ANCESTRY OF WASHINGTON IRVING.—John of Irwyn had landed possessions in the parish of Holm in Orkney, in 1438, when the country was still an appanage of the crown of Denmark and Norway. The Irvines of Sebay are very frequently mentioned in the times of Robert and Patrick Stuart, Earls of Orkney, and suffered very severely from the outrages of those rapacious nobles. They became extinct in the direct male line, *tempore* Charles I; but one collateral branch had immediately before settled in the island of Sanday, and another, the Irvines of Gairstay, in the island of Shapinshay. They lost the estate of Gairstay several generations back, and sank down to the condition of mere peasants, tenants of Quhome, where some of them reside at this day. I was there lately with Mr. Balfour, the proprietor of Shapinshay, who pointed out the old and modest house at Quhome where was born William Irvine, father of Washington Irving. Is it not somewhat singular that Sir Robert Strange and the author of Bracebridge Hall can be almost demonstrated of the same blood? I *guess*, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced step by step up to John Irwyn of 1438 he would readily claim and vindicate his Orcadian descent. [Dennistoun's Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange.

Genealogy of the House of Irvine.

The Original of the family of Irvins or Ervines, written by Christopher Irvine, M.A, State Physician and Historiographer to his Majesty, King Charles the second, in Scotland and sent to his brother, Sir Gerard Irvine, Baronet, of Castle Irvine in the Kingdom of Ireland in the year 1660.

Letter from Doctor Christopher Irvine of Edinburgh to his Brother Sir Gerard Irvine with the following Original.

"The following short account of the family of the Irvines I have extracted from ancient Histories and public Records which I as Historiographer to his Majesty King Charles the Second, and now engaged in writing a History of Scotland, from the earliest to the present times, had the full

perusal of; — and from divers authentic manuscripts communicated to me (many of which are still in my hands) by persons of honour both of that family and others, so that the vouchers are as authentic as can be expected in a work of this nature.

I have only given an Epitome of the most remarkable passages and persons of that family, though a much larger account might be expected from me, were I at leisure from my other occupations to procure it.

But the following sketch may serve to let you know the family from whence you are descended. But if you would be further satisfied I must refer you to the writings and genealogies now in the hands of the several branches of that family, where you may meet with full satisfaction, for which reason I have run up our Genealogy no higher than to Christopher of Bonshaw,

slain at the battle of Flodden Field, the Genealogy of that House, from their first settling in the Borders, being still extant, an attested copy of which I have now by me"

Section the first

The Etymology and true pronunciation of the name of Irvine

The name of Eirvine or contracted Irvine cometh from the ancient Celto Scythick word Erin vine or Ern fine, which signifieth a true or brave West land man — for Ern both in the old Gaelic Welch and old Gaelic language, signifieth the West, and therefore Ireland is at this day called Ern by its ancient inhabitants of Albion, because its situation is west of Albion — Vene or Fene signifieth himself, which by way of Excellency is

as much as to say, is a Resolute or a Worthy man &c

The Earls or Counts family in Hungary write themselves Erin or Erwin; a Brother there of who was a Monk was very kind to my son Dr Christopher Sevine at Rome, and acknowledged his descent from the Sevines of Scotland, who warred against the Romans in Hungary under the command of the valiant Fergusius, afterwards King Fergus the 2nd about the year 400.

The Borderers wrote themselves of old Veirvine corruptly, and those settled in England still write themselves Irwin or Erwin and Urwin according to the different shires; but we now all write the name Irvine as coming nearest to the true original pronunciation; some of the foolish write themselves Irving, more to countenance

the British or Danish dialect, which add the syllable ing by way of Excellency, as the English instead of the vine (a v) put in the w to soften the sound, but the true way is Eirvine Erinveine or contracted Sevine.

Section the second

The original settlements of the family in Erin and Albion, and their possessions there.

When the clans of the Gaelic nation came from the west coast of Spain and settled themselves in the east coast of Erin (now Ireland) and in the West hills and Isles of Albion from the Promontorium Orcas, now Faro-head which is the utmost point of Strath Naveren, and most northern promontory of Scotland; then the Erinveines or Erin Sevines, being of both clans came to both

those Islands.

