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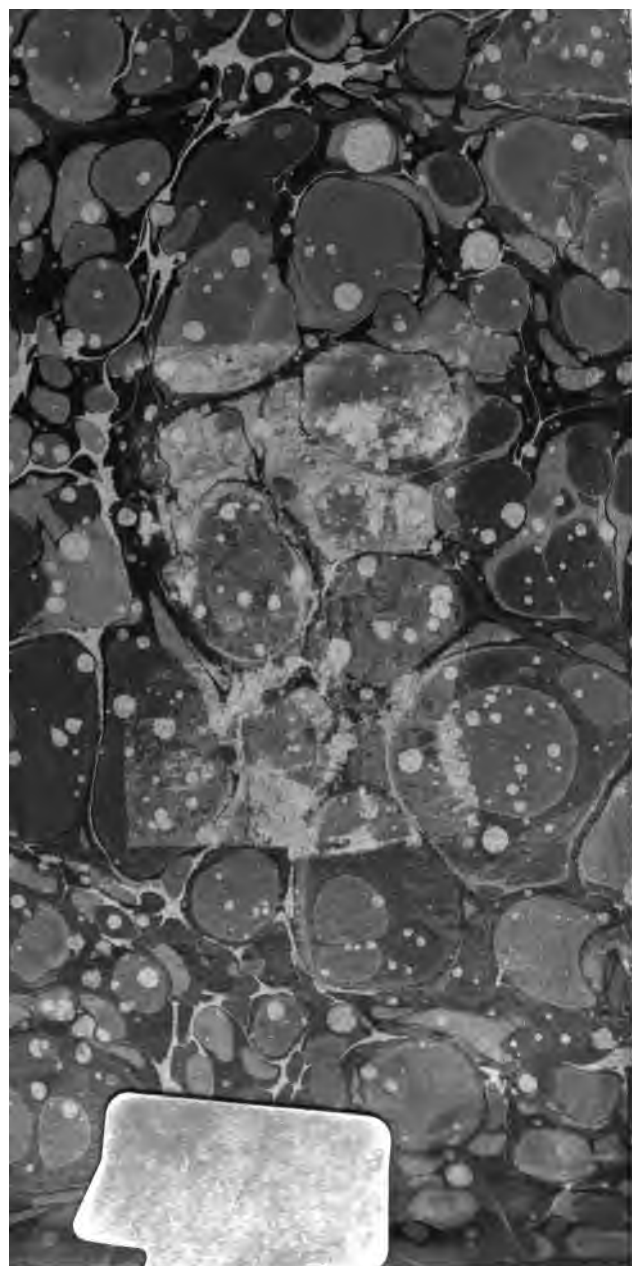
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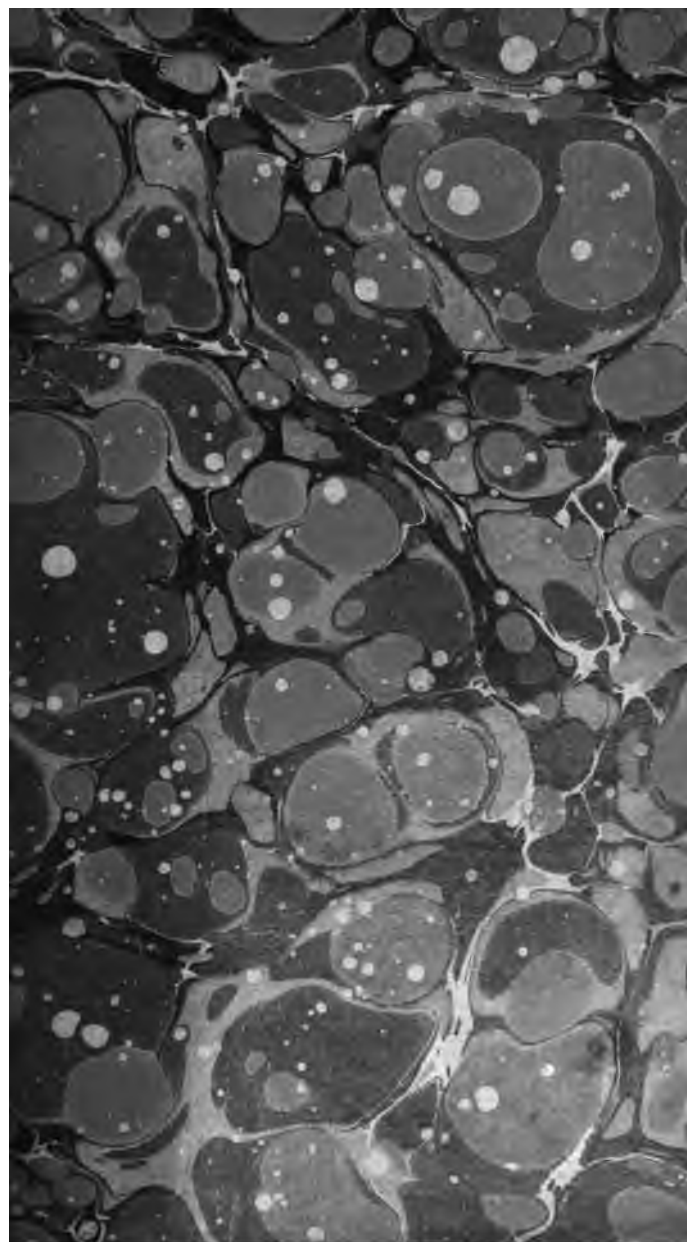
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David Symson was appointed  
Keeper at Holyrood 31 July  
1706

He died 7<sup>th</sup> the fourth day  
of July 1709 aged 39 years  
and was interred in the  
New Grey Friars Church  
Yard of Edinburgh -



... of Tom and  
... ..

~~... ..~~

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Burton  
my Gf  
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Honorable Meeting to present  
Grant<sup>me</sup> the general recom-  
-fs to the old Writers and  
burrows for the end above  
be thought that a  
the Royal Burrows to  
of the said office, it such  
your honor shall think  
~~it~~ of I design cannot be  
my study and travel and con-





GENEALOGICAL and

ACCOUNT

OF

The Illustrious Name

OF

STUART,

From the First ORIGINAL  
To the Accession to the  
IMPERIAL CROWN

OF

SCOTLAND



---

Being the Long-Expected Work of that  
Great Antiquary, DAVID SYMSON,  
M. A. Historiographer Royal for  
SCOTLAND.

---

EDINBURGH,

Printed for Mr. David Freebairn and Mr.  
Henry Knox. MDCCLXII

218.

c.

36







A N  
HISTORICAL  
AND  
GENEALOGICAL  
ACCOUNT

OF THE

Most Illustrious Family of

*STEWART;*

From the Original, to the Advancement to  
the Imperial Crown of *SCOTLAND.*

BEING

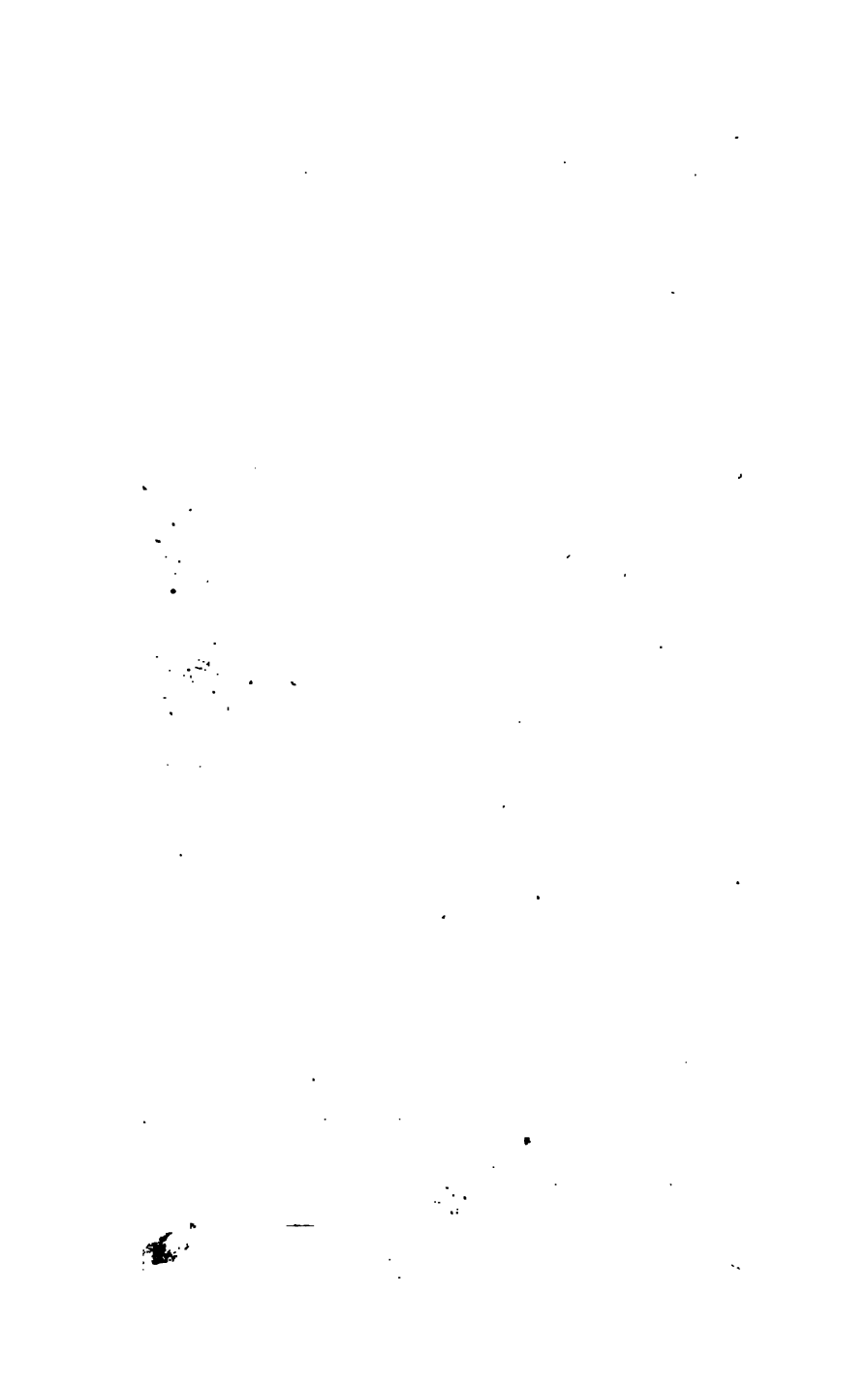
The long expected Work of that Great Anti-  
quary, *David Symson*, M. A. Historiographer  
Royal for *Scotland.*

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LONDON,

Printed by *George Sturton*, at the Golden Ball over  
against the Royal Exchange. 1713.





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T O H E R

Most Excellent Majesty

**A N N E,**

By the Grace of GOD,

*Of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,*

**Q U E E N.**

This HISTORY of the  
Most Illustrious Name of  
*STEWART*, is most  
humbly presented.



A N

*Introduction*

TO a *GENEALOGICAL*;  
*CHRONOLOGICAL* History  
of the **Stuarts** &c.

**B** EING to give a *Genealogical* account of  
all the Noble Familys of *Scotland*, as  
well of the Extinct as of these now  
flourishing; & having made considerable  
researches on that Subject, 't will be but just to be-  
gin with the Illustrious and Royal Family of  
*STUARTS*, and its honourable branches,  
being of great Antiquity, and of the first  
Antiquity; not only because *Walter* the 8th of the  
name, and great Stewart of *Scotland* and 4th of

\*\*

1722

( † )

that Name, married *Marjory Bruce*, Daughte  
the Wife and Magnanimous, King *Robert*  
which intituled his Posterity to the Crown:  
which Marriage, are issued a Race of as Me  
full, Just and Heroick Princes, as any Nation  
ever Blefs'd with: but because, before that so  
nate match, this excellent Family owed its  
*origine* to the Royal Stock, as shall appear by &  
and had produced a numerous train of fam  
Worthys, hereditable Lord Great Stewart  
*Scotland*, exceeded by no subject in Piety, mil  
ry Glory, Riches, Honours and Aliances, & i  
rior only to the soveraign in Grandeur and  
thority, the inseperable distinctions of Roya  
all which will evidently appear from their m  
and great Mortifications, numerous Lordf  
and Possessions, blbody Conflicts and Bar  
posts of Honour, and number of Relations, R  
al Grants and Priviledges, &c:

Now, as this family owes its hereditary Gr  
ness, Office, and Surname, by the concur  
Teffimony of our Historians, to *Walter*, who  
his great services was made hereditable Stev  
of *Scotland*, by *Malcolm* the 3<sup>d</sup>, Surnamed *A*  
*more*, about 1081; which *Walter* was son of  
*ance*, Son of *Bancho Thane of Loebaber*, a  
flourish'd before the middle of the 11<sup>th</sup> Cent  
in the Court of King *Duncan*, and was kill'd  
the Usurper *M'beth* in 1043. So in trac

( † )

the Pedegree of this *Bancho*, *Genealogists* are not agreed. \* One Mr. *Kennedy* an *Irishman*, from the Book of *Lecan*, deriving him from *Maine-Leanna*, who flourished before the middle of the 5th Century, and was one of the 7 Sons of *Corc* King of *Munster*. \* Sir *George Mackenzie*, \* Mr. *Dunlap* and others, affirm he was Son of *Fersbard*, *Thane of Lochaber*, second Son to King *Keneth* the 3d, who dyed 994. But as for me, I incline to follow the Tradition of our own *Scotish-higbland* \* *Scheanchies* supported with Notes collected by an Ingenious Gentleman, from ancient *Scotish* Records (said to be preserved in the Tower of *London*, since the Reign of King *Edward* the 1st) and communicated to the Illustrious *James Duke of Lenox*, and from him to his Nephew *Charles Duke of Lenox*, by whose favour Copies came abroad; one of which was perused by a very Critical † *Genealogist* with which also agree the antecedent discoveries made by the Judicious and Learn'd Mr. *Thomas Crawford*, back'd with the modern Authoritys of the right honourable \* *William* first Viscount of *Strathballan*, \* Mr. *George Martin* of *Clermound*, industrious searchers in Records and the Monuments of Antiquity, with these likewise concur the joynt Testimonies

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‡ *Cuninghams* Descent of King *Charles* 2d, in a Male line from *Etbodius*. 1. page 15

monies of others eminent in Character, Learning, Judgement, and Observation, all unanimously affirming that *Dorus* or *Doir M<sup>e</sup> Eth* second Son to *Ethbus*, Surnamed *Alipes* or the swift, King of *Scotland* in 870, was the first Progenitor of this Ancient and Illustrious family.

In prosecuting this Work, I shall divide it into 4 periods: beginning the first with the abovementioned *Doir M<sup>e</sup> Eth* 890 *Thane* of *Lochaber*, father of *Murdoch* 900, Father of *Phoguard* 929, father of *Keneth* 960, Father of *Bancho* 990, successively *Thanes* of *Lochaber* who flourished in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centuries the space of 173 years, in the Reigns of *Constantine 2*, *Ethbus*, *Gregory*, *Donald 6*, *Constantine 3*, *Malcolm 1st*, *Indulfus*, *Duffus*, *Culen*, *Keneth 3d*, *Constantine 4*, *Grimus*, *Malcolm Duncan*, *M<sup>e</sup>beth*, Kings of *Scotland*. The second (necessarily including 53 years of the first period in 990, being, according to the Chronology I go by, the year of the Birth of the immediately named *Banco* 990, 5th *Thane* of *Lochaber*, father of *Fleance* 1020, father of \* *Walter* (a faithful Subject and favorite to *Malcolm 3d*) Father of \* *Alan*, father of *Walter*, \* third Hereditary Lord great Stewart of *Scotland* and Founder of *Passay*, who flourished in the 10th 11th and 12th Centuries, the space of 188 years in the

Reign

( + )

Reigns of the foresaid *Keneth 3d* (*Constantine 4* and *Grimus 2d* Usurpers ) *Malcolm 2d*, *Duncan 1st* ( the Usurper, *M'beth* ) and their Successors *Malcolm 3d*: ( *Donald Bane* and *Duncan 2*, Usurpers ) *Edgar*, *Alexander 1st*, *David 1st*, *Malcolm 4th*, and *William* Kings of Scotland.

The 3d Period ( necessarily including 71 years of the 2d ) with *Walter* above named, 3d Lord Great Stewart of Scotland, father of *Alan*, father of *Walter*, father of *Alexander*, father of *James*, father of *Walter* ( who married *Marjory* Daughter to King *Robert the 1st* ) father of *Robert*, 9th Lineal great Stewart of Scotland and Earl of *Strathern*, who on the death of his uncle King *David 2d*, and in right of his Mother *Marjory*, ascended the Throne, in 1370, who flourished in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Centurys, the space of 255 years, in the Reigns of the foresaid *Alexander 1st*, *David 1st*, *Malcolm 4th*, *William* and their Successors, *Alexander 2d*, *Alexander 3d*, Queen *Margaret* &c. *John Baliol* &c: *Robert 1st*, *David 2d*, &c: Monarchs of Scotland.

The 4th Period ( including also 55 years of the 3d ) with *Robert 9th* Lineal Lord great Stewart of Scotland and Earl of *Strathern*, commonly design'd *Robert 2d* ( and first of the *Stuarts* ) King of Scotland, father of *Robert 3d*, fa-

thor



( † )

ther of *James 1<sup>st</sup>*, father of *James 2<sup>d</sup>*, 1  
of *James 3<sup>d</sup>*, father of *James 4<sup>th</sup>*, fath  
*James 5<sup>th</sup>*, father of *Queen Mary*, Mot  
*James 6<sup>th</sup>*, father of *Charles 1<sup>st</sup>*, fath  
*Charles 2<sup>d</sup>* and *James 7<sup>th</sup>*, whose eldest  
full Surviving Daughter **QUEEN AN**  
now possess'd of the Throne: who flourish  
the *14<sup>th</sup>*, *15<sup>th</sup>* *16<sup>th</sup>* *17<sup>th</sup>* and *18<sup>th</sup>* Cen  
the space of 398 years, viz: from 1315 1  
present 1707. which 4 Periods in all ar  
to 837 years, from 870 to 1707: contain  
Series of 26 Generations. The method as  
including mutually a part of one period  
other, was necessary and unavoidable,  
there must be a retrospect to the birth  
Son in one period, and a prospect to the  
of the Father in another.

My observations in the first Period are  
the Tradition of the *Scheanchies*, and m  
discoveries; said to be founded on ancient  
thorities, and these standing at a distance b  
a Critical Examination, I have thought  
ways my business to debate their truth ar  
tainty as asserted, relying on the Candor  
judgment of my Authors, in whom I ha  
covered no inconsistencies: and as things  
occurred to me, so I have faithfully handed  
down as they now are, with some alter

only in the dress, and a supply in the *Chronology*, which I thought necessary & allowable: and I freely own is imaginary though founded on probable Observations from events and Circumstances. But hereafter more of this in greater length.

My vouchers in the 2d period, are for the most part the current testimonies of our Historians, only toward the close here they fall under correction, affirming one *Alexander Lord Stuart* to be founder of *Passay*, whereas from standing Charter proofs, *Walter* great Stewart to *Malcolm 4th*, in that reign founded that Magnificent Abbey.

For Documents and Supporters for the 3d and 4th periods, I have had the advantage of access to Original Charters, and Chartularies of Bishops Sees and Religious Houses, and the publick Records of the Kingdom, &c: whereby I have been enabled to place my account in another light than many of our former Historians have, by discovering their Inadvertencies, Omissions & Additions, if not deliberat Mistakes, and Inventions: Whereby the Reader may perceive that History must submit to the Correction of these valuable Monuments, and fall down and worship and reverently do Homage to, and acknowledge them her Parent, and the great Law by which she ought to act and be determined.

And

( † )

And at any time when chance and ing  
have throun these into my hands, I este  
them as *David* did *Goliab's* Sword, whe  
said *there is none like that, give it me*: An  
prefer any remote Authorities to these sa  
Remains, instructing their very Age,  
thors & Persons mentioned, would not onl  
a violence done to my temper, and a Robl  
me of a real satisfaction, but also an indig  
offered to the best witnesses of Truth.

Do

# Dorus or Doir Mac Aodb

**S** ECOND Son to \* *Ecbus* surnamed the *Swift*, was born 870 in the 12 of the Reign of his Uncle *Constantine 2d*: He in his young and tender age was deprived of his Father (who answered the great hopes conceived of him before he was King, with a dissolute life, after his advancement to Royaltie, which ended in a violent Death in 876 and the 2d of a Malecontented Reign) he had occasion to be a sharer of the Blessings of the Glorious and Virtuous times of King *Gregory* and *Donald 6th*, and on the accession of his brother *Constantine 3d* to the Throne, in 903 he was created Thane of *Lochaber*. His death bears date in 938, being the 66 of his Age and the 33 of his said brothers Reign, having survived his Misfortunat Father King † *Ecbus* surnamed the

A

---

The *Irish* Antiquaries call him *Aodb*, which in English is *Hugh*. † The Chronicle of *Melrofs* calls him *Hed* or *Het*, and makes him succeed his brother *Constantine 2d*, in 878, and makes himself to be kill'd in 879.

The *Swift* or *Lightfoot*, 60 years; Issue by *Osflada* Daughter to *Eghert*, by call'd *Osbert*, King of *Northumberland*.

I. *Murdoch*, of whom in the next Chapter

II. *Garedus*, Thane of *Athol*, father of *I lone* Thane of *Athol*, father of *Phaelus* Thane of *Athol*, father of *Muldivina* or *Maud*, wife of *Banquo* Thane of *Lochaber*, Son of King *Malcolm* Son of *Pberqubard*, Son of *Murdoch*, Son of above-named *Dorus*, Thanes of *Lochaber*.

# MURDOC

**T**HANE of *Lochaber*, by the Chronicle we go by, was born in the year 900 being the 8th of the Reign of *Donald 6th*: his education as is most presumable was in Court of his Uncle *Constantine 3d* ( who certainly a Prince of extraordinary Virtue and enduements, though misfortunate toward close of his Reign ) he Succeeded his Father *Dorus* in 936, he dyed in 959 the 59 of his age, the 16 and last of the Reign of *Malcolm 1*. having survived his said Father 23; leaving issue by *Helen*, ( by some call'd *Dorvagil* ) Daughter to *Hugh*, Ancestour of the *Duglasses*.

I. *Pberqubard*, of whom in the next Chapter

II. *Donald*, Governour of *Murray*; An ungrateful and perfidious wretch, who at the instigation of his wicked wife, was the contriv'd Author of the Murder of King *Dug*



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 of *Atbol*, father of *Muldivina* or *Maud*, wi-  
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 Son of *Pberqubard*, Son of *Murdoch*, Son of  
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## KENETH

**T**HANE of *Lochaber*, on the authority of a Fragment of *Basson* a *Norwegian*, a very confident Genealogist, was born 960, the 2<sup>d</sup> of the Reign of *Indulph*, he Succeeded his Father *Pberqubard* in 987, not only in his Estate and Honours, but also in his Love and Favour with *Kenneth* the 3<sup>d</sup>, to whom, on the above Authority, he was an inward friend, and very serviceable in the Act of settlement made in 989, establishing the Succession of the Crown to the next in blood, which before respected any of the Royal Family, who had most interest and favour with the people; which good Law he saw interrupted by the Murther of the Excellent Prince its Author, in 994, and the Throne invaded first by *Constantine* 4<sup>th</sup>, and then in 996 by *Grimus*, two usurpers, who had Fates answerable to their insolent Ambition: but he lived to see the foresaid Law revived by the true Heir of the Crown, *Malcolm* 2, Prince of *Cumberland* in the 26 of whose Reign he dyed, viz. 1030, and of his age 70 having survived his Father *Pberqubard* 50 years; leaving Issue, by *Dunclind* \*\* daughter to *Kenneth* the 3<sup>d</sup>. I. *Banquob*

---

\*\* Some Genealogists have made *Banquob* a Grandchild to *Keneth* the 3<sup>d</sup> by a second Son, which mistake it seems they have fallen in by placing a Son for a Daughter.



- I. *Banqubo*, of whom in the next Chapter.
- II. *Alexander*, Progenitor to the ancient Earls of *Lenox*; he travell'd to *Jerusalem* and was sign'd with the Cross: he founded the Castles of *Inchmoryn*, *Inchinnan* and *Cruxtown*.
- III. *Castisa*, married to *Donald* Thane of *Sutherland*, Ancestour to the ancient Earls of *Sutherland*.
- IV. *Gunora* married to *Malcolm* Lord of *Bute*.
- V. *Marion*, Married to *Angus*, Ancestour of the *Camerons*.
- VI. *Beatrix*, Married to *Hugh* alias *Aodh Mac Ecan*, Ancestour to the *Duglasses*.

