of this unforeseeable abdication, unique in the annals of England, that George VI finally came to the throne.

Early life

As a child, George often suffered from ill health and he was described as 'easily frightened and somewhat prone to tears'. His parents, the Duke and Duchess of York, were generally removed from their children's upbringing, as was the norm in royal families of that era. Unfortunately this allowed the Royal nanny to have a dominating role in their young lives. The nanny doted over Albert's brother, Prince Edward, while neglecting Albert. Albert developed a severe [stammer](#) that lasted for many years as well as chronic stomach problems. He also suffered from knock knees, and to correct this he had to wear splints, which were extremely painful. He was also forced to write with his right hand although he was a natural [left-hander](#).

Growing up, he was completely outshone by his elder brother, whose dominance was one of the most important influences on his early life. Prince Edward had, according to almost everyone who ever knew him, an extraordinary and magnetic charm. No one felt his charms more strongly than the younger members of his family. In the isolation of their lives, he was the most attractive person they ever knew. In childhood they followed his leadership, while as young men they ardently admired him.

As a great grandson of [Queen Victoria](#), he (Albert) was styled His Highness Prince Albert of York from his birth. In [1898](#), Queen Victoria issued [Letters Patent](#) which granted the children of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales the style [Royal Highness](#). Thus Albert was then styled His Royal Highness Prince Albert of York.

Queen Victoria died on [22 January 1901](#). The Prince of Wales succeeded her as King Edward VII. The Duke of York became the new Prince of Wales. Prince Edward was then second in line for the throne, and Prince Albert was now third in line.

Military career and education

In [1909](#), Albert joined the [Royal Navy](#) and served as a naval [cadet](#). Despite coming in at the bottom of the class, Albert moved to [Dartmouth](#) and served as a [midshipman](#). He was still in the Navy when Edward VII died on [6 May 1910](#). His father became King George V. Prince Edward was created Prince of Wales on [2 June 1910](#). Albert was now second in line for the throne.

Albert served during [World War I](#) ([1914](#) – [1918](#)). He saw action aboard [HMS Collingwood](#) in the [Battle of Jutland](#) ([31 May](#) – [1 June 1916](#)). The battle was a tactical victory for the [German Empire](#) but a strategic victory for the [United Kingdom](#). In [1917](#), Albert joined the [Royal Air Force](#) but did not see any further action in the war.^[1]

After the war, Albert studied history, economics and civics for a year at [Trinity College, Cambridge](#), from October [1919](#).^[1]

In [1920](#), Prince Albert was created [Duke of York](#), [Earl of Inverness](#) and [Baron Killarney](#). He then began to take on royal duties, representing his father, King George V. Upon taking the throne, he became an Admiral of the Fleet in the Royal Navy.

Marriage

Albert had a great deal of freedom in choosing a prospective wife. In 1920 he met Lady [Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon](#), the youngest daughter of [Claude Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne](#) and set his sights on marrying her. She rejected his proposal twice and hesitated for nearly two years reportedly because she was reluctant to make the sacrifices necessary to become a member of the royal family; it has been alleged, however, that she had intended to marry Edward, who turned her down. Albert

would be 'made or marred' by his choice of wife and after a protracted courtship she agreed to marry him. In an interview (for which she was later reprimanded by George V), however, Lady Elizabeth denied having turned down Albert: "Do you think I am the sort of person Bertie would have to ask twice?" They were married on [26 April 1923](#) in [Westminster Abbey](#). The newly-formed [BBC](#) wished to record and broadcast the event on [radio](#), but the [Archbishop of Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson](#), vetoed the idea because "men in [public houses](#) may listen to the ceremony with their hats on". Lady Elizabeth was styled Her Royal Highness The Duchess of York after their marriage. ^[2]

The Duke and Duchess of York had two children:

- [Elizabeth II](#) (born [April 21, 1926](#))
- [Princess Margaret](#) ([August 21, 1930](#) — [February 9, 2002](#)).