The Silures of South Wales were of those colonies as Tacitus affirmeth, and the Brigantes both of Albion & Eern were of the same, as all men acknowledge and as the near affinity of their language still testifieth.

The Brigantes of Eern (or Ireland) had their seats in the East coast thereof, and the Eirnenians a great family of them, possessed and gave name to a great barony which from them was called Eern Cwrin.

The Eirnenians continued possessed of this country till the conquest of Ireland by Strong Bow about the year of God 1172, and in the reign of Henry II of England when it was given (as I read) to the warlike family of Cowraway, and is now in the family of the Butlers, being taken from the ancient inhabitants as most of the lands then planted by the English were.

The Brigantes of Albion did possess the North part of Wales, and all the countries of (now) England and Scotland from Wales to Clyde and Gloster Ostuarium.

The family of Eirnenians amongst them had their seat in that part of Albion that is now called Cunningham: they gave their name to the river and to their chief habitation, which are still called the river & town of Irvine. They remained possessed thereof until the banishment of the Albion Scots by the Romans after killing of their King Eugenius the 1st about the year of God 373.

Section the Third

The Expulsion of the Eugenes out of Albion, and their return with Fergus the 2nd who restored them to their old Possessions.

Eugenius the 1st King of the albion Scotts being killed in battle with most of the scottish nobles by the joint forces of the Romans, Picts, & Britaines, Maximus, the Roman general, seized the scottish Territories, and at the instigation of the Picts drove out the ancient inhabitants from the continent, many of whom went to Erin, and many shelltered themselves in the West Isles of Albion who afterwards joining together made several attempts to recover their lost liberty and ancient possessions, assisted the Irish (or Scotts of Ireland or Erin) but being at length totally subdued the Irish were obliged to return home, and

all hopes of recovering their native country lost. — Ethodius, Brother to the late King, with Ethus his son and young Fergus his nephew, attended by divers of the chief clans, amongst whom were the Eugenes, sailed for Scandia where they were kindly received by the King & remained in exile several years.

At this time the Northern nations making divers inroads into the Roman provinces (whose power was now in the decay) fell upon Gaul & Hungary & did the Romans great damage. Fergus now grown to man's estate, led a body of the exiled Scots in these wars and warred against the Romans in both these provinces. The Eugenes a considerable clan attended him, & in Hungary left that noble family which to this day are Earls (in counts of the Empire) and carry the name of Erin or Ergon, and own their original descent to the Irishes of Scotland.

There is likewise a noble family in Spain of the name of Ersn and who call themselves, and are believed to be the original stock of the family.

The Picts & Scots groaning under the tyranny of the Romans, at length unanimously joined in calling home the valiant Fergus, whose heroic actions in the aforesaid wars had gained him great reputation in Albion, in hopes by his conduct to restore them lost liberties and recover their ancient possessions.

He accepted the invitation & returning to Albion, with the other exiles, was made king of the Albion scots by the name of Fergus the 2d. with him the Erisines also returned and were restored to their ancient possessions Anno Domini 404.

Fergus having restored the Scottish affairs was slain with the key of the

Picts in battle by the Romans & Britons in 420, and left the crown to Eugenius the 2d his son.

Besides the lands the Irishmen possessed on the south side of Clyde, on the north side in Grange Barge, they had the lands of Dole and their chief habitation was in the castle of Garth. These lands lie on the North side of the river Tay, from the rise thereof united it joins with the Tummel it is commonly called Strath Tay and was in possession of the Irishmen for many centuries, who were accounted one of the Principal families in Scotland and had the title of Abthane or Chief Thane, (the highest title of honor then in Scotland), conferred on many of their chiefs.

Section the Fourth

Of Crine Ervine Abthane of Dule and Founder of a Royal Line in Scotland & of the Kings of the name of Irvine.