## BANQUHO

**T**HANE of *Lochaber*, by the Universal consent of *Genealogists*, was born about 990 the 20th year of his Grandfather *Kenneth* the 3d, he succeeded his Father *Kenneth*, in 1030 being the 26 of the Reign of his Uncle King *Malcolm* 2d; under whose Government it may be presumed he hath made a considerable figure, for Reasons already and to be afterward mentioned. But now being thus far entered in our second period, it is fit we call to mind our promise, that our Authors in the main, in this part of our work, are our printed and received Histories, who account that while *Duncan* by Hereditary descent possess'd the *Scottish* Throne,

who by the best Calculation began to Reign  
 1034, *Banquo* Thane of *Lochaber*, one of the  
 Princes of the Royal Blood, and a chief Officer  
 of the Crown, being upon the very nick of that  
 Kings accession to the Government, imploy'd  
 as his Lieutenant and Stewart, in gathering  
 in the publick Revenues in some of the re-  
 moteft Provinces, and pursuant to his trust, ex-  
 ercising Justice upon notorious Delinquents,  
 with a severity which became their Crimes, he  
 render'd himself hated by the incens'd Mob,  
 who fram'd a design aganft his life, set upon  
 him, kill'd his Servants, seiz'd his Treasure: he  
 himself escaping with many Wounds, & arriv-  
 ing at Court made known to the King the par-  
 ticulars of the Rebellion, who immediatly dis-  
 patch'd a Messenger at Armes with offers of  
 Pardon upon Submission, and to denounce pu-  
 nishment in case of obstinacy; but the Rebels  
 taking advantage of the soft Nature of King  
*Duncan* with whom they had to do, and being  
 puffed up with their late treasonable success,  
 turn'd insolent, and back'd one Villany with  
 another, by inhumanely Murthering the Mes-  
 senger, and being headed by one *M'donald*, a  
 powerfull man, and cruel by nature, who by  
 his interest and Friends made the Rebellion  
 very formidable, aganft whom *M'beth* Thane  
 of *Glamys*, Cusin to King *Duncan*, an active and  
 valiant Person is dispatch'd as Generalissime,  
 with whom was joyn'd the foresaid *Banquo*  
 whol

whose March and approach against the Rebels  
 Men ravaging *Lochaber*, were as swift as Fame  
 it self, and such was the Terror that seiz'd  
 the Malcontents, that many of them fled, o-  
 thers submitted, and those that adhered to *Mal-*  
*colmd* became an easy prey to the Royal Ar-  
 my: he himself escaping, fled to a Castle, and  
 besp'ring of Pardon, prov'd Executioner not on-  
 ly to his wife, and Children, but also to him-  
 self, and by such a Scandalous death render'd  
 the black deeds of his life, blacker and blacker.

*Banquo* being thus Co-partner with *Mac-*  
*beth* in his *Lawrels*, stood possess'd of a large  
 share of his Prince's favour: and about this time  
*Julao* King of *Noroway* and his *Danas* having  
 invaded *Scotland*, to revenge the deaths and re-  
 venge the losses of their Ancestours and Friends  
 obtained under King *Keneth* and *Malcolm 2d*,  
 & *Longcarty* and *Barry &c.* King *Duncan* on  
 his Emergent, being roused out of his native  
 sleep, omitted no duty proper for a wise King  
 and a brave Captain, in providing for his own  
 and his peoples safety. He assembled an Army  
 to all the expedition and order he was ca-  
 pable of, led by himself, *Macbeth* and *Banquo*,  
 and encountering the Enemies near *Cuthost* on  
 the banks of *Forth*, after a bloody fight he  
 was forced to retreat, leaving the field and  
 dear bought Victory to the *Danas*, yet not  
 without hopes of better success one day or o-  
 ther: himself and *Banquo* retir'd to the strong  
 castle of *Bertha* situated on the Banks of *Tay*  
 and

and *Almond*, abundantly stuff'd with all necessary Provisions, while *M'beth* headed the Army some Miles distant, with whom the King from his Garrison, notwithstanding of a Siege now formed against him by King *Sulno*, kept an exact Correspondence by the wise management of *Banyubo*, the Castle being attack'd and defended vigorously from without and within, so that by Prisoners or other Accidents of War, each had Observations of the others strength and Circumstances: the *Scots* understood that the *Danes* were no less weakned than themselves in the late Battel, and that there was great scarcity in their Camp: on the other hand the *Danes* found the Castle Strong, and plenty within it, and the active *M'beth* encourageing and recruiting the Army with fresh hopes and supplies: to spin out time, was the business of the one, and to improve every minute and advantage with the outmost diligence and Vigour, was the only interest of the other: so that very necessity which spurr'd the Besiegers to sudden action, obliged the Defenders to accelerate a Treaty, but a feigned one, & clogg'd with such smooth Dilators, and Articles which lull'd the necessitous *Dane* secure, while the *Scots*, were making all things ready to execute a Stratagem.

For while this sham Treaty was thus on foot, the *Scots* having wisely forseen the Circumstances of the *Danes* required supplies to pre-

sent a Famine or render them desperate,  
 which might prove fatal in the consequence,  
 and made large Provisions prepared with  
 strong mixtures of the juice of meikle-wort  
 (i.e. hemlock,) night-shade-berries & other so-  
 briferous ingredients, which were offered in a  
 present to the unwary and half starved Dane,  
 who gladly accepted the fatal Complement,  
 and cramm'd their empty Stomachs, with the  
 infected Liquors and Meats, while *Banquo*  
 diverted *Macbeth* how affairs stood, who  
 lay at *Inchtuil*, about seven Miles distant  
 from *Bertba*, whose suddain approach and  
 bloody Sword made an easy prey of the in-  
 toxicated and sleeping Danes, King *Sueno*  
 himself escaping, with a poor train of Ten  
 of his company, having not only lost his Land-  
 forces but also his Mariners, who came to  
 recruit his Mouldring Army, and be sharers  
 with their companions in their good and bad  
 Fortunes: and with the small remains of his  
 Fleet, man'd one Vessel, returning home,  
 fill'd with disappointments, indignation  
 and Revenge, leaving his Royal Navy fore-  
 orn, and exposed to the mercy of Waves  
 and Storms, which was violently toss'd and  
 shattered by contrary Tides, and a strong  
 East Wind; and rushing against one another  
 were driven in a *gurge* and sunk in the  
 Mouth of *Tay*, at a place ever since called  
*Drumelow Sands*, dangerous and well known  
 to sea-faring people. So by this successful  
 project

project the *Scots* were freed from the pre-  
 Terror and Danger, but not from the fu-  
 attempts of their powerful and restless E-  
 mies: for the spoils of the Field were se-  
 divided and the Solemnities over, du-  
 such extraordinary Successes, when *Ca-*  
 King of *England*, either labouring to assist  
 Brother *Sueno* with fresh succours of Men  
 Provisions; or as some write to fall upon  
*Scots* at unawares, and revenge the late o-  
 throw sustained by his Countrey-men,  
 fitted out a great Fleet with a new powe  
*Danes*, who, landing at *Kinghorn*, after  
 manner of Cruelty in the Province of  
 spareing neither Places, Persons, Char-  
 Age nor Sex, that were the objects of  
 Furie, Sword, Lust or the various Pass  
 of an incensed Enemy.

To divert this impetuous Torrent,  
*Banquho* and Valiant *Macbeth* are dispat-  
 with an Army of choice Troops, whose  
 to their Countrey and hatred to the D  
 fired their Courage, and promised them  
 ces, and encountering their Enemy, ob-  
 ed an absolute Victory, which ushered  
 Peace, by which the *Scots* suffered the D  
 to interr their Dead in *Inch-celm*, a small  
 land in the River of *Forth*, and the D  
 bound themselves never to enter *Scotlan*  
 all time coming, in a hostile Manner.

That which remains next to be sa-  
*Banquho*, is a Story which perhaps w

neet with much credit from some, but seeing others have related it, having some connection with subsequent facts, I shall here place it in its due order, and is as follows, That our *Banquho* and *Macbeth* being on their Journey to the Town of *Forres*, where King *Duncan* then kept his Court, and diverting themselves in a Wood, while their Train lay at a distance, there appeared to them three Women in Antique Figure and Dress, one of which Saluted *Macbeth* Thane of *Glamys* which was his Paternal Inheritance the 2<sup>d</sup> Thane of *Calder*, and the third King of *Scotland*. *Banquho* gathering spirit told them this was unequal dealing to be so liberal of their Compliments to his Companion and so sparing to him, the one of them answered, he ought not to envy his friends fate though a King, seeing his Death would be violent, and his Posterity Dishonoured and extinguished; whereas, continues the Prophetess, altho you, *Banquho*, shall not attain to Sovereignty, yet the time shall come that from your posterity shall issue a Race of Kings, who shall Govern the *Scots* through all Ages. Thus said, they disappeared, and left the two Thanes to Gaze upon one another, who looked on what past, as no better than a Delusion, till *Macbeth* arriving at Court had the Thane dome of *Calder* conferred upon him, which accomplished one part of the prediction, and

awakened

awakered his Ambition to ente  
 thoughts of Sovereignty: but confide  
 that though he was of the Royal B.  
 yet the King having Children, and the  
 Succession seclud all his Title and t  
 to the Crown, therefore taking advanta  
 King *Duncan's* drousy nature, he ing  
 the whole management of affairs, and b  
 ways and means endeavoured to re  
 himself considerable, and as if of his ow  
 spiring mind, he had not been pro  
 nough to gratify his unbounded Ambi  
 he was incessantly haunted with the re  
 cryes of his Proud and Cruel Wife, w  
 impatient desire actually to be a shar  
 Royalty, encouraged his design, with  
 the alluring insinuations that Wit coul  
 vent or Ambition receive; that the B  
 of the King was the first step to the Thr  
 and having formed a party and all th  
 answerig his wishes, he gave vent to  
 Villany in the unnatural Assassination  
 good King *Duncan* at *Lockgishane*, who  
 of his Wounds at *Elgin* in 1039. in the  
 year of his Reign.

Upon these foundations *Macheth* ente  
 upon the Government, and wss scarce wa  
 ed in his Throne, when reflecting that  
 succeses had proven his part of the sayi  
 of three strange-like Women, he began  
 entertain deep prejudices against Banq  
 he knew him to be a powerful man an



great reach, and active; he consider'd that he  
 was of the Blood Royal, and by a double  
 relation was the Heir of the Crown, next to  
 the Children of the late King *Duncan*, and  
*Macbeth* himself, as being by his Fathers  
 side, the 6th in a direct Line from the great  
*Kenneth II.*, and so the Heir male of the  
 Crown, and \* Grand-child to *Kenneth* the  
 Third, by his Mother *Beatrice*, Daughter  
 of that King; so that, this way he stood but  
 one degree remoter *de jure* than *Macbeth*  
 himself, who was Son of *Daada*, second  
 Daughter to *Malcolm 2d*, Son to *Kenneth*  
*3d*. So that the Great *Buchanan*, who  
 rarely interrupts the thread of his General  
 History, had, by the by, very good ground  
 to write of *Banquho*, that he was *homo po-*  
*ens, industrius & regio jam sanguine imbu-*  
*us* and else where— *Hominem acrem &*  
*quitatis unicum cultorem*. These things  
 all put together, made *Banquho* very terrible  
 to *Macbeth*, and augmented his fears to  
 the highest degree, that he thought their Lives in-  
 compatible: however he dissembled his ha-  
 tred while he contrived to destroy, and  
 having treated *Banquho* and his Sons, with  
 any others, at a Royal entertainment, which  
 being ended, while *Banquho* was return-  
 ing from Court to his dwelling place, he  
 was set upon by a band of mercenary Ruf-  
 fians, secret Instruments of *Macbeth's*  
*rising Passions*, and was killed upon the  
 Spot

Spot, with his three Sons, *Malcolm*, *Fergus*, & *Kenneth*; and *Hugh* his Brother Law Ancestour to the *Douglasses*; *Fleance* escaped the malheur, by the Eness of the night; and other intervoo accidents.

Thus fell this great man, a Sacrifice fierce jealousy, inseparable from Tyr and all vicious Intrometers. *Hectorius* and some of his followers have charged *Banquo* with precognition to King *Leons* Death, but in this he may be suspecting *Macbeth's* treatment and *Banquo* foretold—*—aquitatis unicum enge* say very much to remove the asper *Banquo's* Death is reckoned to have pened in 1043, the 3<sup>d</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> year of Ufurper *Macbeth*, the 53<sup>d</sup> of his Age, ing Survived his Father *Fergus* 13 y leaving surviving Issue by his Cousin *M* by some called *Maldivina*, Daughter to *thus* Thane of *Atbol*,

1. *Fleance*, by some called *Fleanna* whom above and also in the next Chap

2. *Beatrix*, Married to *Malcolm* Ma Thane of *Fife*.

3. *Castisa*, Married to *Frederick*, Ance to the *Urbarts*.

## FLEANCH

**On** of *Banquo*, Thane of *Lochaber*; his Birth is placed in the year 1020, the 8 year of *Malcolm* the Third: And in 1043, he was the sorrowful messenger to King *Macbeth* of his Fathers and his Brothers cruel death, then having no suspicion of the Author or the cause; and being wholly ignorant who were the Assassines. *Macbeth* so less rejoiced inwardly at the Death of *Banquo* and his other Sons, than he was troubled for the preservation of *Fleanch*: his filthy mind was rack'd with dreadful apprehensions. *Fleanch's* addition of Royal Blood from his Mother. *Vid. Pag. 13.* beside what he derived from his Father, and Youth being aspireing, and fortune its companion, all increased his fears: in short, he almost looked upon *Fleanch* as the person pointed out, in the sayings of one of the three wise women, and fancy'd the least discovery might incense him to revenge his Fathers Death, and in one minute rob him of his Usurped Crown and Life.

These things made him cast about how to undoe the Innocent Youth, but while he was busied in framing the Engine, it was whispered about Court, that himself was the first and great-mover of the misfortune

of *Banquo* and his Sons, and that *Fleance* was no less aimed at than the rest of the Family; who now being convinced of his danger, provided for his safety, by an expeditious flight, and rendered the Tyrants new Plots abortive; (for who can Plot against Heaven?) for he was the care of Providence and preserved to be the common Parent of illustrious Heroes and Royal Princes; *Fleance's* first retreat was to the Court of *Malcolm Kenmore* Prince of *Cumberland* rightful Heir of the Crown of *Scotland*, where the interview must have been melancholy, considering their cases were to be pitied and irremediable for the time; both their Fathers falling by one Bloody hand, who had sufficient power to support himself and keep the one from the Possession of the Crown, and the other from a large Inheritance. From *Cumberland* he removed to *North-Wales*, where his noble deportment rendered him very gracious with *Griffith ap Iuallin*, Prince of that Countrey, the beautys of whose Daughter *Nesta* charm'd him with the most tender and restless Passion in the World; to her his Adresses proved agreeable and Successful, (for who can resist Love from youth and merit added to Birth?) and made the comely stranger a happy Bridegroom in the possession of her affection. [Some Authors have given another turn to this, and write she suffered her self to be got with Child

by *Fleanch* without Marriage, &c. But the assertion of the Great *Cambden*, who expressly calls her his Wife, weighs more with us than a whole Legion of unthinking fabulous and prejudiced Authors, and our *MSs.* of Genealogies, our *Highland Chanachies*, yea & I am told the *Welsh bards* sufficiently support our Account. ]

But what state of the world wants great mixtures of trouble? The manner of his Marriage being somewhat *Clandestine*, procured the displeasure of Prince *Griffith* his Father in Law, and drew upon him the Envy of several *Welsh* Lords. Envy, who can stand against it? It is a mean but prevailing passion; especially in Natives against Strangers, tho never so deserving: and thus armed prejudice, fell heavy upon this brave Gentleman, and robb'd him of his life, and the World of his Services. His untimely Death fell out in *Anno* 1045 the 6th year of the Usurpation of *Macbeth*, the 25th year of his Age, having survived his Father *Banquho* three years: leaving Issue by his wife *Nesta* Daughter to the above *Griffith* Prince of *North Wales*,

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *Fleancha*, born after her Fathers death and brought up in a Nunnery with her Mother.

## WALTER

**F**IRST of that Name and Line, I  
 Great Stewart of *Scotland* by in-  
 stance, Son of *Fleanch*, was born 1045  
 6th year of *Macbeth's* Usurpation, and  
 brought up near to and in the Court of  
 Grandfather Prince *Griffith*: in his  
 tender Age, he gave many signs of a bold  
 undertaking Spirit, which made his C  
 companions frequently feel the smart of  
 Hands in their common playes and for  
 Years no sooner made him strong, than  
 was observed to bear an implacable ha  
 to one *Owen*, a *Welsh* Gentleman, the re-  
 ted Murderer of his Father, and wait  
 all opportunities to satisfie his Revenge u  
 him, which at length he executed, and  
 though he was the supposed Author of  
 fact, yet the enquiry was stifled, and  
 winked at by his Grand-Father Prince *G*  
*griffith*: but upon the very back of this, viz  
 1063 Prince *Griffith* being driven from  
 Possession and in 1064, brought to his  
 by Treachery, *Wales* afforded no los  
 Protection to our young Gentleman, t  
 was there'dly suspected of the late Cri  
 and knew that a full discovery would c  
 pleat his Ruine, therefore he prevented  
 danger by a secret flight to the Court

**Edward** the Confessor, where his stay was not short, because of a difference with one **Godwin** ( a retainer and favourite of the powerful **Harold, Earl of West Saxons** ) who spoke contemptuously of the **Welsh**, and justified the hard usage and treatment against **Griffith**, his Grand-Father; upon which he killed him outright, and escaped beyond Sea to his Kins-man **Alan**, Sur-named the Red, Earl of **Britany**, a remote relation of his Mothers, and was one of his retinue at the Famous Battell of **Hastings, October 14. 1066** with **William Duke of Normandy**, who that day made himself Conquerour of **England** ) His noble behaviour there, and on all occasions, rendered him so much the Favorite of that Great and Valiant Earl, that he thought him very worthy of his Alliance, and gave him in Marriage his Daughter **Christina**, his only Child by **Emma** his first Wife, Daughter to **Siward** Earl of **Northumberland**; but although he was one of the instruments in the abovementioned notable Victory, yet he was but a short while a sharer of the fruits of it; for being a secret favourer of **Edgar Etheling's** Title to the Crown of **England**, and openly applauding the great generosity of **Malcolm** King of **Scots**, he was brow'd upon by some of the great ones about Court, and advertised by his Father in Law that he stood in danger, whereupon he withdrew to **Scotland**, and transferred his Allegiance

ance to King *Malcolm Kenmore*, who gave him a reception suitable to the Consanguinity, Sufferings of his Family, Merit and other Circumstances, and in lieu of his pretensions to *Lochaber*, the inheritance of Ancestors, recompensed him with the Banns of *Renfrew, Kyle* and many other Lands at that time Appendages of the Crown.

And by a tract of good services especially in Martial affairs, he raised his Character that degree, that he was look'd upon to have all the accomplishments of a complete General: and in 1081. two Rebellions burst out, the one in *Galloway* and the other the *Isles*, he was appointed King *Malcolm* Lieutenant, and intrusted with a Royal Army: and first marching against the Rebels of *Galloway*, with wonderful expedition, fell upon them, killed their General *Mglau* and routed his Army; and with like celerity and success, invaded the fringed *Islanders*, and with the utmost severity punished the surviving Heads of the Rebellion, and likewise by his dextrous skill in Civil affairs calm'd the minds of the people and having restored Peace to the Nation, returned to Court loaded with Trophies and applause, where King *Malcolm* rewarded him with the *Isle of Bute* and many Lands *Cowal* in the Countrey of *Argyle*, all fall at his disposal by the late Rebellion: and perpetuate the memory of his good servi



to the Crown (*vide Verstegan P. 255*) and his Princes favour, he was created Hereditary great *Steuart. & Senescal of Scotland*. In latin *Senescallus* and *Dapifer, &c.* ] Which words are very extensive and import several capacities, as chief Administrator of the Revenues of the Crown and Exchequer ( which perhaps occasioned our great *Stuart* our Kings Ancestour to assume for Arms a *Fess Cheekie* ) which high Office made him most considerable, all inferiour Chamberlands, Forresters and Servants being his Substitutes & accomptable to him. In the Royal Palace, he was what some call *Grand maitre de palais* or *major domo*. Which some understand of *Magister hospitii*, which is of a later rise & of a more limited Jurisdiction, for our *Dapifer* or *Senescallus* superintended in the Family over the *Buttelarius, pannitarius, pistor, braciator, magister cocus, pincerna, ostairii camera Regis & aula & coquina, lardarius, janitor, clericus libertationis domus domini regis, & probationis domus domini Regis & coquina, factor ignis in aula, &c. &c.* and there was a distinct Council in which he presided for ordering the affairs of the Household, & determined as to provisions, differences, punishments, Servants Fees, &c. and at all great Solemnities, he always made a splendid appearance; And also his Figure was no less considerable in time of War, for he had not only then the leading of the *Vassals & men* of his own ample Possessions.

but also added to these, he had the chief command over the Kings Military Tenants those that depended immediately upon the great Office as Stewart, which necessarily swell'd his Train to a very considerable number: and some great Authors affirm, that by vertue of his Office the Privilege of bearing a Royal Banner display'd in the front of Battell, before that part of the Army under his Command, &c. ] Of this eminent station he was found worthy, by many grateful returns and repeated Acts of duty and alty to his Sovereign, and a wise and judicious management in the affairs of his great and difficult Post ; And having done all that in him lay to repair the misfortunes and ruin of his Family, he rais'd it to a new pitch of Grandeur, and may justly be reckon'd the second founder, and dyed in 1093, the 10th year of *Malcolm* the 3d, Aged 52, he survived his Father *Fleance* 52 years less 6 Months by his Wife *Christian*, Daughter to the Earl of *Britany*.

1. *Alan*, of whom in the next Chapter

( 2. *William*.

3. *Edgar*.

4. *Malcolm*,

5. *Fleance*.

6 *Walter*, who assuming other designations than from their Fathers Office, their memories are swallowed up in distinct Families

7. *Margaret*, Married to *Simon* Ancestour  
the *Frasers*.

8. *Emma*, Married to *Griffin*, a great Lord  
South *Wales*.

9. *Helen*, Married to *Alexander*, Ancestour  
the *Abernetbys*.

## ALAN

FIRST of that Name, and 1<sup>d</sup>. Hereditary  
Lord great Stewart of *Scotland*, was  
born about 1073. the 16 year of *Malcolm*  
the 3<sup>d</sup>. Surnamed *Can-more*, about whose re-  
gular Court for the most part he was Educa-  
ted. On the Death of his renowned Father  
*Malcolm* in 1093, he travel'd to Foreign  
Parts, by which absence he was neither ac-  
tor nor witness in the successive Usurpati-  
ons of the Throne by *Donald Bane*, and *Duncan*  
the first Lawful Brother, and the other  
the Son to the above King *Malcolm*: and liv-  
ing in an Age when Christian Princes and  
great men were zealously bent to recover  
*Palestine* out of the hands of the Infidels, he  
joined the *Croisadoes* in 1096, and was with  
the good and great *Godfrey Duke of Bouillon*  
in 1097, in the Battell of *Dogorgan* against  
*Allyman* General of the *Turks*: and in 1098  
and 1099 at the Bloody Sieges and taking  
of the Cities of *Antioch* and *Jerusalem*, and  
after having served some Campaigns in this  
Holy

Holy War, he returned in the Reign of *Edgar* Hereditary King of *Scotland*, with great reputation to his Countrey, and a share of the Spoiles of the Enemies of the Cross, and lived in great favour with two great Princes *Alexander* the first, and *David* his Brother though in the Reign of the latter, his Figure and services were less conspicuous and necessary, through the Fatigues of his Youth, Old Age, and the early appearance of his excellent Son *Walter* on the stage of the World.

¶ [In three Confirmation Charters by *Cospatrick* 3d of that name, and 2d Earl of *Dunbar*, one to the Church of *Durham* of the Church of *Ederham*; and in an other, to the Church of *Melross*, of the Lands of *Herebeued* and *Spot*; and in a third, of the Lands of *Dundas* to *Helias* Son of *Auttered* by *Waldus* Son of *Cospatrick*; to which 3 Charters all demonstratively granted towards the close of the Reign of King *David* who dyed 1015, *Aldan Dapifer* is a Witnes, who may be without stretch, presumed to be the *Alan* of whom we now treat, seeing after this no *Alan Dapifer* is to be found: and immediatly in the Reign of *Malcolm* the Fourth, there is a common witness to his Charters, *Walterus Filius Alani* designed *Dapifer* or *Senescallus*. I have observed no other *Dapifer* in the Reign of King *David* than this *Aldan* alone, which word as I conceive had in it at that time to extensive an Office, & meaning to be a retaine

can Earl. And although in the mentioned  
 charters, after *Alano Dapifero, Regis* be not  
 used, that is nothing, seeing in Charters  
 issued by King *David* himself and others  
 of his Reign, the simple stile commonly was  
*Robertus Cancellarius, Edwardus Con-*  
*tabularius* &c. without mentioning *meus*  
*Regis*; as may be seen in several Charters,  
 particularly to the Abbay of *Dunfermlin*:  
 therefore on allowable conclusions I infer  
 that *Alan* was *Dapifer* to King *David*, and  
 that the reason why *Walter* his Son & Suc-  
 cessor, who is early & oft a witness to that  
 Kings Charters, is only design'd simply *Wal-*  
*terus Filius Alani*, without the addition of  
*Dapifer*, was, because *Alan* hath lived during  
 the above Reign, and hath only had the  
 name of the Office while his active Son  
*Walter* hath been in the exercise of it, who  
 is the subject on which I am immediatly to  
 treat: of whom and his Successors in blood  
 and Office, in the subsequent Period I shall  
 treat, from the faith of Charters, the Chro-  
 nicle of *Melrose*, the Continuator of *Fordon*,  
 ancient and modern Manuscripts, all ( and  
 such like ) valuable Authorities, assuming  
 my self a liberty of makeing such Obser-  
 vations, and natural Inferences as are not  
 inconsistent with the Laws of History, and  
 in no ways can be refused: also by compa-  
 ring the Dates of the Deaths of the 6 Per-  
 sons in the Line in the next Period, as

condescended upon by credible vouch  
 by all imaginable scrutiny observi  
 first mention and progressive appear  
 the Son in the life of the Father, I h  
 ventured to frame an imaginary Chro  
 of their Births, with all the Cauti  
 rational Calculation that our material  
 furnish, and comparifons of things  
 but withall, with a submission to th  
 rection and Censure of late Discove  
 dormant Monuments of equal Candor  
 my self, and of better judgement a  
 ter Observation, and with this Ad  
 ment, I shall hasten and introduce  
 the first in the Line in our 3<sup>d</sup> Period.