Reluctant king

The Duke and Duchess lived a relatively sheltered life at their [London](#) residence, 145 Piccadilly; one of the few stirs was when George V proposed that the Duke become [Governor General of Canada](#) in 1931 — a proposal which the government rejected. ^[3] On [January 20, 1936](#), King George V died and Prince Edward ascended the throne as Edward VIII. As he had no children, Albert was now the [heir presumptive](#) to the throne until the unmarried Edward VIII had any legitimate children. However, Edward VIII abdicated the throne on [December 11, 1936](#), in order to marry his love, [Wallis Warfield Simpson](#). Thus Prince Albert, Duke of York, was now king, a position he was reluctant to accept, and due to his nervous disposition, there was some discussion to bypass him and have his brother Prince George, Duke of Kent succeed instead. The day before the abdication, he went to London to see his mother [Queen Mary](#). He wrote in his diary 'When I told her what had happened, I broke down and sobbed like a child.' ^[4] Upon the abdication, on [11 December 1936](#), the Duke was proclaimed Sovereign, assuming the style and title King George VI to emphasise continuity with his father and restore confidence in the monarchy. His first act was to confer upon his brother the title HRH The Duke of Windsor. Three days after his accession he invested the Queen with the Order of the Garter. ^[5] George VI's [coronation](#) took place on [12 May 1937](#)—the intended date of Edward's coronation. In a break with tradition, Queen Mary attended the coronation as a show of support for her son. There was no durbar held in [Delhi](#) for George VI, as had occurred for his father, as the cost would have been a burden to the government of India in the depths of the Depression. Rising Indian nationalism made the welcome which the royal couple would have received likely to be muted at best, and a prolonged absence from Britain would have been undesirable in the tense period before [World War II](#) without the strategic advantages of the North American tour which in the event was undertaken in 1939.

Reign

The beginning of George VI's reign was taken up by questions surrounding his predecessor and brother, who presumably had reverted to his previous title of Prince Edward. George VI decided to create Edward the [Duke of Windsor](#). The Letters Patent creating the dukedom entitled Edward to be styled His Royal Highness, but prevented any wife and children from being similarly styled. George VI was also forced to buy the royal houses of [Balmoral Castle](#) and [Sandringham House](#) from Prince Edward, as these were private properties and did not pass to George VI on his accession. ^[6]

The growing likelihood of war erupting in [Europe](#) would dominate the reign of King George VI. Initially the King and Queen took an [appeasement](#) stance against [Adolf Hitler](#), supporting the policy of [Neville Chamberlain](#). The King and Queen greeted Chamberlain on his return from negotiating the [Munich Agreement](#) in 1938, and invited him to appear on the balcony of [Buckingham Palace](#) with them, sparking anger among anti-appeasement MPs including [Winston Churchill](#). One historian went as far as to declare this "the most unconstitutional act" by a British monarch in the 20th century for its allegedly blatant [partisanship](#). It has been theorised that the King and Queen intended to avoid war with [Nazi Germany](#) because they thought it would act as a counterweight against [Russian communism](#). ^[7]

In 1939, the King and Queen undertook an extensive tour of [Canada](#) from which they made a shorter visit to the [United States of America](#). George was the first reigning monarch to visit either of these countries. The royal couple were accompanied throughout the trip to the United States by Canadian Prime Minister [Mackenzie King](#), and not a British minister, meaning they were present as [King and Queen of Canada](#). ^[8] However, the aim of the tour was mainly political, to shore up Atlantic support for Britain in any upcoming war. The King and Queen were extremely enthusiastically received by the Canadian public and the spectre of Edward VIII's charisma was comprehensively dispelled; they were also warmly received by the American people, visiting the [1939 New York World's Fair](#) and staying at the [White House](#) with [President Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) and at his private estate at Hyde Park, New York. ^[9]

When war broke out in [1939](#), George VI with his wife resolved to stay in London and not flee to Canada, as had been suggested. The King and Queen officially stayed in Buckingham Palace throughout the war, although they often escaped to [Windsor Castle](#) to avoid bombing raids. George VI and Queen Elizabeth narrowly avoided death when a lone German bomber despatched to bomb Buckingham Palace attacked. The bomb exploded in the courtyard, shattering windows in the palace. ^[10]

Throughout the war, the King and Queen provided morale-boosting visits throughout the UK, visiting bomb sites and munition factories. ^[11] It has been alleged that, contrary to how they portrayed themselves, the royal family ignored wartime rations (although their servants domiciled in the Palace were subject to them). ^[12]

It has been suggested (see Will Swift, *The Roosevelts and the Royals: Franklin and Eleanor, the King and Queen of England, and the Friendship that Changed History* (John Wiley & Sons, 2004)) that a strong bond of friendship was forged between the King and Queen and President and Mrs Roosevelt during the 1939 Royal Tour, which had major significance in the relations between the United States and Great Britain through the war years. There may be a marginal element of validity in this view but it is largely fanciful: it has never credibly been suggested that the King took any strategic role in the War; his frequent letters to the President were mostly unanswered and it was, of course Roosevelt's relationship with Churchill that was critical. [Eleanor Roosevelt](#) took a wry view of the utility of kings and queens and the substance of George and Elizabeth ("a little self-consciously regal," was her verdict on Elizabeth).

Illness

The war had taken its toll on the King's health. This was exacerbated by his heavy smoking and subsequent development of [lung cancer](#). ^[13] Increasingly his daughter Princess Elizabeth, the heiress presumptive to the throne, would take on more of the royal duties as her father's health deteriorated.