For we read in our Histories that Crine or Crinus Ervine to whom the aforesaid possessions belonged, was Abthane of Dule and Semscall, and collector of all the kings rents in the West Isles, and a man of great authority in those days, (and to this day the church of the Weime founded by his ancestors, and where he lyeth interred is called after him Apthip-dule corruptly for Abthane Dule) — this Crine Irvine anno Domini 1004 did marry Beatrix eldest daughter & heirs of Malcolm the 2nd

King of Scotland (as Joannes Major or John Maire a Doctor of the Sorbon, and our first printed History of Scotland relateth in the 41st leaf and 2nd page thereof). By her he had Duncan the 1st King of Scotland, who mounted the throne after ~~the Brother of~~ his Grandfather King Malcolm (who left no male issue) 1034— From him are descended all the Kings of Scotland to this day in male line of the Stewarts until Sno. Buchol (except Mc Beth the Usurper) son of Malcolm the 2's daughter & by the same right till now.

The Genealogical Tree of this family beginning with Beatrix Daughter of Malcolm and wife to the aforesaid Irvine Abthane Dule is hanging up now in the Palace of Holyrood House Edinburgh.

1040 Duncan the 1st being treache

rously slain by Macbeth in 1040, that usurper reigned until he was slain by Malcolm the 3rd, surnamed *Ceanmohr, son of King Duncan, who in Macbeth's reign fled to England for safety. and was honorably received and assisted to recover his crown by Edward the Confessor King of England, at the instigation of Mc Duff Thane of Fife, who had fled from Scotland upon a dispute and hatred to the usurper. The Scots joining him upon his entering the kingdom, Mc Beth was slain and Malcolm mounted the throne in the year 1057, and after a glorious and pious reign of thirty years, was killed in besieging a castle in Northumberland that was surprised by the English.

Donald Bane, his Brother, assisted by the Norwegians usurped the throne,

* Great head from its size

but was in 1093 dispossessed by Duncan, a bastard son of Malcolm, who was sent for by the nobles from England, but not treating them as they deserved, his subjects went over to Donald who again resumed the government, and had Duncan killed in Monteith, but he losing the affections of his subjects was in 1097 cast into prison by Edgar (son of Malcolm & Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling) whom they sent for from England and placed on the throne. He reigned with great justice till 1107 and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander the 1st called the Fierce, who dying likewise without issue was in 1124 succeeded by his brother David the 1st, a most pious and just prince, who by marrying a relation of the King of England had Huntingdon & Northumberland

in dowry with her.

Malcolm the 4th his Grandson (his son Prince Henry being dead) was his successor in 1159. He was a great builder of churches & encouragor of the monks — He had a war with England and parting with Northumberland, died without issue in 1165, & was succeeded by William the Lyon his brother. He had wars with Henry the 2nd King of England, in which he was taken prisoner & sent to Normandy where he was after wards ransomed upon dishonorable terms to the Scottish monarchy — which was afterwards given up by Richard the 1st upon his going to the Holy Wars in return thereof — William sent his brother David Earl of Huntingdon (ancestor to John Baliol and David Bruce)

to assist him in Palestine, but his fleet being destroyed by a tempest he was taken prisoner by the Egyptians and afterwards ransomed by the Venetians. William dying in 1214 was succeeded by Alexander the 2nd his son, who assisted the Dauphin of France to dethrone King John of England and greatly annoyed the English till at length a peace was concluded between him & Henry the 3rd He suppressed his rebellious subjects and died in 1249. Alexander the 3rd his son & successor, being a minor the Kingdom was ruled by the Commons with great oppression to the subjects, till the death of Walter their chief in 1263. Hacho King of Norway, landed a great army in Scotland (laying claim to the Western Isles) but was defeated

by Alexander Steward, the King's general, with a great slaughter of his men, which obliged him to quit claim forever to those Isles, and a match was concluded between his son & Margaret daughter to Alexander.

Alexander also assisted King Henry his father in law against his rebellious subjects, but his forces with Cumming their general were mostly cut to pieces;

He leaving no issue male, & his daughter Margaret of Norway dying left only a daughter of her own name who was heiress apparent to the Crown of Scotland; but she after the death of her Grandfather Alexander in 1285 being sent for from Norway to ascend the throne, died in her passage, so that all the issue of

Alexander being extinct, the crown was claimed by John Baliol & Robert Bruce, both descended from daughters of David, Earl of Huntington, Brother to William King of Scotland.

This great contest is too well known to be here insisted upon, as also the injustice of Edward Longshanks, King of England to whom it was referred for want of impartial arbitrators in Scotland, He advanced the crown to John Baliol and what intolerable slavery & misery the kingdom groaned under until that prince Robert the Bruce broke the chains and restored the monarchy to its former splendor.