But I must first inform you th  
*Alan* died 1153 the first of the R  
*Malcolm*. the fourth, in the 79<sup>th</sup> of h  
 having survived his Father *Walter* 59  
 leaving Issue by *Margaret* Daughter  
*gus de Galweia Senior*, Lord of *Galle*

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next C  
 2. *Adam*, designed *Adam Filius Alda  
 piferi* in the Charters of *Coldingham  
 rofs* and *Caldstream*.

3. *Simon*, call'd *Frater* to *Walter  
 Alani Dapifer* in the Chartulary of  
 and Father to *Robert* ( Ancestour  
 Noble Family of *Boys*, ) design'd  
 mentioned Register, *Nepos* to the  
*Walter Filius Alani Dapifer*.

## WALTER

THE Second of that Name, and third Hereditary Great Stewart of *Scotland*, Son and Heir of *Alan*, by our Spputation was born the 1108 year of the Christian *Era*, the 1st of the Reign of King *Alexander 1st*, his Education was futeable to the times and his Quality. About 1143, in the tenth year of King *David 1st*, he is a Common Witness to Charters, join'd with *William Cumin* Chancellour, *Hugh Morvil* afterward Con- table, and *Fergus de Galweia* &c. and is de- signed all that Reign *Walterus filius Alani*, without any other Addition ( his Father *Alanus Dapifer* being then alive ) and being so eminent in the Court, and favour of that great Prince, we must necessarily form a very ad- vantageous Character of him, and may justly suppose that he was more than a Spectator in the different *Schemes* of that warlick and Religi- ous Reign. He succeeded his aged Father *Alan* in 1153 in the first year of *Malcolm 4th*, in the earliest of whose Charters, and in other Grants by many eminent Persons, about the same date, he is designed *Filius Alani, Dapifer* *Reus, & Regis*. In 1160, that King gives him the Lands of *Birchinside*, and *Leggardesuide*, fully and freely as they were possess'd by his Grandfather King *David*, likewise Moll- heretably

heretably and as freely as any Earl or Baron in the Kingdom of *Septland* hold their Land of the Crown, in which grant he is design'd *Waltero Filio Alani Senescallo meo*. And besides the abovemention'd Lands, he is at this time possess'd of *Ranfrew, Kyle* and *Innerwicke*. He founded the famous Abbacy of *Passay* for Monks of the *Benedictine Order*, and endued it with large Manours and Revenues, and many Immunities: which Foundation is confirm'd by the aforesaid King, in the abovemention'd year. [ And here *Hæctor Boetius* must be taken notice of, who hath led his followers, and his and their Readers into a mistake, relating the Founder of *Passay* to be *Alexander* by name, which Error of his is less excuseable, he being a Church-man, seeing his access to the Chartularies of *Abbeys* and *Bishops Sees*, or his Correspondence with those who had them in keeping, might have rendered his information easy and himself secure, and in hundreds of instances would have discovered to him, that *Walter* was his Name who flourished in this Period of time. ] This Royal Charter expresseth him *Walterus filius Alanidapifer meus*. So it is plain that at that time *Dapifer* and *Senescallus* were understood to import one and the same Sense, Signification and Office.

Through the Course of this Reign, one *Somerled*, the powerfull Lord of *Argyl* rebell'd a-



his natural Prince King *Malcolm*, but his  
 on was nipp'd in the Bud by *Gillebrid  
 Angus*, and altho he was forc'd to fly  
*ind.* yet he return'd and usurped the  
 of *King of the Isles*, and brought them  
 us Subjection: his new success made  
 tent to revenge his former disgrace; and  
 te plainly foresaw that he could not  
 e himself security in his usurped Domi-  
 without aspiring to higher undertakings.  
 Ambition knows no bounds) and being  
 an heart above a Subject, he therefore  
 ast the Sovereign, and resolv'd at one  
 roak to beat the Crown from King *Mal-*  
 head, and place it on his own, or sacri-  
 : Life in the Cause. Pursuant to this,  
 made all necessary preparations, as to  
 port Ships and Auxiliaries from *Ireland*,  
 ay and the *Isle of Man*, and temper'd  
 anders, and inhabitants of *Argyl* to his  
 mind, and haveing placed his Captains,  
 ed his Army and Randevouz'd his Fleet,  
 ing of 1090. sail besides Boats and Car-  
 &c. on an appointed day *Anno 1164*  
 re the Signal and fet out, swell'd with as-  
 lopes as his Sails were with an unprospe-  
 Wind, and being unresolv'd upon what  
 to make his first descent, he coasted about  
 me days, which alarm'd all the Loyal-  
 sts, and gave them time to unite and  
 r Spirits. And at last as if he had sav'd

the way to his own destruction, he sail'd far up the River *Clyde*, till the Tyde was turning, and the current of the Water, at want of breadth and depth, throng'd his smaller Vessells on the greater which were good as stranded, which put him and his Army in great Confusion, beside the great disadvantage he lay at, because of the necessary but fatal distance betwixt the Van and Rear of his Fleet; however amidst these difficulties he disposed things in the best Order he could and landed on the West side of the River, about Miles below *Glasgow*, and advancing forward in *Renfrew*, to make way for his Numbers, and to provide for their security. But before his Forces were wholly landed, he strengthened by an union of his Confederats and Malecontents, he was opposed by *Walter*, Great Stewart of *Scotland*, Hereditary Lord of the Province, who with his Son *Ala* and a choice Band of his Retainers, and other dutyfull Subjects, gave the Rebels a brisk attack, who after a bloody Conflict, made a disorderly Retreat to their Carrochs and other Boats, leaving *Dugal* imaginary Kin *Sumerled's* Son and Heir kill'd in the Field and himself a misfortunat Captive, who in lieu of Laurels, and of mounting a Throne, was thrust into a miserable Goal, and mounted on a Gibbet to the Terror and Example of *Posterity*.

*This surprising and opportune defeat of his*

is prepared and terrible Enemy was most pleasing to the Court and all good Countrey-men, and strengthened the Crown against future attempts, and also gave convincing proofs that the Lord Great Stewart, by his Extraordinary Offices in a most Criticall juncture, had merited very much of the Government, which Eminent service, not only gave the generous Performer great satisfaction, but also on that account Fame, Honours, Royal bounty and Esteem were heaped upon him, as distinguishing Marks due to Vertue, Loyaltie, and such signal Successes.

It is clear, by the best Observation, that about this Time ( and probably to commemorate his late success ) he gave to the Religious of *Dunfermlin*, two compleat Tofts, one in his Burgh of *Ranfrew*, and the other in *Innerkeithing*. To the first of which Grants, *Engerlam* the Kings Chancellour is a Witness, as to the Second, *Walter* his own Chamberlain.

In *December 1165* his good Master *Malcolm* 4<sup>th</sup> dying, in the day of his Interment, for the respect he bore to that Kings Soul, as also for these of his own Fathers and Mothers, he gives 24 Acres to *Dunfermlin* lying in the bounds of the Burgh. To which deed *Risbard* and *Andrew* Bishops of *St. Andrews* and *Katenes* are witnesses, as is *Nicolaus* the de-leceas'd and the then kings Chancellour.

And as the favour of King *Malcolm* to him was great, so it was no ways lessened by that  
great

great Prince King *William* his Brother Successor in the Throne, who conferr'd respect upon him due to his Age, Office, and Services; in whose Court he was considerable, and a constant Sharer in his important Affairs: For the first 12 year his Reign, dureing which space ( gene speaking ) he is a witness to the tract of Kings Charters, at several places and diff dates; in which he is design'd *Walterus Alani dapifer meus*, & is frequently, as ar Successors, his Son *Alan* and his Grand-*Walter*, placed in order next to the Clergie Chancellour, and before the Earls and greatest men of those times.

Altho' the Court and Camp were the whereon he acted the part of a Loyal Su and a good Countrey-man, yet now sin Age, and its natural consequences approach he gave attendance rarely, and only on d occasions: making his presence matter o vility to the one, and of absolute necessi the other.

Therefore on the main he applied his to such works of Piety, as that Age the most religious: He was at great expenc contributing to, and at no less pains to enrage the finishing the noble structures of Church and Abbay of *Passay*: He gave t Abbot and Religious of *Melrose*, the Lu of *Edmundstoun*, also the large Tract of l called *Mahelin*, &c. likewise the Lands

icles on the North-side of the water of *Air*, not only the liberty of fishing in these lands in that River, but also the benefit of use of three Nets at the mouth thereof; moreover the whole Pasturage ( & one carucate of sowed-land ) of his Forrest limited by *Dunglas, Lesmahago* and *Glengewel, &c.* All in the Shire of *Air*. In which Grant King *David*, Earl *Henry* his Son, *Malcolm* the 4<sup>th</sup>, King *William*, Earl *David* and his own Ancestors and Successors are remembered with a singular tenderness and respect; he also gives to the Abbot and Religious of *Kelfo*, Lands near the burgh of *Roxburgh*, an Acre in *Molle*, and two parcels of Land in *Ranfrew*. But to condescend to such Particulars, would be to make a review of the Registers of the most part of the Abbeyes in this Kingdom, to whom he was a benefactor, altho' this would show his Bounty, and in some measure the extent and greatness of his Estate, yet it would swell this Work above its designed Proportion.

Thus he liv'd an illustrious Example of Piety and Vertue, in the uninterrupted Favour of three Wise and Valiant Kings; And was an Ornament to the Court in times of Peace, and a faithfull Support to the Crown in time of War; and however equall'd, not excell'd by his Contemporaries. And being arriv'd at the Age of 71, and spent through Fatigues in the Services of his King and Countrey, he pay'd his last Debt to Nature in 1177, the thirteenth

of the Reign of King *William*, surnamed *Lyon*, having survived his Father *Alan* years, and was interr'd in the Abbay *Ch* of *Paslay*, before the High Altar, leaveing sue by his Wife *Esbina de Molla*, Heire the Lands of *Moll* in the Sherifdom of *Burgh*,

1. *Alan*, of whom in the next Chapter
2. *Walter*, whose Son *William* is desig about 1185, in Charters to the Abbay *Melross*, *Wilielmus Filius Walteri, Nepos lani Dapiferi*.
3. *Margaret*, mentioned in the Charty of *Paslay*.

## A L A N

**S**ECOND of that name and 4<sup>th</sup> Heredit Lord *Stewart* of *Scotland*, Son & Heir of *walter*, was Born in 1140, in 16<sup>th</sup> of *David* the 1. In his Education had the Advantages of the Example and Instruction of a wise Parent to form his mind in virtuous habits & Principles. In 1164 in 24<sup>th</sup> of his Age, the 12<sup>th</sup> of *Malcolm* the 4 he assisted his Father *Walter*, in the memorable over-throw of the Notable Rebel *Merled*, as is before related in its proper place. During his Fathers Life, he is designed in Charters, *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapiferi*, upon whose Death in 1178 he s

ceeded him, and always after in the Grants of King *William*, of others, & of his own, he is design'd †: *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapifer meus*, And *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapifer Regis Scotorum* he confirm'd all those Grants of his Father to the Abbeyes of *Melros*, and *Perlay*, &c. he gave to God, St. *Mary*, St. *Benedict*, and the Religious of *Cupre*, of the *Cisterian* Order, one compleat Toft in his Burgh of *Rinfren*. Adjacent to the Church yard, and the liberty of one Net for fishing Salmon in *Cluyd*, which Deed respects the Souls of King *David* 1st. Earl *Henry* his Son, and *Malcolm* the 4th his Grand Child, and the Souls of the Granter, and his Ancestours and Successours: also he gave and claim quitted, in pure Alms, to the Religious of *Melross*, a Pasturage on the west side of *Ledre*: likeways the Lands of *Baremor* and *Godeneish*, which they held of *Richard* *Waleis*. Moreover he Dotes an Annual Summ of Money, payable always at *Pentecost*, out of his Lands in the Village of *Thirlstane*, to buy Wax to be Light at the Altar of St. *Mary* in *Melross*.

In 1190, he gave to the Abbot and Religious of *Keisa*, many Lands lying in the Baronry

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†: *Boetius*, both most unaccountably passed over this Alan in silence, and left him out of the Line.

rony of *Innerwick*, in which year he imitate the example of his Grand-Father *Alan*, as was Sign'd with the Cross, and was one of those Religious Worthies who attended *Philip* King of *France*, who with *Richard* King of *England* &c. were engaged in a Holy War against the *Turks*, and was at the Siege and taking of *Ptolemais*, in the Month of *July* 1191, and having passed through innumerable dangers, he returned home from this melancholy Expedition, which although it produced nothing but disappointment yet the Intention and Interprize merit Praise.

In 1197 a difference breaking out between the Vassals and Tenants in the Kings Property, in the Countrey of *Murray*, on the matter of Boundaries, and powerful and famous men of the Neighbourhood, instigated by *Harald* Earl of *Catnes*, *Orkney*, and *Hebrides*, who clandestinely sent them Auxiliaries, headed by his Sons *Roderick* and *Tosin*, two insolent Youths: to inquire into the matter, and to compose affairs, *Alan*, Son of *Walter* Lord great *Stewart* to the King, was sent, who tryed all the Arts of Wisdom and Experience to bring things to an accommodation, but in vain; therefore he had recourse to other measures, and set up the Royal Standart at the Town of *Forreth*, which was flock'd to by all the Loyal Subjects in the neighbouring Countreys, making up a



of choice Troops, which he led on, to find out the Rebels, who were completing their preparations at *Inverness*, near to which place he bravely attacked them, killed *Roderick* their General, Son to the Earl *Harald*, with his own hand; disordered, defeated and put to flight those impudent invaders of the Patrimony of the Crown, and thus accomplished by the Force of courage and the Sword which he could not effect by Prudence and gentler Methods, by which means Earl *Harald* was so humbled that he gave his Son *Torsin* a hostage for his better behaviour.

And this seems to be the last considerable Scheme that this great man acted; The remaining part of his life having produced no extraordinary Occasions. He was by all that can be concluded upon from Antient and scatter'd fragments, most Religious according to the times, as his Mortifications to Abbeya and his adventures in the Holy-War do sufficiently witness, and wise, loyal & courageous, honoured by his Prince, esteemed by his fellow subjects, and dyed loved and Lamented by both in 1204, in the 40th of the Reign of *William* Sur-named the *Lyon*, in the 64 of his Age, and survived his Father *Walter* 26 years, and was interred in the *Abbey Church* of . . . leaving Issue by *Alesta* Daughter to *Morgund* Earl of *Mare*,  
*I. Walter*; of whom in the next Chapter.

# WALTER

**T**HIRD of the name of *Walter*, Hereditary Lord Great Ste *Scotland*, Son and Heir to Stewart, to *William* Sur-named the *1<sup>st</sup>* Born in 1173, in the 8<sup>th</sup> year of that and Succeeded his Father in 1204, 40 of the abovementioned King, designes himself in Charters *Walter Alani filii Walteri Dapifer Regis Scocie* afterwards *Walterus Filius Alani Senescalli & Senescallus Domini Regis Scocie*, wheter designation he seems to have ad from 1214. In the first of *Alexander* second, and for ever after he laid at word *Dapifer*, and appears plainly the first of this Line, who imposed *callus* or Stewart as Sur-name on his er Children, which was before restri the Office, and only given to the Re tative of the Line. This is that Stewart of *Scotland*, whom our Hist design of *Dundonald*: he confirm'd all Grants of his Ancestours to the Ab *Melros, Paislay and Kelse*, &c. An them additional Donations of Ch Milns, Forrests and Woods, with rela: & new priveleges, &c. in his Lands of *wick, Alderston, Edenham, Macblin, M gar*

*estwode, Birkenfide, Kyle and Rosfrew,* excepting an *annual Reddend* of twenty ng and two pair of Boots from the Abnd Monks of *Kelfo*, for new grants of ls in the Barony of *Innerwicke*: he rays gives to the Religious of *Balmir- b*, one Aiker of Land in the Burgh of , and is a great Benefactor to many rents and Bishop's Sees, in which Char- he expresth a particular concern and ernes for the Soul of his Sovereign *William*, his Own, and that of his *Beatrix*, and these of all his Ancef- and Successours, and Friends and R- ns.

1230 At *St. Andrews*, on *St. Bartbo- vs Day, August 24th*, being the Anniver- Feast of the Birth of *Alexander* the Se- , and the 16th of his Reign, that King it a distinguishing mark of his favour our *Walter Great Stewart* of the Crown, to reward his merits and Services, So- ly invested him Lord Justiciar of *Scot-* and in Charters after this Date he is ys design'd, *Walterus Filius Alani Sco- llus & Justiciarius Scotie*, which ho- able and weighty Post he continued in his Death, and managed it with great iency and commendation.

1224, *Alan de Galweya* Lord of *Gala-* y, Lord High Constable of Scotland, left his ample Possessions in Scotland

and

and *England* to his 3 Daughters, 1. *Helen* Wife to *Roger de Quincie* Earl of *Winchester* 2. *Derworgal*, to *John Balioll* Lord of *Bernard Castle* 3. *Christian* Married to *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle*, which partitions so irritated *Thomas* call'd *Thomas Mac du Alan*, Bastard Son to the before express'd Lord *Alan*, that in 1235, having made of his Party *Olave* King of *Man* his Father in Law, & one *Gildrot* a popular & active fellow his chief Associates, wrought upon the male-contented inhabitants to Address *Alexander* the 2<sup>d</sup> King of *Scots*, that the great Lordship of *Galloway* should rather be confer'd upon him and remain intire, than be divided & disposed to three Females and their Husbands strangers, both against the interest of that Countrey in particular, and of the Crown of *Scotland* in general, but that just and wise King refused to act any thing in prejudice of the rightful Heires, so that the Bastard *Thomas* and his confederates storm'd to that degree, that he usurped the Title and Possessions of *Galloway*, and essay'd to maintain by Rebellion, which he could not do by favour and justice.

Against whom the King himself in Person Marches, attended with an Army of the most Noble & considerable of his Subjects, of which were *Walter* Lord High Stewart, *Makinsagan* alias *Ferchard* Earl of *Ross*, & Sir *Archibald* *Duglass*, who finding the Rebels completely *Thousand* men strengthened & encourag'd

Aliances and obstinacy, well provided  
 and placed on most advantageous ground for  
 Situation, and not to be attacked without  
 any apparent losses: & in this exigent while  
 the King with one part of the Army face'd  
 the Rebels, the three named Generals led on  
 another on the Rere of the Enemy, unawares,  
 and forced them to submit to the necessities  
 of Death, Flight or surrender: the one half  
 of the Mutineers being killed in the field  
 and Chase, the rest of the headless multitude  
 had Ropes about their necks, & hasted to the  
 Royal Camp, crying Mercy, Mercy, which  
 they obtained. *Thomas* and *Gildroth* escaped  
 to *Ireland*, resolving on the first opportunity  
 to act another Scene of Trouble. The King  
 returning from this Expedition, left *Walter*  
*Blayn* Earl of *Monteth* to compose and pre-  
 vent disorders, who found no business requi-  
 ring a necessity of his presence long in these  
 parts, yet in his absence the two Arch-rebels,  
*Thomas* & *Gildroth*, return'd with strong Re-  
 inforcements, accompanied with a petty *I-*  
*rish* Kings Son & his followers, who to inflame  
 their Courage with Rage & all extremes burnt  
 their Ships. To guard against the growth of  
 their Attempts, *Walter* Lord High Stew-  
 art, and *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* were orde-  
 red with sufficient Troops, who managed  
 theirs so wisely, that they discouraged some  
 of the Inhabitants to enter in a new Rebel-  
 lion, on the Arguments of late, but dear  
 bought

bought Experience and impending Judgment by the like methods, others who joined the Enemies, were so terrified, they deserted and returned to their Country. *Thomas and Gildrot* finding themselves rowly watch'd & hemm'd in on all quarters and their hopes blasted, yielded themselves to Royal Clemency, & obtained more favour than could have been expected, being Imprisoned and then Pardoned, though never trusted, leaving the poor straggling to shift for themselves, abandoned by Fortune, and an easy Prey to any who had mind to knock them on the Head; and were miserably insulted over and cut off the Citizens of *Glasgow*, with whose tragical Fate I conclude this Story.

About 3 years after this, upon the fourth day of March, 123 $\frac{8}{9}$ . *Joane*, Queen to Alexander the second, and Daughter to the Kings of *Scotland* and *England*; Deceased at *London* without Issue, his Majesty was importuned by the joint and most earnest Addresses of his Subjects, for the preservation of the Royal Line in his own Person to enter again in a Married state, which he so far condescended to, that he sent *Walter* his Lord Great Stewart, his Ambassadour to *France*, to treat on that Subject with *Ingram* Lord of *Coucey*: the excellent Parts, & admirable Beauty and Birth of whose Daughter *Mary*, Fame had proclaimed Worthy

Royal Bed; which message, it seems, he discharged like another faithful *Eliezer* of *Hamascus*. Having managed that affair with that Prudence, Dispatch and Success, that he made his Master King *Alexander*, a happy Bridegroom, whose Solemn Nuptials are performed, with that incomparable Ceremony, at *Roxburgh*, on the Feast of *Pentecost*, Anno 1239, in presence of his Nobles, and many Forreign Grandees, to the Universal Joy of his People, having been a Widower only two Months, and *\_\_\_\_\_* days. Thus this excellent Patriot, having overcome the Difficultes, and sustained the Weight of several eminent Characters, in which he showed himself, a faithful Steward of the Revenues of the Croun, a discerning and exact Judge, a wary and Valiant General, a wise Councillour, and a compleat Courtier, Deceased Anno 1241, Aged 68, the 27th of *Alexander* the Second, and survived his Father *Alan* almost 28 years, was Interred in the Abbey Church of *May*, before the High Altar, leaving Issue *Beatrix* Daughter to *Gillichrist* Earl of *\_\_\_\_\_*,  
 i. *Alexander*, of whom in the next Chap-

ter. *John*, Signed with the Cross and killed in the taking of *Damiata* in *Egypt* in *Africa*, 1249, and dyed without Issue. Yet some Historians place his Death in 1270, in *Afri-*

3. *Walter*, also Signed with the Cross in 1248, who is first design'd in Charters *Walterus Senescallus Filius Walteri Senescalli Scotie*, and afterward *Walterus Senescallus Comes de Monteth*, of whom in the Appendix to this Chapter: some of whose Actions by a palpable Chronological error are attributed to his Father, by *Hector Baetiu* and his followers, seven years after his Father's Decease.

4. *William*, mentioned in some Charters as a witness; of whose Issue there is no account. Our Historians and Genealogists &c. have foisted in a *Robert*, another Son of this *Walter*, and make him Ancestour to *Darnly* and *Lenox*, but without ground, as shall appear in the Appendix to the next Chapter.

5. *Beatrix*, Married to *Malduine* Earl of *Lenox*, and had Issue.

6. *Christian* 2d Wife to *Patrick*, 5th in the Line, Earl of *Dunbar*, and had Issue.

7. *Margaret*, Espoused to *Neel de Gallesway* alias *Carrick*, second Earl of *Carrick*, and had Issue.



An APPENDIX to the foregoing  
Chapter

O F

*Walter Stewart Earl of Mont-  
teth, &c,*

**W**ALTER STEWART Earl of *Mont-  
teth*, was Third Son to *Walter*,  
and Brother to *Alexander* Great Stewards of  
*Scotland*, and was Born about 1220, the  
6th of the Reign of *Alexander* the Second,  
and Anno 1248 April 15th, at *Berwick*, he  
is designed *Walterus Filius Walteri Senescal-*  
in a Charter by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*,  
confirming that Grant to the Abbot and  
Convent of *Melross*, of the Lands of *Piscil-*  
*shouch*, by Mr. *William Greenlaw*, in which  
year he was signed with the Cross, and with  
his Brother *Alexander* Lord Great Stewart  
of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Dunbar*, Sir *Willi-*  
*am Douglas*, and Sir *David Lyndsay* of  
*Crawford*, and several *Scottish* Gentlemen,  
attended *Lewis* the Ninth, King of *France* in  
his Expedition in the Holy war. in 125---  
He was one of these Loyal Gentlemen who  
adhered firmly to the Interest of *Alexander*  
the Third, when *Walter Cumyn* Earl of  
*Monteth* and his Associates, after a most in-  
solent manner, had made that King and  
his

his Queen Prisoners, and usurped Authority, and abus'd the Government, under various pretences. In a Charter Dated at *Steth*, March 15th 126 $\frac{2}{3}$ , he is design'd *Walterus Senescallus Comes de Monteth*, and then gets from *Dufgal* Son of *Swyn*, Lands of *Schyphynche &c.* and *Keislist* in the West of *Tarberth* and *Bellblack Grolstyr*. In 1262, August 3d. he aid King *Alexander* the Third at the Battell the *Largis* in *Cuningham*, against *H.* King of *Noroway*, and was in the Right Wing of the Army, led on by his Brother *Alexander* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland* who was the first who forced the Enemy to lose Ground, and then turn their back and was the chief Author in obtaining a glorious Victory.