On [6 February 1952](#), George VI died aged 56 in his sleep at Sandringham House in Norfolk. ^[13] He was the only British monarch of modern times whose death was not observed and whose precise moment of death was not recorded. His funeral took place on

February 15, and he was buried in [St George's Chapel](#) in [Windsor Castle](#). In 2002, the body of his wife Elizabeth and the ashes of his daughter Princess Margaret were interred in a tomb alongside him.

Empire to Commonwealth

George VI's reign saw the acceleration of the retirement of the [British Empire](#), which had begun with the [Balfour Declaration](#) at the Imperial Conference of 1926, when the Commonwealth came into being and the old caucasian-dominated Dominions were acknowledged to have become sovereign states over a period of years previous — the declaration being formalised in the [Statute of Westminster](#), 1931 (Imp.).^[14] (Britain's brief [League of Nations](#) Mandate over [Iraq](#) ended in 1932 with Iraqi independence without membership in the as-yet ill-defined Commonwealth even being considered.) This process further accelerated after World War II. [Transjordan](#) became independent as the [Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan](#) in 1946, [Palestine](#) as [Israel](#) in 1947 and [Burma](#) also in 1947, all three opting out of the Commonwealth. India became an independent dominion, with George VI relinquishing the title of Emperor of India and

- (a) briefly remaining as King of India until that country enacted a Constitution which declared it to be a republic in 1950 (though India did elect to remain in the Commonwealth as a republic and to recognise George VI as [Head of the Commonwealth](#), a title now incorporated into the regal style, although it is not clear whether the title is hereditary.)^[15] and
- (b) as King of Pakistan, succeeded by his daughter Elizabeth II as Queen of Pakistan, until 1956 when Pakistan similarly enacted a Constitution declaring it to be a republic.

George VI was the last [King of Ireland](#), succeeding to that title by the enactment of the [External Relations Act](#), 1936, until its repeal in the [Republic of Ireland Act](#), 1948 when Ireland also left the Commonwealth.

Portrayal

George VI was played by [Andrew Ray](#) in the 1976 [Thames Television](#) drama about his brother, [Edward and Mrs Simpson](#). A biographical television series, *Bertie and Elizabeth*, was broadcast on BBC in 2003. The series was also broadcast on [PBS](#) as a part of the [Masterpiece Theater](#) series in March 2005.

Titles from birth to death

- 1895-1898: His Highness Prince Albert of York
- 1898-1901: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of York
- 1901: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Cornwall and York
- 1901-1910: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Wales
- 1910-1920: His Royal Highness The Prince Albert
- 1920-1936: His Royal Highness The Duke of York
- 1936-1952: His Majesty The King (also *Emperor of India* until 1947)

See also [List of famous left-handed people](#)

External links [Illustrated History of George VI](#)

92. Brigadier-General Sir Norman A. Orr Ewing, 4th Bart. 1937-39

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Orr-Ewing

Brigadier-General Sir Norman Archibald Orr-Ewing, 4th Baronet (**23 November 1880–26 March 1960**) was a [British baronet](#). On **24 July 1911**, he married Laura Louisa Roberts, a granddaughter of the [8th Viscount Barrington](#)

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p5322.htm#i53219>

Sir Norman Archibald Orr Ewing of Ballikinrain, 4th Bt. b. 23 Nov 1880, d. 26 Mar 1960

Sir Norman Archibald **Orr Ewing** of Ballikinrain, 4th Bt. was born on 23 November 1880.¹ He was the son of [Archibald Ernest Orr Ewing of Ballikinrain, 3rd Bt.](#) and [Hon. Mabel Addington](#). He married [Laura Louisa Roberts](#), daughter of [Abraham John Roberts](#) and [Hon. Edith Barrington](#), on 24 July 1911. He died on 26 March 1960 at age 79.

He was educated at [Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire, England](#). He fought in the Boer War between 1899 and 1901, with the Arab Camel Corps. He was admitted to Royal Company of Archers. He was with the Egyptian Army between 1907 and 1911. He was Adjutant between 1911 and 1913, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards. He was decorated with the award of the Companion, Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) in 1914. He fought in the First World War, where he was mentioned in dispatches five times and was wounded twice. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for West Perthshire. He was Colonel of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards between 1916 and 1918. He was decorated with the award of the Croix de Guerre. He was decorated with the award of the Legion of Honour. He was Temporary Brigadier-General and Brigade Commander of the 45th Infantry Brigade between 1918 and 1919. He succeeded to the title of *4th Baronet Orr Ewing, of Ballikinrain, co. Stirling [U.K., 1886]* on 21 April 1919. He gained the rank of Honorary Brigadier-General in 1920. He was Lieutenant-Colonel between 1924 and 1925 7th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Territorial Army. He held the office of Aide-de-Camp to HM King George V in 1931. He held the office of Vice-Lord-Lieutenant of Stirlingshire. He was invested as a Companion, Order of the Bath (C.B.) in 1942.

