

'Margaret Logie, Queen of Scotland' by Michael Penman.

In The Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Women: From the earliest times to 2004, pp. 248 - 249.

Edited by Elizabeth Ewan, Sue Innes, Sian Reynolds and Rose Pipes.

Published by Edinburgh University Press.

© editorial matter and organisation Elizabeth Ewan, Sue Innes, Rose Pipes and Sian Reynolds, 2006.

© the entries their several authors, 2006.

<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/978-0-7486-1713-5>

[www.euppublishing.com](http://www.euppublishing.com)

**MARGARET Logie, Queen of Scotland**, n. **Drummond**, born Perthshire c. 1330, died Marseille, France, c. 1373. Daughter of Malcolm Drummond, minor Lennox and Perthshire lord.

Margaret Drummond was the first Scotswoman since the 11th century to marry a reigning King of Scots, David II (1324–71), and the first Scots Queen to face divorce. David had married **Joan 'of the Tower'** (1322–62), daughter of Isabella of France and Edward II of England, in July 1328, under the peace which closed the first phase of the Wars of Independence. Their marriage was never happy: without issue, David took mistresses after his release from English captivity (1346–57). His liaison with the shadowy **Katherine Mortimer**

(d. 1360) – probably daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer of Inverbervie and wife of Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie, whom David imposed as Earl of the disputed region of Fife – caused Joan to return to England and a religious life in 1358. Katherine's perceived influence upon David's pro-English policies proved tragic. On about 24 June 1360 she was murdered on the orders of the Earl of Angus and other great lords: she was interred in Newbattle Abbey, Lothian.

David now took up with Margaret Drummond, wife of Sir John Logie of Logie (d. c. 1363) in Strathearn, by whom she had a son, John, born c. 1350. David exploited the network of lands and offices run by Margaret's Drummond kinfolk in Stewart-dominated Perthshire. Queen Joan's death on 7 September 1362 and her burial in the Grey Friars, London, freed David to marry Margaret, 'who had lived with him for some time' (Maxwell 1907, pp. 173–4), but only after her first marriage was annulled or John Logie died. Their plans provoked a rebellion led by the Stewart heirs to the throne in spring 1363. David combined the submission of these rebels with marriage to Margaret at the Bishop of St Andrews' manor of Inchmurchie near Crail in about May 1363. Queen Margaret was gifted Perthshire lands and customs revenue from Aberdeen and Inverkeithing, a bounty she expanded aggressively to judge from her dispute with Glasgow's bishop over clerical provision, her bond with Sir John Kennedy of Dunnure c. 1366 (who promised to warn her of any plots against her) and her ambitious procurement for her son of the royal lands of Annandale. She pressed David into stripping the Earl of Ross of his lands and briefly arresting the heir presumptive, Robert Steward. But by mid-1368, David had moved to annul this issueless marriage (one 15th-century chronicler even accused Queen Margaret of pretending to be with child) and marry instead Agnes Dunbar, sister of the Earl of March and niece of \*Agnes Randolph ('Black Agnes'). Queen Margaret's appeal to the papacy prevented this match and threatened interdict upon Scotland. Her claim to recover a fortune in lands, gold coin and jewels continued after David's unexpected death on 22 February 1371: the new king, Robert II, was spared only when Queen Margaret died at Marseille on her way to the Pope at Avignon. The papacy paid for her burial. Her son, John Logie, was stripped of his lands thereafter. MP

Maxwell, H. (trans.) (1907) *Sir Thomas Gray's The Scalacronica*; ODNB (2004) (Margaret [n. Drummond]); Penman, M. (2004) *David II, 1329–71*; *Scotichron.*; *SP*.

• NAS: Vatican Transcripts, RH2/6.