April 19, in 1285 at *Scone*, being the 16th day after *Easter*, *William Cumyn Laucht*, Brother to *John* Lord of *Badzeno* and *Dalswintoun*, claim'd the whole Earldom of *Monteth*, from our *Walter Stewart* upon some unexpress'd Causes, before King *Alexander*, in a frequent Assembly of his Council, (for the very Name of Parliament was then unknown, & is not to be found in any Authentick Record, before the Reign of *John Baliol*.) who determined the Title an one half of the Earldom, in favour of *Walter Stewart*, and the other part to *William Cumyn*.

In 1286, *September* the 20th. at *Turnrie* in *Carrick*, he and his Sons *Alexander* and *John* are members, of a Solemn compact of mutual adherence, betwixt several Noble persons, as at more length related, in our account of his Nephew, *James* ord High Stewart of *Scotland*.

In 1291, he is one of the Arbitrators or auditors in the Competition for the Crown, betwixt *John Baliol* Lord of *Galloway*, and *Robert Brus* Sur-named the Noble Lord of *Manndale*. And upon *Edward* the first King of *Englands* Decision in favour of the former, he had the misfortune to be highly in Favour with that senseless King *John*, and made a considerable figure in all the publick Transactions in the beginning of his Reign.

In 1295, though arrived at the Age of 5, he with *Malis* Earl of *Strathern*, *Dodd* Earl of *Mar*, *John Strabolgy* Earl of *Boh*, *Malcolm* Earl of *Lenox*, *William* Earl of *Ross*, *John Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*, and *John Cumyn Senior* Lord *Badzenock*, entered *England*, ravag'd *Cumberland* and Besieged *Carlisle*, to revenge the injuries done to *Ireland* & her Independency, by *Edward* the first, Sur-named *Longshanks* King of *England*, returning was at the Battel of *Dunbar* in the abovementioned year & notwithstanding going to the Castle, and surrendering himself upon a Siege on honourable conditions.

yet he was most inhumanly Condemned to Death, by King *Edward's* Order, and suffered accordingly, without regard to his Age Character, or the Faith and Honour of a King, or at least his Lieutenants who Represented him, whose stipulations ought to have been Sacredly observed; but that Politick, Ambitious and Cruel Prince, was so dextrous, fruitful and cunning in minting distinctions, that he fell upon ways and means to dissolve the most inviolable ties, and turn them to an other Language, Sent and Party.

This *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Monteth* was put to Death in the 76<sup>th</sup> year of his Age, in 1296, in the 4<sup>th</sup>, and I may say the last year of the Reign of *John Baliol* of unworthy memory.

We have no express account of his Wife but by the most probable inferences she was the eldest Daughter and Co-heiress to *Walter Cumyn* Earl of *Monteth*, and in his Right he Succeeded to the Honours and a part of the Estate of his Father in Law, his Issue were the before named,

1. *Alexander*, of whom below, who in 1292, \* is design'd *Alexander de Monteth Filius Comitiss de Monteth*. And

2. *John*

2. *John*, who in 1297, || is design-  
 ed *Johannes de Monteth Frater Comitis*  
*de Monteth*, So it is clear that these  
 Gentlemen have assumed the † Sur-  
 name of *Monteth*, seeing by a mentio-  
 ned and sufficient Authority, *Walter Stew-*  
*art* is Earl of *Monteth* in 1286, and then  
 his Sons, *Alexander* and *John*; and from  
 his date to 1296, frequent mention is made  
 of *Walter Earl of Monteth*, and *Alexan-*  
*der his Son*, in *Prynns* History of Papal Us-  
 urpations, and in the *Fædera &c. Angliæ*.  
 And in that above express'd year 1296, in  
 the forecited Author *Prynns*, *Alexander* is  
 Earl of *Monteth*, and in the *Fædera Tom.*  
 Page 782. Anno 1297 --- *Johannes de*  
*Monteth* is designed *Frater Comitum de Mon-*  
*eth*, which I presume makes good the asser-  
 tion that they were *Stewarts* by Blood, and  
*Monteths* by Surname.

*Alexander de Monteth*, Eldest Son and  
 heir to *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Monteth* is  
 one of the parties with his Father, &c. of the  
 above mentioned Solemn Compact &c. An.  
 1286 \* His said Father, he and his Wife

G Ma-

|| *Fædera Tom. 2. P. 782.*  
 † These Remarks say much to prove the  
 whole Sur-name of *Monteth*, to be Original  
 of the Lord *Stewarts* Family.  
 \* *Ex lib. Chât. Ja. 471.*

*Matilda* make Donations for a Burying place in the Abbey of *Camskeneth*, and 1292, he is design'd *Alexander de Montefilius Comitis de Monteth*. In 1296, † *Pr* ranks him with others in that concussive Bond, commonly called *Ragmans Roll*, Extended by *Edward* the 1st, from the most considerable of the *Scotish* Nation, & designes him *Alisaundre C. unte de Meneteth*. The Issue of this Earl *Alexander*, if Observation be not, were,

- 1. *Alan*, and
  - 2. *Murdac*
- } of whom below:

|| 3. *Alexander de Monteth* of whom *Ragmans Roll* speaks.

*Alan* Earl of *Monteth*, was early in the interest of *Robert* the first, in 1206, was taken by the *English* \* carried Prisoner to *England*, Forfaulted and his Estate given to † *Alan* thereafter dyed, leaving, it seems, a Son and a Daughter, *Mary*, both under Age, which I presume was the reason that *John* of *Monteth* (most probably Uncle to the Earl *Alan*) was design'd *Custos Comitatus de Monteth*, in Anno 1220, in that famous Letter to the Pope from the great men,

† *Hist. Pap. Usurpations* Page 653.

|| *Dalrymple* P. 392.

\* *Foedera; &c. Tom. 2.* † *Dugdale.*

of Scotland: and Earl *Alans* Son; Earl of *Monteth*, dying without Issue, the Estate and Honours have fallen to *Murdack*, whom I have supposed to have been Brother to Earl *Alan*, and if so, a Minor at his Brothers Death, otherways he would have been his Sons Tutor. in the expres'd year 1320, and perhaps long before,

*Murdacus* Earl of *Monteth*, circiter Anno 1330, gives *Marie de Monteth consanguinie sue, filie unice quondam Alani Comitis de Monteth, terras de Aberfoyl Drongary, Buchtbliven, Cumlacht & Buchapill & decem mercat: terræ quæ vocatur Cath-leine Muschet.*

This Earl *Murdac*, was taken Prisoner by *Edward Baliol* at *Duplyn* in 133. and killed at

His Successor in the Earldom, was Sir *John Graham* (most probably of *Abercorn*) for in many † Charters, in the Reign of *David* the second, *John Graham* is designed of *Abercorn* in the year 1340 And *Annis* 1341 and 1342, *Jabannes de Graham Comes de Monteth* is mentioned. This Earl *John* was taken at the Battell of *Durham*, October the 17th. 1346. and by the order of *Edward* the third, was hang'd as was *Duncan* the 10th, and last Lineal Earl of *Fife*. It

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† Ex autogr: penes Comitum de Mortou  
& ex registro Chartarum R. D. adi. penes  
Willelmum Hamilton de Wisla.

It is most presumable that the Wife of Earl *John Grabam*, was Daughter to *Murdac*, and that in her Right he assumed the Title, and that his Relict or rather his Daughter, Married *Robert Stewart* third Son to *Robert* the second, who that way Succeeded to the Title and Lordship of *Monteth*, and by her was Father to the unlucky *Murdoch Stewart* late Duke of *Albany*, as I have vouch'd in account of his Father *Robert Stewart* Governour of *Scotland*, who was the first that had the Title of Duke of *Albany*. And conclude this Appendix to this last Chapter shall go on with the Stock.

\* \*

## ALEXANDER

FIRST of the Name of *Alexander*, and of this Family, in a direct Line, I Great *Seuart* of *Scotiana*, was born in 1214, in the first of King *Alexander* the First. In 1248 he join'd *Lewis* the 9th in his Expedition in the Holy War, and upon Death of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* that year he succeeded him as chief Commander of those *Scots*, who were sign'd with the Cross, and were forward in recovering *Jerusalem* and *Palestine* from the Hands of the Infidels. And in 1255, it appears by *Acta publica* &c. publish'd by the indu



and learn'd Mr *Rbimer*, that he had the honour to be one of the Councillours to *Alexander* the 3d. And in 125---with *Patrick* of *Dunbar*. and Sir *William Douglas* and others, faithfully opposed the disloyal practices of *Waite* and *Alexander Cumyn's* sons of *Montet's* and *Buchan*, and their adherents, who had impudently seiz'd on the persons of the King and Queen, and usurped influence which stream'd through the sole Management in Publick Affairs. 1260 King *Alexander* and his Queen *Margaret* have made a journey to *London*, and the proved to be with Child, her Father King *Henry*, Mother the Queen, and the Nobles of *England*, interceded to let her stay till her Delivery; which being agreed to, there was a solemn Decree granted by King *Henry*, to which *Richard* King of the *Romans* his Brother was Guarantee, as were several other Nobles, that in Case of the Event of our Kings death the Child was to be delivered without dispute or Cavil, to any three or four of certain Noblemen of *Scotland*, named; in that rank and among the last, though not the last, was *Alexander* Lord Stewart to our King, whose Hereditary Greatness and Post, his Owe to his Sovereign & Countrey, and his Independence on foreign Influence, renderd him considerable as any. Anno 1263.. August at *Largis* in *Cuningham*, he had the chief command of the Right Wing of the Scots Army

Army, and with irresistable Magnanimity  
 Courage, kill'd many of the Left Wing of  
*Norwegians* and their *Leader*, separated th  
 from their Companions, and in great Di  
 der drove them to their Ships; and wheel  
 about, fell upon the Rere of the Main Bod  
 the Enemy, where *Haco* King of *Noro*  
 and *Alexander* King of *Scotland* were has  
 Heroick Labours, before, as well as now h  
 true Valour distinguish'd it self that D  
 Laurels, Death or Flight were the Law  
 the Sword, but our *Alexander*, Lord F.  
 Stewart to the King, having his Veins fi  
 with the Blood of his Ancestour *Banquba*,  
 being warm'd with his Example against t  
 Northern invaders, broke their Meatu  
 confounded and routed their Troops, dispe  
 their remaining Numbers, and forced Vict  
 to declare for the *Scots*. *Haco* the for  
 Prince, who was puff'd up with a Hop  
 glorious succeses, sustain'd irrecoverable  
 les by the misfortunes of War and Valour  
 the *Scots*, and was chac'd from the Field,  
 with a poor Train of his disconsolate Foll  
 ers, escaped to his shatter'd Fleet, which  
 the most part was destroyed by violent T  
 pests and Stormes, and he being overcha  
 with grief and Sickness, and utterly un  
 to bear their Miseries and Oppressions, he  
 mitted at *Orkney* to the overuling hand of  
 having surviv'd his Disgraces not many

the Scots having valiantly Defended themselves, and Defeated their former Enemies, Pursued the War, and King *ler* Commissioned \* his Lord High ; to reduce any in the Western Isles, are not in his Interest, which he easily accomplished, and also invaded the Inhabitants of *Man*, and Subjected them, *Island* was made a Pendicle, and annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, and the *Gaels* wrung'd out of their Royalty and Memorial influence, and at least of the year 167 years.

Peace, Honours and Riches, generally are inseparable Rewards of Merit and Labour, and we must necessarily suppose such an excellent King as *Alexander* the Sixth, would not be unmindful of the Honour and great services of such a Subject and Patriot.

It was in this year, viz. 1263, and in the year 30th, that he got a Charter from the oppressed King, of the Barony of *Garioch* in the Stewartry of *Kircudbright*, which

*The continuator of Fordons Chronicle of Alexander Lord Stewart of Scotland killed in the above Battel, but the contrary is evident, by several subsequent passages.*

which Lands were convey'd to his Seco  
 Son *John*, and his Posterity, in which Li  
 they have all along continued as I am hop  
 ful shall be cleared sufficiently in my A  
 count of the *Stewarts* Barons of *Garleys* a  
 Earls of *Galloway*, which abovementior  
 Original Evident was in the Hands of  
 late *Alexander*, the Third Earl of that Nol  
 Race, and was for some Months in the C  
 stody of *John Stewart* of *Pbisgil* a Cadet  
 that Family, a Gentleman of good Jud  
 ment and Observation, who from his N  
 and Knowledge, above 15 years ago, and  
 all Occasions frequently since, attested  
 Relation to my self. ]

These Storms and their threatening C  
 sequences being overpast, and the Cro  
 having recovered several of her Antient  
 pendages; the excellent King and  
 whole Nation, on these Successes, were  
 posed to breath the Comforts of Peace,  
 all after their own ways to express th  
 various affections to the goodness of Pro  
 dence, to their Titular St. *Andrew*, &c.  
 to good Humour and mutual Intertainm

During these Intervals, our Lord Gr  
 Stewart employ'd himself in the concern  
 his Family and Friends, and in the aff  
 of his Estate and Post: And in acts of  
 followed the Example of his Progenitor  
 He gave to the Chanons of *Dryburgh*,  
 St. *Mungo's* Church in *Lanark*, an Ann

the shillings and eight pence for main-  
 ing Lights in the great Church and  
 el of the named Burgh, in which  
 ent he designs himself *Alexander Regis*  
*rum Senescallus.*

gave many Charters confirming the  
 or Deeds of his Father *Walter*, and his  
 stours, to *Paslay* and other Abbays and  
 ches; particularly on the Feast of the  
 nciation of the Blessed Virgin, Anno 1366  
 esence of King *Alexander*, Son to the  
 sed King of that Name, and also before  
 Reverend and Noble Witnesses, he  
 to the Abbot and Convent of *Melrofs* a  
 Grant, ratifying to them the Lands  
*stremore* and *Godeneth*, which they held  
*Richard Walyes* his Vassal, and of all their  
 eding Rights they stood possess'd of,  
 e Moor of *Carntable*, and Lands of  
*sbilyn*, also he claim quitted their won-  
 lervitudes, to which they were ty'd by  
 Antecedent Charters, as to compearan-  
 t this Court, freedom of Buying and  
 ng in any Mercats they thought fit,  
 out opposition from his Baillies and  
 : Servants: likeways he gives them a  
 plete Title to the profits of † Forfal-  
 Escheats and Amercements in these ex-  
 d Bounds: moreover so many unneces-

H

fary

fary exemptions and priviledges, too tedious here to relate: Though this showed his generosity greater, yet certainly it lessened his Figure, and was prejudicial to his Interest in that Countrey. In this Charter, which is the fairest that ever pass'd my hands, he is design'd *Alexander Senescallus Scotie, filius Walteri Senescalli*, the first part of which style was after this Date used by him and his Successors, with an alteration only of the Christian Name, when it was not the same.

In Anno 1277<sup>6</sup> January the 20<sup>th</sup>, at *Stirling*, he and his Son and Heir *James*, are Witnesses to a Charter granted by *Alexander* the Third, the 27<sup>th</sup> of his Reign, confirming a Deed by *Nigel* the deceased Earl of *Carryk*, to *Roland Carryk* ( and his Heir after him ) declaring him chief of his Tribe, and Arbitrator in all Pleas, Differences and other Affairs of that Progeny.

In Anno 1281. July 25<sup>th</sup>, on the Feast of *St. James* the Apostle, at *Rokesburgh* on the final agreement of the Matrimonial Contract betwixt *Margaret* Daughter to *Alexander* the third, King of *Scotland*, and *Erick* King of *Noroway* by his Proxies, this *Alexander* Lord high Stewart of *Scotland*, is one of the great men of the *Scottish* Privy Council, who swore for the performance of the Articles agreed upon, as to our Kings part.

As to his Character, it appears from the most rational Inferences, that he hath been one of the greatest men of these times; in this Nation, and that he gave sufficient Proofs that he had Abilities and Vertues, which rendered him worthy of his Descent and Office: highly esteemed by his Prince; loved his Countrey; dear to his Family, Friends and Neighbours; zealous in the Religion in fashion, and a munificent Patron of the Clergy.

Our writers are not agreed as to the precise time of his Death, some placing it in one year, and some in another, but by the most proportioned calculation and abatements, (wherein Authors differ) he dyed in the year 1283, in the 69th of his Age, and 1st of the Reign of *Alexander* the 3d and is Interred in the Abbay Church of *Paslay*, before the High Altar, having Survived his former *Walker* 43 years. His Wife was *Jane* daughter and Heiress to *James* Son of *Andrew Mac Roddrick* Lord of the Isle of *Bute*, descended of his own Family. His Issue by her were

1. *James*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *John*, of whom in the following Appendix to this Chapter.
3. *Elizabeth*, Wife to *William* Lord *Dundas* Knight, Sur-named the *Hardy*.

An APPENDIX, to the foregoing Chapter,

O F

Sir John Stewart of Bonkyll  
&c.

HE was Second Son to *Alexander* & Brother to *James* Lord High Stewart of Scotland his Birth is placed in 1246 in the 3<sup>d</sup> of *Alexander* the 2<sup>d</sup>. His Wife was *Margaret* Daughter and Heiress to Sir *Alexander* Bonkyll in whose Right he became possess'd of many Lands. In 1286 September 20<sup>th</sup> at *Turnbyrie* in *Carrick*, he is a member of Solemn compact of mutual adherence betwixt several Noble Persons, as at most length related in our Account of his Brother *James* Lord High Stewart of Scotland.

In that memorable record call'd *Ragman* Roll, Printed by *Prynne* in his large History of Papal Usurpations, mention is made May 15<sup>th</sup> 1296, of Sir *John* Stewart Brother to *James* Lord Stewart of Scotland, and August 20<sup>th</sup> ( in the above year ) of *John* Stewart of *Jeddworth*, and of Sir *John* Stewart in the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Lanark*, but it is most presumeable one man is here expressed thrice, the former date respecting his



his submission to King *Edward*, and the Oath imposed in Parliament on the Nation in general, and he being owner of Lands in both the mentioned Countreys, he was obliged to swear twice, as others did in such circumstances, as the observing reader may notice in the forecited Bond of homage,

On *Christmass* day in 1296 at *Blackhall*, *John Stewart*, in presence of his Brother *Lord Stewart of Scotland*, and of many Honourable and Reverend Witnesses, gave a Charter to the Abbot and Convent of *Melros* for the honour of *St. Walleve* the Abbot, and for the health of the Souls of hiscestours and Successours, and of himself, Wife *Margaret* and of his Children, a pound of Wax, to be payed yearly out of his Lands, by him and his Heirs at the Priory of *Roxburgh*, for furnishing one Taper for light at the Tomb of the named *St. Walleve*.

In 1297, he was in conjunction with his Brother *James Lord Stewart of Scotland*, *Bert Bishop of Glasgow*, *Sir William Wallace* and *Sir William Douglas*, who bravely fought to restore their Countrey to her Ancient Rights and Priviledges, and to break the Yokes of King *Edwards* Slavery and oppression.

Anno 1298, on the indisposition, necessity or accidental absence of his Brother, he headed

headed his Vassels and Military Tenant and that year on *in July 22* on *St. Mary Magdalens Day*, in that ev Lamentable Battel of *Falkirk*, ( where *Kit Edward* discharged his outmost fury again the *Scots* ) he acted as Stewart of *Scotlan* and contended with the renoued *Walla* for leading of the Van Guard, esteeming th although that Great man had extraordin merits, yet being a Creature of the Peopl making, he ought not to have invaded th Hereditary Rights and priviledges of th Lord Great Stewart's Family; and furthe in great Wrath upbraided him to his Fac compared him to an Owle, which from h Original had begg'd a Featner of every Bin by which being richly plum'd. he advanc'd himself above all others: which fatal contention together with the Treachery of *Sir John Cumyn* of *Badzenoch* and *Dalswinton*, ( who was also a third Competitor o that ill timed point of Honour, who with out stroak of Sword made a shameful Retreat with ten Thousand men ) and so divided the *Scots*, that *Sir John Stewart* and his Troops sustain'd the whole heat and weight of the Engagement at first, which made th Heroick *Wallace* at a distance admire h Courage, and the success of his Arms, who heart melted for what had past, and threw away prejudices and hasted to his Aid, before he could advance to him, he was o

fs'd with multitudes, and having perform'd wonders he was kill'd, fighting Valiantly in defence of his Country, as were Sir *John Graham* of *Abercorn*, and *Macobus* Grand-Uncle to *Duncan* then Earl *Fife*, and many Thousands of the common People.

Our Histories give great Characters of this brave Gentleman, as *Valentissimus, nobilissimus, clarissimus, &c.* and uninterrupted reputation and common Fame, which are frequently the Echoes of Truth and Merit, do sufficiently confirm their Authorities; for being Interred in the Church yard of *Fawkes*, under a Monument rais'd over him, which is yet remaining, it is called the Tomb of the Stout *Stewart*, contemporary with *Wallace*, and killed by the *English* betwixt that Village, in a field of Battel on the banks of *Carron*.

Some of our former *Historians*, upon a supposition that he was Lord High *Stewart*, give him of *Bute*, which was a part of the Patrimony of his elder Brother, and although others of late have sufficiently discovered him to be only a Branch and not the Head of that Family, yet they admit that the *Isle of Bute* was his property and designation, and on his Death finding it a part of the Lord High *Stewarts* Lands, they pretend it reverted to the Family: and to support this groundless assertion, maintain

he dyed without Issue, and so deprive hi  
of a numercus off-spring, as I presume  
shall make out by and by from sufficient au  
thorities and Inferences. But I shall fir  
name his Children, and then prove my A  
sertion, his Issue were then,

1. Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyl*, Fa  
ther to *John Earl of Angus* of the Race  
*Stewart*.

2. Sir *Alan Stewart*, of whom the *Lor*  
of *Darnly* Earls and Dukes of *Lenox* ar  
their several Cadets.

3. Sir *Walter Stewart*, to whom *Kin*  
*Robert Bruce*, gave a Charter of the Baro  
of *Dalswintoun*: as did *John Ranulph Ea*  
of *Murray*, this *Walters* Nephew, give an  
ther of the Barony of *Garleys*, from who  
the Earl of *Galloway* by an Heirefs &c.

4. Sir *James Stewart*, Ancestour to *In*  
*nermeth* and *Craigkall*: and from *Innermet*  
*Lorn*, *Durisdcer*, or *Rosyth*: from *Lorn*  
*Innermeth*, the Earls of *Atbol* and *Buchan*  
the *Stewarts* of *Garntully* &c. *Kynard* at  
*Apin* and *Innerdunyng*: from the Earl of *B*  
*chan* is the Earl of *Traquhare* &c.

5. Sir *John Stewart*, of whose Issue I ha  
discovered nothing from Charters.

6. and 7. Sir *Hugh*, and Sir *Robe*  
mentioned by *Hollinsbede* in his *Chronik*  
of *Ireland*, in *Anno 1318*, whose then  
istence I am not to defend.

8. *Isobel*, Wife to *Thomas Ranulph* the famous Earl of *Murray*, who got with her the Barony of *Garlys* ( then in *Drumfrise* shire, but now in the Stewartry of *Kirkbright*, being also a distinct Stewartry in itself, ) which his Son *John* gave to his Uncle Sir *Walter Stewart* as is above rela-

And to prove what is above advanced, I put it from the most presumeable reasons that the Subject requires.

And first, an Antient Genealogical fragment of the *Duglasses* accounts, that *William the Hardy*, Lord *Duglas*, had to Wife, *Sabeth*, Daughter to *Alexander* Lord *High Stewart of Scotland*: and by her had issue, the good Lord *James* much famed in History: and then the exact and most judicious Mr. *John Barbour*, in his excellent Book of the Life of King *Robert* the first, relating, in Page 154, that Sir *Thomas Ranulph* and Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkill*, were taken Prisoners by Lord *James Douglas*, writes expressly, that the said Sir *Alexander* was Son to the above Lord *James's* Uncle, i. e. Uncle.