By this it appears that the male issue of Crine Irvine & Beatrix daughter to Malcolm the 2d

possessed the throne of Scotland from the said Malcolm to John Balliol 251 years — all the kings that reigned in that space of time being Irvines, & the succeeding kings to this day reign in right of the females of that family.

House of Irvine of Bonshaw

Crine Irvine being dead & his patrimony falling to King Duncan his son who resided there, the country was called Cunningham (or in the old Pictish Language Burle & Koning — hame) the Kings Habitation & was by his successors given to several different Families.

Section the 5th.

In the reign of Fergus the 2 the several families of the Albions sent the most stout & able men of them down to the Borders adjoining Britain to defend them against the Romans & Britons, afterwards to defend them against the Saxons now called English.

Amongst the rest were the Irvines,

Brothers to Crune Irvine Abthane-dale. They took up their first habetation on the Banks of the river Eske between the Black and the White Eske. There they built their Mansion House, which to this day is called Castle Irvine & Irvine Hall. It is now in ruins. Below the Langham, the brook & the oak wood do still carry the name of Irvine Burn & Irvine Wood from the Family. When in these parts they were a very warlike family and did great service in defending the Borders from the Romans & Saxons. From thence the eldest of the family got by marriage the Lands of Bonshaw & many other Lands there. The family has continued in repute ever since though it has suffered much of late years from the wastefulness of one of its chiefs. Its members have

ever married into the first families of Scotland. Of the Irvines of Bonshaw are the most part of English, Welch & Irish Irvines descended, especially Sir Gerard Irvine's Family, his father being Christopher Irvine, who was bred to the bar, in the Temple at London & was the first of the Family that settled in Ireland upon a grant of some Lands given him by King James the 6th of Scotland, soon after his ascending the throne of England, - in the North West part of Ulster near the great Lough called Lough Erne. There he built Castle Irvine for his Mansion house, which being destroyed by the Irish in the great rebellion of 1641, (when the family were ousted of their possessions, first by the Irish, and again by the forces under Oliver Cromwell,

for their steady adherence to King
Charles the Great & his Son
King Charles the Second, our
present King.) It is since re-
built by Sir Gerard Irvine
his Son whose mother was Blanche
Irvine eldest daughter to Edward
Irvine Laird of Stapletown descen-
ded from Bonshaw, being the
grandson to Christopher Irvine
of Bonshaw who commanded
the Light horse men at the Field
Solen Mosp anno Domini 1542
Sir Gerard Irvines Grand father
was John Irvine who married
a daughter of the Chief of the
Johnstones since created Earls of
Annandale for their good ser-
vices to the Kingdom of Scotland
by securing the Nation from the
depredations of the Montgomery's
and other clans.

John died young - his father was
Christopher Irvine commonly called
Black Christy of Robb-Gill and
Annan, which Lands belonged to
him. He was a man of great
valour & reputation in those days.
Christopher was father to Sir Gerard
Irvine, Doctor Christopher & William
a Lieutenant in the army.
William was father to Colonel Chris
topher, Captain John and Lieutenant
Alexander. John was father
to Major Christopher, who was father
to John & Gerard. The same Gerard
Irvine Esqr is the father of seven
children. Arthur Henry a cornet
in the 8th dragoons (in 1777, he has
since quitted that regiment, and
distinguished himself so much, that
the Duke of York gave him a corps
of Hussars in 1796. He went with
his regiment to St Domingo - fell a

victim to the yellow fever, regretted by all who knew him)

Andrew an Ensign in 17th Foot (1777) William, Hamilton, John Thomas, Gledstanes & Sylvia all young.

The Irish part of this Genealogy was sent in 1779 to the Rt Honble General Sir John Irvine Commander in Chief of his Majestys Forces in Ireland by the Chief of the Family, to shew him they were all descended from the same Original Stock, at the same time offering to raise a Regiment for his Majesty's service composed of their own clan, to which General Irvine was to be Colonel in Chief: which would have taken place had Sir John continued in office. Mr Irvine of Bonshaw, advocate, is the Lineal descendant from the first Settled at Bonshaw.

