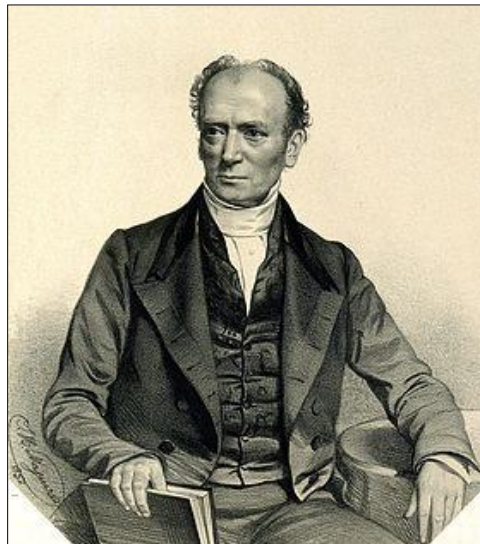


Noteworthy Descendants of the Clan Grant

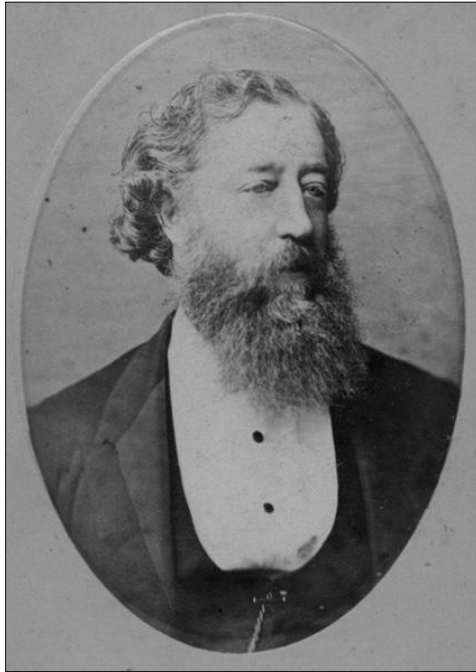
Academia



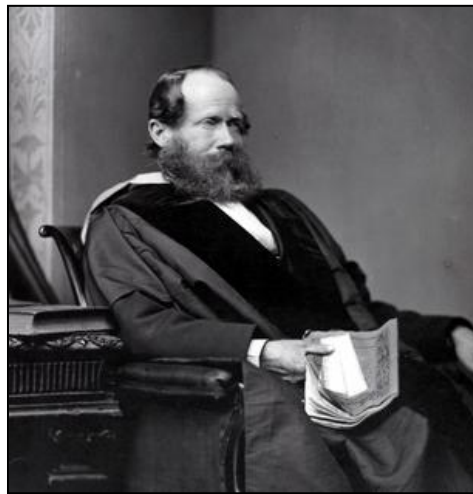
Isabel Frances Grant, MBE, LLD, was an author, historian, antiquarian, and founder of the Highland Folk Museum. Born in Edinburgh and educated in London, Dr. Grant was a descendant of the ancient family of Tullochgorm and the granddaughter of Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, GCB, GCMG. Dr. Grant wrote her first book, *Everyday Life of an Old Highland Farm*, in 1924. While traveling in Europe, she was influenced by the open air museum movement of the early 20th century. She started collecting items of Highland material culture and founded the Highland Folk Museum, called *Am Fasgadh* (The Shelter), firstly on the island of Iona, and later at Kingussie in Badenoch in 1944. Today, the museum is situated in Newtonmore. In recognition for her pioneering efforts, Miss Grant was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh in 1948 and elevated to the rank of MBE in 1959. Dr. Grant wrote a number of books during her long life, including *The Lordship of the Isles* (1935), *Highland Folk Ways* (1961), and *Periods in Highland History* (1987, published posthumously with Hugh Cheape, PhD). Dr. I.F. Grant died in 1983 at the age of 96.



Robert Edmond Grant, MD, FRCPE, FRS (1793-1874) established the Grant Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at University College, London, in 1828. He was born in Edinburgh and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Grant was the first professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in England and personally donated many of the specimens, dissection materials, diagrams and lecture notes that comprise the collections of the museum today. While teaching at Edinburgh, he was a mentor to one particularly gifted student, Charles Darwin.



Sir Alexander Grant, 10th Baronet of Dalvey, LLD, DCL (1826-1884) was an eminent educator and chieftain of the Grants of Clan Donnachie. He attended Harrow and graduated in 1848 from Balliol College, Oxford University. Grant was Inspector of Schools in Madras, India (1858) and Principal of Elphinstone College (1862). He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Edinburgh University. In 1865, Sir Alexander returned to India to become Director of Public Instruction in Bombay and Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University in 1866. He was Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University (1868-1884). Sir Alexander was awarded another LLD degree by Glasgow University in 1869 and honored with a Doctorate of Civil Law by Oxford University in 1880.