And again, in Original Charters, *James Lord Douglas* is designed *Cognatus* to *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland*, and the above observing Author, in Page 189, writes they were Cousins in near degree: so by this it appears that *Walter Lord Stewart of Scot-*

land, Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl, James Lord Douglas were Cousin Germ and Sons to James Lord Stewart of Scot. Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl and Eliza Stewart, who were all three Childre Alexander Lord High Stewart of Scot Also John Stewart Earl of Angus is desci likewise Lord Buncle and Abernethy, Carta Terrarum de Blainerne,] the first he had by Creation, the 2<sup>d</sup> by his Fa Sir Alexander, and the 3<sup>d</sup> by his Wife Margaret Abernethy, Daughter and Cohere Alexander Lord Abernethy. This Earl is in 1330 design'd Nephew, by Thomas nulpb Earl of Murray, in his Charter to of the reversion of the Barony of Morib town and Longfarmacus, which designat he gave him, having Married his Aunt bel, as shall be furthwith cleared. This John dyed in 1331 according to the cerpts of the Scotickronicon, and there could not be that John Stewart killed Halidonhill, in 1333. His Issue were Thomas Earl of Angus, whole Wife was Margt Saintclare, Daughter to Sir William Saint of Reslyn, and by her had Thomas Earl of Angus who dyed about 1377, without Issue and Margaret, first Married to Thomas of Marr, but had no Children to him, then to William first Earl of Douglas, who got upon her George first of that Line, of Angus. And to proceed John Earl

Earl of Murray, Son to the above Earl *Thomas*, gives to his Uncle *Walter Stewart*, a charter of the Barony of *Garleys*, by which is evident, that seeing *Isobel* was Aunt to the said Earl of *Angus*, and her Son *John Earl Murray* was Nephew to Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Garleys*, then *Isobel* Countess of *Murray* was sister to Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bankil*, and to Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Garleys*: But further, *Holinshed* in his Chronicle of *Ireland*, in Anno 1318, mentions Sir *Walter Stewart* as Brother to Sir *Alan Stewart*. And in a Roll of *Robert* the first, there is a charter to Sir *Alan Stewart* of the Lands of *Regern*, which are well known to have been a part of the Estate of that great Family of the *Stewarts*, at different times designed of *Tarbolton*, *Crupton*, *Darnly* and *Lenox*: So this fairly proves who were Ancestours to the Earls of *Angus*, *Lenox* and *Mallorey*, and that they were Brethren. And moreover, both the *English* and *Scotts* Histories account that *Alan*, *James* and *John Stewarts* were Brethren and killed at *Haliburnhill*, Anno 1333, but they commit a gross, senseless and unchronological Blunder, in calling them Sons to *Walter* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, for if they were Sons to *Walter* the Third of the name, and 5th of that Line in the Office, then in the year mentioned of the above Battell, reckoning from the Death of that *Walter* in 1241, the young

time the sur-name of *Stewart* could not be numerous: & next that in our Histories concerning the affairs of those times, and in Characters in that Period, the two above *Sten* both named *James*, are mentioned, as is *J. Lord Stewart* who dyed in 1309, and any other of that sur-name then denominated *James's* were existent, they no ways fall under my consideration or notice.

And then it is already accounted that *Alexander Stewart* was design'd of *Bonkyl* the Reign of King *Robert* the first, and about 1330 that *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus* is Lord of *Boncle*, which Lards all have been possessed by his Successors in *Blair* which inferrs him to have been Son to *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyl* as is prov'd above. The Armorial bearing of this *John*, of his Son *Thomas*, and of his Grand Children, *Thomas* and *Margaret* Earls Countess of *Angus*, was a *Fesse Cheque* mounted of a *Bend*, Charged with three Buckles, for the names of *Stewart* and *Earl*, which is still a part of the bearing of *Marquess of Douglas*, who is Lineal Heir to their Honours and Estate: and these Arms in a lesser Seal, was the Coat of *Alan Stewart*, son to the Deceas'd Sir *James Stewart*, which Sir *Alan* designes himself as said is, and of *Ugli-tre*; and by his Charter with the above Seal in *Anno* 1377, he got for onerous Causes the Barony of *Langney*



the Shire of Roxburgh, to Sir *Henry Dundas* of *Lugtown*, and to this Charter his Brother *Robert Stewart* of *Innermeth* is a Witness, whose Seal is a *Fes Cheque* within a Order charg'd with *Buckles*, whose Sons are *John* and *Robert*: from *John* is *Innermeth* and *Lorn*, &c. and from *Robert* is *Dusdeer* or *Rosyth*, as shall be clear'd in due time from the evidents of these Estates and the publick Records, which sameness and affinity of Arms, together with what is before related, makes plainly Sir *James Stewart* of *Weston* Brother to Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyl*, and Ancestour to many considerable families.

And to prove it is not to be suppos'd that *James Lord Stewart* of *Scotland*, who is to be Treated of in the next Chapter, could be Father to Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyl* and his mentioned Brethren, I shall do it from these following Observations; And first; *James Lord Stewart* of *Scotland*, son and heir to *Alexander Lord Stewart*, is early a witness to his Fathers Charters to the *Abbey of Paslay*, in the Reign of *Alexander the 3d*, who succeeded to the Crown in *Anno 1249* and must have been well advanc'd in Age before his eldest Son and Successor *Walter* was born, seeing the exact *Mr. John Barbour* in his *Life of Robert* the first, describing theattel of *Banockburn* which happened in *1294*. Represents *Walter Stewart* of *Scotland*

as young & Beardless, so that no calculation will admit Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkill* to be his younger Brother, seeing that Sir *Alexander* had a Son *John* Earl of *Angus* in 1330, whose Son *Thomas* was Earl of *Angus*, whose Daughter *Margaret* was Married before 1370: so if *Walter* who Married *Margery Bruce* was so young in 1314 there will be scarce space of time to 1370, for his younger Brothers Succession, and particularly seeing *John* Earl of *Angus* is granting Charters without consent of Tutors and Curators, and is Major before 1330, two years before he dyed.

And if by such reasons and consequences it be found most improbable that *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, could be Ancestour to the *Stewarts* of *Bonkill*, *Inermeth* or *Lorn* and *Durifdeer* or *Rosyth*, &c. then surely much less could his youngest Son *James* be Author to any of them.

And to confirm further what I have advanced, I shall let fall some Insinuations which although but slender will not be slighted altogether.

It is, generally speaking, observed that the Sons of considerable men & mean ones too, give their Parents Christian Name to their eldest Children: and therefore presameably Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyll* hath been named after both his Grand-fathers, both *Alexanders*, then *John* his Son Earl of *Angus*

ath had his Name from his Grand-father Sir *John*, kill'd at *Falkirk* in 1298, and the rest of the Brethren of this Sir *Alexander*, as *Alan* of whom *Lenox*; *Walter* of whom *alloway*, &c. *James* of whom *Invermeth* &c. had all Sons of the name of *John*, as I will make out in my account of these Families; and I fully perswade my self that all the right Seals belonging to them will prove their Descent to be from the *Stewarts* of *Boncle*, their by borders of *Buckles*, *Buckies* on ends, or *Bends* simply charged on the Paternal Coat of the *Stewarts*, as the *Laws* of *heraldry*, necessity, distinction and humour required, as in some sort I have condescended upon.

I have swell'd this Digression larger than my purpose, finding some so Critical that they will believe nothing less than Demonstrations, and so tenacious in placing the Origins of some of these Families in a remoter antiquity, and in adhering violently to some incoherent accounts of some of our writers; therefore if these above Particulars be sufficiently weigh'd, consider'd and compar'd with candour and judgement I have no doubt but they will support my account and make a Constitution of a numerous Progeny to the illustrious Sir *John Stewart* of *Boncle*, which hath been robb'd of, by unanswerable neglect and silence.

## JAMES

**F**IRST of the Christian Name of James and 7th of this Line in direct Descent Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, was the surviving Son and Heir to *Alexander*, the Great Stewart of the Revenues and Patriarchy of the Crown of this Kingdom. He was born in or about the year 1243, being the 30th of the Reign of King *Alexander* 2d.

Distance of Time, Negligence of Writing or latent Records have overshadowed his Gentlemans Figure and Circumstances, the first 40 years of his Age, unless it be a Witness to many Charters within that Period one of the latest of which, by the by, is mentioned in the preceding Chapter: and whether this silence hath been occasion'd by his Absence, in the Holy War, in his Travels in some foreign Expedition, or if he has been scrimp'd and suppress'd by his Fathers Greatness and Authority, which must have discontented him, and made him decline Marriage while his Father lived, as many Heirs do in such cases; or if being resolved he would not enter on the stage of the world till his Fathers Death, to act in his Character as Lord High Stewart (being satisfied of the Family of which he was the apparent present

representative was in no danger, seeing it was strengthened with a numerous Issue by his younger Brother Sir *John Stewart* of *Bon-  
/ )* or for what other causes I shall not like upon me to conjecture; these being without the Laws of this subject, though either of them singly or together, might be of some weight in cases of probability.

But if, as it seems, his state was private during the time of his Fathers Life, yet that being ended it was no less publick, having fill'd up the space of 26 years in considerable capacities & differing Scenes, as shall be made out from Histories and Records, and particularly from the *Fœdera Anglia* &c. collected with indefatigable industry and great judgement, by the learned Mr. *Rhymer* who hath oblig'd the world with that excellent work. And now after this advertisement & the former surmises, it is fit and just to return to the matter in hand.

*Anno 1282 November 12th, at Roxburgh, Alexander Prince of Scotland, only Son to Alexander the Third, having wedded*

*Daughter to Guido Earl of Flanders, at dying, towards the latter end of the next year, at St. Andrews, to the great grief of the King and his People, leaving his disconsolate Widow, supposed to be then conceiv'd of a posthumous Issue; the Royal Family being weakened by this Fatal emergent*  
and

and affairs having a very troubled aspect, †  
 The Earls & the great Barons of the Kingdom  
 convened at *Scowm*, on the 5<sup>th</sup> of *February*  
*Anno 1283*, the 35<sup>th</sup> of the Kings Reign, a-  
 mongst whom was *James* Lord High Stew-  
 art of *Scotland*, and unanimously obliged  
 themselves that if it should so fall out, that at  
 the Kings Death there should be no Lawful  
 surviving Issue Descended of him, or of his  
 Deceased Son *Alexander*, then and in that  
 case, they should receive for their Sove-  
 reign and direct Heir, *Margaret* his Grand-  
 child, Daughter to his Deceas'd Daughter  
*Margaret* by *Eric* King of *Noroway*, and the  
 Lawful Issue Descending from her, in the  
 Right to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, the Isle  
 of *Man*, and all others Isles appertaining to  
 the Crown of *Scotland*, and also *Tyndale* and  
*Peuereth*, & in all Laws & Liberties belong-  
 ing, or that ought to belong to the Kingdom  
 of *Scotland*, and to maintain, support and  
 Defend this with their united Forces, to the  
 utmost of their power, against all that live  
 or can dy.

*March 19<sup>th</sup> Anno 1285*, that Excellent  
 Prince *Alexander* the Third, in the 46<sup>th</sup> of  
 his Age and 37<sup>th</sup> of his Reign, returning  
 from sport to *Dumfermling* to his Queer  
 and Court, was thrown from his Horse on  
 Roe

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† *Rhymers Fœdera* Page 266. Tom. 2.

lock off his way Betwixt *Kinghorn* and *Bontisland*, and dying by the fall, left a disconsolate People, and an Infant Grand-child *Margaret* his Heir a Sovereign Lady, Queen of *Scotland*, before she had compleated four years of Age.

On this Lamentable Juncture, the Funeral Solemnities being over, due to the merits and memory of an extraordinary Prince, from almost *Loyal* people, overwhelmed in fears and grief, on the 11th of *April* 1286 the 7th day after the Kings Death, the Estates of *Scotland* assembled at *Scone* to provide for the security of the Government, the mutual interest of the whole Body, by a due execution of *Laws*; & for these ends they choos'd 6 Regents, under Queen *Margaret*, whose power was ample and sufficiently great, and for their Actings to be accountable to their Sovereign Lady, when she should be of Lawful Age, and the Estates of the Kingdome, who by an absolute necessity were their constituents. These Governours were, *William Fraser* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, *Robert Wisbard* Bishop of *Glasgow*, *Duncan Marquis* Earl of *Fife*, *Alexander Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*, and our James Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, and Sir *John Cumyn* of *Badenoch* Senior; who, being wise and just, Pursued the end of Government, and their Commission, and distributed Justice impartially, and by a connected Relation, by Interest and Affinity in the Church

Church and Nobility, charm'd the  
and awed the Bad to Obedience and (

But Oh! all things suffer Chang  
this calm mett soon with Interruptio  
within that very Year of the abovement  
ed Election, *Alexander Cumyn* Earl  
*cban* Lord High Constable and Justi  
neral of *Scotland*, one of the six Reg  
person of great Wisdom, Experien  
Authority, dyed of a great Age, whose  
produced strange effects, and insensib  
corporated themselves in subsequent  
dents: for his numerous relations, si  
favorites and dependents, either we  
the Government by their indifferen  
neutrality, or malign'd it through the  
ses and disappointments, which occa  
contempt in the beginning and turn  
the end: Upon which at *Turnebyrie* i  
*ryk* September 20th, on the Eve of S  
*ibew* the Apostle Anno, 1286, he w  
Brother Sir *John Stewart*, *Walter* S  
Earl of *Monteth* his Uncle; and *Ale*  
and *John* his said Uncles, and two So  
*bert Brus* Lord of *Anandale*, *Robert* I  
*Carryk*, and *Bernard* his two Sons; I  
Earl of *Dunbar*, with *Patrick*, *Joh*  
*Alexander* his 3 Sons; *Enegusius* Son  
*newald*, and *Alexander* his Son, join  
Solemn Compact on the one part wit  
*bert Clare* Earl of *Gloucester* and *R*  
*Burgh* Earl of *Ulster*, on the othe



that they would henceforth adhere to and take part with one another, upon all occasions and against all persons, saving the Allegiance of the latter two to the K. of *England*, & the Fidelity of the former 14. to him who should gain the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by Right of Blood from King *Alexander* then lately deceased.

It is most presumeable that it was about his time that *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, gave a Charter *sine data* to the Church of *St. Mary* of *Melrofs*, and the Religious here, declaring that some time after the Death of the late King *Alexander*, great dissensions being in the Kingdom, and the publick Peace disturbed, he was obliged to be in Arms for to defend himself and his Lands, that on the account of the Publick safety, these Religious of their special favour had given him succours of men from their Lands in *Kyle*, to which they were no ways obliged, therefore he confirms to them for himself and his Heirs, all priviledges and exemptions, granted to them by his Progenitors, and also for their suffrages for the health of the Souls of his Father *Alexander* and his Mother *Jean*, he quit-claim'd Ten shillings of Annuity, in name of Feu-ferm payable out of the Lands of *Innerwick* which they held of him and his Ancestours.

Anno 1288, *Duncan* the powerful and Valiant Earl of *Fife*, Son of *Colban*, Son of *Malcolm*

*Malcolm* Earls of *Fife*, was basely way- and treacherously slain, in the flower of his Age at *Petpoll*; by *Patrick Abern* and *Walter Percy* Knights, not without precognition and instigation of *Sir W Abernethy*: this was another sensible to the Regency. And that power which at first lodged in six, was now only supported by four.

This change made way for new Factions which spread themselves through the bowels of the Government; and infected the whole body politick; for, Aristocracy, once brought to contempt: and although the Nobles were then a people that were most obedient to their Lawful Sovereign's Commands, they could not endure to be govern'd by some few of their equals, whom they esteem'd only shadows of Royalty created by themselves.

And about this time, *Edward* the first named *Longshanks*, King of *England*, a powerful, crafty and Ambitious Prince, understanding perfectly well the posture of affairs in *Scotland*, and being sensible that the severals of the *Scots* Nobility were under the influence, and in his interest, having Estates in *England*, and Allied with many great Families of that Nation, took advantage to put in Execution a Design, which his Ancestours had grasped at for many Ages, of Uniting or Subjecting *Scotland* to *England*.

And King *Alexander's* Death gave him the first plausible Opportunity to discover his hidden Pretences, for he then sent his Embassadors to the Estates of *Scotland*, condoling the Death of his Royal Brother, and offering them all the Supports and Friendship they should think fit to desire of him: and further, proposed an Union of the two Kingdoms by Marrying his Son *Edward of Carnarvan*, Prince of *Wales*, to *Margaret* his Niece, Queen of *Scotland*, but this Grand Proposal as to the Marriage came to no Resolution at this time, being as faintly pursued by the one, as it was coldly embraced by the other: but King *Edward* having secured a Party in *Scotland*, doubted not but a short time would create alterations and factions, and bring affairs to his own Measures, which fell out accordingly; for while he was employing his Sword and Politicks abroad, from *May* 1286 to *August* 1289. the *Scots* increased in Discontents and Divisions at home, and ripened things to his Desires.

These growing Distractions moved *Eric* King of *Norway* our Queens Father, to send our Knights his Ambassadors to King *Edward*, and a Letter of Credence, Dated at the City of *Bergens* on the *Kalends* of *April* Anno 1289 Impowering them to treat on affairs relating to the Honour and Interest of himself and his Daughter: *Eric* plainly foreseeing that

*Edward* would make *Scotland* his  
a Marriage, or humble it by Arms.

On their arrival at the Court of  
King *Edward* acquainted the Govern  
*Scotland*, that the Import of their  
chiefly concerned the affairs of Que  
*garet*, and the good of her People, an  
ty being to be set on foot for these  
would be absolutely necessary for the  
point Commissioners on their part,  
Articles or Object against them, a  
to such Transactions and Expedient  
would not fail to make the whole  
*Brittain* united and happy.

Anno 1289, The 4 Governours m  
Abbay of *Melross*, and after Consulta  
October the 3d, agreed to send 4 Co  
oners to assist in the Treaty, three o  
were of their own Number, viz.  
shops of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*, a  
*Cumyn*, and the 4th was *Robert Eru*  
Lord of *Anandale*; so that the whole  
of the Government rested on our  
Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, who  
reeling times never wanted new o  
to give tryals to his great abilities.

And although it was in the po  
choice of these excellent Patriots  
clogg'd themselves with no Limitati  
they were so faithful to their Trust  
der of their Countreys freedom; that  
*Letter* to King *Edward* of the abov

and at the mentioned Monastery, impowering them to Treat, and Sealed with the Seal appointed them as Governours, some momentous particulars were excepted, to which they were cautioned, or rather restricted themselves; as. \* *Salvis tamen in omnibus & singulis & per omnia libertate & honore regni Scotia* and again, *Dummodo ex hoc Regno Scotia & ejus Incolis nullum imposturum præjudicium generetur.* And though some Advances were made in that Treaty in November ensuing, and fully concluded in July Anno 1290, upon most equal Conditions and honourable Terms for both Nations, yet Queen *Margaret* dying, about *Michaelmas* this year, in *Orkney* in her Voyage from *Norway*, defeated all these Measures, and involv'd *Scotland* in Scenes of misery and Blood: Twelve powerful & noble Persons competing for the Crown, the chief two being *Bruce* and *Baliol*, divided the Kingdom in as many factions, which endangered the foundation of the Government. The Guardians, of whom our *James* Lord Stewart was one, were utterly unable to bring the affair to any accommodation.

The *Scots* in this juncture had great confidence in King *Edward*, because of his fair dealing

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\* *Rhymers Fædera, &c. Angliæ P. 431. Vol. 2.*

dealing with them in the Articles of the mentioned Treaty, which particularly secured their Liberties and Independency whether their Queen dyed or lived, whereupon they made him Umpire in this grand Controversy. He taking Advantage of their distressed state and of the Influence he had over most of the Competitors, and many of the great and leading men, threw off Pity, Honour and Justice; for he was so far from removing Divisions, that he used all Clandestine and plausible Ways and Means to foment them, he encouraged the Competitors with hopes of a Crown, and made the whole 12, Kings in their own Imaginations: and in 1291, approaching to the Border, with his Nobles, Prelates, Barons, and a Royal and well equip'd Army, where the best of all Degrees of the Scots were ready to attend him, who now too late had reason to fear no good was intended for them. Neither were they deceiv'd, for in the Church of *Norham upon Tweed*, on the 10th of *May*, *Roger Brabancon* Knight, Justiciar of *England*, as Proctor for his Master, entertained them with a set Speech in *French*, and triumph'd up *Edward* Liege-Lord of *Scotland*, and went on that things could come to no Issue till he were Recognis'd as such.

The Scots were confounded and straitned out of measure, to think that they should be ravished of a Liberty handed down to them

them with the *Blood* and *Immortal Honour* of a long *Series* of *Valiant Ancestours*; however in this disorder, they desired some one to deliberate with themselves and consult their absent *Friends* on the matter, so on *May* the *11th* *Anthony* *Bishop* of *Durham* declared his *Masters Will*, and in his *Name* granted their request, prefixing the *Second Day* of *June* for their return and *peremptory* answers.

In short, as things stood, they were encompass'd with insuperable difficulties on every hand: some return'd upon the appointed Day, and others went to their respective homes, and all were either fill'd with *Ignation, Fears* or *Hopes*; or brib'd by *Profuses & Rewards* as they were acted by their *institutions, views* of things, *interest, dependences* or *accidental Causes*.

The *Competitours* were jealous of each other, and feared that he who comply'd first would be first prefer'd, and were more ambitious of a *Crown* than careful of their honour: and on the assigned Day, the most of them without choaking, *Recognis'd King Edward's Right* as superior of *Scotland*, as the rest afterwards did. Their example, and the posture of the times were look'd upon as acts of *Concussion*, and obliged others to trace their foot-steps: And on the *11th* of *June*, *William* and *Robert* *Bishops* of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*, and our *James, Lord Stewart*

Stewart of Scotland, and John Comyn, vernours of the Kingdom, were either forced to surrender their Office, or receive a new Commission from King Edward and to act in his Name; and to receive measures to his own mind, he added Fitz Alan to their number, who all on the 13 Day of June, swore Allegiance to the Liege-Lord of Scotland, as did severally the Clergy and Nobility.

This Season till August 3<sup>d</sup> was taken in hearing the Claims of the Comyns and imposing Oaths on the Arbitrators rather Auditors, &c. and then the Parliament broke up, and all concerned were commanded to attend on the King the 2<sup>d</sup> of October 1292 at Berwick in a Parliament, to meet there for concluding the Debate, although the King and the great ones of the Day, yet new dilators being incessantly thrown in, and difficulties arising the Parliament was put off to the 15<sup>th</sup> of October.

The state of the Scots at this time was very melancholy aspect, for as compared with King Edward destroyed their Liberty for a time, so as things stood, refusing to submit as undoubtedly have put them by the sword and rendered them an easy Prey to a powerful Enemy, and might have endangered every Being.



These considerations shewed their Submissi-  
 s were pure acts of Necessity, and that they  
 acted on a view, that nothing but the deci-  
 sion of the question in hand could place  
 em in a condition to break their yokes,  
 sent indignities, and repair their losses;  
 it through the whole course of this manage-  
 ment, the generality of the people conceived  
 every displeasure and many discontents,  
 which produced innumerable disorders and  
 contempt of the Governours and many of  
 the great ones, and turn'd a generous ardour  
 against enemies to intestine flames against  
 each other, which had not only most fatal  
 consequences on the tract of affairs in that  
 time, but also through the progress of the  
 bloody Wars which afterward happened.

The time approaching for the Parliament,  
 King *Edward*, the Candidates for a Crown,  
 and the Nobles of both Nations, met at *Ber-*  
*wick* on the appointed 15th Day of *October*,  
 where the two chief Pretenders illustrated  
 their Claims of Right on former Pleadings,  
 with new and weak Arguments upon an  
 exhausted Subject.

But neither was this the day that brought  
 forth the long expected Issue, and therefore  
 the decisive Sentence was deferr'd to *Mun-*  
*by* the 17th of *November*, and then *John*  
*Balliol* was declared King, but with such Li-  
 mitations and Savings, which show'd him  
 strikingly *Vassal* to another, and that his

Impotence and Ambition betray'd his Honor  
and tetter'd his Hands.

On *November 19th*, King *Edward* dire  
a Brief to the Guardians (one of which  
our Lord Stewart) to give Seisin of  
Kingdom of *Scotland* to *John Baliol* acc  
ing to his Arbitration; and then the dep  
Seal of the now exauctorated Governours,  
from the Death of *Alexander* the Third,  
ordered to be broken, and on the next  
in the Castle of *Norham*, King *John* did  
 homage to King *Edward* for the Kingdom  
*Scotland*, and on the morrow being *Nov*  
*ber* the 21<sup>st</sup>, a Mandat was directed to  
*St. John* to perform the Ceremony of Cro  
ing him at *Scoon*, by reason of the Non-ag  
*Duncan* Earl of *Fife* who had a Heredi  
Right to that Office.

And now *James* Lord Stewart of *Scot*  
was eased of his Post as one of the Gov  
ours, which he had sustained from the D  
of King *Alexander*, with great Trou  
through many Difficulties.

On the 2<sup>d</sup> of *August*, † *Anno* 1293 in  
first of King *John* in a Parliament hel  
*Strivelyn*, he with *Donald* Earl of *M*  
were Sureties for the sufficiency of a Se  
of the Earldom of *Karrick*, given to the K  
by *Robert Bruce*, Son to *Robert* Earl  
*Kar*

rick in order that he might do Homage  
for that Earldom descending to him, by Blood  
from his Deceased Mother *Margaret*, and from  
his Father; by Resignation.

*Anno 1294*, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of *June*, at *Portsmouth*, King *Edward* directs his Summons  
*John* King of *Scotland*, † and to many  
of the Nobles, one of which was *James*  
*Stewart* of *Scotland*, to be at *London*  
on the first day of *September* following;  
all appointed with Horse and Arms, thence  
to sail with him into *France*: but it does not  
appear that this Summons was obey'd.

King *Edward's* pretences and actual Usur-  
pation of a Superiority over *Scotland*, demon-  
strated not only the weakness of the *Scots*,  
but also suppos'd their inclination to catch all  
opportunities to recover their ancient and va-  
luable Liberty. This they essayed and strugg-  
led for, under a King who had neither Head,  
Heart, nor Hands; the disesteem they had of  
him, their Divisions and Diffidence, rendered  
all their Efforts fruitless, and incens'd King  
*Edward* to discharge his Fury upon them,  
who by himself at *Berwick* and by his Lieu-  
tenants at *Dunbar* on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> of the  
Calends of *April* and *May Anno 1296* trium-  
phed over them in two bloody conflicts, and  
pac'd King *John* to the North, deserted by  
his Army, and hated by his Subjects: who made

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a cowardly surrender of himself, King and Kingdom at the Castle of *Brisbyn*, on 10th day of *July* following, and so he Exit futable to his disgracefull Accession Throne and precarious Reign.