House of Irvine of Drum

About 1296 King Robert the Bruce fled from Edward Longshanks, came to Bonshaw, where he was concealed with the utmost secrecy for a considerable length of time. He took thence the eldest son of the family, William whom he knighted and appointed his Squire and Armour Bearer & for his affection & unshaken fidelity to him in all his adversities, when he came to the crown 1306. The King gave him the Lands of the Forest of Drum & he himself having carried a private badge of coat of arms (while he was concealed under the name of Earl of Carrick) He likewise gave him that with permission for him & his descendants for ever to bear it as their Armorial Bearing with this motto "Sub

Soles, sub umbra Virens" alluding to the Family's great fidelity to him in his troubles. The Badge or Bearing consists of three Holly leaves, banded Gules on a shield Argent. Sir George Mackenzie in his Heraldry testifies them having been given by Robert de Bruce to Irvine (afterwards designed of Drum) an ancient & principal family of Scotland. He designs the arms thus - Argent, three small sheafs or bundles of Holly 2 & 1 Vert, Banded Gules: Crest, a sheaf of arrows, so painted in the house of Fallahall 1604. Motto as above:- Supporters, two savages wreathed about the Head and loins, with Hollies, bearing Batons crowned with Murailles Crowns. This is likewise vouched by the charters of the Family

Sir William Irvine of Drum married the daughter of Sir Robert Keith Knight Lord Marshall of Scotland and of Margaret Hay daughter of Gilbert Hay Lord Hay Just Constable of that Family. Marshall was killed in the Battle of Durham 1346. Notwithstanding this match there was great animosity between the two families which frequently led to pitched battles between the two clans. The people of Aberdeenshire shew you to this day stones in the river Dee, which marked battles fought between the Irvines & Keiths, where they fought up to the middle in water.

Sir William Irvine left one son Alexander who died in 1410 leaving two sons Alexander & John. Alexander was in France furnishing his education, (the funds still continued

between the House of Keith & the House of Drum) Robert the 3d sent for the aforesaid Alexander from France & on his return ordered him to marry Mary Keith daughter to Marshall. In 1411 he took her to wife by the Kings command and brought her home to the House of Drum Sir Alexander Stroune commanded the Lowland forces when Donald of the Isles raised his rebellion. The then Bishop of Aberdeen to save shedding of blood proposed that the cause should be decided by one chosen on each side. Drum was chosen champion by the royalists, Maclean by Donald. They fought with great bravery on both sides: victory for a long time seemed uncertain, Maclean at last fell. One of the

Highland gentlemen (who was named in that rude Judge of the field) ran in and stabbed Drum to the heart. On this treacherous action both sides engaged, and that fatal & bloody battle of Harlaw was fought. Hector Boethius speaking of him says – he was "Ob perfidiam Robur conspicuus" When Sir Alexander was expiring he sent for his brother John, and his priest in the field of battle, and made confession to them that he had married Mary Keith purely in obedience to the King and that she was still a vestal for him, that he did sore repent his neglect of her, as she was an excellent worthy woman; that if he lived, he determined to make her happy, if not, he begged his brother John to take her to his wife on his death, which happened on

a few days after. Pope John the 20th granted a dispensation and John Irvine married the Lady, and had by her three sons, Alexander Laird of Drum, Richard of Hiltoun in Aberdeenshire, and Henry. This Drum was one of the commissioners sent by the States of Scotland to treat for the ransom of King James the 1st of Scotland and to bring him home, as Hector Boethius & Drummond of Hawthornden testify. John Mayer in his history Lib. 6 Cap. 912 says he was knighted by this King in his second Parliament holden at Perth. His words are "Equitem auratum militari" balteo "maximait" there he reckoneth this family "Inter Vetustum familias". Alexander his eldest son married Abernethy daughter to the Lord Saltoun by whom he had Alexander Irvine of Drum - who married Catherine Forbes daughter to Lord Forbes; by her he had three sons - Alexander Richard & Henry and one daughter Lady Wardes. Alexander married Allandice only daughter to Allandice of that Ilk, by whom he had a son & two daughters, one married to Balbegno, and the other to Fraser of Muchal, predecessor to Lord Fraser.