Robert Grant, MA, LLD (1814-1892) was born in Grantown-on-Spey and studied at King's College, Aberdeen University, before becoming a bookkeeper in London. Much of his education was achieved through self-study, but he received an MA and LLD from Aberdeen. He served as Regius Professor of Astronomy and director of the observatory at Glasgow University from 1859-1892. He also worked for a time at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. While preparing to write a history of astronomy, Grant spent two years studying and teaching in Paris and in 1850 became a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. His *History of Physical Astronomy from the Earliest Ages to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century* was published two years later and he became a leading figure in the field of astronomical research. In 1883, he published *Catalogue of 6,415 Stars for the Epoch 1870*. He died in 1892 at Grantown-on-Spey.

Military



Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, GCB, GCMG (1804-1895) was the second son of Major John Grant of Auchterblair of the 97th Regiment of Foot. He was a descendant of the ancient family of the Grants of Tullochgorm, in Strathspey. As a sixteen year old lad he participated in the famous Clan Grant march on Elgin in 1820. He entered the Bengal Infantry that same year and became a captain in 1832. As a senior officer, he was Commander in Chief of India (1856-1857), Governor of Malta (1867-1872), Governor of the Royal Chelsea Hospital in London (1874-1895) and Gold Stick to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.



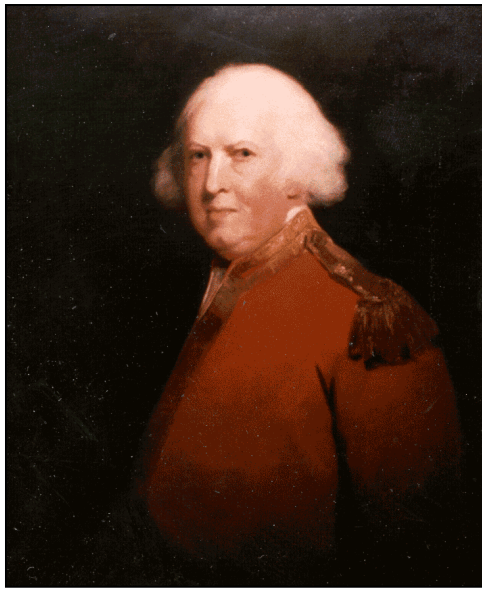
General Sir James Hope Grant, GCB (1808-1875) was the fifth and youngest son of Francis Grant of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and brother of Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy. He was a distinguished general in the British Army who served as Commander of British troops in China and Hong Kong. He commanded the Madras (India) Army during the First Anglo-Sikh War and the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He was elevated to the rank of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1861.



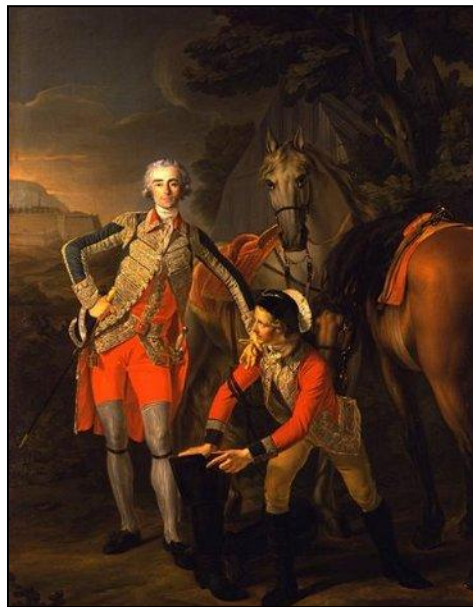
Rear Admiral Sir Heathcoat Salusbury Grant, KCMG, CB, Legion of Honour (France) (1864-1938) was a distinguished officer in the Royal Navy. He was the third son of Captain John Grant of the 42nd Highlanders, who was the eldest son of James Murray Grant of Glenmoriston. Admiral Grant was Naval Attache to the United States (1912-1914) and served in the Falkland Islands, the Dardanelles, and was senior naval officer at Gibraltar during World War I. He retired from the Navy with the rank of Rear Admiral in 1920 and was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1925. (Image: *Imperial War Museums*)



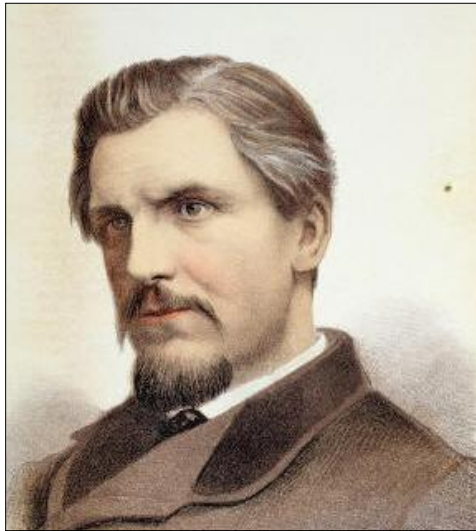
General Sir Charles John Cecil Grant, KCB, KCVO, DSO (1877–1950) was a distinguished British Army officer and descendant of the Glenurquhart cadet family of Sheuglie. He was the son of Lt. Gen. Sir Robert Grant, GCB. General Grant fought in the Second Boer War in South Africa (1899-1902) and in the Great War (1914-1918). He was originally commissioned into the Coldstream Guards in 1897. In 1918, he was assigned to the General Headquarters of the French Army and served as a liaison between General Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and French Marshal Ferdinand Foch. He served as commanding officer of various brigades, and in 1930, he was commander of the 53rd Welsh Division. In 1932, as a major general, he was in charge of the Brigade of Guards and the London District. He owned and lived at Pitchford Hall in Shropshire during his retirement. He married Lady Sybil Myra Caroline, eldest daughter of Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, who was Prime Minister in 1894-95. They had one son, Charles Robert Archibald Grant, who married Pamela Wellesley, a granddaughter of the 4th Duke of Wellington. General Sir Charles Grant died in 1950 and was buried at Balmacaan, Glenurquhart.