At the opening of the Campaigns this *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* was Com- mand of the Castle of *Roxburgh*, and Command over the Province of *Tiviotdale* other Places on the Marches, most Co- nous to his Trust, but being closely be- and reduced to great straits, and findin *Scots* divided, defeated and dispirited, a Means of Resistance, and Hopes of Reli- off, yielded to *Edward* the insulting Co- rour; and on the 13th of *May* at the place, he submitted to Necessity, and to others did, an imposed and fashionable O- Fidelity to him, which the *Scots* to themselves only oblig'd to keep no- than they had occasion to break; as their riour Practices declared and fully exp- their sense and inclination, and convince World that absolute Concussion was the if not the only, mover of their Swearin Counteractings.

The *Scots* became so sensibly bur- with *English* Oppression, that they we- lig'd either tamely to sink under it, or- ly endeavour to shake it off; the one w- to be thought on, and the other was fe- more on Wishes, Hopes and Possibilitie- on probable Means.

Amidst these Calamities, in the the begin-  
 ing of the year 1297, *William Wallace* a  
 young and privat Gentleman, well descended,  
 receiv'd the first Check to the Enemies Fury.  
 He was singular for strength of Body, Great-  
 ness of Mind, Love to his Countrey, impla-  
 cable Hatred to the *English*, and a Courage  
 never equall'd never excell'd. Upon some  
 slight Provocation he kill'd one Mr *Selbie*,  
 then the Governour of *Dundee*, and escap-  
 ing made himself an outlaw.

His Chief Associat was Sir *William Douglas*,  
 whose Merits, Birth and Power rais'd his Fi-  
 gure, and first made him considerable; his Ar-  
 my encreas'd dayly, and several of all Ranks,  
 who perhaps were lovers of Liberty in many  
 respects, join'd themselves to him, and he made  
 them all well-come (as *David* did 1 *Sam.* 22. 2)  
 and became their Captain, and never fail'd to  
 meet all occasions to cut off small Bodies and  
 ragging parties of the *English*: but that which  
 enrichtned him most, & made him very for-  
 midable to the Enemy was the presence, and a  
 conjunction of the Forces of *Malcolm* Earl of  
*Argyll*, and *James* Lord Stewart of Scotland,  
 and *John* Stewart his Brother, Sir *Alexander*  
*Murray* and Sir *Andrew Murray* &c.

And although in the beginning of these  
 wars, *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick* (thereaf-  
 ter the famous King *Robert the Bruce*), \* ap-  
 pear'd

pear'd to be so much in the *English* that he burn'd and plunder'd the Land Cousin Sir *William Douglas*, and his Wife and Children Prisoners, yet gain'd to the common Cause of his Country by the means of our *James* Lord *Stewart* of *Scotland*, and *Robert* Bishop of *Glasgow* whom he was confederated.

And although it is not to be doubt ever any was a greater Lover of Liberty this Young, high spirited and designing yet his entertaining early Thoughts of Ambition, which he kept a Secret for many years, after determined him, that as *Baliol* Title was suppress'd, so, his Claim was to be reviv'd, nor his Abettors (whereof *John* and his Party were) to be excluded, so as he was an open Friend to them, he was a secret Enemy to the Cause which would have blasted his grand and Design.

Therefore on the 9th day of July the 1290 He, by his Write not only submitted himself to King *Edward*, but also had join'd to him our Lord *Stewart*, and several other Sons of Distinction of which date at the Lord high *Stewart* became one of the Sureties for this Earl, while he should keep up his Daughter *Marjory* an Hostage to the King of *England*.

but by all that can be gathered, *James* and High Stewart of *Scotland* hath been led or frighted into these Actings, for it is lent, that at this Time he rendered not his son to the *English*, but on the contrary returned to Sir *William Wallace*, who with his mess'd accomplices and others were animated with extraordinary Courage and Force in the course of their Affairs.

These Worthies ( abateing somethings ) shed fresh Honour to the Glory of their ancestors ; they were the Wonders of the age, and a just Patern of true Valour to adreing Posterity ; with Handfulls they defeated Armies, and ataqued their Enemics the Fields, Garisons, Castles and Towns ; Resolution was Victory, Liberty and Liberty, or an honourable Death ; they with few raw and undisciplin'd men, overthrew the regular Army of *English* Troops at *Strivell* Bridge on the 3<sup>d</sup> of the *Ides* of *September*. They eagerly pursued all Opportunities of fighting, and never fought without success ; their Wrongs, repeated Advantages and Cause inflamed their Courage ; They gave all the *English-men* in the Nation, their Lives, innocent Issue, Abettors and Influencers, to Death, Flight or Silence : They entered *England*, repay'd received Injuries, and intred there in Defiance of all the Power that could be made against them, and return'd rich'd with Spoils.

These Successes fill'd the Commons Pride and Idleness, and many of the Nation with Envy against *Wallace*, and dispos'd the Nation to Mutiny and Faction, which broke out in Divisions and Parties, made so that on *July 22d, 1298* at *Falkirk*, in Scotland, they became an easy Prey to *King Edward*, who knew full well their State and Circumstances, and improved these accordingly to his Advantage and their Ruine although the Lord Stewart was not present at this Action, yet there he lost his valiant Brother, Sir *John Stewart* of *Bosworth* who was killed in the heat of the Fight.

Great was the Loss sustained then, greater by the Dimission of Sir *William Wallace* of his Post as General of the Army, now disoblig'd, sensible from what followed these misfortunes arose. And although this the far greater part of the Nation grew under slavery, and this brave Gentleman detested no more by the Authority of the King, yet he asserted Liberty so much that he gave one sign of Submission. He with the Lord Stewart and others of some distinction, he led a flying party, which ranged about, and never wanted Intelligence and Friends; and then invaded the Enemy, like a rapid Torrent, and then retreated Victors, and scarce to be heard of till some fresh Occasion offer'd or some bold Attempt was to be made. Never



Nevertheless, These Strugglings for this Time  
 re but weak against *English* Power, and  
 owed more of undaunted Resolution than  
 real strength to recover Liberty; and only  
 w'd to declare that there was always a party  
 in *Scotland*, that never submitted their Necks  
 to the Yoke.

These Difficulties moved them to address  
 Philip King of *France*, for Aid and Assistance,  
 in Anno 1302, *William Lamberton* Bishop of  
*Andrews*, *Mathew Crambeth* Bishop of  
*Winkell*, *John Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*, *James*  
*Ord Stewart* of *Scotland*, *John Soules*, *En-*  
*och Umfranvill*, and *William Baliol*, men  
 eminent in Character, and of consummate Wis-  
 dom, are sent over as Ambassadors; who had  
 the most Reception suitable to the Temper of  
 the *French*, and the ancient Amity betwixt  
 them & the *Scots*; and afterward a Treatment  
 answerable to the Interest of Princes, and Cir-  
 cumstances of Affairs, as the Event did prove.

In the above year, at *Roslyn*, on the 21<sup>st</sup>  
 day of *September*, being the Feast of *St. Ma-*  
*thew* the Apostle, Sir *John Cumyn* of *Badenoch*  
 was nam'd the *Red*, Governour of *Scotland*, by  
 the appointment of the States & *Simon Fraser*  
 with a Body of *Scots* not exceeding eight  
 thousand men, charged first One Squadron,  
 then a second, and after that a third, of the  
*English* Army, each consisting of Ten Thou-  
 sand men, and without the Intervention of an-  
 other Day, Victorie declared her self *thrice*

for the weakest, \* and Fame was not wanting to proclaim it through the World.

This Defeat no less animated the drooping Spirits of the Scots, than it enraged King Edward, and fill'd him with Indignation against them. He made great Preparations for war, and resolv'd upon Methods to make his Conquest absolute, by disabling the Scots for ever after from lifting their Heads.

About the mid'st of *May*, Anno 1303, he enter'd *Scotland* with a numerous and well appointed Army, of his Subjects, and Foreigners, and was likewise sure of a great Party before him, who would make him wellcom. And that nothing should divert his Design, and the Success of his Arms, he concluded a League of perpetual Peace and Friendship with *Philip* King of France, in which the Scots were not included, who although now destitute of Union at Home and all Hopes of supplies from Abroad, yet were so encouraged by the several mentioned Ambassadors at the Court of France, of which the Lord Stewart was one, that the absent Patriots prov'd that they had Heart like Romans when *Hannibal* was at the Gate, and wish'd the like to all their Countrey-men.

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\* *Si sciretis quantus Honor vobis crevit per-versa Mundi Climata de conflictu ultimo huiusmodi Anglicis, multum gauderetis &c: & Tom. 2. P. 930. ex Litera e Legat. in itinere ad complures in Scotia.*

It appears by that Heroick Letter, dated at Paris the 8th of the *Kalends* of *June* in this Year, notifying to their Constituents the above express'd League; as 'tis publish'd at length by the ingenious Mr. *Rymer* in his *Fledera &c. Tom. 2. p. 929.* to which I refer the curious Reader.

King *Edward* in his Progress through *Scotland* this year, met with no considerable Opposition, only the strong Castle of *Sterling* kept out, which he pass'd by, and advancing to the Siege of the Castle of *Breychyn*, it was yielded upon Terms: after which he march'd through the whole Northern Shires and returned and wintered in the *Abbey* of *Wharfermling*, the strongest Buildings of which were demolish'd by his Order: in the beginning of the Campaign, he had order'd much Provisions from *England* that his Army should be in no danger of Famine, and such a convenient Consumption of all things and Circulation of Money in *Scotland*, that he rather seem'd to court the people to their own Interest than Conquer them to his Obedience: these smooth Measures gain'd the most part of the wavering Commons and many of the slavish of the Clergy, who at last serve but for a Turn, and are never to be Trusted, this made not only the great men deserted by their followers & lyable to Treachery, but reduced to extremities & divided among themselves, *vid. Iyrelle* that Sir

*John Cumyn* of *Badenoch*, and several other Persons, submitted to King *Edward* on the terms agreed to, betwixt his Ministers and them, at *Stratford* on the 9<sup>th</sup> of *February* in *Anno* 1303.

Of which Date it was further agreed by the Ministers in their Masters [ *Tyrel* ] that if *James* Lord *Stewart* should return from *France* : that he should take an Oath of Fidelity to King *Edward* : that he should perform, and within 15 days after that he should be safe as to Life and Limber, that he should not be Imprisoned, that he should not be dis-inherited, that he should not be exiled only two years, out of *Scotland* beyond the River of *Trent*, that during his Banishment his Castles should be in *Edward*'s hands, but provided and maintained at his own proper Charge and Expences.

But it does not appear from any History that I have discovered, that he submitted to these conditions, though it is evident the rest of his Collegues did: [

And now King *Edward* was as yet Master of all *Scotland* and *Scotts* men, the Castle of *Stirling*, and Sir *William Wallace*, and his straggling complices, who live free in spite of his Army and all Influences, and vexed him with frequent Incursions, & with incredible Success, which were to be reduced on the best Conditions.

The Castle was besieged for the Space of  
 six Months, and Sir *William Olyard* the  
 Governour made a gallant Defence, but was  
 forced to yield it up, on the 24th of *July*  
 1304.

And the next year the Magnanimous *Wal-*  
 ter was betrayed in the City of *Glasgow*,  
 his intimate friend Sir *John Monteth*, and  
 carry'd to *London* and suffered a most  
 barous Death, as if he had been the worst  
 Criminals.

It might have been thought that these  
 should have been the last struggles of the *Scots*  
 for Liberty, and that King *Edward*  
 for this might have promised to himself  
 peace and the fruits of Conquest: but new  
 troubles arose which together with the first  
 , all owing to King *Edward*, entail'd  
 long and Bloody Wars on both Nations, for  
 Robert *Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, Grand-child to  
 Robert who competed with *Bahol* for the  
 Crown, on the 11th day of *February* in the  
 Church of *Dumfries*, kill'd Sir *John Cumyn*  
 who betrayed his Secrets to King *Edward*,  
 on Palm Sunday being the 27th of  
 March Anno 1306, was Crowned King of  
 Scotland at *Scone*, in presence of a great con-  
 currence of the Nobility & Community of all  
 Kingdoms.

Whether at this time our *James* Lord  
 Stewart of *Scotland* was returned from *France*,  
 if he was an Exile in *England*, or if he  
 lurked

lurked at Home, or if he kept correspondence with the Earl of *Carrick* now a King or if he had a hand in the Motions in the Beginning of this surprising Reign, does not appear: these or any of them being presumable Guesses and Suppositions, but not historical Assertions; but this is most certain that the Families of the *Bruce's* and the *Stewart's* for some Generations were in great Friendship, and that formerly there was particular Familiarity betwixt the now King and the Lord High Stewart; by which and by what follows, they were undoubtedly in one anothers Interests: although perhaps the Stewart hath assisted his Sovereign more by his Councils, Friends and Vassalls, than by constant Attendance (through Woods, Deserts, Dens, Loches, Isles and Mountains) being now well advanced in Age, and disabled through innumerable Fatigues, sustained in the days of his strength.

On the 16th Day of the Month of *March* Anno 1209, the third of the Reign of *Robert* the first, from the City of *St. Andrews*, many of the Earls and Barons, of which *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* is one, wrote to the most Christian and most Victorious *Philip* King of *France*, in the name of the whole Community of *Scotland*, that they had Recognis'd King *Robert's* Right to the Crown, and that in a Parliament held at *St. Andrew* they had received the said King *Philip's* Letters

rs of Credence with great joy, applauding  
 is pious Designs for the recovering of the  
 holy Land, in which all Christians ought  
 to be interested, and that they had a great  
 use of his Royal Favour, in commemorat-  
 ing the antient Leagues betwixt the two  
 Kingdoms of *France* and *Scotland*, in not-  
 ing the many wrongs and great Oppressions  
 they had sustained, in his special affection to  
 the Person of King *Robert*, the Kingdom of  
*Scotland*, and her Liberties; Moreover they  
 encouraged him to go on in his devote & he-  
 lick Resolution, and assured him as soon as  
 they could recover their Antient Liberty,  
 and the affairs of their King and the state of  
 the Nation would permit, their King and  
 they would join most cordially with all their  
 strength, and assist in that Holy Enterprize,  
 all Christian Princes and People ought.

And, by all that I have observed this was  
 the last publick Act wherein *James* Lord  
*Stewart* was concerned, for he dyed the 16th  
*July* following, *Anno* 1309, in the 4th  
 year of the Reign of King *Robert* the first,  
 the 66th year of his Age, and was Inter-  
 red with his Progenitors in the Abbay  
 Church of *Paslay* before the High Altar, ha-  
 ving survived his Father *Alexander* Lord  
*Great Stewart* of *Scotland* 26 years, the most  
 part of which were fill'd up in repeated  
 times of War and Confusion.

I shall not adventure upon this great man's Character, leaving it to be drawn by more masterly Judgements from particular Facts already represented; but this may be said by the by, that he lived in the worst of times and had more frequent and trying Occasions to be vers'd in civil and military Affairs than any of his Ancestours, to whom he was no inferiour: his shifting sides and Compliances were practices flowing from Junctures of most unhappy Circumstances, and proceeded from so much Force and Necessity, that they pleaded more for Pity than Reproach. His Wife was *Cecilia* Daughter to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, who was the first of that Family who quitted that Title, and assumed that of *March*: His Issue by her were,

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter
2. *Sir John* who was killed at the Battle of *Dundalk*, with *Edward Bruce* Earl of *Carrick* King of *Ireland*, in *Anno 1318* leaving no Succession condescended upon, by any Authority which I at present remember
3. *Sir James*, who most probably also dyed without surviving Issue, [ *vide* the Note upon his Uncle ] and on the Death of his Brother *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* *April* the 9th, *Anno 1327*, *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Murray* and he are Tutors, for his Nephew *Robert*, Son to his aforesaid Brother and *Marjory Bruce* Daughter to the King which year *Mr. Barbour* Page 318



Represents him to have Command over his Deceased Brothers Military Troops, in an Expedition made into *England*. In *Anno* 1336, he is mentioned as alive in the *Charterulary of Paslay*, and after this I have discovered nothing concerning him, and at no time any thing of his Posterity.

4 *Egidia*, Wife to *Alexander Meynis*, to which *Alexander* and *Egidia*, King *Robert* the first, give a Charter of the whole *Barony of Durisderis*.

## W A L T E R

**F**OURTH of the Name of *Walter*, and by uninterrupted Descent, the Eighth Hereditary Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, was born *Anno* 1293, in the first of the Reign of *John Baliol*. In the year 1309, the 16th Day of *July*, he succeeded his Father *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*. The first account of him, in History is in the Month of *June*, *Anno* 1314, at which time he is represented as going, and to have brought a Noble Body of Retainers to the Aid of *Robert* the first, King of *Scotland*, against *Edward* the 2d, King of *England*, and his numerous Army: and on the last of the Nativity of *St John the Baptist*, being the 14th Day of the above Month, he and his Kins-man *James Lord Douglas* were  
 Knighted

Knighthed in the Morning, by that diling and Heroick Prince, and were that both the Leaders of the 4th Battel of Scots Army in the Field of *Bonockburn* were signal Instruments, and eminent in the Glory of that ever notable Day which was one of the greatest Instance History can produce, of the Instability of man's Grandeur, and the Vanity of the promising Hopes, and strongest Probability and fairly shew'd, that much of Success depends upon the Valour, Skill and Reputation of the Generals, and that a vast Inequality of Numbers, and a long tract of Advantage in one party, and Misfortunes in the other will never make the Fight equal, where the lesser have all at Stake, and struggle for the defence of *Life*, and Recovery of *Liberty*; the greater, only for a troublesome and uncertain Conquest.

This great Victory was no less gallantly obtain'd than it was advantageously improved; for after-Blows prove the first stroke, and declare the matter decided, which had been in doubt, or at most esteemed but an accidental Ruffle of no dangerous Consequence.

And the effects it produced were not extraordinary, for the *Scots*, from being esteem'd a poor, most despicable and contemptible Enemy, became enrich'd with the Spoils of the Field, and so daring and terrible a Victory seem'd to be entall'd upon them.

reing all the remaining part of the Reign  
King *Robert* the first: and the *English*  
re so humbled and their Measures broken,  
at the very Name of *Bruce, Douglas, Stewart*  
or *Randel &c.*, had such an unaccountable  
fluence, that small Parties of the *Scots*, un-  
any of these Leaders, would have attack'd  
siderable Bodies of their Enemies, with a  
rage and Success rather to be admir'd than  
allel'd, as the most Candid of the *English*  
tōrians ingenuously acknowledge.

Many of all Ranks were kill'd in this  
underfull Batte', and not a few made Priso-  
s, during the Heat of the Action, the  
ght and thereafter.

*Humphrey Bobun* \* the great Earl of *Here-*  
*rd* and *Essex*, with others of Note, escaped  
the strong Castle of *Bothwell*, seated on the  
rks of the River *Clyde*, and were receiv'd  
*Sir Walter Gilbertson* Governour thereof,  
o being narrowly watch'd by the Pursuers  
the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood,  
closely besieg'd with a sufficient Power,  
*Edward Brus*, the valiant Earl of *Carrick*,  
her to the *Scottish* King, yielded himself  
Garrison, and all within it, on Terms  
werable to the Fears, Necessities and de-  
ing Force of the *English*, and receiv'd Ad-  
tage and ascending Fates of the *Scots*;  
reby it appears by the best Observation,  
they

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\* *Barbour* P. 219. 226.

they were in Condition of Prisoners of War

King Robert having now, with the out  
Care and Diligence, ordered his most in-  
rant Affairs at Home, pursued his Enemy  
enter'd *England* in *August*, and wast  
*Northumberland* and *Essex*, and retu  
to his own Country, sufficiently aveng'd,  
loaded with plunder, without haveing rec  
any considerable Opposition or Loss: at  
the mean Time his own People enjoy'd  
Comforts of Peace and Safety, and the  
fings of a fruitfull Season, and a super  
plenty too, ( at their Neighbours Cost )  
in a very great Measure they had been  
gers to, above twentie seven years.

While King Robert was overrunning  
*Northumberland*, *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scot*  
( our chief Subject here ) superintende  
*West Marches*, and with a small, but  
Number of Troops made severall sudde  
succetsfull inroads into *England*, and kep  
inhabitants of these Borders so at Work  
without abandoning their dear Interests  
durst neither go to the Relief and Assista  
their distressed Friends, nor make Irruptio  
to *Scotland*.

Moreover these were not the only Se  
he then perform'd, for by secret Intr  
he came to such an exact Knowledge

ite of Affairs in these Parts, that the un-  
 dhand Practices of severall suspected Persons,  
 betters of *English* Influence, were laid open;  
 their Plots overturn'd, and themselves dis-  
 led and forfeaulted, and their Lands dispo-  
 of to others; as is express'd at length in  
 a Narratives of severall \* Royal Charters  
 out this date. And by all the Observation  
 at I am able to make, it appears that it was  
 en that he got a † Charter of the Barony of  
*Ilbryde*, and Lands of *Ferme* near the Town  
*Rutberglen* in the shire of *Lanark*.

The Earl of *Hereford* and his Compani-  
 is were treated according to their Characters,  
 and the Generosity of King *Robert*; who so  
 managed affairs that this Noble Prisoner  
 and his Train were suffered to return to  
*England*, upon Articles agreed to, which so in-  
 penced King *Edward* the Second and his  
 court, that they were exchanged for *Eliza-  
 eth* King *Roberts* Queen, *Marjory* his  
 daughter, *Christian* his Sister, *Donald* Earl  
 of *Marr* her Son, and *Robert* Bishop of *Glas-  
 gow*: who had been Captives in *England* al-  
 most since the time *Bruce* first assumed the  
 Title of Sovereignty, but it seems their Li-  
 beration was not in all points compleated,  
 till

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\* In *Rotula Rob. I. & var. Char. † Ex  
 Inventario Rotularum R. I. nunc perditarum  
 vel latentium.*

till the latter end of *Autumn*' this year, as insinuated in the *Fœdera &c. Angliæ*, Tom 3. P. 496, if compared with *Barbour, Dugdale* and other convincing Authorities.

About which time being freed from hateful Confinement they were guarded and conveyed safely, from Place to Place, to the Borders, where *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland* was appointed to receive them; who being attended by a gallant Band of the young Nobility and Barons, (splendidly equipped) and their best Retainers, conducted them to the Burgh of *Sterling*, where the King then kept his Court.

Whether this first Intervieu was designed by the Politick King, or purely accidental, or what Influence it might have had over the Affections of the Lord Stewart and the Lady *Marjory*, I shall not offer to suggest; but thus much is certain, their Espousals were consummated the next Year, as shall be fully cleared in its proper place.

The Season for Action now declining ushered in some what like a † Cessation of Arms, and an Exchange of Prisoners: and perhaps an Interruption then from mutual Hostilities and IncurSIONS, was equally the Interest and Inclination of the *English* and  
Scot

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† *Fœdera Tom. 3d. Page 497. &c.*  
504.

lots, during which short Calm it may be resumed good Humour hath revived and that mutual Entertainments, Martial Exercises, innocent Revelings, Intrigues, Amours and Marriages, have had an universal Influence, being the usual fruits of Peace, Plenty, Success and extraordinary Revolutions.

And also at this time nothing is more certain, than that several Loyal and Suffering Gentlemen, were restored to their Ancient Patrimonies, and they and others in their Interest, whose Families yet flourish in Honour, rewarded with the Estates of Forfeited Rebels as Enemies to their King and Country, whose very Names are only remembered and mentioned with Reproach, and their Posterity clouded in Oblivion.

Likewise all former Grants to Bishops, Bishops and Abbays &c. were confirmed, Manors added to them, and their Privileges enlarged: which methods jointly consider'd, made King Robert an absolute Master of the Affections of an united People, who were his own by all imaginable Tyes; for he understood his Interest so well, that he thought suspected Friends his greatest Enemies, and their least punishment was to be sent a packing to their *English* Comrades; so that there was scarce left a supposition of a suspected Rebel inhabiting the Main-Land of Scotland in this precise Period.

Thus

Thus while this remarkable year ended, and the next began with these such mixtures of Affairs and Business, *Robert* left no other means unessay'd to strengthen and secure himself further in Possession of his Throne.

This Lord Stewart, the Earl of *Murray*, Lord *Douglas*, Generals of unquestion'd Bravery, Wisdom and Reputation, guard the Borders by Turns, and rendered all Attempts of the common Enemy vain fruitless.

And to distract, and divert the more *English* Measures and strength, the King maintained a secret Correspondence with many great Ones in *Ireland*, who were ready to revolt, and bent to recover their Independence from the *English*, and fully agreed to receive for their King his most Valiant Brother, *Edward Bruce* Earl of *Carryk*, to show the respect he had to the Noble Family of *Bruce*, and to hearten the *Irish* and convince them his Brother was worthy the Crown, he encouraged all his fellow Adventurers in the Enterprize, and convey'd him to the Burgh of *Air*, where on *April 27* being the Sunday before the Feast of *St. Andrew* and *St. Philip Anno 1315*, in a free Parliament, he entailed him, and the Lawful Heirs Male, of him to be begotten his Successour in the Kingdom of *Scotland* in case he himself dyed without L



irs Male of his own Body, to which Deed Daughter Lady *Marjory* is a Consenter, who, failing the foresaids, is the next in Royal Talzie, and her Lawful Heirs to begotten when she should be married) whom I shall choose to treat in this very case, she having so near a relation to the said Affairs then in hand; what afterwards happened, and particularly to the principal subject and design of this Chapter.