Children of Sir Norman Archibald Orr Ewing of Ballikinrain, 4th Bt. and [Laura Louisa Roberts](#)

1. [Sir Ronald Archibald Orr Ewing of Ballikinrain, 5th Bt.](#)+ b. 14 May 1912, d. 14 Sep 2002
2. [Dr. Alan Lindsay Orr Ewing+](#) b. 13 Jan 1915, d. 27 Feb 1995
3. [Jean Marjorie Orr Ewing+](#) b. 06 Jan 1918, d. 22 Sep 2007
4. [2nd Lt. Robert Norman Orr Ewing](#) b. 20 May 1920, d. Jun 1940

93. Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, Viscount Traprain, afterwards 3rd Earl of Balfour 1939-42

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Balfour%2C_3rd_Earl_of_Balfour

Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, 3rd Earl of Balfour (**31 December 1902–28 November 1968**) was the son of [Gerald Balfour, 2nd Earl of Balfour](#).

Robert was educated at [Eton](#) and [Trinity College, Cambridge](#) and on **12 February 1925**, he married Jean Lily West Roundel Cooke-Yarborough and they had four children:

- [Gerald Arthur James Balfour, 4th Earl of Balfour \(1925–2003\)](#)
- Lady Evelyn Jean Blanche Balfour (b. **22 March 1929**)

Lady Alison Emily Balfour (b. [16 November 1934](#))

Hon. Andrew Maitland Balfour ([1936–1948](#))

He rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the service of the [Royal Naval Reserve](#) and fought in the [Second World War](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_Balfour%2C_2nd_Earl_of_Balfour

Gerald William Balfour, 2nd Earl of Balfour [PC](#) ([9 April 1853](#) - [14 January 1945](#)) was a British nobleman and [Conservative](#) politician.

The fourth son of [James Maitland Balfour](#), [Whittingehame](#), [Haddingtonshire](#) and Lady Blanche Cecil, daughter of [2nd Marquess of Salisbury](#), he was educated at [Eton College](#) and at [Trinity College, Cambridge](#), where he gained 1st Class Honours in the Classical [Tripos](#). In 1887 he married Lady Betty, daughter of 1st Earl of Lytton, and had one son and five daughters.

He sat as [Conservative](#) Member of Parliament for [Leeds Central](#) from 1885-1906. During this time he was a member of Commission on Labour, and [Private Secretary](#) to his brother [Arthur Balfour](#), when he was [President of the Local Government Board](#) in 1885-1886. He later served as [Chief Secretary for Ireland](#) from 1895-1900, as [President of the Board of Trade](#) from 1900-1905 and as [President of the Local Government Board](#) from 1905-1906. On retiring from the House of Commons, he was Chairman of the Commission on Lighthouse Administration in 1908, and Chairman of the Cambridge Committee of the Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He received an Honorary [LLD](#) from Cambridge University, and was a Fellow of [Trinity](#). He succeeded his brother [Arthur Balfour](#) to the Earldom in 1930.

94. Captain John Christie Stewart of Murdostoun 1942-45

<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/famgen/getperson.php?personID=I164037&tree=tree1>

b. ca 1901 [1888], son of Sir Robert King Stewart [q.v. GM No. 81] and Alice Margaret Christie; m. 18 Feb 1928, Brompton, London, Agnes Violet Averil Douglas, b. 1901, d/o Brigadier General Douglas Campbell and Violet Averil Margaret Vivian.

Captain Stewart served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Captain Stewart was invested as Commander of the Order of the British Empire on June 12, 1947.

Captain Stewart served as Lord Lieutenant for Lanarkshire from 16 June 1959 until the expiration of his term on 19 August 1963.

Captain Stewart was a master mason in Lodge Livingston St. Andrews.no. 573. He was also an avid hunter.

Sir Robert King Stewart and his son, Captain John Christie Stewart each served as Grand Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The Stewarts were related to the famous Victorian lady traveller and author, Miss Isabella (Ella) Robertson Christie (b. 1861, d. 1949), sister of Lady Alice Margaret Christie Stewart (b. about 1863, d. September 1940), and to the family of John Hill of Homestead Plantation, West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, whose mother, Isabella Christie (sister to Alexander Christie of Milnwood, Lanarkshire), married George Hill (b. 1785, d. 1852) of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, where he had an ironworks.