General James Grant of Ballindalloch (1720-1806) was an interesting and colorful figure. He enjoyed a distinguished career in the British Army – serving much of his time in America. He was a young major in the French and Indian War (1758), led an expedition against the Cherokees in North Carolina (1761), served as Governor of East Florida (1763-1771) and was promoted to Major General during the American War of Independence. General Grant was a noted *bon vivant* and always traveled with his own personal chef and a generous cache of fine wines and brandy. After retiring from the army with the rank of General, he served as a Member of Parliament. King George III presented General Grant with life-sized portraits of the King, and Queen Charlotte, by the famous painter Allan Ramsay. Those paintings still adorn the walls of the dining hall at Ballindalloch Castle.



Charles Grant, Viscomte de Vaux (1749-1818) was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Scots Company of the *Garde du Roi* in France. De Vaux was said to have descended from the original Grants who inhabited Scotland and immigrated to France in the 14th century. He was born in 1749 in Mauritius, where his father, Louis-Charles Grant, Baron de Vaux, served as Governor. In 1782, Viscount de Vaux initiated a correspondence with Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, and sent his portrait (above) to his clan chief. He considered immigrating to the United States or Canada, but remained in France until forced by the Revolution to flee to Great Britain in 1790. Viscount de Vaux published numerous books, including his *Memoires Historiques, Genealogiques, Politiques, Militaires, etc. de la Maison de Grant* in 1796.



Lt. Col. James Augustus Grant, CB, CSI, FRS, FRGS, LLD (1827-1892) was the son of Rev. James Grant of Nairn. He was educated at Marishal College, Aberdeen. With the help of a kinsman, he secured a commission in the Indian Army. He saw action in the siege of Multan in 1848 and the battle of Gujerat the following year. Grant was later attached to the 78th Highlanders and fought during the Indian mutiny in 1856 and was wounded during the relief of Lucknow. When John Hanning Speke was commissioned by the Royal Geographical Society to go on an expedition to Africa, Grant offered to accompany him. During the arduous trek, Grant kept a journal of meteorological statistics, detailed botanical notes and drawings. In 1864, he published a book on the expedition, entitled *A Walk across Africa*. For his contributions to the existing knowledge of Africa, Colonel Grant was awarded the Gold Medal by the Royal Geographical Society, commemorative medals by Pope Pius IX and King Victor Emanuel of Italy. In 1866, he was made a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath for his services in the discovery of the source of the Nile. In 1868, he received the Companionship of the Order of the Star of India and retired from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He married soon after his retirement and lived at Househill, in Nairn, until his death in 1892.



Lt. Col. Colquhoun Grant (1780-1829) was the Duke of Wellington's senior intelligence officer. Grant was born in 1780 in Forres, Morayshire. Before he was fifteen years of age, he gained the commission of ensign in the 11th Regiment of Foot, a position secured for him by General James Grant of Ballindalloch. Realizing the urgent need for advance information about the French forces in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular War, the Duke of Wellington tasked Grant as an 'exploring officer' to gather intelligence about the enemy. Grant succeeded beyond the Duke's wildest dreams. Referring to Colonel Grant, the Duke opined: "No army in the world ever produced the like." After the Peninsular campaign, Colquhoun Grant commanded the 54th Regiment in the Burmese War and for that service he was awarded the CB. His time in Asia took its toll and he died in France at the age of forty-nine. Colonel Grant's life was recorded in the book *The First Respectable Spy* by Jock Haswell.



General Sir James McGrigor, 1st Baronet, FRSE, FRS, FRCPE (1771-1858) was descended from a family of McGrigors from the parish of Cromdale in Strathspey. He married Mary, youngest daughter of Duncan Grant, Esq., Provost of Forres. Sir James was a noted military surgeon credited with the establishment of the Royal Army Medical Corps. He attended the University of Aberdeen and received his medical training at the University of Edinburgh. He also served later as Rector of the University of Aberdeen. During his army career, Sir James saw action in Flanders, the West Indies, and India. In 1811, he was appointed Surgeon-General of the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular War. General McGrigor was knighted in 1814 and served as Director-General of the Army Medical Service during the period 1815-1851.