Alexander married Eglesay daughter to the Laird of Findlater who was killed at Pinkie 1547. Drum left six sons & three daughters, Alexander, William, Robert, Gilbert - Gilbert survived his brothers who died without issue. He left three sons - Alexander, John & James a knight of Malta; ordained by the great master

of the order, Grand Prior of Scotland, & was to have been created Lord Torphine would he have submitted to the reformation.

The daughters were Janet married to Urquhart of Meldown. the second Elisabeth married to Gordon of Abergeldy - the third to Arnage. Alexander the eldest married — Keith daughter to the Earl Marshall by whom he had five sons. The eldest married Ury - the second to Keith of Craig Innergy - the third to Ogilvy of Boyn, the fourth to Mungis of Pitfoddels.

The sons were Alexander, Robert James, William and John the 5th is instructed by the original charters granted to Drum his Father the 1st the 5th Feb 1598 for the lands of Drumclaur, the 2d 1602

for the Lands of Auchmford.

The Charters are in the possession of Mr Irvine of Drum, descended from James Irvine of Bucklaur.

Alexander the eldest married Marion Douglas daughter to the Earl of Buchan by whom he had two sons Alexander & Robert & five daughters, the eldest married Lord Banff, the second Urquhart of Leathers, the third Douglas of Glenbarne - the fourth Ogilvie of Inverwharnby - the fifth Graham of Morphy.

Robert, Alexanders brother married - Campbell daughter to Glenurchy by whom he had two sons Alexander & Robert & two daughters, one married Gordon of Gight, the other Fraser of Strichen.

Alexander son of Drum & Marion married the Lady Elisabeth Ogilvie daughter to the Earl of Findlater. Both he &

his brother died without male issue)

This Duncan mortified four Bursaries to the grammar school of Aberdeen at £80 Scots each

To the University there of Philosophy four at 100 lbs. Scots, and two of Divinity at 200 merks each.

His Lady endowed a hospital for the relief of poor widows of ale which Drum is patron. His eldest son Sir Alexander Irvine was Sheriff Principal of Aberdeen. He married Magdalen Scrimgeour daughter to Dudhop Constable of Dundee and had five sons, the four youngest died without issue, and six daughters.—

Mary married the Viscount Frendraught— Ann to the Earl of Alboyn, the others died unmarried.

Alexander the eldest son married the Lady Mary Gordon, daughter to

the Marquis of Huntley, and had by her three sons; Alexander, Robert & Charles & four daughters - Mary married to Patrick Comte Sesley of Balquhain, Margaret to Marquis of Pitfoddels, Jane to Irvine of Murthel her first cousin & Henrietta to Pitcaple. By a second marriage he had a son named Charles & eight daughters.

This Drum received from King Charles the first a patent creating him Earl of Aberdeen (which patent is now in the possession of the Irvine of Drum) but the civil wars then arising it was never expedited through the Seals. In these wars he suffered much by imprisonment, banishment & confiscation. His sons all dying without issue, he settled his estate in 1687 upon his death bed, failing heirs male of his own body, to the

Irvines of Murthel, Artamford & Cults & their heirs male in order excluding their King campsie & the nearest male heirs after him &c. whom the succession by the antient Investitures was provided, his eldest son Alexander & two daughters. James Irving of Bucklaw mentioned as the 3 eighth son of Drum married Lucretia Irvine his Uncles daughter. He had two sons, John who died without male issue and Gilbert of Altire who married Janet Innes daughter to Innes of Uplock brother to the Laird of Innes, and had two sons, John Irvine of Saphock & James. John Irvine of Saphock married Janet Birney Sister to Broomhall & left three sons, Alexander John & James. Alexander Irvine of Saphock his son, as descended

from James of Bucklaw is the nearest lineal heir now existing & consequently the representative of the Family of Drum, for the Irvines of Murthel & Cults had come off the family before Bucklaw, & tamped at the same time with them, being the fifth & youngest son. all the male descended sons have failed. King campsie is one of the eldest branches of the House of Drum, being settled at King campsie ever since the year 1417. There still exists other descendants from Drum in the North; besides King campsie there is Cults, Glaspil, Easterclune, Corny hangs.

Alexander of Saphock from Drum married Barbara Dundas daughter to Dundas of that Ilk by whom he had three sons, Alexander, John who died without issue. Alexander married Christian Ogilvie of Ochenies in Banff

by whom he had three sons & two daughters. Alexander his eldest son who is the present Drum. Charles a captain in 57 regiment and James; and two daughters, Barbara married to her cousin Egilsie Ochterre, the second daughter to the revd James allan an Episcopal Clergyman. Alexander married.

House of Irvine of Kingcausse.

John Irvine of Drum, married his Brothers widow, (after the Battle of Harlaw before which Alexander was killed by Mc Donalds Party as mentioned in the Genealogy of Drum) Mary Keith daughter to Marshall by whom he had three sons Alexander Laird of Drum, Richard to whom he gave Hiltoun in Aberdeen shire and Henry.

Henry had the Lands of Sunnyside and a portion in money with which he purchased Kingcausse, and built the house in the Mearns like wise Midstrath and Murywell in Fife. He married Jane Collison and was succeeded by his Son John, who married Jane Irvine of Tullock by whom he had eight sons & eight daughters. His eldest daughter married Menzies

of Pitfoddels.

Thomas the second son had the Lands of Black Watts. He married Janet Wishart of Pittarow & had one son Robert a captain of Horse under Gustavus Adolphus: he married Isabel sister to Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie & purchased the Lands of Monboddo: he had three daughters; the eldest married Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar & had by that marriage only one daughter married to Sir Charles Ramsay of Balmain. The second daughter of Robert Irvine & Isabel Douglas married James Burnet of Tillyfully; their son married Margaret sister to Sir William Burnet of Leys who had a son married to the sister of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar mother to the present James Burnet

of Monboddo. The third daughter married Irvine of Cults.

John the seventh son of John, the others being all dead, succeeded him: he bought two fisheries at the bridge of Don, with the Whitehouse & Lands thereto belonging: He married Jane Garriock of Kingstain & died in a very advanced age.

He was succeeded by his only son Andrew who married Jean Forbes & left one son & two daughters, John called John Birdseye, from his prodigious sight. He married Margery Knolls of Ospisfully: they had three sons & three daughters, John the eldest was drowned fishing at the Bridge of Don, which gave his father so much grief, he immediately sold the White house & all he had on that river.

About that time the Reformation was going on & being a zealous protestant

he refused to pay the Fee duties to the Bishop for the lands in Buize, the Bishop gave up his claim to his brother Gordon of Clany who marched down four hundred Highlanders and attacked John, who had but just time to fly from King campse & throw himself into Midstreath with twenty of his Servants: Their want of ammunition obliged them to surrender in fourteen days. When he was marching out, Clany seized him, tied a rope round his neck & gave him his choice, to sign a deed making over all his lands in Buize, or to be hanged. He signed the deed to save his life & so lost these lands.

Alexander who married Isabel Wyne of Tornet daughter to a second Son of Drums (& a daugh-

ter of that Earl Marischal who espoused in Denmark James the first's Queen - Anne of Denmark.)

Alexander accompanied his uncle to Denmark and was killed afterwards at the Coalstone by William Forbes of Leslie in 1644. He left three sons: his second son was father to Brucklay: his eldest daughter married Gaden of Wardhouse: the third married Forbes of Edingtone, his widow married Alexander Cumming of Cuthen: his eldest son John born in 1634 married Elizabeth Ramsay heiress of Cutsk: She bore her first child at 16 & her last at 52.

Charles their second son was a clergyman: he married — Banks daughter of Colonel Banks and died without children at Barbadoes.

Alexander the third son died in 1751 a Lieutt General in his Majesty's

service, Col^{o} of the 5th Regt of foot & Governor of Kinsdale: he was reputed an excellent officer: he served in all King William & Queen Anne's wars, was deputed by the Duke of Marlborough to command at Brussels in 1706 during which Wars he was most severely wounded on six different occasions and acquired great reputation.

He married Catherine Langley of the Kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had several children who all died young, except John (See next page +) his eldest son born 29 Sept^{r} old style (which makes 11 Oct^{r} according to the present) 1727, and Charles who died at the age of fourteen of a gunsey.

Alexander Irvine died in Dublin in the 86th year of his age, and was buried in St Annes church

at that City 1751: his widow survived him 25 years & died in London Jany 1796 at 84, buried in St James churchyard. The fourth died: the fifth Sir James was drowned at Tournotte, as he was bringing four companies of the Royal Scots Dunkirk, on the report of a pretender landing for the Pretender.

John's eldest daughter married Forbes of Shields, secondly John Strahan Professor of Divinity Edenburgh: she left by him Alexander Strahan & Elisabeth married to Andrew Drummond Esqr.

John's second daughter married Dr James Garden; the third Dr Milne; the fourth Alexander El Phinstone; the fifth William Murray.

John son of John & Elisabeth Ramsay born in 1664 married Janet Jean Forbes of Ballogie by whom he had

two sons, Alexander & John both in the army. Alexander was killed in a duel; John drowned returning to the Regt from visiting his father. John's second wife was Margaret Forbes by whom he had six sons, and seven daughters. He died in 1740 and was succeeded by James his youngest but only surviving son.

James, ninth Laird, first married Mary Gordon of Fichal by whom he had one only daughter, married to her cousin James Rose. She died young in Sweden where she had followed her husband & left two children James & Mary. James died at Jamaica a captain in the Royals in 1792. Mary married Boswell of Balmonsty (now a Lord of Sessions in Scotland) by whom she has issue

several children.

James took to his second wife the Lady Mary Forbes daughter of the Earl of Granard by whom he had two children. He died in 1794 & left no male issue. Lady Mary died in 1797.

Alexander
† John eldest son of Charles had a commission of Ensign in the Earl of Orkney's or Royal regiment of foot in Ireland 8th July 1736: a Lieut in his father's regiment (now the 5th foot) 14th Jan 1737/8. He had the rank of Captain in the same regt in the year 1745: he was a major in do 1750: & in 1752 he succeeded Col Whitefoord as Lieut Col to his Regt.

He served in the war in Germany & in March 1761 his Majesty gave him the rank of Colonel, & the 74 Regt of foot: in 1762 he succeeded

General Cornwallis as Governor of Gibraltar: in July 1762 he was made Major General. He remained at Gibraltar till the year 1767 when after the death of his wife, he besought the King's leave to return to England: in 1768 he got the 57th Reg.t of foot. In 1775 his Majesty was pleased to appoint him commander in chief of his forces in Ireland, Governor of Londonderry, and one of the Privy council of that Kingdom.

In 1771 he sold his estates in King Rop shire called Burleigh or Loch Leven to his relation John Drummond Esqr; which estate had been purchased by his father Lieutenant General Alexander Irvine.

He represented the Borough of East Grinstead in the County of Sussex for near thirty years

and died at Parma in Italy 30th May 1788, leaving three children, of which two are now living, viz Charles Irvine a Captain in the Carbineers (who upon coming of age corrected the error which had crept into the orthography of his family name, by assuming the V instead of the W) and Charlotte married to Captain Walker of the Royal Navy.

Copy.

I examined the original manuscript in the Heralds College London of which the above is a copy taken by one of the Clerks in the College

London 1st June 1810

(Signed) Gower Kemble

On a visit to the Heralds College London in company with Gower

near Kemble Esqr of Newport
where certificate is above, the
original manuscript was shewn
me from which the above copy
was made by one of the clerks
June 6th 1810
(Signed) P Irving

The foregoing is a true transcript
made this 27th day of October 1848
in the City of Newport, from
the original copy on my possession
Lewis Gratacap Irving

Earls of Orkney Islands

William De Sinclair of Dunn Died 1348
William Erlys Eldest of Drum d of
Pomona Orkney 25 May 1369
William De Ewyne 1422
John Erlys or Erroll 1438
Christie named Eden Peploy (Kawyson) 1460
or Wilkinson
John Eldest Died 1527
Alexander & Christie (named M Felt)
James of Sebay (Lawman) Chief Judge of
the Orkneys died before 1561
Magnus 1581. shapeinshe 1608 16
christian Yongsha
Thomas 1648
Magnus of Lutheene
Magnus & Catherine Williamson 1770
William (eldest) or Peter
Lewis G. Eldest of Nor