The Stewarts remodeled Murdostoun Castle into a very comfortable residence. They were fond of their dogs and created a pet cemetery in which their dogs were buried.

Mrs. Averil Stewart died in April 1975 and Captain John Stewart died in May 1978. They are interred in a family mausoleum in Cambusnethan Church cemetery in Cambusnethan, a large suburb on the eastern side of Wishaw.

Captain and Mrs. Stewart had no children. After their deaths, the Murdostoun estate passed to a nephew and the property was sold in 1979.

The National Library of Scotland has an inventory of family papers from Murdostoun Castle, which are stored in boxes at the library.

95. Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart, 12th Earl of Galloway 1945-49

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Randolph_Stewart%2C_12th_Earl_of_Galloway

Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart, 12th Earl of Galloway ([21 Nov 1892](#)–[1978](#)) was the son of [Randolph Stewart, 11th Earl of Galloway](#).

On [14th Oct 1924](#), he married Philippa Fendall Wendell. Philippa was the daughter of Jacob Wendell III (ca. 1869–1911) and Marian Fendall (1870). Marian was in turn the granddaughter of [Philip Richard Fendall II](#) (1794–1867), the District Attorney of the District of Columbia. Philippa was the sister of Anne Catherine Tredick Wendell, wife of [Henry Herbert, 6th Earl of Carnarvon](#).

They had two children:

Lady Antonia Marian Amy Isabel Stewart (b. [3 Dec 1925](#))

[Randolph Keith Reginald Stewart, 13th Earl of Galloway](#) (b. [14 Oct 1928](#))



96. Sir Charles Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of Kinord 1949-53 (*G.M of South Australia, 1941-44*)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Barclay-Harvey

Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-Harvey, KCMG ([1890](#)–[1969](#)) was a British politician and [Governor of South Australia](#) from [12 August 1939](#) until [26 April 1944](#).

Educated at [Eton](#) and at [Christ Church, Oxford](#), he served in the 7th Battalion of the [Gordon Highlanders](#) from 1909-1915, with the Home Staff from 1915-1916, with the [Ministry of Munitions](#) in London from 1916-1918 and in Paris from 1918-1919.

Barclay-Harvey was adopted as prospective [Unionist](#) candidate for [Aberdeenshire East](#) in 1914 and was Member of Parliament for [Kincardine and Aberdeenshire West](#) 1923-1929 and 1931-1939. He was [Parliamentary Private Secretary](#) to Sir [John Gilmour](#) 1924-1929 and to Sir [Godfrey Collins](#) 1932-1936.

He was Honorary Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders from 1939-1945, and was a Member of Aberdeen County Council from 1945-1955. He was a member of the [Royal Company of Archers](#).

Barclay-Harvey was married to Lady Muriel Barclay-Harvey, who opened the [Pioneer Women's Memorial Gardens](#) in [Adelaide](#) on [19 April 1941](#) and launched the *HMAS Whyalla*, the first ship from the [World War II](#) shipyard at [Whyalla](#) on [12 May 1941](#). Sir Malcolm was Grand Master of South Australia and Northern Territory in the [Freemasons](#) from [1941](#) to [1943](#).

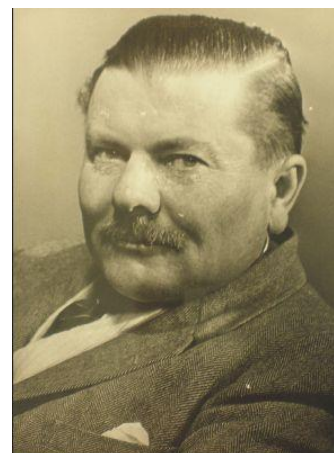
97. Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, 7th Lord Macdonald of Sleat 1953-57
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Macdonald%2C_7th_Baron_Macdonald_of_Sleat
[The Right Honourable Alexander Godfrey Macdonald](#), 7th Baron Macdonald, [MBE](#) ([27 June 1909–1970](#)) was a grandson of [Ronald Bosville-Macdonald](#), 6th Baron Macdonald.
Born **Alexander Godfrey Bosville-Macdonald**, he changed his surname to **Macdonald** on becoming Chief of the Name and Arms of Macdonald. On [14 June 1945](#), he married Anne Whitaker and they had three children:
Janet Ann Macdonald (b. [2 November 1946](#))
[Godfrey James Macdonald](#), 8th Baron Macdonald (b. [28 November 1947](#))
Alexander Donald Archibald Macdonald (b. [3 September 1953](#))

98. Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie, 17th Earl of Eglinton and 5th Earl of Winton 1957-61 >

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Montgomerie%2C_17th_Earl_of_Eglinton

Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie, 17th Earl of Eglinton ([16 Oct 1914–1966](#)) was the son of [Archibald Montgomerie, 16th Earl of Eglinton](#). [83rd GM Scotland. Archibald, 16th Earl of Eglinton and 4th Earl of Winton 1920-21]

On [10 Nov 1938](#), he married Ursula Joan Watson and they had four children:
[Archibald George Montgomerie, 18th Earl of Eglinton](#) (b. [27 Aug 1939](#))
Susanna Montgomerie (b. [19 Oct 1941](#))
Elizabeth Beatrice Montgomerie (b. [29 Aug 1945](#))
Egida Seton Montgomerie ([1945–1957](#))



99. Andrew Douglas Alexander Thomas Bruce, Lord Bruce, afterwards 11th Earl of Elgin and 15th Earl of Kincardine 1961-65

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Bruce%2C_11th_Earl_of_Elgin

Andrew Douglas Alexander Thomas Bruce, 11th Earl of Elgin and 15th Earl of Kincardine, [KT](#), [CD](#), [DL](#), [JP](#) (born [17 February 1924](#)), styled **Lord Bruce** before [1968](#), is a Scottish nobleman.

Andrew Douglas Alexander Thomas Bruce, Lord Bruce was born in 1924, the eldest son of the [10th Earl of Elgin and 14th Earl of Kincardine](#) and Hon. Katherine Elizabeth Cochrane, daughter of the 1st [Baron Cochrane of Cults](#). He was educated at [Eton](#) and at [Balliol College, Oxford](#). He served during the [Second World War](#) in the [Scots Guards](#) as a [lieutenant-colonel](#) and was wounded.

In 1959 he married Victoria Mary Usher and they have five children:

[Charles Edward Bruce, Lord Bruce](#)

Hon. Alexander Bruce

[Hon. Adam Bruce](#)

Lady Georgina Bruce

Lady Antonia Bruce

He succeeded to the earldoms and other titles on the death of his father in 1968.

He has held a number of business appointments, including as President of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society (1975–1994), Chairman of the National Savings Committee for Scotland Commissioner to the General Assembly of the [Church of Scotland](#) in 1980 and 1981, was County Cadet Commandant for [Fife](#) from 1952 to 1965, Brigade President of the [Boys' Brigade](#) from 1966 to 1985, and [Grand Master Mason of Scotland](#) from 1961 to 1965. Since 1970, he has been honorary colonel of the [Elgin Regiment \(RCAC\)](#), and of the [153 \(Highland\) Transport Regiment](#) from 1976 to 1986. He was appointed a [Justice of the Peace](#) in 1951, was [Deputy Lieutenant](#) of Fife 1955–1987, and [Lord Lieutenant](#) 1987–1999. He was appointed a [Knight of the Thistle](#) and awarded the [Canadian Forces Decoration](#) in 1981. He is a Brigadier of the [Royal Company of Archers](#).

He is a Freeman of [Bridgetown](#), [Regina, Saskatchewan](#), Port Elgin, [Winnipeg, Manitoba](#), [St. Thomas, Ontario](#), and [Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan](#).

100. Major Sir Ronald Orr Ewing, 5th Bart. 1965-69 [Father of current Grand Master; see below]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Orr-Ewing

Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-Ewing, 5th Baronet ([14 May 1912–14 September 2002](#)) was the son of [Norman Orr-Ewing](#).

On [6 April 1938](#), he married Marion Hester Cameron and they had four children:

[Archibald Donald Orr-Ewing](#) (b. [20 December 1938](#))

Janet Elizabeth Orr-Ewing (b. [9 November 1940](#))

Fiona Marion Orr-Ewing (b. [3 March 1946](#))

Ronald James Orr-Ewing (b. [9 January 1948](#))

101. David Liddell-Grainger of Ayton 1969-94

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Liddell-Grainger

David Ian Liddell-Grainger KStJ DL FSA (b. [26 January 1930](#)) is the son of [Henry Liddell-Grainger](#) and a former [Scottish](#) politician. David was born in 1930 at [Park Lane](#) and was educated at [Eton](#) and [St Peter's College, Adelaide](#) in [Australia](#).

On [14 December 1957](#), he married [Anne Mary Sibylla Abel Smith](#), the daughter of [Henry Abel Smith](#) and [Lady May Cambridge](#).