Major General Anthony Peter Grant Peterkin, CB, OBE (b. 1947), a retired British Army officer, was chosen to serve as Serjeant at Arms of the British House of Commons during the years 2004-2007. General Grant Peterkin is the son of Brigadier James Grant Peterkin, DSO, and a descendant of George Grant of Burdsyards, later Sanquhar, Forres, Morayshire. George Grant was a descendant of the ancient family of Tullochgorm, in the parish of Inverallan, Strathspey. George Grant's son, Peter, changed his name to Grant-Peterkin upon the occasion of his marriage to Mary Anne, daughter of James Peterkin of Grange Hall, Forres, in 1833.



Major General Ian Cameron Grant, CBE, DSO (1891-1955) – General Grant was commissioned into the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in 1924 and served in the British Army until the conclusion of World War II. His assignments included serving as Commanding Officer of the Cairo Brigade in Egypt (1938-39), Commanding Officer of the 156th Brigade (1940-41), Commander of the North Highland District (1941-1944) and *Aide-de-Camp* to the King (1944).



Major General Ian Hallam Lyall Grant, MC (b. 1915) was educated at Cheltenham, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge University. General Grant began his military career in India with the Bengal Sappers and Miners in 1938, and rose to the rank of Major General in 1967. He is the father of Sir Mark Lyall Grant, Britain's Representative to the United Nations.



Brigadier Eneas Henry George Grant, DSO with bar, MC, CBE (1901-1994) was a descendant of the Grants of Tullochgorm. He was the son of Colonel Hugh Gough Grant and also had the distinction of being descended from not one, but two British Field Marshals – Sir Patrick Grant and Viscount Gough. Brigadier Grant was the third in a continuum of four generations of his family to serve in the Seaforth Highlanders. He was the brother of Isabel Frances Grant, MBE, LLD, the noted authoress and historian. Brigadier Grant retired from the British Army in 1955 and lived at Inverbrough Lodge, Tomatin, until his death in 1994.



Major General James Grant, CB (1778-1852) was the son of James Grant of Dalvey of the Grants of Clan Donnachie. He joined the British Army in 1797 and served five years in India with the 25th Regiment of Foot. In 1811, he participated in the battles of Toulouse and Waterloo with the Duke of Wellington. He was promoted to Colonel in 1837 and Major General in 1846. General Grant served as Governor of Scarborough Castle and was created Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. He died at Colham Green, Middlesex, in 1852.



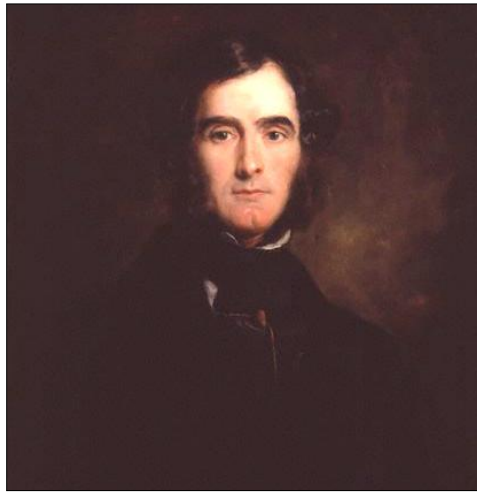
Colonel Charles James William Grant, VC (1861-1932) was a Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross – the highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy. He was born in Aberdeenshire and attended the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In 1891, he was in India during the uprising in Manipur when several British officers were killed and others imprisoned. After learning of the incident, Lieutenant Grant marched toward Manipur with a detachment of eighty Punjabi and Gurkha soldiers. About fifteen miles from Manipur, his men were attacked by Manipuris and the ensuing battle lasted for nine days. The intrepid Grant and his men repulsed repeated attacks by a much larger force of the enemy until they could finally be relieved by a contingent of British soldiers. Lieutenant Grant lost only one man with four wounded, including himself. For his conspicuous bravery, leadership and devotion, he was awarded the Victoria Cross.



Sergeant John Gilroy Grant, VC, went to France in 1916 with the 1st Battalion Wellington Infantry Regiment, New Zealand Expeditionary Force. He received the Victoria Cross for his leadership and gallantry on September 1st, 1918, during the New Zealand Division's advance near Bapaume. When his battalion attacked German machine-gun positions, Grant and another soldier rushed the guns, leaped into the machine-gun post and destroyed it. Grant then eliminated another machine-gun nest nearby in the same fashion.



The Arts



Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy (1803-1878), was a descendant of the Grants of Glenlochry and Kilgraston. He was a painter known primarily for hunt scenes and portraits of the landed gentry. He painted Her Majesty Queen Victoria as a young woman and many other British aristocrats, political figures and military officers, including his own brother, General Sir James Hope Grant. In 1866, he was elevated to the Presidency of the Royal Academy and awarded a knighthood shortly thereafter.



Duncan James Corroun Grant (1885-1978) was a descendant of the Grants of Rothiemurchus. He was a well-known artist and member of a group of writers, poets, artists and intellectuals known in London as the Bloomsbury Group. During the early years of the 20th century, the group included Clive and Vanessa Bell, E.M. Forster, John Maynard Keynes, Lytton Strachey, and Virginia Woolf. Duncan Grant was born at Rothiemurchus in 1885 and lived in India and Burma while his father was in the Army. He attended Rugby and St. Paul's School in London (1899-1901). He attended the Westminster School of Art in London and also studied in Italy and Paris. In addition to his paintings, Grant also designed textiles, pottery, theatre sets and costumes. Grant's unique style developed out of the French Post-Impressionist movement. His creative works of art and his use of color influenced British decorative arts during the period before World War I.



Hugh John Mungo Grant is a well-known British film actor and producer. After his role in *Four Weddings and a Funeral* (1994), Grant established himself as a leading man in a variety of roles, particularly romantic comedies. He was born in London in 1960. His mother is related to a number of English and Scottish aristocrats, including the Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Strathallan, and the Duke of Atholl. His father, Captain James Murray Grant, was trained at Sandhurst and served with the Seaforth Highlanders in Malaya, Germany and Scotland. His grandfather, Major James Murray Grant, DSO, was decorated for bravery during World War II. The family descends from the Grants of Glenmoriston.



Lt. Col. John P. Grant of Rothiemurchus CB, MC, TD (1885-1963) was known in the highlands as Sheriff Grant. He served during World War I with the British commandos, the Lovat Scouts. He was Sheriff of Inverness for many years, but was perhaps best known as a renowned aficionado of the Great Highland Bagpipe. He wrote several important manuscripts on piping and was frequently asked to judge major piping competitions. Perhaps his most significant contribution was his translation of the Nether Lorne or Campbell *Canntaireachd*, an 18th century manuscript rediscovered at the end of the 19th century. *Canntaireachd* is a sung language consisting of vocables, with no intelligible words, used in the teaching and memorizing of *Ceol Mor*, the great or classical music of the bagpipe.



Pipe Major John Grant (1876-1961) was a renowned composer and performer on the Great Highland Bagpipe. His compositions were primarily *piobaireachd* and *Ceol Beg*, the classical music of the bagpipe. He began his career as a law clerk, but decided to take up piping as a hobby. He did so well that he won a gold medal in just two years and accepted a position as full-time family piper to the Lord Abercairny. In 1900, Grant began transcribing manuscripts of the classical music of the bagpipe. Combining his skills as a calligrapher and his knowledge of piping, John Grant composed “*His Most Excellent King Edward VII’s Salute*” in 1906 and presented it to the King with an elaborate hand-written presentation folio. The following year, he composed five more “royal” *piobaireachds*. In 1908, he published *The Royal Collection of Piobaireachd*, and in 1911, he produced a lament for the recently deceased Queen Victoria.



Mrs. Anne MacVicar Grant of Laggan (1755-1838) was the daughter of a British Army officer stationed for a considerable time near Albany, New York. After the family returned to Britain, she married the Rev. James Grant, minister of Laggan. When her husband died, she supported herself and her children by publishing her letters, journals and poems. Her most famous works were *Memoirs of an American Lady* and *Letters from the Mountains*.



Colonial Service and Diplomacy



Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, KCSI, KCIE, 12th Baronet of Dalvey, (1872-1937), was the son of Sir Alexander Grant, 10th Baronet of Dalvey. Sir Hamilton was born in Edinburgh and educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford University, where he was a star rugby player. He was later a distinguished British diplomat who served primarily in India. He was appointed Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and was later honored as a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He served as the Chief Commissioner of the Northwest Frontier Province of British India (1919-1921). In 1922, he was made Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir Hamilton returned to Britain shortly thereafter and was narrowly defeated for a seat in Parliament in 1922. In 1936, he succeeded his brother as the 12th Baronet of Dalvey, chieftain of the Grants of Clan Donnachie.



Sir John Peter Grant of Rothiemurchus, KCB, GCMG (1807-1893) was educated at Eton College and spent time at Edinburgh University, the East India College in Haileybury and Fort William College in Calcutta. He joined the Bengal Civil Service and served as secretary to the government of Bengal (1848-1852), Governor General of the Central Provinces (1857-1859), and Governor of Jamaica (1866-1873).



His Excellency Sir Mark Justin Lyall Grant, KCMG (b. 1956) is a British diplomat who currently serves as Her Majesty's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Mr. Lyall Grant was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge University. He was called to the bar at Middle Temple, London, before joining the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1980. Sir Mark has held the office of President of the U.N. Security Council four times. He was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 2002.



Charles Grant (1746-1823) was a British politician influential in both Indian and domestic affairs. Drawing on his strict religious principles and motivated by his evangelical Christianity, he championed the causes of social reform and mission, particularly in India. He was an avid promoter of the Caledonian Canal and other major construction projects in the Highlands. Charles Grant was born at Aldourie, near Nairn, on the day after the battle of Culloden Moor. His father, Alexander Grant of Sheuglie, fought on the side of Prince Charles Edward Stuart and was wounded in the battle. Charles Grant worked for an accounting firm in London before setting out for India in 1767. He spent seventeen years as Factor and Secretary to the Board of Trade in India before returning to Britain in 1790. In 1793, he was elected Director of the East India Company and in 1802 was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Inverness. He became Chairman of the East India Company in 1805 and served until 1818, when he was succeeded by his eldest son. In fact, Charles Grant had two distinguished sons, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, Lord Glenelg, MP, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay. Charles Grant died in 1827.