She was a most Beautiful Virgin, and adorned with all excellencies of Nature and education, and being now arrived at the state of Woman, the King her Father both by Inclination and to gratify the desires of his People, resolved of disposing of her in marriage, to strengthen the Royal Family in the Line, in case the above settlement should in part either be broken or naturally fail.

Of King *Robert's* Subjects, all things complexly considered, none had better pretensions to be his Son in Law, than *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, he had a most opulent Estate, convey'd down to him by a long Series of great and Heroick Ancestours, his hereditary Office linked him and his Family to the Crown, and gave him Advantage over other Subjects, he had given admirable proofs of a singular Presence and Greatness of Mind, and of an undaunted Courage and Bravery, in dangers of the last Consequen

quence, he had a Capacity and Application for Business above his Years, and an Affability and Gayety of Temper, which rendered him popular and complaisant, and fit him for the intermitting Diversions and soft Entertainments of the Court: Moreover he was but aged twenty and two Years, and had a well proportioned Body, a most agreeable and obliging Mien, and all those natural Accomplishments, for which Youth and Merit are admired, loved and respected: He had a deceased Father's close Friendship with the King, his Services to him, and his own gallant Deportment, but above all his Conquest of the Affection of the young Princess contributed most to consummate the Marriage, by the Joy and Wishes of the People conspiring to carry on the Match, which were all promising Omens of an Issue worthy of such an Illustrious and Heroick Descent.

The mentioned Act of Settlement, and the Solemnization of their Nuptials, seem to have been the last considerable Statute and Complements passed in Scotland, which King Robert entertained his magnanimous Brother Edward, who in this year 1315, put to Sea at the Town of Air [ *Bour Page 229.* ] with seven Thousand brave Men, and arrived in Wolyngs-Firth Ireland, on Sunday the 25th Day of May [ *Hollinsbed* ] and marched towards Crajergus, where I shall leave him and his E

ick Actions, and shall only notice his too  
ly Fate as it fell out.

King *Robert* having now triumph'd over  
: *English*, Invaded their Nation, Guarded  
: Borders, Strengthened, Inriched and  
pirited his People, freed himself of Bossem  
emies of whatsoever Names, made an ad-  
itagous Alliance or Association with a  
federated Faction of an oppressed Neigh-  
uring People, settled the Succession of the  
own, and Married his Daughter Lady  
*Wjory* to *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*,  
e of the most deserving of his Subjects, to  
om he gave in frank Marriage † the Ba-  
y of *Batbrate*, the Lands of *Ricartcun*  
d *Ratbow*, also the Lands of *Wermes*, *Eryn-*  
*sb*, *Gallowbill*, *Bondingtoun*, and the  
nds called *Burome*, contiguous and adjacent  
the Town and Loch of *Lithgow*, like-  
ys an Annuity out of the *Kerse* of *Stirling*,  
th the Lands of *Kinpunt* and *Edenbame*  
the Shires of *Edinburgh* and *Roxburgh*,  
d carried the War from his own Countrey  
an other, and his Fleet returning from  
: *Irish* Expedition ( and now all these  
ling out within a short but busie Period  
twelve moneths ) he pursued the rest of  
Design, and the course of his good For-

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tune

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† *Ex inventario Rot. R. 1. & ex copia  
data.*

tune, [ *Vide Barbour* ] without time, aided with *Walter* Lord *Stewart* his Maich or Son in Law & a great number of brave Warriours, he sudden Descent upon the Western *Scotland*, and obliged the proud Rebels to acknowledge him Master, by his Laws, with which Success a happy return, I conclude the affairs of this Campaign; they being the last Part that I have observed, wherewith the *Stewart* was concerned this Year.

But what humane Grandeur or Glory is not followed with some Sorrow, another Nature | for the Pleasure produced by former Successes was soon interrupted by a future Accident, for on the Second Day of *March* being *Faster* in the next year ( as we now reckon ) 1316, the King, the Royal Family and Lord *Stewart*, received a sensible stroke, all loyal Subjects were sharers of their and Loss; for *Lady Marjory* the Kings Daughter, the Lord *Stewarts* Wife, as she was turning home from *Paslay* to *Renfrew* was thrown from her Horse and by the fall suffered a Dislocation of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, and dyed upon the Spot, and very pregnant, and no skill'd Physician, a Countrey Fellow boldly took her in and acted the Surgeon, and in the operation, gave the Fetus, A Scar in the

which proved incurable, which Accident was the Reason why the then tender Patient, thereafter our Robert the Second, and first King of the Stewarts was ag-named Blear Eye.

I shall not take upon me to defend each particular of this story as a Truth,, but this much is certain, that the Learned Judicious and ever valuable *Barbour*, Page 227, hath placed the Birth of *Robert* the Second about the beginning of the year 1316, and the uninterrupted Tradition of the adjacent Inhabitants, where *Marjory Bruce* is said to have submitted to her untimely Fate, is hitherto reserved and handed down, as I have related, and for the honour of their Tradition, we add, that on the fatal Ground where the Accident happened, there was an Obelisk erected, yet to be seen, with a defaced Statue and an obliterated Inscription, relating the mournful Particulars of her Death; and that she was Interred in the *Abbey Church of Raslay*, before the High Altar, then the common Sepulchre of the Ancestours of the Lord High Stewart. Moreover *Frojard* a *French* Historian, a contemporary with our *Robert* the Second, and his Acquaintance too, affirms he was Blear eyed: and several unquestionable and Ancient Monuments \* gives this *Robert* the Ag-name of  
Blear

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\* *Ernstulby's* Tomb in the Cathedral Church

*Blear Eye*, all which seem to strengthen this account, and I presume will shew from Impertinency, for bringing it to its place.

*Mariory Bruce's* Royal Birth, her excellent Enduements, and the surprising Manner of her Death, naturally suppose the Stewart then a disconsolate Widdower, it not that he was a Souldier and a Man of Wisdom, as well as of Courage, and that his Grief was moderated, and his Comfort in the Hopes he had of his infant the living pledge of his dearest Comfort, that his delight was in Action, the better Governour of irregular Affections.

Mutual Hostilities still continuing twixt the *English* and the *Scots*, the King thought fit to have recourse to the *Comte de Arma*, who rarely ever fail'd to be with the strongest, and had a Truce patch'd up on their own Conditions to be offer'd, for an end † on the Day of *December* being the Friday before the Feast of *St. Thomas*, in *Anno 1317*. Brother *Adam* of *Wick* Guardian of the Minor Friars of *Wick* being ordered to intimate and Procure certain Papal Bulls and other Papers

Church of *Dunkell*: his Pictures Antient modern: vide *Coyne &c.*

† *Fædera &c.* Page 683. Tom 3d

ive to that Truce betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, he came to the Village of *Old-Sambus*, and demanded safe conduct from King *Robert*, betwixt that place and *Berwick*, which was given him ( in the Kings Name ) by our *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, Sir *Alexander Seaton* and *William Monsonfert* the Kings Clerk, the King himself declining to see him. Brother *Adam* being returned with the above mentioned Bulls &c. was denyed a personal Conference with King *Robert*, by the expressed Stewart and Clerk, and was ordered to deliver his Letters to them, to be shoven to their Master, if for, or against him: But because these Bulls and other Papers did not stile him King of *Scotland*, they were sent back with Contempt, he refusing to take any Notice of them, unless the Title of King of *Scotland* should be given him, and the Town of *Berwick* put in his hands; he being fully resolved to have it, and at that time provided all necessaries fit for a Siege and ready to invest it.

And accordingly on the Second Day of *April* in the next Year, viz. 1318 it was Invaded by Correspondence and stratagem, and taken and intirely mastered through Blood and strength, and † *Walter* Lord Stewart

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\* *Holinshed* Page 221. † *Barbour* P. 288.

**Stewart of Scotland**, Son in Law to the King who was young and Valiant, and had always a most ardent desire after Glory, and to be posted on the marches to have all occasions to signalize himself, was made Governour of the Town and Castle, which showed the great Confidence his wife **Father in Law** had of his Firmness and Merits.

No sooner was he entered upon his charge than by Incurfions through several Counties in the North of *England*, the Town and Castle was plenteously furnished with all necessary Provisions for one Year at least; and besides Archers, Burghers and other Inhabitants, whose fidelity was not doubted, the Lord Stewart sent for five Hundred of **Men** Feuars and Vassals, and their retainers, all brave men, compleatly equipp'd, grathed with the Armour of their Valiant Ancestors who had been train'd up in Dangers, and now grown unacquainted with fear, much less with flight.

He had also with him in the Town **John Crab** a *Fleeming*, an expert Engineer of a quick invention, and dextrous in contriving and framing warlike Engines and ordering fit preparations for Defence in case of a Siege, which was attempted the ensuing Year but without Success, as shall be afterwards related.

Affairs being brought to this Posture, King **Robert** returned and went from place



place through the Kingdom, to look after  
 the Contingences of the Government, and  
 while he was thus imployed he was \* Cur-  
 d by Pope *John*, the 2d of his Pontificat,  
 by a Bull dated at *Avignon* of the 4th Kalends  
 of *July*, for treating his Letters and Messen-  
 ger with Contempt, and taking of *Berwick*  
 after Proclaiming a Peace: which thundering,  
 is little regarded, being upon self Defence,  
 and unhandsomely provoked, and having  
 never agreed to the Articles of the pretended  
 Treaty.

And although success seem'd to hang to  
 the Scots Arms in *Brittain* in this Year, yet  
 certainly, they were unprosperous else where,  
 for *Edward Bruce* King of *Ireland* was kill'd  
 with many brave men in a Battel fought  
 near *Dondalk*, on the 14th of *October* being  
 St. *Calixtus* Day, which mightily weaken'd  
 King *Robert's* Interest, and quite obscur'd  
 that Figure that the Scots were then  
 likely to make in that Kingdom, and reduc'd  
 the Poor and divided Natives to a Ne-  
 cessity of obeying again their *English* Task-  
 masters.

*Edward Bruce's* Death, determin'd his  
 other King *Robert* to new measures; for in  
 a plene Parliament held at *Scoon* the third  
 day of *December*, being the Sunday after  
 the

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\* *Fœdera &c.* Page 707. Tom. 3d.

the Feast of St. *Andrew* the Apostle, he made an Act for Security of the Kingdom settling the Succession of the Crown in his own Person, and to the Lawful Heirs Male of his Body, to be begotten; failing of which to *Robert Stewart* his Grand-child, Son to the Deceas'd Daughter *Marjory Bruce*, by her Husband *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland by which it is evident, this was but a confirming of what was Hereditary, and to prove that by the before mentioned Treaty made in 1315, King *Robert* never intended that even the Lawful Heirs Male of the Brother *Edwards* Body, were to have preferr'd to the Throne, before his Daughter, unless that his Brother had survived him, and actually Succeeded him in the Kingdom.

And to make the view yet clearer, the Observation just, it is affirmed by the Reverend *Barbour*, that *Edward Bruce* of *Carryk* had to Wife, *Isobel* Sister to the late *Earl of Athol*, and that it was manifest Fact is undeniable that King *Robert* the First gave to *Isobel de Athol*, and *Alexander Bruce* her Son his Nephew, \* many hundreds of Lands in several shires, by which it is plain, that this Posterior Settlement

ndered a Part of that Tailie made at *Air*, it  
 is full; or at least explain'd it.

To this Act are appended the Seals of many  
 the then Clergy & great men, one of which  
 that of *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland*,  
 who in this Season of the year, improper for  
 a Campaign, had been call'd from *Berwick* to be  
 a Witness to that Solemn Honour conferr'd up-  
 on his Son, and then return'd to his Post,  
 had faithfully discharged his Trust, and up-  
 on the strongest Motives, approved himself  
 a Man of Wisdom, Courage and Loyalty;  
 or besides that Duty he owed to Vertue and  
 his Countrey, and the Love he had to the  
 Person and Government of King *Robert*, he  
 had before his Eyes the immortal Examples  
 of great and famed Progenitors, and by  
 treading their Footsteps, to be no less an Illu-  
 strious Pattern to his tender Son, who was  
 then the Hope of the *Scots*, and Heir appar-  
 ent of the Crown.

*Berwick*, as things then stood, was an  
 eye-sore to *England*, and a Barrier to *Scot-*  
*land*; the one People being no less bent to  
 recover it than the other were resolved to  
 maintain it, as a part of their Antient and  
 hereditary Title and Possession. *Walter Lord*  
*Stewart of Scotland*, Governour of the Town  
 and Castle, used all imaginable Precaution  
 against Surprises, or a formed Siege. Of new  
 he caused the Magazins to be filled with  
 fresh and sufficient stores, and decayed Places

to be repair'd and strongly fenced, and to have such a strict and orderly Watch, that he prevented all means of Treachery; Moreover his Conduct was so regular, and every thing about him so obliging, that he had a Name esteemed no less equal than it was known to be Heroick, which both join'd together made him most grateful to the whole Garrison and Inhabitants, but more particularly to those Five Hundred he brought into Place, who for the most part were all Gentlemen, and tyed to him, [ *Barbour P.* and his Family, by a relation of Blood, Loyalty or Dependence: in a word they were men of Honour and Experience, and their Duty to their King and Country, Interests and safety to their Families and posterity, and acted accordingly.

All things being ready on both hands, *Edward* advanc'd, being attended with an Army, and invested the Town on the 1<sup>st</sup> of *September* in the year 1319, and oppos'd his Trenches and reared strengths, and continued formed and cover'd a Siege on the 6<sup>th</sup> of the forementioned Month, and on the morning the next day, † being the Eve of the Nativity, of the ever-Blessed Virgin *Mary*, Most our Lord, a general Attack was made, first by Land and then by Water, a Fleet crowd'd

Haven, fitted with all Munitions of War, threatening no less Danger on the one hand than the Army did on the other: the Assault was Vigorous and continu'd till past Noon, but the Resistance was so warm and Noble, notwithstanding of the Lowness and Insufficiency of the Walls, and the considerable Bounds these few had to maintain against so great a Multitude; but the Lord Stewart the Governour appear'd to be every where present, and by his Example and Conduct, so animated the Defendants, that the Enemies Ladders and Machines were overturned and the Efforts of their Pioneers rendred abortive. So that nothing of Moment on that side was then effected. In the heat of the dispute they afresh began to try if their Success would be better from their Navy, they ordered one stout Ship (though some write more) compleatly equip'd and mann'd to sail up close to the Wall, the long-boat was fastned to her Mid-mast and cramm'd with a Crew of well armed daring Fellows, yet notwithstanding of the advantage of the Tyde; and being hal'd by strong Ropes ty'd to Barges and Oars, ply'd with outmost Vigour to make good a Post near the *Brig-houfe*, where the Conflict was very hot on both hands, the *English* pressed on, and in the Confusion, laid out a falling Bridge made of Timber, which proving too short, did them more hurt than service, and what by the throwing in of Stones by the *Belieg'd* before, and then at the Landing of

fire Sea, the Ship was grounded, and the Water falling Low, the *Scots* fiercely fell to Work, and setting her on fire, and adding combustible Substance to it, she went in Flames, so that severals were burnt, some escaped, and others were made Prisoners of War, one of which was a chief Engineer ( which was no less a real Loss to the *English* than it was a considerable Advantage to the *Scots*, upon the very next Occasion ) And all this was performed in sight of the Fleet, and so expeditiously, that before any great Relief could be given, the *Scots* were entered the Town and so well stood their ground, that they lost none then, notwithstanding of another obstinat Assault on all Quarters.

The great Valour and good Fortune of the *Scots* having prevented the promising Success of their Adversaries, especially of their Fleet, where their greatest Hopes were centered, and being fatigu'd extreemly ( to say no more ) about evening Song they sounded a Retreat which put an end to the *Martiall* Faits of that Day.

*Berwick* being in hazard, King *Robert* drew together a small but choice Army, under the Command of the famous *Randel* and *Duglas*, who wanting Force to raise the Siege, took another Course, and entering *England* wasted the North Countreys, and laid them under severe Contributions, and penetrating the length of *Burrow-bridge* and *Milton* upon  
*Swale*

vale, 12 Miles distant from *Tork*, where they countered a numerous but raw Army of theiremies, who fled almost before they engaged, but were overtaken, and four Thousand them kill'd, and drown'd, upon and near theace [ *Holinshed* ] Amongst whom was the Major of *Tork*; but *William Melton* Archbishop that City, and the Bishop of *Fly*, two of our Captains; escaped, though it did not fare well with others of the Clergy, being three hundred Priests [ *vid. Barbour* ] fell in that fight: whose service to their Countrey would have certainly been more agreeable to their Order, to have been done another way than by the Sword.

Whilst the *Scots* were thus triumphing beyond *Tweed*, the *English* were not idle on this side o't; they duely weigh'd what occasioned the Miscarriages of the former Attacque upon *Burwick*, and what was proper next to be done in preventing the like, their warlike Utenfils were repair'd, alter'd or compleated as was thought fit, &c. And neither were these without the Town less busy; So after an Interval of five days, the Signal was given for a general assault [ *Barbour Page 290* ] on the Dawning of the 13th day of this Moneth being the Eve of the Exaltation of the *Holy Cross*; so they boldly approached near the foot of the Wall and mounted their Ladders, and high scaffolds; but the besieged quickly receiv'd the Warm with admirable Presence, and with no less

less Vigour and Dexterity turn'd these Instruments over upon their Masters, and also out Respite, threw Stones whereby 1 were kill'd and wounded, and others receiv'd terrible Fractures and Contusions, where Defendants, being in their Armour, sustein'd small Loss, notwithstanding the Wall was high, but the Pikes did some Hurt & Execution, as did the Bow-men and Slingers too, were shooting and casting incessantly.

These Attempts were always renew'd near Noon, [ *Barbour page. 291* ] and oft defeated, at which time the Besiegers press'd on towards the Wall a prodigious machine call'd a *Sow*, made of strong Plain Timber, and Barrs of Iron, supported with Wheels, and fill'd with Armed Men, to test them in undermining the Wall; immediately the Lord Stewart the Governour, and the abovementioned Engineer to act his part, promising him Rewards, but if he fail'd, sent Death; who immediately fell to work with a curious Engine, contriv'd with Skill and great Art, for throwing of big Stones of any great Weight; the first Stone fell before her, and the second was short, however it surpris'd the *Sow-lodgers*, but the third was thrown up in the Air with almost incredible Force, which falling directly upon her, burst her in pieces, that Minute she was advanced to the Wall; where some were kill'd outright and others crush'd or maimed.



the midst of the Confusion, *John Crab* made  
 to mount his Crane, who also had Wheels  
 ove it from place to place, to make it the  
 e serviceable; to it was fixed a strong  
 in of Iron; he had prepared Splinters of  
 Wood, Pitch, Tar, Sulphur, Lint, Hards  
 and form'd them as it were in solid Bo-  
 , which serv'd him as Faggots which in  
 k might have been likened to Hogsheads,  
 e he hoop'd with Girths of Iron, and  
 ing fastned them to the Crane, and being  
 d to purpose, they terrified the Enemy,  
 I kept them off, and were softly dropp'd up-  
 the shatter'd Timber, and burnt it to Ashes  
 an Addition of Fewell and other Means  
 m within, notwithstanding of all endea-  
 urs used to the Contrary from without.

On the other hand, the Mariners were no  
 s employ'd; they were working their Ships  
 close up to the Wall as possibly they could,  
 air Forecastles were planted with sufficient  
 en in Armour, compleatly provided with  
 necessary Weapons and Instruments of Of-  
 ence; and the Long Boats &c. were in the  
 me Condition; whereupon the Engineer  
 ade his Machine ready, and having set her  
 work, she threw a stone, and hit an *Aspine*  
 with such Violence and Success, that the Men  
 within tumbled down upon the Land, which  
 confounded the rest that they ventur'd not  
 in to renew Approaches so dangerous and  
 near the Wall; So that what was here done  
 amounte

amounted to no more than an Amusement, but  
 de'd impair'd the strength of the small Garrif  
 by a necessary Diversion of a part of the For  
 the which, as it seems, was the grand Pro  
 of the Enemy.

On the other Quarters of the Town,  
 tacques were repeated without Intermif  
 with all imaginable Resolution, and as oft  
 ceiv'd with no less Bravery, yea the very W  
 men ( with the Babes in their Armes )  
 the Boys, imploy'd themselves in gather  
 Arrows and Stones, and whatsoever could  
 Assistance to the besieged; which no do  
 rais'd a Noble Emulation and Courage to  
 utmost pitch, on the most natural and eng  
 ing Principles.

In all the bloody Labours of this Day,  
 Lord Stewart approved himself a great Capt  
 In the morning, when he receiv'd the Ala  
 he was ready with the first, and gave Or  
 with very much Discretion and Spirit: he  
 attended with an hundred Light-Horse-  
 well appointed, who were a Safe-guard to  
 rest, and reserv'd to succour such as were  
 extreamest Hazard: He with no less Care t  
 Celerity viewed again and again the sever  
 Posts to observe the Motions of the Enc  
 and encouraged every man in his station  
 be mindfull of Honour, and stand his Gro  
 and oppertunely supply'd such places as v  
 threatned with immediat Danger: His  
 ample animated the Souldiers of the Garrif

id the success of the former Defence so encour-  
 aged the Inhabitants, that the attacques of the  
 enemy were repulsed with incredible Valour.

At length his Train of an hundred were re-  
 duced to one single man, at which time the  
 besiegers press'd hard on, and not only hewed  
 down a strong out-work of Timber, and burnt  
 down the Draw-bridge, which was chain'd to  
 the *Mary-Gate*, but also throng'd close up to the  
 Gate it self and set it on Fire, which drove the  
 besieg'd to their last shifts. The Lord Stew-  
 art incontinently call'd the most part of the  
 Men from the Castle (which had been utter-  
 ly neglected by the Enemy that Day) and  
 having observed from the Wall how Matters  
 went, he resolv'd at one bold hit, to break  
 their Measures, or gloriously fall in the At-  
 tempt. He caus'd throw open the Gate, and  
 he and his fresh men rush'd forward, with  
 such Vigour Force that in a Minute he dissipat-  
 ed and extinguish'd the Fire; he beat back the  
 enemy in great Disorder from their new Pos-  
 sion, and betwixt Hope and Dispair and by  
 the Advantage of the Ground and a juncture  
 of favourable Accidents, and Circumstances  
 they defended themselves with Sword in Hand  
 with unexpressible Resistance, till Night ob-  
 s'g'd both to retire, and put a Close to this  
 bloody Confl<sup>ic</sup>; And perhaps Time or  
 place cannot afford a more lively Instance of  
 Resolute Defence than this was.

*Both Parties sustained great Loss, and each*

**R.**

were

were equally fill'd with Admiration of the  
thers Bravery; and Ease was most acceptable  
all, but particularly to the main'd and wou  
ed after such extraordinary Fatigues.

However King *Edward* had no mind  
give over before he gain'd his Point; but  
unwelcome News being brought him, t  
his Subjects were killed and his King  
plundered by his Enemies, made a Divi  
in his Army: his Nobles and great Bar  
were pressing to continue the Siege, but  
of the North had more sensible Argum  
to perswade them otherways; and he  
mightily favoured by *Thomas Earl of L*  
*caster* ( the Kings Cousin German ) t  
prevail'd; and all, with as little Honour  
their losses and Indignation were great,  
turned home to hunt after an Enemy in t  
own Bowels, which was too nimble for th  
so the *Scots* were left in Possession of  
they believed they had just Title to.

*Randal* and *Duglas* and their small  
my, understanding the *English* were  
from before *Berwick*, and were in que  
them, and being sensible they wanted stren  
to grapple with such a Superiour po  
they turned towards the West Marches,  
fed by *Carlisle* and entered *Scotland*, ha  
beaten the Enemy, Burnt and destroyed  
Countrey, and carryed off considerable  
soners, Plunder and Contributions; an  
most graciously received by King

ith great Demonstrations of Joy and Honour, who was making ready to go to *Berwick*; where being arrived, he was met by the Governour, his Son in Law, on whom he conferred all those marks of Affection and respect, which are the perpetual Companions of the Fortunate, and having view'd and considered the disadvantages, &c of the Besieged, and the Power and Attempts of the Enemy, he was no less pleased with the Disappointment of the latter, than he admired the Valour of the former; particularly the Noble behaviour of the Lord Stewart, a part of whose Character and his important Service on this Occasion is briefly hinted at, and expressed thus, by the Reverend Mr. *John Barbour* Arch-deacon of *Aberdeen*,

*Barwicke was on this maner  
 Askewed, and they that therein wer.  
 He was worthy a Prince to bee  
 Throug manbeede and subtilisie,  
 That could with wit so bie a thing,  
 But tynsel bring to good ending.  
 So Barwick syne the King gaes,  
 And when he heard syne how it was  
 Defended so doone manfullie,  
 He loved them that were there greatly.  
 Walter Stewarts great bounty  
 Thout the lave commended he  
 For the right great Defence he made,  
 At the Tait where men brunt had.]*

*The Prie as ye hear'd me devise,  
 And certes he was meikle to praise,  
 That so stoutly with plain fechtynge,  
 At open Taite made sik defending.  
 Might he had lived while he had been,  
 Of perfite eild withouten wene  
 His renown should have stricked fer;  
 But Death that warrhes ever near  
 Into the flower of his youtheed,  
 Made end of all his doughty Deed.  
 As I shall tell further mair, &c.*

The Defeat at *Milton*, the Pillaging of  
 Countreys in the North of *England*, the  
 appointment before *Berwick*, the take  
 many *English* of Distinction in the mentio  
 Inuasion, & the fruitless Pursuit of the  
 were very mortifying to King *Edward*, but  
 the only loss he sustained, for about the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 of all Saints, which is the first of *Novem*  
 [Tyrel, *Holinshed*] *James* Lord *Duglas* ente  
*England* with an Army, Marched through  
 Countrey of *Gilesland*, and went forew  
 to *Engb* under *Stanmoor*, returned thro  
 the most parts of *Westmoreland* and *Cuml*  
*land*, and not only so. but went aside  
*Newcastle*. threatened the Town, Skirmi  
 ed upon the Bridge, where were slain  
*John Perinb* and some Persons of Charab  
 and having, as they pass'd along in all plac  
 Eurnt their Enemys Towns, Villages, Co  
 and Winter Provisions &c, made many f

ners and driven away their Cattle; & after  
 ll made a safe Retreat to their own Coun-  
 ey, while King *Edward* was forced to Re-  
 urn from a *Scottish* Expedition, having ne-  
 ver seen an Enemy to fight with, nor Pro-  
 visions, nor Hopes to keep the dispirited Ar-  
 my from starveing. A tract of Advantages,  
 and the then posture of Affairs, did not make  
 the *Scots* forget their former Calamities,  
 state and condition, nor free them from  
 dreadful Apprehensions for the future, from  
 such a powerful Nation as the *English*, who  
 were act'd by Ambitious Pretences and In-  
 terest, impatient through Disappointments  
 and inflamed for Revenge.

The *Scots* left no measures unessay'd for the  
 security of themselves & their Posterity: per-  
 aps they us'd their Victories with a Mode-  
 ration below what might have been expected  
 from their suppos'd Temper, and in nothing  
 quall'd by the intolerable treatment they had  
 receiv'd. A Peace on any Honourable Terms  
 was the thing they were unanimously agre-  
 d upon; since Defence, not Conquest could  
 only be their Aim; yea, and at length, the  
 wisest of the *English*, were so sensibly hum-  
 led by the prevailing Fate of the *Scots*, that  
 they were content to smother their Resent-  
 ments for a Season, & seem'd to be more ear-  
 nest for a Truce than the *Scots*, which was not  
 only enter'd upon, but agreed to, and com-  
 menced on the Feast of St. Thomas, being the

21<sup>st</sup> Day of *December* in the Year 1320 was to continue and be of force till the of *Christmas* in Anno 1321, which been inviolably kept by both Nations Hostile Incurfions, by all that I conclude, from *Fœdera &c. Anglia*, in this period.

This Truce being only a fufpenf Arms, and adapted to fome Conting precisely agreed to, each Party pref themselves at freedome, to profecut Measures that might be judged beft to their Interests.

The King of *England* by his Embaffa & repeated Applications, wearied the *Rome* with daily Complaints of *Robert* course of Rebellious practices and ufurpations, and with fham ftories of his own and Sovereignty over *Scotland*.

The Pope was then esteemed the juft Arbitr, from whom there was no Appeal and the *Scots* finding themselves mifcontented and lying under fevere Interdiction and his Holinefs and the Cardinals : by the indefatigable Industry and mo



in wanting Access and Opportunity of in-  
 ning and undeceiving him: and now Oc-  
 on having offered, they resolved to Ad-  
 ds and make a fair and just Representation  
 the Reasons of the long Wars, and that  
 y only acted in self Defence. So on the  
 of *April* in 1320 at the Monastery of *A-*  
*brotbock*, in the Countrey of *Angus* in the  
 re of *Forfar*, in the Diocess of  
 ; Nobles and Barons, &c. (one of the  
 ief of which was *Walter* Lord Stewart of  
*island*) being Assembled, after mature De-  
 beration, wrote a Letter to Pope *John*, gi-  
 ing an account of their Origine, Conversion  
 Christianity, an uninterrupted Succession  
 Kings in their Royal Line, their Liberty  
 and Independency, lamentable Circumstan-  
 s, unsufferable Oppressions, &c. Heredita-  
 Title, Possession, extraordinary Valour  
 and merits of King *Robert*, to whom they  
 ere inviolably link'd, and that it was not  
 in Glory or an Invasion of their Neigh-  
 ours Right, &c, but a maintaining of  
 their own which they sought after, which  
 ey declared they would do, and that while  
 ne Hundred *Scots* men were alive, and able  
 draw Swords, they would never bow their  
 ecks to the *English* yoke, &c.

But about four Months after this, an inci-  
 ent shewed the inconstancy of humane Re-  
 olution, and fairely offered to defeat the  
 reat Design of this Solemn Letter, for in  
 th

The Estates of these Traitors falling to the Crown, were conferred in parts upon the greatest Favorites and best Subjects. Lands of *Nisbit*, † the Baronys of *Langtoun*, *Maxtoun* and *Cavertoun*, which *John Sowles* forfeited: also the Land *Eckford*, the Baronys of *Kelly* and *Meth* which were Sir *Roger Mubrays*, lying in Shires of *Roxburgh*, *Forfar* and *Pertb*, were given to *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* as a Testimony of his Prince's Bounty and affection, and of his own constant Fidelity to the Crown on all Occasions.

The remaining part of this Year furnish no great matter of Observation, but towards the close of the next, it is certain that the *English* were \* preparing to fall upon King *Robert* and his Complices, but yet the Scots were sooner ready, and the Truce being finally expired, about the Sixth Day of *January* in 1322, they invaded *England*, commanded by the King himself, as some Writers or according to others, by the Earl of *Murray*, and destroyed all before them to *Rochester* &c, upon *Stannmore*. and being advanced to *Darlington*, two Detachments were ordered out under the conduct of Lord *James Douglas*, and *Walter* Lord Stewart (

See

† *Ex inventario Rot. Rob. 1.*

\* *Fœdera*, tom. 3. December 17. 13

*Scotland*, the one fell in upon *Hertipoele* and *Cleveland*, and the other upon *Richmound*, and laid them under Contributions, and acted without Contrôle, and having again joined the main Body of the Army, they returned to *Scotland* without an offer of Battel, or any opposition; having lived plentifully a part of this cold Season on their Neighbours best Provisions, and been very familiar with their most valuable Effects.

The *English* Writers lay no small part of the Success of the *Scots* in this Expedition, on *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, (and his Associates) who, for a Correspondence with *Randell & Duglas*, and for other accumulated Crimes, was put to Death at his Castle at *Pontefract* the

Day of *March* being the Munday before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, which is always *March 25th*.

The wise & powerful *English* Nation, were enraged upon the unlucky Events of Affairs, and many began to imagine that the Success which attended the *Scots* was not owing to their Valour, good Fate and Conduct, but to the Treachery of some of themselves, and the male Administration of the chief Favourites.

The King was bent to repair his Disgraces, and his people were very willing to comply with him, and jointly resolved to carry on such a War against the *Scots* which would either extirpat, or to far humble them

them, that they would be obliged to make a Surrender of themselves, or be reduced to that and worse, to begg Bread at the hands of their ELEMYS to keep them alive. On *May* the 11<sup>th</sup>, Orders were given, for raising an Army consisting of an Hundred Thousand Horse men and Foot, appointed with all proper Equipage, the place of Rendezvous was to be at *Newcastle*, and the time, the *Oblaves* of the Feast of the Holy Trinity, but the Motions then were not so sudden, as shall appear afterwards.

The *Scots* were very sensible of these great Preparations, and were projecting Ways and Means to evade the Blow; and after their wonted manner entered *England* with a small Detachment, toward the beginning of *June*, † as appears by a Mandate dated the 13<sup>th</sup> of that Month at *Hatbelsay* directed to *Andrew Harcla*, to resist them, but they returned with their ordinary Success.

Whether this confident Trip was designed an Introduction to greater Affairs, or to amuse the *Englsh*, and make them break their measures and divide their Army, or to keep them humble & shew that they themselves were the same time in greatest dangers, or for intelligence, or to observe if their own Fate was declining, I shall leave it to  
 them

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† *Fædera Tom. 3d.*

hers to weigh the particulars and their Consequences and to conclude accordingly.

The methods the Scots pursued on this threatening and grand Emergent, shewed very much Caution and Wisdom: personal Animofities and Feuds and Emulation of Families, were heartily removed, or intirely laid aside for a time, an *Amnesty* was granted to many Out-laws and suspected Persons, and the Vassals and Dependents of those who suffered for *lese Majesty*, by new Grants were made in a better Condition than they were in under their old masters: the Rights of the Prelacys and Abbays were of new confirmed and augmented with new Enduements; and in that *interim* many Indentures and other Grants of lesser moment were expedited *binding*, by the Clergy, Nobles and Barons: one of which, as an Example for all, I shall instance, seeing it belongs to the Subject in hand more particularly than to any other.

In 1322, on the Thursday after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, being the 18th Day of June, at the Monastery of Melross, Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland \* grants a Charter to the Abbot and Convent there, confirming them all Deeds given in their favours by his Ancestours, and declares that the command

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\* Vide James, Alexander, Walter, &c.

mand of their men in *Kyles-moore*, a punishment of such who were absent on such occasions, belonged to them and Bailies, or whom they should think fit to nominate, and that their former Attendance on him in the time of War should not be a precedent for the future, in prejudice of their antecedent priviledges and immunities.

And it is most probable that this was the time that he gave a † Charter of the Patronage of the Church of *Mas* to the Abbot and Convent of *Dryburgh*.

Such Proceedings had their own Weight and no doubt were done upon very good motives, and had no less Effects, the Clergy being encouraged, made them the more willing to lend their assistance in the War, a great Ones having ordered their Affairs so as to lose their Liberties with their lives, at one and the same time, and to mix smaller with the weightiness of most threatening times, and to shew the best face in the worst circumstances, shewed a noble assurance, and was a brave attempt, which was no less generous, wise, necessary and commendable.

The Scots being upon their Guard, understanding King *Edward* was c

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† *Ex Chartulario de Dryburgh sine*

in them as far as *Tork*, and that his Preparations went slowly on, they resolved that no time was to be lost, the Lord Stewart was led to his Post at *Berwick*, to secure that important Place as a retreat, in case of misadventures or Accidents tending that way, and defend it against any new Attempts which might be made against it, and about the latter end of *July*, King *Robert* entered *England* near *Carlisle*, and burnt a Mannor that sometime belonged to himself at *Ross* and *Wardale*, and spoiled the Monastrey of *Wharfe*, and marching on he wasted the Countrey of *Conland*, and passing over *Wen Sands*, and then to *Cartmele* beyond *Wen Sands*, he advanced to the Town of *Lancaster*, where he was join'd by the Earl *Murray* and the Lord *Douglas* with an other Army, and advancing Southward they came to the Town of *Prestoun* in *Auderness*, thirty Miles in *English* ground, having destroyed the whole Towns, Villages and Countreys as they scour'd along, without respect to place, except the Abbay of *Fourburg*, a Priorie of black Chanons in *Cartmele*, another of Black Monks, and a house of Preaching Friers in *Lancaster*, and a house of Friers minors in *Prestoun*, and returned to *Scotland* on the 24th of *July* before the Eve of the Apostle *Saint James*, with many Prisoners and Cattell, and great riches and much Bootie of all kinds.

King *Edward*, and much more his Valiant People, were gall'd out of Measure at these insulting practices of the *Scots*, and being filled with hopes of Revenge, they set out from *Newcastle* the 8th of *August*, as is clear from several [*vid. Fœdera*] documents Dated that day there, at *Gosford* and at *Felton*.

King *Robert* by his Parties or Spies being sufficiently informed of the progress of the *English* Army, dispatched speedy Orders to all his Subjects on the South of *Forth*, to drive their Cattell and transport their Provisions and best Effects Northward of that River, as they tendered their own safety and regarded his Commands: the *English* Army pass by *Berwick* about the 12th of *August*, but its Walls being made stronger and higher and all its Breaches repaired and newly fortified since the late Siege, and having Experience of the bravery of the Lord Stewart the Governour, they enterprised nothing against it, knowing if they succeeded in other things, it would naturally fall in their hands.

And ere the *English* were got the length of *Edinburgh*, King *Robert* was at *Culross*, on the other side of *Forth*, where they had no mind to follow him then, their own provisions turning scarce, and finding the Provisions as well as the Inhabitants of the Country removed, and that they were to encounter



Famine, a fiercer Enemy than the Scots, they hasted back to *England*, and in their way, burnt the Abbays of *Melross* and *Dryburgh*; with several other Religious Houses & places, exercising all kind of cruelty on theiremies that fell in their Hands, and were at *Newcastle* about the first of *September*. But before the 20th of that Month, King *Robert* with the Earl of *Murray*, the Lord *James Douglas* and *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, invaded *England*, Besieged *Norham-Castle* and took it, followed King *Edward* at the heels, distressed his Army by dayly Incurfions, and marching forward destroyed divers Towns in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, and on the 14th Day of *October* surprized King *Edward* in the Abbay of *Byland* in the Forrest of *Blackmore*, and had almost taken him Prisoner, had he not speedily fled himself by flight, and even then he was closely pursued to the City of *Tork* by the Lord Stewart, with five Hundred Horse, who killed severals of his Guards and Attendants, and made a stand at one of the gates, and insulted the Inhabitants, and returning to the Camp, he found the Enemy wholly routed and scattered, *John de Britains* Earl of *Richmond* and Sir *Henry Sowle* Prisoners, and the Kings Plate, Furniture and Money and the Spoiles of the Field in the hands of the Victors, who ranged about, taking many Prisoners and much Booty, and lay

laying many places in *Alhes*, except Towns of *Rippon* and *Beverly* which was saved for a great Ransom, and returned their own Countrey on the Feast of the Commemoration of all Souls which is *Novem* the first. King *Edward* being push'd on his obstinate Fate, and more obstinate Tem had no regard to the misfortunes and calamities of his people, and was as haughty averse to any terms of Accommodation: Victory had been a perpetual Companion the point of his Sword.

On the other hand King *Robert*, notwithstanding of his Success, made pressing intreaties by diverse instruments, particularly *Sir Henry Sowle* whom he had dismiss'd his desire of a firm and lasting Peace, the Inhabitants of the North of *England* the bordering Countys were so sensible of this, and by the wants they labour'd under and the dayly fears they were subject to, they began to conceive a better opinion of the *Scots*, and think they acted by Necessity and self Defence: and laid the whole burden of their miseries on the wilfulness of their own King, and became so impatient after present safety and future security, that a Peaceable Treaty was carried on with them as appears by a writ dated at *Conwyk* *July 8th* [ *Fœdera &c. Tom. 3a.* ] in the beginning of this year 1323, with this *ut tractatu super tregua cum Scotis reconsulto non habendo*

But he little study'd the Condition and  
 elfare of these of his Subjects; & although  
 e could not but be sensible that his Fortune  
 and management were of a Piece, yet profe-  
 ate revenge he would, as it is evident by a  
 Mandat under the Great Seal, bearing Date at  
 lemark on the 30th of *January*, Intituled,  
*de subsidio pro guerra Scotia.* which reso-  
 lutions laid open the practices of *Andrew*  
*de Hercla* Earl of *Carlisle*, who by an order  
 of the first of *February*, was made Prisoner  
 and underwent the Sentence of Death on the  
 17th of that Month, for entering in secret  
 Contracts with the *Scots*, without interposi-  
 tion of Authority. So he then, as well as the  
 Earl of *Lancaster* before, suffered for the  
 same Crime, and although I am fully satisfi-  
 ed that both their designs was an Encroach-  
 ment upon Sovereignty and affronting of  
 Government, yet I am perswaded that nei-  
 ther of them designed harm, to the Honour  
 or interest of *England*.

The cause of this great mans fall and o-  
 ther concurrent Circumstances, convinced  
 King *Edward* of a general disposition to a  
 Peace, which at length he hearkned to:  
 and about the middle of *March*, a Sufferance  
 ( or a suspension of Arms as I take it ) was  
 agreed too, in order to a Treaty, which was  
 shortly entered upon, and finally concluded  
 in the Month of *May* in a Peace to be  
*inviolably kept* for thirteen years [ *Fæder*

Tom. 3d. Page 122 and 124, ] to the ob-  
 servation of which in every Article on King  
 Robert's part, the *Scottish* Prelates, and Earl  
 gave their Solemn Oath, as also did the  
 Great Barons, the first and chief of whom  
 in order was *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scot-*  
*land.*

Occasions of military Action being then o-  
 ver, the Circumstances of Persons and things  
 suffered a change, and are to be considered ac-  
 cordingly: every Man had access to advance  
 his claim, and full freedom and protection to  
 have all disputable points of Right and Wrong  
 and Possession brought to a fair tryall, which  
 it was not impossible, yet surely was inconve-  
 nient in the state of War; so that Union and  
 the publick good were so much studied that  
 many things were wisely wink'd at in the  
 then present time which fell under a severe  
 cognisance afterward.

The common Language of contending par-  
 ties and where Interest clash'd, which I have  
 observ'd in Parliamentary Proceedings, in in-  
 ferious Courts, and in other matters of Mo-  
 ment, in this and in some succeeding years  
 was—*Amerciatus est*—*propter*—*Con-*  
*cordia inter*—*et*—*Controversia inter*—  
*et*—*Decretum per Regem*—*inter*—  
*et*—*Forisfactura*—*facta per Regem et*  
*Barones suos in Parlamento. Inquisitio terre-*  
*rum*—*Petitio*—*super*—*Plegium*—  
*super*—*Quetela*—*super*—*Remon-*  
*ciatio*—*Statutum &c.*

Thus Fears and Dangers from abroad being remov'd, Society was secur'd, the Ends of Government answer'd, Authority strengthened, Law had its full Course, and oblig'd the Defender to give reasonable satisfaction, or undergo the severity of Judgement; which confirm'd the Subjects in the good Opinion they had of the Wisdom and Courage of King Robert, and of his Council and Ministry.

During these Transactions the Lord Stewart made himself a Party in a particular Affair which was a Demonstration of his Honour and Friendship, and Merits, Imitation and Praise) as may be inferr'd from this following Title of ancient Records \* viz. *Apunctuamentum inter Dominum Walterum Senescallum Scotiæ, et Barones Ergadiæ, propter interfectiones quondam Eugenii, Fynlaji, et aliorum hominum dicti Domini Senescalli.* The Issue of which seems to be, that the Crime was extenuated by some certain Circumstances, the Penalty mitigated, the Relations of the Deceas'd pacified, the Law satisfy'd and the Lord Stewart reconciled to his good Neighbours in the Countrey of Argyl, who were the immemorial Allies of his Family by Blood, Interest and many solemn Contracts.

After the abovementioned Peace, no notable Change of Affairs ensued for some years. The Example

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\* *Ex Inventaria Rot Parl. R. X. & Obsequium Roberti.*

**Example and Authority of the King, Common Prudence, yea and Necessity, where Inclination was wanting, obliged the wiser sort to study the Arts of Peace, as much as before they had done these of War; Husbandry prevail'd in the Countrey, and Trade and Frugality in the Burghs.**

The Nobles and great Men, and such as were immediatly concern'd in the Management of the Government, retreated to their Seats or Offices, and as Occasion requir'd attended the Person of the King.

The Lord Stewart committed the Management of his Estate and private Affairs to his Brother Sir *James* ( who was not the less fit for that Trust that he had no lawfull Issue of his own ) while he himself as being a Chief Officer of the Crown, gave Attendance at Court, which was frequently kept at *Berwick* ( where he had a more immediat Concern ) and sometimes at *Roxburgh, Dumfries, Air, Glasgow, Stirling, Scone, Aberbrothock, St Andrews, Dumfermling, Edinburgh, &c.* As they were invited by the *Season, Pleasure, Convenience* or *Exigences* &c. And this is clear from Charters under the Great Seal the 18th 19th & 20th of this Reign, to which he is a constant Witness, one of the last of which that hath fallen in my hands, is to the Abbot and Religious of *Melross*, of two Thousand pound Sterling, for building of new, the Fabrick of their Church of *St. Mary*, to be pay'd out of all Wards, &c.

res, Marriages, Eschets, Fines, Amerciaments, Rents, and Perquesits belonging & falling to the Crown, out of the shire of Roxburgh: the date is *Scone* on the 26th of *March*; *Anno Regni Regis Vicefimo*, which was *Anno Christi* 1326.

In the Month of *July* after this, a Parliament was held at the Abbay of \* *Cambuskenneth* near the Royal Burgh of *Striveling*; and in presence of King *Robert*, the Clergy, Earls, Barons, and other Representatives of the People gave an Oath of Fidelity and Homage to Prince *David Bruce* his Son, and ( in case he y'd without lawfull Issue ) to *Robert Stewart* his Grand-Child, whereby the Rights of an hereditary Monarchy were confirmed; and the Lord Stewart had the satisfaction to have his Son declared the next of the Royall Blood, and to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

Having

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*Fordon* and the *Excerpta* having narrated the Parliament at *Cambuskenneth*, tell us that then *Andrew Murray* was Married to *Christiana Bruce* the Kings sister.

At *Clackmannan July 22* in the 21 of the Reign of King *Robert*. the first, he gives to *Andrew Murray* Knight and to his Wife the Kings sister, all and whole the Lands of *Garviach* &c, as freely as *David* sometime Earl of *Huntingtown* did possess the same of the then Kings of *Scotland* his Predecessors. And this is much to clear the date of this Parliament with *Haddington Page 61.*

Having thus far traced the Conduct of this worthy Patriot, I hasten to give an account of the too early time of his Death: But in this Authors disagree. *Barbour* [Page 318] inadvertently hath placed it two years and an half before the mentioned Truce was expired, and so must have fallen out *Anno 1325*. But by what immediatly follows, it appears that he mean'd that it happened some Months only before the Expedition of the Scots into England, in their Attempt at *Stanbop Park in Waredale*, which was in the latter end of *July 1327*, and thus, if he do not expressly correct himself, yet by this he is reconcil'd to other Authors. The manner of our *Hero's* Sickness and Death, the Grief thereupon together with his Interment, he representeth thus.

In this time that the Trews wer  
 Lasting in Marches ( as I said airt )  
 Walter Stewart that worthie was  
 At Bathcate a great Sickness taes  
 His evil waxt ay more and more  
 While men perceived by his jore,  
 That he of needs must pay the Debt  
 That no man for to pay may let.  
 Sbriven and als repenting well,  
 When all was done to him ilk deille  
 That Christian men ought for to have,  
 As good Christian the gaist be gawe.  
 Then might men hear folk weep and cry  
 And many a Knight and fair Lady



Mourning and making full evil cheir  
 So did they all that ever were there.  
 All men him meaned commonlie  
 For of his eild he was warthie:  
 When long time they their dule had made, ]  
 The Corps to Pallay have they had,  
 And their with great Solemnitie,  
 And with great dule eirded was he.  
 God for his might his Soul m<sup>t</sup> bring  
 Where joy ay lasteth but ending. &c.

\* Fordon or rather his Continuator, writes  
 Anno 1326, quinto idus Aprilis obiit nobilis  
 bellator Walterus Stewart, gener Regis Ro-  
 bertii de Brois & pater Regis Roberti Scotiæ.

And in the *Extracta e Chronicis Scotiae*  
 he account is that *Walterus Senescallus Sco-  
 tia, valens bellator, gener Regis, obiit quinto  
 Idus Aprilis Anno predicto (scilicet) 1328.*

But by diligently collating the Series of  
 affairs, and placing them in their precise Or-  
 der, from the aforecited Authors; also from  
 Boetius, Hollinshed, M: the *Fœdera*  
 &c. *Anglia*, &c. it is most presumeable he  
 dyed in the year 1327, at his Seat at *Bath-  
 gate* in *Louthian*, on the 5 Ides of *April*, which  
 was the 9th of that Moneth, being the  
 Thursday before *Easter*, in the twenty se-  
 U cond

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\* In *Bibliotheca Acad. Edin. lib. 13. Fol.*  
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( 154 )  
cond of the Reign of King *Robert* the first, in the 36th Year of his Age, and was Buried in the Abbey Church of *Paſlay* with his worthy Progenitors, having Survived his Father *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, 17 years 8 Months and 24 Days.

As to his Character I have almost said as much as is needful, and ought to add little more: but this much is plain from the best Authorities, that his Contemporaries and Posterity distinguished him, by the Epithets of Young, Good and Noble, on the account of his youth, agreeable Temper, Comeliness of Person, Heroick Actions, and Royal Alliance; and that he had the Honour to be class'd with *Edward Brus* Earl of *Carryk*, *Thomas Randel* Earl of *Murray*, and *James* Lord *Duglas*, &c. who were certainly as great Heroes as any Countrey or Age ever produced.

He was Thrice Married, and his first wife was *Alice* Daughter to Sir *John Eskin* of the same; by whom he had only Issue *Jane* 2d wife to *Hugh* Earl of *Rofs*, whose Son *William* Earl of *Rofs* is designed, on different respects, Nephew and Brother ( in Law ) to King *Robert* the Second.

His Second Wife was *Marjory Bruce*, Daughter to King *Robert* the first; his Issue by her was *Robert* Stewart of *Scotland* Earl of *Strathern*, &c. of whom at length in the next Chapter.

His Third wife was *Isobel*, Daughter to Sir *John Graham* of *Abercorn*; his Issue by her were, *John* who is frequently mentioned in his Brothers Charters, and *Egidia* Surnamed *Lyndsay*, who was thrice Married: First, to Sir *James Lyndsay* of *Crawford*, Secondly, to Sir *Hugh Eglintoun* of *Ardrosan*, and Thirdly to Sir *James Douglas* of *Dalkeith*, for his Second wife, and in the Publick Records is designed *Roberti secun- di. Charissima Soror.*

**FINIS.**