They were divorced in [1981](#) after having five children:

[Ian Richard Peregrine Liddell-Grainger](#) b. [23 February 1959](#)

Charles Montagu Liddell-Grainger (b. [23 July 1960](#))
Simon Rupert Liddell-Grainger (b. [28 December 1962](#))
Alice Mary Liddell-Grainger (b. [3 March 1965](#))
Malcolm Henry Liddell-Grainger (b. [14 December 1967](#))

On [October 18, 1996](#), David married secondly, Christine Schellin and they have two children together:

David Henry Liddell-Grainger (b. [31 January 1983](#))

Maximilian Liddell-Grainger ([1985–1998](#))

In [1955](#), he was created an [Officer of St John of Jerusalem](#) and later a Knight of that order in [1974](#) and served in the [Royal Company of Archers](#) between 1955 and [1983](#). He was a member of [Berwickshire](#) County Council from [1958](#) and [1973](#), and [Deputy Lieutenant](#) of Berwickshire between [1963](#) and [1985](#).

102. Captain Robert Wolrige Gordon of Esslemont 1974-79

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p29558.htm#i295573>

Robert Wolrige Gordon, 10th of Esslemont and 21st of Hallhead, b. 20 Sep 1928, d. 13 Jan 1995

Robert **Wolrige Gordon**, 10th of Esslemont and 21st of Hallhead was born on 20 September 1928. He was the son of **Robert Wolrige Gordon, 9th of Esslemont and 20th of Hallhead** and **Joan Walter**. He married **Rosemary Jane Abel Smith**, daughter of **Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Michael Conolly Abel Smith** and **Lady Mary Elizabeth Carnegie**, on 11 July 1956. He died on 13 January 1995 at age 66.

He was educated at [Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire, England](#). He was educated at [Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Berkshire, England](#). He retired from the military in 1959, with the rank of Captain, late of the Grenadier Guards. He held the office of Member of the Aberdeenshire County Council in 1962. He held the office of Member of Grampian Regional County Council.

Children of Robert Wolrige Gordon, 10th of Esslemont and 21st of Hallhead and Rosemary Jane Abel Smith

1. **Henrietta Anne Wolrige Gordon** b. 10 Apr 1959, d. 18 Mar 1983
2. **Charles Iain Robert Wolrige Gordon, 11th of Esslemont and 22nd of Hallhead**+ b. 19 Jun 1961

103. Sir James Wilson McKay 1979-83

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Wilson_McKay

Sir James Wilson McKay (d. [25 May 1992](#)) was a [Scottish freemason](#)

104. J. M. Marcus Humphrey of Dinnet 1983-88

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._M._Marcus_Humphrey

James Malcolm Marcus Humphrey CBE OStJ DL FRICS MA (b. [1 May 1938](#)) is a former [Scottish](#) politician.

He was educated at [Eton](#), and [Christ Church, Oxford](#) and on [15 October 1963](#), he married Sabrina Margaret Pooley. In [1969](#) he was admitted to the [Royal Company of Archers](#) in [1969](#). He was Chairman of Finance of [Aberdeen](#) County Council from [1970](#) to [1975](#), Chairman of Finance of [Grampian](#) County Council from [1974](#) to [1978](#) (and Deputy Chairman from [1978](#) to [1986](#)).

105. Brigadier Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, 6th Bart. 1985-93

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregor_MacGregor%2C_6th_Baronet

Sir Gregor MacGregor, 6th Baronet ([22 December 1925–30 March 2003](#)) was the son of **Malcolm MacGregor, 5th Baronet**.

On [8 February 1958](#), he married Fanny Butler and they had two children:

Malcolm Gregor Charles MacGregor (b. [23 March 1959](#))

Ninian Hubert Alexander MacGregor (b. [30 June 1961](#))

106. Michael Evan Victor Baillie, 3rd Baron Burton 1993-99

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Baillie%2C_3rd_Baron_Burton

Michael Evan Victor Baillie, 3rd Baron Burton (b. [27 June 1924](#)) is a maternal grandson of the [9th Duke of Devonshire](#).

On [28 April 1948](#), he married Elizabeth Ursula Foster Wise. They divorced in [1977](#) after having six children:

Hon. Evan Michael Ronald Baillie (b. [19 March 1949](#))

Hon. Elizabeth Victoria Baillie (b. [9 March 1950](#))

Hon. Philippa Ursula Maud Baillie (b. [30 August 1951](#))

Hon. Georgina Frances Baillie (b. [11 May 1955](#))

Hon. Fiona Mary Baillie (b. [31 October 1957](#))

Hon. Alexander Baillie (b. [1963](#))

In [1978](#), he married Coralie Denise Cliffe. In [1962](#) he inherited his paternal grandmother **Nellie's** title of [Baron Burton](#).

107. Sir Archibald D. Orr Ewing, Bart., B.A. 1999-2004

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Donald_Orr-Ewing

Sir Archibald Donald Orr-Ewing, 6th Bt. (b. [20 December 1938](#)) is the son of **Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-Ewing, 5th Bt.** [93rd GM Scotland [1965–1969](#): **Sir Ronald Orr-Ewing, 5th Bt.**] He married Nicola Black in [1972](#).