Politics and Public Service



Dr. Sir James Alexander Grant of Corrimony, MD, MRCS, FRCS, KCMG, MP (1831-1920) was the grandson of James Grant, 7th of Corrimony, the noted advocate and author who wrote *Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael*. Dr. Grant was born in Inverness in 1829 and immigrated with his parents to Canada in 1832. He attended Queen's College and McGill University, receiving the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1854. Dr. Grant later became interested in politics. He was elected Member of the Canadian House of Commons as a Conservative (1867-1874) and represented the city of Ottawa in the Federal Parliament (1893-1896). He also served as President of the College of Surgeons of Ottawa. Dr. Grant was personal physician to the Governor General and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was made Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1887.



Charles Grant, 1st Baron Glenelg, MP, PC, was a descendant of the Grants of Sheuglie, in Glenurquhart. He was born in Kidderpore, Bengal, the eldest son of Charles Grant, Chairman of the British East India Company. Charles Grant became a prominent politician and colonial administrator. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and later served as Member of Parliament for the Inverness Burghs (1811-1818). He was also Lord of the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, a Privy Councillor, President of the Board of Trade, Treasurer of the Navy, and Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. In 1835, he was created Baron Glenelg of Glenelg in the County of Inverness. Lord Glenelg died at Cannes, France, in 1866, at which time the barony of Glenelg became extinct.



Sir William Grant, MP (1752-1832) was a British lawyer, Member of Parliament (1790-1812) and Master of the Rolls (1801-1817). He was born at Elchies, Morayshire, the son of James Grant, a tenant farmer. After the death of his parents, he became the ward of his uncle, Robert Grant, a successful London merchant with fur-trading interests in Canada. He attended King's College, Aberdeen, and studied law at Leyden in the Netherlands and at Lincoln's Inn in London. After being called to the bar in 1774, Grant went to Quebec in 1775, and the following year he was appointed Attorney General of the province. Returning to Britain in 1778, he practiced law and was elected to Parliament, becoming Master of the Rolls in 1801. He later served as treasurer of Lincoln's Inn (1798), Rector of Aberdeen University (1809), and was awarded a Doctorate of Civil Law by Oxford University (1820). Sir William was known for the persuasiveness of his Parliamentary orations.



Lt. Col. Sir Hugh Stephenson Turnbull, KCVO, KBE (1882-1973) was born in India in 1882, the third son of Major General Peter Stephenson Turnbull, MD. He was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was an officer in the Indian Army (1908-1913) and served in the Gordon Highlanders during World War I. After the war, he married Jean Grant, daughter of John Grant, MD, of Grantown-on-Spey. Dr. Grant was a direct lineal descendant of the last minister of Duthil parish. Sir Hugh served as Commissioner of Police for the City of London during World War II and became a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and Knight of the Order of the British Empire. He was a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's bodyguard in Edinburgh, and took an active part in many charitable organizations in London. Sir Hugh was the father of Lt. Col. John H.S. Turnbull, MC, and Mr. George Turnbull, who served for many years as the Secretary of the Highland Society of London. During his retirement, Sir Hugh and Lady Turnbull lived at Reidhaven, in Grantown, where Sir Hugh died at the age of ninety.

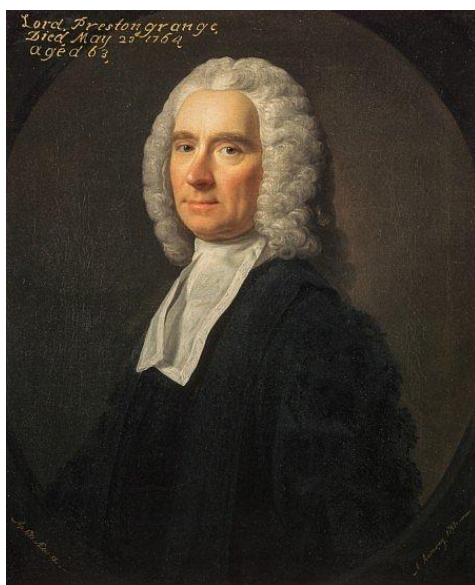
The Law



Patrick Grant of Easter Elchies, Lord Elchies (1690-1754), was the son of Captain John Grant of Easter Elchies. He was admitted advocate in 1712, became one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1732, and elevated to the position of Lord of Justiciary in 1737. Lord Elchies was the father of John Grant of Easter Elchies, who became Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland in 1755.



Sir Francis Grant of Monymusk, Baronet, Lord Cullen (1658–1726) was the elder son of Archibald Grant of Ballintomb in Strathspey, a descendant of James Grant, 3rd Laird of Freuchie. He purchased the estate of Monymusk from Sir William Forbes in 1713. Sir Francis studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and read law at Leyden in the Netherlands. He was admitted to the Scots bar in 1691, created Baronet by Queen Anne in 1705, and elevated to the Court of Session as Lord Cullen in 1709. Sir Francis Grant, Lord Cullen, died in 1726 and was succeeded by his son, Sir Archibald Grant, 2nd Baronet of Monymusk. His second son, William Grant, became an eminent Lord of Session with the title Lord Prestongrange.



William Grant, Lord Prestongrange (c. 1701-1764) was a younger son of Sir Francis Grant, 1st Baronet of Monymusk, Lord Cullen. He was admitted to the Scots bar as an advocate in 1722 and in 1737 became Solicitor-General for Scotland. He was Member of Parliament for the Elgin Burghs and was a principal agent in the move to secure the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in Scotland. In 1754, William Grant became a Lord of Session and Justiciary, with the title Lord Prestongrange.



Sir Francis James Grant, KCVO, KT, LLD, WS, Lord Lyon King of Arms (1863-1953), was the son of John Grant, Marchmont Herald of Arms in the Court of the Lord Lyon, and a descendant of the Grants of Corrimony. Francis Grant also pursued a career in Lyon Court, becoming Carrick Pursuivant of Arms in Ordinary and Rothesay Herald of Arms, before being elevated to the position of Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records (1898). In 1929, he was appointed Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary of the Order of the Thistle. In 1935, he was made Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Sir Francis retired from Lyon Court in 1945. He was also the chieftain of the Grants of Corrimony. (Photographed with His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the future King George VI, and the Rev. Charles Warr, DD, Dean of the Order of the Thistle)



Sir James Monteith Grant, KCVO, WS (1903-1981), served as Lord Lyon King of Arms (1969-1981). He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and studied law at the University of Edinburgh. He was appointed Writer to His Majesty's Signet in 1927. His first appointments in Lyon Court were Carrick Pursuivant (1946) and Marchmont Herald (1957). In 1969, he was elevated to the position of Lord Lyon King of Arms. Sir James served as Secretary of the Order of the Thistle (1971-1981). After his retirement as Lord Lyon in 1981, he again held the post of Marchmont Herald until his death later that year. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order (1969), and a Grand Officer (Class II) of the Order of the Polar Star of Sweden (1971).



Industry and Business



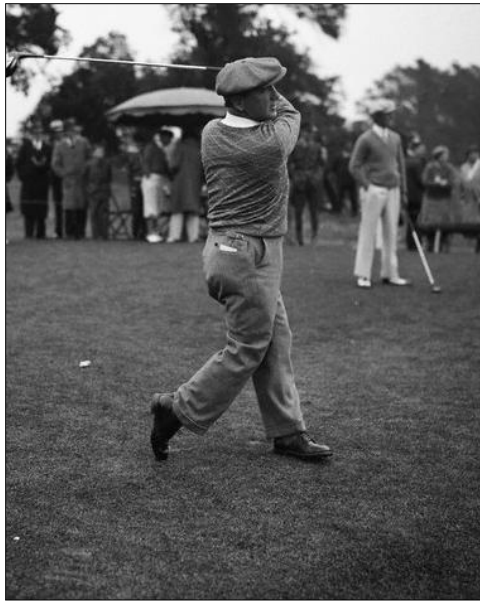
Sir Alexander Grant of Forres, 1st Baronet (1864-1937) was a self-made man. He went to Edinburgh as a young man and secured employment in a bakery in Queensferry. Over many years, he worked his way up the corporate ladder to become Chairman and Managing Director of McVitie & Price, which later became part of the United Biscuit Company. Sir Alexander was raised to the rank of Baronet by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. He was a generous benefactor of the city of Forres, the University of Edinburgh, and the National Library of Scotland. Sir Alexander Grant had a son, Sir Robert McVitie Grant, who died without a male heir. The management of the family business then devolved upon his daughter's son, Hector Laing, later Lord Laing of Dunphail. Lord Laing became Chairman of the United Biscuit Company, a Director of the Bank of England, and a personal friend and advisor to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.



William Grant (1839-1923) was the founder of William Grant & Sons in Dufftown – the first distillery to market a true single malt whisky. William Grant was the great-grandson of a Jacobite soldier, Alexander Grant, who had to flee his home after the Battle of Culloden in 1746. In 1866, William got a job as a bookkeeper and manager at local distillery. Over the next thirty years, he saved his money and set himself up as a distiller in 1886. The following year, his distillery began operation, pioneering the single malt *Glenfiddich* brand. In 1892, he built the Balvenie distillery in Dufftown. William Grant's daughter, Isabella, married Charles Gordon, the company's first salesman. In 1914, Gordon had established a sales network in thirty countries. Today, the company exports to 180 countries and the Grants and Gordons are Scotland's richest family with a combined fortune of £1.9 billion.



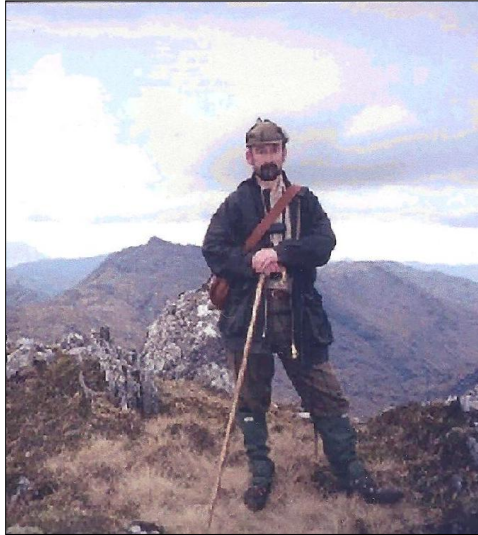
Mrs. Clare Nancy Macpherson-Grant Russell is the Laird of Ballindalloch and Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire. She is the daughter of the late Sir Ewan George Macpherson-Grant, 6th Baronet of Ballindalloch. Mrs. Russell and her husband, Mr. Oliver Russell, preside over a successful business enterprise which includes one of the oldest and finest herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the world, a distillery, self-catering facilities for stalking, angling and holiday clients, a golf course, and of course, one of the most beautiful castles in Scotland. Mrs. Russell has written three books and was awarded an honorary degree from the University of Aberdeen.



Robert Allan “Bobby” Cruickshank (1894-1975) was a prominent professional golfer in the United States. He was born in Grantown-on-Spey, Morayshire, and served in the British Army in World War I. He was captured by the Germans and interned as a prisoner of war, but later escaped. After the war, Cruickshank immigrated to the United States. He competed in the Professional Golfers Association of America in the 1920’s and 30’s. Cruickshank reached the finals of the PGA tournament twice, but lost to Gene Sarazen on both occasions. He was also runner-up in the U.S. Open in 1923 and 1932, which were won by Bobby Jones and Gene Sarazen. Cruickshank won 17 tournaments in the United States, including the Los Angeles and Texas Opens in 1927. He served as a club pro in Richmond, Virginia, Pittsburgh, and Delray Beach, Florida.



John L.S. Grant is Chairman and Managing Director of the J. & G. Grant Glenfarclas Distillery. Mr. Grant is the fifth generation of his family to own and manage the distillery since it was granted a license in 1836. He succeeded his father, George S. Grant, in 2002. John Grant’s son, George, is also involved in the running of the distillery and serves as its brand ambassador. In 2006, Glenfarclas was named Distiller of the Year by *Whisky Magazine*. In 2011, a 40 years-old Glenfarclas whisky was named Single Malt of the Year by *Malt Advocate* and the Best Speyside Whisky in the World Whisky Awards.



Sir Patrick Alexander Benedict Grant of Dalvey, Baronet, LLB, (b. 1953) is the Chieftain of the Grants of Clan Donnachie. He is also the Managing Director of Grants of Dalvey, a manufacturer and retailer of high-quality stainless steel gentleman's accessories and apparel headquartered in Alness, Ross-shire. Sir Patrick is a graduate of the University of Glasgow's School of Law. He is an avid sportsman and deer stalker. In 2005, he climbed the Matterhorn, a 14,692 ft. high mountain in the Pennine Alps – reportedly in a Brora Tweed suit and his trusty deerstalker. Sir Patrick is also an accomplished bagpiper and studied with the legendary John Burgess, one of the finest pipers of the 20th century.



George Henry Grant, Sr. (1929-2012) was the founder and long-time Convener and President of the Clan Grant Society – USA. He was the owner of the George Grant Company in Hixson, Tennessee. The company operates throughout the southeastern United States and represents a number of manufacturers of instrumentation and process equipment. George had a cheerful, positive attitude. He was a person about whom you could truthfully say, "His cup was never half-empty; it was always half-full." George, and his wife Lucille, worked constantly to make the Clan Grant Society a success. No list of noteworthy Grants would be complete without the name George Grant.



Abbreviations:

CB	Commander of the Order of the Bath	KCMG	Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George
CBE	Commander of the Order of the British Empire	KCVO	Knight Commander of the Victorian Order
CSI	Commander of the Star of India	KT	Knight of the Thistle (Scotland)
DCL	Doctor of Civil Law	LLD	Doctor of Laws
DL	Deputy Lieutenant of a County	MBE	Member of the Order of the British Empire
DSO	Distinguished Service Order	MA	Master of Arts
FRCPE	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh	MC	Military Cross
FRCS	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons	MD	Doctor of Medicine
FRGS	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society	MP	Member of Parliament
FRS	Fellow of the Royal Society	MRCS	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
FRSE	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh	OBE	Officer of the Order of the British Empire
GCB	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath	PC	Member of the Privy Council
GCMG	Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George	PRA	President of the Royal Academy
KCB	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath	TD	Territorial Decoration
KCIE	Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire	VC	Victoria Cross
KCSI	Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India	WS	Writer to His/Her Majesty's Signet (Scotland)



James Grant, historian
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