108. The Very Rev. Canon Joseph Morrow. 2004-2005

109. Sir Archibald D. Orr Ewing, Bart., B.A. 2005-07

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Donald_Orr-Ewing

Sir Archibald Donald Orr-Ewing, 6th Bt. (b. [20 December 1938](#)) is the son of **Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-Ewing, 5th Bt.** [93rd GM Scotland [1965–1969](#): **Sir Ronald Orr-Ewing, 5th Bt.**] He married Nicola Black in [1972](#).

http://www.grandlodgescotland.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=12&Itemid=32



Brother Sir Archibald Donald Orr Ewing 6th Bart., M.A., is the 107th and 109th Grand Master Mason to be installed onto the throne of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Brother Sir Archie is unique in that he is the only Grand Master Mason in the 270 year history of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to have occupied that position twice. He graciously agreed to again take up the onerous burden of leading the world wide fraternity of Scottish Freemasonry following the decision of the Immediate Past Grand Master, Brother Rev'd Canon Joseph J. Morrow not to seek re-election last year due to health reasons.

The Grand Master Mason follows a fine family tradition of service to the Scottish Craft as his Grand father Brother Brigadier - General Sir Norman Orr Ewing, 4th Bart., served as Grand Master Mason from 1937 - 1939 and his father, Brother Major Sir Ronald Orr Ewing 5th Bart., served as Grand Master Mason from 1965 - 1969.

Brother Sir Archibald Orr Ewing was initiated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, No.2 in 1973 and was Master thereof from 1981 - 1982 and again from 1987 - 1988. He is a member of Lodge Sir Robert Moray, No.1641 and of Royal Alpha Lodge, No.16 (EC), and a past Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England. He has served on several Grand Lodge Committees since 1993 and is the representative of the Grand Lodge of Sweden and Western Australia.

110. Charles Iain Robert Wolrige Gordon of Esslemont. 2008-
<http://www.grandlodgescotland.com/about-masonry/grand-master-mason>

The Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland has had 109 Past Grand Masters in a continuous line from 1736, our first Grand Master Mason being Brother William St Clair of Roslin. Grand Lodge's 110th and current Grand Master Mason is Brother Charles Iain Robert Wolrige Gordon of Esslemont, installed into that office at Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh on Thursday, 27th November 2008.

Brother Wolrige Gordon's family has held land in Aberdeenshire, since the 14th century, the present country estate, Esslemont, having been in the family for two centuries. He is married to Angela and has three children, two boys and a girl. In addition to supervising the running of the estate he runs his own business. He enjoys various country pursuits, has a keen interest in conservation and is involved in local community work, serving on many committees.

His great, great, uncle **Brigadier Sir Robert Gordon Gilmour of Liberton and Craigmillar was Grand Master Mason [82] from 1916 to 1920** and his father **Captain Robert Wolrige Gordon of Hallhead and Esslemont served as Grand Master Mason from 1974 to 1979.**

Brother Charles Iain Robert Wolrige Gordon was initiated into Lodge Ythan, No. 892 (Ellon, Aberdeenshire) in 1982 and was Master thereof from 2003 to 2005. He is also a member of Lodge Sir Robert Moray, No. 1641, (Edinburgh) and is the representative of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The Grand Master Mason is presently the Immediate Past First Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland and is a member of several other Masonic Orders including the Supreme Council for Scotland.

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p29558.htm#i295574>

Charles Iain Robert Wolrige Gordon, 11th of Esslemont and 22nd of Hallhead, b. 19 Jun 1961

Charles Iain Robert **Wolrige Gordon**, 11th of Esslemont and 22nd of Hallhead, born 19 Jun 1961. He is the son of **Robert Wolrige Gordon, 10th of Esslemont and 21st of Hallhead** and **Rosemary Jane Abel Smith**. He married **Angela Clare Frisby**, daughter of **Simon Rollo Frisby**, on 20 Sep 1988.

He was educated at **Milton Abbey School, Milton Abbas, Dorset, England**. He was recognised by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, and matriculated his arms at the Lyons Office on 23 May 1976. He was educated at **Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England**. He lived in 2003 at **Esslemont, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland**.

Children of Charles Iain Robert Wolrige Gordon, 11th of Esslemont and 22nd of Hallhead and **Angela Clare Frisby**

1. **Henry Conolly Robert Gordon of Esslemont, younger** b. 10 May 1990
2. **Flora Louisa Gordon** b. 17 Nov 1991
3. **Charles Rollo Gordon** b. 03 Jul 1994





Esslemont House, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland