

The Ancestry of Christiana (MacDonald) MacInnes of Musquodoboit, Halifax County, Nova Scotia

Prepared by Douglas Goff
7748 Wellington Rd 22, Guelph, ON, N1H 6J2
goff.doug at gmail.com
<http://www.gofffamilyhistory.ca>

(A 4g grandson)

Oct. 12, 2021

All of the ancestry of Christiana MacDonald, which includes Kings of both Scotland and England and many Barons and Knights, has come from Flo Dickey, the Burkes and Scots Peerages, and the Clan website genealogies for Clan MacDonald, Clan MacLean, Clan MacLeod and Clan MacFarlane.

First Generation

1. Christiana MacDonald, daughter of **2. Angus (VIII) MacDonald** & **3. Catherine MacLeod**. Born in 1769 in Isle Of Skye, Scotland. Christiana died in Meaghers Grant, NS, in 1853; she was 84. Residence: North Carolina (1773), Halifax (1778).

On 19 Sep 1789 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, she married **Miles MacInnes**. Born ca 1754 in Camucross, Sleat, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Miles died in Meaghers Grant, NS, in 1818; he was 64. Residence: North Carolina (1774), Halifax (1784).

Second Generation

2. Angus (VIII) MacDonald, son of **4. John (VII) MacDonald** & **5. Ann MacDonald**. Born in Griminish, North Uist, Scotland. Angus (VIII) died in Meaghers Grant, NS in 1802.

Angus married **Catherine MacLeod** in Isle of Skye.

3. Catherine MacLeod, daughter of **6. Rev. Donald MacLeod III** & **7. Ann MacLean**. Born in 1731 in Isle Of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Skye, Scotland. Catherine died in Meaghers Grant, NS, in 1813; she was 82.

Catherine's grandfather was the Rev. John MacLean, the second son John MacLean, VIII of Boreray and Mary MacDonald of Morar, who was the daughter of Alexander MacDonald, 6th of Morar and Anne MacDonald of Sleat. Her other set of grandparents were Alexander MacLeod III of Greshornish, Skye the son of Norman MacLeod, 2nd of Greshornish and Catherine MacLean of Coll.

Third Generation

4. John (VII) MacDonald, son of **8. Archibald (VI) MacDonald**. Born in Griminish.

John married Ann, the daughter of Donald MacDonald of Balvicqueen in Trotternish, Skye. During his fathers life time, he appears on record as John MacDonald in Scolpig. By his wife, Ann, he had:

1. Donald, who predeceased him, and died without legitimate issue.
2. ANGUS, VIII of Griminish,
3. Archibald, who died without issue.

John (VII) married **Ann MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|----------|------|-----------------------------|
| | i. | Donald |
| 2 | ii. | Angus (VIII) (-1802) |
| | iii. | Archibald |

5. Ann MacDonald, daughter of **10. Donald MacDonald**. Born in Balivqueen, Trotternish, Skye.

6. Rev. Donald MacLeod III, son of **12. Norman (II) MacLeod** & **13. Catherine MacLean**. Born in 1698. Rev. Donald died on 27 Dec 1759; he was 61. Residence: Greshornish, Isle Of Skye, Scotland.

The Rev. Donald MacLeod III of Greshornish (1698-1759) served as a missionary to the Island of Benbecula, in 1736 to North Uist and 1754 to Duirinish on Skye. He spent most of his ministry in the outer Hebrides. He was the son of Alexander II of Greshornish, who was the son of Donald I of Greshornish, and Catherine Maclean of the Isle of Coll. Donald I was the son of Sir Roderick "Rory More" MacLeod, the 15th Chief of MacLeod, and his wife Isabella MacDonald of Glengarry, who was the daughter of Donald MacDonald 8th of Glengarry and Margaret MacDonald, who was the daughter of Sir Allan MacDonald 9th of Clanranald (Flo Dickey).

On 6 Sep 1728 when Rev. Donald was 30, he married **Ann MacLean**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|----------|----|------------------------------|
| 3 | i. | Catherine (1731-1813) |
|----------|----|------------------------------|

7. Ann MacLean, daughter of **14. Rev. John MacLean**. Born in Boreray, Scotland. Ann died on 25 Dec 1774.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Fourth Generation

8. Archibald (VI) MacDonald, son of **16. John (V) MacDonald** & **17. Flora MacDonald**. Archibald (VI) died in 1740. Residence: Griminish.

Archibald, 6th of Griminish received a tack of Griminish and Scolpig from Sir Donald MacDonald of Sleat in 1715. Archibald paid 100 merks besides normal rent. He married and had two sons, John who succeeded and Roderick who died without issue. Archibald died in 1740 and was succeeded by his son John (Flo Dickey).

Children:

- 4** i. **John (VII)**
- ii. **Roderick**

10. Donald MacDonald. Residence: Balvicqueen in Trotternish, Skye.

Child:

- 5** i. **Ann**

12. Norman (II) MacLeod, son of **24. Donald (I) MacLeod** & **25. Margaret Fraser**. Born ca 1666 in Greshornish, Isle Of Skye.

Norman (II) married **Catherine MacLean**.

They had one child:

- 6** i. **Rev. Donald III** (1698-1759)

13. Catherine MacLean, daughter of **26. Lachlan MacLean** & **27. Marion MacDonald**. Born in Coll, Argyll, Scotland.

14. Rev. John MacLean, son of **28. John MacLean** & **29. Mary MacDonald**.

Child:

- 7** i. **Ann** (-1774)

Fifth Generation

16. John (V) MacDonald, son of **32. Hugh (IV) MacDonald**. Residence: Griminish.

John, 5th of Griminish was known in his day as Iain mac Uisdein. He married Flora, the daughter of Ranald MacDonald, 1st. of Benbecula. Flora was the sister of Ranald, 2nd. of Benbecula, who married Marion and had the famous Flora MacDonald. Marion was the daughter of the Rev. Angus MacDonald, brother of Archibald. John, the 5th of Griminish and Flora had;

1. Archibald, who succeeded him at Griminish.
2. Donald of Knocknantorran (the Balranald family). He appears on record several times during the century among the gentlemen of North Uist. He married and had Alexander who succeeded and a daughter Mary who married Hector MacLean of Hosta. Donald of Knocknantorran died before 1720 and was succeeded in the representation of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

this branch of Clann Domhnuill Herraich by his son Alexander.

2.1 Alexander was a man of great influence and standing in North Uist. He was very much respected and held in great esteem. He was for many years the factor for the Long Island MacDonald Estates. As early as 1717 he had witness a legal document, in which he is designated as 'of Hougharie,' in North Uist. As bailie of North Uist, on July 4, 1754, having succeeded in that office Captain John MacDonald of Kirkibost and Balranald, he sign the submission between the Laird of Macleod and the tutors of Sir James MacDonald of Sleat conataining the names of arbiters appointed to deal with a controversy between the families of Sleat and Dunvegan as to the proprietorship of certain rocks in the Sound of Harris.

3. Rev. Angus MacDonald, who, on account of his great bodily strength was called the Ministear Laidear, that is, the "Strong Minister." He completed his curriculum in Arts and Divinity in the Univeristy of Glasgow, and was appointed to the Parish of Gigha, in the Presbyter of Kintyre, about the year 1688. He also served parishes of Killeen and Kilkenzie, and lived in the former Gigha parish for some years. He left the Kintyre district at the time of the revolution without being formally transferred. Being an Episcopal minister, no doubt he found the ecclesiastical atmosphere of Argyll uncongenial, and, on receiving an appointment to the parish of South Uist, which then included the islands of Barra and Benbecula, he found himself in a region where his tenets as to Church policy were regarded with greater tolerance. Though placed in the middle of a Roman Catholic population, where, if the voice of tradition can be relied on, he had more than once to exercise his muscular Christianity. He was universally respected by his parishioners, and left behind a frant memory. He died at Campbelltown, in Kintyre, in 1721, on his way to Uist after visiting friends and relatives at Largie. He married Elizabeth Largie, the daughter of Angus MacDonald of Largie.

They had several children:

3.1 Archibald, who lived at Dunsellar, in North Uist. He died about 1767 without issue.

3.2 Marion, who married, as his 2nd. wife, Ranald MacDonald of Milton, 2nd. of Benbecula, parents of the famous Flora MacDonald. After Ranald's death about 1722, Marion married as her 2nd husband, Capt. One-eye Hugh MacDonald of Camuscross and later Armadale.

32.1 FLORA MacDONALD

3.3 Mary, who was unmarried, and is on record as in receipt of an annuity, and died in 1765.

4. Alexander MacDonald (the MacDonalds of Heisker and Skeabost).

5. John, who lived at Baleshare and died without issue.

6. Angus Beag, or little, to distinguish him from the minister of South Uist.

John MacUisdein MacDonald and Flora also had daughters, but I do not know their names. John MacDonald of Griminish was a man of considerable note and position in his day, notwithstanding the fact that his signature had to be appended to "The Oath of the Firends" in 1678 by the hand of a notary. He died about 1700, and was succeeded by his oldest son, Archibald.

(Flo Dickey)

John (V) married **Flora MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------------|
| 8 | i. | Archibald (VI) (-1740) |
| | ii. | Donald |
| | iii. | Rev. Angus (-1721) |
| | iv. | Alexander |
| | v. | John |
| | vi. | Angus Beag |

17. Flora MacDonald, daughter of **34. Ranald MacDonald** & **35. Margaret MacDonald**.

24. Donald (I) MacLeod, son of **48. Sir Roderick (Rory More) MacLeod** & **49. Isabella Macdonnell**. Born ca 1619 in Greshornish, Isle Of Skye. Donald (I) died in 1706; he was 87.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

History of Greshornish:

Greshornish belonged to the MacLeods of Dunvegan from the earliest times. Mention of it is found in 1559 when William MacLeod, 5th son of John MacLeod of Minginish was murdered there by his cousin Norman, the 12th chief, along with six brothers and a sister, and numerous nephews and nieces, because he was a descendant of John of Minginish.

Donald MacLeod I of Greshornish c1619-1706

The tack of Greshornish was given to Donald about 1637 by his brother John 16th chief, "Iain Mor". Donald was the youngest son of Sir Rory Mor, 15th chief of MacLeod who died in 1626. Donald married Janet MacDonald of Clanranald about 1652 and had one son, Alexander. He married secondly Margaret Fraser of Foyers about 1665 and had Norman, William, Roderick, John, Marion, all mentioned in the MacLeod Genealogy, and others including a Donald and five daughters. Like his elder brothers, Sir Roderick of Talisker, Sir Norman of Berneray and William of Hamer, Donald was given a wadsett of the lands and paid no rent for them.

Donald's eldest son, Alexander, died in 1702 leaving only a daughter Janet who had married John MacLeod, 2nd of Talisker about 1692. Janet married, as her second husband, James MacDonald, Oransay, later 6th Baronet of Sleat, about 1705, and was the mother of Sir Alexander MacDonald 7th Baronet of Sleat.

Donald was succeeded at Greshornish by his 2nd son Norman in 1706

Norman MacLeod II of Greshornish c1666-

son of Donald I of Greshornish and his wife Margaret Fraser, Norman was born about 1666. He married Catherine MacLeod, daughter of Lachlan MacLean of Coll in 1698 and had three sons, Donald, Alexander and Magnus and one daughter Isabel. He was succeeded in Greshornish by his son Donald

Donald MacLeod III of Greshornish 1698-1759

born about 1698, Donald became a minister. He graduated M.A. at Kings College, Aberdeen in 1819 and became missionary in Benbecula. He was ordained in 1725 in South Uist and in 1736 translated to North Uist. He married Anne MacLean, daughter of Rev John MacLean, minister of North Uist and second son of John MacLean, 8th of the MacLeans of Boreray, North Uist. The marriage took place in 1728 and they lived in North Uist. Their family were Norman, Alexander, Catherine, Mary, Alexandrina and Margaret.

Donald received the tack of Greshornish from his father and renewed it in 1754 for 19 years. Donald died in 1759 and was succeeded by his eldest son Norman

Norman MacLeod IV of Greshornish 1729-1799

succeeded his father in 1759, although he may have been living at Greshornish earlier than that. Norman renewed the tack in 1773 for 23 years. He married about 1788 and had a daughter. In 1796 when the tack of Greshornish expired, Major General Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, 23rd chief, removed Norman from Greshornish and sold it along with Waternish to James Shaw for £16600

However it is known that other members of this MacLeod family lived at Greshornish

Donald (I) married **Margaret Fraser**.

They had one child:

12 i. **Norman (II)** (ca1666-)

25. Margaret Fraser, daughter of **50. Hugh Fraser** & **51. Margaret MacKenzie**.

26. Lachlan MacLean, son of **52. Eachuinn Ruadh (Hector Roy) MacLean** & **53. Marion MacLean**. Born in Coll, Argyll, Scotland. Lachlan died in Lochy, Lochaber, Inverness, Scotland in Aug 1687. Occupation: 9th Of Coll. Residence: Coll, Argyll, Scotland.

Lachlan married **Marion MacDonald**.

They had one child:

13 i. **Catherine**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

27. Marion MacDonald, daughter of **54. John MacDonald** & **55. Marion MacLeod**. Born ca 1625.

28. John MacLean, son of **56. Neil Bane MacLean** & **57. Anne MacKenzie**. John died in 1723. Occupation: 8th Of Boreray. Residence: Boreray, North Uist, Scotland.

John married **Mary MacDonald**.

They had one child:

14 i. **Rev. John**

29. Mary MacDonald, daughter of **58. Alexander MacDonald** & **59. Anne MacDonald**. Born in Morar, Scotland.

Sixth Generation

32. Hugh (IV) MacDonald, son of **64. Angus (III) MacDonald**. Residence: Griminish.

Hugh MacDonald, 4th of Griminish was married and had three sons. Very little is known of him in history, but he appears in the traditional tree as the father of his successor, John, and two other sons; Angus, who was at Kirkibost, and Donald, from whom was descended Archibald MacDonald, or, as he was better known, "Gille Na Ciotraig," the North Uist bard, and one of the cleverest and wittiest of Gaelic poets.

Hugh was succeeded by his son John.

(Flo Dickey)

Child:

16 i. **John (V)**

34. Ranald MacDonald, son of **68. Allan MacDonald** & **69. Janet MacLean**. Born ca 1556. Ranald died in 1636; he was 80. Residence: 1st Laird of Benbecula.

Ranald married **Margaret MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

17 i. **Flora**
ii. **Ranald Og** (-1725)

35. Margaret MacDonald, daughter of **70. Angus MacDonald** & **71. Mary (Finvola) MacLean**. Residence: Of Dunneveg.

48. Sir Roderick (Rory More) MacLeod, son of **96. Norman (Tormod) MacLeod** & **97. Jill MacLean**. Born ca 1562. Roderick (Rory More) died in 1626; he was 64. Occupation: 15th Chief of MacLeod.

Chiefs of Clan MacLeod

1 Leod (Leòd)c.1200–1280. Traditionally said to be a son of Olaf the Black, however this is no longer regarded as fact. Today his ancestry is considered uncertain.

2 Norman (Tormod) aft.1220–bef.1280. Son of Leod. Nothing certain is known about him.

3 Malcolm (Gillecaluim) 1296–1370. Son of Norman. Considered the elder brother of Murdoch (Murchadh) whom Clan Macleod of The Lewes are thought to descend from.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

- 4 John (Iain Ciar) 1320–1392. Son of Malcolm.
 - 5 William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach) 1365–1409. Son of John.
 - 6 John 'the Turbulent' (Iain Borb) 1392–1448. Son of William.
 - 7 William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh) 1415–1480. Son of John 'the Turbulent'.
 - 8 Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) 1455–1547. Son of William 'Long Sword'.
 - 9 William 1505–1551. Son of Alexander.
 - 10 Mary 1543–aft.1602. Daughter of William.
 - 11 Donald c.1507–1557. Younger son of Alexander (and younger brother of William and in consequence uncle to Mary).
 - 12 Norman (Tormod) c.1509–1589. Younger son of Alexander (and younger brother of Donald, William and in consequence uncle to Mary).
 - 13 William c.1560–1590. Son of Norman.
 - 14 John 1580–1595. Son of William.
 - 15 Sir Roderick (Ruairidh Mor) c.1562–1626. Son of Norman (and younger brother of William and in consequence uncle to John).
- (Wikipedia)

So the line of descent would be:

- 1 Leod (Leòd) c.1200–1280.
- 2 Norman (Tormod) aft.1220–bef.1280.
- 3 Malcolm (Gillecaluim) 1296–1370.
- 4 John (Iain Ciar) 1320–1392.
- 5 William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach) 1365–1409.
- 6 John 'the Turbulent' (Iain Borb) 1392–1448.
- 7 William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh) 1415–1480.
- 8 Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) 1455–1547.
- 9 Norman (Tormod) c.1509–1589.
- 10 Sir Roderick (Ruairidh Mor) c.1562–1626.

Roderick (Rory More) married **Isabella Macdonnell**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 24 | i. | Donald (I) (ca1619-1706) |
| 55 | ii. | Marion |

49. Isabella Macdonnell, daughter of **98. Donald MacAngus MicAlister (8th) Macdonnell** & **99. Margaret MacDonald**. Residence: Glengarry.

50. Hugh Fraser, son of **100. William Fraser**. Born ca 1570 in Foyers, Inverness-Shire, Scotland. Occupation: 4th Of Foyers.

Hugh married **Margaret MacKenzie**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-----------|----|-----------------|
| 25 | i. | Margaret |
|-----------|----|-----------------|

51. Margaret MacKenzie, daughter of **102. John Roy MacKenzie** & **103. Elizabeth MacDonald**. Born ca 1579 in Gairloch, Ross-Shire, Scotland.

52. Eachuinn Ruadh (Hector Roy) MacLean, son of **104. Iain Garbh (John Garve) MacLean** & **105. Florence Campbell**. Eachuinn Ruadh (Hector Roy) died in 1676.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Eachuinn Ruadh (Hector Roy) married **Marion MacLean**.

They had one child:

26 i. **Lachlan** (-1687)

53. Marion MacLean, daughter of **106. Eachuinn (Hector) MacLean** & **107. Jeanette MacLean**.

54. John MacDonald, son of **108. Sir Donald MacDonald** & **109. Mary MacDonald**. Born ca 1600. John died in Eriskay Isle, Hebrides, Scotland, in 1670; he was 70. Occupation: 11th Of Clanranald And Moidart .

John married **Marion MacLeod**.

They had one child:

27 i. **Marion** (ca1625-)

55. Marion MacLeod, daughter of **48. Sir Roderick (Rory More) MacLeod** & **49. Isabella Macdonnell**.

56. Neil Bane MacLean, son of **112. Donald MacLean**. Occupation: 7th Of Boreray.

Neil Bane married **Anne MacKenzie**.

They had one child:

28 i. **John** (-1723)

57. Anne MacKenzie, daughter of **114. Alexander MacKenzie** & **115. Jean Fraser**. Born in 1602 in Kilfinichen, Argyll, Scotland.

58. Alexander MacDonald, son of **116. Alan Og MacDonald**. Occupation: 6th Of Morar. Residence: Of Meoble.

Alexander married **Anne MacDonald**.

They had one child:

29 i. **Mary**

59. Anne MacDonald, daughter of **118. Sir Donald MacDonald** & **119. Lady Margaret (Mary) Douglas**. Residence: Sleat, Isle Of Skye.

Seventh Generation

64. Angus (III) MacDonald, son of **128. Ranald (II) MacDonald**.

Angus appears on the records of the Privy Council in 1562 as Angus MacRanald MacDonald Herraich. He, along with Hugh, the son of Archibald "the Clerk," was the means of creating a blood thirsty murderous feud between his own Chief, Donald Gorme Mor, and the Macleans of Duart. He was at Mullintrae in 1586 along with the Macleans, to whose cause he had apparently attached himself, owing to his disgrace with the Chief of Sleat. When the MacDonalds of Dunnyveg surrounded the house in which the Macleans were quartered and took them prisoners. Angus and one of the Macleans warriors fought so desperately that they could not be captured. Consequently, the

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

house was set afire and Angus of Griminish perished in the flames. Angus was married and had a son Hugh who succeeded him (Flo Dickey).

Child:

32 i. **Hugh (IV)**

68. Allan MacDonald, son of **136. Ian Muiderteach MacDonald & 137. Margaret MacIain MacDonald**. Born ca 1524 in Castle Tioram, Scotland. Allan died in Apr 1593; he was 69. Occupation: 9th Of Clanranald And Moidart .

Allan married **Janet MacLean**.

They had the following children:

108 i. **Sir Donald** (ca1554-1618)
34 ii. **Ranald** (ca1556-1636)

69. Janet MacLean, daughter of **138. Hector Mor MacLean & 139. Mary MacDonald**. Born ca 1532 in Duart, Isle Of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. Residence: Of Duart.

70. Angus MacDonald, son of **140. Sir James MacDonald & 141. Agnes Campbell**. Born ca 1539. Angus died in Rothesay, Argyllshire, Scotland, on 21 Oct 1614; he was 75. Buried in Castle Saddle. Occupation: 8th Of Islay, Duniveg And The Glens.

Angus McConnell, Seventh Chief of Clan Iain Mhoir On the 6th of May 1568, Angus McConnell, as heir of his father received a precept of Clare Constant in Ardnamurchan, and on the 10th of October, 1570, he received a precept of infiefment dated at Duart, as heir of his brother Archibald. On the 23rd of April, 1573, the great Turlough Lynagh O'Neill, successor of Shane O'Neill, visited Edinburgh and it is recorded that he lodged "ane complaint aganis Angus MacConeil becus he wold not be subdewit to the Earl of Argyle," O'Neill's stepson. However, at this time Clan Iain Mhoir appears to have recovered its former glory and nothing appears to have come of the complaint. Angus visited Sir Laughlan Maclean to attempt to settle a quarrel. Maclean took him prisoner and detained him until he renounced his right to the Rhinus of Islay, equiring him to leave his son James and brother Ranald as hostages. Sir Lachlan went to take sesine of the lands in July, 1586, taking with him his hostage James McConnell, the heir to Dunnyveg, and leaving Ranald, the other hostage, in irons in Duart Castle. Angus extended to Sir Laughlan an invitation to visit him at Mullintrae, which was accepted. After a banquet, Sir Laughlin, together with his hostage, James McConnell and eighty-six of his men, were housed next to Angus' castle. Angus gather three or four hundred of his retainers and then called Sir Laughlan out to have his sleeping draught. But McLean, being suspicious, refused to come out. After repeated demands, Sir Laughlin, taking the hostage James McConnell on his shoulders, came to the portal of his abode. James was required to ask that Angus, his father, spare the life of Sir Laughlan, his uncle. Angus finally relented, but left Sir Laughlan a prisoner, together with all his men. A kinsman of Duart circulated a false report that Ranald McConnell, the hostage of Sir Laughlan who had been left in chains in Duart Castle, had been murdered. It is said that two of the MacLean prisoners were killed each day until only Sir Laughlan and his uncle John Dubh of Morvern remained. These survivors were finally released although hostages were taken by Angus and his brother Ranald was released before the liberty of these survivors was granted. Angus was pardoned for this offense by the King. The King entreated the Earl of Huntly to restrain the lawlessness of these Highlanders. On April 20, 1587, he commissioned Huntly for this purpose but reserved the Chiefs of Dunnyveg and Duart to his own royal influence as he states: "For we have written effectuously to Angus McConnell and hes spoken with MacClane, being heir for the same effect." This, however, proved to be but a lull in the storm and hostilities continued until 1591 when both Duart and Dunneyveg were invited to Edinburgh by the King, where they were both confined. In 1592, Angus was set at liberty under certain conditions, but was required to leave his son James McConnell with the King as a hostage. Angus failed to keep the terms of his pardon and in

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

June, 1593, he was summoned for treason and a sentence of forfeiture was imposed. In 1596 the King again moved against him, but Angus again made his peace with the King, one of the terms being: "That James McConnell (Angus' son) shall remain with him (the King) at Court and not depart till he be relieved by his Highness." Angus again regretted his submission and again assumed control of his property. In a quarrel with the Laird of Loupe, he was captured and his son James McConnell assumed command of the Clan Iain Mhoir. While at Court as a hostage, James McConnell became quite a favorite and was knighted by the King. After he assumed control of affairs of the Clan during the incarceration of his father, Sir Laughlan Maclean renewed his feud with Dunnyveg and claimed all of Isla. In 1598 Sir James McConnell offered him a compromise, but it was refused. A fierce battle was fought between their respective forces at a place called Traigh Ghruinneartt. Dunnyveg's forces were outnumbered, but they defeated the Macleans and Sir Laughlan, eighty of his kinsmen, and two hundred of his common soldiers were killed. Sir James McConnell was shot through the body with an arrow and left on the field. However, he was later discovered and restored to health. James McConnell offered terms of submission to the crown which were approved; but the Earl of Argyle, who espoused the Maclean cause in this quarrel, opposed their acceptance and the compromise fell through. Sir James refused to surrender control of affairs to Angus McConnell, his father, who had by this time, 1603, regained his liberty. With the assistance of the Campbells he captured Sir James and confined him in Blackness Castle. Sir James attempted to escape and was sent to Edinburgh Castle. Angus in 1606 attempted to compose his differences with the King, but Argyle, who controlled the Privy Council, plotted against him, and blocking the compromise, proposed himself as tenant of the crown for the lands in Kintyre. In 1607 Argyle prevailed and the lands of Dunnyveg in Kintyre and the island of Jura were confirmed to him. In July 1607 Argyle took possession of these lands and Angus was forced to flee to Ireland. On August 4, 1609, Dunnyveg Castle was surrendered by Angus Og to Lord Ochiltree who was acting for the Privy Council. On January 1, 1612 Angus McConnell surrendered his title to all his estates to Sir John Campbell on payment of 6,000 merks. Angus appears to have spent his latter days with the Stewarts of Bute. He died in Rothesay on October 21, 1614 and was buried at his old Castle of Saddle. He had married Mary, daughter of Hector Og Maclean of Duart and had by her: 1. James McConnell, who is usually considered his successor. 2. Angus Og McConnell, who married Katharine, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Danna. He had two sons of whom nothing further is known. He was most treacherously executed in Grassmarket, Edinburgh, July 8, 1675. 3. Alexander Og McConnell, who was drowned at Caol Isle, October 3, 1613, without leaving lawful heirs. 4. Mary McConnell, who married Sir Donald Macdonald of Clanranald. 5. Margaret McConnell, who married Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula. 6. Annabell McConnell, who married Archibald Macdonald of Largie. It has been seen that Sir James McConnell was in prison at the time of his father's death and that Clan Iain Mhoir had been deprived of all its privileges as a reigning house. However, it is usually considered that Angus was succeeded by his oldest son, Sir James McConnell. 2 - July While the southern and more populous parts of Scotland were, as we see, sufficiently barbarous, the Highland districts were as the comparative, and the Hebrides as the superlative degree in the same quality. The king, in the first edition of his Basilicon Doron, tells his son to think no more of the Islanders than as 'wolves and wild boars.' Probably, when the reader has perused the following narrative, he will think the epithet not unjustly applied, although his majesty afterwards dropped it in reprinting his book. The tale is of a commotion betwixt Angus M'Connel, Lord of Kintyre, and Maclean, Lord of Islay. 'This Angus had to his wife the sister of Maclean, and although they were brother-in-law, yet the one was always in sic suspicion with the other, that of either side there was sae little traist, that almaist sendle [seldom] or never did they meet in amity, like unto the common sort of people, but rather as barbares upon their awn guard, or by their messengers. True it is that thir Islandish men are of nature very proud, suspicious, avaritious, full of deceit and evil intention [each] against his neighbour, by what way so ever he may circumvent him. Besides all this, they are sae cruel in taking of revenge, that neither have they regard to person, age, time, or cause; sae are they generally all sae far addicted to their awn tyrannical opinions, that in all respects they exceed in cruelty the maist barbarous people that ever has been sin' the beginning of the world; ane example whereof ye sall hear in this history following: 'Angus M'Connel, understanding, by divers reports, the gude behaviour of Maclean to be sae famous, that almaist he was recommended and praised by the haill neutral people of these parts above himself; whilk engendered sic rancour in his heart that he pretermitted nae invention how he might destroy the said Maclean. At last he devised to draw on a familiarity among them, and inveited himself to be banqueted by Maclean;

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

and that the rather, that Maclean should be the readier to come over to his isle with him the mair gladly, either being required, or upon set purpose, as best should please him. And when Angus had sent advertisement to Maclean, that he was to come and make gude cheer, and to be merry with him certain days, Maclean was very glad thereof, and answered to the messenger: "My brother shall be welcome," said he, "come when he list." The messenger answered, it wald be to-morrow. So when Angus arrived in effect, he was richt cheerfully welcomed by his brother-in-law, wha remained there by the space of five or sax days. And when it was perceived that Maclean's provision was almaist spent, Angus thought it then time to remove. Indeed, the custom of that people is sae given to gluttony and drinking without all measure, that as ane is invited to another, they never sinder sae lang as the vivers do last. In end, Angus says: "Because I have made the first obedience unto you, it will please you come over to my isle, that ye may receive as gude treatment with me as I have done with yon." Maclean answered that he durst not adventure to come to him for mistrust; and Angus said: "God forbid that ever I should intend or pretend any evil against you; but yet, to remove all doubt and suspicion frae your mind, I will give you twa pledges, whilk shall be sent unto you with diligence; to wit, my eldest son and my awn only brother-german: these twa may be keepit here by your friends till ye come safely back again." Maclean, hearing this offer, whilk appeared unto him void of all suspicion, and so decreet to pass with him to Kintyre; and further to testify that baith he simply believed all to be true, and that upon hope of gude friendship to continue, he thought expedient to retein ae only pledge, and that was Angus's brother, and wald carry with him his awn nevoy, the son of Angus. Whether he did this to save himself frae suspicion of danger, as apparently of the event he did it, or gif he brought him back again upon liberal favour, I will not dispute; because I have tauld you afore the perfect nature and qualities of these islands people; yet, because Maclean's education was civil, and brought up in the gude lawis and manners of Scotland from his youth, it may be that he has had double consideration, ane by kind, and another by art of honest dissimulation. To conclude, to Kintyre he came, accompanied with forty-five men of his kinsfolk and stout servants, in the month of July 1586; where, at the first arrival, they were made welcome with all humanity, and were sumptuously banqueted all that day. But Angus in that meantime had premonished all his friends and weelwillers within his isle of Kintyre to be at his house that same night at nine of the clock, and neither to come sooner nor later; for he had concluded with himself to kill them all the very first night of their arrival, fearing that gif he should delay any langer time, it might be that either he sould alter his malicious intention, or else that Maclean wald send for some greater forces of men for his awn defence. Thus he concealed his intent still, till baith he fand the time commodious and the very place proper; and Maclean being lodged with all his men within a lang house, that was something distant frae other housing, took to bed with him that night his nevoy, the pledge afore-spoken. But within ane hour thereafter, when Angus had assembled his men to the number of twa hundred, he placed them all in order about the house where Maclean then lay. Thereafter he came himself and called at the door upon Maclean, offering to him his reposing drink, whilk was forgotten to be given to him before he went to bed. Maclean answered, that he desired nae drink for that time. "Although so be," said the other, "it is my will that thou arise and come forth to receive it." Then began Maclean to suspect the falset, and so arase with his nevoy betwixt his shoulders, thinking that gif present killing was intended against him, he should save himself sae lang as he could by the boy; and the boy, perceiving his father with a naked sword, and a number of his men in like manlier about, cried with a loud voice, mercy to his uncle for God's sake; whilk was granted, and immediately Maclean was removed to a secret chalmer till the morrow. Then cried Angus to the remanent that were within; sae mony as wald have their lives to be safe, they should come forth, twa only excepted, whilk he nominate; sae that obedience was wade by all the rest, and these twa only, fearing the danger, refused to come forth. Angus, seeing that, commanded incontinent to put fire to the house, whilk was immediately performed; and thus were the twa men cruelly and unmercifully burnt to the death. These twa were very near kinsmen to Maclean, and of the eldest of his clan, renowned baith for counsel and manheid. The rest that were prisoners of the hail number afore-tauld, were ilk ane beheaded the days following, ane for ilk day, till the haul is number was ended; yea, and that in Maclean's awn sight, being constrained thereunto, with a dolorous advertisement to prepare himself for the like tragical end howsoon they should all be killed. And when the day came that Maclean should have been brought forth, miserably to have made his tragical end, like unto the rest, it pleased Angus to lowp upon his horse, and to come forth for joy and contentment of mind, even to see and behald the tyrannical fact with his awn eyes. But it pleased God, wha mercifully deals with all men, and disappoints the decrees of the wicked, to disappoint his intent for that day also, for he was not sae soon on horseback, but the horse stumbled, and Angus fell off him, and brake

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

his leg, and so was carried hame.’ —H. K. J. The personages of this well-told tale were properly designated Angus Macdonald of Islay, and Lachlan Maclean of Dowart; the latter is described by Mr Tytler as ‘an island Amadis of colossal strength and stature,’ ‘by no means illiterate,’ ‘and possessing, by the vigour of his natural talents, a commanding influence over the rude and fierce islesmen.’ Angus of Islay was step-son to the Irish Earl of Tyrone, and much mixed up with the troubled politics of the north of Ireland in that age. There was an old feud regarding land between Angus and his brother-in-law Maclean. In 1585, it received fresh excitement from an outrage on the laws of hospitality committed by Maclean’s people upon the retinue of Donald Mor of Sleat, when that chief chanced to take shelter from a storm in the isle of Jura. Angus of Islay, having gone to visit Maclean soon after, was seized and imprisoned along with his followers; and he was not liberated till he had agreed to renounce the disputed lands. Such, in reality, was the nature of the visit which the annalist has described as prompted by deceit on the part of Angus. With one of the two hostages exacted from Angus on this occasion, Maclean soon after went to Islay to see after the recovered lands; with strange simplicity, he complied with an invitation of Angus to visit him at his house of Mullintrea, though not till he had received repeated protestations that no harm was intended to him. Here it was that the barbarous circumstances related by our annalist took place.’ By the intervention of a royal message, and the interference of the acting head of the clan Campbell, Angus rendered up Maclean, ‘on receiving a promise of pardon for his crimes, and on eight hostages of rank being placed in his hands by Maclean, for the performance of certain conditions which the latter was forced to subscribe. To complete this singular picture of barbarism, Lachlan was no sooner free, than he ravaged Islay with fire and sword; in requital of which, Angus ravaged the isles of Mull and Tiree, killing every human inhabitant and every beast that fell into his hands. The various clans siding with their respective friends in this contest, it became the cause of a general war throughout the islands and West Highlands, which lasted some time, notwithstanding every effort of the government to put it down.

Angus married **Mary (Finvola) MacLean**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 109 | i. | Mary (ca1575-) |
| 35 | ii. | Margaret |

71. Mary (Finvola) MacLean, daughter of **142. Hector Og MacLean** & **143. Janet Campbell**. Residence: Of Duart.

96. Norman (Tormod) MacLeod, son of **192. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) MacLeod** & **193. Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron**. Born ca 1509. Norman (Tormod) died in 1589; he was 80. Occupation: 12th Chief Of MacLeod.

Norman (Tormod) married **Jill MacLean**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-----------|----|---|
| 48 | i. | Sir Roderick (Rory More) (ca1562-1626) |
|-----------|----|---|

97. Jill MacLean, daughter of **138. Hector Mor MacLean** & **139. Mary MacDonald**.

98. Donald MacAngus MicAlister (8th) Macdonnell, son of **196. Angus Aluinn Macalister Macdonnell** & **69. Janet MacLean**. Born ca 1545. Donald MacAngus MicAlister (8th) died in 1645; he was 100. Occupation: 8th Of Glengarry & Morar .

1 - lived to be over 100 years old. 2 - In 1581 a serious feud broke out between the chief of Glengarry, who had inherited one half of the districts of Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and Lochbroom in Wester Ross, and Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, who was in possession of the other half. The Mackenzies, having made aggressions upon Glengarry's portion, the latter, to maintain his rights, took up his temporary residence in Lochcarron, and placed a small garrison

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

on the castle of Strone in that district. With some of his followers he unfortunately fell into the hands of a party of the Mackenzies, and after being detained in captivity for a considerable time, only procured his release by yielding the castle of Lochcarron to the Mackenzies. The other prisoners, including several of his near kinsmen, were put to death. On complaining to the privy council, they caused Mackenzie of Kintail to be detained for a time at Edinburgh, and subsequently in the castle of Blackness. In 1602, Glengarry, from his ignorance of the laws, was, by the craft of the clan Kenzie, as Sir Robert Gordon says, easily intrapped within the compass thereof," on which they procured a warrant for citing him to appear before the justiciary court at Edinburgh. Glengarry, however, paid no attention to it but went about revenging the slaughter of two of his kinsmen, whom the Mackenzies had killed after the summons had been issued. The consequence was that he and some of his followers were outlawed, and Kenneth Mackenzie, who was now lord of Kintail, procured a commission of fire and sword against Glengarry and his men, in virtue of which he invaded and wasted the district of North Morar, and carried off all the cattle. In retaliation the MacDonalds plundered the district of Applecross, and, on a subsequent occasion, they landed on the coast of Lochalsh, with the intention of burning and destroying all Mackenzie's lands, as far as Easter Ross, but their leader, Allaster MacGorrie, having been killed, they returned home. 3 - Oct 1602 A quarrel at this time took place between two chiefs of the North Highlands, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail and Macdonald of Glengarry. It were not easy to arrive at a just understanding of the case, or of the degrees of blame to which the several parties were liable; but it is not necessary. Enough that there was blood between these fierce paladins of the north, and that, however the right stood, the affair boded ill for Glengarry, seeing that he had to contend with an enemy crafty and able far beyond his class, and one who, by these means, was generally able to keep on good terms with the heads of administration in Edinburgh. According to an unprinted memoir of the Clan Mackenzie— Glengarry and his son Angus, who had recently attained perfect age, took advantage of the temporary absence of Kintail in France to make a charge against the latter before the Privy Council; and Mackenzie was summoned at the pier of Leith to 'compear' before a certain day, under pain of forfeiture. This 'moved Mr John Mackenzie of Tollic, parson of Dingwall, to travel to France, and bring his chief against the day of compearance. He came to Edinburgh only the night before, and having advised with his friends, he kept the diet unexpectedly before the Council. [In the meantime, Mister M'Gorrie and Ronald M'Rorie [Glengarry men] made another onset to the Brae of Kissearn, and killed a gentleman of the family of Davachmaluach, called Donald M'Kinnich Vich Allister, sleeping in his bed; whose bloody shirt Mr John Mackenzie presented that day at Edinburgh. Glengarry could prove nothing against Mackenzie done in his time; but Mr John proved Glengarry to have been the instruments of this murder. Likewise he proved him to be a worshipper of the Coan, which image was afterwards brought to Edinburgh, and burnt at the Cross. Also he gave in against him that he was an extortioner and oppressor, sorning on his own commons and the commons of others, and that he still lived in adultery. Which moved Glengarry to steal from the place of justice, and to take to the hills, whereupon he was proclaimed rebel, and Mackenzie got the laws against him.' Glengarry's son having invaded Kintail, and done some mischief there, Mackenzie raised a force of seven hundred men, and retaliated by spoiling the district of Moray. Then the MacDonalds came in thirty-seven boats to Loch Broom, and counter-retaliated. Here Alister M'Gorrie, one of their party, was killed, and, his party beat back to sea. Indeed, the whole expedition failed. Soon after, however, while Mackenzie was absent in Mull, the MacDonalds came once more to his country, at Loch Carron, and committed great devastations. Their leader, Glengarry's son, not only carried off all the cows he could find, but slew all the people that fell in his way, even the women and children. He was overtaken, however, by a fearful retribution. Advertisement was sent to Kintail and Lochalsh, who gathered as fast as they could; but he [Glengarry's son, Angus] had his boats laden before they came. After they gave him a flight of arrows, he took the sea, and they wanting boats, could not follow; but part of them went afoot to the Kyle; others made straight to Ellandonan, where they got a ten-oared boat and a four-oared boat. Mackenzie's lady carried to them arrows and ammunition with her own hand. They rowed to the Kyle boldly, having no chieftain, but ilk ane striving who would act more for his mistress's credit, and for the country's defence. They came to the Kyle [a narrow strait] after the night had fallen. When they spied the first of Glengarry's boats, they resolved to let her pass without challenge. He followed next himself in his long-boat of thirty-two oars, loaded with men and spoil, which, when they perceived, they rowed calmly to meet him; and he challenging them, and asking who they were, they answered: "We are all Clan Vich Allister," giving them balls and arrows alike; at which they took alarm. The clouds overshadowing the moon, made a dark shadow on the sea; so they thought it had been shore, and got all to the fore-end of the boat,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

which made the boat to sink. When the Mackenzies saw their boat sink, they sent their little boat ashore, lest any should make their escape to land, and the Kiritail men had the killing of them like selchies [seals]. At last they killed Glengarry's son and all those that were in that great boat with him. The rest, when they heard the alarm, retired to Strathardle, and left their boats; from whence they went afoot, and took boats from the Isles to Morer. When they knew their chieftain was dead, with the best of his company, they gathered all together to ane isle, where the Lord Kintail came timeously the next morning in the sight of the Isles... 'When Mackenzie came to the Kyle, he spied a number of dead corpses which the rage of the sea had casten ashore, which made him to think, seeing his enemy together a little while before, that it was his own men that were killed there. He had in his company two of Glengarry's natives, who had quat Glengarry and submitted to him, and who were acquaint with both the country people [both clans or sets of people in the district] whom be desired to go ashore and see who they were that were dead. No sooner were they ashore but he espied them strike their hands upon their breasts, making great lamentation. "Praised be God!" said Kintail, "it is not for my countrymen you make such great lamentation. I am confident that God hath been favourable to my countrymen in giving them a pleasant victory." When Robert [one of the Glengarry men] returned to the boat, Kintail asked: "What news?" "My lord," saith he, "good news for your lordship; there is many a brave fellow of your enemies dead in yonder place; not so much as one of your countrymen amongst them." Immediately they sailed away to Ellandonan, where Kintail's men were no sooner landed but he met his countrymen returning from the burial of young Glengarry, whom they buried in the very door of the Kirk of Kintail, as testimony that they might trample over his body whenever they went to church.'" Next year, Glengarry and some of his friends were indicted for slaughter in the Mackenzie country; and not long after, his lands of Lochalsh and castle of Strome had passed to the possession of the chief of Kintail.

Donald MacAngus MicAlister (8th) married **Margaret MacDonald**.

They had one child:

49 i. **Isabella**

99. Margaret MacDonald, daughter of **68. Allan MacDonald** & **199. Margaret MacLeod**.

100. William Fraser, son of **200. William Fraser**. Born ca 1516 in Foyers, Inverness-Shire, Scotland. Occupation: 3rd Of Foyers.

Child:

50 i. **Hugh** (ca1570-)

102. John Roy MacKenzie, son of **204. John Glassic MacKenzie** & **205. Agnes Fraser**. Born ca 1534 in Gairloch, Ross-Shire, Scotland. John Roy died ca 1628; he was 94. Occupation: 4th Of Gairloch.

John Roy married **Elizabeth MacDonald**.

They had one child:

51 i. **Margaret** (ca1579-)

103. Elizabeth MacDonald, daughter of **196. Angus Aluinn Macalister Macdonnell** & **207. Janet MacKenzie**.

104. Iain Garbh (John Garve) MacLean, son of **208. Lachlan MacLean** & **209. Florence MacLeod**. Occupation: 8th Of Coll.

Iain Garbh (John Garve) married **Florence Campbell**.

They had one child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

52 i. **Eachuinn Ruadh (Hector Roy)** (-1676)

105. Florence Campbell, daughter of **210. Sir Dugald Campbell** & **211. Mary Erskine**.

106. Eachuinn (Hector) MacLean, son of **212. Lachlan Og MacLean** & **213. Marion Campbell**. Born ca 1580 in Torloisk, Isle Of Mull, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 2nd Of Torloisk.

Eachuinn (Hector) married **Jeanette MacLean**.

They had one child:

53 i. **Marion**

107. Jeanette MacLean, daughter of **214. Aliein Mac Ian Duy MacLean** & **215. Una MacDonald**.

108. Sir Donald MacDonald, son of **68. Allan MacDonald** & **69. Janet MacLean**. Born ca 1554. Donald died in 1618; he was 64. Occupation: 10th Of Clanranald And Moidart .

Donald married **Mary MacDonald**.

They had one child:

54 i. **John** (ca1600-1670)

109. Mary MacDonald, daughter of **70. Angus MacDonald** & **71. Mary (Finvola) MacLean**. Born ca 1575.

110. Sir Roderick (Rory More) MacLeod. (Same as number 48.)

111. Isabella Macdonnell. (Same as number 49.)

112. Donald MacLean, son of **224. Archibald MacLean**. Born ca 1575. Donald died on 20 Jul 1651; he was 76. Occupation: 6th Of Boreray; Baillie Of North Uist 1600-1626.

Lachlan MacLean, 3rd of Duart, had a son by Margaret, dau. Of Charles MacLean of Kingairloch, Donald MacLean, "The Hunter", 1st of Ardgour, who md. Ewere, dau. of Ewen Cameron of Lochiel and had Niall Ban (#21209), who obtained a charter of land of Boreray from Hugh MacDonald 1st of Sleat, appointed Baillie of North Uist in 1498, md. a dau. of Norman O'Beclan of Carloway, Isle of Lewis, and was ancestor of the MacLeans of Boreray and their cadets in Uist, Lewis, Skye, Tiree, Lochbroom and in Ballyclare, co. Antrim.
(Burke's Landed Gentry)

Child:

56 i. **Neil Bane**

114. Alexander MacKenzie, son of **228. Sir Colin MacKenzie** & **229. Barbara Grant**. Born in 1578 in Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Alexander died in Kinchulladrum, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Of Kilcoy.

Alexander married **Jean Fraser**.

They had one child:

57 i. **Anne** (1602-)

115. Jean Fraser, daughter of **230. Thomas Fraser** & **231. Isobel Forbes**. Born in 1576 in Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

116. Alan Og MacDonald, son of **232. Alan Mor MacDonald**. Occupation: 4th Of Morar.

Child:

58 i. **Alexander**

118. Sir Donald MacDonald, son of **236. Sir James 'Mor' MacDonald** & **237. Margaret MacKenzie**. Donald died on 5 Feb 1695. Occupation: 10th Of Sleat, 3rd Baronet.

On 24 Jul 1662 Donald married **Lady Margaret (Mary) Douglas** in Perth, Scotland.

They had one child:

59 i. **Anne**

119. Lady Margaret (Mary) Douglas, daughter of **238. Robert Douglas** & **239. Elizabeth Villiers**.

Daughter of Robert Douglas, 8th Earl of Morton and Elizabeth Villiers

Eighth Generation

128. Ranald (II) MacDonald, son of **256. Donald Herraich (Harris) MacDonald** & **257. Marion MacDonald**.

RANALD, II of Herraich and Griminish

Ranald succeeded his father, Donald. After his father's death, he was brought up along with his cousin, Donald Gruamach of Sleat by his Uncle Archibald the Black. Ranald's connection with the assassination of Archibald was mentioned above.

Ranald went to Ireland and fought in the Ulster wars on the side of the MacDonald's of Antrim. He was severely wounded and returned to his native Scotland accompanied by a medical attendant of the Brolas family (Macleans) in Mull. The latter settled at Cuidreach in Skye, and his descendants, for ages, were hereditary physicians to the family of Sleat.

Ranald like his father, lived at Griminish, and, like him also, is said to have met a violent death. He was on a visit to Dunskaich in Sleat, the seat of his cousin, Donald Gruamach, the chief, who was married to a daughter of the Clanranald of the day. Ranald perceiving a large number of the lady's kinsmen imposing on the hospitality of the chief of Sleat (Clann Uisdein), and revelling unrestrainedly, hanged a dozen of them on a certain morning while Donald and his lady were sleeping. Donald Gruamach or his lady awakened from their sleep. The lady of Sleat being upset by Ranald's deed, bribed the Black Finnon Mackinnon to murder Ranald.

When Ranald was on his way to pass the New Year with Donald Gruamach at Kirkibost in North Uist, he was killed by Mackinnon and his accomplices. Ranald was succeeded by his son Angus.
(Flo Dickey)

Child:

64 i. **Angus (III)**

136. Ian Muiderteach MacDonald, son of **272. Alastair MacAllan MacDonald** & **273. Dorothy MacDonald**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Born in 1502 in Castle Tioram, Scotland. Ian Muiderteach died in Castle Tioram, Scotland, in 1584; he was 82.
Occupation: 8th Of Clanranald And Moidart.

Ian Moydertach, the Captain of the Clanranald. In 1531 and 1534 he was granted Crown charters recognising him as chief of the clan. These charters were intended to impress on the chiefs that they held their position and land as the king's vassals and were contemptuously termed 'sheepskin grants' by the older chiefs. In Moydertach's case Dugal, chief of the Clanranald, had been summarily executed by his clansmen due to his oppressive rule, and his uncle, Alastair, set in his place. Moydertach was Alastair's bastard son and accepted by the clan on his father's death. Ranald, Dugal's son, had been brought up by Lord Lovat, chief of the clan Fraser. On his coming of age Lovat attempted to instal him as chieftain, restoring him to his father's place, but the clansmen did not like him, nick-naming him Ranald Gallda, or 'Stranger'. In 1544 Moydertach, with the support of Macdonald of Keppoch and Cameron of Lochiel, drove him out and laid waste Lovat's land, capturing Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness. With the aid of the Earl of Huntly, Lovat drove his opponents back and replaced Ranald as chief. Near Loch Lochy Moydertach ambushed the Frasers, killing nearly 300 of them, including Lord Lovat and his heir, the Master of Lovat, as well as Ranald Gallda. The Earl of Huntly promptly invaded the Clanranald land and killed many of the leading clansmen. Mackintosh, acting on his behalf, captured Macdonald of Keppoch and Cameron of Lochiel, with each of whom he had a feud, and they were both executed in 1546. Three years later in 1549 Mackintosh was accused of plotting to kill Huntly and was also executed. Moydertach, although outlawed, was eventually pardoned and regained his place as chief of the clan

Residence: An impressive ruin, Castle Tioram sits on a tidal island in Loch Moidart. The curtain wall dates from the 13th century. The tower and other interior buildings are 14th to 16th century construction.

Ian Muiderteach married **Margaret MacIain MacDonald**.

They had one child:

68 i. **Allan** (ca1524-1593)

137. Margaret MacIain MacDonald, daughter of **274. Alexander MacIain MacDonald** & **275. Helen Campbell**.

138. Hector Mor MacLean, son of **276. Lachlan Cattanach MacLean** & **277. Marion MacLean**. Born in Duart, Isle Of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. Hector Mor died in 1568. Occupation: 8th Of Duart And Of Morvern, 12th Chief.

Hector Mor married **Mary MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

142	i.	Hector Og (-1573)
97	ii.	Jill
69	iii.	Janet (ca1532-)
428	iv.	Iain Dubh (-1586)
1889	v.	Mary

139. Mary MacDonald, daughter of **278. Alexander MacIain Cathanach Macdonnell** & **279. Catherine MacIain MacDonald**.

140. Sir James MacDonald, son of **278. Alexander MacIain Cathanach Macdonnell** & **279. Catherine MacIain MacDonald**. James died in Castle Corcke, Near Strathbane, Scotland on 5 Jul 1565. Murdered, while imprisoned. Occupation: 6th Of Dunnyveg.

James McConell, Fifth Chief of Clan Iain Mhoir, was usually spoken of by the English by the name of Colkitto. It is by that name he is mentioned by the immortal Milton in his eleventh sonnet written in 1645 as follows: "A book

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon, And woven close, both matter, form, and style; The subject new: it walk'd the town a while, Numb'ring good intellects; now seldom pored on. Cries the stall-reader Bless us! what a word on A title-page is this; and some in file Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile End Green. Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon, Colkitto, or Macdonnell, or Galasp? Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp. Thy age, like ours, O Soul of Sir John Cheke, Hated not learning worse than toad or asp, When thou taught'st Cambridge, and King Edward Greek. In a commission from Donald Dubh, Lord of the Isles, to treat with Henry VIII of England dated July 23, 1545, Donald names two members of this family: "Angus Maconill, breuder german to James Maconill." In a letter to the King of England dated January 24, 1546 he signs his names as "James McConil of Dunnywalk and Glennis," while in the body of the letter his name is spelled James McConaill. In a letter to Lord Deputy Sussex in 1562 he signs as "James MakConnell of Dunavaige." Shortly after James McConnell became a chief of the Clan Donald South, Donald Dubh, Chief of Clan Donald North, otherwise known as Lord of the Isles died in 1545, the islanders selected James McConnell as their chief. However, for some reason, he never further qualified for that prime position. [At this point also, control of the Clan appears to have been somewhat disorganized. Jame's brother, Colla McConnell, appears to have acted much like an independent chief in Antrim. When Colla died around 1556, Colla's brother Sorley Boy McConnell was the primary leader of the Clan in Antrim. Sorley Boy McConnell was known as "Lord of the Route." His prominence in history rests chiefly on his activities in Ireland against the English, where he defeated them in Ulster in 1557. He is referred to by Sussex as the best of all the Macdonalds of Ireland. While James McConnell was in Ireland, Sussex ravaged the coast of Kintyre and in a letter to Queen Elizabeth dated October 6, 1558, referring to this expedition he says: "The same daye (September 19th) I landed and burned eight Myles of leyngh and therewith James McConnell's chief howse called Soudell [Saddell Castle]." However, Sussex found he could not expel James from Ulster in this manner. Queen Elizabeth of England, when writing to Queen Mary of Scotland, complained that "one James MacOnell, sometyme named the Lorde of the Oute Isles" detained as a prisoner one George Bustsyde "a poure gentyllman of Yngland," whom he had taken at Rathlin Island. She further said he had been a prisoner with "my Lorde James Maconnell thes ten yere." James accepted a ransom of 120 crowns and the English Ambassador Randolph's best horse and the "poure gentyllman of Yngland" was allowed his liberty. While James McConnell was in Kintyre, his brother Sorley Boy McConnell who was in Ireland, appears not to have realized the magnitude of Shane O'Neill's preparations for war. O'Neill had accepted a commission from the English to drive James McConnell's forces out of Ireland. [Note: there is a difference of opinion on this. Many historians believe Shane did not have approval from the English and simply misinterpreted the friendly treatment he received when he visited Queen Elizabeth as official sanction for waging war on his neighbors.] This was Shane's opportunity to strike while the forces of the Scot were divided. On hearing of these preparations, Sorley Boy caused warning fires to be lit on the prominent headlands along the Antrim coast, to indicate his distress to James McConnell in Kintyre, who so interpreted these signals. James sent out the fire cross summoning the clansmen and went to the rescue, at the same time instructing his brother Alexander McConnell to follow as soon as further forces could be collected. On landing at Cushindun Bay, James was confronted with his own Castle of Redbay in flames. He saw at a glance that the work of destruction was commenced. The appearance of Sorley Boy with meager forces in full retreat before O'Neill convinced him of the grave state of affairs. He joined the retreat and the combined forces fell back on Ballycastle in the hope that Alexander McConnell would arrive with reinforcements from Kintyre. James drew up his forces at the foot of Glentaisie and faced the foe. Here in the early morning of May 2, 1565, the O'Neills numbering more than 2,000 opposed the Scots with little more than half that number. The issue could not be doubted. A desperate and bloody battle ensued. The Dunnyveg forces fought with conspicuous bravery but they were overpowered and almost totally annihilated. According to O'Neill's own estimate, 700 of them perished. James McConnell, who was severely wounded, and his brother Sorley Boy, with nineteen other leaders, were taken prisoner. Another brother, Angus McConnell, was among the slain. Alexander Og McConnell followed his brother James with a force of 900 men and landed at Rathlin Island but on hearing of the defeat, returned to Kintyre. James McConnell was sent by O'Neill as a prisoner to Castle Crocke, near Strathbane, where, after a short confinement, on July 5, 1565, he is supposed to have been murdered. Shane reported the death of James in a letter to the Privy Council of Ireland, dated August 25, 1565. The impression produced by the death of James McConnell

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

in Ireland may be gathered from the entry in the Annals of the Four Masters, where it is recorded that "the death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, a bountiful and munificent man. His peer was not to be found at that time among the Clan Donald of Ireland or Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed." [Note: The rest of this story.... For two years Sorley Boy and other McConnell prisoners were paraded around and scorned by Shane. However, the O'Neill Clan was disastrously defeated by the O'Donnell Clan so that Shane was left with almost no army. At this point, Shane decided to make peace. A banquet was held near Cushendun and after two pleasant days of feasting, hot words led to a fight. In the fight the McConnells killed Shane and freed Sorley Boy. Then, as a sort of revenge for the 700 plus McConnells who had died because of Shane O'Neill's war, they cut off Shane's head, pickled it, and sold it to the English who displayed Shane's head on a spike at Dublin Castle.] [Note: Another McConnell disaster: Lord Deputy Essex offered extremely bad terms to Sorley Boy McConnell in 1572-1573. The terms were rejected. In 1575 Essex, with a large number of troops, attacked Rathlin Island, where many McConnells lived. The people escaped to a castle, but with limited supplies, they were soon forced to surrender. When they surrendered, Essex and his men systematically killed every man woman and child on the island-- about 600 people. Then they took every animal and possession on the island and burned the fields. They had expected to find the island full of booty and the expedition was a for-profit adventure organized by Essex with the participation of some English pirates. One of the most famous participants in this was none other than the famous Sir Francis Drake. Sorley Boy and his men could do nothing more than watch events from the coast of Ireland. The people who died included many wives and children of men in Sorley Boy McConnell's army.] [Six weeks after the massacre, on September 6, 1575, Sorley Boy led a force of men, largely composed of sons, husbands and fathers of the victims and attacked Carrickfergus-- then the largest town in Antrim. While Essex was out of reach, many who participated in the massacre were at Carrickfergus including Captain John Norris and his troops. The McConnells fought with great fury, animated at the thought of the butchery of their wives and children. Every townspeople fought to defend the city because no one had any illusions about what would happen if the McConnells broke through. More than one hundred troops died in the battle and also sixteen townspeople died. The material losses were also large because Sorley Boy managed to carry away every horse and cow the town possessed.] James McConnell had married Agnes, daughter of Colin Campbell, Earl of Argyle, by whom he had: 1. Archibald McConnell, his successor. 2. Angus McConnell, who succeeded his brother Archibald. 3. Ranald McConnell of Smerby who acted a prominent part in the troubles of the house of Dunnevegh with Maclean of Duart, with whom he was a hostage for some time. In 1614 he held the fort of Lochgorm and entered into a bond to surrender it to Sir John Campbell of Cawdor which covenant he performed January 28, 1615. 4. Coll McConnell who carried out a terrible vengeance upon the Macleans at Mullintrae under the mistaken idea that his brother Ranald had been put to death while a hostage at Duart. 5. Donald Gorm McConnell who possessed the barony of Carey in Antrim granted to him by patent dated September 18, 1584. He was killed at Ardnary, Ireland in 1586 in a battle against the English. 6. Alexander McConnell who possessed for some time the barony of Glenarm. He was killed at the same time as his brother Donald at Ardnary. 7. Ineen Dubh McConnell or "black haired" a daughter who married Hugh O'Donnell of Donegal. James McConnell was succeeded by his son Archibald in Scotland.

James married **Agnes Campbell**.

They had one child:

70 i. **Angus** (ca1539-1614)

141. Agnes Campbell, daughter of **282. Colin "Mailach" Campbell** & **283. Janet Gordon**.

142. Hector Og MacLean, son of **138. Hector Mor MacLean** & **139. Mary MacDonald**. Hector Og died in 1573. Occupation: 9th Of Duart (Dowart), 13th Chief MacLean.

Hector Og married **Janet Campbell**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had the following children:

417	i.	Marion
465	ii.	Daughter Of Hector Og
424	iii.	Sir Lachlan Mor (ca1557-1598)
71	iv.	Mary (Finvola)

143. Janet Campbell, daughter of **286. Archibald 'red' Campbell** & **287. Margaret Graham**.

192. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) MacLeod, son of **384. William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh) MacLeod** & **385. Daughter Of Iain MacLean**. Born in 1455. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) died in Rodel, Isle Of Harris, Scotland, in 1547; he was 92. Occupation: 8th Chief Of MacLeod. Residence: Of Dunvegan.

Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) married **Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron**.

They had the following children:

96	i.	Norman (Tormod) (ca1509-1589)
199	ii.	Margaret
842	iii.	William (ca1512-1551)
1903	iv.	Margaret

193. Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron, daughter of **386. Allan MacDonald Dubh 'nan Creach' Cameron** & **387. Mariot (Mary) Macdonnell**.

194. Hector Mor MacLean. (Same as number 138.)

195. Mary MacDonald. (Same as number 139.)

196. Angus Aluinn Macalister Macdonnell, son of **392. Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell** & **393. Margaret MacDonald**. Born ca 1500. Angus Aluinn Macalister died in 1574; he was 74. Occupation: 7th Of Glengarry.

Angus Aluinn Macalister married **Janet MacLean**.

They had one child:

98	i.	Donald MacAngus MicAlister (8th) (ca1545-1645)
-----------	----	---

197. Janet MacLean. (Same as number 69.)

198. Allan MacDonald. (Same as number 68.)

199. Margaret MacLeod, daughter of **192. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) MacLeod** & **193. Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron**.

Margaret married **Allan MacDonald**.

They had one child:

99	i.	Margaret
-----------	----	-----------------

200. William Fraser, son of **400. Hugh Fraser**. Born ca 1483 in Aberchalders, Inverness-Shire, Scotland. William died in Kinloch-Lochy, Inverness-Shire, Scotland, in Jul 1544; he was 61.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

100 i. **William** (ca1516-)

204. John Glassic MacKenzie, son of **408. Hector Roy MacKenzie** & **409. Anne MacRanald**. John Glassic died in 1551. Occupation: 2nd Of Gairloch.

John Glassic married **Agnes Fraser**.

They had one child:

102 i. **John Roy** (ca1534-ca1628)

205. Agnes Fraser.

She was the daughter of James Fraser, of Foynes

206. Angus Aluinn Macalister Macdonnell. (Same as number 196.)

207. Janet MacKenzie, daughter of **414. Kenneth 'na Cuirc' (Of The Whittle) MacKenzie** & **415. Lady Elizabeth Stewart**.

Janet married **Angus Aluinn Macalister Macdonnell**.

They had one child:

103 i. **Elizabeth**

208. Lachlan MacLean, son of **416. Hector Roy (Eachuinn Ruodh) MacLean** & **417. Marion MacLean**. Born ca 1582 in Coll, Argyll, Scotland. Lachlan died in Coll, Argyll, Scotland, in Jan 1642; he was 60. Occupation: 7th Of Coll.

Lachlan married **Florence MacLeod**.

They had one child:

104 i. **Iain Garbh (John Garve)**

209. Florence MacLeod, daughter of **96. Norman (Tormod) MacLeod** & **143. Janet Campbell**. Born in Dunvegan Castle, Isle Of Pabbay, Sound Of Harris, Skye, Scotland.

210. Sir Dugald Campbell, son of **420. Duncan Campbell** & **421. Mary MacLeod**. Born ca 1570 in Auchinbreck, Argyllshire, Scotland. Dugald died in 1641; he was 71. Occupation: 1st Baronet Of Auchenbreck.

Dugald married **Mary Erskine**.

They had one child:

105 i. **Florence**

211. Mary Erskine, daughter of **422. Sir Alexander Erskine** & **423. Margaret Home**. Born ca 1578 in Gogar, Midlothian, Scotland.

212. Lachlan Og MacLean, son of **424. Sir Lachlan Mor MacLean** & **425. Margaret Cunningham**. Born in Duart, Isle Of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. Lachlan Og died in Argyllshire, Scotland in 1651. Occupation: 1st Of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Torloisk.

Lachlan Og married **Marion Campbell**.

They had one child:

106 i. **Eachuinn (Hector)** (ca1580-)

213. Marion Campbell, daughter of **420. Duncan Campbell** & **421. Mary MacLeod**.

214. Aliein Mac Ian Duy MacLean, son of **428. Iain Dubh MacLean** & **429. Catherine Mary Campbell**. Born ca 1570 in Morvern, Argyll, Scotland. Aliein Mac Ian Duy died in Ardtornish, Morvern, Argyll, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Of Ardtornish.

Aliein Mac Ian Duy married **Una MacDonald**.

They had one child:

107 i. **Jeanette**

215. Una MacDonald, daughter of **430. John MacIain MacDonald**.

216. Allan MacDonald. (Same as number 68.)

217. Janet MacLean. (Same as number 69.)

218. Angus MacDonald. (Same as number 70.)

219. Mary (Finvola) MacLean. (Same as number 71.)

224. Archibald MacLean, son of **448. Alexander MacLean**. Occupation: 5th Of Boreray.

Child:

112 i. **Donald** (ca1575-1651)

228. Sir Colin MacKenzie, son of **414. Kenneth 'na Cuirc' (Of The Whittle) MacKenzie** & **415. Lady Elizabeth Stewart**. Born in 1556 in Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Colin died in Redcastle, Scotland, on 19 Jun 1594; he was 38. Occupation: 11th Of Kintail.

Colin married **Barbara Grant**.

They had the following children:

474 i. **Sir Roderick** (ca1579-1626)

946 ii. **Kenneth** (-1611)

114 iii. **Alexander** (1578-)

229. Barbara Grant, daughter of **458. John Grant**.

230. Thomas Fraser, son of **460. Alexander Fraser** & **461. Catherine Menzies**. Born in 1534 in Trichen, Buchan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Thomas died in Corsindae, Aberdeen, Scotland, on 24 Dec 1576; he was 42.

Thomas Fraser of Strichen [3rd s/o Sir Alexander Fraser, 7th of Philorth], had been attacked and slain by Gordon of Gight on Christmas Eve 1576 over a dispute of Isobel Forbes' rights to the Strichen estate as widow of her first

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

husband, William Chalmers [held jointly by her and her second husband, Thomas Fraser of Strichen, by charter obtained in 1573]. Isobel, now a widow for the second time, to avenge her cause and the death of her second husband, turned to the Tutor of Lovat, Thomas Fraser of Knockie, then in Stratherrick, who took up her cause and married the widow.

Thomas married **Isobel Forbes**.

They had one child:

115 i. **Jean** (1576-)

231. Isobel Forbes. Born in 1545 in Corfurdie, Corsindae, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Daughter of John Forbes, of Corfurdie

232. Alan Mor MacDonald, son of **464. Alexander MacDonald** & **465. Daughter Of Hector Og MacLean**.
Occupation: 3rd Of Morar.

Child:

116 i. **Alan Og**

236. Sir James 'Mor' MacDonald, son of **472. Sir Donald MacDonald** & **473. Janet MacKenzie**. Occupation:
9th Of Sleat.

He married by contract, firstly, Margaret Mackenzie, daughter of Sir Roderick Mackenzie and Margaret Macleod,
on 23 February 1633.

On 23 Feb 1633 James 'Mor' married **Margaret MacKenzie**.

They had one child:

118 i. **Sir Donald** (-1695)

237. Margaret MacKenzie, daughter of **474. Sir Roderick MacKenzie** & **475. Margaret McLeod**.

238. Robert Douglas, son of **476. William Douglas** & **477. Lady Anne Keith**. Robert died on 12 Nov 1649.
Occupation: 8th Earl Of Morton.

On 28 Apr 1627 Robert married **Elizabeth Villiers**.

They had one child:

119 i. **Lady Margaret (Mary)**

239. Elizabeth Villiers, daughter of **478. Sir Edward Villiers** & **479. Barbara St. John**.

Ninth Generation

256. Donald Herraich (Harris) MacDonald, son of **512. Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander MacDonald** & **513. Macleod**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

DONALD HERRAICH (Harris)

The clan/tribe of Herraich was descended from DONALD HERRAICH a younger son of Hugh Alexander, 1st of Sleat and his third wife, a daughter of Macleod of Harris. Donald was known as Donald of Herraich or of Harris where he was brought up. He had the lands of Griminish and Scolpig in North Uist. These lands were associated with the Sleat family for 300 years.

Donald Herraich also met with a violent death through Black Archibald's contriving manner. The traditions of the Western Isles have been very circumstantial as to the accounts of his murder passed down through the years. Black Archibald, Angus Collach, and a man named Paul, were in the plot to do away with Donald Herraich. It was arranged that the associates should perform gymnastic feats on the Dun of Loch Scolpig, in the course of which the conspiracy would take place. The sports were apparently under cover, and it was arranged that when Donald Herraich, who was remarkable strong and active, tried the high jump, Paul, who was to be concealed for the purpose, would place a noose thong about his neck, draw it tight, and strangle or hold him until the other two could help in killing Donald.

These barbarous measures were carried out to the letter. The individual who manipulated the thong became known as "Pal na dille," Paul of the thong. In time, his day of retribution came. Paul received lands from Archibald Dubh, at Balmore, in North Uist, but after Archibald Dubh's death about 1510 the fear of vengeance at the hands of Donald Herraich's sons led him for greater security and spent most of his time at Dun Steinigarry, on Loch Paible. The day of retribution came. It was the time of harvest, and as Paul of the thong was building a stack one day in his corn field, he perceived a man of large stature approaching and knew it was Angus Dhomhnuill Herraich, who had come to revenge his father's death. As Paul was fleeing for the sanctuary of Kilmuir Chrucland, Angus went swiftly in pursuit, caught sight of him, bent his bow, and the arrow, speeding with perfect aim, hit Paul in the heel. Angus overtook him and quickly put him out of pain. This was the way Donald Herrach was avenged.

Donald of Herraich married Marion the daughter of Allan MacDonald, 4th of ClanRanald and his first wife, Florence, the daughter of Donald MacIain MacDonald of Ardnamurchan. Donald and Marion had:

1. RANALD
2. Angus, who's son was John M'Angus Glass, from whom descended the MacDonald of Trumisgarry.

Donald had a son prior to his marriage, Donald Badenoch, whose descendants were known under this name for many generations in North Uist, his mother having been a native of the district from which it was derived. (Flo Dickey)

Donald Herraich (Harris) married **Marion MacDonald**.

They had one child:

- 128** i. **Ranald (II)**

257. Marion MacDonald, daughter of **514. Allan MacDonald** & **515. Florence MacIain MacDonald**.

272. Alastair MacAllan MacDonald, son of **514. Allan MacDonald** & **515. Florence MacIain MacDonald**. Born in 1470 in Castle Tioram, Scotland. Alastair MacAllan died in Castle Tioram, Scotland, in 1529; he was 59. Occupation: 7th Of Clanranald And Moidart.

Alastair MacAllan married **Dorothy MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

- 136** i. **Ian Muiderteach** (1502-1584)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

7553 ii. **Catherine**

273. Dorothy MacDonald. Residence: Of Kinlochmoidart.

No further information.

274. Alexander MacIain MacDonald, son of **548. John MacIain 'Brayach' MacDonald**. Born ca 1459 in Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire, Scotland. Alexander MacIain died ca 1538; he was 79. Occupation: The 7th & Last Chief Of Ardnamurchan.

Alexander MacIain married **Helen Campbell**.

They had one child:

137 i. **Margaret MacIain**

275. Helen Campbell, daughter of **550. Sir 'Black' Colin Campbell & 551. Margaret Stirling**. Born ca 1463 in Glenorchy, Argyllshire, Scotland.

276. Lachlan Cattanach MacLean, son of **552. Lachlan MacLean**. Born ca 1484 in Duart, Isle Of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. Lachlan Cattanach died in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, in 1523; he was 39. Occupation: Of Duart (Dowart), 11th Chief.

Archibald Campbell's daughter Catherine was married to Lauchlan Cattanach Maclean of Dowart who later left her on Lady's Rock to drown her ca. 1497 but she escaped and Lachlan was later assassinated by [her brother] Sir John Calder of Calder. Lachlan Maclean, the master of Duart Castle at that time suddenly made up his mind to do in his wife. Whether he had simply tired of her constant chatter about her Campbell ancestors, or was nurturing a secret passion for some chit of a girl in Craignure, we shall never know. Whatever the reason, he tied her up, rowed her out to the rock and dumped her, leaving the rising tide to complete his fell design. Next morning he looked out of the window and saw that the rock was bare. Rubbing his hands with glee, he dispatched messengers to her brother MacChailean Mor at Inverary Castle with the news that his sister Catherine had died, and that her sorrowing husband was bringing her remains back to the family home for burial. When the funeral party, reverently bearing a coffin filled with turf, arrived at Inverary, Maclean was welcomed with great courtesy and invited to join his brother-in-law for dinner. When he entered the great dining hall he was dumbfounded to see his wife at the head of the table. A passing fishing boat had plucked her from the skerry just in time. Catherine and her brother were all smiles, never referring to what had happened throughout a meal that must have ruined Maclean's appetite. They even let him go free next morning. But, a month later, another of Catherine's brothers quietly stabbed him to death as he lay sleeping in Edinburgh. ["Reflections on Scotland" by Ian Wallace pub.1988]

Lachlan Cattanach married **Marion MacLean**.

They had one child:

138 i. **Hector Mor** (-1568)

277. Marion MacLean, daughter of **554. Iain Ruodh MacLean**.

278. Alexander MacIain Cathanach Macdonnell, son of **556. Sir Ian MacIain Cathanatch Macdonnell & 557. Cecilia Savage**. Born in 1480. Buried in High Church, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Residence: Islay.

John Cathanach's three sons, John Mor, John Og and Donald Balloch were executed at the same time as their father and grandfather. His remaining son, Alexander, fled to Ireland. Alexander Konnel, Fourth Chief of Clan Iain Mhoir

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Alexander Konnell [later called McConnell/MacDonnell] was born in 1480. At the end of the 15th century, the MacDonnells became the enemies of King James IV of Scotland and Alexander fled to Ireland to stay. He received a pardon from King James V in 1531 and grants of land in Kintyre, but Antrim Ireland was to remain the family's main base in the future. Note: the source for this paragraph is from a booklet on Dunluce Castle written by the Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland. The paragraph about Colla McConnell below is from this same source. At Glenan in the Tarolf on May 6, 1520, "Alexander Konnel of Dunoveg, with his hand on the pen, promised that he would be to Sir John Campbell of Calder a cuming man and servand hym self and all his branch of the Clan Donyl that he is cuming of." This is the first record in history we have of the name Konnel, from which the present name McConnell is derived. For his services Alexander Konnel received a lease for five years of 45 merklands in Isla, 15 merklands of Jura and the Island of Colonsay. From 1528 to 1531 Alexander was in revolt and fought against the Campbells, but he was pardoned June 7, 1531. To guarantee he would keep the peace, his son James was left with the King as hostage. The young heir of Dunnyveg remained at court several years and by the King's express wishes received a liberal education under Dean Henderson at Holyrood, the effects of which were apparent in after years. During this interval, the Earl of Argyle accused Alexander Konnell of many disturbances of the peace, which Alexander was able to refute to the satisfaction of the King. the Earl of Argyle was summoned and deprived of his offices which were conferred upon Alexander. From time to time, until his death, Alexander kept up a constant correspondence with the King. He received from his Majesty on more than one occasion presents of bows and arrows, doubtless in order to encourage archery among the Highlanders. In 1532 Alexander Konnel raised 7,000 men with whom he crossed to Ireland and drove the English from Ulster. Alexander Konnel married Catherine, daughter of John MacIain of Arnamurchan by whom he had eleven children. Justiciary Records of Scotland, where under date of July 23, 1529 we find noted: "The King called upon the Justice-Clerk to receive James MacConnell, the son of Alexander of Dunnyveg, to relax them from our horne." Alexander Konnel of Dunnyveg died at Sterling while on a visit to the King in 1538 and was buried in the High Church of the town. He was succeeded by his son.

Alexander MacIain Cathanach married **Catherine MacIain MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|------------|------|--------------------------|
| 140 | i. | Sir James (-1565) |
| 833 | ii. | Maeve (Meve) |
| 139 | iii. | Mary |

279. Catherine MacIain MacDonald, daughter of **548. John MacIain 'Brayach' MacDonald**.

280. Alexander MacIain Cathanach Macdonnell. (Same as number 278.)

281. Catherine MacIain MacDonald. (Same as number 279.)

282. Colin "Mailach" Campbell, son of **564. Archibald Campbell** & **565. Elizabeth Stuart**. Born on 13 Jul 1475 in Argyllshire, Scotland. Colin "Mailach" died in 1529; he was 53. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Argyll. Residence: Of Carrick.

- 3rd Earl, son of Archibald. He was married to Lady Jane Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, third Earl of Huntly, they had three sons and a daughter. Their sons were, Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll; John, ancestor of the Campbells of Lochnell, of which house the Campbells of Balerno, and Stonefield are cadets; and Alexander, dean of Moray. Colin was, immediately after his accession to the earldom, appointed by the council to assemble an army and proceed against Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart, and other Highland chieftains, who had broken out into insurrection, and proclaimed Sir Donald of Lochalsh Lord of the Isles. Owing to the powerful influence of Argyll, the insurgents submitted to the regent, after strong measures had been adopted against them. In 1517 Sir Donald of Lochalsh again appeared in arms, but being deserted by his principle leaders, he effected his escape. Soon after, on his petition also

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

in 1517 Colin was appointed Royal Lieutenant over all the Isles and adjacent mainland by Regent Albany. For some years the Isles remained peaceful and Colin employed this interval in extending his influence among the chiefs and in promoting the sway and importance of his clan, being assisted thereto by his brothers, Sir John Calder of Calder, so designed after his marriage with the heiress, and Archibald Campbell of Skipnish. On the escape of king James V, then in his seventeenth year, from the power of the Douglass, in May 1528, Colin was one of the first to join his majesty at Stirling. He afterwards received an ample confirmation of the hereditary sheriffship of Argleshire and of the offices of justiciary of Scotland and master of the household, by which these offices became hereditary in his family. He had the commission of justice-general of Scotland renewed 25th October 1529.

(<http://members.fortunecity.com/gaulois/campbell.html>) 2 - Colin Campbell, 3rd Earl of Argyll (c. 1486 - 9 October 1529) was a Scottish nobleman and soldier. He was the son of Archibald Campbell, 2nd Earl of Argyll and Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of John Stewart, 1st Earl of Lennox. In 1506/07 he married Lady Jean Gordon, the eldest daughter of Alexander Gordon, 3rd Earl of Huntly. Campbell led an army against the insurrection of various Highland chieftains; a few years later, he joined the court of King James V. He was given the position Lord Warden of the Marches and in 1528, Lord Justice General of Scotland. His daughter, Lady Elizabeth, was married to James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, an illegitimate son of King James IV. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colin_Campbell,_3rd_Earl_of_Argyll] [4]

Colin "Mailach" married **Janet Gordon**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----|------|------------------------------------|
| 141 | i. | Agnes |
| 286 | ii. | Archibald 'red' (1502-1558) |
| 858 | iii. | John 'Gorm' (-1568) |

283. Janet Gordon, daughter of **566. Alexander Gordon** & **567. Janet (Jean) Stewart**.

284. Hector Mor MacLean. (Same as number 138.)

285. Mary MacDonald. (Same as number 139.)

286. Archibald 'red' Campbell, son of **282. Colin "Mailach" Campbell** & **283. Janet Gordon**. Born in Aug 1502 in Carrick, Argyllshire, Scotland. Archibald 'red' died in Dulngnn, Scotland, on 2 Dec 1558; he was 56. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Argyll.

◦4th Earl, son of Colin, joined the first Covenant in 1557, he twice married [but appears to have had other partners at least one of whom provided natural children] m1. - Lady Helen Hamilton, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Arran, mother of the 5th Earl m2. - Lady Mary Graham, only daughter of William, third Earl of Menteith, mother of the 6th earl and two daughters, their daughter Janet married first Eachann Og Maclean of Duart and probably on the latter's death to Tormod MacLeod. He must also have been married to Catherine Maclean, daughter of Hector (Mor ?) or Hector Og Maclean of Duart or rather Hector 12th Maclean of Duart. In 1558 he sent a large fleet to Roag in the Isle of Skye to make a contract of marriage probably of one of his sons and Mary MacLeod. His expedition however was killed after having been entertained by Iain Dubh MacLeod, the usurping chief of the day. There was a suspicion at the privy council, probably shared in by James V himself, that many of the disturbances in the Isles were secretly formented by the Argyll family, who in due course received the lands forfeited by the other chiefs. Alexander of Isla, being summoned to answer certain charges of Argyll, made his appearance at once, and gave in to the council a written statement, in which, among other things, he stated that the disturbed state of the Isles was mainly caused by the late Earl of Argyll and his brothers, Sir John Campbell of Calder, and Archibald Campbell of Skipnish. Archibald was summoned before James V, to give an account of the duties and rental of the Isles received by him, and was soon after his arrival imprisoned. He was liberated soon, but James V deprived him of the offices he still held in the Isles, some of which were bestowed on Alexander of Isla.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

After the death of James V he appears to have regained his authority over the Isles. He died in August 1558.

Residence:

◦Mary Queen of Scots was here from 9th to 12th January 1563 attending the wedding of Argyll's sister to James Stewart, Lord Doune.

Archibald 'red' married **Margaret Graham**.

They had one child:

143 i. **Janet**

287. Margaret Graham, daughter of **574. William Graham**. Born ca 1506 in Menteith, Perthshire, Scotland.

384. William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh) MacLeod, son of **768. John 'the Turbulent' (Iain Borb) MacLeod & 769. Margaret Douglas**. Born in 1415. William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh) died in 1480; he was 65.
Occupation: 7th Chief Of MacLeod.

William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh) married **Daughter Of Iain MacLean**.

They had the following children:

192 i. **Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) (1455-1547)**
7554 ii. **Roderick**
 iii. **Margaret**

385. Daughter Of Iain MacLean, daughter of **770. Iain MacLean & 771. Daughter Of Ruaidhri Mor MacLeod**.

386. Allan MacDonald Dubh 'nan Creach' Cameron, son of **772. Donald Dhu Cameron**. Born ca 1448. Allan MacDonald Dubh 'nan Creach' died in 1480; he was 32. Occupation: 12th Chief Of Clan Cameron.

XII Chief of Clan Cameron 1460-1480. Called 'Allan nan Creach' ('Allan of the Forays'). Killed in a skirmish with the Macintoshes. Somerled MacMillan says that Marion was Allan's second wife. In the 'Memoirs of Lochiel' (Maitland Club) pp22-25 it is recorded that Allan had a charter dated 29th Nov.1472, and that he had a third daughter.

Allan MacDonald Dubh 'nan Creach' married **Mariot (Mary) Macdonnell**.

They had the following children:

4434 i. **Ewen Allanson (ca1468-1546)**
193 ii. **Daughter Of Allan Dubh**

387. Mariot (Mary) Macdonnell, daughter of **774. Angus Macdonnell & 775. Daughter Of Angus MacPhee**.

392. Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell, son of **784. John Ranaldsoun Macdonnell & 785. Miss Cameron**. Alexander Ranaldson died in 1560. Occupation: 6th Of Glengarry.

1 - Alexander MacDonell, who was chief of Glengarry at the beginning of the 16th century, supported the claims of Sir Donald MacDonald of Lochalsh to the lordship of the Isles, and in November 1513 assisted him with Chisholm of Comer, in expelling the garrison and seizing the castle of Urquhart in Loch Ness. In 1527 the Earl of Argyll, lieutenant of the Isles, received from Alexander MacRanald of Glengarry and North Morar, a bond of manrent or service; and 1545 he was among the lords and barons of the Isles who, at Knockfergus in Ireland, took the oath of allegiance to the king of England, "at the command of the Earl of Lennox." He married Margaret, eldest daughter of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Celestine, brother of John Earl of Ross, and one of the three sisters and co-heiresses of Sir Donald MacDonald of Lochalsh. 2 - The river Ling which flows into Loch Long, separated Mackenzie of Kintails lands from those of the Macdonalds of Lochalsh, absorbed by the house of Glengarry in 1527.

Alexander Ranaldson married **Margaret MacDonald**.

They had one child:

196 i. **Angus Aluinn Macalister** (ca1500-1574)

393. Margaret MacDonald, daughter of **786. Sir Alexander MacDonald**. Occupation: Co-Heiress Of Longalsh .

398. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) MacLeod. (Same as number 192.)

399. Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron. (Same as number 193.)

400. Hugh Fraser, son of **800. Hugh Fraser**. Born ca 1460.

Child:

200 i. **William** (ca1483-1544)

408. Hector Roy MacKenzie, son of **816. Alexander 'Ionraic' MacKenzie** & **817. Margaret McCoull**.
Occupation: 1st Of Gairloch.

Hector Roy married **Anne MacRanald**.

They had one child:

204 i. **John Glassic** (-1551)

409. Anne MacRanald.

414. Kenneth 'na Cuirc' (Of The Whittle) MacKenzie, son of **828. John MacKenzie** & **829. Elizabeth Grant**.
Kenneth 'na Cuirc' (Of The Whittle) died on 6 Jun 1561. Buried in Beaulieu, Inverness, Scotland. Residence: Kintail.

The Plantagenet blood-royal of England was introduced by the marriage of Kenneth Mackenzie, X. of Kintail, to Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John, second Earl of Atholl, fourth in descent from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III, and father of Henry IV of England.

Kenneth 'na Cuirc' (Of The Whittle) married **Lady Elizabeth Stewart**.

They had the following children:

228 i. **Sir Colin** (1556-1594)

207 ii. **Janet**

415. Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of **830. John Stuart** & **831. Lady Janet Campbell**.

416. Hector Roy (Eachuinn Ruodh) MacLean, son of **832. Eachuinn (Hector) An Cleireach Beag MacLean** & **833. Maeve (Meve) MacDonald**. Hector Roy (Eachuinn Ruodh) died in Coll, Argyll, Scotland in 1593.
Occupation: 6th Of Coll.

Hector Roy (Eachuinn Ruodh) married **Marion MacLean**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

208 i. **Lachlan** (ca1582-1642)

417. Marion MacLean, daughter of **142. Hector Og MacLean & 143. Janet Campbell**.

418. Norman (Tormod) MacLeod. (Same as number 96.)

419. Janet Campbell. (Same as number 143.)

420. Duncan Campbell, son of **840. Duncan Campbell & 841. Daughter Of Patrick Buchanan**. Born ca 1540 in Auchinbreck, Argyllshire, Scotland. Duncan died in Glenlivet, Banffshire, Scotland, in 1594; he was 54. Occupation: Captain Of Castle Sween.

He and his father were both killed at the battle of Glenlivet, the Catholics last stand in Scotland.

Duncan married **Mary MacLeod**.

They had the following children:

213 i. **Marion**
210 ii. **Sir Dugald** (ca1570-1641)

421. Mary MacLeod, daughter of **842. William MacLeod & 843. Agnes Fraser**. Born ca 1542 in Dunvegan Castle, Isle Of Pabbay, Sound Of Harris, Skye, Scotland. Mary died in 1602; she was 60.

422. Sir Alexander Erskine, son of **844. Sir John Erskine & 845. Margaret Campbell**. Born ca 1521. Alexander died ca 1590; he was 69. Residence: Of Gogar.

Alexander married **Margaret Home**.

They had one child:

211 i. **Mary** (ca1578-)

423. Margaret Home, daughter of **846. Alexander Home**.

424. Sir Lachlan Mor MacLean, son of **142. Hector Og MacLean & 143. Janet Campbell**. Born ca 1557 in Duart, Isle Of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. Lachlan Mor died in Traigh-Ghruinneirt, Islay, Argyll, Scotland, on 5 Aug 1598; he was 41. Occupation: 14th Chief Of Clan MacLean. Residence: Of Duart (Dewart).

1 - July 1586 While the southern and more populous parts of Scotland were, as we see, sufficiently barbarous, the Highland districts were as the comparative, and the Hebrides as the superlative degree in the same quality. The king, in the first edition of his Basilicon Doron, tells his son to think no more of the Islanders than as 'wolves and wild boars.' Probably, when the reader has perused the following narrative, he will think the epithet not unjustly applied, although his majesty afterwards dropped it in reprinting his book. The tale is of a commotion betwixt Angus M'Connel, Lord of Kintyre, and Maclean, Lord of Islay. 'This Angus had to his wife the sister of Maclean, and although they were brother-in-law, yet the one was always in sic suspicion with the other, that of either side there was sae little traist, that almaist sendle [seldom] or never did they meet in amity, like unto the common sort of people, but rather as barbares upon their awn guard, or by their messengers. True it is that thir Islandish men are of nature very proud, suspicious, avaritious, full of deceit and evil intention [each] against his neighbour, by what way so ever he may circumvent him. Besides all this, they are sae cruel in taking of revenge, that neither have they regard to person, age, time, or cause; sae are they generally all sae far addicted to their awn tyrannical opinions, that in all respects they exceed in cruelty the maist barbarous people that ever has been sin' the beginning of the world;

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

ane example whereof ye sall hear in this history following: 'Angus M'Connel, understanding, by divers reports, the gude behaviour of Maclean to be sae famous, that almaist he was recommended and praised by the haill neutral people of these parts above himself; whilk engendered sic rancour in his heart that he pretermitted nae invention how he might destroy the said Maclean. At last he devised to draw on a familiarity amang them, and inveited himself to be banqueted by Maclean; and that the rather, that Maclean should be the readier to come over to his isle with him the mair gladly, either being required, or upon set purpose, as best should please him. And when Angus had sent advertisement to Maclean, that he was to come and make gude cheer, and to be merry with him certain days, Maclean was very glad thereof, and answered to the messenger: "My brother shall be welcome," said he, "come when he list." The messenger answered, it wald be to-morrow. So when Angus arrived in effect, he was richt cheerfully welcomed by his brother-in-law, wha remained there by the space of five or sax days. And when it was perceived that Maclean's provision was almaist spent, Angus thought it then time to remove. Indeed, the custom of that people is sae given to gluttony and drinking without all measure, that as ane is inveited to another, they never sinder sae lang as the viviers do last. In end, Angus says: "Because I have made the first obedience unto you, it will please you come over to my isle, that ye may receive as gude treatment with me as I have done with yon." Maclean answered that he durst not adventure to come to him for mistrust; and Angus said: "God forbid that ever I should intend or pretend any evil against you; but yet, to remove all doubt and suspicion frae your mind, I will give you twa pledges, whilk shall be sent unto you with diligence; to wit, my eldest son and my awn only brother-german: these twa may be keepit here by your friends till ye come safely back again." Maclean, hearing this offer, whilk appeared unto him void of all suspicion, and so decreeted to pass with him to Kintyre; and further to testify that baith he simply believed all to be true, and that upon hope of gude friendship to continue, he thought expedient to retein ae only pledge, and that was Angus's brother, and wald carry with him his awn nevoy, the son of Angus. Whether he did this to save himself frae suspicion of danger, as apparently of the event he did it, or gif he brought him back again upon liberal favour, I will not dispute; because I have tauld you afore the perfect nature and qualities of these islands people; yet, because Maclean's education was civil, and brought up in the gude lawis and manners of Scotland from his youth, it may be that he has had double consideration, ane by kind, and another by art of honest dissimulation. To conclude, to Kintyre he came, accompanied with forty-five men of his kinsfolk and stout servants, in the month of July 1586; where, at the first arrival, they were made welcome with all humanity, and were sumptuously banqueted all that day. But Angus in that meantime had premonished all his friends and weelwillers within his isle of Kintyre to be at his house that same night at nine of the clock, and neither to come sooner nor later; for he had concluded with himself to kill them all the very first night of their arrival, fearing that gif he should delay any langer time, it might be that either he sould alter his malicious intention, or else that Maclean wald send for some greater forces of men for his awn defence. Thus he concealed his intent still, till baith he fand the time commodious and the very place proper; and Maclean being lodged with all his men within a lang house, that was something distant frae other housing, took to bed with him that night his nevoy, the pledge afore-spoken. But within ane hour thereafter, when Angus had assembled his men to the number of twa hundred, he placed them all in order about the house where Maclean then lay. Thereafter he came himself and called at the door upon Maclean, offering to him his reposing drink, whilk was forgotten to be given to him before he went to bed. Maclean answered, that he desired nae drink for that time. "Although so be," said the other, "it is my will that thou arise and come forth to receive it." Then began Maclean to suspect the falset, and so arase with his nevoy betwixt his shoulders, thinking that gif present killing was intended against him, he should save himself sae lang as he could by the boy; and the boy, perceiving his father with a naked sword, and a number of his men in like manlier about, cried with a loud voice, mercy to his uncle for God's sake; whilk was granted, and immediately Maclean was removed to a secret chalmer till the morrow. Then cried Angus to the remanent that were within; sae mony as wald have their lives to be safe, they should come forth, twa only excepted, whilk he nominate; sae that obedience was wade by all the rest, and these twa only, fearing the danger, refused to come forth. Angus, seeing that, commanded incontinent to put fire to the house, whilk was immediately performed; and thus were the twa men cruelly and unmercifully burnt to the death. These twa were very near kinsmen to Maclean, and of the eldest of his clan, renowned baith for counsel and manheid. The rest that were prisoners of the haill number afore-tauld, were ilk ane beheaded the days following, ane for ilk day, till the haul is number was ended; yea, and that in Maclean's awn sight, being constrained thereunto, with a dolorous advertisement to prepare himself for the like tragical end howsoon they should all be killed. And when

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

the day came that Maclean should have been brought forth, miserably to have made his tragical end, like unto the rest, it pleased Angus to lowp upon his horse, and to come forth for joy and contentment of mind, even to see and behold the tyrannical fact with his awn eyes. But it pleased God, wha mercifully deals with all men, and disappoints the decrees of the wicked, to disappoint his intent for that day also, for he was not sae soon on horseback, but the horse stumbled, and Angus fell off him, and brake his leg, and so was carried hame.'— H. K. J. The personages of this well-told tale were properly designated Angus Macdonald of Islay, and Lachlan Maclean of Dowart; the latter is described by Mr Tytler as 'an island Amadis of colossal strength and stature,' 'by no means illiterate,' 'and possessing, by the vigour of his natural talents, a commanding influence over the rude and fierce islesmen.' Angus of Islay was step-son to the Irish Earl of Tyrone, and much mixed up with the troubled politics of the north of Ireland in that age. There was an old feud regarding land between Angus and his brother-in-law Maclean. In 1585, it received fresh excitement from an outrage on the laws of hospitality committed by Maclean's people upon the retinue of Donald Mor of Sleat, when that chief chanced to take shelter from a storm in the isle of Jura. Angus of Islay, having gone to visit Maclean soon after, was seized and imprisoned along with his followers; and he was not liberated till he had agreed to renounce the disputed lands. Such, in reality, was the nature of the visit which the annalist has described as prompted by deceit on the part of Angus. With one of the two hostages exacted from Angus on this occasion, Maclean soon after went to Islay to see after the recovered lands; with strange simplicity, he complied with an invitation of Angus to visit him at his house of Mullintrea, though not till he had received repeated protestations that no harm was intended to him. Here it was that the barbarous circumstances related by our annalist took place.' By the intervention of a royal message, and the interference of the acting head of the clan Campbell, Angus rendered up Maclean, 'on receiving a promise of pardon for his crimes, and on eight hostages of rank being placed in his hands by Maclean, for the performance of certain conditions which the latter was forced to subscribe. To complete this singular picture of barbarism, Lachlan was no sooner free, than he ravaged Islay with fire and sword; in requital of which, Angus ravaged the isles of Mull and Tiree, killing every human inhabitant and every beast that fell into his hands. The various clans siding with their respective friends in this contest, it became the cause of a general war throughout the islands and West Highlands, which lasted some time, notwithstanding every effort of the government to put it down. 2 - Many of the fictional adventures of David Balfour in Robert Louis Stevenson Kidnapped take place on Mull, but a true story literally exploded here a century-and-a-half earlier. In 1588, one of the Spanish galleon that had survived the Armada was forced by storms and lack of food and water to take shelter in Tobbermory Bay. Maclean of Duart gave the captain the supplies he politely requested — at a price. He 'borrowed' hundred Spanish sailors and two cannons to help him attack Mingary Castle at Kilchoan where his mother lived, having remarried. Presumably he didn't care for his new step father. While this blood feud was in progress some of the sailors let it drop that on hoar their ship were gold ducats wort approximately 300,000 pounds at the current rate of exchange. The siege of Mingary Castle was failure, but before the ship could sail away someone went aboard and set fire to the magazine, blowing the ship, the crew of 350 and himself to smithereens. No one seems to know why. It was said that the Spaniards were about to sail without paying for their supplies - but they'd stormed a castle for nothing, and no one was going to be paid that way! Maybe it was an accident. In any event all attempts since to bring up the chests of gold have failed, though some say that the Macleans found a way to do it hundreds of years ago and maintained a prudent silence. An unlikely story, and one that presupposes some kinsman, generations ahead of his time, devising a form of snorkel with a windpipe 11 fathoms long.

Lachlan Mor married **Margaret Cunningham**.

They had one child:

212 i. **Lachlan Og** (-1651)

425. Margaret Cunningham, daughter of **850. William Cunningham** & **851. Janet Gordon**. Born in Glencairn, Dumfries-Shire, Scotland.

426. Duncan Campbell. (Same as number 420.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

427. Mary MacLeod. (Same as number 421.)

428. Iain Dubh MacLean, son of **138. Hector Mor MacLean & 139. Mary MacDonald**. Born in Morvern, Argyll, Scotland. Iain Dubh died in Mulintrea, Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland in Jul 1586. Occupation: 1st Of Morvern.

Iain Dubh married **Catherine Mary Campbell**.

They had one child:

214 i. **Aliein Mac Ian Duy** (ca1570-)

429. Catherine Mary Campbell, daughter of **858. John 'Gorm' Campbell & 859. Mary Campbell**. Born in Lochnell, Ardochattan, Argyllshire, Scotland.

430. John MacIain MacDonald, son of **860. Alexander MacIain MacDonald**. Residence: Of Ardnamurchan.

Child:

215 i. **Una**

448. Alexander MacLean, son of **896. John Mor MacLean**. Occupation: 4th Of Boreray.

Child:

224 i. **Archibald**

456. Kenneth 'na Cuirc' (Of The Whittle) MacKenzie. (Same as number 414.)

457. Lady Elizabeth Stewart. (Same as number 415.)

458. John Grant. Residence: Of Grant And Freuchie.

Child:

229 i. **Barbara**

460. Alexander Fraser, son of **920. Sir William Fraser & 921. Elizabeth Keith**. Born ca 1499. Alexander died on 8 Nov 1569; he was 70. Occupation: 7th Of Philorth.

Alexander married **Catherine Menzies**.

They had one child:

230 i. **Thomas** (1534-1576)

461. Catherine Menzies.

A daughter of Gilbert Menzies, of Findon, Provost of Aberdeen

464. Alexander MacDonald, son of **928. Alan MacDonald**. Occupation: 2nd Of Morar.

Alexander married **Daughter Of Hector Og MacLean**.

They had one child:

232 i. **Alan Mor**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

465. Daughter Of Hector Og MacLean, daughter of **142. Hector Og MacLean & 143. Janet Campbell**.

472. Sir Donald MacDonald, son of **944. Archibald 'Cleirich' MacDonald & 35. Margaret MacDonald**. Donald died in Oct 1643. Occupation: 8th Of Sleat.

Sir Donald Macdonald, 8th of Sleat, 1st Bt. also went by the nick-name of Donald 'Gorm' (or in English, 'Blue-eyed'). He was created 1st Baronet Macdonald, of Slate, in the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness [Nova Scotia] on 14 July 1625. He supported Charles I in the Civil War.

Donald married **Janet MacKenzie**.

They had one child:

236 i. **Sir James 'Mor'**

473. Janet MacKenzie, daughter of **946. Kenneth MacKenzie & 947. Ann Ross**.

daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, 1st Lord Mackenzie of Kintail and Anne Ross

474. Sir Roderick MacKenzie, son of **228. Sir Colin MacKenzie & 229. Barbara Grant**. Born ca 1579. Roderick died in Sep 1626; he was 47. Residence: Of Tarbat And Cogeach .

Sir Roderick Mackenzie lived at Tarbat, Scotland. He lived at Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, Ross-shire, Scotland. He lived at Coigach, Scotland. He was invested as a Knight before 1619 for pacifying the Highlands. (The Peerage)

The final attempt to plant the Lewis took place this year, under the care of only two adventurers, Sir George Hay (subsequently chancellor of Scotland) and Sir James Spens of Wormiston. The Lord of Kintail had in the interval made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a grant of the island. The two undertakers went to the island with a force which they considered sufficient to meet the opposition of the pertinacious Niel Macleod. 'The Lord of Kintail did privately and underhand assist Niel Macleod, and sent his brother, Rorie Mackenzie, openly with some men to aid the undertakers by virtue of the king's commission. He promised great friendship to the adventurers, and sent unto them a supply of victuals in a ship from Ross. In the meantime he sendeth quietly to Niel Macleod, desiring him to take the ship by the way, that the adventurers, trusting to these victuals, and being disappointed, might thereby be constrained to abandon the island, which fell out accordingly; for Sir George Hay and Sir James Spens failing to apprehend Niel, and lacking victuals for their army, they wearied of the bargain, and dismissed all the neighbouring forces. Sir George Hay and Wormiston retired into Fife, leaving some of their men in the island to keep the fort, until they should send unto them supply of men and victuals. Whereupon Niel Macleod, assisted by his nephew . . . and some other of the Lewis men, invaded the undertakers' camp, burnt the fort, apprehended the men which were left behind them in the island, and sent them home safely into Fife, since which time they never returned again into the island.'— G. H. S. The Lord of Kintail afterwards obtained possession of the isle of Lewis, and Niel, thoroughly circumvented by the Clan Kenzie, was driven for refuge with a small company to a fortified rock called Berissay. 'The Clan Kenzie then gathered together the wives and children of those that were in Berissay, and such as, by way of affinity or consanguinity, within the island, did appertain to Niel and his followers, and placed them all upon a rock within the sea, where they might be heard and seen from Berissay. They vowed and protested that they would suffer the sea to overwhelm them the next flood, if Niel did not presently surrender the fort; which pitiful spectacle did so move Niel Macleod and his company to compassion, that immediately they yielded the rock and left the Lewis; whereupon the women and children were rescued and rendered.'— G. H. S. This unfortunate insular chief, falling into the hands of his enemies, was taken to Edinburgh, and there executed in April 1613. (Clan Genealogy)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

On 6 May 1605 when Roderick was 26, he married **Margaret McLeod**.

They had one child:

237 i. **Margaret**

475. Margaret McLeod, daughter of **950. Torquil Conanach MacLeod** & **951. Margaret MacDonald**.

476. William Douglas, son of **952. Robert Douglas** & **953. Jean Lyon**. Born in 1582. William died on 7 Aug 1648; he was 66.

On 28 Mar 1604 when William was 22, he married **Lady Anne Keith**.

They had one child:

238 i. **Robert** (-1649)

477. Lady Anne Keith, daughter of **954. George Keith** & **955. Margaret Home**. Anne died on 30 May 1648. Occupation: Countess Of Morton.

478. Sir Edward Villiers, son of **956. Sir George Villiers** & **957. Audrey Saunders**. Edward died on 7 Sep 1626. Occupation: Ambassador To Bohemia, 1620; President Of Munster, 1622.

Edward married **Barbara St. John**.

They had one child:

239 i. **Elizabeth**

479. Barbara St. John, daughter of **958. Sir John st. John** & **959. Lucy Hungerford**.

Tenth Generation

512. Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander MacDonald, son of **1024. Alexander MacDonald** & **1025. Daughter Of Patrick 'the Red' O'Beolan**. Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander died in 1498. Occupation: 1st Of Sleat.

THE CLANN DOMHNUILL HERRAICH HUGH ALEXANDER, First of Sleat

The family of Sleat was founded by Hugh (Uisduin) Alexander, youngest son of Alexander, 3rd Lord of the Isles and the daughter of Gilpatrick Roy. Alexander was the eldest son of Donald, 2nd "Lord of the Isles" and Mary Lesley(ie), and the grandson of John, 1st "Lord of the Isles" and Princess Margaret Ross Stewart, the daughter of Robert Bruce Stewart, King Robert II of Scotland and his 2nd wife Eupemia Ross. She was the granddaughter of Princess Marjory Bruce and the High Steward of Scotland and great granddaughter of Robert the Bruce (b. 1274), King Robert I of Scotland and Isabel, daughter of Donald, 6th Earl of Mar.

In 1495, after the forfeiture of the Lordship, Hugh obtained a Crown Charter giving him the possession of all the lands granted to him in 1469 by his half brother, John 4th and the last Lord of the Isles. These lands were in Sleat on the Isle of Skye and the general locality.

Hugh Alexander, 1st Baron of Sleat, was a man of substance and had a large family by six wives. Hugh, First of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sleat, married (1) Fynvola (Flora), daughter of Alexander MacLain of Ardnamuran. By her he had a son John, 2nd of Sleat, who ruled for a short time. John's reign as Chief was a reckless determination to alienate the whole patrimony of the family. It seems he was bent on destroying everything. John was killed in 1505 and was succeeded by his half brother, Donald Gallach.

It was during the time of the Orkney raids Hugh contracted a union with Elizabeth Gunn, daughter of the Crowner of Caithness, by whom he had Donald Gallach (so named from being fostered by his mother's family). Donald Gallach, 3rd of Sleat married Agnes MacDonald, the daughter of Sir John MacDonald of Islay and the Glens. They had a son Donald Gruamach, the 4th of Sleat and a son Ranald.

Hugh married as his third wife, the daughter of MacLeod of Harris, by whom he had Donald Herraich (Harris), progenitor of Clann Domhnaill Hearraich.

Hugh's other sons were illegitimate even by the lax standards of the time, and they were to cause much disunity and bloodshed in the family. The other sons were:

1. Gilleasbuig Dabh (Black Archibald) by the daughter of Torquil MacLeod of Lewis.
2. Angus Colloach, by a daughter of MacLean of Coll.
3. Angus Dubh, by a daughter of Maurice Vicar of South Uist.

The illegitimate brothers were discontent with the provisions made for them out of the family inheritance and the flame of discontent was fanned by Archibald Dubh's foster father, Mackinnon, who taunted Archibald by saying that the whole of his father's estate was divided between the son of the Crowner of Caithness's daughter and the son of Macleod's daughter. The story passed from generation to generation was that Archibald, whose soul was as dark as his complexion, resolved to put both Donald Gallach and Donald Herraich to death. Archibald's two half brothers, Angus Collach and Angus Dubh, were instruments ready to carry out the death order from Black Archibald. Archibald found his opportunity. Donald Gallach had built himself a new boat and took his half brother Archibald down to see it. Archibald got on his hands and knees to look underneath, when he got up, he told Donald there was a faulty plank underneath the boat. Donald Gallach being surprised at this, got down to see the plank, Archibald stabbed him in the back. Donald Gallach did not die immediately and thinking Archibald would also kill his son, Donald Gruamach, in order to become chief of Sleat, pleaded with Archibald to save his son. Archibald was sorry and promised to bring the boy up as if he were his own and Archibald kept his promise. Donald Gruamach MacDonald succeeded as the 4th of Sleat after his father's death in 1506. Donald Gruamach, 4th of Sleat claimed the Lordship of the Isles and revenged his father's death by killing his uncle Black Archibald in 1517.

Donald Gruamach, 4th of Sleat, married (1) Catherine MacDonald, the daughter of Alexander MacDonald, the 7th of Clanranald and Moidart. By this union they had Donald Gorm who succeeded him and a son Jame of Castle, from whom the cadets of Ostaig, Capstill, and Kingsburg formed. James of Castle's widow married Alan, 9th of Clanranald. As his 2nd wife, he married Margaret MacLeod of Lewis, the daughter of MacLeod of Lewis and had John Og who married the daughter of Alasdair Crotach MacLeod of Dunvegan and a son Archibald the Clerk. Archibald the Clerk died about the year 1545 with out issue. (There were two Archibald the Clerks).

During Donald Gruamach's lifetime there were many feuds among the MacDonalds as well as other clans.

Donald Gruamach, 4th of Sleat was shot in battle in 1534 while attempting to capture Eileandonan Castle and was succeeded by his son, Donald Gorm, 5th of Sleat.

Donald Gorm claimed the Lordship of the Isles and the Earldom of Ross. He married Margaret (Mary) MacLeod, the daughter of Roderick "Torquil of Lewis." He was killed about 1539 at Ellandonan in England and left two sons; the eldest being Donald Gormson MacDonald and Alasdair Og who died with out issue.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Donald Gorm was succeeded by his son Donald Gormson, 6th of Sleat. Donald Gormson married Mary, the daughter of Hector MacLean of Duart. Donald Gormson was given a charter of lands of Sleat by Mary, Queen of Scots, whom Clan Donald loyally supported during her many trials. Donald Gormson, 6th of Sleat died 1575 leaving his heir, Donald Gorm Mor MacDonald, 7th of Sleat and Archibald "the Clerk," (the second Archibald the Clerk) and Alexander MacDonald.

Donald Gorm Mor, 7th of Sleat was married three times and his three wives were:

- (1) Mary MacLeod, sister of Ruairi mor MacLeod of Dunvegan (a handfast union),
- (2) Mary, the daughter of Colin Mackenzie of Kintail,
- (3) Marjory, the daughter of the Chief of Mackintosh. Donald Gorm Mor, 7th of Sleat died in the year 1617.

There was no issue from any of these unions, therefore the succession of Sleat went to his nephew, Donald, 8th of Sleat, the son of Archibald "the Clerk." Donald, 8th of Sleat succeeded in 1617. He did much for the clan and by this time the Sleat branch had long since been recognized as the principal or chiefly line of descent. On July 14, 1625, Donald, 8th of Sleat was knighted as the 1st Baronet of Sleat, with remainder to his male heirs and future heirs.

(Flo Dickey)

Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander married **Macleod**.

They had one child:

256 i. **Donald Herraich (Harris)**

513. Macleod. Residence: Harris.

514. Allan MacDonald, son of **1028. Ruari MacDonald & 1029. Margaret Balloch**. Born in 1437 in Castle Tioram, Scotland. Allan died in Blair Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1505; he was 68. Occupation: 4th Of Clanranald And Moidart.

In 1467 when Allan was 30, he married **Florence MacIain MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

272 i. **Alastair MacAllan** (1470-1529)
13317 ii. **Mary**
257 iii. **Marion**

515. Florence MacIain MacDonald, daughter of **1030. Donald Alexander MacIain MacDonald**. Born ca 1451.

544. Allan MacDonald. (Same as number 514.)

545. Florence MacIain MacDonald. (Same as number 515.)

548. John MacIain 'Brayach' MacDonald, son of **1096. John MacIain MacDonald**. John MacIain 'Brayach' died in 1518. Occupation: 6th Of Ardnamurchan.

The upheaval caused by the final forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles in 1493, King James visited the Highlands & left a garrison at the castles of Tarbert, Dunaverty and others which gave offence to the proud Sir John MacDonald of Dunnyveg. Before the King had left Kintyre, Sir John and his son John Cathanach stormed Dunaverty, dislodged the lowland garrison and hanged the governor. On the King's return to Edinburgh, Sir John was declared a traitor and he was summoned for treason. The rebel knight ignored the summons and betook himself to Islay. Here he might have

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

been safe were it not for the treachery of his kinsman John MacIain of Ardnamurchan, who in the guise of friendship apprehended Sir John and his son John Cathanach and their accomplices. After a summary trial, Sir John and his son were convicted and hanged on Broughmuir in 1499. John Cathanach's three sons, John Mor, John Og and Donald Balloch were executed at the same time. Alexander Konnell killed him in vengeance for the treachery wrought upon his family by MacIain of Ardnamurchan.

Children:

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--|
| 279 | i. | Catherine MacIain |
| 274 | ii. | Alexander MacIain (ca1459-ca1538) |
| 1720 | iii. | Donald MacIain (-1518) |

550. Sir 'Black' Colin Campbell, son of **1100. Sir Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) Campbell & 1101.**

Margaret Stewart. Born ca 1428 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. 'Black' Colin died in Tower Of Strathfillan, Perthshire, Scotland, on 24 Sep 1489; he was 61. Buried in Kilmartin, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Of Glenorchy. Residence: Of Breadalbane.

of Glenurchy, Baron of Lawers, Knight, ancestor of the Campbells of Glenurchy, of Lawers, of Glenlyon, of Monzie, of Barcaldine, and of Breadalbane. Earliest tracable ancestor of the Campbell family of Breadalbane, and first of the house of Glenorchy. Received the lands of Glenorchy in 1432 from his father, after he had thrown the MacGregors off it and received it by royal charter. Sir Colin claimed Glenlyon from the Stewarts of Garth, mainly using weapons as his arguments. He became progenitor of the Campbells of Breadalbane and guardian of Colin Earl of Argyll during the latter's minority. Due to his pilgrimage to Rome he was known as Colin dubh na Rhoime. He was married to Margaret, daughter of John Stewart of Lorne. (Sister of Isabella, heiress to the Lordship of Lorne). The name Breadalbane refers mainly to the lands owned by the Campbells from Oban to Aberfeldy. The name Breadalbane derives from the old celtic words signifying "high Albane" or "the high part of Scotland in the kingdom of Albany". The area is steeped in history, much of it recorded in ancient records, much recorded in ancient pictish carvings and before that, evidence of early occupation lies in 'cup and ring' markings which are found carved in the rocks all over Breadalbane. It was in 1473 that the first of the Campbell's got a footing in Breadalbane, he did so by helping capture the murderer of King James I. As a reward Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy got the Barony of Lawers and the estates of Balloch. There were not many Campbell's around Tayside in those days, and they were greatly outnumbered by other clans in the area. So, perhaps wisely, Sir Colin chose an island on Loch Tay for the first Campbell stronghold in this district. "Eilean nam Ban Naomh" (the island of holy women) had earlier been the location for a nunnery, and Queen of Sibiyla of Scotland was buried there when she died in 1122. AD Colin 'MacCallum More' chieftain was slain in a contest with his powerful neighbour, the Lord of Lorne, at a place called the 'String of Cowal,' This event occasioned feuds for a series of years between the neighbouring Lairds of Lochow and Lorne, which were terminated at last by the marriage of Colin, second Lord Campbell of Lochow, and first Earl of Argyll, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland at the close of the fifteenth century, with Isabella Stuart, the eldest daughter and heiress of John, Laird of Lorne. In consequence of this union Colin Campbell added to the arms of his ancestors the 'galley,' which still figures in the Campbell shield, and he assumed the additional title of 'Lord of Lorne.' In the early 1400's a son was born to Sir Duncan Campbell and his wife Margaret, a granddaughter of King Robert III. His name was Colin, and was known to the Campbells of Glen Orchy as Cailean dubh na Roimhe - Black Colin of Rome. Black Colin was responsible for much of the building of Kilchurn Castle, which sits beneath Cruachan Ben at the northern end of Loch Awe. The reference to Rome in his title signifies that he visited there three times. An account from the Black Book of Taymouth refers to a stone that he carried on his journeys: 'Ane stone of the quantity of a hen's eg set in silver, whilk Sir Coline Campbell first Laird of Glenorchy woir when he fought in battel at Rhodes agaynst the Turks, he being one of the knychts of Rhodes.' The Scots were fierce Crusaders, and it was not unusual for them to carry charms with them on their journeys to the Holy Land. The stone mentioned above was the one that Black Colin took with him on his journey as a Crusader, which brings us to the story at hand. Colin learned of the Crusades and vowed to go. His young wife, Margaret, was not keen to see him leave but Colin was adamant. Before he left, he had a ring made, inscribed with both their names. He broke the ring

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

in two and gave Margaret one half, saying, 'If you come to receive my half of the ring you will know me to be dead.' He then took ship at Leith for Rome where, after an audience with the Pope, he left to join the knights fighting at Rhodes.' Seven years passed. Lady Margaret was besieged by suitors during that time, who insisted that Colin must be dead. She replied that she had never received the token that Colin had promised to have sent upon his death, and that he must, therefore, still be alive. Unknown to Lady Margaret, one of her suitors, Baron Neil MacCorquodale, had intercepted messages that Colin had sent, killing the messengers. He remained steadfast in his pursuit of her, despite her refusal to marry him, as the lands of Glen Orchy would add nicely to his Barony. Despite her refusal to describe the token, MacCorquodale came up with a plan. He arrived to visit her with a raggedly dressed man who said that he bore a letter with news for the Lady of Glen Orchy. When she opened it she found that it described the death of her husband. 'Is there no token?,' she asked. 'There is no token,' said the man. 'But I received word in Rome from the only survivor of the Campbells who accompanied your husband. He told me that, as he lay dying, your lord entrusted a token to this man. However, the man was sorely wounded in a battle with the Saracens after that, and the token was taken from him.' Lady Margaret was overwhelmed by grief. But, as time went by, MacCorquodale remained attentive, and continued to press for her hand. Finally, she agreed to marry him as soon as the tower of Kilchurn Castle was completed. Despite her agreement, she still retained hope that Colin would return. She ordered the workmen to build as slowly as possible. Another woman also had doubts about Colin's death; it was his old foster-mother. She disliked and mistrusted MacCorquodale, and hated the idea of him taking her lord's place. She called her eldest son to her and told him to go to Rome, and find out what he could about Colin. Colin's foster-brother made his way to Rome, where he came face to face with Colin. He told him what was occurring at home, and they immediately took ship for Scotland. When they landed Colin sent his foster-brother home alone, told him to tell his mother that he had been unsuccessful, and said that he, Colin, would follow in disguise. Dressed as a beggar, Colin followed him to the home of his elderly foster-mother. Unrecognized by her, Colin asked for hospitality of the house, which was readily granted. Colin then revealed himself to his foster-mother, and asked for news of the wedding. She told him that it was planned for the following day. The next day dawned and found Colin making his way to the castle in his beggar's disguise. He arrived to find that the wedding feast was under way, and entered the hall, seating himself at the lowest table. When wine was brought to the table he announced in a loud voice that he would only accept a drink from the Lady of Glen Orchy, herself. While some found this declaration by a beggar offensive, the lady made her way to the apparent beggar and offered him a cup. Colin, took the cup from her hand, drained it in one gulp and handed it back to her. Margaret looked down into the cup, where she saw his half of the token ring. Startled, she looked at the beggar, who raised his eyes to meet hers, and Margaret saw her husband who had left so many years before. Their reunion was a time of great joy for the two of them, as it was for Colin's clansmen. Obviously, the wedding was called off, the wedding feast turned into a celebration of Colin's return and the news was spread throughout Glen Orchy. MacCorquodale was terrified at Colin's return but, as he had already accepted the hospitality of the house, he was allowed to return to his own lands unharmed. That did not, however, stop Colin's clansmen from later hunting MacCorquodale down and killing him for his duplicity.

'Black' Colin married **Margaret Stirling**.

They had one child:

275 i. **Helen** (ca1463-)

551. Margaret Stirling. Born ca 1432 in Keir, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Daughter of Lucas de Stirveling, of Rathoran, Perthshire, Scotland, who was b. Abt 1402, Keir, Dumfriesshire, Scotland

552. Lachlan MacLean, son of **1104. Hector Odhar MacLean.** Occupation: 10th Chief Of Clan MacLean.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

276 i. **Lachlan Cattanach** (ca1484-1523)

554. Iain Ruodh MacLean, son of **1108. Ewan MacLean**. Occupation: 1st Of Treshnish.

Child:

277 i. **Marion**

556. Sir Ian MacIan Cathanatch Macdonnell, son of **1112. Sir John Mor MacDonald & 1113. Sarah O'Neil**. Ian MacIan Cathanatch died in Broughmuir in 1499. Executed by hanging. Residence: Of Antrim.

At the upheaval caused by the final forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles in 1493, King James visited the Highlands and John's father rendered homage, but the King left a garrison at the castles of Tarbert, Dunaverty and others which gave offence to his proud father. Before the King had left Kintyre, Sir John and John Cathanach stormed Dunaverty, dislodged the lowland garrison and hanged the governor. On the King's return to Edinburgh, his father was declared a traitor and he was summoned for treason. The rebel knight ignored the summons and betook himself to Islay. Here he might have been safe were it not for the treachery of his kinsman John MacIan of Ardnamurchan, who in the guise of friendship apprehended Sir John and his son John Cathanach and their accomplices. After a summary trial, Sir John and his son were convicted and hanged on Broughmuir in 1499. John Cathanach's three sons, John Mor, John Og and Donald Balloch were executed at the same time. His remaining son, Alexander, fled to Ireland.

Ian MacIan Cathanatch married **Cecilia Savage**.

They had the following children:

278 i. **Alexander MacIan Cathanach** (1480-)
15105 ii. **Agnes**

557. Cecilia Savage. Residence: Of Coleraine.

558. John MacIain 'Brayach' MacDonald. (Same as number 548.)

564. Archibald Campbell, son of **1128. Colin Campbell & 1129. Isabel Stewart**. Archibald died in Flodden Field, Northumberland, England on 9 Sep 1513. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Argyll.

Archibald Campbell, 2nd Earl of Argyll succeeded to the title of 3rd Lord Campbell [S., 1445] on 10 May 1493. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord Lorne [S., 1470] on 10 May 1493. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of Argyll [S., 1457] on 10 May 1493. He held the office of Master of the Household to King James IV in March 1494/95. He held the office of Lieutenant-General of the Isles in 1500. He fought in the Battle of Flodden on 9 September 1513, where he commanded the right wing of the army, along with his brother-in-law, the Earl of Lennox. (Burkes Peerage)

Archibald married **Elizabeth Stuart**.

They had the following children:

831 i. **Lady Janet**
282 ii. **Colin "Mailach"** (1475-1529)
845 iii. **Margaret** (ca1477-)

565. Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of **1130. Sir John Stuart & 1131. Margaret de Montgomerie**. Born in 1453. Elizabeth died in 1521; she was 68.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

566. Alexander Gordon, son of **1132. George Gordon & 1133. Annabella Stewart**. Alexander died on 16 Jan 1524. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Huntley.

Alexander married **Janet (Jean) Stewart**.

They had one child:

283 i. **Janet**

567. Janet (Jean) Stewart, daughter of **1134. John Stuart & 1135. Margaret Beatrix Douglas**.

572. Colin "Mailach" Campbell. (Same as number 282.)

573. Janet Gordon. (Same as number 283.)

574. William Graham, son of **1148. Alexander Graham & 1149. Margaret Buchanan**. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Menteith.

Child:

287 i. **Margaret** (ca1506-)

768. John 'the Turbulent' (Iain Borb) MacLeod, son of **1536. William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach) MacLeod & 1537. Margaret MacLean**. Born in 1392. John 'the Turbulent' (Iain Borb) died in 1448; he was 56. Occupation: 6th Chief Of MacLeod.

John 'the Turbulent' (Iain Borb) married **Margaret Douglas**.

They had one child:

384 i. **William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh)** (1415-1480)

769. Margaret Douglas.

Granddaughter of the Earl of Douglas.

770. Iain MacLean, son of **1540. Hector Reganach MacLean & 1541. Christina MacLeod**. Occupation: 2nd Of Lochbuie .

Iain married **Daughter Of Ruaidhri Mor MacLeod**.

They had the following children:

26632 i. **Tearlach Maceachan (Charles)** (-1480)
385 ii. **Daughter Of Iain**

771. Daughter Of Ruaidhri Mor MacLeod, daughter of **1542. Roderick (Ruaidhri Mor) MacLeod & 1543. Margaret MacDonald**.

772. Donald Dhu Cameron, son of **1544. Allan Cameron**. Occupation: 11th Chief Cameron.

married a daughter of MacMartin, of Letterfinlay

1 - It appears that, because the MacMartins are a sept of the Clan MacGillonies, the Camerons are sometimes reported to have been descended from that clan. Donald Dubh married the MacMartin heiress of Letterfinlay and

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

through great skill united the confederation of tribes that came to be known as Clan Cameron. Donald was born circa 1400 and he and his successors took on the title of Captains of Clan Cameron until the early sixteenth century. 2 - THE BATTLE OF CORPACH c1439 Donald Dubh, XI Captain and Chief of Clan Cameron was soon recalled from his exile in Ireland "by the groans of his people," (resulting from the relentless attack upon Cameron lands by Alexander, Lord of the Isles) and led his forces in defending the Cameron lands from the Macleans. These Macleans are said to have been "a party of ruffians, led by a "robber from the north" called Hector Bui M'Lean, "who took the opportunity of his (Donald Dubh's) absence to infest the country." Being joined by a sufficient party of his clan, Donald Dubh pursued the Maclean "robbers," who fled upon the news of his arrival, and caught them at the head of Loch Ness. Hector M'Lean, with his prisoners (for he had taken many, among which was Samuel Cameron of Glen Nevis) escaped the Camerons by taking sanctuary in a strong house called Castle Spiriten, where he barbarously murdered them. In revenge of their death, Donald Dubh caused two of Hector's sons, with others from their gang who had fallen into his hands, to be hanged in view of their father, "a wretch so excessively savage that he refused to deliver them by way of exchange, though earnestly pressed to it." The actual battle or conflict between the Camerons and Macleans is said to have occurred soon afterwards at Corpach, where the latter were defeated and their leader(s) killed. Prior to this the Cameron lands had been bestowed upon John Garve Maclean of Coll by Alexander, Lord of the Isles. It is recorded that a young Maclean Chieftain, Ewen/John Abrach (the son of John Garve Maclean, so called from his residence in Lochaber) was killed in this battle. It is not likely that this is one in the same with "Hector Bui M'Lean." Rather, they were possibly the leaders of their respective tribes of the Macleans. With the defeat of the Macleans at Corpach, the Camerons continued to retain their lands, despite Maclean attempts to "dislodge" them throughout the coming years. [<http://www.clan-cameron.org/battles/1439.html>]

Child:

386 i. **Allan MacDonald Dubh 'nan Creach'** (ca1448-1480)

774. Angus Macdonnell, son of **1548. Alexander (Alasdair Carrach) MacDonald & 1549. Mary de Levenax**.
Occupation: Of Fersit, 2nd Of Keppoch.

1 - ANGUS MACDONELL, 2nd of Keppoch, and of Fersit, joined Ian, 10th Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, when he rebelled in 1453. He m. a dau. of MacPhee of Glen Spean in Lochaber, by whom he had two sons and one dau., 2 - ANGUS OF FERSIT MACDONALD OF KEPPOCH, 2nd CHIEF Aonghais Na Fearsaid (ca1478 - 1497) The Clan continued to hold their lands by the might of the sword and although the 2nd Chief, Angus of Fersit (Aonghas na Fearsaid) as he was known, from the fact that his principal residence was at Fersit near the north end of Loch Treig, is little heard of in history, he is said to have been as great a man as his father and to have encouraged industry among his clansmen. Domhnall Mac Fhionnlaigh Nan Dan, the old hunter bard of Loch Treig and composer of An Comhachag (The Owl) a long Gaelic poem in the early 17th century refers to a mill founded by Angus at Fersit. A mill stone belonging to this mill, now suitably inscribed, can be seen at Fersit. Angus of Fersit and his followers flocked to the Banner of John, 4th Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross in 1451 when the High Chief of Clan Donald led his vassals along the shores of Loch Ness and through Badenoch as his contribution to the rebellion he had planned with the House of Douglas. During the insurrection, which lasted until the following year, the Castles of Urquhart and Inverness were seized and held by the Islesmen and the Castle of Ruthven entirely demolished. Angus and his Clan took part in the naval expedition which Donald Balloch of Isla led to the Firth of Clyde in 1455, in pursuance of the same cause as that of 1451-52. Angus is witness to a charter of John, Earl of Ross, at Dingwall in 1463 when he is styled "Angus Alexandri de Insulis". He is said to have died at Fersit but the exact date of his death is unknown. He married a daughter of MacPhee of Glenspean, head of a prominent sept in the Braes at that time, by whom he had: 1. Donald, his successor. 2. Alexander, afterwards Chief. 3. Mariot, who married Allan Cameron of Lochiel (Ailein nan Creach). Norman H Macdonald: The Clan Ranald of Lochaber - A History of the MacDonalds or MacDonells of Keppoch.

Angus married **Daughter Of Angus MacPhee**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

387 i. **Mariot (Mary)**

775. Daughter Of Angus MacPhee, daughter of **1550. Angus MacPhee**.

784. John Ranaldsounne Macdonnell, son of **1568. Alasdair Na Coille Macdonnell & 1569. Mary MacLean**. John Ranaldsounne died in Glengarry, Inverness, Scotland in 1501. Occupation: 5th Of Glengarry.

John Ranaldsounne married **Miss Cameron**.

They had one child:

392 i. **Alexander Ranaldson** (-1560)

785. Miss Cameron.

Listed as a daughter of Donald Dubh MacDonald MacEwen Cameron, 3rd of Lochiel, 15th Chief of Clan, b. Abt 1522, Loch Eil, Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland - but that cannot be, based on ages.

786. Sir Alexander MacDonald, son of **1572. Celestine MacDonald & 1573. Finvola MacLean**. Alexander died in Oronsay, Scotland on 14 Oct 1494. Residence: Of Lochalsh .

The heir to the lordship of the Isles was placed on the nephew of John, Alexander of Lochalsh, son of his brother, Celestine. Placing himself at the head of the vassals of the Isles, he endeavored, with John's consent to recover possession of the earldom of Ross. In 1491, at the head of a large body of western Highlanders, he advanced from Lochaber into Badenoch, where he was joined by the clan Chattan. The army marched to Inverness and then proceeded to the north-east, plundering the lands of Sir Alexander Urquhart, sheriff of Cromarty. They turned to Strathconnan and were surprised and routed. Alexander of Lochalsh was wounded and perhaps taken prisoner. At a meeting of the Estates in Edinburgh in May, 1493, the title and possessions of the lord of the Isles were declared to be forfeited to the crown. Soon after John's forfeiture in 1493, James IV proceeded to the West Highlands and received the submission of Alexander of Lochalsh . In 1497, Sir Alexander of Lochalsh again rebelled and invaded Ross. He was again defeated and driven out of Ross by the Mackenzies and Munroes at a place called Drumchatt. Proceeding southward, he was surprised in the island of Oronsay by MacIain of Ardnamurchan and put to death. The children of Sir Alexander of Lochalsh fell into the hands of the king. Donald, the eldest son, called by the Highlanders, Donald Galda (the foreigner- from his early residence in the Lowlands), was allowed to inherit his father's estates, and was frequently permitted to visit the Isles.

Child:

393 i. **Margaret**

800. Hugh Fraser. Born ca 1426 in Foyers, Inverness-Shire, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Of Foyers.

Child:

400 i. **Hugh** (ca1460-)

816. Alexander 'Ionraic' MacKenzie, son of **1632. Murdoch MacKenzie & 1633. Finguala MacLeod**. Alexander 'Ionraic' died in 1488. Occupation: 6th Of Kintail .

1 - In 1463 the lands of Kintail were held by Alexander Mackenzie , " when the Mackenzies obtained the first authentic charter on record as direct vassals from the Crown. During the whole of the previous two hundred years -

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

there is no trace of Colin Fitzgerald or any of his descendants as superiors of the lands of Kintail in terms of Alexander III.'s reputed charter of 1266, the Mackenzies holding all that time from and as direct vassals of their relatives, the Earls of Ross, who really held the position of Crown vassals which, according to the upholders of the Fitzgerald theory, had that theory been true, would have been held by Colin and his posterity. But neither he nor any of his reputed descendants appear once on record in that capacity during the whole of these two centuries. On the contrary, it has now been proved from unquestionable authentic sources that Kintail was in possession of the Earls of Ross in, and for at least two generations before, 1296; that King Robert the Bruce confirmed him in these lands in 1306, and again in 1329; that in 1342 Earl William granted the ten davochs or pennylands of Kintail - which is its whole extent - to Reginald of the Isles; that this grant was afterwards confirmed by David II.; and that between the years 1362 and 1372 the Earl of Ross exchanged the lands of Kintail, including the Castle of Ellandonnan, with his brother Hugh for lands in Buchan. Although the Earls of Ross were superiors of the lands of Kintail, the Mackenzies occupied the lands and the castle, not as immediate vassals; of the King, but of their own near relatives, the O'Beolan Earls of Ross and their successors, for at least two hundred years before the Mackenzies received a grant of it for themselves direct from the Crown. This is proved beyond dispute by genuine historical documents. Until within a few years of the final forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles in 1476, the Mackenzies undoubtedly held their lands, first from the O'Beolan Earls and subsequently from the Island Lords as Earls of Ross; for the first direct Crown charter to any chief of Kintail of which we have authentic record, is one dated the 7th of January, 1463, in favour of Alexander "Ionraic," the sixth Baron. [History Of The Mackenzies by Alexander Mackenzie, NEW, REVISED, AND EXTENDED EDITION pub 1894] <http://www.fullbooks.com/History-Of-The-Mackenzies1.html>

Alexander Mackenzie of Kintail married, firstly, Anna MacDougall, daughter of John MacDougall of Dunolly. He married, secondly, Margaret MacCoull, daughter of unknown MacCoull of Morit. He died in 1488.

Alexander Mackenzie of Kintail also went by the nick-name of 'Ionriac' (or in English, 'the Upright'). In 1427 he was imprisoned by King James I.

Alexander 'Ionraic' married **Margaret McCoull**.

They had one child:

408 i. **Hector Roy**

817. Margaret McCoull.

828. John MacKenzie, son of **1656. Kenneth MacKenzie & 1657. Agnes Fraser**. Born in 1480. John died in 1561; he was 81. Occupation: 9th Of Kintail.

John Mackenzie of Kintail was born possibly illegitimately. He was the son of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail and Agnes Fraser. He married Elizabeth Grant, daughter of John Grant, 2nd of Freuchie. He died in 1561.

He successfully resisted a challenge to his legitimacy by his uncle Hector. In 1491 allegedly legitimated by Pope Alexander VI, but no proof survives. In 1508 he had a Crown Charter creating the territorial Barony of Eileandonnan.

1 - John Mackenzie of Kintail 'was a great courtier with Queen Mary. He feued much of the lands of Brae Ross. When the queen sent her servants to know the condition of the gentry of Ross, they came to his house of Killin; but before their coming he had gotten intelligence that it was to find out the condition of the gentry of Ross that they were coming; whilk made' him cause his servants to put ane great fire of fresh arn [alder] wood when they came, to make a great reek; also he caused kill a great bull in their presence; whilk was put altogether into ane kettle to their supper. When the supper came, there were a half-dozen great dogs present, to sup the broth of the bull, whilk put all the house through-other with their tulyie. When they ended the supper, ilk ane lay where they were. The gentlemen thought they had gotten purgatory on earth, and came away as soon as it was day; but when they came to the houses of Balnagowan, and Foulis, and Milton, they were feasted like princes. 'When they went back to the queen, she

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

asked who were the ablest men they saw in Ross. They answered: "They were all able men, except that man that was her majesty's great courtier, Mackenzie— that he did both eat and lie with his dogs." "Truly," said the queen, "it were a pity of his poverty— he is the best man of them all." Then the queen did call for all the gentry of Ross to take their land in feu, when Mackenzie got the cheap feu, and more for his thousand merks than any of the rest got for five." 2 - The Mackenzies held their lands of the Earls of Ross and afterwards of the Duke of Ross till 1508, when they were all erected into a barony by King James the Fourth, who gave them a crown charter.

John married **Elizabeth Grant**.

They had one child:

414 i. **Kenneth 'na Cuirc' (Of The Whittle)** (-1561)

829. Elizabeth Grant, daughter of **1658. John Grant & 1659. Margaret Ogilvy**.

830. John Stuart, son of **1134. John Stuart & 1661. Eleanor Sinclair**. John died in 1521. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Atholl.

John married **Lady Janet Campbell**.

They had one child:

415 i. **Lady Elizabeth**

831. Lady Janet Campbell, daughter of **564. Archibald Campbell & 565. Elizabeth Stuart**.

832. Eachuinn (Hector) An Cleireach Beag MacLean, son of **1664. John Cam MacLean & 1665. Daughter Of Fraser**. Occupation: 5th Of Coll.

Eachuinn (Hector) An Cleireach Beag married **Maeve (Meve) MacDonald**.

They had one child:

416 i. **Hector Roy (Eachuinn Ruodh)** (-1593)

833. Maeve (Meve) MacDonald, daughter of **278. Alexander MacIan Cathanach Macdonnell & 279. Catherine MacIain MacDonald**.

834. Hector Og MacLean. (Same as number 142.)

835. Janet Campbell. (Same as number 143.)

840. Duncan Campbell, son of **1680. Archibald Campbell & 1681. Margaret Campbell**. Born ca 1511 in Auchinbreck, Argyllshire, Scotland. Duncan died in Glenlivet, Banffshire, Scotland, in 1594; he was 83. Occupation: Captain Of Castle Sween. Residence: Of Auchinbreck.

- "The Battle of Glenlivet in 1594 was the last stand of the Roman Catholic party, whose leaders were forced to flee the country after their defeat. However Glenlivet remained an enclave of the Roman Catholic faith, and for most of the eighteenth century priests were trained at the remote seminary of Scalan. During the Disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843, the dissenters held their services in the open air until they were able to build a new church of their own." 2 - on 23 September 1591, Duncan Campbell of Dannay (who was a brother of the laird of Auchinbreck) had received a Crown charter of feu of the three merklands of " Lergynghounsyn " and the 20s. lands of Blairintibbert, which were likewise in Knapdale. This family must not be confused with that of the CAMPBELLS

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

OF LERGNACHUNZEON.

Duncan married **Daughter Of Patrick Buchanan**.

They had one child:

420 i. **Duncan** (ca1540-1594)

841. Daughter Of Patrick Buchanan, daughter of **1682. Patrick Buchanan & 1683. Margaret Campbell**. Born ca 1513 in Buchanan Parish, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

842. William MacLeod, son of **192. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) MacLeod & 193. Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron**. Born ca 1512 in Dunvegan Castle, Isle Of Pabbay, Sound Of Harris, Skye, Scotland. William died in 1551; he was 39. Occupation: 9th Chief Of Clan MacLeod. Residence: Of Dunvegan.

William married **Agnes Fraser**.

They had one child:

421 i. **Mary** (ca1542-1602)

843. Agnes Fraser, daughter of **1686. Hugh Fraser & 1687. Janet Ross**. Agnes died on 29 Jan 1594.

844. Sir John Erskine, son of **1688. Robert Erskine & 1689. Isabel Campbell**. Born ca 1473. John died in 1555; he was 82. Occupation: 5th Lord Erskine.

John married **Margaret Campbell**.

They had one child:

422 i. **Sir Alexander** (ca1521-ca1590)

845. Margaret Campbell, daughter of **564. Archibald Campbell & 565. Elizabeth Stuart**. Born ca 1477 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland.

846. Alexander Home. Occupation: 4th Lord.

Child:

423 i. **Margaret**

848. Hector Og MacLean. (Same as number 142.)

849. Janet Campbell. (Same as number 143.)

850. William Cunningham, son of **1700. Alexander Cunningham & 1701. Janet (Joanna) Hamilton**. Born ca 1532 in Glencairn, Dumfries-Shire, Scotland. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Glencairn.

1578, June 13 A Band of Friendship—a sort of modification of the old bonds of manred—was formed by the Earl of Eglintoun, the Earl of Glencairn, Lord Boyd, the respective eldest sons of these nobles, Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, and Wallace of Craigie, for the repressing of diverse troubles in the country, and with a view to their greater efficiency in the king's service. They bound themselves, upon their faith and honours, 'the holy evangel touched, to tak true, faithful, plain, and aefald part all together, as wed by way of law as deed, pursuit as defence in all actions, causes, quarrels, controversies, and debates, movit or to be movit by or against us... against whatsoever person or persons, the king's majesty alane excepted.' It was also concluded 'that all castles, houses, strengths

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

pertaining to us sall be ready and patent to ilk ane of us, as the occasion may require.' Then came a remarkable clause—' Gif it sall happen, as God forbid, ony different, slaughter, bluid, or other inconvenient, to fail out amangs us, our friends, servants, or dependers, the same, of whatsoever wecht or quality it sall be of, sall be remitted to the decision and judgment of the remanent of us, wha sall have power to judge and decern thereintill, whase sentence and decreet baith the parties sall bide at, fulfil, and observe without reclamation, and sall be as valid and effectual in all respects, and have as full execution, as the same had been given and pronounced after cognition in the cause, by the Lords of Session, Justice-general of Scotland, or ony other judge ordinar within this realm.'

William married **Janet Gordon**.

They had one child:

425 i. **Margaret**

851. Janet Gordon, daughter of **1702. Sir James Gordon & 1703. Margaret Crichton**. Born ca 1528. Janet died on 18 Nov 1596; she was 68.

856. Hector Mor MacLean. (Same as number 138.)

857. Mary MacDonald. (Same as number 139.)

858. John 'Gorm' Campbell, son of **282. Colin "Mailach" Campbell & 283. Janet Gordon**. John 'Gorm' died in Langside, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland on 15 May 1568. Occupation: 1st Of Lochnell. Residence: Of Carrick.

John 'Gorm' married **Mary Campbell**.

They had one child:

429 i. **Catherine Mary**

859. Mary Campbell, daughter of **1718. Colin Campbell & 1719. Matilda Montgomery**.

860. Alexander MacIain MacDonald, son of **1720. Donald MacIain MacDonald**. Alexander MacIain died ca 1570.

Child:

430 i. **John MacIain**

896. John Mor MacLean, son of **1792. Niall Ban Bronnach MacLean**. Occupation: 2nd Of Boreray.

Children:

448 i. **Alexander**
ii. **Allan**

920. Sir William Fraser, son of **1840. Alexander Fraser & 1841. Margaret Hay**. Born in 1473. William died ca 1513; he was 40. Occupation: 6th Of Philorth.

William married **Elizabeth Keith**.

They had one child:

460 i. **Alexander** (ca1499-1569)

921. Elizabeth Keith, daughter of **1842. Sir Gilbert Keith**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

928. Alan MacDonald. Occupation: 1st Of Morar.

Married a Cameron, of Lochiel

Child:

464 i. **Alexander**

930. Hector Og MacLean. (Same as number 142.)

931. Janet Campbell. (Same as number 143.)

944. Archibald 'Cleirich' MacDonald, son of **1888. Donald 'Gormeson' MacDonald & 1889. Mary MacLean.**
Born in 1552. Residence: Sleat, Isle Of Skye.

"The Clerk"

Archibald 'Cleirich' married **Margaret MacDonald.**

They had one child:

472 i. **Sir Donald** (-1643)

945. Margaret MacDonald. (Same as number 35.)

946. Kenneth MacKenzie, son of **228. Sir Colin MacKenzie & 229. Barbara Grant.** Kenneth died on 27 Feb 1611. Occupation: 1st Lord MacKenzie Of Kintail.

Kenneth Mackenzie, 1st Lord Mackenzie of Kintail was born illegitimately before 1584. He was the son of Sir Colin Mackenzie of Kintail and Barbara Grant. He married, firstly, Anne Ross, daughter of George Ross. He married, secondly, Isabel Ogilvy, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ogilvy of Powrie, before 12 March 1607. He died on 27 February 1610/11.

Kenneth Mackenzie, 1st Lord Mackenzie of Kintail held the office of Hereditary Constable of the Castle of the Bishop of Ross in 1595. He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland] in February 1595/96.1 He was created 1st Lord Mackenzie of Kintail [Scotland] on 17 November 1609. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Inverness-shire in 1610.1 He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Nairn-shire in 1610. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Cromarty in 1610.1 He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Elgin in 1610.1 He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Fife in 1610.
(Burkes Peerage)

Kenneth married **Ann Ross.**

They had one child:

473 i. **Janet**

947. Ann Ross, daughter of **1894. George Ross.**

948. Sir Colin MacKenzie. (Same as number 228.)

949. Barbara Grant. (Same as number 229.)

950. Torquil Conanach MacLeod, son of **1900. Roderick MacLeod & 1901. Janet MacKenzie.** Born in 1541.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Torquil Conanach died ca 1600; he was 59. Residence: The Lewes.

Torquil Conanach; disinherited by Roderick; m Margaret, widow of Cuthbert of Castlehill, Inverness-shire, and dau of Angus MacDonell 7th of Glengarry, and had two sons (dvp) and five daus. Killed his half brother Torquil Dubh presumeably in pique at Torquil having been named his fathers heir to Lewes, which as oldest son he felt should have been his right.

Torquil Conanach married **Margaret MacDonald**.

They had one child:

475 i. **Margaret**

951. Margaret MacDonald, daughter of **196. Angus Aluinn Macalister Macdonnell & 1903. Margaret MacLeod**.

952. Robert Douglas, son of **1904. William Douglas & 1905. Lady Agnes Leslie**. Robert died in Mar 1585. Occupation: Master Of Morton. Residence: Lochleve, Scotland.

In 1582 Robert married **Jean Lyon**.

They had one child:

476 i. **William (1582-1648)**

953. Jean Lyon, daughter of **1906. John Lyon & 1907. Elizabeth Abernethy**.

954. George Keith, son of **1908. William Keith & 1909. Lady Elizabeth Hay**. Born in 1553. George died on 2 Apr 1623; he was 70. Occupation: 4th Earl Marischal.

George Keith, 4th Earl Marischal was born in 1553. He was the son of William Keith, Master of Marischal and Lady Elizabeth Hay. He married, secondly, Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of James Ogilvy, 5th Lord Ogilvy of Airlie and Jean Forbes.⁴ He married by contract, firstly, Margaret Home, daughter of Alexander Home, 5th Lord Home and Margaret Ker, on 4 February 1580/81. He died on 2 April 1623.

George Keith, 4th Earl Marischal succeeded to the title of 4th Lord Keith [S., 1451] on 7 October 1581.⁴ He succeeded to the title of 4th Earl Marischal [S., 1458] on 7 October 1581.⁴ He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland] in 1585. He held the office of Scottish Ambassador to Denmark in 1589, to negotiate King James VI's marriage.⁴ He succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord Altrie [S., 1587] in 1592. In 1593 he founded Marischal College, Aberdeen.⁴ He held the office of High Commissioner of Parliament [Scotland] in 1609. He also had two sons by his second wife.

On 4 Feb 1581 when George was 28, he married **Margaret Home**.

They had one child:

477 i. **Lady Anne (-1648)**

955. Margaret Home, daughter of **1910. Alexander Home & 1911. Margaret Ker**.

956. Sir George Villiers.

George married **Audrey Saunders**.

They had one child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

478 i. **Sir Edward** (-1626)

957. Audrey Saunders.

958. Sir John st. John.

John married **Lucy Hungerford**.

They had one child:

479 i. **Barbara**

959. Lucy Hungerford.

Eleventh Generation

1024. Alexander MacDonald, son of **2048. Donald MacDonald** & **2049. Mariota (Mary) Lesley**. Alexander died in Dingwall, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland on 8 May 1449. Occupation: 3rd Lord Of The Isles.

ALEXANDER,
3rd Lord of the Isles and 10th Earl of Ross

ALEXANDER, the 3rd Lord of the Isles succeeded his father in 1423 and held the rule till 1449. During Alexander's rule the reigning kings of Scotland were James I 1406-1437 and James II 1437-1460.

The Earl of Buchan, to whom his father, the regent Albany, had in 1415 granted the Earldom of Ross, died in 1424 at the battle of Verneuil. Thereupon the Earldom of Ross was restored by James I to the mother of Alexander, 3rd Lord of the Isles, who assumed the authority of the Earldom, with the style of master of the Earldom of Ross.

In 1425 Alexander sat as one of the jury who condemned Murdoch, Duke of Albany. Not long afterwards he was engaged in rebellious proceedings in the north, and was summoned to attend a parliament at Inverness in 1427, when he and other chiefs were at once seized and confined in separate prisons. The Countess of Ross was also apprehended and imprisoned. A large number of the chiefs were executed, but Alexander, on promise of constant loyalty in the future was set free about 1429.

Immediately afterwards he assumed the additional title of Earl of Ross, not, as has been supposed, on the death of his mother, for she was still alive as late as 1435, but merely as an assertion of independence, and to enable him to assert his authority over the Earldom.

Having collected the full fighting strength of Ross and the Isles, Alexander, at the head of ten thousand men, wasted the crown lands around Inverness, and razed this royal burgh to the ground. With great speed James I collected a large force and overtook him at Lochaber. On the approach of the royal army the Clan Chattan and Clan Cameron deserted their leader, and the highland warriors. Thus weakened and disheartened, and cramped in their movements by marshy ground, suffered an overwhelming defeat on June 29, 1429. The pursuit was so hot that Alexander sent an embassy to meet for peace, but the King, disdaining to deal with a subject on terms of equality, refused to enter into negotiations and returned to Edinburgh, leaving directions that every effort should be made for his capture. Finding his position desperate, Alexander journeyed secretly to Edinburgh, and on the eve of the festival of St. Augustine presented himself, in suppliant attitude and dressed only in his shirt and drawers, before King James I and his queen, and court, in front of the altar of the church of Holyrood, and in token of submission

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

delivered up his sword. This spared his life, but sent him to prison at Tantallon under the charge of William, Earl of Angus. His mother was also imprisoned on the island on Inchcolm.

The imprisonment of their chief was deeply resented by Clan Donald and cousin, Donald Balloch. They resolved revenge. Collecting a large force of Islemen, Donald Balloch sailed to Lochabar, which he ravaged with fire and sword. A powerful force, gathered to oppose him under the Earls of Mar and Caithness. They were completely routed at Inverlochy, the Earl of Caithness slain, and Mar barely making his escape with the remnants of the royal army. Donald then continued the work of plundering and ravaging, and after amassing a large booty retreated to the Isles, where he left for Ireland. The king soon undertook an expedition against the Isles, but was met at Dunstaffnage by the chiefs, who gave their submission. So satisfied was the king with their excuses that he not only refrained from punishing their insurrection, but shortly afterwards conferred on Alexander a free pardon for all his crimes, and set him and his brother and mother free. During the remainder of the reign of James I, Alexander of the Isles gave him loyal obedience. In 1438, after the death of James I, he was appointed justiciar of Scotland north of the Forth, and took advantage of the prerogatives of his office to take revenge on the chief of the Clan Cameron for his desertion by depriving him of his lands, and compelling him to seek refuge in Ireland. With the Earls of Douglas and Crawford he also entered into a treasonable league against the infant prince James II in 1445. For some unknown reason, in 1443 Alexander gave a grant of Keppoch lands in Lochaber to MacIntosh, but the Keppochs continued to hold these lands by the sword for many generations.

Alexander died in his Castle of Dingwall and was buried in the Chanonry of Ross on the 8th of May 1449. No stone marks his resting place today. Oliver Cromwell utterly destroyed the Cathedral of Fortrose, turning it into a quarry for building stone.

Alexander married three times:

- (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon and Huntley, by whom he had John, his successor.
- (2) A daughter of MacPhee of Lochaber, by whom he had Celestine (Archibald), who was given the lands of Lochalsh.
- (3) A daughter of Gilpatrick Roy, the son of Ruairi, son of the Green Abbot of Applecross, by whom he had HUGH ALEXANDER, founder of the Family of Sleat.

Although the two later marriages are in dispute by some historians, their offspring have been accepted as legitimate, with no bar to succession to their names, titles and estates. Of several daughters, Margaret married John, 12th. Earl of Sutherland and Florence married Duncan Mackintosh, 9th of Mackintosh.

=====
(Flo Dickey)

Alexander married **Daughter Of Patrick 'the Red' O'Beolan.**

They had one child:

512 i. **Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander** (-1498)

1025. Daughter Of Patrick 'the Red' O'Beolan, daughter of **2050. Patrick 'the Red' (Gillepatrick Roy) O'Beolan.**

Writing of Alexander, third Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, Hugh Macdonald, the Sleat historian, says that - "He was a man born to much trouble all his life time. First he took to him the concubine daughter of Patrick Obeolan, surnamed the Red, who was a very beautiful woman. Patrick's daughter bore a son to Alexander, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, who was called Austin (Uisdean or Hugh) or as others say, Augustine. She was twice before the King, as Macdonald could not be induced to part with her, on occasion of her great beauty. The King said, that it

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

was no wonder that such a fair damsel had enticed Macdonald." It is instructive to find that Celestine succeeded to all the lands of the monastery of Applecross in Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and Lochbroom. These lay abbots are also said to have held, under the old Earls of Ross, the Sleat district of the Isle of Skye, which Hugh, first of that family, is alleged to have inherited through his mother, daughter of the Red Priest and a descendant of Farquhar Mac an t'Sagairt, Earl of Ross. It will be observed also that Austin, Uisdean, or Hugh, a common name among the Applecross and old Earl of Ross dynasty, comes into the Macdonald family for the first time at this period, after Earl Alexander of the Macdonald line had formed a union with the daughter of the last lay Abbot of Applecross. Whether the Sleat district of Skye was or was not carried for the first time to the Macdonald Earls of Ross and Lords of the Isles by this union with a member of the family of the original O'Beolan Earls, it is perfectly clear that the latter had an intimate connection with the Sleat district at a much earlier period.

1028. Ruari MacDonald, son of **2056. Allan MacDonald & 2057. Janet MacDougall**. Born in 1409 in Castle Tioram, Scotland. Ruari died in Castle Tioram, Scotland, ca 1481; he was 72. Occupation: 3rd Of Clanranald And Moidart.

In 1430 when Ruari was 21, he married **Margaret Balloch**.

They had one child:

514 i. **Allan** (1437-1505)

1029. Margaret Balloch, daughter of **2058. Donald Balloch MacDonald & 2059. Joanna O'Neill**. Born in 1414 in Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland.

1030. Donald Alexander MacIain MacDonald, son of **2060. John MacIain MacDonald**. Occupation: 5th Of Ardnamurchan .

Child:

515 i. **Florence MacIain** (ca1451-)

1096. John MacIain MacDonald, son of **2060. John MacIain MacDonald**.

Child:

548 i. **John MacIain 'Brayach'** (-1518)

1100. Sir Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) Campbell, son of **2200. Sir Colin "Ionganlach" Campbell & 2201. Margaret (Mariota) Campbell**. Born in 1364 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) died in 1453; he was 89. Buried in Kilmun, Cowal, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Lord Campbell Of Argyll; Justiciar Of Argyll . Residence: Of Lochow.

1 - He was the last Knight of Lochow, advanced to title Lord Campbell (1445), designed Lord Camille in charter 22 June 1452, by King James II of Kenlochrowel in Cowal. Originally the Glenorchy area was inhabited by Clan MacGregor but as they held the land "under god" and had no charter from the King, confirming it, Duncan, Lord Campbell of Argyll managed to claim and receive the land by royal charter. Kilchurn is the original castle of the Glenorchy and Breadalbane Campbells. The castle stands upon a low plateau of rock at the end of a level spit of marshy land which intrudes into the northeastern end of Lochawe. On the northwest side of the spit, the River Orchy enters the loch. The water level of the loch was originally higher, flooding the spit and forming an island upon which the castle stood. The plan of the castle is roughly rectangular with the width running southwest to northeast and with the southern corner cut off on a diagonal. The earliest surviving part is the keep or Tower House, the main part of which was built between 1440 and 1460 when the plateau was probably enclosed with a barmkin wall of which only the southern diagonal portion remains. The tower stands in the eastern corner of the courtyard. The

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

entrance was through the vaulted ground floor of the tower. Above was the Great Hall which had a wooden ceiling which would not have been as ornate as the later ceilings at Carnassarie. Above the hall were two more stories of rooms and a garret which gave onto a parapet walk. Towards the turn of the 15th to 16th centuries a Laich Hall or large dining hall was built along the inside of the south diagonal wall of the courtyard with one end near the tower, no doubt because the Hall in the tower was too small for the retainers and guests of the family. About a century later a second storey was added to this hall. However, little now remains of the Laich Hall. During the third quarter of the sixteenth century the tower parapet and roof-house were remodeled and circular corner turrets added. A further addition was made to the north side of the tower, evidently private chambers, but of this later work nothing identifiable remains. In 1616 the newly heightened Laich Hall was joined to the Tower House by a new range containing two vaulted cellars over which were a chapel and attic. The final phase of construction was carried out by the first Earl of Breadalbane. Round towers were added to the north, south and west corners of the heightened barmkin wall and a range of barracks built along the northwest side and linked to the tower by an angle at the northeastern end. A new stair tower was added to provide more gracious access to the southwest side of the Tower House. The castle seems to have been little used after it was garrisoned in the 1745 Jacobite rising. Evidently the tower was struck with lightning in the early 1770s after which no repairs were carried out to the roof and the fabric rapidly deteriorated. Some masonry repairs were crudely done after 1887 but these unfortunately destroyed or obliterated some original features. The masonry of the whole structure was re-pointed in recent years. Colin of Glenorchy's father-in-law, John Stewart Lord of Lorne, signed a charter in 1449 'apud castrum de Glenurquhay' (at the castle of Glenorchy) so that by that date some form of castle had been built on the site, possibly in the form of the Tower House and barmkin. Sir Colin's son, Sir Duncan, added the Laich Hall and his grandson, another Sir Colin (1550-1583), who had succeeded two elder brothers and so was 6th of Glenorchy, built four angle turrets and the north wing to the Tower House. The 3rd and 4th Lairds had died in the castle in 1523 and 1536, so it is clear that Kilchurn was the principal home of the Campbells of Glenorchy for about an hundred years. Then, in the second half of the 16th century, the family increasingly lived at Fincharn on their Perthshire estates. Until Sir Duncan's violent feud with the MacGregors of Glenstrae in the first decade of the 17th century, there was a line of MacGregors appointed as Keepers of Kilchurn. Sir Duncan, who succeeded on his father's death in 1583, was made a Baronet in 1625 and died in 1631, having made fairly extensive improvements to the castle. Besides building several other tower houses from Barcaldine to Balloch (now Taymouth), Sir Duncan 'of the seven castles' put a second floor onto the Laich Hall at Kilchurn and joined it to the tower with a further range which included the chapel and stair to the courtyard. The castle was briefly besieged in 1654 and was garrisoned by Sir John of Glenorchy, 1st Earl of Breadalbane, in support of the government action against the 9th Earl of Argyll's invasion of 1685. The barracks on the north side of the courtyard were added in the 1690s and used in 1708, 1715 and 1745. St Mun's Church at Kilmun dates back to 1442, when it was endowed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow. The church was linked to Paisley Abbey, and the square tower which stands alone is part of the original building. The church also contains the Campbell family vault. 2 - The Campbell knights of Glenorchy who later became Earls and then Marquises of Breadalbane, expanded their estates eastwards into Strathhtay, becoming for a time almost as powerful as the Earls and Dukes of Argyll. But towards the end of the 19th century a decline set in through gambling and poor management which has resulted in the loss of all the lands and the destitution of the family. Kilchurn was the last to go, sold in the 1980s to a romantic consortium after 500 years. Subsequently he gave Glenorchy to his younger son, Sir Calein Dubh - Black Colin, 1st laird of Glenorchy. The same fate was duly shared by Glenlyon. Sir Duncan Campbell, Lord of Argyll, Knight, 1st Lord Campbell, succeeded his father between 1412 and 1414, a hostage for the redemption of King James I from his captivity in England 1424, Justiciar (A high judicial officer in medieval England) of Argyll, was raised to the peerage as a Lord of Parliament in 1445. He married 1st Marcelline (or Marjory), daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, by his 1st wife Margaret, Countess of Menteith (s.j.), and by her (who died before August 1432) had issue: ..A1 Archibald (or Gillespie or Celestin) He married 2nd ante 12 Mar 1439/40 Margaret dtr of Sir John Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan, bastard son of King Robert III, and died 1453 having by her had further issue: ..A2 Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, Baron of Lawers, Knight, ancestor of the Campbells of Glenurchy, of Lawers, of Glenlyon, of Monzie, of Barcaldine, and of Breadalbane. ..A3 Neil Campbell of Ormidale, progenitor of the Campbells of Ormidale. ..A4 Duncan Campbell of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Kilmichael, ancestor of the Campbells of Auchinbreck. ..A5 Archibald Campbell, ancestor of the first Campbells of Otter 3 - He was known as "Abn Adh", "the Fortunate". He was the first of the family to assume the designation of Argyll, was Lord Campbell prior to 1427, married 1st - Marjory Stewart, the daughter of Regent Robert, Duke of Albany by whom he had three sons - Celestine, who died before him; Archibald, who also predeceased him, but left a son; and Colin, who was the first of Glenorchy, and ancestor of the Breadalbane family. 2nd - Margaret Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Blackhall and Auchingown or Ardgowan on the Clyde in Renfrewshire (natural son of Robert III.) They had three sons, namely, Duncan, who according to Crawford, was the ancestor of the house of Auchinbreck, of whom are the Campbells of Glencardel, Glensaddel, Kildurkland, Kilmorie, Wester Keams, Kilberry and Dana; Neil, progenitor, according to Crawford, of the Campbells of Ellengreig and Ormadale; and Arthur or Archibald, ancestor of the Campbells of Ottar, now extinct. According to some authorities, the Campbells of Auchinbreck and their cadets, also Ellengreig and Ormadal, descend from this the youngest son, and not from his brothers. He was one of the hostages taken in 1424 to guarantee the payment of the sum of £40.000 Sterling for the expense of the imprisonment of James I in England. Duncan was found to be worth fifteen hundred merks-a-year. In 1445 he became a Lord of Parliament under the title of Lord Campbell. By King James he was appointed one of his privy council, and constituted his justiciary and lieutenant within the shire of Argyll. Originally the Glenorchy area was inhabited by Clan MacGregor but as they held the land "under god" and had no charter from the King, confirming it, Duncan managed to claim and receive the land by royal charter. Subsequently in 1432 he gave Glenorchy to his younger son, Sir Calein Dubh - Black Colin, 1st laird of Glenorchy who became progenitor of the Campbells of Breadalbane and guardian of Colin Earl of Argyll during the latter's minority. Due to his pilgrimage to Rome he was known as Colin dubh na Rhoime. He died in 1453 and was buried at Kilmun.

On 17 Jan 1423 when Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) was 59, he married **Margaret Stewart** in Ardgowan, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--|
| 550 | i. | Sir 'Black' Colin (ca1428-1489) |
| 6720 | ii. | Duncan |
| 2256 | iii. | Archibald (1382-1446) |

1101. Margaret Stewart, daughter of **2202. Sir John Stewart**. Born on 7 Apr 1397 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Margaret died on 4 Mar 1460; she was 62.

1104. Hector Odhar MacLean, son of **2208. Lachlan Og MacLean** & **2209. Catherine Campbell**. Born ca 1455 in Duart, Isle Of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. Hector Odhar died in Flodden, Kirknewton, Northumberland, England, on 9 Sep 1513; he was 58. Occupation: Of Duart, 9th Chief Of Clan MacLean.

He married a daughter of Macintosh, Chief of Clan Chattan

Children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|----------------|
| 552 | i. | Lachlan |
| 1569 | ii. | Mary |

1108. Ewan MacLean, son of **2216. Donald MacLean** & **2217. Ewere Cameron**. Born in Ardgour, Argyll, Scotland. Ewan died in Bloody Bay, Mull, Argyll, Scotland in 1484. Occupation: 2nd Of Ardgour.

Married a daughter of Thomas Chisolm, of Strathglass

Child:

- | | | |
|------------|----|-------------------|
| 554 | i. | Iain Ruodh |
|------------|----|-------------------|

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1112. Sir John Mor MacDonald, son of **2058. Donald Balloch MacDonald & 2059. Joanna O'Neill**. John Mor died in Broughmuir in 1499. Executed by hanging. Occupation: 3rd Of Dunnyveg.

Sir John Mor, Third Chief of Clan Iain Mor Little is known of Sir John beyond the genealogies of the Clan. He was a party to the Treaty of Ardstornish but is not heard from again for many years. There is every reason to believe that during this period he resided on his Irish estates. The upheaval caused by the final forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles in 1493, however, brings him again into prominence. At that time King James visited the Highlands and John rendered homage. He was knighted by the King and confirmed in his old possessions; but the King left a garrison at the castles of Tarbert, Dunaverty and others which gave offence to the proud Sir John. Before the King had left Kintyre, Sir John and his son John Cathanach stormed Dunaverty, dislodged the lowland garrison and hanged the governor. On the King's return to Edinburgh, Sir John was declared a traitor and he was summoned for treason. The rebel knight ignored the summons and betook himself to Islay. Here he might have been safe were it not for the treachery of his kinsman John MacIain of Ardnamurchan, who in the guise of friendship apprehended Sir John and his son John Cathanach and their accomplices. After a summary trial, Sir John and his son were convicted and hanged on Broughmuir in 1499. John Cathanach's three sons, John Mor, John Og and Donald Balloch were executed at the same time. His remaining son, Alexander, fled to Ireland. Sir John Mor had married Sarah, daughter of Felim O'Neil of Claneboy by whom he had two sons, John Cathanach and Alistair Carrach. The latter settled in Ireland. He was knighted by the Earl of Sussex in 1556 for services against the Irish and Scots and was granted the Barony of Dunbece. John Cathanach, having been executed at the same time as his father, never served as Chief of Clan Iain Mhoir. Since the title to that position passes through him, he is named next in order. He married Cecelia Savage, daughter of Lord of the Ardes in Antrim, by whom, among others, he had Alexander Konnel, who succeeded his grandfather, Sir John Mhoir.

John Mor married **Sarah O'Neil**.

They had one child:

556 i. **Sir Ian MacIain Cathanach** (-1499)

1113. Sarah O'Neil, daughter of **2226. Felim O'Neil**.

1128. Colin Campbell, son of **2256. Archibald Campbell & 2257. Elizabeth Somerville**. Born in 1415. Colin died on 10 May 1493; he was 78. Occupation: 2nd Lord Lorne, 1st Earl Of Argyll; Justiciary Of Scotland . Residence: Of Lochawe.

Colin Campbell, 1st Earl of Argyll succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord Campbell [S., 1445] in 1453. He was created 1st Earl of Argyll [Scotland] in 1457. He held the office of Baillie of Cowal in 1460. He held the office of Master of the Household in 1464. He was created 1st Lord Lorne [Scotland] on 17 April 1470, together with a conveyance to him of the lands of and lordship of Lorne, after the resignation of his wife's uncle, Walter Stewart as Lord Lorne (who was then created Lord Innermeath). He held the office of Hereditary Justiciary and Sheriff of the lordship of Lorne in 1471. He held the office of Lieutenant and Commissary of Argyll in 1479. He held the office of Chancellor [Scotland] between 1483 and February 1488, being deprived of office after the rebellion and death of King James III. In 1487 he joined the conspiracy of the nobles against King James III. He held the office of Chancellor [Scotland] between June 1488 and 1493, reinstated by King James IV.¹ He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography. (Burkes Peerage)

1 - 2nd Lord Campbell, succeeded his grandfather 1453 while still in his minority, and was created Earl of Argyll in 1457. John Macdonald Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross was tried for treason after an armed uprising against King James III. He was tried by his peers-Argyll, Atholl, Huntly, and Crawford-in 1476 he forfeited his earldom of Ross and his lands in Inverness, Knapdale, Kintyre, and Nairn. 2 - son of Archibald Roy, 2nd son of Sir Duncan, created

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Earl of Argyll in 1457, married to Isabel heiress to John Stewart, 3rd Lord of Lorne and thus added part of the lordship of Campbell in the parish of Dollar to his titles. He did not, as is generally stated, acquire by this marriage any part of the lordship of Lorn (which passed to Walter, brother of John, the fourth Lord Innermeath, and heir of entail), but obtained that lordship by exchanging the lands of Baldunning and Innerdunning, etc. in Perthshire, with the said Walter. In 1457 he was by James III. created Earl of Argyll and appointed Royal Lieutenant. In 1470 he was created baron of Lorn, and in 1481 he received a grant of much of Knapdale including the Keepership of Castle Sween or Sweyn, which had previously been held by the Lord of the Isles. Though Chancellor of Scotland, Royal Lieutenant for the West and Master of the King's Household, he readily joined Douglas, Earl of Angus, the Homes and the Hepburns in the plot that led to the slaying of King James III at Sauchieburn, near Stirling, 1488. In 1484 he kidnapped the child heir of the Lordship of the Isles, Donald Dubh after the Battle of Bloody Bay off Mull. He died in 1493. His younger son, Thomas, was the ancestor of the Campbells of Lundie, in Forfarshire. Another daughter was married to Torquil Macleod of the Lewis. 3 - When, in 1489, Colin Campbell, first Earl of Argyll and Chancellor of Scotland, took possession of the castle that stands above Dollar, which in those days was spelt Dolour, meaning grief, near the Burn of Sorrow and Windy Pass, he decided that its name must be changed. It was called The Gloume. It was had enough to live near the Burn of Sorrow, but to send out dinner invitations to Castle Gloom just wasn't on. What was the origin of all these lugubrious place-names is unknown. Perhaps the deed that inspired them was so awful that no one would mention it for centuries. In order to change the name to Castle Campbell, an Act of Parliament was necessary. The historian, Nigel Tranter, in his book, The's Scotland, has unearthed a charming passage from the act: Our Soveran lord of his Riale autoritie at the desire and supplicacion of his coising and traist Councalour Coline, Erie of Ergile, Lord Campbele and Lorne his chancellour has chengit the name of the castell and place quhilk wes calk the Gloume partenyng to his said coising.: ["Reflections on Scotland" by Ian Wallace pub.1988] 4 - Colin Campbell, 1st Earl of Argyll, 2nd Lord Campbell (c. 1433 - May 10, 1493) was a Scottish nobleman. He was the son of Archibald Campbell, Master of Campbell and Elizabeth Somerville (daughter of John Somerville, 2nd Lord Somerville and Helen Hepburn). He succeeded his grandfather Duncan Campbell, 1st Lord Campbell in 1453, and was created Earl of Argyll in 1457 and Lord Lorne in 1470, after the resignation of his wife's uncle Walter Stewart, 3rd Lord Lorne, who became Lord Innermeath. Campbell had supported King James II against the "Black Douglasses", led by the 8th Earl of Douglas, and was given the earldom by King James III. James also gave him the position of Lord Chancellor of Scotland, but he eventually collaborated in the slaying of James III in 1484. In 1488 he became Lord Chancellor again, this time given by James IV of Scotland. He married Isabelle Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, 2nd Lord Lorne in 1465. His oldest son was Archibald Campbell, 2nd Earl of Argyll, his middle son was Thomas Campbell, and his youngest son was Sir Colin Campbell of Glen Orchy (who was the ancestor of the Earls of Breadalbane).

Colin married **Isabel Stewart**.

They had the following children:

564	i.	Archibald (-1513)
1683	ii.	Margaret
3439	iii.	Helen (ca1460-)
2209	iv.	Catherine

1129. Isabel Stewart, daughter of **2258. John 'Mourach' Stewart**. Born in 1419. Isabel died in Dumbarton, Scotland, on 26 Oct 1510; she was 91.

1130. Sir John Stuart, son of **2260. Sir Alan Stuart & 2261. Catherine Seton**. Born ca 1430. John died in 1495; he was 65. Occupation: 1st Lord Darnley, 10th (1st Stuart) Earl Of Lennox.

1 - John Stewart assumed the title without warrant on the death of his aunt Countess Isabella in 1452. Walter, the 6th Chief of Clan MacFarlane and heir male to the Earldom of Lennox offered a strenuous opposition to the pretensions of the fuedal heir. However Stewart of Darnley finally overcame all opposition and succeeded to the Earldom of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Lennox in 1488. John was created Lord Darnley c1461, and c1473 assumed the title of EARL OF LENNOX but was not confirmed in that title until 1488 after lengthy negotiations with the other claimants. He also became Baron of Torbolton 2 - "John, tenth Earl of Lennox and first Lord Darnley, Knt., who was born circa 1430 and died in September 1495. He is said to have been created a Lord of Parliament at the coronation of King James III. at Kelso in August 1460, on 23 July 1473 he was served heir to his great-grandfather Duncan, eighth Earl of Lennox, and later (1481) became Lord Warden of the West March. The tenth earl married (contract 15 May 1438) Dame the Hon. Margaret de Montgomerie, daughter of Alexander, first Lord Montgomerie." from 'The House of Lennox' manuscript notes by Chevalier Terrance Gach MacFarlane 3 - "Earl John's succession as heir of line to Lennox took many years and required heavy payments to his rivals, in light of which he would have wanted to secure the support of Andrew Macfarlane as heir-male of the earldom by marriage to his daughter." from 'The barons of Arrochar and their cadets' a manuscript by Chevalier Terrance Gach MacFarlane. Chapt 1 - IX. 4 - Sir John Stewart, was created a lord of parliament as Lord Darnley, was served heir to his great-grandfather Duncan, earl of Lennox, in 1473, and was designated as earl of Lennox in a charter under the great seal in the same year. Thereafter followed disputes with John of Haldane, whose wives great-grandmother had been another of the three daughters of Duncan, 8th earl of Lennox, and in her right he contested the succession. Lord Darnley, however, appears to have silenced all opposition and for the last seven years of his life maintained his right to the earldom undisputed. Three of his younger sons were greatly distinguished in the French service, one being captain of Scotsmen-at-arms, another premier homme d'armes, and a third mare chat de France. 5 - JOHN Stewart, son of Sir ALAN Stewart of Darnley & his wife Catherine Seton ([8 Jul/11 Sep] 1495). Lord Darnley 1460. Lord Darnley claimed the Earldom of Lennox in 1473, as the heir of Elizabeth daughter of Duncan Earl of Lennox, whom he claimed (wrongly it appears) was the Earl's second daughter. The claim was disputed by Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, whose wife was descended from Elizabeth's older sister Margaret, in whose favour the king and the Lords of the Council found 12 Jan 1476. However, a settlement was presumably reached as Lord Darnley eventually took his seat in the parliament of 1488 as Earl of Lennox

John married **Margaret de Montgomerie**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|------------------------------|
| 565 | i. | Elizabeth (1453-1521) |
| 30489 | ii. | Marion (1455-) |
| | iii. | Matthew |

1131. Margaret de Montgomerie, daughter of **2262. Alexander Montgomery** & **2263. Margaret Boyd**. Born in 1423. Margaret died in 1462; she was 39.

1132. George Gordon, son of **2264. Sir Alexander Seton (Gordon)** & **2265. Elizabeth Crichton**. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Huntley.

George Gordon, 2nd Earl of Huntly was the son of Alexander Gordon, 1st Earl of Huntly and Elizabeth Crichton. He married by contract, firstly, Lady Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of James Dunbar, 4th Earl of Moray and Janet Seton, on 20 May 1445. He and Lady Elizabeth Dunbar were divorced from 1446 to 10 March 1459/60. He married, secondly, Annabella Stewart, daughter of James I Stewart, King of Scotland and Lady Joan Beaufort, before 10 March 1459/60. He and Annabella Stewart were divorced on 24 July 1471 on the grounds of consanguinity. He married, thirdly, Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William Hay, 1st Earl of Erroll and Lady Beatrix Douglas, in August 1471. He died on 8 June 1501 at Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

George Gordon, 2nd Earl of Huntly was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland] in 1449/50. On 8 January 1449/50 his father made him heir by charter, to the exclusion of his elder half-brother, Alexander. He was invested as a Knight circa 1455. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of Huntly [S., 1445] on 15 July 1470. He was granted by the Crown the lands of Schivas, Aberdeenshire and Aboyne, Enzie and Netherdale, Banffshire.³ He held the office of Chancellor of Scotland between 1498 and 1501.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

George married **Annabella Stewart**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|--------------------------|
| 15265 | i. | Lady Elizabeth |
| 15273 | ii. | Lady Isabella |
| 566 | iii. | Alexander (-1524) |

1133. Annabella Stewart, daughter of **2266. James I Stewart King Of Scotland & 2267. Lady Joan Beaufort**.

Annabella Stewart was the daughter of James I Stewart, King of Scotland and Lady Joan Beaufort. She married, firstly, Luigi di Savoia, Conte di Savoia, son of Luigi I, Duca di Savoia and Anne de Lusignan, on 14 December 1447 at Stirling Castle, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. She and Luigi di Savoia, Conte di Savoia were divorced in 1458. She married, secondly, George Gordon, 2nd Earl of Huntly, son of Alexander Gordon, 1st Earl of Huntly and Elizabeth Crichton, before 10 March 1459/60. She and George Gordon, 2nd Earl of Huntly were divorced on 24 July 1471 on the grounds of consanguinity.

Annabella Stewart was also known as Jean Stewart.¹ From before 10 March 1459/60, her married name became Gordon. As a result of her marriage, Annabella Stewart was styled as Countess of Huntly on 15 July 1470.

1134. John Stuart, son of **2268. Sir James Stuart & 2267. Lady Joan Beaufort**. Born ca 1440. John died in Laighwood, Scotland, on 15 Sep 1512; he was 72. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Atholl.

John married **Margaret Beatrix Douglas**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|------------|----|---------------------|
| 567 | i. | Janet (Jean) |
|------------|----|---------------------|

1135. Margaret Beatrix Douglas, daughter of **2270. Archibald Douglas & 2271. Euphemia Graham**. Born in 1430.

1148. Alexander Graham, son of **2296. Patrick Graham & 2297. Isobel Erskine**. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Menteith.

Alexander married **Margaret Buchanan**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|------------|----|----------------|
| 574 | i. | William |
|------------|----|----------------|

1149. Margaret Buchanan, daughter of **2298. Walter Buchanan & 2299. Isabella Graham**.

1536. William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach) MacLeod, son of **3072. John (Iain Ciar) MacLeod**. Born in 1365. William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach) died in Castle Camus, Skye, Scotland, in 1409; he was 44. Occupation: 5th Of Dunvegan, 5th Chief Of MacLeod.

William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach) married **Margaret MacLean**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---|
| 768 | i. | John 'the Turbulent' (Iain Borb) (1392-1448) |
| 13313 | ii. | Anna |

1537. Margaret MacLean, daughter of **3074. John Dubh MacLean & 3075. Daughter Of John Comyn**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1540. Hector Reganach MacLean, son of **3074. John Dubh MacLean & 3075. Daughter Of John Comyn**. Hector Reganach died ca 1407. Occupation: 1st Of Lochbuie; Progenitor Of Clan MacLean Of Lochbuie.

1 - In 1343 John MacDonald received a Royal Charter (which included the island of Mull) and started to call himself John de Yle or John Lord of the Isles. Bubonic plague (the Black Death) was sweeping Scotland and MacDonald was finding it hard to man all his strongholds and needed reliable men, bound to him by marriage, to install as constables. Hector was granted four merks of land, which apparently must have included Lochbuie where he promptly built a fortified keep. 2 - Hector, son of John, had these sons, viz., Murdoch, Donald, Charles, Ewen, Thomas and Malcolm. They were the sons of Cristina, daughter of MacLeod.

Hector Reganach married **Christina MacLeod**.

They had one child:

770 i. **Iain**

1541. Christina MacLeod, daughter of **3082. Murchadh (Murdoch) MacLeod**.

1542. Roderick (Ruaidhri Mor) MacLeod, son of **3084. Torquil Og MacLeod & 3085. Margaret MacNicol**. Born ca 1362 in Lewis, Inverness, Scotland. Occupation: 5th Of Lewis.

Roderick (Ruaidhri Mor) married **Margaret MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

771 i. **Daughter Of Ruaidhri Mor**
15200 ii. **Torquil (ca1380-)**

1543. Margaret MacDonald, daughter of **1024. Alexander MacDonald & 3087. Elizabeth Seton**.

1544. Allan Cameron, son of **3088. John 'Ochterly' Cameron & 3089. Elaine Mowat**. Occupation: 9th Chief.

Married a daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Cargill and Stobhall, Justiciar of Scotland

The North Inch of Perth One of the most memorable battles in Highland history was fought on the North Inch of Perth on Thursday, 28th September 1396, between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Kay [Although the identity of 'Clan Kay' has often been disputed, the likeliest explanation is that this name stood for the Camcrons.]. The King had given permission for the long-standing feud between the two clans to be resolved by formal combat, in his presence, between thirty men on each side. For this purpose, a special barras, or enclosure, was built on the North Inch of Perth, between the river and the Black Friars' monastery, roughly on the site now occupied by the race-course. King Robert III, his brother the Earl of Fife, and all the court sat in a special stand erected above the lists, to watch the fight. This was no crude brawl between undisciplined clansmen, but a formal duel, officially sanctioned by the law of the land and presided over by the Earl Marischal, the Lord High Constable of Scotland and the royal heralds. The fight was delayed by a misfortune which befell Clan Chattan: one of its thirty champions took fright and fled. At first, no substitute could be found, but eventually a Perth burgher, 'a bargaining loon of only middling stature but fierce', agreed to take the place of the man who had run off, provided he was guaranteed support for the rest of his days. According to tradition, the newcomer was by blood a member of Clan Chattan, his name was handed down to posterity as An gògha chruim - the Crooked Smith. The contestants were allowed no armour and each man was identically armed with a sword, battle-axe, dirk and a bow with just three arrows. After the preliminary proclamations and ceremonies, the signal was given to begin. An arrow shot by the Crooked Smith opened the hostilities and the men attacked each other with desperate ferocity. In the words of one chronicler: 'As

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

butchers slay bullocks in the shambles they slew each other.' Relentlessly, Clan Chattan gained the upper hand. Their greatest strength was the Crooked Smith, who laid about him with devastating effect, but never suffered a scratch himself. Towards the end of the battle, about fifty steaming corpses lay on the North Inch. of the sixty strong men who had assembled that day. Finally. only two of Clan Kay remained alive. One of them escaped by swimming across the river, the other was captured and, according to some accounts, hanged as a vanquished traitor. At any rate, Robert III countenanced this rough justice, and perhaps wisely. The Kings of Scots had always had difficulty in pacifying the Highlands, so that it probably seemed better to him that the most unruly elements should fight each other to a standstill, under his royal supervision, than that clan fending and anarchy should have free rein beyond the control of the Crown. What was not in doubt was the fact that the Crooked Smith was the hero of the hour. Robert III, however, gained most from that day's bloody proceedings, for, as the chronicler already mentioned further recorded, 'Thenceforward for a long time the north was at peace, and the raids of the Catcrans at an end.' (from "Tales of the Scottish Highlands" collected by Gerald Warner pub. 1982)

Child:

772 i. Donald Dhu

1548. Alexander (Alasdair Carrach) MacDonald, son of **3096. John (Eoin) MacDonald & 3097. Princess Margaret Ross Stewart**. Occupation: 1st Of Keppoch.

1- Alasdair Carrach raided Skye in strength, fighting the Battle of Sligachan in 1375 (or 1395?). Tormod Coil MacLeod of Gesto turned the tide at this battle slaying the MacDonald leader believed to be Alasdair Carrach - but this cannot be correct as Alasdair also fought at Harlaw in 1411 and continued to live in Lochaber still in 1432. Alasdair Carrach, became the progenitor of MacDonell of Keppoch He was granted the Isle of Lewis in 1343 by David II . ten years after having briefly sided with Edward Balliol. 2 - The founder of the family of Keppoch was ALASTAIR CARRACH MACDONELL, 3rd son of Ian, 7th Lord of the Isles (d. 1387), by his 2nd wife, the Lady Margaret, dau. of Robert, High Steward of Scotland, afterwards King ROBERT II., 1370-1390. Mentioned in a Deed of 1398. In 1402 he burnt Elgin, and fought under his brother Donald, 8th Lord of the Isles at the battle of Harlaw, 1411. He also fought in the battle of Inverlochy, 1431, and was s. by his son. 3 - ALEXANDER, LORD OF LOCHABER, 1st CHIEF of KEPPOCH Alasdair Carrach (ca 1390 - ca 1443) DEAN Munro in his M.S. History of the MacDonalds has described Alasdair Carrach as "the fairest haired man as they say of aney that ever was". The word "carrach" however, has a less complimentary meaning. Alasdair probably had a number of warts among his facial characteristics. He received as his share of his father's patrimony, the Lordship of Lochaber, which included the lands of Lochy, Glen Sheean and Glen Roy. His seat appears to have been firstly at Tom a' Charraich, near Torlundy, (MacDonald Bards) and later at Tor Castle, near Banavie (Celtic Monthly). On 5th September, 1394, Alasdair Carrach, as Lord of Lochaber, entered into an agreement with the Earl of Moray by which he undertook to protect all the possessions of the Regality of Moray and all the church lands in the province for the space of seven years. The Earl had, by a previous agreement, bound himself to protect these very same lands, but the marriage between the Wolf of Badenoch and the Countess of Ross in 1383, and the subsequent acquisition by the Wolf of the Earldom of Ross, had caused him to seek the protection of the Lord of Lochaber. By the terms of the agreement Alexander further undertook to protect the Earl and his property against all comers with the exception of the King, the Earl of Fife and the Lord of the Isles. In return, he was to receive from the Earl, 80 merks per annum and his support against all save the King, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Mar and Alexander Lesley, heir to the Earldom of Ross. The death of the Wolf of Badenoch in the same year influenced events and made it impossible for the terms of the treaty to be carried out. Donald, 2nd Lord of the Isles, in the interest of his wife, who was a claimant to the Earldom of Ross, quietly watched events and when the struggle began for the lands of the Earldom, he allowed his brother, Alasdair Carrach, to lead a strong force to Loss Ness side which was laid waste. Castle Urquhart was attacked and seized by the Lord of Lochaber and Glen Urquhart plundered by his followers. The rebellion was short lived and the Lord of the Isles and his two brothers, John Mor of Isla and Alasdair Carrach, were charged with treason. The two elder brothers submitted and were pardoned while the blame for the insurrection was conveniently taken by the Lord of Lochaber who was "imprisoned" by his brother Donald but soon released. Alasdair was soon

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

in trouble with the church over lands which he had distributed among his supporters. These included lands in Glen Urquhart with the keeping of Castle Urquhart to his loyal friend Charles MacLaine, a son of Lochbuie. On the 20th November 1398, a complaint was made against Alasdair by the Bishop of Moray for having the Church of Kinmylies and given the lands of Upper Kinmylies to one Ranald Mac Alexander and those of Lower Kinmylies to John Chishoim of the Aird besides having assigned the fishings of Lower Kinmylies to John White, a burgess of Inverness. Alasdair is here styled "Magnificus Vir et Potens Alexander de Insulis Dominus de Lochaber". In 1402, when his bond was up, Alasdair Carrach took his revenge on the Bishop leading a strong body of his followers to Elgin where he raided the canonry, burnt most of the town and carried off spoils. For this he was threatened with excommunication and he thereafter repented and paid compensation for the damage done. In 1411, the Lord of the Isles again attempted to enforce his claim to the Earldom of Ross. In this campaign he was ably supported by his brother, Alasdair Carrach. The Lord of Lochaber fought by his brother's side at Dingwall where the islesmen defeated the Sutherland clans under Angus Dubh MacKay, but is supposed not to have been allowed by his brother, Donald, to take a large part in the Battle of Harlaw "lest the whole of the brothers should be hazarded at once" (Hugh MacDonald's MS History). Alasdair ably supported Donald during the rebellion of their brother, John Mor, instigated by the Abbot MacKinnon. The rebellion was eventually quelled and the brothers reconciled. After the death of Donald, 2nd Lord of the Isles, in 1425, the treachery of the King, James I, resulting in the assassination of John Mor of Isla, at the hands of the King's agent, James Campbell, and the seizure of Alexander, the new Lord of the Isles and most of the principal chiefs at Inverness, in 1427, and the subsequent execution of some, including Alexander of Garmoran, a leading Macdonald chieftain, fanned the flames of rebellion and the fiery cross was sent through the dominions of the Lordship whenever Alexander was released. The army of the Isles, which included Alasdair Carrach and his followers marched, in 1429, through Lochaber, wasting the crown lands as it went and seized and burnt the town of Inverness. With the approach of the Royal Army and the desertion from the Banner of the Lord of the Isles by the Clans Chattan and Cameron the rebellion was soon quelled. After a series of reverses, Alexander surrendered to the King and was imprisoned in Tantallon Castle. If the King thought the imprisonment of their Chief would quieten the Islesmen, he was much mistaken. In 1431, Alexander's cousin, Donald Balloch, son of John Mor of Isla, raised once more the Standard of rebellion in Sunart and called on the neighbouring clans to join him in attacking the Royal Army which was encamped before the Castle of Inverlochy. Donald Balloch set sail, with his followers, for Inverskipinish, two miles south of Inverlochy, where he remained until his force increased. He sent messengers to his uncle, Alasdair Carrach, requesting him to make ready for a combined attack. The forces of the Lord of Lochaber are said to have consisted, on this occasion, of a body of 220 archers which took up a strong position of strategic importance on the steep side of the hill overlooking the Castle of Inverlochy. From this vantage point Alasdair Carrach directed his archers to shoot their arrows at the unprotected flank of the Royal Army when it was hotly engaged with the Islesmen to its front. After this murderous discharge the Lochaber men swept down the hill in all the fury of a Highland charge, before which the Royal flank gave way. (Hugh MacDonald's MS History).

The Lord of the Isles was soon after released from captivity, but not before he had agreed to punish his relations who were responsible for destroying the King's forces at Inverlochy. Donald Balloch fled to Ireland for the time being and Alasdair Carrach, for his part in the rebellion, was dispossessed of all his estates. Most of his lands in Glen Spean and Glen Roy were granted to Malcolm Macintosh of Macintosh, Captain of Clan Chattan, who had fought on the Royalist side at Inverlochy, probably as compensation for what he had suffered as a result of the battle and almost certainly one of the conditions under which the Lord of the Isles was released. Alexander did not, however, grant Macintosh a charter for the lands until the year 1443, by which time Alasdair Carrach was probably dead. The Lordship of Lochaber was granted to the Earl of Mar. Norman H Macdonald: The Clan Ranald of Lochaber - A History of the MacDonalds or MacDonells of Keppoch. [

<http://www.clandonald.org.uk/genealogy/notes.html>] 4 - The acknowledged family name appears to have varied between Macdonell and Macdonald over the centuries before settling as Macdonald (or MacDonald). [

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/mac/macdonald06.htm>] 5 - The Earl of Lennox's daughter Mary married Alasdair Carragh 1st Chief of Keppoch, Dominus de Lochaber, son of the Lord of the Isles and Princess Margaret Stewart, King Robert II eldest daughter... Ranald Alasdair MacDonald of Keppoch [

<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/m/macdonald/keppoch1.htm>] 6 - Achmonie was in 1334 granted by

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

bishop Philmore of Moray to Sir Robert Lauder (Lauder the Good), Governor of Urquhart Castle. It was subsequently held by Lauder's grandson, Sir Robert Chisholm, also Governor of the Castle. In 1386 Chisholm surrendered the Estate to Bishop Bur, who in the same year granted it to the notorious Alexander, Earl of Buchan, the King's son, better known as the Wolf of Badenoch. Urquhart and Glenmoriston there after fell into the hands of Donald, Lord of the Isles, and were held by his brother, the famous Alasdair Carrach of Gaelic legend and song, who gave the actual occupancy of portions of them, including probably the Estate of Achmonie, to Charles Maclean, a son of Hector Maclean of Lochbuie. [<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ked1/MacKay1.html>] [6]

Alexander (Alasdair Carrach) married **Mary de Levenax**.

They had one child:

774 i. **Angus**

1549. Mary de Levenax, daughter of **3098. Sir Duncan de Levenax & 3099. Helen Campbell**.

Daughter of Sir Duncan, 8th Earl of Lennox, Last of the Celtic Earls of Lennox .

1550. Angus MacPhee. Occupation: Of Lochaber (Or Glen Spean).

Children:

3145 i. **Daughter Of Angus**
775 ii. **Daughter Of Angus**

1568. Alasdair Na Coille Macdonnell, son of **3136. Donald Macdonnell & 3137. Daughter Of Hugh Fraser**.
Occupation: 4th Chief Of Glengarry.

Alasdair Na Coille married **Mary MacLean**.

They had one child:

784 i. **John Ranaldsounne** (-1501)

1569. Mary MacLean, daughter of **1104. Hector Odhar MacLean**.

1572. Celestine MacDonald, son of **1024. Alexander MacDonald & 3145. Daughter Of Angus MacPhee**.
Occupation: Of Lochalsh, Sheriff Of Inverness.

Hugh Macdonald, the Sleat historian, has suggested that Hugh of Sleat and his elder brother Celestine of Lochalsh were illegitimate. They were so called by their father, Earl Alexander, and by their brother, Earl John. The first describes Celestine as "filius naturalis" in a charter preserved in the Mackintosh charter chest, dated 1447, and Earl John calls his brother Austin or Hugh "frater carnalis" in two charters, dated respectively 1463 and 1470. This goes far to corroborate the Sleat historian, who was not the least likely to introduce illegitimacy into his own favourite family unless the charge was really true. It is instructive to find that Celestine succeeded to all the lands of the monastery of Applecross in Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and Lochbroom. Gregory suggests that the words naturalis and carnalis used by Hugh's father and brother in the charters already quoted "were used to designate the issue of those handfast or left-handed marriages which appear to have been so common in the Highlands and Isles."

Celestine married **Finvola MacLean**.

They had the following children:

4435 i. **Fynvola**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

786 ii. **Sir Alexander** (-1494)

1573. Finvola MacLean, daughter of **3146. Lachlan Bronneach MacLean** & **3147. Janet Stewart**.

1632. Murdoch MacKenzie, son of **3264. Murdoch Dubh 'of The Cave' MacKenzie** & **3265. Isabel MacAuley**. Born in 1370. Murdoch died in 1416; he was 46. Occupation: 5th Of Kintail.

The Royal blood of the Bruce was introduced by the marriage of Murdoch Mackenzie, V. of Kintail, to Finguala, daughter of Malcolm Macleod, III. of Harris (who has a charter in 1343), by Martha, daughter of David, twelfth Earl of Mar, son of Gratney, eleventh Earl (whose sister Isabel married Robert the Bruce) by his wife Christina, daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and sister of King Robert the Bruce.

Murdoch married **Finguala MacLeod**.

They had one child:

816 i. **Alexander 'Ionraic'** (-1488)

1633. Finguala MacLeod, daughter of **3266. Malcolm MacLeod** & **3267. Martha de Mar**.

Finguala, daughter of Malcolm Macleod, III. of Harris (who has a charter in 1343), by Martha, daughter of David, twelfth Earl of Mar, son of Gratney, eleventh Earl (whose sister Isabel married Robert the Bruce).

1656. Kenneth MacKenzie, son of **816. Alexander 'Ionraic' MacKenzie** & **3313. Anna MacDougall**. Born in 1454. Kenneth died on 7 Feb 1491; he was 37. Occupation: 8th Of Kintail.

Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail was the son of Alexander Mackenzie of Kintail and Anna MacDougall. He and Margaret Macdonald were divorced allegedly. He married, secondly, Agnes Fraser. He married, firstly, Margaret Macdonald, daughter of John Macdonald, 11th Earl of Ross. He died on 7 February 1491/92.

Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail also went by the nick-name of 'abhlaire' (or in English, 'of the battle').

Kenneth married **Agnes Fraser**.

They had the following children:

828 i. **John** (1480-1561)
7601 ii. **Agnes**

1657. Agnes Fraser, daughter of **3314. Hugh Fraser** & **3315. Violetta Lyon**.

1658. John Grant, son of **3316. John Grant** & **3317. Muriel MacKintosh**. John died in 1528. Occupation: 2nd Of Freuchie.

John married **Margaret Ogilvy**.

They had one child:

829 i. **Elizabeth**

1659. Margaret Ogilvy.

1660. John Stuart. (Same as number 1134.)

1661. Eleanor Sinclair, daughter of **3322. William Sinclair** & **3323. Marjorie Sutherland**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Eleanor married **John Stuart**.

They had one child:

830 i. **John** (-1521)

1662. Archibald Campbell. (Same as number 564.)

1663. Elizabeth Stuart. (Same as number 565.)

1664. John Cam MacLean, son of **3328. John (Iain) Abrach MacLean & 3329. Janet MacLean**. Born in Coll, Argyll, Scotland. John Cam died ca 1542. Occupation: 3rd Of Coll.

John Cam married **Daughter Of Fraser**.

They had one child:

832 i. **Eachuinn (Hector) An Cleireach Beag**

1665. Daughter Of Fraser, daughter of **3330. Thomas Fraser & 3331. Janet Gordon**.

1666. Alexander MacIain Cathanach Macdonnell. (Same as number 278.)

1667. Catherine MacIain MacDonald. (Same as number 279.)

1680. Archibald Campbell, son of **3360. Dugald Campbell & 3361. Agnes Lamont**. Born ca 1480. Residence: Of Auchinbreck And Kilmichael; Auchinbreck, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Archibald 3rd of Auchinbreac who had four sons, for all of whom he was able to obtain grants of land. That in itself was remarkable. The earls of Argyll descended from Cailien Mor (k. 1296) whose cousinship to Robert Bruce and the importance to the Gael of such kinship, meant that until the Reformation of 1560 the family would uphold the crown in the west as their larger role. The consequence was that they were often given grants of land as a reward, the kings of Scots being short of cash. The mother of the four sons of Auchinbreac was a daughter of Campbell of Ardkinglas at the head of Loch Fyne, and when she died Auchinbreac married the daughter of the Earl of Argyll who, legend has it, had been left to drown on a tidal rock by her first husband, MacLean of Duart. But she had been rescued by some fisherfolk and returned to her father's house. One story tells that when MacLean came to report her death to the Earl, he was asked to stay and dine. As the meal began, an empty place remained at the table. Shortly, his lady came and sat in the empty place. Oh to be a fly on the wall and see his face then! [NOTES ON THE CAMPBELLS OF KILBERRY By Diarmid Campbell]

In 1505 when Archibald was 25, he married **Margaret Campbell** in Ardkinglas, Lochgoilhead, Argyllshire, Scotland.

They had one child:

840 i. **Duncan** (ca1511-1594)

1681. Margaret Campbell, daughter of **3362. Colin Campbell & 3363. Marion Houstoun**. Born ca 1476 in Ardkinglas, Lochgoilhead, Argyllshire, Scotland.

1682. Patrick Buchanan, son of **2298. Walter Buchanan & 2299. Isabella Graham**. Born ca 1458. Patrick died in Flodden Field, Northumberland, England, in 1513; he was 55. Occupation: Younger, Of Buchanan.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Patrick married **Margaret Campbell**.

They had one child:

841 i. **Daughter Of Patrick** (ca1513-)

1683. Margaret Campbell, daughter of **1128. Colin Campbell & 1129. Isabel Stewart**.

1684. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) MacLeod. (Same as number 192.)

1685. Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron. (Same as number 193.)

1686. Hugh Fraser, son of **3330. Thomas Fraser & 3331. Janet Gordon**. Born ca 1489. Hugh died in Loch Lochy, Killed By Muiderteach Macdonald., on 15 Jul 1544; he was 55. Occupation: 3rd Lord Of Lovat. Residence: Urquhart Castle .

Dugal, chief of the Clanranald, had been summarily executed by his clansmen due to his oppressive rule, and his uncle, Alastair, set in his place. Moydertach was Alastair's bastard son and accepted by the clan on his father's death.

Ranald, Dugal's son, had been brought up by Lord Lovat, chief of the clan Fraser. On his coming of age Lovat attempted to instal him as chieftain, restoring him to his father's place, but the clansmen did not like him, nick-naming him Ranald Gallda, or 'Stranger'. In 1544 Moydertach, with the support of Macdonald of Keppoch and Cameron of Lochiel, drove him out and laid waste Lovat's land, capturing Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness. With the aid of the Earl of Huntly, Lovat drove his opponents back and replaced Ranald as chief. Near Loch Lochy Moydertach ambushed the Frasers, killing nearly 300 of them, including Lord Lovat and his heir, the Master of Lovat, as well as Ranald Gallda. Moydertach, although outlawed, was eventually pardoned and regained his place as chief of the clan.

Hugh married **Janet Ross**.

They had one child:

843 i. **Agnes** (-1594)

1687. Janet Ross.

Daughter of Walter Ross, of Balnagowan

1688. Robert Erskine, son of **3376. Alexander Erskine & 3377. Christian Crichton**. Born ca 1474 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. Robert died in Flodden Field, Northumberland, England, on 9 Sep 1513; he was 39. Occupation: 4th Lord Erskine.

Robert married **Isabel Campbell**.

They had one child:

844 i. **Sir John** (ca1473-1555)

1689. Isabel Campbell, daughter of **3378. Sir George Campbell & 3379. Daughter Of Gilbert Kennedy**. Isabel died ca 1519.

1690. Archibald Campbell. (Same as number 564.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1691. Elizabeth Stuart. (Same as number 565.)

1700. Alexander Cunningham, son of **3400. Sir William Cunynghame (Cunningham) & 3401. Katherine Borthwick**. Born ca 1510 in Glencairn, Dumfries-Shire, Scotland. Alexander died on 23 Dec 1574; he was 64. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Glencairn.

Alexander Cunningham, 5th Earl of Glencairn; married (1) about 26 November 1526 (divorced before 11 Jul 1545) to Joan or Janet Hamilton, daughter of James, Earl of Arran; married (2) by settlement dated 22 Jan 1549/50 to Janet Cunningham, daughter of Sir John, 4th Laird of Caprington. Alexander died on 23 Dec 1574. Alexander was known as 'the Good Earl' because he was one of the first lords to support the Protestant Reformation; he was a zealous Presbyterian by 1540. He was a destroyer of images at Holyrood Chapel and many other churches. He went to England in 1543 as a hostage for his father, but returned in 1544. He led 2500 men against Marie de Guise, the Queen Regent, in 1559, and had high command of the Presbyterian forces against Mary, Queen of Scots at Carberry Hill in 1567 and at Langside in 1568. He bore the sword at the coronation of King James VI in 1567, and was made Joint Lieutenant of the West of Scotland.

Alexander married **Janet (Joanna) Hamilton**.

They had one child:

850 i. **William** (ca1532-)

1701. Janet (Joanna) Hamilton, daughter of **3402. James Hamilton & 3403. Elizabeth Home**.

1702. Sir James Gordon, son of **3404. Sir Robert Gordon & 3405. Mariota Acarsane**. James died in Battle Of Pinkie Cleugh, Lothian, Scotland on 10 Sep 1547. Residence: Of Lochinvar.

James married **Margaret Crichton**.

They had one child:

851 i. **Janet** (ca1528-1596)

1703. Margaret Crichton, daughter of **3406. Robert Crichton**.

1716. Colin "Mailach" Campbell. (Same as number 282.)

1717. Janet Gordon. (Same as number 283.)

1718. Colin Campbell, son of **3436. Sir Iain Campbell & 3437. Janet (Margaret) Graham**. Occupation: 5th Of Ardkinglass.

Colin married **Matilda Montgomery**.

They had one child:

859 i. **Mary**

1719. Matilda Montgomery, daughter of **3438. Hugh Montgomery & 3439. Helen Campbell**.

1720. Donald MacIain MacDonald, son of **548. John MacIain 'Brayach' MacDonald**. Donald MacIain died in 1518.

Alexander Konnell killed him in vengeance for the treachery wrought upon his family by his father MacIain of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Ardnamurchan.

Child:

860 i. **Alexander MacIain** (-ca1570)

1792. Niall Ban Bronnach MacLean, son of **2216. Donald MacLean** & **2217. Evere Cameron**. Occupation: 1st Of Boreray; Baillie Of North Uist In 1498.

Lachlan MacLean, 3rd of Duart, had a son by Margaret, dau. Of Charles MacLean of Kingairloch, Donald Maclean, "The Hunter", 1st of Ardgour, who md. Evere, dau. of Ewen Cameron of Lochiel and had Niall Ban, who obtained a charter of land of Boreray from Hugh MacDonald 1st of Sleat, appointed Baillie of North Uist in 1498, md. a dau. of Norman O'Beolan of Carloway, Isle of Lewis, and was ancestor of the MacLeans of Boreray and their cadets in Uist, Lewis, Skye, Tiree, Lochbroom and in Ballyclare, co. Antrim.
(Burke's Landed Gentry)

See #21139

Child:

896 i. **John Mor**

1840. Alexander Fraser, son of **3680. Sir Alexander Fraser** & **3681. Marjorie Menzies**. Alexander died ca 1486. Occupation: 4th Of Philorth.

Alexander married **Margaret Hay**.

They had one child:

920 i. **Sir William** (1473-ca1513)

1841. Margaret Hay, daughter of **3682. William Hay** & **3683. Lady Beatrix Douglas**.

1842. Sir Gilbert Keith, son of **3684. Sir Patrick Keith** & **3685. Elizabeth Ogilvy**. Occupation: 3rd Of Inverugie, 1st Of Ludquharn.

Some sources show or imply that Gilbert was son of Andrew but The Scots Peerage reports that the Sir William who married Janet Dunbar was great-great-grandson of the John who married Mariotta de Cheyne which, by reference to the dates, seems more likely. It is possible that one or two of the ladies reported as wives of Gilbert, 3rd of Inverugie, were in fact his mother. It is not known who of those shown as Gilbert's wives was mother of which of his children.

He married the heiress of Ludquhairn or Ludquharn, a daughter of Ogston, of Ludquhairn or Ludquharn.

Child:

921 i. **Elizabeth**

1888. Donald 'Gormeson' MacDonald, son of **3776. Donald 'Gorm' MacDonald** & **3777. Mary MacLeod**. Donald 'Gormeson' died in 1573. Occupation: 6th Of Sleat.

He went by the nick-name of Donald 'Gormeson' (or in English, son of his father, the 'Blue-eyed' one).

Donald 'Gormeson' married **Mary MacLean**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

944 i. **Archibald 'Cleirich'** (1552-)

1889. Mary MacLean, daughter of **138. Hector Mor MacLean** & **139. Mary MacDonald**.

daughter of Hector 'Mor' MacLean

1892. Sir Colin MacKenzie. (Same as number 228.)

1893. Barbara Grant. (Same as number 229.)

1894. George Ross. Residence: Balnagowen, Scotland.

Child:

947 i. **Ann**

1900. Roderick MacLeod, son of **3800. Malcolm MacLeod** & **3801. Christian Urquhart**. Born ca 1500 in Lewis, Inverness, Scotland. Roderick died ca 1595; he was 95. Occupation: 10th Of Lewis.

Roderick married **Janet MacKenzie**.

They had one child:

950 i. **Torquil Conanach** (1541-ca1600)

1901. Janet MacKenzie, daughter of **828. John MacKenzie** & **3803. .**

1902. Angus Aluinn Macalister Macdonnell. (Same as number 196.)

1903. Margaret MacLeod, daughter of **192. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) MacLeod** & **193. Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron**.

Note: this might be the same Margaret (19315) who married Allan MacDonald or there were two daughters named similar to each other - this is the way it is recorded in the Clan's genealogy.

Margaret married **Angus Aluinn Macalister Macdonnell**.

They had one child:

951 i. **Margaret**

1904. William Douglas, son of **3808. Sir Robert Douglas**. Born in 1540. William died ca 24 Sep 1606; he was 66. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Morton.

On 19 Aug 1554 when William was 14, he married **Lady Agnes Leslie**.

They had one child:

952 i. **Robert** (-1585)

1905. Lady Agnes Leslie, daughter of **3810. George Leslie** & **3811. Margaret Crichton**.

1906. John Lyon. Born ca 1544. John died in Stirling, Scotland, on 17 Mar 1578; he was 34. Occupation: 8th Lord Glamis.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

John Lyon, 8th Lord Glamis was born circa 1544.² He was the son of John Lyon, 7th Lord Glamis and Janet Keith. He married Elizabeth Abernethy, daughter of William Abernethy, 5th Lord Saltoun of Abernethy and Lady Elizabeth Hay, on 11 April 1561. He died on 17 March 1578 at Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland, accidentally killed in an encounter between his followers and those of the Earl of Crawford.²

John Lyon, 8th Lord Glamis gained the title of 8th Lord Glamis.¹ He held the office of Lord Chancellor [Scotland].

John married **Elizabeth Abernethy**.

They had one child:

953 i. **Jean**

1907. Elizabeth Abernethy.

1908. William Keith, son of **3816. William Keith & 3817. Margaret Keith**. Occupation: Master Of Marischal.

On 13 Jan 1544 William married **Lady Elizabeth Hay**.

They had one child:

954 i. **George** (1553-1623)

1909. Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of **3818. George Hay & 3819. Margaret Robertson**.

1910. Alexander Home, son of **3820. George Home & 3821. Mariot Halyburton**.

Alexander Home, 5th Lord Home was the son of George Home, 4th Lord Home and Mariot Halyburton. He married, firstly, Margaret Ker, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, before 4 February 1557/58. He married, secondly, Agnes Gray, daughter of Patrick Gray, 4th Lord Gray and Marion Ogilvy, before 3 May 1568. He died in 1575.

Alexander Home, 5th Lord Home succeeded to the title of 5th Lord Home [S., 1473] circa 15 April 1549. He held the office of Warden of the East Marches in 1550. He held the office of Warden of the East and Mid Marches in 1557.¹ He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland] in 1561. In October 1573 he was convicted of treason and his titles forfeited.

Alexander married **Margaret Ker**.

They had one child:

955 i. **Margaret**

1911. Margaret Ker, daughter of **3822. Sir Walter Ker**.

Twelfth Generation

2048. Donald MacDonald, son of **3096. John (Eoin) MacDonald & 3097. Princess Margaret Ross Stewart**.

Born in 1364. Donald died in Tulloch Castle, Dingwall, in 1423; he was 59. Occupation: 2nd Lord Of The Isles; 7th Chief Of Clan Donald.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

DONALD, 2nd Lord of the Isles and of Harlaw

DONALD, 2nd. Lord of the Isles was born about 1375. The oldest son of John of Isla and his second wife, Princess Margaret. Donald ruled from 1386 to 1423. He was also called Donald of Harlaw. He was a minor at the time of his father's death in 1386 and brought up under the guardianship of Ranald, who was the second son of John, Lord of the Isles and his first wife Amie.

When Donald attained his majority, Ranald, who according to the elders, was "old in the ways of the government of the Isles at his father's death" delivered the Lordship over to him contrary to the opinion of the men of the Isles.

Not long after the death of Ranald, his children were dispossessed by his brother Godfrey, who assumed the title of Lord of Uist and Garmoran, but Godfrey made no attempt to dispossess Donald of the Lordship of the Isles. Even though Donald's father had served long as High Steward of Scotland, the highest position in Scotland under the King, Donald turned his back on the Kingdom of Scotland, and exhibited a friendly attitude toward the King of England. He was always against a strong central government in Scotland. To understand Donald, you must remember that he was for his clan, first, last and always. He put his bare feet in that track on the rock on Isla and promised his clan to walk in the footsteps of his forefathers, and that was what he was determined to do. He wanted no centralized government for himself or for Scotland which was not far away. The one in England was further away and he could better afford to play for time with that. It must have been a source of embarrassment for his mother, the King of Scot's daughter, but she probably took Donald's side.

For ages the highlanders had resisted the encroachment of Feudal land tenure to take the place of the time-honored Celtic system; but finding out they could use the land under the Celtic System by accepting a written title from the king, they were freely accepting them in Donald's time. This feudal system had taken firm hold in European countries. Its effect was to reduce the tillers of land to a peasant class of serfs. It also created in time a surplus of nobility.

The Feudal lords held themselves aloof from the common people, not even condescending to speak to them. Starvation, disease, and plagues kept down a population explosion among the lower classes; but the upper class had to spread out and thus were aggressive and meddling in other peoples's business. The Feudal system was never as rigid in Britain as it was in European countries and less and less so toward the north. In the Highlands they resisted to the last.

In the Highlands the chief and the chieftains were a part of the people. Wherever they met them they spoke, shook hands, and did all the usual pleasantries. At the Gathering of the Clan all acted as people do at a family reunion, which of course it was.

It was the "status Quo" that Donald wanted to preserve and pass on. Feudalism was pushing in and Scots were falling for it. The Highlanders were resisting and Donald MacDonald was their leader. Donald sent out the Fiery Cross. He assembled an army about 10,000 strong. To make good his claims, Donald invaded the Earldom of Ross with a powerful force, and obtained the willing subjection of the people without striking a blow. At Dingwall however, he was met by Angus Dubh Mackay, who attacked him with great determination, but he was overpowered and captured. Donald then ordered a general rendezvous of his forces at Inverness and proceeded to ravage and plunder Moray and Aberdeenshire.

The families of Ogilvie, Lindsay, Gordon, Carnegie, Leslie, Lyon, Irving, and those of the Earl of Mar, marched northwards to bar his progress of Aberdeen. The two armies met on the moor of Harlaw, below the slopes of Benochie on July 25, 1411. Donald's Highlanders, including the MacLeans, MacKinnons, Clan Chattan of Lochaber, Macleods and others who were much the superior in numbers, charged down from the hill on the serried ranks of the lowlanders, but their furious onsets were met with such steady and stubborn resistance, that notwithstanding the

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

extraordinary slaughter on both sides, the battle at nightfall remained undecided. Donald, despairing of his purpose to burn and ravage Aberdeen, drew off during the night towards the north. It was a civil war, a stand of the Highlanders against further encroachment of the Feudal system. Donald lost about 800 men, and the other side lost a lot more.

The battle, one of the fiercest and bloodiest ever fought on Scottish soil, powerfully affected the imagination of the time, and a description of it was handed down by tradition in what is probably the oldest extant specimen of the Scottish historical ballad. Fourteen hundred lowland Scotsmen were slain. Donald then returned to his islands and nobody followed him.

It should be explained why Donald did not follow up and take over all of Scotland. For one thing he was not aggressive. He only wanted that which was Clan Donalds. The Highlanders had volunteered for that battle and having won it they picked up what spoils they could carry and headed for home. That was their way. Gaining a victory, they always took the spoils home while the enemy licked his wounds.

No attempt was made to molest the Lord of the Isles in his retreat, but the Duke of Albany immediately collected a strong force, marched in person into Ross and seized the Castle of Dingwall, and compelled Donald to retreat to the Isles, where he took up his winter quarters. The contest was renewed by Albany the following summer; and ultimately Donald, by a treaty signed at Lochgilp in Knapdale, Argyllshire, agreed to surrender his claims to the Earldom of Ross and acknowledged himself a vassal of the Scottish crown.

All the branches of Clan Donald had never been stronger and at no time during the history of the Lordship of the Isles, do we find the followers of Clan Donald any stronger in their attachment to their Chief than we do at this time.

Donald married Mary (Margaret) Leslie (Lesley) in 1411, the only daughter of Euphemia, Countess of Ross in her own right, and the wife of Sir Walter Leslie of Lesley, Aberdeenshire.

Alexander, the brother of Donald's wife, became Earl of Ross on the death of his mother, the Countess Euphemia and by Isabella Stewart, his wife, daughter of the regent, Robert, Duke of Albany, he had an only child also named Euphemia, who succeeded her father to the title on his death in 1406.

But the new Countess Euphemia became a nun, and committed the government of the Earldom to Albany. This was resented by Donald of the Isles, who claimed that by the fact that the Countess Euphemia had taken the veil, the Earldom devolved on him by right of her aunt, his wife, Lady Mary Leslie. He also feared that if Albany once obtained possession of the Earldom of Ross, he and his heirs would be debarred from it forever. He was justified in this for it was in the interest of the Scottish crown to prevent any menace to its authority which would be caused by the union of such a powerful Earldom with the Lordship of the Isles.

In June 1415 the nun, Countess of Euphemia Ross resigned the Earldom to the regent, who reconveyed it to her, with surrender to her maternal Uncle John, Earl of Buchan, Albany's second son.

Donald was, however, still recognized as independent Lord of the Isles by the King of England, and is mentioned as one of his allies in a truce which he concluded with the King of France and his allies, Oct. 13, 1416. Even Scotland's King recognized Donald as an independent King.

Donald joined a religious order in his final years after being chief for some thirty-five years. Donald was truly a great leader. Donald died in his castle at Artornish in Morvern about 1439 at the age of 64. Accordingly he was buried with befitting pomp and dignity in the tomb of his ancestors on Iona.

Donald and Lady Mary Leslie had three sons and at least one daughter:

(1) ALEXANDER, who succeeded to the Lordship and Earldom of Ross; (2) Angus, who became Bishop of the

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Isles;

(3) A son who became a monk;

(4) Mariot who married Alexander Sutherland.

=====

*** The FIERY CROSS (Cran Tara) was a symbol of an emergency and it meant "come Now." It was made of sticks partly burned. To summon men for any emergency a chief gave this to any one of his clan with words saying where to meet. This man ran full speed to another, pronounced the words and gave him the cross to move forward. He went immediately to the place of rendezvous fully armed. Thus in a short time the whole clan was there. History does not record an instance of anyone failing. In Scotland it was last used in 1745, when it moved thirty-two miles in three hours. ***

=====

(Flo Dickey)

Donald married **Mariota (Mary) Lesley**.

They had the following children:

1024	i.	Alexander (-1449)
26899	ii.	Anne

2049. Mariota (Mary) Lesley, daughter of **4098. Walter Lesley** & **4099. Eupheme de Ross**. Born in 1375 in Dundonald Castle, Irvine, Ayr. Mariota (Mary) died ca 1435; she was 60.

2050. Patrick 'the Red' (Gillepatrick Roy) O'Beolan. Occupation: Lay Abbott Of Applecross.

Child:

1025	i.	Daughter Of Patrick 'the Red'
-------------	----	--------------------------------------

2056. Allan MacDonald, son of **4112. Ranald (Reginald) MacDonald** & **4113. Fiona of Lennox**. Born in 1378 in Castle Tioram, Scotland. Allan died in Castle Tioram, Scotland, in 1419; he was 41. Occupation: 2nd Of Clanranald And Moidart .

Allan married **Janet MacDougall**.

They had one child:

1028	i.	Ruari (1409-ca1481)
-------------	----	----------------------------

2057. Janet MacDougall, daughter of **4114. Ewen MacDougall** & **4115. Joan Isaac**. Residence: Of Lorn And Argyll.

Around 1386 both of Ewan's daughters married Stewarts of Innermeath from Perthshire. Janet and Isabella inherited Lorn equally as females under the laws of primogeniture. Then Janet and her husband Sir Robert Stewart traded their half of Lorn to her younger sister Isabella and her husband Sir John Stewart in exchange for Sir John Stewart's inherited estate of Durrisdier in Perthshire.

2058. Donald Balloch MacDonald, son of **4116. Iain Mor Tanister MacDonald** & **4117. Marjory 'Caivala' Bissett**. Donald Balloch died in 1476. Occupation: 2nd Of Dunnyveg.

Donald Ballock, Second Chief of Clan Ian Mhoir Donald Ballock was a bold warrior. He led a revolt and defeated

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

the forces of King James at Inverlochy. He brought his campaign in Lochaber to an end by paying an unwelcome visit to the renegade Camerons and Clan Chattan who had deserted their Chief in the previous campaign. However, Donald Ballock was subsequently forced to take refuge on his Antrim estate. Even there he was not free from the royal vengeance and it is hard to tell what would have happened except for the ready wit of his friend, the Irish Chief Hugh Buy O'Neill, who, with grim humor, presented the Scottish King with a human head which the credulous King James received as that of the rebel Lord of Dunnyveg. Donald Ballock remained on the Irish estates until after the death of King James in 1437, when he returned to Dunnyveg. Donald Ballock died at Islay toward the end of 1476 at an advanced age. Donald Ballock had married first Johanna, daughter of Conn O'Neill, by whom he had his only son, John Mor, who was his successor.

Donald Balloch married **Joanna O'Neill**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1112 | i. | Sir John Mor (-1499) |
| 1029 | ii. | Margaret (1414-) |

2059. Joanna O'Neill, daughter of **4118. Conn O'Neill**.

2060. John MacIain MacDonald, son of **4120. Alexander MacIain MacDonald**. John MacIain died ca 1465. Occupation: 4th Of Ardnamurchan.

Children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1096 | i. | John MacIain |
| 1030 | ii. | Donald Alexander MacIain |

2192. John MacIain MacDonald. (Same as number 2060.)

2200. Sir Colin "Ionganlach" Campbell, son of **4400. Sir Archibald Gillespie Campbell** & **4401. Isabella Lamont**. Born in 1336 in Argyllshire, Scotland. Colin "Ionganlach" died in 1402; he was 66. Occupation: 3rd Baron Of Lochow.

Colin "Ionganlach" married **Margaret (Mariota) Campbell**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|--|
| 6293 | i. | Marion 'Mor' |
| 1100 | ii. | Sir Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) (1364-1453) |
| 13448 | iii. | Colin Og (-1434) |

2201. Margaret (Mariota) Campbell, daughter of **4402. John Campbell**. Born in 1340. Margaret (Mariota) died in 1399; she was 59.

2202. Sir John Stewart, son of **4404. Robert III (John) Stuart** & **4405.** . John died ca 1412. Residence: Of Blackhall & Ardgowan .

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 1101 | i. | Margaret (1397-1460) |
|-------------|----|-----------------------------|

2208. Lachlan Og MacLean, son of **3146. Lachlan Bronneach MacLean** & **3147. Janet Stewart**. Occupation: Of Duart, 8th Chief Of Clan MacLean.

Lachlan Og married **Catherine Campbell**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

1104 i. **Hector Odhar** (ca1455-1513)

2209. Catherine Campbell, daughter of **1128. Colin Campbell & 1129. Isabel Stewart**.

2216. Donald MacLean, son of **3146. Lachlan Bronneach MacLean & 4433. Daughter Of MacEarchan Of Kingerloch**. Occupation: 1st Of Ardgour .

Donald married **Evere Cameron**.

They had the following children:

1108 i. **Ewan** (-1484)
1792 ii. **Niall Ban Bronnach**

2217. Evere Cameron, daughter of **4434. Ewen Allanson Cameron & 4435. Fynvola MacDonald**.

2224. Donald Balloch MacDonald. (Same as number 2058.)

2225. Joanna O'Neill. (Same as number 2059.)

2226. Felim O'Neil. Residence: Of Clanehoy.

Child:

1113 i. **Sarah**

2256. Archibald Campbell, son of **1100. Sir Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) Campbell & 1101. Margaret Stewart**. Born in 1382. Archibald died in Mar 1446; he was 64. Occupation: Master Of Campbell.

Archibald married **Elizabeth Somerville**.

They had one child:

1128 i. **Colin** (1415-1493)

2257. Elizabeth Somerville, daughter of **4514. John Somerville & 4515. Helen Hepburn**. Born in 1389. Elizabeth died in 1419; she was 30.

2258. John 'Mourach' Stewart, son of **4516. Sir Robert Stewart & 4517. Joan (Margaret) Stewart**. John 'Mourach' died in Dunstaffnage, Scotland on 20 Dec 1463. Occupation: 2nd Lord Of Lorn.

John Stewart, 2nd Lord Lorn gained the title of 2nd Lord Lorn [S., 1439] circa 1448. John Stewart, 2nd Lord Lorn also went by the nick-name of 'Muireach' (or in English, 'the Leper'). Between 1449 and 1455 he sat in the Scottish Parliament as Lord Lorn. He is said to have married on his death-bed (but this was not recognised by the authorities). He died from wounds inflicted by Alan M'Coule.

1 - On the murder of John, the second Stewart Lord of Lorne, in 1463 by a renegade MacDougall in the pay of the English, the Lordship and castle passed to his brother Sir Walter. There was a dispute, since the murdered man was on his way to be married to his mistress so as to legitimate his natural son. The last Stewart Lord of Lorne is said to have died on the threshold while reciting his marriage vows. Local sympathy seemingly favored the boy and for six years there was conflict in Lorne. Sir Walter, perhaps finding the lands more trouble than they were worth, exchanged the Lordship with Colin Earl of Argyll for richer and more peaceful lands in eastern Scotland. The

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

exchange was ratified by royal charter in 1470. 2 - Tradition tell us that in 1445, while returning to his seat at Dunstaffnage castle from the great cattle tryst at Crieff, Sir John met and fell in love with the daughter of MacLaren of Ardvech. Although married, he began an affaire with his new love which one year later produced a son. He was christened Dugald and was to be the first Chief of the Stewarts of Appin. After the death of his first wife, Sir John waited, for reasons we are unaware of today, for 5 years until setting up the marriage between himself and Dugald's mother, but it may have had something to do with the politics of the day. In 1463, Sir John set a wedding date and sent for Dugald and his mother to come to Dunstaffnage. Unknown to Sir John, there was a plot to kill the Lord of Lorn. It is not fully known, but it is thought to have been set up by the Lord of the Isles who was in a power struggle with the King of Scots, and who saw it as being in his best interest to neutralize this powerful and loyal representative of the King in the west highlands. The other plotters, which some feel included Colin Campbell, Lord Argyll, Sir John's son-in-law, were primarily represented by Alan MacCoul, the illegitimate grandson of an earlier MacDougall Chief. As the lightly armed wedding party made it's way from Dunstaffnage to the small chapel located approximately 180 yards from the castle walls, they were attacked by a superior force lead by Alan MacCoul. Although better armed, MacCoul's force was defeated, but not before mortally wounding Lord of Lorn. Sir John was rushed into the chapel and MacCoul and his henchmen ran into and occupied the deserted Dunstaffnage. With his last breath Sir John married Dugald's mother, legitimizing him and making him the de jure Lord of Lorn. After receiving the last rites, Sir John expired and a new chapter in west highland history was opened. 3 - In 1451 his uncle, John Stewart the third and last Stewart Lord of Lorn, granted Sir John MacDougall of Dunollie, wide lands extending southwards to Loch Feochan in Inner Lorn. These lands had previously belonged to the MacDougall Lords of Lorn before it was inherited by the Stewarts through marriage to MacDougall heiresses. The granted lands were on the Isle of Kerrera and at Dunollie, then southwards at Glen Shelleach, Gallanach, Colagin, and Moleigh at the foot of Loch Nell. This grant was in return for agreeing to support the claim for the Lordship of Lorn for John Stewart's only son Dugald who was illegitimate, after that son was made legitimate. In 1463 John Stewart was attacked and killed while walking with his wedding party to his wedding at the chapel outside Dunstaffnage castle where he was marrying Dugald's MacLaren mother. If they could prevent the wedding ceremony from legitimizing son Dugald, the Lordship of Lorn would go to the Campbells to whom John Stewart's three daughters were already married but he died only after going through the ceremony. The attackers were led by a renegade MacDougall named Alan McCoul who was an illegitimate cousin of their Chief and a nephew of Donald Balloch of Islay. Alan wanted to be Chief of clan MacDougall himself. He was a well known soldier with a wild and reckless spirit that appealed to some of the younger elements in the clan. He had already been involved in a failed conspiracy with the Earls of Douglas and Ross against James III King of Scots. Alan McCoul had previously seized our Chief in 1460 and imprisoned him "in festynans" on the Isle of Kerrera possibly in a plan to starve him to death and succeed him. When the Earl of Argyll, sir John's feudal superior, heard that he had been taken prisoner and was likely to be killed, the Earl attacked Kerrera, burned Alan McCoul's ships, and killed nearly one hundred of Alan McCoul's men. McCoul escaped with four or five followers and Sir John was released. After killing the John Stewart the Lord of Lorn and leaving him for dead at his wedding, Alan McCoul and his band ran inside the open castle of Dunstaffnage and held it until dislodged the following year by royal troops sent by the Estates of Parliament. After years of intermittent fighting Alan McCoul was eventually killed in 1468 at the Battle of An Stalc (the Ridge) at Portnacroish in Appin by a Stewart and MacLaren coalition force which included MacDougalls. In northern Lorn Dugald Stewart went on to found the Stewarts of Appin, a clan with which we have always had a close relationship, but he lost the Lordship of Lorn to the Campbells.

Child:

1129 i. **Isabel** (1419-1510)

2260. Sir Alan Stuart, son of **4520. Sir John Stuart**. Alan died in 1439.

In 1429 Alan married **Catherine Seton**.

They had one child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1130 i. **Sir John** (ca1430-1495)

2261. Catherine Seton, daughter of **4522. Sir William Seton & 4523. Janet Dunbar**.

2262. Alexander Montgomery, son of **4524. Sir John Montgomery & 4525. Agnes MacDonald**. Alexander died in 1470. Occupation: 1st Lord Montgomery.

The feud between the Montgomerie family and the Cunningham family started around 1448, when James II granted the hereditary Baillieship of Cunningham to the first Lord Montgomerie. Up until that date the Cunningham family and Earls of Glencairn had held this post, and they never forgave the Montgomerie family for having been granted this Baillieship. In 1448 the Montgomeries burnt Kerelaw Castle, the stronghold of the Cunninghams, and in reprisal Lord Montgomerie was attacked and wounded by the Cunninghams in 1507. In 1509, Hugh Montgomerie, first Earl of Eglinton, killed both Edward Cunningham of Auchenhowie and Archibald Cunningham of Waterston. It was just a question of time before the Cunninghams decided on revenge and in 1528 they burnt Eglinton Castle to the ground, whilst Lord Eglinton took refuge in Ardossan Castle.

Alexander married **Margaret Boyd**.

They had the following children:

13752	i.	Alexander (-1452)
1131	ii.	Margaret (1423-1462)

2263. Margaret Boyd, daughter of **4526. Sir Thomas Boyd & 4527. Margaret Maxwell**.

2264. Sir Alexander Seton (Gordon), son of **4528. Sir Alexander Seton & 4529. Elizabeth Gordon**. Alexander died on 15 Jul 1470. Buried in Elgin, Moryshire, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Huntley.

Alexander Gordon, 1st Earl of Huntly was the son of Sir Alexander Seton and Elizabeth Gordon. He married, firstly, Egida Hay, daughter of Sir John Hay, c 8 ajn 1426/7. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Crichton, daughter of William Crichton of that Ilk, 1st Lord Crichton, before 18 March 1439/40.3 He died on 15 July 1470 at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Alexander Gordon, 1st Earl of Huntly was baptised with the name of Alexander Seton.5 His marriage to Egida Hay was annulled before 1438. He was created 1st Earl of Huntly [Scotland] from 30 October 1444 to 3 July 1445. In 1451 he had Crown grants of the territorial Lordship of Badenoch. He inherited from his grandmother, Elizabeth Keith, Aboyne, Cluny and Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire. On circa 1457 his name was legally changed to Alexander Gordon.

1 - His children by his second marriage (but not his son by his first marriage) changed their name to Gordon. The eldest son of that second marriage became the 2nd Earl of Huntly. 2 - ALEXANDER, the eldest, was created EARL OF HUNTLY in 1449. He was a good deal employed in embassies and negotiations at the English court. During the rebellion of the Douglasses Huntly was appointed by James II. (who placed great confidence in his integrity and judgment) lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and was intrusted with the difficult task of suppressing the rebellion of the Earls of Crawford and Ross, who had entered into a treasonable association with the Earl of Douglas. Marching northward with a powerful army under the royal standard, he encountered Crawford, at the head of his retainers and vassals, on a moor about two miles north-east of Brechin. The battle was fiercely contested, and for a considerable time the issue was very doubtful; but it was decided against the Tiger Earl, as Crawford was called, by the desertion in the heat of the fight of one of his most trusted vassals, Collace of Balnamoon, at the head of three hundred men. Huntly lost two of his brothers, and Gordon of Methlic, ancestor of the Earl of Aberdeen, in this sanguinary conflict. A brother of Crawford, and sixty other lords and gentlemen who fought on his side, were among the slain. The Earl and his discomfited followers fled to Finhaven Castle. On alighting from his horse, the savage Earl called for a cup of wine, and declared with an oath that 'he wad be content to hang seven years in hell

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

by the breers o' the e'en [eyelashes] to gain such a victory as had that day fallen to Huntly.' The Earl of Moray, one of the brothers of the Earl of Douglas, in revenge for Crawford's defeat, burned Huntly's castle of Strathbogie and ravaged his estates, and he shortly after surprised and defeated a body of the Gordons in a morass called Dunkinty. This repulse is commemorated in a jeering song which runs thus :— 'Where did you leave your men, Thou Gordon so gay? In the bog of Dunkinty, Mowing the hay.' Lord Huntly died 15th July, 1470, and was buried at Elgin. He was three times married. His first wife, daughter of Robert de Keith, grandson of the Great Marischal of Scotland, brought him a fine estate but no children. His second wife, who was daughter and heiress of Sir John Hay of Tullibody, bore to him a son, Sir Alexander Seton, who inherited his mother's estate, and was ancestor of the Setons of Touch. The Earl's third wife, a daughter of Lord Crichton, High Chancellor of Scotland, bore to him three sons and three daughters. The title and estates were settled by charter on the issue of this third marriage, and the eldest son succeeded his father in 1470. [<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/families/gordons.html>] 3 - The tragic death of the Earl of Douglas by the hands of the King in Stirling Castle in February, 1452, was the signal for civil war, which raged from the Borders to Inverness. The vassals of the Douglasses and their allies—the Earls of Crawford and Ross—were very numerous and daring, and the King was in great difficulty and imminent peril. He immediately appointed the Earl of Huntly, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. But Huntly himself was in an extremely difficult position. On the north side of him were the Earl of Ross, and the two Douglas, Earls of Moray and Ormond, while on the other was the powerful and fierce Earl of Crawford. Huntly soon mustered a strong force from the valley of the Deveron, Strathbogie, the valley of the Dee, and other quarters of the north. The King had resolved to join Huntly, and marched to Perth. But the Earl of Crawford, who was at the head of an army, determined to prevent Huntly from joining the King; and he took up a strong position about two miles north-east from Brechin. Huntly marched southward, and on the 18th of May, 1452, the two armies came in sight of each other. A fierce and severe battle ensued. The Lindsays fought bravely, and for a time the issue seemed doubtful. Both sides displayed great bravery, Crawford himself made many desperate efforts to win the day. At last he was completely defeated, and fled to his Castle of Finhaven, hotly pursued by Calder of Aswanley. The loss was severe on both sides. Two of Huntly's brothers— William and Henry—were slain, and a considerable number of his vassals. One of Crawford's brothers and many of his followers fell upon the field. The highest point of the rising ground on the north side of the battlefield is called "Huntly's Hill," and upon it there is a large stone, known as "Huntly's and Bardie's Stone." Huntly had to return north to chastise the Earl of Moray and his men, who had invaded and wasted Strathbogie during his absence at Brechin. He crossed the Spey, and advanced into Morayshire and inflicted severe punishment upon the followers of Douglas, Earl of Moray. The final struggle between the King and the Douglasses took place in the south of the kingdom. 4 - John Macdonald Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross was tried for treason after an armed uprising against King James III. He was tried by his peers-Argyll, Atholl, Huntly, and Crawford-in 1476 he forfeited his earldom of Ross and his lands in Inverness, Knapdale, Kintyre, and Nairn.

Alexander married **Elizabeth Crichton**.

They had the following children:

1132	i.	George
6662	ii.	Sir Alexander

2265. Elizabeth Crichton, daughter of **4530. William Crichton Of That Ilk**.

Elizabeth Crichton was the daughter of William Crichton of that Ilk, 1st Lord Crichton. She married Alexander Gordon, 1st Earl of Huntly, son of Sir Alexander Seton and Elizabeth Gordon, before 18 March 1439/40.1 She died on 9 June 1479 at Strabolgie, Scotland.

From before 18 March 1439/40, her married name became Seton. From circa 1457, her married name became Gordon. As a result of her marriage, Elizabeth Crichton was styled as Countess of Huntly in August 1471.

2266. James I Stewart King Of Scotland, son of **4404. Robert III (John) Stuart** & **4533. Annabel Drummond**. Born on 25 Jul 1394 in Dunfermline Palace, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. James I died in Monastery Of The Friars

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Preachers, Perth, Perthshire, Scotland, on 21 Feb 1437; he was 42. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 1406 To 1437.

James I Stewart, King of Scotland was born on 25 July 1394 at Dunfermline Palace, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. He was the son of Robert III Stewart, King of Scotland and Annabel Drummond. He married Lady Joan Beaufort, daughter of John de Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset and Lady Margaret de Holand, on 2 February 1423/24 at Priory Church, St. Mary Overy, Southwark, London, England. He died on 21 February 1437 at age 42 at Monastery of the Friars Preachers, Perth, Perthshire, Scotland, murdered by his uncle, Walter Stuart, Earl of Atholl. He was buried at Perth, Perthshire, Scotland.

James I Stewart, King of Scotland was created Earl of Carrick on 10 December 1404, although never designated as such. He was created Duke of Rothesay on 10 December 1404, although never designated as such. In 1406 he was taken prisoner by the English while sailing to France shortly before the death of his father. He was held for ransom, mainly in the Tower of London, until 5 April 1424. During his exile, Scotland has been governed by his uncle Robert, the Duke of Albany until his death (1420) and then by Robert's son, Murdoch. On the 25th May, 1425, James had his revenge when he executed Murdoch and two of his kinsmen outside Stirling Castle. He succeeded to the title of King James I of Scotland on 4 April 1406. He was crowned King of Scotland on 2 May 1424 at Scone Abbey, Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

On 2 Feb 1424 when James I was 29, he married **Lady Joan Beaufort** in Priory Church, St. Mary Overy, Southwark, London, England.

They had the following children:

30533	i.	Joan
1133	ii.	Annabella
13610	iii.	James II King Of Scotland (1430-1460)

2267. Lady Joan Beaufort, daughter of **4534. John de Beaufort** & **4535. Lady Margaret de Holand**.

Lady Joan Beaufort was the daughter of John de Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset and Lady Margaret de Holand. She married, firstly, James I Stewart, King of Scotland, son of Robert III Stewart, King of Scotland and Annabel Drummond, on 2 February 1423/24 at Priory Church, St. Mary Overy, Southwark, London, England. She married, secondly, Sir James Stewart of Lorn, son of Sir John Stewart, Lord of Lorn and Isabel de Ergadia, before 21 September 1439, with Papal dispensation for both consanguinity and affinity. She died on 15 July 1445 at Dunbar Castle, Scotland. She was buried at Monastery of the Charterhouse, Perthshire, Scotland.

From 2 February 1423/24, her married name became Stewart. As a result of her marriage, Lady Joan Beaufort was styled as Queen Consort Joan of Scotland on 2 May 1424. As a result of her marriage, Lady Joan Beaufort was styled as Queen Dowager Joan of Scotland in 1437.

2268. Sir James Stuart, son of **4536. Sir John Stuart** & **4537. Isabel MacDougall**. James died ca 1448. Occupation: 'the Black Knight Of Lorn'.

James married **Lady Joan Beaufort**.

They had one child:

1134	i.	John (ca1440-1512)
-------------	----	---------------------------

2269. Lady Joan Beaufort. (Same as number 2267.)

2270. Archibald Douglas, son of **4540. Archibald Douglas** & **4541. Margaret Stuart**. Archibald died in Restalrig, Belguim on 26 Jun 1438. Palgue. Buried in St. Bride's Church, Douglas, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Douglas.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

He earned distinction as Guardian of the Realm during the minority of James II. At the time of his passing the possessions of Douglas were immense. They included the Lordship of Galloway, which included the Earldom of Wigtown and the area which is now the county of Kirkcudbright. He possessed Annandale, Ettrick Forest, Jedburgh, Lauderdale, Eskdale, Teviotdale and estates which covered a vast area and stretched across the border. He also possessed the Dukedom of Touraine in France. These holdings were enough to make the Earl the greatest magnate in the realm. The victim of an outbreak of the plague, Archibald died in 1439.

Archibald married **Euphemia Graham**.

They had one child:

1135 i. **Margaret Beatrix** (1430-)

2271. Euphemia Graham, daughter of **4542. Sir Patrick Graham & 4543. Euphemia Stuart**. Euphemia died in Oct 1468. Occupation: Countess Of Strathearn.

2296. Patrick Graham, son of **4592. Malise Graham & 4593. Anne de Vere**. Occupation: Of Kilpont, Craiguchty And Auchmore.

Patrick married **Isobel Erskine**.

They had one child:

1148 i. **Alexander**

2297. Isobel Erskine, daughter of **4594. Thomas Erskine & 4595. Janet Douglas**.

2298. Walter Buchanan, son of **4596. Patrick Buchanan & 4597. Jonet Cunynghame (Cunningham)**. Born ca 1443. Walter died in 1526; he was 83. Occupation: 14th Of Buchanan.

Walter married **Isabella Graham**.

They had the following children:

1149 i. **Margaret**
1682 ii. **Patrick** (ca1458-1513)

2299. Isabella Graham, daughter of **4598. William Graham & 4599. Helen Douglas**. Born ca 1443.

3072. John (Iain Ciar) MacLeod, son of **6144. Malcolm (Gillecaluim) MacLeod**. Born in 1320. John (Iain Ciar) died in 1392; he was 72. Occupation: 4th Of Dunvegan, 4th Chief Of MacLeod.

Married an O'Neill

Child:

1536 i. **William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach)** (1365-1409)

3074. John Dubh MacLean, son of **6148. Gilliecallum (Malcolm) MacLean**. Born ca 1290. Occupation: 1st Of Duart, 4th Chief Maclean.

John Dubh married **Daughter Of John Comyn**.

They had the following children:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

12584	i.	Lachlan Lubanach (ca1330-)
1537	ii.	Margaret
1540	iii.	Hector Reganach (-ca1407)

3075. Daughter Of John Comyn, daughter of **6150. John Comyn** & **6151. Margaret Wake**.

3080. John Dubh MacLean. (Same as number 3074.)

3081. Daughter Of John Comyn. (Same as number 3075.)

3082. Murchadh (Murdoch) MacLeod, son of **6164. Norman (Tormod) MacLeod** & **6165. Fionghual MacCrotan**. Occupation: 1st Of Lewis.

Child:

1541	i.	Christina
-------------	----	------------------

3084. Torquil Og MacLeod, son of **6168. Norman Roderick MacLeod** & **6169. Daughter Of Ferquhard MacIntosh**. Born ca 1300. Occupation: 4th Of Lewis.

Torquil Og married **Margaret MacNicol**.

They had one child:

1542	i.	Roderick (Ruaidhri Mor) (ca1362-)
-------------	----	--

3085. Margaret MacNicol.

Daughter of Torquil Nicholson, of Lewis and Assynt

3086. Alexander MacDonald. (Same as number 1024.)

3087. Elizabeth Seton, daughter of **4528. Sir Alexander Seton** & **4529. Elizabeth Gordon**.

Elizabeth married **Alexander MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

1543	i.	Margaret
13446	ii.	Iain (John) (-1498)

3088. John 'Ochterly' Cameron, son of **6176. John de Cambrun (Cameron)**. Occupation: 8th Chief.

John 'Ochterly' married **Elaine Mowat**.

They had one child:

1544	i.	Allan
-------------	----	--------------

3089. Elaine Mowat.

Daughter of Sir William Mowat, who did homage to Edward I at St Andrews in March 1304 but was solidly in the Bruce's party by 1306 remaining loyal through out the rest of his life.

3096. John (Eoin) MacDonald, son of **6192. Angus Og MacDonald** & **6193. Agnes O'Cathan**. Born ca 1326 in

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Finlaggan Castle, Islay. John (Eoin) died in Ardtornish Castle, Morvern, in 1386; he was 60. Occupation: 1st Lord Of The Isles; 6th Chief Of Clan Donald.

JOHN, of ISLAY, First Lord of the Isles

Of our many ancestors John, First Lord of the Isles and often called "Good John of Isla" is outstanding because of his dedication to the Clan and because he so much enhanced its prestige.

John succeeded his father, Angus Og, on his death in 1330, and continued until his death in 1386. The close connection of Robert Bruce and Angus Og resulted in receiving additional grants of land, confiscated from disloyal subjects of Bruce. Earlier the MacDonald chiefs had shown little interest in feudal lands, to be held as vassals of the Scottish king; but pressures caused them to accept feudal land and still keep their own land free of encumbrances. This was somewhat as we would consider a homestead free of all debt and rent or lease extra land. Islay was theirs absolutely. It was even a part of the name, John of Isla. A new chief to be installed was there on Islay together with all the principal men of the clan and confederate clans; also the Bishops and the Priest. A large flat stone some seven feet square had the imprint of a bare foot chiseled in it. The new chief would stand with his foot in the track, signifying that he would walk in the footsteps of his ancestors. He was clothed in white to show his innocence and integrity of heart, and that he was a light to his people. A white rod was placed in his hand, indicating that he had power to rule, not with tyranny but with sincerity. A sword was placed in his hand to indicate his duty to protect his people from their enemies. An orator then recited the genealogy and gave accounts of the exploits of ancestors and afforded all present to take stock of their own descent and fix in their own minds their relationship to the chiefly line. After this a week's feasting and enjoyment took place.

In the long tenure of John, nothing indicates that he ever departed from the loyalty of his clan, doing whatever was necessary or expedient to achieve this purpose.

Robert Bruce died about the same time as Angus Og, leaving the throne to his only son, David. Thus, the kingdom had to be governed by regents. They seemed to think Bruce had given too much land, and power to Angus Og. So they began to drag their feet in confirming lands to Good John. Thereupon, John began to get chummy with King Edward of England. Edward was anxious to promote a new rebellion and did. Through that rebellion John got confirmation of his lands after a sort and without getting too much involved. John seemed to be able to squirm out of any sort of trouble and was helped by the great power he held.

On the return of the Scottish King David II from France in 1341, John of Isla signed a treaty pledging his support and in 1342 sent him a present of falcons.

John of Isla married a third cousin, Amie (Amy), sister of Ranald, son of Rory MacRauri of the Isles. On the murder of Ranald in 1346 she became his heir, whereupon John united her possessions with his own and assumed the title of Lord of the Isles. This arrangement was displeasing to the King of Scotland, but John set the royal authority in defiance, and again transferred his support to the party of John Balliol.

John's marriage to Amie was a perfectly legal and a regular union that has been debated over the centuries. A Lady in Amie's position, belonging to a noble Highland family, would not have contracted an irregular alliance of the nature that has been suggested. There was a dispensation granted by Pope Benedict XII to John and Amie permitting them to enter the state of matrimony. According to the canon law of the Church of Rome, which was then as is now, very rigid, the parties, as third cousins, were within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity, and this barrier to their union could only be removed by the grace of the Church's earthly head. It may be stated in passing that this very dispensation, implying as it did some sort of irregularity, may have been one ground upon which the Government based their refusal to confirm to John the MacRuairi lands.

Robert Bruce had a daughter older than son David. When David died without issue, her son Robert Stewart

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

inherited the Crown as Robert II. John married as his second wife, Robert II's daughter, Margaret. A difficulty arose on the wedding night. The King would be there for his daughter's wedding to John, and in the presence of the King all were supposed to take off their hats. John considered himself as a fellow not to remove his hat for anybody. He solved that dilemma by not wearing a hat.

A dispensation from the Pope for the second marriage of John was granted in 1350. Notwithstanding his new relationship to the royal family he still maintained his independence. In 1366 for fomenting rebellion, and refusing to pay his contribution to the support of the crown, a declaration was made against him by the Scotch parliament. In 1368 he was commanded to appear before the King of Scotland in person and give reasons for his conduct. He failed to appear so his father-in-law, the Steward was detained in custody. The King of Scotland then proceeded against him, whereupon the persuasion of the Steward, he agreed to meet the King at Inverness, and there came under an obligation on November 15, 1369 both to give obedience to the King of Scotland and his officers, and to put down all resistance to the royal authority within his territories.

On the accession of his father-in-law, Robert Stewart the Steward, to the Throne in Scotland in 1370, John of the Isles resigned a great part of his territories into the Kings's hands, and received from him a new charter in favor of himself and his heirs by marriage with the Kings's daughter, Princess Margaret. He was also confirmed in possession of the Scottish heritage of the House of Somerled by charter at Scone on May 9, 1372. The result was that the children of the second marriage were rendered feudally independent of the children of the first marriage.

Godfred the oldest surviving son by the first marriage, made an unsuccessful attempt to resist this arrangement, but Ranald, the second son acquiesced without opposition, and in reward received a grant of the North Isles, Garmoran, and other lands.

John of the Isles died 1386 in his Castle at Ardtornish, Morvern, and his ashes were placed in the family repository in the Church of Oran, on Iona, with the ashes of his father, Angus Og. He had made many liberal grants to the Church of Oran. Good John served as chief for over fifty years. He had no great war. His was a time of peace, prosperity and progress.

By his first wife, Amie, he had;

- (1) John, who predeceased his father, and whose son Angus appears to have left no issue;
- (2) Ranald, the ancestor of ClanRanald and Glengarry;
- (3) Godfrey (d.1401) from whom the Siol Ghorraidh (Clan Godfred); his son was John, who died 1501.
- (4) Mary, who married Lachlan Maclean of Duart.

By his second wife, Princess Margaret of Scotland, they had;

- (1) Donald, 2nd. Lord of the Isles, his successor;
- (2) John Mor Tanister, from whom the Clann Iain Mhoir Ile, ancestor of the MacDonells, Earls of Antrim & MacDonalds of Sanda;
- (3) Angus, left no issue;
- (4) Alexander, known as Alasdair Carrach, from whom the Keppoch chiefs of the ClanRanald of Lochaber,
- (5) Hugh, who had a charter of the Thanage of Glentilt and whose descendants are said to have become a branch of the Mackintoshes.
- (6) Margaret, who married Angus Dubh Mackay of Strathnaver; and
- (7) Agnes who married Sir John Montgomery of Ardrossan, later of Eglinton.

John, Lord of the Isles also had a natural son, Donald, born between the two marriages.
(Flo Dickey)

On 14 Jun 1350 when John (Eoin) was 24, he married **Princess Margaret Ross Stewart**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had the following children:

2048	i.	Donald (1364-1423)
	ii.	Isabel Dougall
4116	iii.	Iain Mor Tanister (ca1356-1427)
1548	iv.	Alexander (Alasdair Carrach)
4525	v.	Agnes

3097. Princess Margaret Ross Stewart, daughter of **6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland & 6195. Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross**. Born in 1342 in Dundonald Castle, Irvine, Ayr.

THE DESCENT

From King Fergus to Princess Margaret Ross Stewart

Kingdom of the Picts

- King Fergus, King of Scotland d. 506 A.D.
- King Domangart d. 511 and left a son,
- King Gaurd d. 557 and left a son,
- King Aiann d. 605 and left a son,
- King Eoacha'bui d. 621 and left a son,
- King Donalbreac d. 642 and left a grandson,
- King Eoacha'Rineval d. 705 and left a son,
- King Eocha'III d. 733 and left a son,
- King Aodhfin d. 769 and left a son,
- King Eoacha'annuine IV d. 826 and left a son,
- King Alpin d. 836 and left a son,

House of Alpin, Kingdom of Alba

- King Kenneth MacAlpin d. 859 and left a son,
- King Constantine d. 881 and left a son,
- King Donal II d. 904 and left a son,
- King Malcolm I d. 953 and left a son,
- King Kenneth II d. 994 and left a son
- King Malcolm II d. 1033 and left a daughter,
- Princess Bethoc, was the wife of the Chief Thane of the Scottish Island. Crinan (Mormaer of Atholl and Laly Abbot of Dunkeld). Their son,
- King Duncan married Sybil, a daughter or sister of Siwawrd, Earl of Northumberland, who was killed in 1039 and left a son,
- King Malcolm Ceamore, who married (1) Ingibiorg, the daughter of Finn Arnasson, Widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkey. He married (2) Princess Margaret, daughter of Prince Edward Atheling of England, the Exile and his 2nd wife. Prince Edward the Exile, was the son of Edmund Ironside, King of England, a descendant of King Alfred the Great. Malcolm and Margaret both died in 1093. Their son,
- King David I, also known as the "David the Saint" married (2) Maud (Matilda) daughter of Waldeofus, Earl of Northumberland and his wife Judith, whose mother Adelaide de Gand, Countess of Abermarie, was a half sister to William the Conqueror. David died 1153 and their fourth son was,
- Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, who married Ada, the daughter of William de Wareene, Earl of Surrey. Henry died 1152 and left a son,
- David, Earl of Huntingdon, married Maud, daughter of Hugh Keveliock VI the Earl of Ulster and Chester. David died 1219 and left a daughter,
- Isabella who married Robert DeBruce, 4th Lord of Annandale, They had a son,
- Robert Bruce, 5th Lord of Annandale, who married Isabel De Clare in 1240. She was the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, the 4th Earl of Gloucester. Robert Bruce, 5th Lord of Annandale died in 1295 and Isabel died 1254. They

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

had a son,

- Robert Bruce (d. 1304) was the 6th Lord of Annandale and 1st. Lord of Carrick by his marriage to Margaret the Countess of Carrick, widow of Adam Kilcorquitar, the Earl of Fife. They had a son,
 - Robert the Bruce (b. 1274) who became KING ROBERT I of Scotland in 1306, married Isabel, daughter of Donald, 6th of Earl of Mar. King Robert's sister, Christiana married Isabel's brother, Duncan of Mar. King Robert I of Scotland died 1329. King Robert and Isabel had a daughter,
 - Princess Marjory. (King Robert I of Scotland married (2) Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard de Burgh, 3rd Earl of Ulster and by his second wife had a son, David. King David II reigned from 1329-1371). Princess Marjory Bruce married Walter the High Steward (Stuart) of Scotland. She died 1316. They had a son,
 - Robert Bruce Stewart who became King Robert II of Scotland. Robert Bruce Stewart, King Robert II married (1) Elizabeth Mure, the daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, (2) Eupemia Ross and from this marriage had a daughter,
 - Princess Margaret Ross Stewart who married John De Yla, First Lord of the Isles.
- (from Flo Dickey, but Burkes Peergae says Margaret was daughter of Elizabeth Mure, not Euphemia Ross)

3098. Sir Duncan de Levenax, son of **6196. Walter de Faslane & 6197. Margaret de Levenax**. Duncan died in Beheading Stone, Stirling, Lanarkshire on 25 May 1425. Buried in Friars Preachers. Occupation: 8th Earl Of Lennox, Last Of The Celtic Earls Of Lennox .

1 - Donnchadh of Lennox was the Mormaer of Lennox , 1385 -1425 . He was a son of Baltar mac Amlaimh and Margaret , daughter of Domhnall, Earl of Lennox . When Domhnall of Lennox died in 1365 , Donnchadh's mother Margaret became ruler of Lennox. It had been Domhnall's intention that the marriage would eventually allow the succession of a son, i.e. Donnchadh, but it is probable that Baltar intended to rule in his turn. It is not known how relations deteriorated, but it seems that Donnchadh got impatient. In the summer of 1384 , King Robert II issued two charters formally conferring the Mormaerdom on Baltar. However, a year later he and his wife Margaret resigned the Mormaerdom over to their eldest son Donnchadh, and hence Donnchadh became ruler. However, in 1388 , Baltar and Margaret were handed custody of the Mormaerdom for the remainder of their lives, with Donnchadh retaining the title. Donnchadh was confined to a stronghold in Loch Lomond , Inchmurrin castle. Donnchadh was forced to form strong ties with the great Robert Stewart , who was the bastard son of King Robert II , and who ruled much of Scotland . In 1392 , Donnchadh met Robert at Inchmurrin and agreed to marry his daughter Isabella to Robert's son, Muiredach if Robert could secure him the Mormaerdom. As Domhnall was heirless, the deal ensured that the Mormaerdom would pass to the Stewarts upon Donnchadh's death. It took much of the 1390s , but nevertheless Robert managed to secure his part of the bargain. Donnchadh hence became a part of the Albany Stewart nexus which controlled much of Scotland and challenged the crown's authority. Donnchadh proved to have some longevity, and eventually Muiredach's second son Walter became the designated heir. These Stewart ties led to Donnchadh's downfall. In 1425 , the men of Lennox revolted against King James I , who was conducting a purge of the Albany Stewarts. Both Donnchadh and Walter were executed as a result. He was the last male ruler of his line. During the reign of his father Baltar, Donnchadh forged ties with his Argyll neighbors, and married Eilidh, the daughter of Gille Easbaig Caimbeul . He had a daughter by her, Isabella . Donnchadh also had a large number of bastards. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donnchadh%2C_Earl_of_Lennox] 2 - 8th Earl of Lennox 1385-1425. Executed for treason by order of King James I Upon his death the Clan Macfarlane now became the senior male inheritor of the earldom. In an insulting rejection the title was conferred on Sir John Stewart of Darnley who had married the second daughter of the old Earl. There is some confusion as to who his daughter(s) married. Some say Isabel married Murdoch of Albany and some say Elisabeth married Murdoch, where others say Elizabeth married someone different. 2 - The original Balloch Castle was the historic home of the Earls of Lennox during the early medieval period. These "Lands of Lennox" are now known as Dumbarton district. Situated nearer the water than the present day castle, it was abandoned around 1390 in favour of stronghold on the island of Inchmurrin which was considered to be more secure against both the spread of disease and attack by hostile forces. All that remains of this ancient seat of Lennox, in the Country Park today is a mound which once formed the moat. 3 - Duncan, eighth Earl of Lennox, Knt., who was born circa 1345 and was executed at Stirling Castle on 25 May 1425. He was

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

knighted before 1385 when his parents resigned the earldom to him, having already married (before 30 March 1373) Dame Helen Campbell of Lochawe, daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochawe, 2nd Baron 4 - Lennox Castle - There had been a castle on this site at least since 1393. It is built on the South West shore of Inchmurrin on a natural rocky outcrop with slopes to the North West and South East, with a defensive ditch to the East facing inland. Today it is overgrown and ruinous and has that same romantic atmosphere which first inspired the imagination of poets, artists and writers of the 18th and 19th century. The main block of the castle was composed of 3 rooms, and there are traces of other out buildings and possibly a small courtyard. It was probably built for Duncan, 8th Earl of Lennox whose seat was Balloch Castle at the south end of Loch Lomond, and was probably a hunting lodge for the deer park established on the island by King Robert I in the early 1300's. The arched window was built above an archery or window slit. 4 - In 1392, on the marriage of their grand-daughter Isabella, eldest daughter of Duncan, 8th earl, with Sir Murdoch Stewart, afterwards duke of Albany, the earldom was resigned into the hands of the king, who re-granted it to Earl Duncan, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Murdoch and Isabella and the heirs of their bodies begotten between them, with eventual remainder to Earl Duncans nearest and lawful heirs. In 1424, when Murdoch, then duke of Albany, succeeded in ransoming the poet king James I. from his long English captivity, the aged Earl Duncan went with the Scottish party to Durham. The next year, however, he suffered the fate of Albany, being executed perhaps for no other reason than that he was his father-in-law. The earldom was not forfeited, and the widowed duchess of Albany, now also countess of Lennox, lived secure in her island castle of Inchmurrin on Loch Lomond until her death.

(<http://38.1911encyclopedia.org/L/LE/LENNOX.htm>) 5 - At the SW tip of Inchmurrin island the ruins of the 14th century castle built by Duncan the Eighth Earl of Lennox may be seen. The castle is recorded as having been completed by 1393 and the Earls of Lennox took up residence in the 14th century when they moved from their castle in Balloch during the plague. The castle was composed of three rooms, outbuildings and a courtyard.

Duncan married **Helen Campbell**.

They had the following children:

1549	i.	Mary
18387	ii.	Isabel (1380-1452)
4113	iii.	Fiona

3099. Helen Campbell, daughter of **4400. Sir Archibald Gillespie Campbell** & **4401. Isabella Lamont**.

3136. Donald Macdonnell, son of **4112. Ranald (Reginald) MacDonald** & **4113. Fiona of Lennox**. Donald died in 1420. Occupation: 2nd Of Glengarry; Chief Of The Macdonells Of Glengarry.

Donald married **Daughter Of Hugh Fraser**.

They had one child:

1568	i.	Alasdair Na Coille
-------------	----	---------------------------

3137. Daughter Of Hugh Fraser, daughter of **6274. Hugh Fraser**.

3138. Hector Odhar MacLean. (Same as number 1104.)

3144. Alexander MacDonald. (Same as number 1024.)

3145. Daughter Of Angus MacPhee, daughter of **1550. Angus MacPhee**.

Daughter Of Angus married **Alexander MacDonald**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

1572 i. **Celestine**

3146. Lachlan Bronneach MacLean, son of **6292. Eachan 'Ruadh Nan Cath' MacLean & 6293. Marion 'Mor' Campbell**. Born ca 1394 in Duart, Isle Of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. Occupation: Of Duart, 7th Chief Of Clan MacLean. Residence: Duart Castle, Isle Of Mull.

Lachlan Bronneach married **Janet Stewart**.

They had the following children:

2208 i. **Lachlan Og**
1573 ii. **Finvola**

3147. Janet Stewart, daughter of **6294. Alexander Stewart**.

3264. Murdoch Dubh 'of The Cave' MacKenzie, son of **6528. Kenneth MacKenzie & 6529. Fynvola Finguala MacLeod**. Born in 1340. Murdoch Dubh 'of The Cave' died in 1375; he was 35. Occupation: 5th Of Kintail.

Murdoch Dubh 'of The Cave' married **Isabel MacAuley**.

They had one child:

1632 i. **Murdoch** (1370-1416)

3265. Isabel MacAuley.

3266. Malcolm MacLeod, son of **6144. Malcolm (Gillecaluim) MacLeod**. Occupation: 3rd Of Harris.

Malcolm married **Martha de Mar**.

They had one child:

1633 i. **Finguala**

3267. Martha de Mar, daughter of **6534. Donald de Mar & 6535. Isabella Stewart**.

3312. Alexander 'Ionraic' MacKenzie. (Same as number 816.)

3313. Anna MacDougall, daughter of **6626. John MacDougall**.

Anna married **Alexander 'Ionraic' MacKenzie**.

They had one child:

1656 i. **Kenneth** (1454-1491)

3314. Hugh Fraser, son of **6628. Thomas Fraser**. Hugh died bef Nov 1501. Occupation: 1st Lord Of Lovat.

Hugh married **Violetta Lyon**.

They had the following children:

3330 i. **Thomas** (1460-1524)
1657 ii. **Agnes**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

3315. Violetta Lyon.

3316. John Grant, son of **6632. Sir Duncan Grant**. John died in 1482.

John married **Muriel MacKintosh**.

They had one child:

1658 i. **John** (-1528)

3317. Muriel MacKintosh.

3322. William Sinclair, son of **6644. Henry Sinclair** & **6645. Egidia Douglas**. Born ca 1405. William died in 1480; he was 75. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Caithness; 3rd Earl Of Orkney; 1st Lord, Chancellor.

William Sinclair, 1st Earl of Caithness was born circa 1405. He was the son of Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney and Egidia Douglas. He married, thirdly, Janet Yeman. He married, firstly, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas and Margaret Stewart, Lady of Galloway, circa 1451. He married, secondly, Marjory Sutherland, daughter of Alexander Sutherland, before 15 November 1456.6 He died before 21 May 1480.

In 1421 he was a hostage for King James I when he was allowed to return to Scotland. He succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of Orkney [S., 1379] circa 1 February 1420/21. He held the office of Admiral of Scotland in 1438, and as such, conveyed the Princess Margaret of Scotland to France to marry the Dauphin (later King Louis XI). He was created 1st Lord St. Clair [Scotland] in 1449. In 1453 he founded the Collegiate Church of Rosslyn, Midlothian. He held the office of High Chancellor [Scotland] between 1454 and 1458.5 He was created 1st Earl of Caithness [Scotland] on 28 August 1455, in settlement of a claim to the Lordship of Nithsdale through his mother.5 He resigned as Earl of Orkney on 16 September 1470 to King James III under duress, Orkney having been part of the latter's wife's dowry, receiving in exchange Ravenscraig Castle, Fife, and its lands.5 He held the office of Scottish Ambassador to England between 1471 and 1473. He resigned as Earl of Caithness on 2 December 1476 in favour of his third son, William (reserving a life rent), and resigned Rosslyn estate in favour of his second son, Oliver.

William married **Marjorie Sutherland**.

They had the following children:

1661 i. **Eleanor**
6727 ii. **Elizabeth**

3323. Marjorie Sutherland, daughter of **6646. Alexander Sutherland**.

3328. John (Iain) Abrach MacLean, son of **6656. John Garbh MacLean MacLean**. Born in Coll, Argyll, Scotland. John (Iain) Abrach died in Blarnicara, Scotland. Occupation: 2nd Of Coll.

John (Iain) Abrach married **Janet MacLean**.

They had one child:

1664 i. **John Cam** (-ca1542)

3329. Janet MacLean, daughter of **6658. Ewan MacLean** & **6659. Beatrix MacLachlan**.

3330. Thomas Fraser, son of **3314. Hugh Fraser** & **3315. Violetta Lyon**. Born in 1460. Thomas died on 21 Oct 1524; he was 64. Occupation: 2nd Lord Of Lovat.

In 1493 when Thomas was 33, he married **Janet Gordon**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1665 | i. | Daughter Of |
| 1686 | ii. | Hugh (ca1489-1544) |

3331. Janet Gordon, daughter of **6662. Sir Alexander Gordon** & **6663. Beatrice Hay**.

3360. Dugald Campbell, son of **6720. Duncan Campbell** & **6721. Anna M'Cowle**. Dugald died in 1497.
Residence: Of Auchinbreck And Kilmichael.

Dugald married **Agnes Lamont**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1680 | i. | Archibald (ca1480-) |
|-------------|----|----------------------------|

3361. Agnes Lamont, daughter of **6722. Sir John (Iain) Lamont** & **6723. Agnes MacDonald**.

3362. Colin Campbell, son of **6724. John "Riabhach (The Freckled)" Campbell** & **6725. Marion More Campbell**. Born ca 1431 in Ardkinglas, Lochgoilhead, Argyllshire, Scotland. Colin died in Lochgoilhead, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 3rd Of Ardkinglass.

Colin married **Marion Houstoun**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 3436 | i. | Sir Iain (ca1460-) |
| 1681 | ii. | Margaret (ca1476-) |

3363. Marion Houstoun, daughter of **6726. Sir John Houstoun, Of That Ilk** & **6727. Elizabeth Sinclair**. Born ca 1431 in Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

3364. Walter Buchanan. (Same as number 2298.)

3365. Isabella Graham. (Same as number 2299.)

3366. Colin Campbell. (Same as number 1128.)

3367. Isabel Stewart. (Same as number 1129.)

3372. Thomas Fraser. (Same as number 3330.)

3373. Janet Gordon. (Same as number 3331.)

3376. Alexander Erskine, son of **4594. Thomas Erskine** & **4595. Janet Douglas**. Occupation: 3rd Lord Erskine.

Alexander married **Christian Crichton**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 1688 | i. | Robert (ca1474-1513) |
|-------------|----|-----------------------------|

3377. Christian Crichton, daughter of **6754. Sir Robert Crichton**. Residence: Of Sanquhar.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

3378. Sir George Campbell, son of **6756. George Campbell & 6757. Elizabeth Stewart**. Born ca 1449 in Loudoun, Ayrshire, Scotland. George died ca 1492; he was 43. Occupation: Of Loudoun, Sheriff Of Ayr.

George married **Daughter Of Gilbert Kennedy**.

They had one child:

1689 i. **Isabel** (-ca1519)

3379. Daughter Of Gilbert Kennedy, daughter of **6758. Gilbert Kennedy & 6759. Katherine Maxwell**. Born ca 1453.

3400. Sir William Cunynghame (Cunningham), son of **6800. Cuthbert Cunynghame (Cunningham) & 6801. Marjory (Marion) Douglas**. William died in Mar 1548. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Glencairn, Lord High Treasurer.

1 - It is known that William had issue by both marriages but, other than to note that most of the children noted appeared to be adult by the time of the second marriage, it is not clear who if any of these was by the second marriage. 2 - William Cunningham, 4th Earl of Glencairn; born about 1493; married (1) before 10 Jul 1509 to Katherine Borthwick (died after 17 Jan 1527/28), daughter of William, 3rd Lord Borthwick; married (2) after Jan 1535/36 to Margaret or Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of John of West Loudoun and/or Stephenson. William died in Mar 1547/48. William was knighted before 10 July 1509. He was High Treasurer of Scotland in 1526 and went on an embassy to France in 1538. He was taken prisoner by the English after the Scottish defeat at the Battle of Solway Moss in late 1542, but was ransomed for £1000. In 1543, William was appointed plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace with England, and he became a promoter of English interests in Scotland and received a pension from the English. He was defeated by the Earl of Arran in 1544 and had to flee to England with his eldest son. Nevertheless, he deserted the English cause in autumn 1544 (the English Lord Chancellor complained of the deceit of 'the old fox and his cub'). The Scottish Parliament granted him a remission from all his treasons at the end of 1544, and he became a Privy Councillor in 1545. He was an early supporter of Protestantism in Scotland. 3 - in 1544 William, 4th Earl of Glencairn, led protestant forces at the battle of Glasgow Muir against James Hamilton, 1st Duke of Chatellerauld, Regent of Scotland.

William married **Katherine Borthwick**.

They had one child:

1700 i. **Alexander** (ca1510-1574)

3401. Katherine Borthwick, daughter of **6802. William Borthwick**.

3402. James Hamilton, son of **6804. Sir James Hamilton & 6805. Mary Stewart**. Born in 1477 in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland. James died in Mar 1529; he was 52. Occupation: 2nd Lord Hamilton, 1st Earl Of Arran.

James Hamilton, 1st Earl of Arran, (c. 1475 – 1529) was a Scottish politician. He was a son of the 1st Lord Hamilton and Princess Mary Stewart of Scotland. Mary was a daughter of King James II and his Queen consort Mary of Gueldres. She was also a sister of King James III. James succeeded to his father's lordship in 1479, and was made a Scottish Privy Counsellor by his first cousin King James IV, whose marriage with Margaret Tudor he negotiated in 1503. In the same year Lord Hamilton was created Earl of Arran for his skill in tournament. He was appointed Lieutenant General of Scotland and helped to reduce the Western Isles in 1504 and to re-establish John of Denmark. Hamilton was detained in the Kingdom of England by Henry VII after a diplomatic mission to the court of Louis XII of France in 1507. During the minority of King James V he opposed Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus and the English party. He plotted against the Regent John Stewart, 2nd Duke of Albany. He was president of the council of regency during Albany's absence in France from 1517 to 1520. He was defeated in an attempt to

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

overpower Angus in the streets of Edinburgh in 1520, a riot known as "Cleanse the Causeway". He was again a member of the council of regency in 1522 and Lieutenant of the South. He joined the Queen Dowager Margaret Tudor in ousting Albany and proclaiming James V in 1524. Hamilton was compelled by King Henry VIII to readmit Angus to the council. He supported Angus against John Stewart, 3rd Earl of Lennox in 1526, but on the escape of James V from the Douglasses, Hamilton received Bothwell from Angus's forfeited estates. Earl of Arran 1503– 1529 Lord Hamilton 1479– 1529 Lord High Admiral of Scotland

In 1490 when James was 13, he married **Elizabeth Home**. They were divorced in Nov 1504.

They had one child:

1701 i. **Janet (Joanna)**

3403. Elizabeth Home, daughter of **6806. Alexander Home** & **6807. Nichole Ker**.

3404. Sir Robert Gordon, son of **6808. Sir John Gordon** & **6809. Elizabeth Lindsay**. Robert died in May 1525. Residence: Of Glen, Later Of Lochinvar.

Robert married **Mariota Acarsane**.

They had one child:

1702 i. **Sir James** (-1547)

3405. Mariota Acarsane.

Daughter of John Acarsane, of Glen

3406. Robert Crichton, son of **6812. Edward Crichton**. Residence: Of Kirkpatrick.

Child:

1703 i. **Margaret**

3436. Sir Iain Campbell, son of **3362. Colin Campbell** & **3363. Marion Houstoun**. Born ca 1460. Occupation: 4th Of Ardkinglass.

Iain married **Janet (Margaret) Graham**.

They had one child:

1718 i. **Colin**

3437. Janet (Margaret) Graham, daughter of **6874. Patrick Graham** & **6875. Margaret Stewart**. Born in Inchbrakie, Perthshire, Scotland. Janet (Margaret) died in Aug 1575.

3438. Hugh Montgomery, son of **6876. Alexander Montgomery** & **6877. Katherine Kennedy**. Born in 1460. Hugh died in Jun 1545; he was 85. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Eglinton, Privy Councillor.

Hugh married **Helen Campbell**.

They had one child:

1719 i. **Matilda**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

3439. Helen Campbell, daughter of **1128. Colin Campbell & 1129. Isabel Stewart**. Born ca 1460.

3440. John MacIain 'Brayach' MacDonald. (Same as number 548.)

3584. Donald MacLean. (Same as number 2216.)

3585. Evere Cameron. (Same as number 2217.)

3680. Sir Alexander Fraser, son of **7360. Sir William Fraser & 7361. Eleanor Douglas**. Alexander died on 7 Apr 1482. Occupation: Of Cowie, 3rd Of Philorth.

Alexander married **Marjorie Menzies**.

They had one child:

1840 i. **Alexander** (-ca1486)

3681. Marjorie Menzies.

Daughter of Gilbert Menzies, of Findon

3682. William Hay, son of **7364. Gilbert Hay & 7365. Alice Hay**. William died on 15 Nov 1461. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Erroll; Constable Of Scotland.

William Hay, 1st Earl of Erroll was the son of Gilbert Hay and Alice Hay. He married Lady Beatrix Douglas, daughter of James Douglas, 7th Earl of Douglas and Beatrice Sinclair, circa 17 March 1449/50. He died on 15 November 1461.

William Hay, 1st Earl of Erroll held the office of Hereditary Constable [Scotland]. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord Hay [S., 1430] in 1437.³ He was created 1st Earl of Erroll [Scotland] on 12 June 1452. On 31 July 1452 he gained the territorial Earldom of Erroll and Lordship of Slains by charter.

On 17 Mar 1450 William married **Lady Beatrix Douglas**.

They had the following children:

15272	i.	William
6663	ii.	Beatrice
1841	iii.	Margaret

3683. Lady Beatrix Douglas, daughter of **7366. James Douglas & 7367. Beatrice Sinclair**.

As a result of her marriage, Lady Beatrix Douglas was styled as Countess of Erroll on 12 June 1452.

3684. Sir Patrick Keith, son of **7368. Andrew Keith**. Occupation: Of Inverugie.

1 - It was John's son, Patrick Keith, the line known as Keith of Ludquhairn, who married a daughter of Lord Graham, and was ancestor of Sir William Keith, Baronet (and later Governor of Pennsylvania in early 1700's). 2 - It is at this stage that the numbering of the lairds of Inverugie goes haywire. For Gilbert to be 3rd of Inverugie Andrew or Patrick must have dvp and yet both of their sources show them as being "of Inverugie" meaning they inherited. Clan Keith source shows no Andrew and Stirnet shows no Patrick.

Patrick married **Elizabeth Ogilvy**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

1842 i. **Sir Gilbert**

3685. Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of **7370. Sir John Ogilvy**.

3776. Donald 'Gorm' MacDonald, son of **7552. Donald 'Gruamach' MacDonald** & **7553. Catherine MacDonald**. Occupation: 5th Of Sleat.

He went by the nick-name of Donald 'Gorm' (or in English, 'Blue-eyed').

Donald 'Gorm' married **Mary MacLeod**.

They had one child:

1888 i. **Donald 'Gormeson' (-1573)**

3777. Mary MacLeod, daughter of **7554. Roderick MacLeod**.

daughter of Roderick MacLeod

3778. Hector Mor MacLean. (Same as number 138.)

3779. Mary MacDonald. (Same as number 139.)

3800. Malcolm MacLeod, son of **7600. Roderick Ruaidhri MacLeod** & **7601. Agnes MacKenzie**. Born ca 1452. Malcolm died ca 1528; he was 76. Occupation: 9th Of Lewis.

Malcolm married **Christian Urquhart**.

They had one child:

1900 i. **Roderick (ca1500-ca1595)**

3801. Christian Urquhart, daughter of **7602. Thomas Urquhart** & **7603. Helen Abernethy**.

3802. John MacKenzie. (Same as number 828.)

3803. UNNAMED.

UNNAMED married **John MacKenzie**.

They had one child:

1901 i. **Janet**

3806. Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach) MacLeod. (Same as number 192.)

3807. Daughter Of Allan Dubh Cameron. (Same as number 193.)

3808. Sir Robert Douglas. Robert died in Pinkie, Scotland on 10 Sep 1547. Residence: Lochleven, Scotland.

Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven married Margaret Erskine, daughter of John Erskine, 5th Lord Erskine and Lady Margaret Campbell, on 11 July 1527. However, Burke's Peerage does not name William Douglas, 6th Earl of Morton, as a son of Margaret Erskine.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

1904 i. **William** (1540-ca1606)

3810. George Leslie, son of **7620. William Leslie & 7621. Margaret Balfour**. George died on 28 Nov 1558. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Rothes.

George Leslie, 4th Earl of Rothes was the son of William Leslie, 3rd Earl of Rothes and Margaret Balfour. He married, firstly, Margaret Crichton, daughter of Robert Crichton, 3rd Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and Margaret Stewart, circa 1517.² He and Margaret Crichton were divorced on 27 December 1520. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Andrew Gray, 2nd Lord Gray and Janet Keith, before June 1525.³ He married, fourthly, Isobel Lundy, daughter of unknown Lundy of that ilk, before 10 April 1543.⁴ He died on 28 November 1558. (Burkes Peerage)

In 1517 George married **Margaret Crichton**.

They had one child:

1905 i. **Lady Agnes**

3811. Margaret Crichton, daughter of **7622. Robert Crichton & 7623. Margaret Stewart**.

Margaret **Crichton** was born illegitimately before 1507.

3816. William Keith, son of **7632. Robert Keith & 7633. Lady Elizabeth Douglas**. Occupation: 3rd Earl Marischal.

William married **Margaret Keith**.

They had one child:

1908 i. **William**

3817. Margaret Keith, daughter of **7634. Alexander Keith & 7635. Janet Gray**.

3818. George Hay, son of **7636. Thomas Hay & 7637. Margaret Logie**. Occupation: 7th Earl Of Erroll.

George Hay, 7th Earl of Erroll was the son of Thomas Hay and Margaret Logie. He married, firstly, Margaret Robertson, daughter of Alexander Robertson of Struan and Isobel Stewart, circa 12 November 1528. He married, secondly, Helen Bruce, daughter of Walter Bruce, circa 12 June 1561. He died on 30 January 1573/74.

George Hay, 7th Earl of Erroll succeeded to the title of 8th Lord Hay [S., 1430] on 11 April 1541. He succeeded to the title of 7th Earl of Erroll [S., 1452] on 11 April 1541. He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Central Scotland in 1559.² In 1567 he refused to officiate as Lord High Constable at king James IV's coronation, in support for Mary, Queen of Scots. He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland].

On 12 Nov 1528 George married **Margaret Robertson**.

They had one child:

1909 i. **Lady Elizabeth**

3819. Margaret Robertson, daughter of **7638. Alexander Robertson & 7639. Isobel Stuart**.

3820. George Home, son of **6806. Alexander Home & 6807. Nichole Ker**. George died on 15 Apr 1549.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Occupation: 4th Lord Home.

George Home, 4th Lord Home was the son of Alexander Home, 2nd Lord Home and Nichole Ker. He married Mariot Halyburton, daughter of Patrick Halyburton, 5th Lord Dirletoun, before 30 October 1531.² He died circa 15 April 1549.

On 12 August 1522 he was restored to his titles. He succeeded to the title of 4th Lord Home [S., 1473] on 12 August 1522.¹ He held the office of Warden of the East Marches in 1543. He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland] in 1545. He held the office of Warden of the East Marches in 1546.

George married **Mariot Halyburton**.

They had one child:

1910 i. **Alexander**

3821. Mariot Halyburton, daughter of **7642. Patrick Halyburton** & **7643. Margaret Douglas**.

3822. Sir Walter Ker. Residence: Of Cessford.

Child:

1911 i. **Margaret**

Thirteenth Generation

4096. John (Eoin) MacDonald. (Same as number 3096.)

4097. Princess Margaret Ross Stewart. (Same as number 3097.)

4098. Walter Lesley, son of **8196. Sir Andrew de Leslie** & **8197. Maria Abernethy**. Walter died on 27 Feb 1382. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Ross.

Walter married **Eupheme de Ross**.

They had one child:

2049 i. **Mariota (Mary)** (1375-ca1435)

4099. Eupheme de Ross, daughter of **8198. William O'Beolan De Ross** & **8199. Isabel Strathearn**. Occupation: Countess Of Ross.

Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Ross was born between 1342 and 1345. She was the daughter of William de Ross, 5th Earl of Ross and Mary Macdonald.¹ She married, firstly, Walter Leslie, Earl of Ross, son of Andrew de Leslie of Leslie and Maria Abernethy, between 1357 and 13 September 1366. She married, secondly, Alexander Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan, son of Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan, circa 24 July 1382.¹ She died between 5 September 1394 and 20 February 1395. She was buried at Fortrose Cathedral, Fortrose, Ross-shire, Scotland.

Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Ross was styled as Lady of Ross on 9 February 1372.¹ She succeeded to the title of 8th Countess of Ross before 24 July 1382, suo jure. Her married name became Stewart.

4112. Ranald (Reginald) MacDonald, son of **3096. John (Eoin) MacDonald** & **8225. Amie MacRuairi**. Born in

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1352. Ranald (Reginald) died in Eilean Tioram Castle, in 1386; he was 34. Buried in Iona Abbey, Isle Of Iona. Occupation: 1st Chief Of Clanranald And Glengarry .

1 - Ranald , founder of MacDonald of Clanranald , heir to the estates of his mother as vassal of his younger half-brother Donald 2nd Lord of the Isles. There seems now little doubt that Ranald was the second and eldest surviving son of John and Amy, and heir to the chiefship of Clan Donald. The succession did not, however, pass to him, but to Donald, his younger half-brother, whose mother was a daughter of Robert II and a Stewart princess. Ranald had recieved a charter from his father, confirmed by Robert II in 1373, of the greater part of the Macruari inheritance, including Moydart, Arisaig and Lochaber. Clan historians believe this was part of an arrangement whereby Ranald accepted being passed over as high chief. Ranald actively participated in Donalds installation at Eigg. Ranald had five sons, including Alan, the eldest, who was to succeed as chief of Clanranald, and Donald, who founded the line of Glengarry.

Ranald (Reginald) married **Fiona of Lennox**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 2056 | i. | Allan (1378-1419) |
| 3136 | ii. | Donald (-1420) |

4113. Fiona of Lennox, daughter of **3098. Sir Duncan de Levenax & 3099. Helen Campbell**.

4114. Ewen MacDougall, son of **8228. John 'lame John' MacDougall**. Ewen died ca 1375. Occupation: 5th Lord Of Lorn, 7th Chief Of Clan Dougall.

Ewan: (John) Lord of Lorn, Seventh Chief of the clan, and son of our Fifth Chief, Sir John of Lorn (Iain Bacach). (Ewan may have been the son of Sir John's son Alan.) Regained the Lordship of Lorn in 1344 with some of its former lands but they had forever lost all their island possessions except for part of the island of Kerrera. He was the last of the MacDougall Lords of Lorn. Ewan married Joan who was the daughter of Sir Thomas Isaac and Princess Matilda, the daughter of King Robert Bruce. In 1368 King David II made the lands of Glenlyon in Perthshire a wedding present to his niece Joan and her Ewan. Thereafter in Glenlyon Ewan was remembered as Iain Dubh nan Lann (Black John of the Spears). These Perthshire lands had been devastated by the Black Plague which reached Scotland in 1350 so Ewan repopulated Glenlyon and the dale of Fortingall with MacDougalls from Argyll. He laid out the Glenlyon estate regulations for land usage which remained in use there until about 1780. Ewan's son Eoghan predeceased him but he had two daughters, Janet (Jonette) and her younger sister Isabella. Ewan was the last MacDougall Chief to use Dunstaffnage castle as his main seat. After it and the Lordship of Lorn passed to the Stewarts through Ewan's daughters' inheritance, Dunstaffnage remained as the main seat of the Stewart Lordship of Lorn. Around 1386 both of Ewan's daughters married Stewarts of Innermeath from Perthshire. Janet and Isabella inherited Lorn equally as females under the laws of primogeniture. Then Janet and her husband Sir Robert Stewart traded their half of Lorn to her younger sister Isabella and her husband Sir John Stewart in exchange for Sir John Stewart's inherited estate of Durrisdere in Perthshire. Through Isabella the Lordship of Lorn then passed to her Stewart husband. These Stewarts of Innermeath became the Lords of Lorn and retained the Lordship until around 1468 when the Lordship of Lorn transferred to the Chief of the Campbells. Ewan died around 1375. Upon Ewan's death the Chiefship of Clan MacDougall permanently separated from the Lordship of Lorn. Iain of Dunollie became the next and Eighth Chief with his clan duthus at Dunollie castle.

Ewen married **Joan Isaac**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------|
| 4537 | i. | Isabel |
| 2057 | ii. | Janet |

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

4115. Joan Isaac, daughter of **8230. Sir Thomas Isaac & 8231. Maud (Matilda) Bruce**.

4116. Iain Mor Tanister MacDonald, son of **3096. John (Eoin) MacDonald & 3097. Princess Margaret Ross Stewart**. Born ca 1356. Iain Mor Tanister died in 1427; he was 71. Residence: Dunnyveg Castle, Isle Of Islay.

Ancestor of Clan Donald South, the MacDonalds of Islay and Kintyre.

Iain Mor Tanister married **Marjory 'Caivala' Bissett**.

They had one child:

2058 i. **Donald Balloch** (-1476)

4117. Marjory 'Caivala' Bissett, daughter of **8234. Sir Hugh MacEoin Bissett**. Born in 1380 in Seven Glens, Antrim. Occupation: Heiress Of Antrim.

4118. Conn O'Neill.

Child:

2059 i. **Joanna**

4120. Alexander MacIain MacDonald, son of **8240. Angus MacIain MacDonald**. Alexander MacIain died ca 1415. Occupation: 3rd Of Ardnamurchan.

Child:

2060 i. **John MacIain** (-ca1465)

4400. Sir Archibald Gillespie Campbell, son of **8800. Sir Colin 'Callen Oig' Campbell & 8801. Helena de Lennox**. Born in 1310. Occupation: 12th Of Lochow, 2nd Baron .

1 - He was granted several forfeited estates 2 May 1343, and received also from Mary, Countess of Menteith, a grant of Kilmun, confirmed by charter of King David II 11 October 1363. He has been reported to have married a daughter of Sir John Menteith, but there is no confirmation of this. He married Mary (or Isabella) daughter of Sir John Lamont of that Ilk, and died ante 1394 having by her had issue: 1) Colin, his heir 2) Duncan Campbell, reported to be the ancestor of the Campbells of Glenfeochan 2 - son of Colin Oig, was given more lands due to his loyalty to David II. married twice, and had three sons, Duncan, Colin and David, and a daughter, who was married to Duncan Macfarlane of Arrochar. It was probably him who entertained Malcolm MacLeod when the latter saved a Campbell clansman who had been sentenced to be crushed to death by a great bull. Gillespie had promised him the man's life if he could save it from the bull and so MacLeod took the bull by it's horns and to cries of "Hold Fast" defeated it. Colin, the second son, was designed of Ardkinglass and of his family, the Campbells of Ardentinnny, Dunoon, Carrick, Skipnish, Blythswood, Shawfield, Rachan, Auchwillan and Dergachie are branches.

Archibald Gillespie married **Isabella Lamont**.

They had the following children:

2200 i. **Sir Colin "Ionganlach"** (1336-1402)
3099 ii. **Helen**

4401. Isabella Lamont, daughter of **8802. Sir John 'Mor' Lamont**.

4402. John Campbell, son of **8804. Dougal Campbell**. Born in 1334 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. John died

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

in 1401; he was 67.

Child:

2201 i. **Margaret (Mariota)** (1340-1399)

4404. Robert III (John) Stuart, son of **6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland & 8809. Elizabeth Mure**. Born in 1337. Robert III (John) died in Rothesay Castle, Dundonald, Ayrshire, on 4 Apr 1406; he was 69. Buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Occupation: King Of Scotland (Crowned 14 Aug 1390, Scone Abbey, Perthshire, Scotland) To 1406. Residence: Of Carrick.

Robert III Stewart, King of Scotland was born in 1337 at Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was the son of Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan. He married Annabel Drummond, daughter of Sir John Drummond, 11th of Lennox and Mary Montifex, on 13 March 1366. He died on 4 April 1406 at Rothesay Castle, Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was buried at Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Robert III Stewart, King of Scotland was baptised with the name of John Stewart. He was created 1st Earl of Carrick [Scotland] on 22 June 1368. He was styled as Earl of Atholl on 17 October 1379.¹ He succeeded to the title of King Robert III of Scotland on 19 April 1390. He was crowned King of Scotland on 14 August 1390 at Scone Abbey, Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

(Burkes Peerage)

1 - King of Scotland, eldest son of Robert II., succeeded his father in 1390. He was probably about fifty years of age, and being of feeble character and indolent, left the chief power in the hands of his brother, the Duke of Albany (previously Earl of Fife). In the tenth year of his reign war broke out with England; Henry IV invaded the kingdom, and the Percies made an inroad the next year, 1401. The defeat of Douglas by the Percies at Homildon Hill took place in 1402. Robert, to guard against the ambitious designs of the Duke of Albany, sent his son, James, to France; but the young prince was taken prisoner by the English on his way, and his father died, broken-hearted, in 1406. The second of the Stewart kings Robert III was considered illegitimate by the Church as his parents were so closely related but was legitimized in 1347 by papal dispensation. He was considered a feeble or weak king and allowed his brother the Duke of Albany to take control. His sons both suffered horrible fates as one was starved to death in a prison at Falkland Palace and the other, James I, was captured by pirates and given to Henry IV of England. He died supposedly of grief saying "I am the worst of kings and the most miserable of men." He suggested that he should be buried in a rubbish heap, but was actually buried in Paisley Abbey! Changed his name from John to Robert on ascending to the throne. He took Robert as his kingly name because, after John Baliol (and possibly also John of England), John was thought to be an unlucky name for a King. Reigned but too injured by kick from horse to rule.

2 - The period following David's death was frenetic and lawless. Robert Stewart (or Steward), a grandson of Robert the Bruce, who had already been Guardian of Scotland twice, was crowned king, thus commencing the reign of the royal house of Stewart. Robert had little of his grandfather's fighting spirit and was too passive to control his family or kingdom. Once more, war broke out against England. and Scotland was assisted by France under the terms of the Auld Alliance. The English were again cleared out of Scotland. The troubles continued under Robert III. His real name was John but he used Robert, as there had been so many ill-fated Johns. However, this superstitious re-naming does not seem to have helped. For his epitaph he chose the words: 'Here lies the worst of kings and the most wretched of men in the whole realm.' He suggested he should be buried in a rubbish-heap. but his final resting place was Paisley Abbey. [An Illustrated History of Scotland by Elisabeth Fraser pub. 1997] 3 - In 1390 Robert II was succeeded by his middle-aged son Robert III, who died in 1396. not long after his son James, destined to become James I, had been captured by the English at sea. 4 - He had been crippled by a horse and virtually abdicated in 1399. The regency was disputed between his son, David Duke of Rothesay, and his brother Robert, Duke of Albany. Rothesay was kidnapped and probably murdered in 1402, leaving Albany supreme.

Robert III (John) married **UNNAMED**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

2202 i. **Sir John** (-ca1412)

4405. UNNAMED.

4416. Lachlan Bronneach MacLean. (Same as number 3146.)

4417. Janet Stewart. (Same as number 3147.)

4418. Colin Campbell. (Same as number 1128.)

4419. Isabel Stewart. (Same as number 1129.)

4432. Lachlan Bronneach MacLean. (Same as number 3146.)

4433. Daughter Of MacEarchan Of Kingerloch.

Daughter of MacEarchan, of Kingerloch

Daughter Of married **Lachlan Bronneach MacLean.**

They had one child:

2216 i. **Donald**

4434. Ewen Allanson Cameron, son of **386. Allan MacDonald Dubh 'nan Creach' Cameron & 387. Mariot (Mary) Macdonnell**. Born ca 1468. Ewen Allanson died in Elgin, Moryshire, Scotland, in 1546; he was 78. Occupation: 1st Of Locheil, 13th Chief.

1 - Dugal, chief of the Clanranald, had been summarily executed by his clansmen due to his oppressive rule, and his uncle, Alastair, set in his place. Moydertach was Alastair's bastard son and accepted by the clan on his father's death.

Ranald, Dugal's son, had been brought up by Lord Lovat, chief of the clan Fraser. On his coming of age Lovat attempted to instal him as chieftain, restoring him to his father's place, but the clansmen did not like him, nick-naming him Ranald Gallda, or 'Stranger'. In 1544 Moydertach, with the support of Macdonald of Keppoch and Cameron of Lochiel, drove him out and laid waste Lovat's land, capturing Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness. With the aid of the Earl of Huntly, Lovat drove his opponents back and replaced Ranald as chief. Mackintosh, acting on behalf of the Earl of Huntly, captured Macdonald of Keppoch and Cameron of Lochiel, with each of whom he had a feud, and they were both executed in 1546. Three years later in 1549 Mackintosh was accused of plotting to kill Huntly and was also executed. 2 - "1st of Lochiel. Also known as Ewen Allanson. He was beheaded in 1546, after a long and stormy life, for his support of the Earl of Lennox's revolt and his part in the the Battle of Blar na leine ('Battle of the shirts') at the head of Loch Lochy. His first wife was daughter of Celestine MacDonald of Lochalsh. Second wife was daughter of Lachlan Macintosh, and sister of William, 13th chief of Macintosh." from the Cameron genealogy site of Duncan Hartley at <http://www.cameron-site.com>

Ewen Allanson married **Fynvola MacDonald.**

They had one child:

2217 i. **Evere**

4435. Fynvola MacDonald, daughter of **1572. Celestine MacDonald & 1573. Finvola MacLean.**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

4512. Sir Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) Campbell. (Same as number 1100.)

4513. Margaret Stewart. (Same as number 1101.)

4514. John Somerville, son of **9028. William Somerville.** John died in Nov 1491. Occupation: 3rd Lord Of Carnwath.

John married **Helen Hepburn.**

They had one child:

2257 i. **Elizabeth** (1389-1419)

4515. Helen Hepburn, daughter of **9030. Sir Adam Hepburn & 9031. Janet Borthwick.**

4516. Sir Robert Stewart, son of **4536. Sir John Stuart & 4537. Isabel MacDougall.** Born in 1379. Robert died in 1449; he was 70. Occupation: 1st Lord Of Lorn. Residence: Of Innermeath And Lorn, Scotland.

Between 1424 and 1429 he was one of the hostages for the payment of King James I of Scotland's ransom. He was created 1st Lord Lorn [Scotland] before 5 September 1439.

Robert married **Joan (Margaret) Stewart.**

They had the following children:

2258 i. **John 'Mourach'** (-1463)
9189 ii. **Daughter Of Sir Robert**
27203 iii. **Mary** (1416-1477)

4517. Joan (Margaret) Stewart, daughter of **9034. Sir Robert Stewart & 9035. Margaret Graham.** Born in 1375. Joan (Margaret) died in 1439; she was 64. Residence: Of Albany And Fife.

4520. Sir John Stuart, son of **9040. Alexander Stuart.** John died in Rouvray-Saint-Denis, France on 12 Feb 1429.

Sir John Stewart, 1st Seigneur d'Aubigny was the son of Sir Alexander Stewart and unknown daughter Turnbull. He married Elizabeth (?), daughter of Duncan, 8th Earl of Lennox and Helen Campbell, on 23 September 1406, by Papal dispensation. He died on 12 February 1428/29 at Rouvray-Saint-Denis, France, killed in action. He was buried at Cathedral of Orléans, Orléans, Orléanais, France.

Sir John Stewart, 1st Seigneur d'Aubigny was invested as a Knight before 1387.¹ He lived at Darnley, Scotland.² In October 1419 he entered the service of France.¹ He held the office of Constable of the Army of Scotland.¹ He fought in the Battle of Baugé on 22 March 1420/21, where he distinguished himself. He was created 1st Seigneur de Concessault, in Berry [France] on 23 April 1421. He was created 1st Seigneur d'Aubigny, in Berry [France] on 26 March 1423. He was created Comte d'Evreux, in Normandy [France] in January 1426/27. He fought in the Battle of the Herrings on 12 February 1428/29.
(Burkes Peerage)

Child:

2260 i. **Sir Alan** (-1439)

4522. Sir William Seton.

William married **Janet Dunbar.**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

2261 i. **Catherine**

4523. Janet Dunbar.

4524. Sir John Montgomery, son of **9048. Sir John Montgomery & 9049. Elizabeth Eglinton**. Born in 1360. Occupation: Of Ardrossan, Eglinton And Eaglesham.

John married **Agnes MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

54401 i. **Agnes (Anne)**
2262 ii. **Alexander** (-1470)

4525. Agnes MacDonald, daughter of **3096. John (Eoin) MacDonald & 3097. Princess Margaret Ross Stewart**.

4526. Sir Thomas Boyd, son of **9052. Sir Thomas Boyd & 9053. Joanna Montgomerie**. Born ca 1405. Thomas died in Craignaught Hill, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on 9 Jul 1439; he was 34. Occupation: 4th Of Kilmarnock.

SIR THOMAS BOYD of Kilmarnock, Knight, eldest son of Thomas and Joanna. "One of the first acts of King James I. on his return to Scotland was to order the arrest of Sir Walter Stewart, eldest son of the Regent, Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, and Thomas Boyd, younger of Kilmarnock, 13 May 1424, on the charge of having wasted the Crown rents. Boyd was confined at Dalkeith, and shortly afterwards released on paying certain fines to the royal Exchequer. He occurs as Bailie of Duchal 16 July 1437. The name of Sir Thomas' wife is not known. Lindsay of Pitscottie's *_Chronicles_*, i. 16. tells the story of the feud which resulted in his death at Craignaught Hill in Renfrewshire, slain by Alexander Stewart 9 July 1439 in revenge for Thomas' murder of Alexander's brother Sir Allane Stewart of Gartullie.

Thomas married **Margaret Maxwell**.

They had the following children:

27206 i. **Robert** (ca1420-)
2263 ii. **Margaret**

4527. Margaret Maxwell.

4528. Sir Alexander Seton, son of **9056. Sir William de Seton & 9057. Janet Fleming**. Born in 1372. Alexander died in 1440; he was 68. Occupation: Lord Gordon.

Sir Alexander Seton was the son of Sir William de Seton and Janet Fleming. He married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Sir Adam Gordon of that Ilk and Elizabeth Keith, from 27 March 1408 to 20 July 1408. He died between 31 August 1440 and 3 April 1441 at Strathbogie, Scotland.

Sir Alexander Seton gained the title of Lord of Huntly. He gained the title of Lord of Gordon. On 20 July 1408 he was confirmed in the lands of Gordon and Huntly, which he acquired through his wife. Circa 1437 Burkes states he was doubtfully created a Lord of Parliament as Lord Gordon.

Alexander married **Elizabeth Gordon**.

They had the following children:

2264 i. **Sir Alexander** (-1470)
3087 ii. **Elizabeth**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

4529. Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of **9058. Sir Adam Gordon Of That Ilk & 9059. Elizabeth Keith**. Elizabeth died on 16 Mar 1439.

4530. William Crichton Of That Ilk, son of **9060. Sir John Crichton**. William died in 1454. Occupation: 1st Lord Crichton.

Child:

2265 i. **Elizabeth**

4532. Robert III (John) Stuart. (Same as number 4404.)

4533. Annabel Drummond, daughter of **9066. Sir John Drummond & 9067. Mary (Montfichet) Montifex**. Born ca 1350 in Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. Annabel died in Scone Palace, Scone, Perthshire, in Oct 1401; she was 51.

Annabel Drummond was born circa 1350 at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. She was the daughter of Sir John Drummond, 11th of Lennox and Mary Montifex. She married Robert III Stewart, King of Scotland, son of Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan, on 13 March 1366. She died circa October 1401 at Scone Palace, Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

From 13 March 1366, her married name became Stewart. As a result of her marriage, Annabel Drummond was styled as Queen Consort Annabella of Scotland on 15 August 1390.

On 13 Mar 1366 when Annabel was 16, she married **Robert III (John) Stuart**.

They had the following children:

4541	i.	Margaret
122129	ii.	Elizabeth
2266	iii.	James I King Of Scotland (1394-1437)
13517	iv.	Lady Mary

4534. John de Beaufort, son of **9068. John of Gaunt & 9069. Catherine Roet**. John died in London, England on 16 Mar 1410. Buried in Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent, England. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Somerset.

John de Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset was born illegitimately between 1371 and 1373 at Beafort Castle, England. He was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and Katherine Roët. He married Lady Margaret de Holand, daughter of Thomas de Holand, 2nd Earl of Kent and Alice FitzAlan, before 28 September 1397. He died on 16 March 1409/10 at Hospital of St. Katherine-by-the-Tower, The City, London, England. He was buried at Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent, England.

John de Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset was invested as a Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) circa 1397. In February 1397 his illegitimate birth was legitimated by Parliament and Papal decree. He was created 1st Earl of Somerset [England] on 10 February 1397. He was created 1st Marquess of Somerset [England] on 29 September 1397. He was created 1st Marquess of Dorset [England] on 29 September 1397. He was deposed as Marquess of Dorset and Somerset on 3 November 1399. He held the office of Constable of England in 1404. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

John married **Lady Margaret de Holand**.

They had the following children:

2267	i.	Lady Joan
	ii.	John (1403-1444)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

4535. Lady Margaret de Holand, daughter of **9070. Thomas de Holand & 9071. Alice FitzAlan**. Margaret died in St. Saviour's Abbey, Bermondsey, London, England on 31 Dec 1439. Buried in Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent, England.

Lady Margaret de Holand was born between 1381 and 1385. She was the daughter of Thomas de Holand, 2nd Earl of Kent and Alice FitzAlan. She married, firstly, John de Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and Katherine Roët, before 28 September 1397. She married, secondly, Thomas of Lancaster, 1st Duke of Clarence, son of Henry IV, King of England and Lady Mary de Bohun, after 10 November 1411. She died on 31 December 1439 at St. Saviour's Abbey, Bermondsey, London, England. She was buried at Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent, England.

4536. Sir John Stuart, son of **9072. Sir Robert Stuart**. John died on 26 Apr 1421. Occupation: Lord Of Lorn.

On 29 April 1388 he acquired the Lordship of Lorn from his brother, Robert. He gained the title of Lord of Lorn on 29 April 1388. He held the office of Joint Ambassador to the King of England in 1412, for the delivery of the King of Scots, and of Murdoch, son of the Duke of Albany.

John married **Isabel MacDougall**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 4516 | i. | Sir Robert (1379-1449) |
| 2268 | ii. | Sir James (-ca1448) |

4537. Isabel MacDougall, daughter of **4114. Ewen MacDougall & 4115. Joan Isaac**.

Isabel MacDougall is also known as Isabel d'Ergadia.

Around 1386 both of Ewan's daughters married Stewarts of Innermeath from Perthshire. Janet and Isabella inherited Lorn equally as females under the laws of primogeniture. Then Janet and her husband Sir Robert Stewart traded their half of Lorn to her younger sister Isabella and her husband Sir John Stewart in exchange for Sir John Stewart's inherited estate of Durrisdier in Perthshire.

4540. Archibald Douglas, son of **9080. Archibald Douglas & 9081. Joan Moray**. Born ca 1370. Archibald died in Verneuil, France, on 17 Aug 1424; he was 54. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Douglas.

Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas also went by the nick-name of Archibald 'Tyneman'. He held the office of Lord Warden of the Marches in 1400. He succeeded to the title of 4th Earl of Douglas [S., 1358] circa 24 December 1400. He fought in the invasion of England by the Scots in 1401, which he commanded.² He fought in the Battle of Homildon Hill on 14 September 1402, where he was wounded in 5 places, lost an eye, and was taken prisoner by Henry Hotspur, whom he afterwards joined in a rebellion against King Henry IV. He gained the title of Lord of Annandale in 1409. He was created 1st Duc de Touraine [France] on 19 April 1424. He fought in the Battle of Verneuil on 17 August 1424, fighting against the Duke of Bedford.
(The Perage)

Archibald married **Margaret Stuart**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 30483 | i. | Lady Elizabeth (-ca1451) |
| 2270 | ii. | Archibald (-1438) |

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

4541. Margaret Stuart, daughter of **4404. Robert III (John) Stuart & 4533. Annabel Drummond**. Margaret died in Thrieve Castle, Galloway, Scotland. Buried in Collegiate Church Of Lincluden, Dumfries, Dumfries-Shire, Scotland. Occupation: Lady Of Galloway.

4542. Sir Patrick Graham, son of **9084. Sir Patrick Graham & 9085. Egidia Stewart**. Patrick died in Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland on 10 Aug 1413. Occupation: Earl Of Strathearn. Residence: Of Dundaff And Kilpont.

1 - Sir Patrick Graham was murdered by his brother-in-law Sir John Drummond of Concraig in 1413. 2 - Sir Patrick Graham, married Eupheme, Countess of Strathearn, only daughter of David, Earl of Strathearn, eldest son of King Robert II., by his second marriage with Euphemia Ross. In right of his wife, Graham became Earl of Strathearn, and also brought himself and his descendants into the great struggle, in which the children by King Robert's second marriage claimed the crown on the pretext that the King's first marriage to Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan had not been a lawful one. This Sir Patrick Graham was killed in 1413 by Sir John Drummond, and left an only child, Malise, also known as Earl of Strathearn.

Patrick married **Euphemia Stuart**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------------------|
| 2271 | i. | Euphemia (-1468) |
| 4592 | ii. | Malise (1407-) |

4543. Euphemia Stuart, daughter of **9086. David Stuart & 9087. Christine Lindsay**.

4592. Malise Graham, son of **4542. Sir Patrick Graham & 4543. Euphemia Stuart**. Born in 1407. Occupation: Earl Of Strathearn, Later 1st Earl Of Menteith.

1 - 1st Earl of Strathearn-Menteith Created 1st Graham Earl of Menteith 1427 The later earldom, which was created by James the First in the fifteenth century in favour of Malise Graham, formerly Earl of Strathern, did not include all the lands of the original earldom which had been forfeited by Murdach Duke of Albany as Earl of Menteith; on the contrary, the charter of creation of the new territorial earldom of Menteith reserved to the king the other portions of it. Among the places thus reserved was the Castle of Doune, which was the principal messuage of the ancient earldom at the time of the forfeiture. Malise inherited the title of Earl of Strathearn/Strathern from his mother but King James I conferred that title upon his uncle Walter and replaced Mailse's earldom with that of Menteith (often spelled "Monteith"). Malise's first wife is named as Ann Vere by Burkes Extinct Peerages 1883 (Graham of Strathern, etc) but as Jane de Rochford by The Scots Peerage (Menteith). Burkes Extinct 1883 identifies Alexander, John and Walter as being by Ann Vere. We show that Euphame was by her as well but that is an assumption. We show the second John and Walter as by his second wife following an indication to that effect by The Scots Peerage.

2 - Malise Graham, had the earldom of Stratherne removed from him by King James I and given to his uncle, Robert Graham, on the grounds that his mother should not have inherited a title whose descent was strictly through the male line, but received the earldom of Menteith instead. Malise, also known as Earl of Strathearn. It was he whom King James I. deprived of the earldom, on the plea that it was a male fief, and made Earl of Menteith instead; and it was this action which moved the Earl's uncle, Sir Robert Graham, to renounce his allegiance, and to plot and carry out the assassination of the King at Perth. It should be remembered, however, that in this plot Earl Malise himself seems to have had no share. He lived till 1492, and left three sons, from the eldest of whom descended the Earls of Menteith and Airth,

Malise married **Anne de Vere**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|----------------|
| 2296 | i. | Patrick |
|-------------|----|----------------|

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

4593. Anne de Vere.

daughter of Henry de Vere, Earl of Oxford

4594. Thomas Erskine, son of **9188. Sir Robert Erskine Of That Ilk & 9189. Daughter Of Sir Robert Stewart**. Occupation: 2nd Lord Erskine.

Thomas married **Janet Douglas**.

They had the following children:

30529	i.	Margaret (Muriella)
2297	ii.	Isobel
3376	iii.	Alexander

4595. Janet Douglas.

The identity of Thomas Erskine's wife is not certain. She may not have been a daughter of the 1st Earl of Morton although that is often stated, sometimes as Elizabeth but perhaps more often as Janet.

4596. Patrick Buchanan, son of **9192. Sir Walter Buchanan & 9193. Isabel Stewart**. Occupation: 13th Of Buchanan.

Patrick, acquired a part of Strathyre in 1455, and had a charter under the great seal of his estate of Buchanan dated in 1460. He and Andrew Buchanan of Leny made in 1455 mutual tailzies of their estates in favour of one another, and the heirs of their own bodies, passing some of their brethren of either side. He married Gaibraith, heiress of Killearn, Bamore, and Auchenroch. He had two sons and a daughter, Anabella married to her cousin, James Stewart of Baldorrans, grandson of Murdoch, duke of Albany.

Patrick married **Jonet Cunynghame (Cunningham)**.

They had one child:

2298	i.	Walter (ca1443-1526)
-------------	----	-----------------------------

4597. Jonet Cunynghame (Cunningham).

4598. William Graham, son of **9196. Patrick Graham & 9197. Christian Erskine**. Born ca 1413. William died in 1472; he was 59. Occupation: 2nd Lord.

William, the second Lord Graham, married Lady Ann Douglas, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Angus, "the Red Douglas" of James II.'s time, who in Scottish tradition is remembered as having "put down the Black." Another account of the clan... Patricks only son[?], William, second Lord Graham, married lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Angus, and had two sons, William, third Lord Graham, and George, ancestor of the Grahams of Calendar.

William married **Helen Douglas**.

They had the following children:

2299	i.	Isabella (ca1443-)
13748	ii.	William (1464-1513)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

4599. Helen Douglas, daughter of **9198. William Douglas & 9199. Margaret Hay**.

6144. Malcolm (Gillecaluim) MacLeod, son of **6164. Norman (Tormod) MacLeod & 6165. Fionghual MacCrotan**. Born in 1296. Malcolm (Gillecaluim) died in 1370; he was 74. Occupation: 3rd Of Dunvegan, 3rd Chief Of MacLeod.

Married a Campbell

Children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 3072 | i. | John (Iain Ciar) (1320-1392) |
| 3266 | ii. | Malcolm |

6148. Gilliecallum (Malcolm) MacLean, son of **12296. Maoliosa (Malise) MacGillean (MacLean)**. Occupation: 3rd Chief Of Clan Maclean.

Malcolm (son of Maoliose) is generally accredited as the third Chief of the Macleans and he married Riognach the daughter of Gamil, Lord of Carrick. Malcolm son of Maoliosa had three sons, Donald, Niall, and John. Rignach, daughter of Gamil, lord of Carrick, was the mother of these three sons.

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|----------------------------|
| 3074 | i. | John Dubh (ca1290-) |
|-------------|----|----------------------------|

6150. John Comyn, son of **12300. John 'The Red' Comyn & 12301. Johanna de Valence**. John died in Bannockburn, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland on 24 Jun 1314.

Killed at Battle of Bannockburn.

John married **Margaret Wake**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------------------|
| 3075 | i. | Daughter Of John |
|-------------|----|-------------------------|

6151. Margaret Wake, daughter of **12302. John Wake & 12303. Joan de Fenes**. Born ca 1300. Margaret died on 29 Sep 1349; she was 49. Occupation: Baroness Wake Of Liddell.

Margaret Wake, Baroness Wake of Liddell was born circa 1300. She was the daughter of John Wake, 1st Baron Wake of Liddell and Joan de Fenes. She married Sir Eustace Dabridgecourt. She married Edmund of Woodstock, 1st Earl of Kent, son of Edward I 'Longshanks', King of England and Marguerite de France, in December 1325. She married John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, son of John 'the Red' Comyn. She was also reported to have been married on 6 October 1325. She died on 29 September 1349, from the bubonic plague.

Her married name became Dabridgecourt. She succeeded to the title of Baroness Wake of Liddell on 30 May 1349.

6164. Norman (Tormod) MacLeod, son of **12328. Leod (Leòd) Olafsson**. Born ca 1250. Norman (Tormod) died in Pabbay Castle, Pabbay, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Of Dunvegan, 2nd Chief Of MacLeod.

Norman (Tormod) married **Fionghual MacCrotan**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|--|
| 6144 | i. | Malcolm (Gillecaluim) (1296-1370) |
| 3082 | ii. | Murchadh (Murdoch) |

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

6165. Fionghual MacCrotan.

Her father was an Irish Chieftain.

6168. Norman Roderick MacLeod, son of **12336. Torquil MacLeod & 12337. Dorothea O'Beolan**. Born ca 1266. Occupation: 3rd Of The Lewes.

Norman Roderick married **Daughter Of Ferquhard MacIntosh**.

They had one child:

3084 i. **Torquil Og** (ca1300-)

6169. Daughter Of Ferquhard MacIntosh, daughter of **12338. Ferquhard MacIntosh**.

6174. Sir Alexander Seton. (Same as number 4528.)

6175. Elizabeth Gordon. (Same as number 4529.)

6176. John de Cambrun (Cameron), son of **12352. Sir Robert de Cambrun**. Born ca 1230. Occupation: Of Locheil.

Child:

3088 i. **John 'Ochterly'**

6192. Angus Og MacDonald, son of **12384. Angus Mor MacDonald & 12385. Miss Campbell**. Angus Og died in Finlaggan, Islay in 1330.

ANGUS OG, second son of Angus Mor, succeeded his brother Alexander in 1308, both in lands and as the chief of the Clan Donald.

We know how Angus Mor sought to avoid having the King of Scotland as an overlord during the reign of John Balliol. The Feudal system spread all over England and the Lowlands of Scotland. When Angus Mor's son Alexander succeeded him, Edward I, the great King of England, had entered the dispute as to who would be the next King of Scotland. Edward I favored John Balliol because he agreed that Scotland would be a dependent state of England. Robert Bruce stood for an independent Scotland. The lines were clearly drawn, and all the clans had to take sides. Alexander had an understanding with Edward I and made a treaty to give him all his support and he did. There are letters from Alexander to King Edward I to the effect that he was not sending enough money to pay expenses. With the English Army in the field, Robert Bruce fared badly. He was whipped and in hiding. Angus Og however sheltered Robert Bruce at Dunavertie Castle. He treated Robert Bruce with kindness and consideration and Bruce spent the winter on the remote island of Raccrin, over which the MacDonalds had jurisdiction. Angus Og and most of the clan supported Robert Bruce, even though Alexander did not. The Chiefs and the Clansmen of MacDonald fought successfully and gallantly for Scot Independence on the field of Bannockburn, settling their past reputation for opposition to Scot Kings.

At Bruce's crowning achievement in 1314 over Edward II at the Battle of Bannockburn, Angus Og and his Isles men were an indispensable factor in determining the fortunes of the day.

Edward II, King of England, had amassed a might array of 100,000 men, but the independence of Scotland was at stake. The Clansmen were eager and ready for a fight. At the proper moment, Robert Bruce called Angus Og from the rear where he had been concealed and said, "Angus, my faith is in thee." Instantly, pipes and war cries

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

broke loose with all the men running directly into the enemy. The enemy broke and victory was complete. The independence of Scotland was saved and endured for several centuries more. Out of gratitude for the services rendered by Angus Og, Robert the Bruce bestowed upon him extensive lands. Besides Islay and Kintyre, he now had Mull, Jura, Coll, Tiree, Glencoe, Morvern, and Lochaber.

Angus Og's loyalty to Robert Bruce never faltered. It stands in marked contrast to the general policy of the succeeding Lords of the Isles in not always supporting their King of Scots. Alexander allied himself with some small families in Galloway fighting against the forces of the new King Robert I (the Bruce). Alexander was taken prisoner, escaped and was finally cornered in Castle Sween in North Knapdale and is said to have died soon after. Alexander lost all of his lands to Robert Bruce who in turn gave them to Angus Og as well as the title of Lord of the Isles in 1307. Even though Alexander had three sons, the clan agreed with Robert Bruce that Angus Og should be the next chief.

The Clanranald Branch of the Clan still uses the words of Robert Bruce in the order to charge as their motto. Robert Bruce ordered the MacDonalds should forever have the honored place on his right in the line of battle. They still have it.

There is a drawing of the moment when Bruce gives the order to Angus Og, showing Angus and the leaders dressed in the MacDonald tartan. This is of special interest to all MacDonalds, because all are directly descended from Angus Og MacDonald and many are also descended from the famous Bruce. Our family is descended from both. Angus Og died 1330 in his residence in Finlaggan on Islay, and buried in the tomb of his ancestors on Iona. Angus was succeeded by his son John by his wife, Agnes O'Cahan the daughter of Guy O'Cahan the Baron of Ulster, County Derry, Ireland. It is said that she brought with her a group of stalwart men, who became the ancestors of the MacQueens, to this day.

Angus married a daughter of Dunbui O'Cathan, a baron of Ulster, and with her came an unusual portion from Ireland in the form of men from twenty-four clans, from whom twenty-four families in Scotland descended. The descendants of these men are known to this day in the Highlands as "Tochradh nighean a' Chathanaich," or the dowry of O'Cathan's daughter. Angus Og died at his Castle in Finlaggan in Islay, in 1330, and was buried in the ancestral tomb in Iona. His son John succeeded him, and he had another son John, said by the seanachies to have been illegitimate, and known as Ian Fraoch, progenitor of the family of Glencoe and the MacDonalds of Fraoch.

Tradition give much of the credit for the military successes of Angus Og and the Clan to a magical green stone called the Baul Muluy, or Stone Globe of Molingus or Maol-iosa, the name by which was known St. Laserian, a saint who flourished during the early Columban period. This magic stone is said to have healed the sick, and brought victory to the Clan. A seventeenth century writer on the Western Isles thus describes the Baul Muluy: "I had a like to have forgot a valuable curiosity which they call the Baul Muluy, i.e., Molingus his Stone Globe; This Saint was chaplain to Mack Donald of the Isles; his name is celebrated here on account of this globe, so much esteem'd by the Inhabitants. This stone for its intrinsic value has been carefully transmitted to Posterity for several ages. It is a green stone, much like a Globe in Figure, about the bigness of a Goose Egg. The virtues of it is to remove Stiches from the sides of sick Persons, by laying it close to the Place affected, and if the Patient does not outlive the Distemper, they say the Stone removed out of the Bed of it own accord. They ascribe another extraordinary Virtue to it, and 'tis this: the credulous Vulgar firmly believe that if this Stone is cast among the Front of an Enemy, they will run away, and that as often as the Enemy rallies, if this stone is cast amongst them, they still lose courage and retire. They say that Mack Donald of the Isles carried this about with him, and that victory was always on his side when he threw it among the enemy." The stone continued to be used for the "cure of both man and beast" until about 1840, when it was lost "by being committed to the custody of a gentleman who partook too much of the skepticism of the age to have any faith in its virtue." closely allied to Clan Donald.

He also had another son known as Iain Froach (John), by a daughter of Dugal MacEanruiq (Dougal MacHenry), Chief of Glencoe, who was regarded as illegitimate, but may have been a "handfast" union and thus legitimized by Celtic usage. Iain was the progenitor of the MacLains of Glencoe.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

(Flo Dickey)

Angus Og married **Agnes O'Cathan**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 3096 | i. | John (Eoin) (ca1326-1386) |
| 217731 | ii. | Mary |

6193. Agnes O'Cathan, daughter of **12386. Guy O'Cathan**.

6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland, son of **12388. Walter Stewart & 12389. Princess Marjorie Bruce**. Born on 2 Mar 1316 in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Robert Bruce died in Dundonald Castle, Ayrshire, on 19 Apr 1390; he was 74. Occupation: King Robert II Of Scotland From 1371 To 1390.

Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland was born on 2 March 1316 at Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He was the son of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and Margorie Bruce, Princess of Scotland. He married, firstly, Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan and Janet Mure, on 22 November 1347, by Papal dispensation, which legitimised their previously born children. He married, secondly, Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Moray, daughter of Hugh de Ross, 4th Earl of Ross and Margaret Graham, on 2 May 1355, by Papal dispensation. He died on 19 April 1390 at age 74 at Dundonald Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland.⁴ He was buried at Scone Abbey, Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland succeeded to the title of 7th High Steward of Scotland on 9 April 1327. He fought in the Battle of Halidon Hill on 19 July 1333 at Halidon Hill, Scotland, where he was in command. He held the office of Regent of Scotland between 1338 and 1341. He was created 1st Earl of Atholl [Scotland] on 16 February 1341/42. He held the office of Regent of Scotland between 1346 and 1357. He was created 1st Earl of Strathearn [Scotland] in 1358. He abdicated as Earl of Atholl on 31 May 1367. He abdicated as Earl of Strathearn on 18 April 1369. He gained the title of Earl of Strathearn on 4 April 1370. He succeeded to the title of King Robert II of Scotland on 22 February 1371. He was crowned King of Scotland on 26 March 1371 at Scone Abbey, Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

Before his accession, he had been successively joint and sole regent in David II's absence. During his reign, from 1384, his two sons were the real rulers for their unmilitary father.

On 2 May 1355 when Robert Bruce was 39, he married **Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 3097 | i. | Princess Margaret Ross (1342-) |
| 36791 | ii. | Elizabeth |
| 13291 | iii. | Egidia (Jill) |
| 9086 | iv. | David (1356-) |

6195. Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross, daughter of **12390. Hugh O'Beolan De Ross & 12391. Margaret Graham**. Euphemia died in 1387. Occupation: Countess Of Moray.

Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Moray was the daughter of Hugh de Ross, 4th Earl of Ross and Margaret Graham. She married Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland, son of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and Margorie Bruce, Princess of Scotland, on 2 May 1355, by Papal dispensation. She married John Randolph, 3rd Earl of Moray, son of Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray and Isabel Stewart.¹ She died in 1387.

Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Moray was also known as Euphemia Leslie. She gained the title of Countess of Moray. As a result of her marriage, Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Moray was styled as Countess of Atholl on 2 May 1355. From 2 May 1355, her married name became Stewart. As a result of her marriage, Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Moray was styled as Queen Consort Euphemia of Scotland in 1372.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

6196. Walter de Faslane, son of **12392. Aulay de Faslane**. Born ca 1320. Walter died in 1385; he was 65.
Occupation: 5th Of Faslane, Lord Of Lennox.

1 - 7th Earl of Lennox 1373-1385 The mansion or castle seems to have been at Faslane, where the mound may still be distinguished in the copsewood. Here according to Blind Harry, Sir William Wallace was received and hospitably entertained by his gallant comrade Earl Malcolm, after he sacked Dumbarton, and laid the castle of Roseneath in ashes. We have no notice of Faslane Castle after the succession of the Faslane branch to the honours of Lennox, and the estate was by degrees fued out in small portions among a variety of vassals. Towards the northern end of it, several cadets of the neighbouring clan Macfarlane thus acquired lands on the shore of Loch-Long, while the Garloch side and Glenfruin gradually became almost a colony of Colquhouns. (statistical report 1791) 2 - Baltar mac Amlaimh, also called Walter of Faslane, was the de facto Mormaer of Lennox through his wife Margaret between 1365 and 1385. He was the great grandson of Amlaibh, the grandson of Mormaer Ailín II through the male line. He was the chief of a kin-group tracing its origins to the settlement which followed the death of Ailín II, where the ten brothers of Mormaer Maol Domhnaich were compensated with lands. Baltar and his kin achieved the Mormaerdom because he was allowed to marry the daughter of Mormaer Domhnall, Margaret. When Domhnall died in 1365, Margaret succeeded with Baltar as de facto ruler. It had been Domhnall's intention that the marriage would eventually allow the succession of a grandson, but it seems that Baltar was intended to rule in his turn. Indeed Baltar and Margaret had a son, Donnchadh, who was probably a young man by the time Baltar and Margaret succeeded. We do not know how relations deteriorated, but it seems that Donnchadh got impatient. In the summer of 1384, King Robert II issued two charters formally conferring the Mormaerdom on Baltar. However, a year later he and his wife Margaret resigned the Mormaerdom over to their eldest son Donnchadh. Brown (p. 215) attributes this change as a policy change of the monarchy triggered by the increased influence of John of Carrick, the future king Robert III. However, in 1388, Baltar and Margaret were handed custody of the Mormaerdom for the remainder of their lives, with Donnchadh retaining the title. Donnchadh was confined to a stronghold in Loch Lomond, Inchmurrin castle. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_de_Fasselane] 3 - Walter de Faslane who married the heiress of his kinsmen Donald, Earl of the Lennox, thus keeping the earldom within the House of Lennox for the time (this situation was analogous to the marriage, some 200 years later, of Mary Queen of Scots, heiress of the Royal House, with Lord Darnley, the Stewart heir-male). It is probably a cousin of this family that appears as "Iwar McAulay in Lennox" in 1326.

Walter married **Margaret de Levenax**.

They had one child:

3098 i. **Sir Duncan** (-1425)

6197. Margaret de Levenax, daughter of **12394. Donald de Levenax**.

She married Walter, son of Alan de Faslane, who had received his lands from Malcolm the 5th Earl of Lennox Margaret, seventh Countess of Lennox, who was born circa 1325 and died before 17 February 1391/92. She married (circa 1344) her fourth cousin once removed Walter de Faslane, 5th Baron, Tosheagor of Lennox, and in her right Earl of Lennox.

6198. Sir Archibald Gillespie Campbell. (Same as number 4400.)

6199. Isabella Lamont. (Same as number 4401.)

6272. Ranald (Reginald) MacDonald. (Same as number 4112.)

6273. Fiona of Lennox. (Same as number 4113.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

6274. Hugh Fraser, son of **12548. Hugh Alexander Fraser**. Residence: 3rd Of Lovat.

Known to be Grandson of Sir Simon of Brotherton.

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|-------------------------|
| 13256 | i. | Hugh (-ca1440) |
| 3137 | ii. | Daughter Of Hugh |
| 121645 | iii. | Euphemia |

6290. Angus MacPhee. (Same as number 1550.)

6292. Eachan 'Ruadh Nan Cath' MacLean, son of **12584. Lachlan Lubanach MacLean** & **12585. Mary MacDonald**. Eachan 'Ruadh Nan Cath' died in Harlaw, Aberdeenshire, Scotland in 1411. Occupation: Of Dowart, 6th Chief Of Clan MacLean.

[Red Hector Of The Battles]

In 1411, Donald of the Isles marched towards Aberdeen, the inhabitants of which were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his fierce hordes: but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen in Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Inverury, and descried the Highlanders stationed at the village of Harlaw, on the water of Ury near its junction with the Don. Mar soon saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds, but although his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to that opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the constable of Dundee and the sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitons, the Maules, the Irvings, the Lesleys, the Lovels, the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. At the head of the Islesmen and Highlanders was the Lord of the Isles, subordinate to whom were Mackintosh and Maclean and other Highland chiefs, all bearing the most deadly hatred to their Saxon foes. On a signal being given, the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were accustomed to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward upon their opponents: but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the knights, who, with their spears levelled, and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed adversaries. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock which the furious onset of the High-landers had produced, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets who fought under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, carrying death everywhere around him: but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, no alternative remained for Sir James and his valorous companions but victory or death, and the latter was their lot. The constable of Dundee was amongst the first who suffered, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that seizing and stabbing the horses, they thus unhorsed their riders, whom they despatched with their daggers. In the mean time the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, although he lost during the action almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall. The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes which had ever happened to the numerous respectable families in Angus and the Mearns. Many of these families lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Andrew Lesley, third Laird of Balquhain, is said to have fallen, with six of his sons (the Laurus Lesleana says eleven, and that he himself fell some years after in a battle at Brakoe, killed by the sheriff of Angus, 1420.) Isabel Mortimer, his wife, founded a chaplainry in the Chapel of Garioch, and built a cross called Leslie's Cross, to their memory. Besides Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy, the sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maule of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, and Alexander Stirling, and Sir

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, with five hundred men-at-arms, including the principal gentry of Buchan, and the greater part of the burgesses of Aberdeen who followed their provost, were among the slain. The Highlanders left nine hundred men dead on the field of battle, including the chiefs, Maclean and Mackintosh. This memorable battle was fought on the eve of the feast of St. James the Apostle, the 24th day of July, in the year 1411, "and from the ferocity with which it was contested, and the dismal spectacle of civil war and bloodshed exhibited to the country, it appears to have made a deep impression on the national mind. It fixed itself in the music and poetry of Scotland; a march, called 'the Battle of Harlaw,' continued to be a popular air down to the time of Drummond of Hawthornden, and a spirited ballad, on the same event, is still repeated in our age, describing the meeting of the armies, and the deaths of the chiefs, in no ignoble strain." Mar and the few brave companions in arms who survived the battle, were so exhausted with fatigue and the wounds they received, that they were obliged to pass the night on the field of battle, where they expected a renewal of the attack next morning; but when morning dawned, they found that the Lord of the Isles had retreated, during the night, by Inverury and the hill of Benachie. To pursue him was impossible, and he was therefore allowed to retire, without molestation, and to recruit his exhausted strength. The site of the battle is thus described in the manuscript Geographical Description of Scotland collected by Macfarlane, and preserved in the Advocates' Library [Vol. i. p. 7.]: "Through this parish (the Chapel of Garioch, formerly called Capella Beatae Mariae Virginis de Garryoch) runs the king's highway from Aberdeen to Inverness, and from Aberdeen to the high country. A large mile to the east of the church lies the field of an ancient battle called the battle of Harlaw, from a country town of that name hard by. This town, and the field of battle, which lies along the king's highway upon a moor, extending a short mile from south-east to north-west, stands on the northeast side of the water of Urie, and a small distance therefrom. To the west of the field of battle, about half a mile, is a farmer's house called Legget's Den, hard by, in which is a tomb, built in the form of a malt-steep, of four large stones, covered with a broad stone above, where, as the country people report, Donald of the Isles lies buried, being slain in the battle, and therefore they call it commonly Donald's Tomb." This is an evident mistake, as it is well known that Donald was not slain. Mr. Tytler conjectures with much probability that the tomb alluded may be that of the chief of Maclean or Mackintosh, and he refers, in support of this opinion, to Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections, in which an account is given of the family of Maclean, and from which it appears that Lauchlan Lubanich had, by Macdonald's daughter, a son, called Eachin Rusidh ni Cath, or Hector Rufus Bellicosus, who commanded as lieutenantgeneral under the Earl of Ross at the battle of Harlaw, when he and Irving of Drum, seeking out one another by their armorial bearings on their shields, met and killed each other. This Hector was married to a daughter of the Earl of Douglas. [<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/epoetry/thomwill.q3c/thomwill.q3c-4.html>]

Eachan 'Ruadh Nan Cath' married **Marion 'Mor' Campbell**.

They had one child:

3146 i. **Lachlan Bronneach** (ca1394-)

6293. Marion 'Mor' Campbell, daughter of **2200. Sir Colin "Ionganlach" Campbell** & **2201. Margaret (Mariota) Campbell**.

6294. Alexander Stewart, son of **12588. Sir Alexander "The Wolf" Stewart** & **12589. Mariota Mackay**. Alexander died in 1435. Occupation: Earl Of Mar And Garioch, Lord Of Duffe.

1 - Alexander, another of the Wolf's bastards, stormed the castle of Kildrummy to capture the widowed Countess of Mar, married her by force and thus duly acquired the title of Earl of Mar, she apparently coming to accept him, although the Earldom of Mar descended to his illegitimate son Thomas. 2 - "In 1411, during Albany's regency, Donald MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, assembled a huge force of Highlanders, estimated at well over 10,000 strong. Ostensibly this was to ensure that his claim to the earldom of Ross was confirmed, but he was clearly using it as an excuse to extend his power. He sacked Inverness and marched on into Aberdeenshire. At Harlaw, 14 miles north-west of Aberdeen, they were met by Alexander, the Wolf of Badenoch's bastard son, now Earl of Mar, together with the Provost and burgesses of Aberdeen and a small force of knights and Lowland gentlemen. After a long and

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

bloody day's struggle the Highland forces melted away in the night leaving the field to the Lowlanders. Aberdeen was saved and the affair went down in ballad and folklore as 'Red Harlaw' for it was said the ditches ran red with blood" 3 - In 1411, Donald of the Isles marched towards Aberdeen, the inhabitants of which were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his fierce hordes: but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen in Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Inverury, and descried the Highlanders stationed at the village of Harlaw, on the water of Ury near its junction with the Don. Mar soon saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds, but although his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to that opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the constable of Dundee and the sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitons, the Maules, the Irvings, the Lesleys, the Lovels, the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. At the head of the Islesmen and Highlanders was the Lord of the Isles, subordinate to whom were Mackintosh and Maclean and other Highland chiefs, all bearing the most deadly hatred to their Saxon foes. On a signal being given, the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were accustomed to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward upon their opponents: but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the knights, who, with their spears levelled, and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed adversaries. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock which the furious onset of the High-landers had produced, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets who fought under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, carrying death everywhere around him: but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, no alternative remained for Sir James and his valorous companions but victory or death, and the latter was their lot. The constable of Dundee was amongst the first who suffered, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that seizing and stabbing the horses, they thus unhorsed their riders, whom they despatched with their daggers. In the mean time the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, although he lost during the action almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall. The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes which had ever happened to the numerous respectable families in Angus and the Mearns. Many of these families lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Andrew Lesley, third Laird of Balquhain, is said to have fallen, with six of his sons (the Laurus Lesleana says eleven, and that he himself fell some years after in a battle at Brakoe, killed by the sheriff of Angus, 1420.) Isabel Mortimer, his wife, founded a chaplainry in the Chapel of Garioch, and built a cross called Leslie's Cross, to their memory. Besides Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy, the sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maule of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, and Alexander Stirling, and Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, with five hundred men-at-arms, including the principal gentry of Buchan, and the greater part of the burgesses of Aberdeen who followed their provost, were among the slain. The Highlanders left nine hundred men dead on the field of battle, including the chiefs, Maclean and Mackintosh. This memorable battle was fought on the eve of the feast of St. James the Apostle, the 24th day of July, in the year 1411, "and from the ferocity with which it was contested, and the dismal spectacle of civil war and bloodshed exhibited to the country, it appears to have made a deep impression on the national mind. It fixed itself in the music and poetry of Scotland; a march, called 'the Battle of Harlaw,' continued to be a popular air down to the time of Drummond of Hawthornden, and a spirited ballad, on the same event, is still repeated in our age, describing the meeting of the armies, and the deaths of the chiefs, in no ignoble strain." Mar and the few brave companions in arms who survived the battle, were so exhausted with fatigue and the wounds they received, that they were obliged to pass the night on the field of battle, where they expected a renewal of the attack next morning; but when morning dawned, they found that the Lord of the Isles had retreated, during the night, by Inverury and the hill of Benachie. To pursue him was impossible, and he was therefore allowed to retire, without molestation, and to recruit his exhausted strength. The site of the battle is thus described in the manuscript Geographical Description of Scotland collected by Macfarlane, and preserved in the Advocates' Library [Vol. i. p. 7.]: "Through this parish (the Chapel of Garioch, formerly called

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Capella Beatae Mariae Virginis de Garryoch) runs the king's highway from Aberdeen to Inverness, and from Aberdeen to the high country. A large mile to the east of the church lies the field of an ancient battle called the battle of Harlaw, from a country town of that name hard by. This town, and the field of battle, which lies along the king's highway upon a moor, extending a short mile from south-east to north-west, stands on the northeast side of the water of Urie, and a small distance therefrom. To the west of the field of battle, about half a mile, is a farmer's house called Legget's Den, hard by, in which is a tomb, built in the form of a malt-steep, of four large stones, covered with a broad stone above, where, as the country people report, Donald of the Isles lies buried, being slain in the battle, and therefore they call it commonly Donald's Tomb." This is an evident mistake, as it is well known that Donald was not slain. Mr. Tytler conjectures with much probability that the tomb alluded may be that of the chief of Maclean or Mackintosh, and he refers, in support of this opinion, to Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections, in which an account is given of the family of Maclean, and from which it appears that Lauchlan Lubanich had, by Macdonald's daughter, a son, called Eachin Rusidh ni Cath, or Hector Rufus Bellicosus, who commanded as lieutenantgeneral under the Earl of Ross at the battle of Harlaw, when he and Irving of Drum, seeking out one another by their armorial bearings on their shields, met and killed each other. This Hector was married to a daughter of the Earl of Douglas. 4 - in 1408, accompanied Sir Alexander 1st Lord Forbes, and Sir Walter Lindsay in an expedition into England to tilt with Lord Beaumont and other English knights.

Child:

3147 i. **Janet**

6528. Kenneth MacKenzie, son of **13056. John MacKenzie** & **13057. Margaret de Strathbogie**. Occupation: 3rd Of Kintail.

Kenneth married **Fynvola Finguala MacLeod**.

They had one child:

3264 i. **Murdoch Dubh 'of The Cave'** (1340-1375)

6529. Fynvola Finguala MacLeod.

6532. Malcolm (Gillecaluim) MacLeod. (Same as number 6144.)

6534. Donald de Mar, son of **13068. Gartnait** & **13069. Lady Christina Bruce**. Born ca 1302 in Saline, Fife, Scotland. Donald died in Killed At Battle Of Dupplin Moor, on 12 Aug 1332; he was 30. Occupation: 8th Earl Of Mar, Regent Of Scotland.

The death of Robert I in 1329 left Scotland with a four-year-old king. David II (1329-71) had a right to the throne solely because of the career and residual influence of his father. His claim to the throne was far from absolute and, from 1329 was challenged by Edward Balliol (son of King John). In September 1332, Balliol (backed by significant English forces) won a victory against the supporters of David II at Dupplin Moor, whereafter he was crowned King of Scots at Scone. David, twelfth Earl of Mar, son of Gratney, eleventh Earl (whose sister Isabel married Robert the Bruce) by his wife Christina, daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and sister of King Robert the Bruce.

Donald married **Isabella Stewart**.

They had the following children:

29445 i. **Margaret** (ca1330-)
3267 ii. **Martha**

6535. Isabella Stewart, daughter of **13070. Sir Alexander Stewart**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

6626. John MacDougall. Residence: Of Dunolly.

Child:

3313 i. **Anna**

6628. Thomas Fraser, son of **13256. Hugh Fraser & 13257. Janet Fentoun**. Thomas died ca 1450. Residence: Of Lovat.

Child:

3314 i. **Hugh** (-<1501)

6632. Sir Duncan Grant, son of **13264. Sir John Roy Grant & 13265. Matilda of Glencarnie**. Duncan died in 1485. Occupation: 1st Of Freuchie.

Child:

3316 i. **John** (-1482)

6644. Henry Sinclair, son of **13288. Henry Sinclair & 13289. Jayne Halyburton**. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Orkney.

Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney was the son of Henry Sinclair, 1st Earl of Orkney and Jane Halyburton. He married Egidia Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas and Egidia Stewart. He married Egidia Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas and Egidia Stewart, on 17 November 1407.³ He died circa 1 February 1420/21.

Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney was also known as Henry St. Clair. He was Guardian to Prince James, afterwards King James I of Scotland. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of Orkney [S., 1379] circa 1404.

Henry married **Egidia Douglas**.

They had the following children:

7367 i. **Beatrice**
3322 ii. **William** (ca1405-1480)

6645. Egidia Douglas, daughter of **13290. Sir William Douglas & 13291. Egidia (Jill) Stewart**.

Egidia Douglas was the daughter of Sir William Douglas and Egidia Stewart. She married, firstly, Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney, son of Henry Sinclair, 1st Earl of Orkney and Jane Halyburton. She married, secondly, Sir Alexander Stewart, son of Murdoch Stewart, 2nd Duke of Albany and Isabel of Lennox, Countess of Lennox, after 1421. She married Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney, son of Henry Sinclair, 1st Earl of Orkney and Jane Halyburton, on 17 November 1407. She died after 1438.

Her married name became Sinclair. She was also known as Jill. From after 1421, her married name became Stewart.

6646. Alexander Sutherland. Residence: Dunbeath, Srgyllshire, Scotland.

Child:

3323 i. **Marjorie**

6656. John Garbh MacLean MacLean, son of **13312. Lachlan MacLean & 13313. Anna MacLeod**. Occupation: 1st Of Coll.

Married a daughter of John MacEarchard, Lord of Urchoduth.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

3328 i. **John (Iain) Abrach**

6658. Ewan MacLean, son of **13316. Eachuinn Buidhe (Fair Haired Hector) MacLean** & **13317. Mary MacDonald**. Born ca 1450 in Urquhart, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Ewan died in Kingairloch, Morvern, Argyll, Scotland. Occupation: 2nd Of Urquhart, 1st Of Kingairloch .

Ewan married **Beatrix MacLachlan**.

They had one child:

3329 i. **Janet**

6659. Beatrix MacLachlan.

6660. Hugh Fraser. (Same as number 3314.)

6661. Violetta Lyon. (Same as number 3315.)

6662. Sir Alexander Gordon, son of **2264. Sir Alexander Seton (Gordon)** & **2265. Elizabeth Crichton**. Occupation: 1st Of Abergeldie.

Alexander married **Beatrice Hay**.

They had one child:

3331 i. **Janet**

6663. Beatrice Hay, daughter of **3682. William Hay** & **3683. Lady Beatrix Douglas**.

6720. Duncan Campbell, son of **1100. Sir Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) Campbell** & **1101. Margaret Stewart**. Residence: Of Auchinbreck & Of Kilmichael.

Duncan married **Anna M'Cowle**.

They had one child:

3360 i. **Dugald** (-1497)

6721. Anna M'Cowle. Residence: Of Lorne.

Daughter of John M'Cowle and granddaughter of Alan M'Cowle.

6722. Sir John (Iain) Lamont, son of **13444. Duncan Lamont, Of That Ilk**. Born in 1437 in Inverryne, Argyllshire, Scotlan. John (Iain) died in 1488; he was 51. Occupation: Baillie Of Cowal. Residence: Of Inneryne.

In 1456 John Lamond was the baillie (a magistrate) of Cowal. The seat of the chiefs of the clan (styled the Lamont of Lamont) was at Castle Toward, opposite Rothesay Bay, south of Dunoon . Their territory stretched from the edge of Dumbartonshire to Loch Fyne. Toward Castle is located at the southeastern tip of the Cowal peninsula, and was built sometime in the mid 1400's. It served as the seat of the Lamont Chiefs until 1646, when it was destroyed by the Campbells. After it's destruction, the Chiefs moved to Ardlamont at the southwestern tip of Cowal. It is impossible to tell exactly what the castle looked like in it's prime, as no paintings exist. However, this much is known. The tower had two vaulted cellars of unequal size at ground level and a vaulted hall on the first floor. Entrance was at

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

first-floor level in the south-west wall, with a mural stair in the east corner serving the cellars. The larger of these had a garderobe in the south-west wall, and in the south-east a small mural chamber which may represent a former ground-level entrance. There were two floors above the hall, of which little more than the north-west wall survives. The north-west side of the courtyard wall was a continuation of the shorter wall of the tower-house. The south-eastern wall extended outwards with a building of roughly twice the tower's area; this contained three rooms at ground level. The Hall had a door to the outside. The northern end of the courtyard wall had a sixteenth-century gateway, whose arch is still intact (though the gatehouse above has gone), and is a very fine example of early renaissance carving: rope moulding, chequers, plain roll and corbels. The gateway projects to allow for shot-loops giving flanking fire along the wall. Within the gate was a vaulted passage with guardrooms either side. The ruins do not give the impression of a very large structure, but it was probably of average size for the time in which it was built. It was no humble pile of stones, as evidenced by the fact that Mary Queen of Scots, was entertained there in 1563.

John (Iain) married **Agnes MacDonald**.

They had one child:

3361 i. **Agnes**

6723. Agnes MacDonald, daughter of **13446. Iain (John) MacDonald**.

6724. John "Riabhaich (The Freckled)" Campbell, son of **13448. Colin Og Campbell & 13449. Christina Lamont**. Born ca 1398 in Ardkinglas, Lochgoilhead, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 2nd Of Ardkinglass.

John "Riabhaich (The Freckled)" married **Marion More Campbell**.

They had one child:

3362 i. **Colin** (ca1431-)

6725. Marion More Campbell, daughter of **13450. Iain 'Gorm' Campbell**. Born ca 1424 in Craignish, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland.

6726. Sir John Houstoun, Of That Ilk, son of **13452. Sir Patrick Houstoun, Of That Ilk & 13453. Maria Colquhoun**. Born ca 1398 in Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland. John died in 1456; he was 58.

John married **Elizabeth Sinclair**.

They had one child:

3363 i. **Marion** (ca1431-)

6727. Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of **3322. William Sinclair & 3323. Marjorie Sutherland**.

6752. Thomas Erskine. (Same as number 4594.)

6753. Janet Douglas. (Same as number 4595.)

6754. Sir Robert Crichton, son of **13508. Edward Crichton**. Occupation: Sherriff Of Dumfries. Residence: Of Sanquhar.

Children:

3377 i. **Christian**
6812 ii. **Edward**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

60976 iii. **Robert** (-1502)

6756. George Campbell, son of **13512. George Campbell**. Born ca 1436. George died in 1491; he was 55.
Occupation: Of Loudoun, Sheriff Of Ayr.

George married **Elizabeth Stewart**.

They had one child:

3378 i. **Sir George** (ca1449-ca1492)

6757. Elizabeth Stewart.

6758. Gilbert Kennedy, son of **13516. James Kennedy** & **13517. Lady Mary Stuart**. Occupation: Of Dunure, 1st Lord Kennedy.

Gilbert married **Katherine Maxwell**.

They had the following children:

3379 i. **Daughter Of Gilbert** (ca1453-)
6877 ii. **Katherine**

6759. Katherine Maxwell, daughter of **13518. Herbert Maxwell** & **13519. Daughter Of Sir Herbert Herries**.

6800. Cuthbert Cunynghame (Cunningham), son of **13600. Robert Cunynghame (Cunningham)** & **13601. Christian Lindsay**. Born ca 1477. Cuthbert died on 23 May 1541; he was 64. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Glencairn.

Cuthbert Cunningham, 3rd Earl of Glencairn; married (contract dated 24 June 1492) to Lady Mariot or Marion Douglas (died after Jul 1511), eldest daughter of Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus and Elizabeth Boyd. Cuthbert died between 23 May 1540 and May 1541. He had a number of charters as Lord Kilmaurs but had regained his grandfather's earldom by 1503. He tried unsuccessfully to rescue King James V from the control of the Douglas family, but was defeated at Linlithgow on 4 September 1526.

Cuthbert married **Marjory (Marion) Douglas**.

They had one child:

3400 i. **Sir William** (-1548)

6801. Marjory (Marion) Douglas, daughter of **13602. Archibald Douglas** & **13603. Elizabeth Boyd**. Born ca 1479. Residence: Of Angus.

6802. William Borthwick, son of **13604. William Borthwick** & **13605. Mariot Hoppringle, Of That Ilk**. William died on 20 May 1503. Occupation: 3rd Lord Borthwick.

Child:

3401 i. **Katherine**

6804. Sir James Hamilton, son of **13608. Sir James Hamilton** & **13609. Janet Livingston**. Born in 1415 in Cadzow, Scotland. Sir James died in 1479; he was 64. Occupation: 6th Of Cadzow; The 1st Lord Hamilton. Residence: Cadzow.

Sir James, the 1st Lord Hamilton, succeeded his father in 1440, at which time he was already knighted. He married

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

in April 1474 under Papal dispensation, the Princess Mary Stewart, daughter of King James II and sister of James III. It was by reason of this marriage that the Hamiltons became entitled to claim succession to the throne of Scotland next in succession to Mary Queen of Scots had she died without an heir.

Sir James married **Mary Stewart**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 3402 | i. | James (1477-1529) |
| | ii. | Elizabeth |

6805. Mary Stewart, daughter of **13610. James II Stewart King Of Scotland & 13611. Marie Egmond (Von Gelden)**. Born on 16 May 1452 in Stirling, Scotland. Mary died in May 1488; she was 35.

6806. Alexander Home, son of **13612. Alexander Home & 13613. Agnes Hepburn**. Alexander died on 9 Sep 1506. Occupation: 2nd Lord Home.

Alexander Home, 2nd Lord Home was the son of Alexander Home, Master of Home and Agnes Hepburn. He married, firstly, Isabel Douglas before 1476.² He and Isabel Douglas were divorced on 30 May 1476 due to consanguinity.² He married, secondly, Nichole Ker, daughter of Sir George Ker of Samuelstown, before 22 March 1492/93. He died on 9 September 1506.

Alexander Home, 2nd Lord Home was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland] in 1488.² He held the office of Warden of the East Marches between 1489 and 1496.² He held the office of Keeper of Stirling Castle in January 1489/90.² He succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord Home [S., 1473] circa 1491.

Alexander married **Nichole Ker**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 3820 | i. | George (-1549) |
| 3403 | ii. | Elizabeth |

6807. Nichole Ker, daughter of **13614. Sir George Ker**.

Nichole Ker is the daughter of Sir George Ker of Samuelstown. She married, firstly, Alexander Home, 2nd Lord Home, son of Alexander Home, Master of Home and Agnes Hepburn, before 22 March 1492/93.³ She married, secondly, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, son of Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie and Lady Elizabeth Douglas, circa 1508. She and Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie were divorced.

6808. Sir John Gordon, son of **13616. William Gordon**. Residence: Of Lochinvar And Kenmure.

John married **Elizabeth Lindsay**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|
| 3404 | i. | Sir Robert (-1525) |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|

6809. Elizabeth Lindsay.

6812. Edward Crichton, son of **6754. Sir Robert Crichton**. Occupation: Of Kirkpatrick.

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------|
| 3406 | i. | Robert |
|-------------|----|---------------|

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

6872. Colin Campbell. (Same as number 3362.)

6873. Marion Houstoun. (Same as number 3363.)

6874. Patrick Graham, son of **13748. William Graham & 13749. Christian Wawane**. Patrick died in 1536.
Occupation: 1st Of Inchbrakie And Aberuthven.

Patrick married **Margaret Stewart**.

They had one child:

3437 i. **Janet (Margaret)** (-1575)

6875. Margaret Stewart, daughter of **13750. Alexander Stewart**. Born in Aug 1520 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland.

6876. Alexander Montgomery, son of **13752. Alexander Montgomery & 13753. Elizabeth Hepburn**. Alexander died ca 1483. Occupation: 2nd Lord.

Alexander married **Katherine Kennedy**.

They had one child:

3438 i. **Hugh** (1460-1545)

6877. Katherine Kennedy, daughter of **6758. Gilbert Kennedy & 6759. Katherine Maxwell**.

6878. Colin Campbell. (Same as number 1128.)

6879. Isabel Stewart. (Same as number 1129.)

7360. Sir William Fraser, son of **14720. Sir Alexander Fraser & 14721. Johanna O'Beolan**. Occupation: Of Cowie, 2nd Of Philorth.

William married **Eleanor Douglas**.

They had one child:

3680 i. **Sir Alexander** (-1482)

7361. Eleanor Douglas, daughter of **14722. James Douglas**.

7364. Gilbert Hay, son of **14728. Sir William de la Hay & 14729. Margaret Gray**. Gilbert died on 7 Sep 1436.

In 1424 he was hostage in England for King James I's ransom.

Gilbert married **Alice Hay**.

They had one child:

3682 i. **William** (-1461)

7365. Alice Hay, daughter of **14730. Sir William Hay**.

7366. James Douglas, son of **9080. Archibald Douglas & 9081. Joan Moray**. Occupation: 7th Earl Of Douglas.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

James Douglas, 7th Earl of Douglas was born in 1371. He was the son of Archibald Douglas, 3rd Earl of Douglas and Joan Moray. He married, firstly, Beatrice Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany and Margaret Graham, Countess of Menteith, before 1424. He married, secondly, Beatrice Sinclair, daughter of Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney, before 7 March 1425/26. He died on 24 March 1442/43. He was buried at Douglas, Scotland.

James Douglas, 7th Earl of Douglas also went by the nick-name of James 'the Gross'. In 1425 he was on the trial of the Duke of Albany.² He was created 1st Earl of Avondale [Scotland] circa 1437. He succeeded to the title of 7th Earl of Douglas [S., 1358] on 24 November 1440. He held the office of Warden of the West Marches. He lived at Balveny.

James married **Beatrice Sinclair**.

They had one child:

3683 i. **Lady Beatrix**

7367. Beatrice Sinclair, daughter of **6644. Henry Sinclair** & **6645. Egidia Douglas**.

Beatrice Sinclair was the daughter of Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney. She married James Douglas, 7th Earl of Douglas, son of Archibald Douglas, 3rd Earl of Douglas and Joan Moray, before 7 March 1425/26. She died before 8 February 1462/63 at England.

As a result of her marriage, Beatrice Sinclair was styled as Countess of Avondale in 1437. As a result of her marriage, Beatrice Sinclair was styled as Countess of Douglas on 24 November 1440. In June 1455 she was attainted.

7368. Andrew Keith, son of **14736. John Keith** & **14737. Mariota le Cheyne**. Born ca 1368. Andrew died ca 1448; he was 80. Occupation: 2nd Of Inverugie.

Child:

3684 i. **Sir Patrick**

7370. Sir John Ogilvy, son of **14740. Sir Walter Ogilvy** & **14741. Miss Durward**. John died in Jun 1489. Occupation: Of Lintrathen.

Child:

3685 i. **Elizabeth**

7552. Donald 'Gruamach' MacDonald, son of **15104. Donald 'Gallach' MacDonald** & **15105. Agnes MacDonald**. Donald 'Gruamach' died in 1539. Occupation: 4th Of Sleat.

Donald 'Gruamach' Macdonald, 4th of Sleat was the son of Donald 'Gallach' Macdonald, 3rd of Sleat and unknown daughter of Islay and The Glens. He married, firstly, Catherine Macdonald of Clanranald. He married, secondly, Margaret Macleod of Lewis, daughter of Roderick Macleod of Harris. He died in 1539 at Eilean Donan Castle, shot from the battlements.

Donald 'Gruamach' Macdonald, 4th of Sleat also went by the nick-name of Donald 'Gruamach' (or in English, 'the Gloomy'). In 1539 he besieged Eilean Donan Castle in support of his claim to the Lordship of the Isles.

Donald 'Gruamach' married **Catherine MacDonald**.

They had one child:

3776 i. **Donald 'Gorm'**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

7553. Catherine MacDonald, daughter of **272. Alastair MacAllan MacDonald** & **273. Dorothy MacDonald**.
Residence: Of Clanranald.

7554. Roderick MacLeod, son of **384. William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh) MacLeod** & **385. Daughter Of Iain MacLean**.

He was of the Macleods of Harris.

Child:

3777 i. **Mary**

7600. Roderick Ruaidhri MacLeod, son of **15200. Torquil MacLeod**. Born ca 1426. Roderick Ruaidhri died in 1498; he was 72. Occupation: 7th Of Lewis.

RODERICK MacLEOD OF THE LEWES; m 1st Margaret, dau of Alastair Macleod 8th of Macleod (qv), and had a s (dsp&vp); m 2nd Agnes, est dau of Kenneth Mackenzie 9th of Kintail by Agnes, dau of Hugh Fraser, 3rd Ld (Fraser of) Lovat [qv], and d 1498.

Roderick Ruaidhri married **Agnes MacKenzie**.

They had one child:

3800 i. **Malcolm** (ca1452-ca1528)

7601. Agnes MacKenzie, daughter of **1656. Kenneth MacKenzie** & **1657. Agnes Fraser**.

7602. Thomas Urquhart, son of **15204. Alexander Urquhart** & **15205. Mary Ogilvy**. Born ca 1476. Thomas died in 1557; he was 81. Occupation: Of Fischerie, Sheriff Of Cromarty.

Thomas married **Helen Abernethy**.

They had one child:

3801 i. **Christian**

7603. Helen Abernethy, daughter of **15206. James Abernethy**.

7620. William Leslie, son of **15240. Andrew Leslie** & **15241. Elizabeth Sinclair**. William died on 9 Sep 1513. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Rothes.

William married **Margaret Balfour**.

They had one child:

3810 i. **George** (-1558)

7621. Margaret Balfour.

7622. Robert Crichton, son of **15244. Sir Robert Crichton** & **15245. Marion Maxwell**. Occupation: 3rd Lord Of Sanquhar.

Robert Crichton, 3rd Lord Crichton of Sanquhar was the son of Robert Crichton, 2nd Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and Marion Maxwell. He first married Elizabeth Murray, daughter of Sir John Murray of Cockpool. He died from 12

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

July 1516 to 16 October 1520.

Robert married **Margaret Stewart**.

They had one child:

3811 i. **Margaret**

7623. Margaret Stewart, daughter of **13610. James II Stewart King Of Scotland & 13611. Marie Egmond (Von Gelden)**.

Margaret Stewart was born between 1449 and 1463. She was the daughter of James II Stewart, King of Scotland and Marie von Geldern.

7632. Robert Keith, son of **15264. William Keith & 15265. Lady Elizabeth Gordon**. Robert died in 1525.
Occupation: Master Of Marischal.

Robert married **Lady Elizabeth Douglas**.

They had one child:

3816 i. **William**

7633. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of **15266. John Douglas & 15267. Janet Crichton**.

7634. Alexander Keith, son of **15268. Sir William Keith**.

Alexander married **Janet Gray**.

They had one child:

3817 i. **Margaret**

7635. Janet Gray, daughter of **15270. Andrew Gray & 15271. Janet Keith**. Janet died in Oct 1539.

Janet Gray is the daughter of Andrew Gray, 2nd Lord Gray and Janet Keith. She married, firstly, John Charters. She married, secondly, Alexander Keith, son of Sir William Keith of Inverugie. She married, thirdly, Sir David Wemyss of that ilk before 1513. She married, fourthly, James Campbell of Lawers, son of John Campbell of Lawers, circa 1530. She died in October 1539.

7636. Thomas Hay, son of **15272. William Hay & 15273. Lady Isabella Gordon**. Thomas died in Flodden Field, Northumberland, England on 9 Sep 1513. Killed in action.

Thomas married **Margaret Logie**.

They had one child:

3818 i. **George**

7637. Margaret Logie, daughter of **15274. Lyon Logie Of That ilk**.

7638. Alexander Robertson. Occupation: 5th Chief Of Clan Donnachadh. Residence: Struan, Scotland.

Alexander married **Isobel Stuart**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

3819 i. **Margaret**

7639. Isobel Stuart.

7640. Alexander Home. (Same as number 6806.)

7641. Nichole Ker. (Same as number 6807.)

7642. Patrick Halyburton, son of **15284. George Halyburton**. Patrick died in 1505. Occupation: 5th Lord Dirletoun. Residence: Dirleton, East Lothian, Scotland.

Patrick married **Margaret Douglas**.

They had one child:

3821 i. **Mariot**

7643. Margaret Douglas.

14th Generation

8196. Sir Andrew de Leslie, son of **16392. Sir Norman of Leslie**. Andrew died ca 1323. Occupation: 6th Baron.

In 1313 Andrew married **Maria Abernethy**.

They had the following children:

4098 i. **Walter** (-1382)
243840 ii. **John** (ca1319-1396)
973153 iii. **Margaret**

8197. Maria Abernethy, daughter of **16394. Sir Alexander Abernethy, Of That Ilk.**

8198. William O'Beolan De Ross, son of **12390. Hugh O'Beolan De Ross & 16397. Matilda Bruce**. William died in 1372. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Ross; Lord Of Skye.

William, Fifth Earl of Ross, "grandfather" of the Cairneys The Earl of Ross referred to as ancestor of the Cairneys was the last medieval Earl of Ross of the line of the O'Bjolars. His father had married Lady Maud Bruce, sister of King Robert I of Scotland, famous to history as Robert the Bruce, and also brother of Edward Bruce, King of Ireland. This William, fifth Earl of Ross, himself had Royal pretensions that got him into a lot of trouble, and he had little reason to rejoice in the rash acts of his life! He would rue the day he thought himself the equal of the younger Bruce. Or perhaps he thought it better to be ruled by Edward of England, at a great distance, or, in other words, to rule in his own right. Certainly if the Bruce line failed, Ross would not bemoan it: It would have put William in an enviable position with respect to the throne itself. His mother's brother was (briefly) king of Ireland, he had relatives under the Norwegians, who lately and still owned much of the north and west of Scotland, and he felt in his own right not subservient to even the Stewart of Scotland, being himself of the same blood royal and also feeling the ancient rank of the Earldom of Ross. And there was constant independent contact with Edward of England, and with the Pope. Did he want to be ruler of the Hebrides and King of Ross, like his own ninth-century Norwegian ancestor, Helgi Bjolan and Helgi's nephew, Thorstein the Red of the Sagas? William did marry a daughter of Angus Og, Lord

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

of the Isles, and he was Lord of Skye in his own right. His pretensions in the North, whatever they were, he eventually would lament: they resulted in his Earldom being entirely taken from his family, the O'Bjolars, the main line of which soon became known by the surname of "Ross" (rather than the Gaelic MacTaggart or O'Beolan) of the great Clan Ross, Ross of Ross, now greatly reduced as Barons of Balnagown. Nevertheless, they were still very considerable, though much more "local" than the Earls had been. William, on the other hand, the last O'Beolan Earl of Ross, who as a "Royal" Ross bore the Three Lions Rampant Argent of Ross within a "Royal Tressure" (similar to the Royal Arms) on the breast of the Buchan Red Spread Eagle (Comyn heiress) had had lands literally all over Scotland: in the Isles, in Buchan (Aberdeenshire), in Fife and even in Atholl, where Sir John de Cardney, his natural son, would eventually settle, or be settled, at Cardney. William's royal pretensions against Bruce, however, would pass on seductively with his daughter and great-granddaughter, through the loyal Leslie's, who next inherited the Earldom, to the rebellious Alexander MacDonald, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, and would thus lead to many a parlay and battle, including the great but inconclusive contest fought between the Norman East of the Kingdom (the Leslie's and Stewart's Ross) with their broad Scots speech and knightly encasement, and the roving Gaelic Highlanders from the North and West (MacDonald's Ross): the battle of Harlaw (1411). As a result the Earldom of Ross would finally, after the forfeiture of the MacDonalds, revert so decidedly to the Crown in 1476 that it would never be seen again: a singular situation for one of the premier and original seven earldoms of Scotland. William, Fifth Earl of Ross, was the significant product of the marriage union of Noble Ross and Royal Bruce at a time when the succession to the Kingdom of Scotland by the descendants of Bruce, the Competitor of 1286, was still warm, the Bruce line itself failing in David II. This Ross-Royal connection, which now remains only in the name of Cairney, became a noted and powerful political cocktail between 1346, when William (in an act reminiscent of his uncle's famous murder of the Red Comyn at the high altar of Greyfriars Church in 1306) murdered Ronald MacRuari of the Isles, an important Cineal nAlbanaich kinsman of the MacDonalds, in the Monastery of Elcho prior to the Battle of Neville's Cross (where the capture of David II Bruce by the English put the King out of William's hair for the next 11 years). William was a leader of the northern lords who threw off their allegiance to King David in 1366, supported no doubt by his natural son Sir John de Ross, later of Cardney. But he did attempt reconciliation with the new King, describing himself as 'humilis nepos' in a querimonia to the recently crowned Stewart King, Robert II, in 1371, and he is described as 'frater regis' in a charter of 1374, two years after his death. But then William had always worked closely with the Stewart, and had, successfully joined his cousin the then Steward of Scotland (later Robert II) at the siege of Perth in 1339. William was acting in self-interest, understandable when considered that the Stewart of Scotland was himself in the process of inheriting the throne of Scotland by a Bruce heiress, the Bruce male line indeed failing in David II. And in spite of being sons and grandsons of the Earl of Ross, the first Cairneys played out their private and public dramas in the Royal Stewart Household, being of no danger because of their illegitimate (natural) status in their connection to William, who had never quarreled with his Royal Stewart kinsmen. The Earldom of Ross was by this time safely (seemingly) settled on the Leslie's, even closer Cairney cousins. The Cairdenys or Cairneys were loyal supporters of the Stewarts and contributed uniquely to the strength of the early Stewarts by providing them with a "fresh batch" and new generation of illegitimate royal knights settled in Atholl and ready to defend the King, their father (Robert II) or brother (Robert III). In fact, illegitimacy was something of a Cairney career in those days, though royal and dressed up with all the ceremony (and responsibility) of knighthood and property. 3 - It is established to the satisfaction of all reasonable men that the Applecross and O'Beolan Earls of Ross were one and the same, and that they were descended from Gilleoin na h' Airde, corrupted in the Norse Sagas into "Beolan," the general designation by which they were known, until Earl William, the last of his line, died without surviving male issue on the 9th of February, 1372, when the title devolved upon his daughter, Euphemia, Countess of Ross in her own right, whose daughter, Mary, or Margaret, by Sir Walter Leslie, carried the earldom to Donald of Harlaw, second Lord of the Isles. WILLIAM O'BEOLAN, EARL OF ROSS AND LORD OF SKYE, banished to Norway for some serious offence, but in 1336 he is found in actual possession of the earldom. He was afterwards Justiciar of Scotland, and in a charter of 1374 he is designated "frater Regis," or the King's brother, no doubt from the fact that his sister Euphemla was the wife of Robert II. He rebuilt the Abbey of Fearn, and married his cousin Isobel, daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne, Orkney, and Caithness, with issue - 1. William, who died before his father 2. Euphemia, who became Countess of Ross in her own right on the death of her father. 3. Johanna, who, in 1375, married Sir Alexander Fraser, Lord of Cowie and Durris, ancestor of the Frasers of Philorth

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

and Pitsligo, now represented by Lord Saltoun. Johanna first carried the lands of Philorth to that family. She has a charter in 1370. William died on the 9th of February, 1372, without surviving male issue, when he was succeeded by his eldest daughter.

On 28 May 1344 William married **Isabel Strathearn**.

They had the following children:

4099	i.	Eupheme
14721	ii.	Johanna

8199. Isabel Strathearn, daughter of **16398. Malise Strathearn** & **16399. Matilda (Marjorie MacTaggart) de Ross**. Born ca 1303 in Orkney Isles.

She was decreed heir to the Earldom of Caithness by her father, although the title was already forfeited, in the event of his having no heirs male of the body.

8224. John (Eoin) MacDonald. (Same as number 3096.)

8225. Amie MacRuairi, daughter of **16450. Ruairi MacRuairi**.

Reginald, King of the Isles, married Fonia, daughter of the Earl of Moray and granddaughter of Fergus, Prince of Galloway. They had at least two sons:

- (1) Donald who gave his name to Clan Donald, carried the chiefly title and
- (2) Ruairi, whose collateral line played a prominent part in the country's history until it merged with the main line with the marriage of Amie MacRuairi, to Good John, Lord of the Isles in 1337.

Both sons, Donald and Ruairi, had ample lands. These lands were united into one large estate when Donald's great grandson married Ruairi's great granddaughter.

Amie married **John (Eoin) MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

4112	i.	Ranald (Reginald) (1352-1386)
12585	ii.	Mary

8226. Sir Duncan de Levenax. (Same as number 3098.)

8227. Helen Campbell. (Same as number 3099.)

8228. John 'lame John' MacDougall, son of **16456. Alexander MacDougall** & **16457. Juliene Comyn**. John 'lame John' died ca 1317. Occupation: 5th Of Dunollie And Of Lorn. Residence: Dunstaffnage Castle, Argyll.

Sir John of Lorn: (Iain Bacach) Fifth Chief of the clan and son of our Fourth Chief, Sir Alexander. He was known as Iain Bacach meaning lame John. He defeated Robert Bruce at Dalrigh near Tyndrum in Strathfillan on August 11, 1306 where Bruce was forced to abandon his cloak and brooch in the dying grasp of one of his attackers. Thus clan MacDougall came into possession of the Brooch of Lorn which it still possesses. In 1307 Sir John and his Galloway ally Sir Dougal MacDoual of Logan hunted Bruce in Carrick and Galloway. Then Sir John returned to Lorn with an illness. Sir John of Lorn was himself defeated by Bruce in the Battle of Brander in August 1308. His warriors had blocked the pass while he directed from a galley in the loch. After the defeat he sailed to Inchconnel castle and made

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

his way to the coast where he drew some of the MacDougall galleys from his island possessions and sailed to England. Sir John of Lorn continued his fight against Bruce under King Edward II who made him the Admiral of the Western Seas in 1311. The importance of his role in the western seas is shown by the fact that the English ships only operated on the east coast of Scotland where they did not have to face the superior Hebridean and Scots galleys. For several years he harrassed the Scottish garrisons of the West Highland coasts, fought Bruce's adherents the MacDonalds of Islay who had gained MacDougall island territories, and also operated against the Bruces in Ireland.

As Admiral of the Western Seas Sir John of Lorn continued fighting Bruce's forces and even recaptured the strategic Isle of Man in 1315 which had been lost in 1313 but his forces were driven from it in 1317 by The Bruce's nephew, the Earl of Moray. After his return from campaigning in Ireland, Robert I (The Bruce) hauled his fleet overland from Tarbet into west Loch Tarbert and the Sound of Jura. He then used his fleet on the west coast in combination with the fleet of Angus Og of Islay. The two fleets attacked and defeated Sir John's fleet of English and Scottish ships. Sir John's fleet appears to have included Galloway ships of the MacDowalls which had been deployed off the Ulster coast. Some reports state that Sir John of Lorn was captured in 1318 in a sea battle fighting against the combined fleet of Angus Og of Islay and Robert I King of Scots. He had been in poor health for years and died a prisoner of King Robert I in Dumbarton castle in 1318. The other version, according to the English records (CDS vol iii), is that in May 1316 Sir John had "returned to London, from serving in Ireland, being impotent in body, and his lands in Scotlande totally destroyed" with an annual pension of 200 marks granted him by Edward II, and died on a pilgrimage to Canterbury in September 1317 having collected only 100 marks of the pension. His estate 10 years later successfully petitioned the king for the remaining 100 marks to pay for his debts because "though he lived a year and a half afterwards, he only drew 100 marks". Sir John had never sworn allegiance to Robert the Bruce so he was not a traitor in medieval law. Sir John of Lorn's son Ewan was well treated as a temporary prisoner of King Robert I and went on to become our seventh Chief. Ewan was later restored the Lordship of Lorn title with some of the mainland possessions.

Child:

4114 i. **Ewen** (-ca1375)

8230. Sir Thomas Isaac.

Thomas married **Maud (Matilda) Bruce**.

They had one child:

4115 i. **Joan**

8231. Maud (Matilda) Bruce, daughter of **16462. Robert "the" Bruce King Of Scotland & 16463. Elizabeth de Burgh**.

8232. John (Eoin) MacDonald. (Same as number 3096.)

8233. Princess Margaret Ross Stewart. (Same as number 3097.)

8234. Sir Hugh MacEoin Bissett. Hugh MacEoin died in 1383. Residence: Of The Glyns, Antrim, Ireland.

Child:

4117 i. **Marjory 'Caivala'** (1380-)

8240. Angus MacIain MacDonald, son of **16480. Iain Sprangach MacDonald & 16481. Miss MacLeod**.
Occupation: 2nd Of Ardnamurchan.

Child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

4120 i. **Alexander MacIain** (-ca1415)

8800. Sir Colin 'Callen Oig' Campbell, son of **17600. Sir Neil MacCailen "Mor" Campbell & 17601. Margaret Crawford**. Born in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 11th Of Lochow, 1st Baron; Heritable Governor Of Castle Of Dunoon .

1 - Knight, granted all the lands of Lochow, united with the lands of Ardsheadnish, in free barony 10 Feb 1315. He accompanied the expedition of King Robert I to Ireland in 1316 to win its throne for the King's brother, Edward Bruce, and in 1334 assisted Robert, 7th High Steward of Scotland, to recover the Castle of Dunoon from the English, following which he was appointed its heritable Keeper. He is believed to have married Helena, daughter of Sir John Mor, son of the Earl of Lennox, and had issue: ..A1 Archibald, his heir ..A2 Dugal Campbell of Glassary, married Margaret, sister and heiress of John Glasreth of Glassary ..A3 John Campbell ..a1. a daughter Sir Colin, who d ante 2 May 1343, is reported to have had also a natural son, Niall Campbell, ancestor of the Campbells of Melfort. 2 - James Young describes this noble as " ninth of the Argyll family , and predecessor to the Earl of Argyll". Douglas's "Peerage" (Edinburgh, 1813) states under CAMPBELL - Duke of Argyle - IX. Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow married a daughter of the house of Lennox, and by her had three sons, and a daughter, Alicia married to Alan Lauder of Hatton." However, Sir James Balfour Paul ("Scots Peerage") gives Sir Colin's wife as Helena Mor and does not state whether she is a cadet of the house of Lennox. 3 - Sir COLIN OIG d1343 son of Sir Neil, received a charter from Robert the Bruce, his uncle dated Arbroath 1316, married to a wife of the house of Lennox, they had three sons and a daughter. He obtained a charter from his uncle, King Robert Bruce, of the lands of Lochow and Artornish, dated at Arbroath, 10th February 1316, in which he is designated Colinus filius Cambel, militis. As a reward for assisting the Steward of Scotland in 1334 in the recovery of the castle of Dunoon, in Cowal, Sir Colin was made hereditary governor of the castle, and has the grant of certain lands for the support of his dignity. Sir Colin died about 1343.

Colin 'Callen Oig' married **Helena de Lennox**.

They had one child:

4400 i. **Sir Archibald Gillespie** (1310-)

8801. Helena de Lennox, daughter of **17602. Sir John 'Mor' de Levenax**. Born in 1288 in Inchmurrin Castle, Inchmurrin Island, Loch Lomond, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Helena died in 1347; she was 59.

8802. Sir John 'Mor' Lamont, son of **17604. Malcolm MacLauman**. Born in 1296 in Lamont, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. John 'Mor' died in 1353; he was 57. Occupation: 3rd Chief Of Clan Lamont.

Children:

4401 i. **Isabella**
53796 ii. **Duncan** (-1381)

8804. Dougal Campbell, son of **17600. Sir Neil MacCailen "Mor" Campbell & 17601. Margaret Crawford**. Born in 1287 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Child:

4402 i. **John** (1334-1401)

8808. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 6194.)

8809. Elizabeth Mure, daughter of **17618. Sir Adam Mure & 17619. Janet Mure**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan was the daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan and Janet Mure. She married Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland, son of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and Margorie Bruce, Princess of Scotland, on 22 November 1347, by Papal dispensation, which legitimised their previously born children.² She died before 1355.

As a result of her marriage, Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan was styled as Countess of Atholl on 22 November 1347.

On 22 Nov 1347 Elizabeth married **Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|---|
| 4404 | i. | Robert III (John) (1337-1406) |
| 9034 | ii. | Sir Robert (ca1340-) |
| 29457 | iii. | Elizabeth |
| 12588 | iv. | Sir Alexander "The Wolf" (-1415) |

8868. Allan MacDonald Dubh 'nan Creach' Cameron. (Same as number 386.)

8869. Mariot (Mary) Macdonnell. (Same as number 387.)

8870. Celestine MacDonald. (Same as number 1572.)

8871. Finvola MacLean. (Same as number 1573.)

9028. William Somerville, son of **18056. Thomas Somerville & 18057. Janet Stewart**. William died on 20 Aug 145. Occupation: Of Carnwath, 2nd Lord.

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------|
| 4514 | i. | John (-1491) |
|-------------|----|---------------------|

9030. Sir Adam Hepburn, son of **18060. Patrick Hepburn & 18061. Miss Vaux**. Adam died ca 1446.

Sir Adam Hepburn of Hailes was the son of Patrick Hepburn of Hailes, younger and unknown Vaux. He married Janet Borthwick, daughter of Sir William Borthwick, 1st of Borthwick, circa 2 November 1411. He died circa 1446.

Sir Adam Hepburn of Hailes was one of the Commissioners sent to England to treat for the release of King James I of Scotland in 1423.

On 2 Nov 1411 Adam married **Janet Borthwick**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|------------------------------------|
| 13613 | i. | Agnes |
| 4515 | ii. | Helen |
| 108804 | iii. | Sir Patrick (ca1412-ca1482) |
| 13753 | iv. | Elizabeth |

9031. Janet Borthwick, daughter of **18062. Sir William Borthwick**.

9032. Sir John Stuart. (Same as number 4536.)

9033. Isabel MacDougall. (Same as number 4537.)

9034. Sir Robert Stewart, son of **6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland & 8809. Elizabeth Mure**. Born

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

ca 1340. Occupation: 1st Duke Of Albany.

Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany was born circa 1340. He was the son of Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan. He married, firstly, Margaret Graham, Countess of Menteith, daughter of Sir John Graham and Mary Menteith, Countess of Menteith, after 9 September 1361, by Papal dispensation. He married, secondly, Muriel Keith, daughter of Sir William Keith and Margaret Fraser, after 4 May 1380, by Papal dispensation. He died on 3 September 1420 at Stirling Castle, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He was buried at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

As a result of his marriage, Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany was styled as Earl of Menteith on 28 February 1361. He was created 1st Earl of Fife [Scotland] on 30 March 1371. He resigned as Earl of Fife on 6 March 1372. He held the office of Great Chamberlain [Scotland] between 1383 and 1407. In 1385 he made a successful raid into England. In 1388 he made another successful raid into England.² He held the office of Guardian of the Realm [Scotland] between 1 December 1388 and 27 January 1399. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of Buchan [S., 1382] on 24 July 1394.⁴ He was created 1st Duke of Albany [Scotland] on 28 April 1398. He was created 1st Earl of Atholl [Scotland] on 2 September 1403, for the life of King Robert III only.⁶ He was deposed as Earl of Atholl on 4 April 1406.⁶ He held the office of Regent of Scotland in June 1406.⁴ He resigned as Earl of Buchan, in favour of his second son John, and a special remainder to his third and fourth sons, Andrew and Robert on 20 September 1406.⁴ In 1417 he again invaded England, but without success this time.

1 - Governor of Scotland. Prime Minister to Robert III, and Regent to James I. Earl of Menteith, Earl of Atholl, Earl of Buchan, Earl of Fife. Sir Robert Stewart, after the death of the Countess Mary, was created Earl of Menteith, afterwards Earl of Fife and Duke of Albany, and became Regent of Scotland. Their son, Murdach Earl of Menteith and second Duke of Albany, succeeded his father as Regent of Scotland; and the sad fate of himself and his family at the hands of King James the First is matter of history. The earldom of Menteith was then forfeited to the crown.

2 - The Stewart dynasty, founded by King Robert II was a troubled dynasty. The eldest son of King Robert II was John Stewart, who ascended to the throne with the name King Robert III, as he believed the name "King John" to be unlucky. Robert III was an incompetent king and Scotland was primarily ruled by his younger brother, Sir Robert Stewart, Earl of Strathearn and Duke of Albany. Robert the Duke was implicated in the death of his nephew, the King's eldest son, Prince David. King Robert III feared that his brother Duke Robert was trying to eliminate the King's family in order to take the throne for himself (which is probably correct). The King sent his other son, young Prince James, to safety in France, however James was intercepted, captured and held prisoner by the English. When King Robert III died his son became King James I, however he was still an English prisoner. Thus the king's uncle, Duke Robert, continued to rule Scotland, and was officially elected as Regent, but he made absolutely no effort to free the king. Some historians portray Robert the Duke as a usurper seeking only after his own power and glory. Other historians portray him as a highly competent ruler -- the first in many years to bring a rule of relative peace to the kingdom. Certainly he was a stronger and more competent ruler than his late brother, King Robert III. Some historians go so far as to suggest that Scotland might have been better off had the house of Albany succeeded as the ruling and reigning house. Likely there is some truth in both recollections. When Duke Robert died, his son Murdoch succeeded him as the 2nd Duke of Albany.

Robert married **Margaret Graham**.

They had the following children:

60963	i.	Isabella
4517	ii.	Joan (Margaret) (1375-1439)
18386	iii.	Murdoch (ca1362-1425)
121649	iv.	Maria

9035. Margaret Graham, daughter of **18070. Sir John Graham & 18071. Mary Menteith (Stewart)**. Occupation: Countess Of Menteith.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Margaret Graham, Countess of Menteith was born before 1334.² She was the daughter of Sir John Graham and Mary Menteith, Countess of Menteith.² She married, firstly, Sir John Moray, Lord of Bothwell, son of Sir Andrew Moray and Lady Christina Bruce, after 21 November 1348.² She married, secondly, Thomas, 9th Earl of Mar, son of Donald, 8th Earl of Mar and Isabella Stewart, between 15 August 1352 and 29 May 1354.² She married, thirdly, Sir John Drummond circa 1359.² She and Thomas, 9th Earl of Mar were divorced circa 1359.² She married, fourthly, Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany, son of Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan, after 9 September 1361, by Papal dispensation.² She died between 20 July 1372 and 4 May 1380.³ She was buried at Inchmahone Priory, Perthshire, Scotland.²

From after 21 November 1348, her married name became Moray. Her married name became Erskine. From 1359, her married name became Drummond. She succeeded to the title of Countess of Menteith on 29 April 1360, suo jure.¹ From after 9 September 1361, her married name became Stewart.

9040. Alexander Stuart, son of **18080. Sir Alexander Stuart**.

Child:

4520 i. **Sir John** (-1429)

9048. Sir John Montgomery, son of **18096. Sir Alexander Montgomery & 18097. Margaret Douglas**. John died in 1401. Residence: Of Eaglesham.

John married **Elizabeth Eglinton**.

They had one child:

4524 i. **Sir John** (1360-)

9049. Elizabeth Eglinton, daughter of **18098. Sir Hugh Eglinton, Of That Ilk & 18099. Egidia Stuart**.

9050. John (Eoin) MacDonald. (Same as number 3096.)

9051. Princess Margaret Ross Stewart. (Same as number 3097.)

9052. Sir Thomas Boyd, son of **18104. Sir Thomas Boyd & 18105. Alice Gifford**. Born ca 1385 in Kilmarnock, Renfrew, Scotland. Thomas died in Kilmarnock, Renfrew, Scotland, on 7 Jul 1432; he was 47.

THOMAS BOYD of Kilmarnock, son of Sir Thomas and Alice, was a witness at Edinburgh 29 March 1422. Thomas was a hostage in England for the ransom of King James I (1423-5 onwards). His wife was JOANNA MONTGOMERIE, who was said to be a daughter of John Montgomerie of Ardrossan by his wife Margaret Maxwell. In fact that would be quite impossible--if she had any connection to John Montgomerie, it is more likely that she was John's aunt, not daughter. Thomas died 7 July 1432, and he and Joanna were buried together at Kilmarnock.

Thomas married **Joanna Montgomerie**.

They had one child:

4526 i. **Sir Thomas** (ca1405-1439)

9053. Joanna Montgomerie.

9056. Sir William de Seton, son of **18112. Alan de Wyntoun & 18113. Margaret de Seton**. Occupation: Lord Of Seton.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William married **Janet Fleming**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 121922 | i. | Sir John (-1434) |
| 4528 | ii. | Sir Alexander (1372-1440) |

9057. Janet Fleming, daughter of **18114. Sir David Fleming**.

9058. Sir Adam Gordon Of That Ilk, son of **18116. John Gordon**. Adam died in Homilton Hill, Scotland in 1402. Killed in action.

Adam married **Elizabeth Keith**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------------------|
| 4529 | i. | Elizabeth (-1439) |
|-------------|----|--------------------------|

9059. Elizabeth Keith, daughter of **18118. Sir William Keith & 18119. Margaret Fraser**. Elizabeth died ca 1437.

9060. Sir John Crichton, son of **18120. Sir William Crichton**.

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|------------------------|
| 4530 | i. | William (-1454) |
|-------------|----|------------------------|

9066. Sir John Drummond, son of **18132. Sir Malcolm Drummond & 18133. Margaret de Graham**. Born in 1318. John died in 1373; he was 55. Occupation: 11th Of Lennox. Residence: Strobhall, Scotland.

John married **Mary (Montfichet) Montifex**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|------------------------------|
| 4533 | i. | Annabel (ca1350-1401) |
|-------------|----|------------------------------|

9067. Mary (Montfichet) Montifex, daughter of **18134. Sir William (Montfichet) de Montifex**. Born in 1325.

9068. John of Gaunt, son of **18136. Edward III of England King Of England & 18137. Philippe de Hainaut**. Born on 6 Mar 1340. John died on 3 Feb 1399; he was 58. Occupation: Duke Of Lancaster.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was born in March 1340 at St. Bavon's Abbey, Ghent, Belgium. He was the son of Edward III, King of England and Philippe de Hainaut. He married, firstly, Blanche of Lancaster, Countess of Derby, daughter of Henry Grosmont of Derby Plantagenet, 1st Duke of Lancaster and Isabella de Beaumont, on 13 May 1359 at Reading Abbey, Reading, Berkshire, England. This marriage led to Kings Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI, who ruled from 1399 to 1461 (House of Lancaster). He married, secondly, Constanza de Castilla, Reina de Castilla, daughter of Pedro I, Rey de Castilla y León and Maria de Padilla, on 21 September 1371 at Roquefort, Gascogne, France. He married, thirdly, Katherine Roët, daughter of Sir Payne Roët, on 13 January 1396 at Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, from whom he had children Joan, whose descendents were Edward IV, Edrward V and Richard III, rulers from 1461 to 1485 (House of York, although they also descended from Lionel and Edmund, John's brothers), and John, from whom descended Henry VII (Tudor), who began rule in 1485 and reunited the Houses of York and Lancaster. He died on 3 February 1399 at age 58 at Leicester Castle, Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He was buried on 15 March 1399 at Old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster gained the title of Earl of Richmond on 20 September 1342. He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) in April 1361.³ As a result of his marriage, John of Gaunt, Duke of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Lancaster was styled as Earl of Derby on 21 July 1361. As a result of his marriage, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was styled as Earl of Lancaster before 14 August 1361.³ As a result of his marriage, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was styled as Lord of Beaufort and Nogent on 14 August 1361. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Lincoln on 10 April 1362. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Leicester on 10 April 1362. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Derby on 10 April 1362. He gained the title of Duke of Lancaster on 13 November 1362. He gained the title of Lord de Bergerac et Roche-sur-Yon [France] on 8 October 1370. He and Katherine Roët were associated between 1371 and 1372. He abdicated as Earl of Richmond on 5 June 1372. As a result of his marriage, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was styled as Rey John de Castilla before 6 October 1372. As a result of his marriage, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was styled as Rey John de Léon before 6 October 1372. He was created Duke of Aquitaine [England] on 2 March 1390.

John married **Catherine Roet**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------------|
| 4534 | i. | John (-1410) |
| | ii. | Joan |

9069. Catherine Roet. Catherine died in 1403.

9070. Thomas de Holand, son of **18140. Thomas de Holand & 18141. Joan of Kent**. Born in 1354. Thomas died on 25 Apr 1397; he was 43. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Kent.

On 10 Apr 1364 when Thomas was 10, he married **Alice FitzAlan**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|------------------------------|
| 4535 | i. | Lady Margaret (-1439) |
|-------------|----|------------------------------|

9071. Alice FitzAlan, daughter of **18142. Richard FitzAlan & 18143. Lady Eleanor Plantagenet**. Born ca 1350 in Arundel Castle, Arundel, Sussex, England. Alice died on 17 Mar 1416; she was 66.

9072. Sir Robert Stuart, son of **18144. Sir James Stuart**. Occupation: Of Innermeath And Lorn. Residence: Innermeath, Scotland.

On 4 April 1373 at Scone, Perthshire, Scotland, he personally took the oath to observe the succession to the Scottish Crown as established by the Parliament.

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 4536 | i. | Sir John (-1421) |
| 486586 | ii. | Sir Robert (-1403) |

9074. Ewen MacDougall. (Same as number 4114.)

9075. Joan Isaac. (Same as number 4115.)

9080. Archibald Douglas, son of **18160. James Douglas**. Born ca 1325. Archibald died in Threave, Scotland, on 24 Dec 1400; he was 75. Buried in Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Douglas.

Archibald Douglas, 3rd Earl of Douglas was also known as Archibald 'the Grim'. He fought in the Battle of Poitiers on 19 September 1356. He held the office of Lord Warden of the Marches between 1368 and 1400. He succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of Douglas [S., 1358] on 14 August 1388. He was conservator of a peace with the English on 16 July 1390.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Archibald married **Joan Moray**.

They had the following children:

4540	i.	Archibald (ca1370-1424)
7366	ii.	James
13290	iii.	Sir William
61137	iv.	Marjorie

9081. Joan Moray, daughter of **18162. Morice Moray** & **18163. Joan Menteith**.

9082. Robert III (John) Stuart. (Same as number 4404.)

9083. Annabel Drummond. (Same as number 4533.)

9084. Sir Patrick Graham, son of **18168. Sir David Graham**. Residence: Of Kincardine And Dundaff.

1 - Patrick was a Knight-Banneret. He was one of the hostages for the release of King David II. He was one of the commissioners who conducted negotiations with the English in 1394. 2 - Graham was one of the Scottish barons who afterwards secured the ransom of David II from the English. To secure the King's freedom, Sir David's son, afterwards Sir Patrick Graham, was for a time one of the Scottish hostages in England. It is of this Sir Patrick Graham that the story is told in Winton's Chronicle, how, having returned from a visit to France, he was challenged by Lord Richard Talbot to run a course in a tournament, and was wounded through his habergeon. During the supper which followed, an English knight asked Graham to run three courses on the morrow. "Sir Knight," replied the Scotsman, "if you would joust with me I advise you to rise early and confess, after which you will soon be delivered." The jest proved true, for on the morrow in the first course Graham pierced the English knight deep through the harness, and he died on the spot. Sir Patrick Graham was twice married. William, his son by his first wife, was his successor, and ancestor of the great House of Montrose, For his second wife Sir Patrick married Egidia, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ralston, half-brother of King Robert II., and by her he had four sons. [<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/dtog/graham2.html>] 3 - 1372: First stone castle built at Mugdock by the son of Sir David de Graham. 3 - Built around a courtyard, Mugdock Castle was entered through a gatehouse with a portcullis. The South West Tower has four stories with a single room on each floor. The main entrance to the tower is by external stairs that leads to the Laird's bedroom. In 1641 the castle was partly destroyed on orders from Parliament, but James Graham lived there until 1644. On the execution of James in 1650, the lands were forfeited to the Marquis of Argyll, Archibald Campbell. In 1655 Mugdock was returned to the Grahams and restored over a two year period. In 1682 the Grahams bought Buchanan Old House near Drymen, a dwelling more fitting the title of "Marquis", but kept the family official seat at Mugdock for a long period of time.

Patrick married **Egidia Stewart**.

They had one child:

4542	i.	Sir Patrick (-1413)
-------------	----	----------------------------

9085. Egidia Stewart, daughter of **18170. Sir John Stewart** & **18171. Alicia Moore**.

9086. David Stuart, son of **6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland** & **6195. Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross**. Born in 1356. Occupation: Earl Of Caithness, Earl Palatine Of Strathearn .

David married **Christine Lindsay**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

4543 i. **Euphemia**

9087. Christine Lindsay.

9184. Sir Patrick Graham. (Same as number 4542.)

9185. Euphemia Stuart. (Same as number 4543.)

9188. Sir Robert Erskine Of That Ilk, son of **18376. Sir Thomas Erskine & 18377. Janet Keith**. Robert died in 1452. Occupation: 1st Lord Erskine.

Robert married **Daughter Of Sir Robert Stewart**.

They had one child:

4594 i. **Thomas**

9189. Daughter Of Sir Robert Stewart, daughter of **4516. Sir Robert Stewart & 4517. Joan (Margaret) Stewart**.

9192. Sir Walter Buchanan, son of **18384. Sir Walter Buchanan & 18385. Margaret Buchanan**. Born in Buchanan Parish, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Walter died ca 1476. Occupation: 12th Of Buchanan.

Walter married **Isabel Stewart**.

They had one child:

4596 i. **Patrick**

9193. Isabel Stewart, daughter of **18386. Murdoch Stewart & 18387. Isabel**.

9196. Patrick Graham, son of **18392. Alexander Graham**. Patrick died in 1466. Occupation: Of Kincardine, 1st Lord.

1 - 1458: King James II gave Patrick, the 1st Lord Graham, the Barony of the lands of Mugdock. His descendants were given the right of inheritance as well as the legal powers to hold a Barony court. In return, Patrick and his descendants became servants of the Crown. The lands over which his Lordship had control included Strathblane, Craigallian, Carbeth Auchengillan and Killearn. Other lands were added later. Mugdock was now such an important place that it was able to hold a market every Friday and a free fair in August and November. (<http://www.mugdock-country-park.org.uk/mugdock/timeline.htm>) 2 - Patrick Graham of Kincardine, who, after acting as one of the Lords of the Regency following the assassination of James I., was made a Lord of Parliament about the year 1445 by the title of Lord Graham. Patrick Graham, of Kincardine, the son of Alexander, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, and created a peer of parliament in 1451, under the title of Lord Graham. He died in 1465.

Patrick married **Christian Erskine**.

They had one child:

4598 i. **William** (ca1413-1472)

9197. Christian Erskine, daughter of **9188. Sir Robert Erskine Of That Ilk & 18395. Elizabeth Lindsay**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

9198. William Douglas, son of **18396. George Douglas & 13517. Lady Mary Stuart**. Born ca 1398 in Mar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. William died in Oct 1437; he was 39. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Douglas.

The Mormaers and Earls of Fife had enjoyed the privilege of crowning new Kings of Scots. Following the failure of the main MacDuff line, and after the execution of the Stewart Murdoch, Earl of Fife in 1425, the privilege fell back to the second line of MacDuffs, those of Abernethy. Through them this honour was regarded as passing to the Douglas Earls of Angus. The continuity has survived to the 20th century, most notably at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth in 1953, when the then Lord Abernethy and Angus, Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, 14th Duke of Hamilton bore and presented the Crown of Scotland to the Queen at St. Giles' Cathedral. Hamilton's son the 15th Duke performs similar duties at the opening of Scottish Parliaments since 1999.

On 3 Dec 1414 when William was 16, he married **Margaret Hay**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 4599 | i. | Helen |
| 27204 | ii. | George (-1463) |

9199. Margaret Hay, daughter of **18398. Sir William Hay & 18399. Alicia Hay**. Margaret died aft 22 Apr 1484.

12288. Norman (Tormod) MacLeod. (Same as number 6164.)

12289. Fionghual MacCrotan. (Same as number 6165.)

12296. Maoliosa (Malise) MacGilleán (MacLean), son of **24592. Gillean 'nan Tuaghe' (Of The Battle-Axe) "MacLean"**. Maoliosa (Malise) died ca 1300. Occupation: 2nd Chief Of Clan Maclean.

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 6148 | i. | Gilliecallum (Malcolm) |
|-------------|----|-------------------------------|

12300. John 'The Red' Comyn, son of **24600. John 'The Black' Comyn**. John 'The Red' died in Greyfriar's Church, Dumfries, Dumfries-Shire, Scotland on 10 Feb 1305. Occupation: The Younger, Lord Of Badenoch.

Murdered by Robert Bruce over claim to crown of Scotland.

Sir John's mother's mother's mother was Margaret of Huntingdon. Through this connection he had a strong claim to the Scots throne (given that that Margaret was elder sister of the Isobel of Huntingdon through whom Robert the Bruce had his claim). He was murdered by that Robert Bruce, after which the latter had himself crowned. Noble and Martyr. Known as 'Red Cornyn' to distinguish him from his father. Following the death of King Alexander III (1241 - 1286), the so-called Guardians of the Reaim, were elected to act as regents ruling for the infant Queen Margaret (c. 1283-90). Comyn was one of these, along with his father. Following the defeat of his uncle King John Balliol (1249 - 1313), Comyn was imprisoned by King Edward I (1239 - 1307) in the Tower of London. He joined William Wallace (1274 - 1305), and the cause of Scottish independence, following his release. Comyn was well regarded through his record in the wars of independence, and was at the head of a powerful family. However, instability gave rise to in-fighting. Robert the Bruce (1274 - 1329) was less well regarded, with his unsteady record of loyalty. Bruce needed Comyn's support if he were to be King, but when this did not come about Bruce viciously murdered Comyn in Greyfriar's Church in Dumfries (which had been built by John Balliol's mother, Devorguilla, some 30 years previously).

John 'The Red' married **Johanna de Valence**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

6150 i. **John** (-1314)

12301. Johanna de Valence.

12302. John Wake, son of **24604. Baldwin Wake** & **24605. Hawise de Quincy**. John died on 10 Mar 1300.
Occupation: 1st Baron Wake Of Liddell.

John married **Joan de Fenes**.

They had one child:

6151 i. **Margaret** (ca1300-1349)

12303. Joan de Fenes, daughter of **24606. Sir William de Fiennes** & **24607. Blanche de Brienne**.

12328. Leod (Leòd) Olafsson, son of **24656. Olaf "The Black" Godredson**. Born ca 1200. Leod (Leòd) died in 1280; he was 80. Occupation: Of Harris And Man, 1st Chief Of Clan MacLeod.

Married a daughter of Armuin MacRaidl

Children:

6164 i. **Norman (Tormod)** (ca1250-)
16481 ii. **Miss**
12336 iii. **Torquil**

12336. Torquil MacLeod, son of **12328. Leod (Leòd) Olafsson**. Occupation: 2nd Of Lewis.

Torquil married **Dorothea O'Beolan**.

They had one child:

6168 i. **Norman Roderick** (ca1266-)

12337. Dorothea O'Beolan, daughter of **24674. William O'Beolan De Ross** & **24675. Joan Comyn**.

Dorothea, daughter of William, second O'Beolan Earl of Ross by his wife, Joan, daughter of John the first Red Comyn, and sister of John the Black Comyn, Lord of Badenoch and Earl of Buchan.

12338. Ferquhard MacIntosh, son of **24676. Shaw MacIntosh**. Born in 1265. Occupation: 5th Of Mackintosh.

Child:

6169 i. **Daughter Of Ferquhard**

12352. Sir Robert de Cambrun, son of **24704. John de Cambrun**.

Child:

6176 i. **John** (ca1230-)

12384. Angus Mor MacDonald, son of **24768. Donald (Domhnall) mac Ragnall** & **24769. Beatrix Stewart**.
Angus Mor died ca 1296.

ANGUS MOR

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Scotland was by this time under the Feudal system, the Western Isles were under the Celtic system. We have seen how under the Celtic system how the chiefs disposed of their lands to their sons, but not having the successor chief as an absolute ruler. In fact the chiefs were virtually independent of one another except when there was a common enemy. The Feudal system left all estates to the oldest son, and it was up to him if he did anything for the others. Blood relationship did not have any bearing. The Celtic system had ample provision for local self-government but the Feudal system had none at all.

A careful study reveals that MacDonalds were consistently on the side of local self- government, and when they chose they chose the side they thought best for the Clan. To do that they at times signed oaths they did not keep, or did some intrigue, or even changed sides. What ever seemed best for his clan he will do, and the clan consists of the folks where he lives---all his kin.

Angus, Mor Lord of Isla, had his lands ravaged by Alexander III of Scotland in 1255. Alexander III of Scotland wanted Angus Mor to cede all his land to the King of Scotland and have it back again as a fief, making it a part of the Kingdom of Scotland. Therefore he captured and held Angus Mor's son, Alexander as a hostage and did succeed in making Angus Mor promise not to take up arms against Scotland. But it was an oath Angus Mor had no intention of keeping.

As soon as his little son was free, Angus Mor busied himself stirring up trouble, which was brewing between Haco, King of Norway, and Alexander III, King of Scotland. In 1263, when King Haco of Norway arrived in the Isles, Angus joined the Norwegians. This resulted in King Haco bearing down on Scotland with a large fleet. The Battle of Largs was fought and Angus Mor helped King Haco. A treaty was signed by Haco and Alexander III by which Haco was paid some money in return for the lands of the Isles that he did not own (a sort of quit claim deed).

After the Battle of Largs the King of Scotland and Angus Mor let matters rest, despite the fact that the King considered Angus Mor his vassal because the King of Norway had deeded him all his land. Angus Mor knew very well the King of Norway did not own the land in the first place. A little later when King Alexander III died without a male heir Angus Mor was invited to and did sit on a council to name a successor. Margaret, the King's young granddaughter, was named. She was living in Norway and drowned on the way over to Scotland. Angus Mor went again and this time he voted for Robert Bruce. But John Balliol was nominated and crowned King. Soon after King John Balliol summoned Angus Mor to come forward and do him homage within fifteen days after Easter 1272. Angus Mor ignored it. King John Balliol repeated the same the next year and again it was ignored. Angus Mor would help select a king; but he was not about to get on his knees and acknowledge to him that anybody else but the MacDonalds owned MacDonald land. And we all know that a MacDonald bends his knee for no man.

Angus Mor married a daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, by whom he had;

- (1) Alexander, his heir;
- (2) ANGUS OG, who succeeded his brother, Alexander;
- (3) Iain Sprangach (Bold John) progenitor of the Clan MacLains of Ardnamurchan;
- (4) Mora, who married Ferchard, 5th. Chief of Mackintosh. The Clanranald seance of 1819 credits him with a fourth son, Duncan who, he states, was the progenitor of Clann Donnachaidh, or Robertsons of Struan. Angus Mor died about 1300 at an advanced age, having been a great benefactor of the Abbey of Saddell and granted it lands by no fewer than four charters in the years 1253 and 1261.

This is also confirmed by "Memoirs of a Memorial of the Ancient Family of Robertson of Struan" (Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections).
(Flo Dickey)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Angus Mor married **Miss Campbell**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 6192 | i. | Angus Og (-1330) |
| 16480 | ii. | Iain Sprangach (-ca1340) |

12385. Miss Campbell, daughter of **24770. Sir Colin Campbell**.

12386. Guy O'Cathan. Residence: Ulster, Ireland.

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------|
| 6193 | i. | Agnes |
|-------------|----|--------------|

12388. Walter Stewart, son of **24776. James Stewart** & **24777. Cecilia de Dunbar**. Born in 1292. Walter died on 9 Apr 1327; he was 35. Occupation: 6th High Steward Of Scotland.

In 1315 when Walter was 23, he married **Princess Marjorie Bruce**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--|
| 6194 | i. | Robert Bruce King Of Scotland (1316-1390) |
|-------------|----|--|

12389. Princess Marjorie Bruce, daughter of **16462. Robert “the” Bruce King Of Scotland** & **24779. Isabel Lady Of Mar**. Born in 1296. Marjorie died in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on 2 Mar 1316; she was 20.

Marjorie Bruce or Marjorie de Brus (December, 1296 – 2 March 1316) was the eldest daughter of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots by his first wife, Isabella of Mar, and the founder of the Stuart dynasty. Her marriage to Walter, High Steward of Scotland united Clan Stewart and the royal House of Bruce, giving rise to the House of Stuart. Her son was the first Stuart monarch, King Robert II of Scotland.

Early life

Her mother, Isabella, a nineteen-year-old noblewoman from the ancient Clan Mar, died soon after giving birth to her. Her father was then the Earl of Carrick, and her mother died the Countess of Carrick; she never became Queen. Marjorie was named after her father's mother, Marjorie of Carrick.

According to legend, her parents had been very much in love, and Robert the Bruce did not remarry until Marjorie was six years old. In 1302, a teenage courtier named Elizabeth de Burgh became her stepmother. Elizabeth was about thirteen, only seven years older than Marjorie.

On 27 March 1306, her father and stepmother were crowned King and Queen of Scots at Scone, Perthshire, and Marjorie, then nine years old, became a Princess of Scotland.

Imprisonment (1306–1314)

Three months after the coronation, in June, 1306, her father was defeated at the Battle of Methven. He sent his female relatives (his wife, two sisters and Marjorie) north with his supporter the Countess of Buchan, but by the end of June the band of Bruce women were captured and betrayed to the English by the Earl of Ross.

As punishment, Edward I sent his hostages to different places in England. Princess Marjorie went to the nunnery at Watton; her aunt Christina Bruce was sent to another convent; Queen Elizabeth was placed under house arrest at a manor house in Yorkshire (because Edward I needed the support of her father, the powerful Earl of Ulster, her

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

punishment was lighter than the others'); and Marjorie's aunt Mary Bruce and the Countess of Buchan were imprisoned in wooden cages, exposed to public view, Mary's cage at Roxburgh Castle and Countess Isabella's at Berwick Castle. For the next four years, Marjorie, Elizabeth, Christina, Mary and Isabella endured solitary confinement, with daily public humiliation for the latter two. A cage was built for Marjorie at the Tower of London, but Edward I reconsidered and instead sent her to the convent.[1] Christopher Seton, Christina's husband, was executed.

Edward I died on 7 July 1307. He was succeeded by his son, Edward II, who subsequently held Marjorie captive in a nunnery for about seven more years. She was finally set free around 1314, possibly in exchange for English noblemen captured after the Battle of Bannockburn (23 June – 24 June 1314).

Marriage and death

Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland distinguished himself in the battle and was rewarded the hand of the adolescent princess. Her dowry included the Barony of Bathgate in West Lothian.

Two years later, on 2 March 1316, Marjorie went horse-riding near Paisley, Renfrewshire while heavily pregnant. Her horse was suddenly startled and threw her to the ground at a place called "The Knock." According to one version of the story, she went into premature labour and delivered the child at Paisley Abbey, surviving the birth by a few hours at most. The other version states that Marjorie was thrown by the horse, broke her neck, and died instantly; she was, however, pregnant, and a "country fellow" is said to have immediately performed a caesarean operation at the abbey and delivered the child alive, the future King Robert II.[2]

She was nineteen at the time of her death, like her mother, who was also nineteen years old when she died in childbirth.

At the junction of Renfrew Road and Dundonald Road in Paisley, a cairn marks the spot where Marjorie reputedly fell from her horse. She is buried at the abbey.

Her son succeeded his childless uncle David II of Scotland in 1371 as King Robert II. Her descendants include the House of Stuart and all their successors on the throne of Scotland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom. (Wikipedia)

12390. Hugh O'Beolan De Ross, son of **24780. William O'Beolan De Ross & 24781. Euphemia Graham**. Hugh died on 19 Jul 1333. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Ross.

Hugh de Ross, 4th Earl of Ross was the son of William de Ross, 3rd Earl of Ross and Euphemia (?). He married, firstly, Matilda Bruce, daughter of Sir Robert le Brus, 1st Lord Brus and Margaret, Countess of Carrick, circa 1308. He married, secondly, Margaret Graham, daughter of Sir David Graham, before 29 November 1329. He married, thirdly, Jean Stewart, daughter of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and Alice Erskine. He died on 19 July 1333. (Burkes Peerage)

Hugh married **Margaret Graham**.

They had one child:

6195 i. **Euphemia** (-1387)

12391. Margaret Graham, daughter of **24782. Sir David Graham**.

12392. Aulay de Faslane, son of **24784. Sir Duncan de Faslane**. Occupation: 4th Of Faslane, Tosheagor Of Lennox.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Aulay de Faslane, 4th Baron (& Tosheagor of Lennox), who was born circa 1280 and made heritable bailie (Tosheagor) by his third cousin, Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox

Child:

6196 i. **Walter** (ca1320-1385)

12394. Donald de Levenax, son of **24788. Malcolm de Levenax & 24789. Margaret de Mar**. Born ca 1300 in Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Donald died in Apr 1361; he was 61. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Lennox.

1 - 6th Earl of Lennox 1333-1373 He was a strong supporter of Robert II Stewart. He died in 1373 leaving his daughter Margaret to succeed him. Died without male issue (dpsm) and ended male line of Alwyn second Earl of Lennox. Representation devolved upon Malcolm MacFarlane which he declined, claiming a dignity which he thought he had not sufficient estate to support, as contrary to the ancient feudal system Donald left his whole estate to his daughter, Countess Margaret. 2 - Donald, the 6th earl, an adherent of King David II., left a daughter, Margaret, countess of Lennox, who was married to her kinsman Walter of Faslane, nearest heir male of the Lennox family. 3 - Mormaer Domhnall of Lennox ruled Lennox in the years 1333 -1365 . Domhnall's reign is noted for its tension with the monarchy. King David II irritated Domhnall by residing at Dumbarton on at least 12 occasions between 1341 and 1346 . Domhnall was probably one of the happier Scottish magnets when King David and his agent, Malcolm Fleming, Sheriff of Dumbarton, were captured by the English at the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346 . Domhnall was also faced with the challenge of fending off the aggressive Stewart clan . Having no male heirs, Domhnall is credited with saving the Mormaerdom by marrying off his daughter Margaret to his kinsman Baltar mac Amlaimh , the man usually known today as Walter of Faslane. This act kept the Mormaerdom within the Lennox line, and preserved it in the medium term from Stewart takeover. Domhnall died in 1365.

Child:

6197 i. **Margaret**

12548. Hugh Alexander Fraser, son of **25096. Sir Simon Fraser & 25097. Margaret**.

Child:

6274 i. **Hugh**

12584. Lachlan Lubanach MacLean, son of **3074. John Dubh MacLean & 3075. Daughter Of John Comyn**. Born ca 1330. Occupation: 2nd Of Dowart (Duart), 5th Chief; Progenitor Of Clan MacLean Of Duart.

1 - John was followed by his son Lachlan (Lachlan Lubanach - Lachlan the Crafty) probably around 1365 and it is Lachlan who is considered to be the first Maclean of Duart and 5th Chief. John had a number of sons which included Hector (progenitor of the Lochbuie) and Lachlan (progenitor of Duart) and John (illegitimate) from whom many others descend. 2 - In 1343 John MacDonald received a Royal Charter (which included the island of Mull) and started to call himself John de Yle or John Lord of the Isles. Bubonic plague (the Black Death) was sweeping Scotland and MacDonald was finding it hard to man all his strongholds and needed reliable men, bound to him by marriage, to install as constables. On 13 May 1367, Lachlan MacGillieoin received a mandate from the pope to marry Mary, the daughter of John de Yle, and, given the supreme importance of the matrilineal inheritance (inheritance through the female line), this gave Lachlan a particularly powerful link to his immediate overlord. MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, then made his son-in-law, Lachlan MacGillieoin, chamberlain of the household (the most powerful position in the feudal hierarchy) and in July 1390 granted him the castle of Duart and various other lands. 3 - Lachlan had five sons, John, Hector, Lachlan, Niall, and Somerled. Finnguala and Maria were his two daughters. 4 - LACHLAN MAC LEAN 1306, He and 2 brothers captured, on Lame John (Macdonald) of Lorne's orders, his wife's grandfather Angus Og Mac Dhomnhull; they released him when Angus promised them lands and

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

positions. Through his wife he acquired lands in Morvern and the keeping of Duart Castle and was progenitor of the Duart family Occupation: ca. 1306, Chamberlain in the house of Angus Og Mac Dhomnull

Lachlan Lubanach married **Mary MacDonald**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 13312 | i. | Lachlan |
| 6292 | ii. | Eachan 'Ruadh Nan Cath' (-1411) |

12585. Mary MacDonald, daughter of **3096. John (Eoin) MacDonald & 8225. Amie MacRuairi**.

12586. Sir Colin "Ionganlach" Campbell. (Same as number 2200.)

12587. Margaret (Mariota) Campbell. (Same as number 2201.)

12588. Sir Alexander "The Wolf" Stewart, son of **6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland & 8809. Elizabeth Mure**. Alexander "The Wolf" died in 1415. Buried in Dunkeld Cathedral, Perthshire, Scotland. Occupation: Of Badenoch, 1st Earl Of Buchan.

An example of the general lawlessness prevalent in the Highlands towards the end of the fourteenth century was the behaviour of Robert III's younger brother Alexander, Earl of Buchan, whose nickname Was 'the Wolf of Badenoch'. Although appointed Justiciary of the Northern Lowlands he led the Highlanders in raiding the area. He was eventually deprived of the Justiciary, but in 1390 he sacked Elgin Cathedral. At the same time one of his bastards, named Duncan, led a force of Highlanders into Angus and killed the sheriff of the county along with other notables.

Armed with bows and well-barbed arrows, with broadswords and leather targes, or shields, the Highlanders were lightly equipped and could move fast and far. They usually fought only as long as was required to load themselves with enough booty to take home. They had brought the art of acquiring booty in battle to a high degree, usually vanishing from the scene when the fighting became too severe and the prospects of loot were-poor. He was buried behind the high altar at Dunkeld Cathedral where his fine monument still stands. Presumably because of his sacking of Elgin Cathedral he was reviled by the clergy and his body was refused entry through the front door of Dunkeld Cathedral and had to be carried in through the back door and left behind the high altar screen out of sight of the parishoners whose lives he had so terrorised.

Alexander "The Wolf" married **Mariota Mackay**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------------------|
| 6294 | i. | Alexander (-1435) |
|-------------|----|--------------------------|

12589. Mariota Mackay.

13056. John MacKenzie, son of **26112. Kenneth & 26113. Morna MacDougall**. Born in 1270 in Ross And Cromarty, Scotland. John died in 1338; he was 68. Occupation: 2nd Of Kintail.

John Mackenzie, II. of Kintail, who was thus, through his mother, third In descent from John, the first Red Comyn, who died in 1273, and sixth from the great Somerled of the Isles, Thane of Argyle, progenitor of the Macdougalls of Lorn and of all the Macdonalds, who died in 1164. "Mackenzie, Baron of Kintail, attached himself to the fortunes of the heroic Robert the Bruce, notwithstanding MacDougall's (his father-in-law) tenacious adherence to the cause of Baliol, as is believed, in resentment for the murder of his cousin, the Red Comyn, at Dumfries"; while the Earl of Cromartie says that he "not only sided with Robert Bruce in his contest with the Cumins but that he was one of those who sheltered him in his lurking and assisted him in his restitution; 'for in the Isles,' says Boethius 'he had supply

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

from a friend; and yet Donald of the Isles, who then commanded them, was on the Cumin's side, and raised the Isles to their assistance, and was beat at Deer by Edward Bruce, anno 1308.' After Bruce left the Island of Rachrin he was for a considerable time lost sight of, many believing that he had perished during his wanderings, from the great hardships which he necessarily endured in his ultimately successful attempts to escape the vigilant efforts and search of his enemies. That Bruce found shelter in Ellandonnan Castle and was there protected for a considerable time by the Baron of Kintail - until he found opportunity again to take the field against his enemies - has ever since been the unbroken tradition in the Highlands, and it has always been handed down from one generation to another as a proud incident in the history of the clan. The Laird of Applecross, who wrote his manuscript history of the Mackenzies in 1669, follows the earlier family historians. He says that this Baron of Kintail "did own the other party, and was one of those who sheltered the Bruce, and assisted in his recovery. I shall not say he was the only one, but this stands for that assertion that all who were considerable in the Hills and Isles were enemies to the Bruce, and so cannot be presumed to be his friends. The Earl of Ross did most unhandsomely and unhumanly apprehend his lady at Tain and delivered her to the English, anno 1305. Donald of the Isles, or Rotholl, or rather Ronald, with all the Hebrides, armed against the Bruce and were beat by Edward Bruce in Buchan, anno 1308. Alexander of Argyll partied (sided with) the Baliol; his country, therefore, was wasted by Bruce, anno 1304, and himself taken by him, 1309. Macdougall of Lorn fought against the Bruce, and took him prisoner, from whom he notably escaped, so that there is none in the district left so considerable as this chief (Mackenzie) who had an immediate dependence on the Royal family and had this strong fort, which was never commanded by the Bruce's enemies, either English or Scots; and that his shelter and assistance was from a remote place and friend is evident from all our stories. But all their neighbours being stated on a different side from the Mackenzies engendered a feud betwixt him and them, especially with the Earl of Ross and Donald of the Isles, which never ended but with the end of the Earl of Ross and lowering of the Lord of the Isles." As the result of the characteristic prudence of the race of MacKenneth, the House of Kintail gradually rose in power, subsequently absorbed the ancient inheritance of all the original possessors of the district, and ultimately extended their influence more widely over the whole provinces of Wester and Central Ross. This chief waited on the King during Robert Bruce's visit to Inverness in 1312. as also that he fought at the head of his followers at the battle of Inverury, where Bruce defeated Mowbray and the Comyn in 1303. After this important engagement, according to Fenton, "all the nobles, barons, towns, cities, garrisons, and castles north of the Grampians submitted to Robert the Bruce," when, with good reason, the second chief of Clan Kenneth was further confirmed in the favour of his sovereign, and in the government of Ellandonnan. On the 24th of June, 1314, Bruce's heroic band of thirty thousand warriors on the glorious field of Bannockburn contained above ten thousand Western Highlanders and men of the Isles," under Angus Og of the Isles, Mackenzie of Kintail (who led five hundred of his vassals), and other chiefs of the mainland, of whom it is said that "they made an incredible slaughter of their enemies, slaying heaps of them around wherever they went, and running upon them with their broadswords and daggers like wild bears without any regard to their own lives." John lived peaceably at home during the remainder of his days. He married Margaret, daughter of David de Strathbogie, XIth Earl of Atholl, by Joan, daughter of John, the Red Comyn, last Earl of Badenoch, killed by Robert the Bruce in 1306. He died in 1328, and was succeeded by his only son, [<http://www.fullbooks.com/History-Of-The-Mackenzies1.html>]

John married **Margaret de Strathbogie**.

They had one child:

6528 i. **Kenneth**

13057. Margaret de Strathbogie.

13068. Gartnait, son of **26136. Sir Donald Of Mar & 26137. Susannah Ferch Llywelyn**. Occupation: 7th Earl Of Mar.

David, twelfth Earl of Mar, son of Gratney, eleventh Earl (whose sister Isabel married Robert the Bruce) by his wife Christina, daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and sister of King Robert the Bruce.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Gartnait married **Lady Christina Bruce**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 73511 | i. | Helen |
| 24789 | ii. | Margaret (ca1278-) |
| 6534 | iii. | Donald (ca1302-1332) |

13069. Lady Christina Bruce, daughter of **26138. Robert le Brus** & **26139. Margaret**. Christina died in 1356.

Lady Christina Bruce was the daughter of Sir Robert le Brus, 1st Lord Brus and Margaret, Countess of Carrick. She married Gartnait, 7th Earl of Mar, son of Donald, 6th Earl of Mar and Helen ferch Llywelyn, circa 1292.1 She married Sir Christopher Seton of that Ilk in 1305/6. She married Sir Andrew Moray after 12 October 1325. She was also reported to have been married on 20 September 1325. She died in 1356/57 at a great age.

13070. Sir Alexander Stewart, son of **26140. Sir John Stuart** & **26141. Margaret de Bonkyl**. Alexander died in 1319. Residence: Bonkyl, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----------------|
| 147172 | i. | John |
| 6535 | ii. | Isabella |

13256. Hugh Fraser, son of **6274. Hugh Fraser**. Hugh died ca 1440. Occupation: Sheriff Of Inverness. Residence: Of Lovat.

Hugh married **Janet Fentoun**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------------------|
| 6628 | i. | Thomas (-ca1450) |
|-------------|----|-------------------------|

13257. Janet Fentoun.

13264. Sir John Roy Grant. Occupation: Sheriff Of Inverness Between 1410 And 1434.

John Roy married **Matilda of Glencarnie**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|
| 6632 | i. | Sir Duncan (-1485) |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|

13265. Matilda of Glencarnie.

13288. Henry Sinclair, son of **26576. Sir William Sinclair** & **8199. Isabel Strathearn**. Henry died in 1404. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Orkney.

Henry Sinclair, 1st Earl of Orkney was created 1st Earl of Orkney [Scotland] on 2 August 1379, in Marstrand, Norway.

Henry married **Jayne Halyburton**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------|
| 6644 | i. | Henry |
|-------------|----|--------------|

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

13289. Jayne Halyburton, daughter of **26578. Sir William Halyburton**.

13290. Sir William Douglas, son of **9080. Archibald Douglas & 9081. Joan Moray**.

In 1387 William married **Egidia (Jill) Stewart**.

They had one child:

6645 i. **Egidia**

13291. Egidia (Jill) Stewart, daughter of **6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland & 6195. Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross**.

13312. Lachlan MacLean, son of **12584. Lachlan Lubanach MacLean & 12585. Mary MacDonald**. Born in Duart, Isle Of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. Buried in Iona Abbey, Isle Of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Lachlan married **Anna MacLeod**.

They had one child:

6656 i. **John Garbh MacLean**

13313. Anna MacLeod, daughter of **1536. William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach) MacLeod & 1537. Margaret MacLean**. Born in Dunvegan Castle, Isle Of Pabbay, Sound Of Harris, Skye, Scotland.

13316. Eachuinn Buidhe (Fair Haired Hector) MacLean, son of **26632. Tearlach Maceachan (Charles) MacLean**. Born ca 1420 in Inverness-Shire, Scotland. Eachuinn Buidhe (Fair Haired Hector) died ca 1491; he was 71. Buried in Keil Church, Lochaline, Morvern, Argyll, Scotland.

Eachuinn Buidhe (Fair Haired Hector) married **Mary MacDonald**.

They had one child:

6658 i. **Ewan (ca1450-)**

13317. Mary MacDonald, daughter of **514. Allan MacDonald & 515. Florence MacIain MacDonald**. Occupation: Of Clanranald.

13324. Sir Alexander Seton (Gordon). (Same as number 2264.)

13325. Elizabeth Crichton. (Same as number 2265.)

13326. William Hay. (Same as number 3682.)

13327. Lady Beatrix Douglas. (Same as number 3683.)

13440. Sir Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate) Campbell. (Same as number 1100.)

13441. Margaret Stewart. (Same as number 1101.)

13444. Duncan Lamont, Of That Ilk, son of **26888. Celestin Lamont**. Duncan died in 1488.

Child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

6722 i. Sir John (Iain) (1437-1488)

13446. Iain (John) MacDonald, son of **1024. Alexander MacDonald & 3087. Elizabeth Seton**. Iain (John) died in Dundee, Scotland in 1498. Buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Occupation: 4th (And Last) Lord Of The Isles, Earl Of Ross.

1- Eldest son of Alexander, 4th? and last Lord of the Isles, 12th Earl of Ross, was forced to forfeit his title as consequence of his rebellion of 1462. It was restored - under superiority of the scottish king - on promise of good behaviour in 1476 but finally lost in 1493. On this occasion he generously bestowed vast lands on his vassals, the Macleans, the MacNeills and the MacLeods. Iain's son and heir was Donald Dubh. On account of MacRae annals he fought and lost the Blar-na-Pairc (Battle of Park) together with his nephew, Alexander of Lochalsh against Coinneach à Bhlairst MacKenzie his son-in-law, and Donnacha Mor na Taigh MacRae. John lost Castle Sween to Colin Campbell 1st Earl of Argyll. 2 - The Queen Mother and Bishop Kennedy of St Andrews acted as guardians, after the accession of James III at age nine in 1460, but in 1461, seizing his opportunity as he thought, Edward IV of England negotiated with John, successor to Alexander as Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, to attack from the north, while the attainted Earl of Douglas backed by English forces attacked from the south. The attempt failed when Douglas was defeated in 1463 by a force led by Bishop Kennedy. A truce with England was then concluded in 1464, but the part played by the Lord of the Isles was not forgotten. Tried for treason by his peers-Argyll, Atholl, Huntly, and Crawford-in 1476 he forfeited his earldom of Ross and his lands in Inverness, Knapdale, Kintyre, and Nairn. He was allowed to retain his lordship of the Isles, although his son Angus and grandson Donald Dubh remained intractable and rebellious until the death of the latter in Ireland. The lordship of the Isles was finally forfeited and annexed to the Crown in 1493. 3 - Genealogy of Clan Donald here:- John son of Alaster son of Donald son of John son of Angus og son of Angus mor son of Donald son of son of Somerled son of Gillbride son of Gilleagmain son of Solaim son of Meargad son of Suibhne son of Niallgusa son of Maine son of Gofrig son of Fergus son of Erc son of Cartain son of Eathach feighlioch son of Colla Uais son of Eathach doimlein son of Cairpre liffechar son of Cormac Uilfata son of Airt ainfir faulcha son of Cuin cead fcaig. 4 - John, on the death of [his father] Alexander, broke out into active insurrection; and seized the royal castles of Inverness, Urquhart, and Ruthven in Badenoch, at the same time declaring himself independent. John of the Isles was secretly supported by the Earl of Douglas, and openly by the barons of his party. But Douglas was murdered in Edinburgh castle; Crawford was defeated by Huntly; and Angus, John's son rebelled against his father. John was compelled to hand over his lands into the hands of the king, and to consent to hold them as a vassal of the crown. It was the rebellion of his son which started the decline and ruin of the principality of the Isles. Angus Og convinced his father, whom he had already deprived of all authority, to enter into a compact with the king of England and the Earl of Douglas. In the treaty, dated February 18, 1462, the Lord of the Isles agreed, on the payment of a stipulated sum, to become the sworn ally of the king of England, and to assist that monarch, in the wars in Ireland and elsewhere. Further, in the event of the entire subjugation of Scotland, the lands to the north of the Firth of Forth should be equally divided between Douglas, the Lord of the Isles, and Donald Balloch of Islay. Douglas was to be reinstated in possession of those lands between the Forth and the English borders. Nothing occurred until the year 1473, when we find the Lord of the Isles in arms against the Scottish government. John continued several years in open rebellion; but received little or no support from the other parties to the treaty. In 1475, he was declared a traitor in a parliament held at Edinburgh and his estates were confiscated, and the Earls of Crawford and Athole were directed to march against him. The attack was averted by his father, the Earl of Ross. By a grant of the lands of Knapdale, he secured the influence of the Earl of Argyll, and received a remission of his past offences, was reinstated in his hereditary possessions, and created a peer in parliament with the title of the Lord of the Isles. The earldom of Ross, the lands of Knapdale, and the Sheriff-ships of Inverness and Nairn were retained by the crown. At a meeting of the Estates in Edinburgh in May, 1493, the title and possessions of the lord of the Isles were declared to be forfeited to the crown. In January of the next year, the aged John appeared in the presence of the king and made a voluntary surrender of his lordship. He appears to have remained for some time in the king's household and finally retired to the monastery of Paisley, where he died about 1498. He was interred, at his own request, in the tomb of his royal ancestor, Robert II.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

6723 i. **Agnes**

13448. Colin Og Campbell, son of **2200. Sir Colin "Ionganlach" Campbell** & **2201. Margaret (Mariota) Campbell**. Born in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Colin Og died in 1434. Occupation: 1st Of Ardkinglas.

Colin Og married **Christina Lamont**.

They had one child:

6724 i. **John "Riabhaich (The Freckled)"** (ca1398-)

13449. Christina Lamont, daughter of **26898. Robert 'Duncan' Maclagmayn Lamont** & **26899. Anne MacDonald**.

13450. Iain 'Gorm' Campbell, son of **26900. Ronald Campbell**. Born ca 1406 in Craignish, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Iain 'Gorm' died in 1498; he was 92. Occupation: 9th Of Craignish.

Child:

6725 i. **Marion More** (ca1424-)

13452. Sir Patrick Houstoun, Of That Ilk. Patrick died in 1450.

Patrick married **Maria Colquhoun**.

They had one child:

6726 i. **Sir John** (ca1398-1456)

13453. Maria Colquhoun. Maria died in 1456.

13454. William Sinclair. (Same as number 3322.)

13455. Marjorie Sutherland. (Same as number 3323.)

13508. Edward Crichton, son of **27016. William de Crichton** & **27017. Isobel de Ross**. Edward died in 1412. Residence: Of Sanquhar.

Child:

6754 i. **Sir Robert**

13512. George Campbell, son of **27024. Sir Hugh Campbell**. George died in 1485. Occupation: Of Loudoun, Sheriff Of Ayr.

Child:

6756 i. **George** (ca1436-1491)

13516. James Kennedy, son of **27032. Sir Gilbert Kennedy** & **27033. Agnes Maxwell**. Born in Dunure, Ayrshire, Scotland. James died in Killed In Quarrel With Half Brother Gilbert on 8 Nov 1408. Occupation: Younger Of Dunure.

James married **Lady Mary Stuart**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

6758 i. **Gilbert**

13517. Lady Mary Stuart, daughter of **4404. Robert III (John) Stuart** & **4533. Annabel Drummond**.

Lady Mary Stewart was the daughter of Robert III Stewart, King of Scotland and Annabel Drummond. She married by contract, firstly, George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus, son of William Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas and Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, on 24 May 1397. She married, secondly, Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, younger, son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, circa 1404.¹ She and Sir William Cunningham were engaged in July 1409. She married, thirdly, Sir William Graham on 13 November 1413. She married, fourthly, Sir William Edmondstone of Culloden, son of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, in 1425.³ She died circa 1458. She was buried at Strathbane Church, Scotland.

Lady Mary Stewart gained the title of Princess Mary of Scotland.⁴ As a result of her marriage, Lady Mary Stewart was styled as Countess of Angus after 24 May 1397. From after 24 May 1397, her married name became Douglas. From circa 1404, her married name became Kennedy. From 13 November 1413, her married name became Graham. From 1425, her married name became Edmonstone.

13518. Herbert Maxwell, son of **27036. Sir Herbert Maxwell** & **27037. Katherine Stewart**. Herbert died in Oct 1452. Occupation: 1st Lord Of Carlaverock.

Herbert married **Daughter Of Sir Herbert Herries**.

They had one child:

6759 i. **Katherine**

13519. Daughter Of Sir Herbert Herries, daughter of **27038. Sir Herbert Herries** & **27039. Margaret Douglas**.

13600. Robert Cunynghame (Cunningham), son of **27200. Alexander Cunynghame (Cunningham)** & **27201. Margaret Hepburn**. Born in 1489. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Glencairn, Lord Kilmaurs.

Robert married **Christian Lindsay**.

They had one child:

6800 i. **Cuthbert** (ca1477-1541)

13601. Christian Lindsay, daughter of **27202. Sir John Lindsay** & **27203. Mary Stewart**. Born in 1422 in Bow Hill-Colquhoun, Dunbarton, Scotland.

13602. Archibald Douglas, son of **27204. George Douglas** & **27205. Isobel Sibbald**. Born in 1453 in Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, Scotland. Archibald died in Whithorn Priory, in 1514; he was 61. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Angus.

On 4 Mar 1468 when Archibald was 15, he married **Elizabeth Boyd**.

They had the following children:

6801 i. **Marjory (Marion)** (ca1479-)
ii. **George** (1469-1513)

13603. Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of **27206. Robert Boyd** & **27207. Mariota Maxwell**. Born in Kilmarnock, Renfrew, Scotland.

13604. William Borthwick, son of **27208. William Borthwick**. Occupation: 2nd Lord.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William married **Mariot Hoppringle, Of That Ilk.**

They had one child:

6802 i. **William** (-1503)

13605. Mariot Hoppringle, Of That Ilk.

Daughter of Thomas Hoppringle, of Torsance & of that ilk and Margaret Turnbull.

13608. Sir James Hamilton, son of **27216. Sir John Hamilton & 27217. Jacoba (Janet) Douglas**. Born in Cadzow, Scotland. Sir James died in Cadzow, Scotland bef May 1441. Occupation: Lord Of Cadzow. Residence: Cadzow.

Sir James of Cadzow held heir to the family estate from 1397-1440. On 6 Sept. 1413 he and his brother David were given a safe conduct to visit Calthorpe Castle, and in Feb. 1424 he was one of the Scottish barons who had safe conducts to meet King James I at Durham on his return from captivity in England and was, shortly after, one of the hostages to England for payment of the King's ransom. He was detained first at Fotheringham and later at Dover. Sir James was still a hostage in England 24 May 1426. He was present at a Council in 1440.

Sir James married **Janet Livingston**.

They had the following children:

6804	i.	Sir James (1415-1479)
	ii.	Alexander (-<1466)
	iii.	John (-<1455)
	iv.	Gavin
	v.	James (Secundus)
	vi.	Agnes
	vii.	Janet
	viii.	Euphame
61057	ix.	Mary

13609. Janet Livingston, daughter of **27218. Alexander Livingston**.

13610. James II Stewart King Of Scotland, son of **2266. James I Stewart King Of Scotland & 2267. Lady Joan Beaufort**. Born on 16 Oct 1430 in Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. James II died in Roxburgh Castle, Scotland, on 3 Aug 1460; he was 29. Buried in Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Occupation: King From 1437 To 1460.

Scottish King 1437-1460 1 - James II was only 6 years old when crowned king at Holyrood Abbey in 1437. James was known as the 'king of the fiery face' because of a birthmark but perhaps the 'fiery king' would have been more appropriate, given the king's temper. William Earl of Douglas, one of the most powerful nobles in Scotland but also a troublemaker and dissenter, refused the king's command to 'toe the line', and was murdered by James with a dagger in a fit of rage! James was particularly keen on the new weapon of war, the cannon, and at the Siege of Roxburgh Castle where cannon were used for the first time, it was ironic that one of them blew him up as he watched close by.

2 - By the time that he had come of age and begun to establish control over his kingdom relations with England had deteriorated. The 'auld enemy' once again claimed sovereignty over Scotland. It was necessary once more to renew the 'auld alliance' with France and in 1460 during the ensuing border warfare James, aged only thirty, was unexpectedly killed by the explosion of a cannon-ironically one from his own side. His son, James III, who succeeded him, was aged nine. 3 - After another troublesome minority, James II assumed control in 1449 and took

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

strong action to quell the disruptive nobility. The mighty Douglasses were broken when thier leaders were invited to dinner with the young king in 1440 and murdered. Their successor was killed by James himself in 1452. While besieging Roxburgh, held by the English, a cannon that James was standing beside exploded and killed him. 4 - JAMES 11 (1437-60) After the murder of her husband, the Queen hurried to reach the safety of Edinburgh Castle with her young son, James, who was hastily crowned at Holvood Abbey in 1437. The new king, James II, was only six years old. With all the work of James I unravelling, Scotland was again racked by lawlessness, plague and famine. The fifth Earl of Douglas was appointed Lieutenant General of the kingdom, with the Bishop of Glasgow as Chancellor. The Queen had custodial rights over the young king. Known as the king of the fiery face' because of a birthmark, James II came of age in 1449. He immediately decided to re-establish control over the nobles and make examples of troublemakers. William, Earl of Douglas, one of the most powerful nobles in the land, was inv ited to dine at Stirling Castle. When James commanded him to disassociate himself from the rebels, he refused, and James murdered him with a dagger in a fit of rage. James succeeded in bringing order to his kingdom and was able to govern in peace. In 1451, Scotland's second university was founded in Glasgow. Unfortunately, after I I years, James' reign ended because of an accident. He was trying to retrieve Roxburgh and Berwick Castles from the English, and had raised an army for this purpose. To accomplish his mission he had introduced the use of cannons in battle for the first time and was immensely proud of them. However, one of them blew up, killing him as he stood close by. [An Illustrated History of Scotland by Elisabeth Fraser pub. 1997]

On 3 Jul 1449 when James II was 18, he married **Marie Egmond (Von Gelden)** in Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|---|
| | i. | James III King Of Scotland (1451-1488) |
| 6805 | ii. | Mary (1452-1488) |
| 27500 | iii. | Alexander (ca1454-1485) |
| 7623 | iv. | Margaret |

13611. Marie Egmond (Von Gelden). Born in 1433 in Duchy Of Gueldres. Marie died in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, on 16 Nov 1463; she was 30. Buried in Holy Trinity Kirk, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Residence: Of Gueldres.

Daughter of Arnold Egmond, Duke of Geldern/Gueldres, and Catherine of Cleves

13612. Alexander Home, son of **27224. Sir Alexander Home & 27225. Mariotta de Landells**. Alexander died ca 1456. Occupation: Master Of Home.

Alexander Home, Master of Home was the son of Alexander Home, 1st Lord Home and Marion Lauder. A contract for the marriage of Alexander Home, Master of Home and Agnes Hepburn was signed on 2 February 1448. He died circa 1456.

Alexander Home, Master of Home held the office of Steward of Dunbar. He was styled as Master of Home.

On 2 Feb 1448 Alexander married **Agnes Hepburn**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------------------|
| 6806 | i. | Alexander (-1506) |
|-------------|----|--------------------------|

13613. Agnes Hepburn, daughter of **9030. Sir Adam Hepburn & 9031. Janet Borthwick**.

13614. Sir George Ker. Residence: Samuelstown.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

6807 i. **Nichole**

13616. William Gordon, son of **27232. Roger Gordon**. William died ca 1455. Occupation: Of Stitchill, 1st Of Lochinvar .

Child:

6808 i. **Sir John**

13624. Sir Robert Crichton. (Same as number 6754.)

13748. William Graham, son of **4598. William Graham & 4599. Helen Douglas**. Born in 1464. William died in Flodden Field, Northumberland, England, on 9 Sep 1513; he was 49. Occupation: 3rd Lord, 1st Earl Of Montrose.

1 - 1505: The 3rd Lord Graham was made Earl of Montrose. 2 - The third Lord Graham took part in 1488 at the battle of Sauchieburn, in which James III. fell. In that battle the King's rearward division was commanded by Graham, Earl of Menteith, with Lords Erskine and Graham as his lieutenants, and, at a later day, in 1504, on account of his gallantry, Lord Graham was made Earl of Montrose. Still later, at the battle of Flodden in 1513, he led part of the Scottish vanguard along with the Earl of Crawford, and fell along with his royal master on the disastrous field. By his third wife, a daughter [widow] of Lord Halyburton, the Earl was the ancestor of the Grahams of Inchbraikie. Another account of the clan... William, third Lord Graham, sat in the first parliament of King James the Fourth, 1488; and on 3d March, 1504-5, he was created Earl of Montrose, a charter being granted to him of that date, of his hereditary lands of "Auld Montrose", which were then erected into a free barony and earldom to be called the barony and earldom of Montrose. It is from these lands, therefore, and not from the town of Montrose, that the family take their titles of earl and duke. He fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Annabella, daughter of Lord Drummond, he had a son, second Earl of Montrose; by his second wife, Janet, a daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, he had three daughters; and by his third wife, Christian Wavance of Segy, daughter of Thomas Wavance of Stevenston, and widow of the ninth Lord Halyburton of Dirleton, two sons, Patrick, ancestor of the Graems of Inchbraikie, Perthshire; and Andrew, consecrated bishop of Dunblane in 1575, and the first protestant bishop of that see.

William married **Christian Wawane**.

They had one child:

6874 i. **Patrick** (-1536)

13749. Christian Wawane.

Daughter of Thomas Wawane, of Stevingston

13750. Alexander Stewart, son of **27500. Alexander Stewart & 27501. Catherine Sinclair**. Born ca 1477 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland. Alexander died in 1537; he was 60. Occupation: Bishop Of Moray.

Child:

6875 i. **Margaret** (1520-)

13752. Alexander Montgomery, son of **2262. Alexander Montgomery & 2263. Margaret Boyd**. Alexander died in 1452. Occupation: Master Of Montgomery.

Alexander married **Elizabeth Hepburn**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

6876 i. **Alexander** (-ca1483)

13753. Elizabeth Hepburn, daughter of **9030. Sir Adam Hepburn** & **9031. Janet Borthwick**.

13754. Gilbert Kennedy. (Same as number 6758.)

13755. Katherine Maxwell. (Same as number 6759.)

14720. Sir Alexander Fraser, son of **29440. Sir William Fraser** & **29441. Margaret Moray**. Occupation: Of Cowie & Durris, 1st Of Philorth; Sherriff Of Aberdeen.

Alexander married **Johanna O'Beolan**.

They had one child:

7360 i. **Sir William**

14721. Johanna O'Beolan, daughter of **8198. William O'Beolan De Ross** & **8199. Isabel Strathearn**.

14722. James Douglas, son of **29444. William Douglas** & **29445. Margaret de Mar**. Born in 1358. James died in Battle Of Otterburn, Northumberland, England, in Aug 1388; he was 30. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Douglas, Earl Of Mar.

Children:

243292 i. **Sir William** (-1427)
7361 ii. **Eleanor**

14728. Sir William de la Hay, son of **29456. Sir Thomas de la Haye** & **29457. Elizabeth Stuart**. William died in 1437. Occupation: 1st Lord Hay.

Sir William de la Haye, 1st Lord Hay was invested as a Knight. He was Commissioner to treat for the ransom of King James I in 1423. He held the office of Joint Lord Warden of the Marches in 1430. He was created 1st Lord Hay [Scotland] before March 1429/30, following an Act of 1428 drawing a distinction between Lords of Parliament and the ordinary lairds in the Scots baronage.

William married **Margaret Gray**.

They had one child:

7364 i. **Gilbert** (-1436)

14729. Margaret Gray, daughter of **29458. Sir Patrick Gray**.

14730. Sir William Hay. Residence: Of Yester.

Child:

7365 i. **Alice**

14732. Archibald Douglas. (Same as number 9080.)

14733. Joan Moray. (Same as number 9081.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

14734. Henry Sinclair. (Same as number 6644.)

14735. Egidia Douglas. (Same as number 6645.)

14736. John Keith, son of **29472. Sir Edward Keith & 29473. Isabel de Synton**. Occupation: 1st Of Inverugie.

John, married Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Reynald CHEYNE (Laird of Inverugie, Strabock, & etc.), in 1380, and possessed the Tower of Ackergill.

John married **Mariota le Cheyne**.

They had one child:

7368 i. **Andrew** (ca1368-ca1448)

14737. Mariota le Cheyne, daughter of **29474. Sir Reginald le Cheyne & 29475. Helen of Strathearn**.

14740. Sir Walter Ogilvy, son of **29480. Sir Walter Ogilvy & 29481. Isabel Ramsay**. Walter died in 1440. Occupation: Of Lintrathen, High Treasurer.

Walter married **Miss Durward**.

They had one child:

7370 i. **Sir John** (-1489)

14741. Miss Durward.

The Heiress of Lintrathen, a daughter of Durward, of Lintrathen.

15104. Donald 'Gallach' MacDonald, son of **512. Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander MacDonald & 30209. Finvola of Ardnamurchan**. Donald 'Gallach' died in 1506. Occupation: 3rd Of Sleat.

Donald 'Gallach' Macdonald, 3rd of Sleat was the son of Uisdean Macdonald, 1st of Sleat and Finvola of Ardnamurchan. He married a daughter of Islay and The Glens, daughter of John of Islay and The Glens. He died in 1506, killed by his half-brother, Archibald.

Donald 'Gallach' Macdonald, 3rd of Sleat also went by the nick-name of Donald 'Gallach' (or in English, 'Foreigner', because of his Caithness education).

Donald 'Gallach' married **Agnes MacDonald**.

They had one child:

7552 i. **Donald 'Gruamach'** (-1539)

15105. Agnes MacDonald, daughter of **556. Sir Ian MacIan Cathanatch Macdonnell & 557. Cecilia Savage**.

15106. Alastair MacAllan MacDonald. (Same as number 272.)

15107. Dorothy MacDonald. (Same as number 273.)

15108. William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh) MacLeod. (Same as number 384.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

15109. Daughter Of Iain MacLean. (Same as number 385.)

15200. Torquil MacLeod, son of **1542. Roderick (Ruaidhri Mor) MacLeod** & **1543. Margaret MacDonald**.
Born ca 1380. Occupation: 6th Of The Lewes, Baillie Of Trotternish.

Child:

7600 i. **Roderick Ruaidhri** (ca1426-1498)

15202. Kenneth MacKenzie. (Same as number 1656.)

15203. Agnes Fraser. (Same as number 1657.)

15204. Alexander Urquhart. Born ca 1445. Alexander died in 1504; he was 59. Occupation: Sheriff Of Cromarty.

Alexander married **Mary Ogilvy**.

They had one child:

7602 i. **Thomas** (ca1476-1557)

15205. Mary Ogilvy, daughter of **30410. Sir James Ogilvy** & **30411. Margaret Innes**.

15206. James Abernethy, son of **30412. Laurence Abernethy**. James died in 1505. Occupation: 3rd Lord Saltoun.

Child:

7603 i. **Helen**

15240. Andrew Leslie, son of **30480. George Leslie** & **30481. Christian Haliburton**. Occupation: Master Of Rothies.

Andrew married **Elizabeth Sinclair**.

They had one child:

7620 i. **William** (-1513)

15241. Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of **3322. William Sinclair** & **30483. Lady Elizabeth Douglas**.

15244. Sir Robert Crichton, son of **30488. Robert Crichton** & **30489. Marion Stuart**. Robert died in Flodden Field, Northumberland, England on 9 Sep 1513. Occupation: 2nd Lord Of Sanquhar.

Robert married **Marion Maxwell**.

They had one child:

7622 i. **Robert**

15245. Marion Maxwell.

15246. James II Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 13610.)

15247. Marie Egmond (Von Gelden). (Same as number 13611.)

15264. William Keith, son of **30528. William de Keith** & **30529. Margaret (Muriella) Erskine**. Occupation: 2nd

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Earl Of Marischal.

William Keith, 2nd Earl Marischal was the son of William de Keith, 1st Earl Marischal and Margaret Erskine. He married Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George Gordon, 2nd Earl of Huntly and Annabella Stewart, circa 11 January 1481/82. He died from 24 November 1526 to 2 May 1527.

William Keith, 2nd Earl Marischal succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord Keith [S., 1451] before 1483. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl Marischal [S., 1458] before 1483. He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland] in February 1489/90.

William married **Lady Elizabeth Gordon**.

They had one child:

7632 i. **Robert** (-1525)

15265. Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of **1132. George Gordon** & **1133. Annabella Stewart**.

15266. John Douglas, son of **30532. James Douglas** & **30533. Joan Stewart**. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Morton.

John married **Janet Crichton**.

They had one child:

7633 i. **Lady Elizabeth**

15267. Janet Crichton, daughter of **30534. Sir Patrick Crichton**.

15268. Sir William Keith. Residence: Inverugie.

Child:

7634 i. **Alexander**

15270. Andrew Gray, son of **30540. Patrick Gray** & **30541. Annabella Forbes**. Occupation: 2nd Lord Gray.

Andrew Gray, 2nd Lord Gray was the son of Patrick Gray, Master of Gray and Annabella Forbes. He married, firstly, Janet Keith, daughter of Sir Robert de Keith and Janet Seton, circa March 1463/64. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, 1st Earl of Atholl and Margaret Douglas, before 1483.2 He married, thirdly, Margaret Houston after 1497. He married, fourthly, Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William Hay, 1st Earl of Erroll and Lady Beatrix Douglas. He died in February 1513/14.

Andrew Gray, 2nd Lord Gray succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord Gray [S., 1445] circa 1469. He held the office of Hereditary Sheriff of Forfar in 1488. He took part in the rebellion by King James IV against his father, King James III. He held the office of Justiciary General North of Forth in 1489. He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland]. He held the office of Justiciary General South of Forth in 1506.

In Mar 1464 Andrew married **Janet Keith**.

They had one child:

7635 i. **Janet** (-1539)

15271. Janet Keith, daughter of **30542. Sir Robert de Keith** & **30543. Janet Seton**.

15272. William Hay, son of **3682. William Hay** & **3683. Lady Beatrix Douglas**. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Erroll.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William Hay, 3rd Earl of Erroll was the son of William Hay, 1st Earl of Erroll and Lady Beatrix Douglas. He married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of George Leslie, 1st Earl of Rothes and Christian Haliburton. He married, firstly, Lady Isabella Gordon, daughter of George Gordon, 2nd Earl of Huntly and Annabella Stewart. He died on 14 January 1506/7.

William Hay, 3rd Earl of Erroll succeeded to the title of 4th Lord Hay [S., 1430] in 1470. He succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of Erroll [S., 1452] in 1470.2 He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Scotland].

William married **Lady Isabella Gordon**.

They had one child:

7636 i. **Thomas** (-1513)

15273. Lady Isabella Gordon, daughter of **1132. George Gordon** & **1133. Annabella Stewart**.

15274. Lyon Logie Of That Ilk.

Child:

7637 i. **Margaret**

15284. George Halyburton, son of **30568. John Halyburton** & **30569. Janet Seton**. George died ca 1489.

Occupation: 3rd Lord Dirletoun.

Child:

7642 i. **Patrick** (-1505)

15th Generation

16392. Sir Norman of Leslie. Occupation: Sheriff Of Aberdeenshire.

Child:

8196 i. **Sir Andrew** (-ca1323)

16394. Sir Alexander Abernethy, Of That Ilk, son of **32788. Hugh de Abernethy, Of That Ilk** & **32789. Mary 'de Ergadia' MacDougall**. Alexander died ca 1316. Occupation: Governor Of Dundee.

Children:

147173 i. **Margaret**
8197 ii. **Maria**

16396. Hugh O'Beolan De Ross. (Same as number 12390.)

16397. Matilda Bruce, daughter of **26138. Robert le Brus** & **26139. Margaret**.

Ca 1308 Matilda married **Hugh O'Beolan De Ross**.

They had one child:

8198 i. **William** (-1372)

16398. Malise Strathearn, son of **32796. Malise** & **32797. Agnes**. Occupation: 8th Earl Of Strathearn.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Malise, 8th Earl of Strathearn was born circa 1290. He was the son of Malise, 7th Earl of Strathearn and Agnes (?). He married, firstly, Mary (?) before 1320. He married, secondly, Matilda de Ross, daughter of Hugh de Ross, 4th Earl of Ross and Matilda Bruce, between 1325 and 1328. He died between 1344 and 1357, without male issue.

Malise, 8th Earl of Strathearn succeeded to the title of Earl of Caithness between 1320 and 1329. He gained the title of 8th Earl of Strathearn between 1323 and 1329. In 1331 he seems to have enjoyed revenues of a quarter of the Earldom of Caithness.³ In 1332 he was attainted and his honours forfeited. He gained the title of Earl of Orkney before 1334.

Malise married **Matilda (Marjorie MacTaggart) de Ross**.

They had one child:

8199 i. **Isabel** (ca1303-)

16399. Matilda (Marjorie MacTaggart) de Ross, daughter of **24780. William O'Beolan De Ross & 24781. Euphemia Graham**.

16450. Ruairi MacRuairi, son of **32900. Allan MacRuairi**. Residence: Gamorgan.

Child:

8225 i. **Amie**

16456. Alexander MacDougall, son of **32912. Ewen 'Mor' MacDougall**. Alexander died in 1310. Occupation: 4th Of Dunollie And Of Lorn.

1 - ALEXANDER MAC DUGALL Alexander de Lorne / de Ergadia, was born in Scotland, and died ca. 1308 in England. He married MISS COMYN. She was born in Baddenoch, Scotland. Alexander was the Eldest son 1284, Represented the western isles at the Parliament in Scone to regulate the Scottish succession 1307, Because of son John's alliance with the English, King Robert Bruce invaded Lorne and seized all of Alexander's property; he allowed Alexander safe conduct to England where he died in exiled poverty. 2 - Fourth Chief of the clan and son of our Third Chief, Ewen. Sir Alexander was also called Alasdair de Ergadia, Lord of Lorn. Overlord of a large part of the western Highlands under King John Baliol. In 1267 he married Julienne Comyn the third daughter of John Comyn of Badenoch and Marian, daughter of Alan of Galloway. This marriage allied the MacDougalls with powerful Comyn and Balliol families. In August 1292 John Balliol became King of Scots and he soon after made Sir Alexander MacDougall the Sheriff of Lorn. As Sheriff he was the senior of twelve lords and a very powerful official representative of the king with authority over a very large territory on the mainland and the islands. In 1294 the Battle of Allt Dearg (the Red Ford) was fought between the MacDougalls and the Campbells in Nether Lorn in a boundary dispute regarding the exact location of the shared border at the String of Lorn. The MacDougalls suffered severe losses and an arrow killed Sir Colin Campbell, the Campbell Chief known as Caillein Mor. Sir Alexander fought on the Scottish side in the Wars of Independence until February 1306 when Robert the Bruce killed Sir Alexander's wife's nephew at a meeting inside Greyfriars Kirk at Dumfries. John the Red Comyn, the victim, was Bruce's rival for the crown of Scotland. After that it became a blood feud against Bruce. Then six weeks later Bruce had himself crowned King Robert I. Sir Alexander supported Edward I against him. However his own brother Duncan (later our Sixth Chief) fought on Bruce's side. Sir Alexander was ill and did not take part in later battles against Robert the Bruce. After his son John of Lorn (Iain Bacach) lost the Battle of Brander in 1308, Sir Alexander was forfeited of the Lordship of Lorn by Bruce. He died in Ireland in late 1310 after fleeing in late 1309 to join his son Sir John of Lorn, Iain Bacach. [<http://www.macdougall.org/chiefs.html>]

Alexander married **Julienne Comyn**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 26113 | i. | Morna |
| 8228 | ii. | John 'lame John' (-ca1317) |

16457. Juliene Comyn, daughter of **32914. Sir John 'the Red' Comyn & 32915. .**

16462. Robert "the" Bruce King Of Scotland, son of **26138. Robert le Brus & 26139. Margaret**. Born on 11 Jul 1274 in Writtle, Chelmsford, Essex, England. Robert died on 7 Jun 1329; he was 54. Buried in Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. Occupation: King Robert I Of Scotland (1306 To 1329).

Robert I Bruce, King of Scotland was born on 11 July 1274 at Writtle, Chelmsford, Essex, England. He was the son of Sir Robert le Brus, 1st Lord Brus and Margaret, Countess of Carrick. He married, firstly, Isabella, Lady of Mar, daughter of Donald, 6th Earl of Mar and Helen ferch Llywelyn, circa 1295. He married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Richard de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster and Margaret de Burgh, in 1302. He died on 7 June 1329 at age 54 at Cardross Castle, Cardross, Argyllshire, Scotland. He was buried at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Robert I Bruce, King of Scotland succeeded to the title of 4th Earl of Carrick [S., c. 1186] on 27 October 1292. He succeeded to the title of Lord of Annandale between 1295 and 1304. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord Brus [E., 1297] circa April 1304. On 20 February 1305/6 he was attainted, and his English estates declared forfeit by King Edward I. He gained the title of King Robert I of Scotland on 25 March 1306. He was crowned King of Scotland on 27 March 1306 at Scone Abbey, Scone, Perthshire, Scotland. He fought in the Battle of Bannockburn on 24 June 1314 at Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.
(Burkes Peerage)

In 1302 when Robert was 27, he married **Elizabeth de Burgh**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 8231 | i. | Maud (Matilda) |
| | ii. | David II King Of Scotland |

16463. Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of **32926. Richard 'the Red' de Burgh & 32927. Margaret de Burgo**. Born in 1281.

ELIZABETH DE BURGH Queen Elizabeth of Scotland as her husband's consort ca. 1306, Crowned Queen of Scotland 1306, Taken prisoner at Kildrummie, Scotland by King Edward, I of England's forces and kept prisoner in a cage ; her husband's daughter Marjorie and his 2 sisters were also captured and held 1313, Released from English captivity 1302 to 1323, After having been barren for many years, she finally had a child, the male heir to the throne

16480. Iain Sprangach MacDonald, son of **12384. Angus Mor MacDonald & 12385. Miss Campbell**. Iain Sprangach died ca 1340. Occupation: 1st Of Ardnamurchan.

Iain Sprangach married **Miss MacLeod**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|----------------------|
| 8240 | i. | Angus MacIain |
|-------------|----|----------------------|

16481. Miss MacLeod, daughter of **12328. Leod (Leòd) Olafsson**.

17600. Sir Neil MacCailen "Mor" Campbell, son of **35200. Sir Colin "Cailein 'Mor'" Campbell & 35201.**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Janet St. Clair. Born in 1259 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Neil MacCailen "Mor" died in 1315; he was 56. Residence: Innisconnel Castle, A MacDougall Castle Taken By Robert The Bruce And Given To His Faithful Friend Sir Neil Campbell.

1- Knight, joined Robert Bruce in 1296 and fought for him in almost every action between Methven and Bannockburn. He was one of the Commissioners sent to York in September 1314 to negotiate peace with the English after the Battle of Bannockburn. He married 1st ante 1303 the younger daughter of Andrew Crawford, whose wardship had been granted to him by King Edward I, and had with other issue: ..A1 Colin, his heir He m 2nd (it has been said) Margaret Cameron, possibly the widow of Hubert de Multon, and had by her issue: ..A2 Duncan Campbell Macdhonnachie of Inverawe, progenitor of the Campbells of Inverawe He m 3rd, ca 1312, Mary, sister of King Robert I, daughter of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, and Earl of Carrick (in right of his wife), by Margaret daughter of Neil, 2nd Earl of Carrick, Regent of Scotland, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Walter, 3rd High Steward of Scotland, and was granted, together with his wife and their 2nd son John, all the lands held in Scotland by David de Strathbogie, 11th Earl of Atholl. By Mary (who m 2nd, 1316, Sir Alexander Fraser of Touchfraser, Great Chamberlain of Scotland) he had issue: ..A3 John Campbell of Moulin, b ca 1313, created Earl of Atholl ca 1320, ..A4 Dougal Campbell, living 1323, had issue:B1 John Campbell, whose daughter Mariota (or Margaret) m as his 2nd wife her 2nd cousin Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow 2 - "In 1308 Bruce revenged himself on the MacDougalls when he defeated them in a battle in the Pass of Brander between Loch Etive and Loch Awe. The MacDougall lands were then given to Ian? Campbell, one of his strongest supporters, and this saw the start of the Campbell rise to power in Argyll during the ensuing centuries. With the knack of backing the winning side the Campbells became one of the most powerful clans in the Highlands." 3 - Sir NEIL 1294- after 1320 eldest son of Sir Cailen Mor. In the record of the parliament of Robert the Bruce held in 1320, the name of the then head of the family, entered as Sir Nigel de Campo Bello. He first swore fealty to Edward I but afterwards joined Robert the Bruce and married his sister Mary Bruce. By his wife Sir Neil had three sons - Sir Colin, John and Dugal. Neil was appointed Constable of the Royal Castle of Dunoon on the Clyde in Cowal. To his family went many of the lands in Perthshire which had formerly belonged to David de Strathbogie, 11th Earl of Atholl, whose title was bestowed on Neil's 2nd son, John Campbell. Sir Neil's widow was married to Sir Alexander Fraser, Chamberlain of Scotland under Robert the Bruce. Sir Neil's next brother Donald was the progenitor of the Campbells of Loudon.

Neil MacCailen "Mor" married **Margaret Crawford.**

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 8800 | i. | Sir Colin 'Callen Oig' |
| 8804 | ii. | Dougal (1287-) |

17601. Margaret Crawford.

Daughter of Andrew Crawford.

17602. Sir John 'Mor' de Levenax, son of **35204. Malcolm de Levenax.** Born ca 1255 in Inchmurrin Castle, Inchmurrin Island, Loch Lomond, Dunbartonshire, Scotland.

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|
| 8801 | i. | Helena (1288-1347) |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|

17604. Malcolm MacLauman, son of **35208. Sir Laumanus of Lamont.** Malcolm died ca 1296. Occupation: 2nd Chief Of Clan Lamont.

Child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 8802 | i. | Sir John 'Mor' (1296-1353) |
|-------------|----|-----------------------------------|

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

17608. Sir Neil MacCailen "Mor" Campbell. (Same as number 17600.)

17609. Margaret Crawford. (Same as number 17601.)

17618. Sir Adam Mure, son of **35236. Sir William Mure & 35237. Margaret Lindsay**. Born ca 1290 in Rowallan, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. Adam died ca 1332; he was 42. Occupation: 1st Baron Of Rowallan.

The following is from Genealogy (journal), Vol 2, no 16, Oct 19, 1912, p329-30. "Sir Adam, married Janet More, heiress of Polkelli, grand-daughter of Ronold More. Sir Adam and Janet More hd Sir Adam Jr, heir of Rowallen; Elizabeth, who MARRIED HER COUSIN, WHO BECAME KING ROBERT II of Scotland, and Andrew Mure of Muir, of Moneyhagen. About this time More became Mure or Muir by court dialect.

Adam married **Janet Mure**.

They had the following children:

8809	i.	Elizabeth
36342	ii.	Reginald (-ca1329)

17619. Janet Mure, daughter of **35238. Ronald Mure**. Born ca 1300.

18056. Thomas Somerville, son of **36112. Sir William de Somerville & 36113. Katherine Halliday**. Born ca 1370 in Carnwath, Lanark, Scotland. Thomas died ca 1445; he was 75. Occupation: Of Carnwath, 1st Lord.

Thomas married **Janet Stewart**.

They had one child:

9028	i.	William (-145)
-------------	----	-----------------------

18057. Janet Stewart, daughter of **18080. Sir Alexander Stuart**.

18060. Patrick Hepburn, son of **36120. Sir Patrick Hepburn & 36121. Agnes**. Patrick died in Killed In The Battle Of West Nisbet on 22 Jun 1402. Residence: Of Hailes.

Patrick Hepburn of Hailes, younger was the son of Patrick Hepburn of Hailes and Agnes (?). He married, firstly, unknown Vaux. He married, secondly, Christian de Gourlay, daughter of William de Gourlay. He died in 1402, killed in action.

He had two other sons. In 1363 he received safe conduct from King Edward III to visit the tomb of St. Thomas of Canterbury. In 1364 he received another safe conduct to study at Oxford. In 1388 he and his father contributed greatly to the Scottish victory at Otterburn. He fought in the Battle of Nisbet Moor in 1402.

Patrick married **Miss Vaux**.

They had one child:

9030	i.	Sir Adam (-ca1446)
-------------	----	---------------------------

18061. Miss Vaux.

18062. Sir William Borthwick. William died ca 1414.

Son of Thomas de Borthwick

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--------------------|
| 54416 | i. | Sir William |
| 9031 | ii. | Janet |

18068. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 6194.)

18069. Elizabeth Mure. (Same as number 8809.)

18070. Sir John Graham, son of **36140. Sir Patrick de Graham & 36141. Annabelle**. John died in London, Middlesex, England on 28 Feb 1347. Occupation: Of Abercorn, 9th Earl Of Menteith.

The male line of the Stewart Earls failed in the fourth generation, when Lady Mary, the daughter and heiress of Alan, carried the earldom by marriage to Sir John Graham, a gallant warrior, who did not long enjoy it, being cruelly put to death by the English after the battle of Durham. He was hanged, drawn and quartered after being captured at the battle of Nevilles Cross

John married **Mary Menteith (Stewart)**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-----------------|
| 9035 | i. | Margaret |
|-------------|----|-----------------|

18071. Mary Menteith (Stewart), daughter of **36142. Alan Menteith**.

18080. Sir Alexander Stuart, son of **36160. Sir Alan Stuart & 36161. Marion Croc**. Alexander died on 26 Aug 1374. Residence: Darnley, Scotland.

He married a Turnbull, of Minto. I also have a dath date of May, 1404.

Children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------------|
| 9040 | i. | Alexander |
| 18057 | ii. | Janet |

18096. Sir Alexander Montgomery, son of **36192. Sir John de Montgomery & 36193. Janet Erskine**. Residence: Of Eglesham.

Alexander married **Margaret Douglas**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------------------|
| 9048 | i. | Sir John (-1401) |
|-------------|----|-------------------------|

18097. Margaret Douglas, daughter of **29444. William Douglas & 29445. Margaret de Mar**.

18098. Sir Hugh Eglinton, Of That Ilk.

Hugh married **Egidia Stuart**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|------------------|
| 9049 | i. | Elizabeth |
|-------------|----|------------------|

18099. Egidia Stuart, daughter of **12388. Walter Stewart & 36199. Isabella Graham**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

18104. Sir Thomas Boyd, son of **36208. Sir Thomas Boyd**. Born ca 1360 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. Thomas died ca 1409; he was 49.

SIR THOMAS BOYD of Kilmarnock, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Boyd, had a remission from Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, in 1409, for the slaughter of Neilson of Dalrymple. Thomas married ALICE GIFFORD, second daughter and co-heir of Hugh Gifford of Yester.

Thomas married **Alice Gifford**.

They had one child:

9052 i. **Sir Thomas** (ca1385-1432)

18105. Alice Gifford, daughter of **36210. Hugh Gifford** & **36211. Joanna Douglas**.

18112. Alan de Wyntoun.

Alan married **Margaret de Seton**.

They had the following children:

9056 i. **Sir William**
244557 ii. **Christian**

18113. Margaret de Seton.

18114. Sir David Fleming.

Child:

9057 i. **Janet**

18116. John Gordon, son of **36232. Sir Adam Gordon Of That Ilk**.

On 20 March 1357/58 he had a charter of confirmation of his Strathbogie lands by King David II

Child:

9058 i. **Sir Adam** (-1402)

18118. Sir William Keith, son of **36236. Sir William Keith**. Occupation: 2nd Lord Marischal.

Sir William Keith is the son of Sir William Keith. He married Margaret Fraser, daughter of John Fraser, before 3 May 1351. He died between 13 May 1407 and 2 June 1413.

Sir William Keith held the office of Marischal of Scotland. He held the office of Sheriff of Kincardineshire between 1357 and 1359.

William married **Margaret Fraser**.

They had the following children:

122112 i. **Sir Robert**
9059 ii. **Elizabeth** (-ca1437)
108155 iii. **Margaret**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

18119. Margaret Fraser, daughter of **36238. John Fraser**. Occupation: Heiress Of Touchfraser.

18120. Sir William Crichton.

Child:

9060 i. **Sir John**

18132. Sir Malcolm Drummond, son of **36264. Sir Malcolm Drummond & 36265. Margaret Graham**. Malcolm died in Battle Of Durham in 1346. Occupation: 10th Thane Of Lennox.

Malcolm married **Margaret de Graham**.

They had one child:

9066 i. **Sir John** (1318-1373)

18133. Margaret de Graham, daughter of **36140. Sir Patrick de Graham & 36141. Annabelle**.

18134. Sir William (Montfichet) de Montifex. Residence: Cargill, Scotland.

Child:

9067 i. **Mary** (1325-)

18136. Edward III of England King Of England, son of **36272. Edward II of England King Of England & 36273. Isabella de France**. Born on 13 Nov 1312 in Windsor Castle. Edward III died in Sheen Palace, Surrey, on 21 Jun 1377; he was 64. Occupation: King Of England From 1327 To 1377 (House Of Plantagenet).

Edward III, King of England was born on 13 November 1312 at Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He was the son of Edward II, King of England and Isabelle de France. He married Philippe de Hainaut, daughter of Guillaume V (III), Comte de Hainaut, Hollande et Zélande and Jeanne de Valois, on 24 January 1328 at York Minster, York, Yorkshire, England. He died on 21 June 1377 at age 64 at Sheen Palace, Surrey, England, from a stroke. He was buried at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England.

Edward III, King of England was created 1st Earl of Chester [England] on 24 November 1312. He gained the title of Comte de Ponthieu et Montreuil [France] on 2 September 1325. He was created Duc d'Aquitaine [France] on 10 September 1325. He gained the title of King Edward III of England on 25 January 1327. He was crowned King of England on 1 February 1328 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England, and styled 'Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae et Dux Aquitaniae'.⁹ On 20 October 1330 he assumed personal rule over England, after overthrowing the Regents, his mother and Roger Mortimer.⁵ In January 1340 he claimed the title of King of France, which started the Hundred Years War.

Edward's reign lasted 50 years. He was only 14 on his accession to the throne and the country was ruled by his mother Isabella and her lover Robert Mortimer. When he was 17 Edward took control and had Mortimer hanged and his mother imprisoned. He organised a professional army including trained long bow archers. In 1340 the English Navy beat the French thus winning control of the Channel and in 1346 he sailed with his son the Black Prince to start the 100 Years War in France. On Monday evening on 26 August 1346 he fought a French army three times the size of his at Crecy and the battle raged through the night into the next day. The French were annihilated and Edward followed this by laying siege to Calais and taking the town within 12 months. Gunpowder was used for the first time in this campaign but the real winner was the English long bow. At home, the Black Death raged and about 500,000 to 800,000 people died in England. On 19 Sept 1356 the Black Prince and his brother John of Gaunt slaughtered a French army twice their size at Poitiers. Under Edward, the House of Commons was developed as a means of raising taxes. Among institutions, justices of the peace were so titled in 1360, and Edward founded the Order of the Garter (1348). His parliaments were first divided into Lords and Commons (1332) and became fixed at Westminster, using English from 1362. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Biography.

The House of Plantagenet, a branch of the Angevins, was a royal house founded by Geoffrey V of Anjou, father of Henry II of England. Plantagenet kings first ruled the Kingdom of England in the 12th century. Their paternal ancestors originated in the French province of Gâtinais and gained the County of Anjou through marriage during the 11th century. The dynasty accumulated several other holdings, building the Angevin Empire, which at its peak stretched from the Pyrenees to Ireland and the border with Scotland. In total, fifteen Plantagenet monarchs, including those belonging to cadet branches, ruled England from 1154 until 1485. The initial branch ruled from Henry II of England until the deposition of Richard II of England in 1399. After that, a junior branch, the House of Lancaster, ruled for some fifty years (Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI), before clashing with another branch, the House of York, in a civil war known as the Wars of the Roses over control of England. After three ruling Lancastrian monarchs, the crown passed to three Yorkist monarchs (Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III), the last of whom was killed in battle during 1485. The legitimate male line went extinct with the execution of Richard's nephew, Edward, Earl of Warwick in 1499. However an illegitimate scion, Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, was active at the court of Henry VIII of England. Several illegitimate lines persist, including the Dukes of Beaufort, (who are today the last male line descendants of the Plantagenet House of Lancaster). The name Plantagenet has origins as a nickname of Geoffrey V of Anjou derived from the name of a shrub, the common broom, known in Latin as the *Planta genista*. It is claimed the nickname arose because Geoffrey of Anjou wore a sprig of the common broom in his hat. The significance has been said to relate to its golden flower and contemporary belief in its vegetative soul. Since the 15th century, Plantagenet has been applied retrospectively to the descendants of Geoffrey of Anjou as their surname.

On 24 Jan 1328 when Edward III was 15, he married **Philippe de Hainaut** in York Minster.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-------------|------|---|
| | i. | Prince Of Wales Edward (1330-1376) |
| | ii. | Lionel (1338-1368) |
| 9068 | iii. | John (1340-1399) |
| | iv. | Edmund (1341-1402) |

18137. Philippe de Hainaut, daughter of **36274. Guillaume de Hainaut & 36275. Jeanne de Valois**.

18140. Thomas de Holand, son of **36280. Robert de Holand & 36281. Maude la Zouche**. Born in 1320. Thomas died on 27 Dec 1360; he was 40. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Kent.

Thomas married **Joan of Kent**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|
| 9070 | i. | Thomas (1354-1397) |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|

18141. Joan of Kent, daughter of **36282. Edmund of Woodstock & 6151. Margaret Wake**. Born on 29 Sep 1328. Joan died in Wallingford Castle, Berkshire, England, on 8 Aug 1385; she was 56. Buried in Grey Friars Church, Stanford, Lincolnshire, England.

Joan of Kent, Countess of Kent was born on 29 September 1328. She was the daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, 1st Earl of Kent and Margaret Wake, Baroness Wake of Liddell. She married, firstly, Thomas de Holand, 1st Earl of Kent, son of Robert de Holand, Lord Holand and Maude la Zouche, between 1339 and 1340. She married, secondly, William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, son of William Montagu, 1st Earl of Salisbury and Catherine Grandison, between 1340 and 1341. She married, thirdly, Edward of Woodstock, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III, King of England and Philippe de Hainaut, on 10 October 1361. She died on 8 August 1385 at age 56 at Wallingford Castle, Berkshire, England. She was buried at Grey Friars Church, Stanford, Lincolnshire, England.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Joan of Kent, Countess of Kent was also known as Joan Plantagenet. Joan of Kent, Countess of Kent also went by the nick-name of 'the Fair Maid of Kent'. She was also known as Jeanette. From circa 1339, her married name became de Holand. From before October 1348, her married name became de Montagu. Her marriage to William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury was annulled on 13 November 1349. The marriage was annulled by the Pope because her marriage to William de Montacute was bigamous, and she was ordered to return to her first husband, Thomas de Holand. She succeeded to the title of Countess of Kent on 26 December 1352.³ She succeeded to the title of Baroness Wake of Liddell on 26 December 1352. She was invested as a Lady Companion, Order of the Garter (L.G.) in 1378.

18142. Richard FitzAlan, son of **36284. Edmund Fitzalan & 36285. Alice de Warenne**. Born ca 1313. Richard died in Arundel Castle, Arundel, Sussex, England, on 24 Jan 1376; he was 63. Occupation: 10th Earl Of Arundel.

Richard FitzAlan, 10th Earl of Arundel was born circa 1313. He was the son of Edmund Fitzalan, 9th Earl of Arundel and Alice de Warenne. He married, firstly, Isabel le Despenser, daughter of Hugh le Despenser, 3rd Lord le Despenser and Eleanor de Clare, on 9 February 1320/21. He married, secondly, Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, 3rd Earl of Lancaster and Matilda de Chaworth, on 5 February 1345 at Ditton Church, Stoke Puges, Buckinghamshire, England. He died on 24 January 1376 at Arundel Castle, Arundel, Sussex, England. He was buried at Lewes Priory, Lewes, Sussex, England.

Richard FitzAlan, 10th Earl of Arundel also went by the nick-name of 'Copped Hat'. He held the office of Justiciar of North Wales in 1334. He held the office of Governor of Carnarvon Castle in 1339. He held the office of Admiral of the West from 1340 to 1341. His marriage to Isabel le Despenser was annulled on 4 December 1344 by Papal mandate, supposedly on the grounds that they were married during their minority, and without their consent. The reality is that the Earl probably wished to be rid of his wife, who had no value to him after her father's attainder and execution. He held the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1345. He held the office of Admiral of the West between 1345 and 1347.³ He fought in the Battle of Crécy on 26 August 1346, where he commanded the 2nd division. He fought in the fall of Calais in 1347. He succeeded to the title of 10th Earl of Arundel [E., c. 1138] in 1347. On 30 June 1347 he succeeded to the vast estates of the family of Warenne. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Surrey on 12 April 1361.

Richard married **Lady Eleanor Plantagenet**.

They had one child:

9071 i. **Alice** (ca1350-1416)

18143. Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of **36286. Henry Plantagenet & 36287. Matilda de Chaworth**.

Lady Eleanor Plantagenet was born circa 1318. She was the daughter of Henry Plantagenet, 3rd Earl of Lancaster and Matilda de Chaworth. She married, firstly, Sir John de Beaumont, 2nd Lord Beaumont, son of Henry Beaumont, 1st Earl of Buchan and Alice Comyn, before June 1337. She married, secondly, Richard FitzAlan, 10th Earl of Arundel, son of Edmund Fitzalan, 9th Earl of Arundel and Alice de Warenne, on 5 February 1345 at Ditton Church, Stoke Puges, Buckinghamshire, England. She died on 11 January 1372 at Arundel Castle, Arundel, Sussex, England.¹ She was buried at Lewes Priory, Lewes, Sussex, England.

Lady Eleanor Plantagenet was also known as Eleanor of Lancaster. From before June 1337, her married name became Beaumont. From 5 February 1345, her married name became FitzAlan.

18144. Sir James Stuart, son of **26140. Sir John Stuart & 26141. Margaret de Bonkyl**. James died in Halidon Hill, Northumberland, England on 19 Jul 1333. Residence: Of Pearston.

Child:

9072 i. **Sir Robert**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

18160. James Douglas, son of **36320. Sir William 'Le Hardi' of Douglas & 36321. Elizabeth Stewart**. James died in 1330. Occupation: Lord Of Douglas.

Child:

9080 i. **Archibald** (ca1325-1400)

18162. Morice Moray, son of **36324. Sir John Moray**. Morice died in Nevilles Cross, Scotland on 17 Oct 1346. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Strathearn.

Morice married **Joan Menteith**.

They had one child:

9081 i. **Joan**

18163. Joan Menteith, daughter of **36326. Sir John Stewart Menteith**.

Joan Menteith was the daughter of Sir John Menteith. She married, firstly, Malise, 7th Earl of Strathearn, son of Malise, 6th Earl of Strathearn and Agnes Comyn, circa 1323. She married, secondly, John Campbell, 1st and last Earl of Atholl, son of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow and Lady Mary Bruce, between 1329 and 1333.¹ She married, thirdly, Morice Moray, 1st Earl of Strathearn, son of Sir John Moray, after 11 July 1339, by dispensation. She married, fourthly, William de Moravia, 5th Earl of Sutherland, son of Kenneth de Moravia, 4th Earl of Sutherland and Margaret (?), before November 1347.² She died after 1367.

As a result of her marriage, Joan Menteith was styled as Countess of Atholl between 1329 and 1333. From 11 July 1339, her married name became Moray.

18168. Sir David Graham, son of **24782. Sir David Graham**. David died ca 1373. Residence: Of Kincardine And Old Montrose.

1 - He was known for his patriotism and valour. He was one of the barons who negotiated the ransom of King David II after he was captured by the English at the Battle of Durham in 1346. He sat in Parliament in 1357 when the treaty for King David's release was approved. He took an oath of homage and fealty to King Robert II in 1371. 2 - Sir David Graham, son of the purchaser of Old Montrose, was also remarkable for patriotism and valour. It was he who, at the approach of the English at the battle of Durham in 1346, earnestly besought King David II. to order the Scottish cavalry to charge the English archers. "Give me," he cried, as these archers came nearer and nearer, "Give me but a hundred horse and I will scatter them all." Then, even this being refused him, the brave baron, followed only by his own vassals, rode against the bowmen. But it was too late; the deadly shower was already on the way, and the day was lost. Graham's horse was shot under him and he himself with difficulty escaped, while the King, grievously wounded by two arrows, was captured. Graham was one of the Scottish barons who afterwards secured the ransom of David II from the English. To secure the King's freedom, Sir David's son, afterwards Sir Patrick Graham, was for a time one of the Scottish hostages in England.

Child:

9084 i. **Sir Patrick**

18170. Sir John Stewart, son of **12388. Walter Stewart & 36199. Isabella Graham**.

John married **Alicia Moore**.

They had one child:

9085 i. **Egidia**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

18171. Alicia Moore, daughter of **36342. Reginald Mure & 36343. Sybilla Graham**.

18172. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 6194.)

18173. Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross. (Same as number 6195.)

18376. Sir Thomas Erskine, son of **36752. Sir Robert Erskine Of That Ilk & 36753. Beatrice Lindsay**. Thomas died in 1403.

On 13 Apr 1370 Thomas married **Janet Keith**.

They had one child:

9188 i. **Sir Robert** (-1452)

18377. Janet Keith, daughter of **36754. Sir Edward Keith & 36755. Christian Stewart**.

18378. Sir Robert Stewart. (Same as number 4516.)

18379. Joan (Margaret) Stewart. (Same as number 4517.)

18384. Sir Walter Buchanan, son of **36768. Sir Maurice Buchanan & 36769. Margaret Menteith**. Born ca 1338 in Buchanan Parish, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Walter died ca 1374; he was 36. Occupation: 11th Of Buchanan.

He had a charter of confirmation of some of his lands of Buchanan from Robert the Second, in which he is designed the king's 'consanguineous,' or cousin.

Walter married **Margaret Buchanan**.

They had one child:

9192 i. **Sir Walter** (-ca1476)

18385. Margaret Buchanan. Born ca 1352.

18386. Murdoch Stewart, son of **9034. Sir Robert Stewart & 9035. Margaret Graham**. Born ca 1362. Murdoch died in Beheaded, Stirling Castle, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland, on 25 May 1425; he was 63. Buried in Church Of The Black Friars, Stirling, Scotlan. Occupation: 2nd Duke Of Albany, Regent Of Scotland .

1 - 11th Earl of Menteith, Earl of Fife. Executed along with two sons & Duncan, Earl of Lennox (his father-in-law) in 1425 by James I King of Scotland for their failure to obtain his release from English imprisonment while Murdoch and his father were Regents of Scotland. Upon the execution of the 11th Earl of Menteith the Earldom reverted to the crown. No doubt the rebel army was sent by the Duke of Albany as Prince James was the only stumbling block to his goal of seizing the Scots throne. The rebel army marched on 'Castle Hill' to check the location of the Prince, though there is no written record of a siege of North Berwick or of the Bass castle as the rebels were unwilling, or unable, to assault the Bass, which was said to be a 'fortress'. It may have been the case that the 'Red' Douglasses sacked 'Castle Hill' because the Lauders had betrayed their trust. Later Prince James boarded a ship the 'Maryenknecht', to France but was intercepted off Flamborough Head by the English and held captive for 18 years. On hearing of his son's plight, heartbroken King Robert died. His brother Albany then took control of the Kingdom as 'Governor'. Eventually, in 1424 Prince James, now King James I of Scots, returned to Scotland. In that same year the 4th Earl of Douglas, ally of the Stewarts of Albany, was killed in France at the battle of Verneuil. In the confused aftermath of his death King James moved quickly, sending Robert Lauder to seize Edinburgh castle from

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

the 'Black' Douglasses. Then, when the time was right, the Duke of Albany was arrested, taken from his home of Doune castle near Stirling to St Andrews castle for a mock trial then down to Caerlaverock castle in Dumfries by the new 5th Earl of Douglas, who unlike his predecessor was in subjection to his King. Albany's son Walter was taken to the Bass castle by the Lauders, his wife the Duchess of Albany was imprisoned in the castle's dungeon by the 'Red' Douglas and his father-in-law, the Earl of Lennox, was held at Edinburgh castle, also by the Lauders. The stage was set for James's revenge. The Duke of Albany, his son and his father-in-law were all reunited at Stirling castle, then beheaded. 2 - He is buried in the Blackfriars Church in Stirling, as are also his father-in-law and two sons who were also executed in King James' cull of the House of Albany that had done so little to secure his release from English confinement. In England and some other countries the Dominicans are referred to as Blackfriars on account of the black cappa or cloak they wear over their white habits. 3 - Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany (1362 - 24 May 1425) was a Scottish nobleman who inherited the Dukedom of Albany in 1420, but was convicted and executed for treason five years later. Together with the dukedom, he also inherited the Earldom of Fife and the Earldom of Menteith. His father, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany was a prominent Scottish nobleman who was regent in various capacities during the reigns of three kings (Robert II, Robert III, and James I). Murdoch evidently served as Justiciar North of the Forth around 1389, then served in some military actions against the English in the early 15th century. He was captured in 1402 by the English, but was traded for Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland. Although Murdoch inherited his father's peerages and regency position in 1420, when James I returned to Scotland in 1424 he lost his position as regent. In 1425 the king carried out a purge of the Albany Stewarts, and he was executed along with several members of his family and close associates; all of his peerage titles became attainted and were forfeited. Murdoch was married to Isabella, daughter of Donnchadh, Earl of Lennox. They had four sons: Robert Stewart (d. 1421) Walter Stewart (d. 1425) Alasdair Stewart (d. 1425) James the Fat (Seamas Mòr) Stewart (d. 1451)

Murdoch married **Isabel**.

They had one child:

9193 i. **Isabel**

18387. Isabel, daughter of **3098. Sir Duncan de Levenax** & **3099. Helen Campbell**. Born in 1380. Isabel died in Lennox Castle, Isle Of Inchmurrin, Loch Lomond, Scotland, in 1452; she was 72. Occupation: 9th Countess Of Lennox.

1 - Isabella of Lennox was the ruler of Lennox, 1437-1458. As the wife of Murdoch Stewart, she was Duchess of Albany (1420-1425) as well. Isabella was the daughter of Donnchadh, Earl of Lennox and Helena, the daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell. Her father Duncan needed to create powerful links with the great Robert Stewart, who was the bastard son of King Robert II, and who ruled much of Scotland. In 1392, Duncan agreed to marry Isabella to Robert's son, Murdoch. Murdoch and Isabella had at least five children: Robert (d. 1421) Walter (d. 1425) Alasdair (d. 1425) James /Seamas Mòr (d. 1451) Isabel, who married Sir Walter Buchanan, 13th Laird Buchanan. After her father and sons Walter and Alasdair were executed in 1425, Isabella was forced to spend eight years as a royal hostage at Tantallon Castle. In 1437 she recovered her lands and title. In the next few years, although forced to govern her province from Loch Lomond, she issued a large number of charters, was popular in the province, and was tolerated by James II. However, when she died in 1458, the oldest continuous Gaelic mormaerdom came to an end. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isabella%2C_Countess_of_Lennox] 2 - Earl of Lennox 1425-1452 Duchess of Albany was imprisoned in Tantallon castle's dungeon by the 'Red' Douglas and her father, the Earl of Lennox, was held at Edinburgh castle, also by the Lauders. The stage was set for James's revenge. The Duke of Albany, his son and his father-in-law were all reunited at Stirling castle, then beheaded. Bizarrely the three heads were taken first to the Bass castle, then the Lauders shipped them to Tantallon castle where the 'Red' Douglas in turn threw the heads into the dungeon beside the Duchess in an effort to drive her insane. No one knows what pain and grief she must have experienced as she peered in the half-light to identify the head of her husband,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

then her son, then her father in turn. Likely the King was present to hear her despairing cries. Soon after the 'Red' Douglas took pity on the Duchess and moved her to a more comfortable chamber, where at his insistence she signed an acknowledgement to say what the King had done was just as the Stewarts of Albany were rebels. This kept the King happy as he moved on to seize Albany lands. Douglas continued to confine the Duchess within the bounds of his castle for her own safety, since King James was such a volatile character and, given his later treatment of the MacDonalds and the Dunbars, could turn on the Duchess at any time if she were left unprotected. Ironically the Duchess outlived the King, who was murdered by rebel Lords at Perth. She then re-asserted herself as Duchess of Albany, reclaiming most of her stolen lands. 3 - Isabella, ninth Countess of Lennox and Duchess of Albany, who was born circa 1374 and died circa 1457. She married (contract 17 February 1391/92) Murdach, second Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland (executed at Stirling Castle on 25 May 1425), son of Robert, first Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland. 4 - Lady Isabella, daughter of Duncan, the 8th Earl of Lennox, married Duke Murdoch of Albany and in 1425 witnessed the execution of her father, husband and two of her sons at the hands of King James I. She was imprisoned in Tantallon castle in East Lothian, but later released and spent the remainder of her days on Inchmurrin an island in Loch Lomond which contained her father's castle. Others who have stayed at, or have been entertained at Inchmurrin Castle: James IV, 1506. Mary Queen of Scots, 1563. James VI, 1617. 5 - Glorat was a part of the earldom of Levenax, and Isabella, Duchess of Albany, eldest daughter of the last earl of the old line, was in possession of it, as appears from the Exchequer Rolls, in 1456.

(<http://www.clanstirling.org/Main/lib/research/OldCountyFamiliesofStirling.html>) 6 - In 1392, on the marriage of their grand-daughter Isabella, eldest daughter of Duncan, 8th earl, with Sir Murdoch Stewart, afterwards duke of Albany, the earldom was resigned into the hands of the king, who re-granted it to Earl Duncan, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Murdoch and Isabella and the heirs of their bodies begotten between them, with eventual remainder to Earl Duncan's nearest and lawful heirs. In 1424, when Murdoch, then duke of Albany, succeeded in ransoming the poet king James I. from his long English captivity, the aged Earl Duncan went with the Scottish party to Durham. The next year, however, he suffered the fate of Albany, being executed perhaps for no other reason than that he was his father-in-law. The earldom was not forfeited, and the widowed duchess of Albany, now also countess of Lennox, lived secure in her island castle of Inchmurrin on Loch Lomond until her death. Of her four sons, none of whom left legitimate issue, the eldest died in 1421, the two next suffered their father's fate at Stirling, while the youngest had to flee for his life to Ireland. Her daughter Isobel appears to have been the wife of Sir Walter Buchanan of that ilk. (<http://38.1911encyclopedia.org/L/LE/LENNOX.htm>) 7 - Isabella, countess of Albany and the daughter of the Eighth earl of Lennox was exiled here after 1425 when her husband, father and two sons were all executed on the same day at Stirling by King James I. She lived at the castle for the rest of her life and died on the island in 1460 after which the castle was abandoned. It is recorded that Sir John Colquhoun of Luss was killed here in 1439 during a raid led by Lachlan MacLean. (http://www.inchmurrin-lochlomond.com/self_catering_loch_lomond_history.php) [4]

18392. Alexander Graham, son of **36784. Sir William Graham & 36785. Christine Lindsay**. Occupation: Younger, Of Kincardine.

Child:

9196 i. **Patrick** (-1466)

18394. Sir Robert Erskine Of That Ilk. (Same as number 9188.)

18395. Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of **36790. David Lindsay & 36791. Elizabeth Stewart**.

Elizabeth Lindsay is the daughter of David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford and Elizabeth Stewart. She married Sir Robert Keith.1 She married Sir Robert Erskine of that Ilk, 1st Lord Erskine, son of Sir Thomas Erskine of that Ilk and Janet Keith.

Elizabeth married **Sir Robert Erskine Of That Ilk.**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

9197 i. **Christian**

18396. George Douglas, son of **29444. William Douglas & 36793. Margaret Stewart**. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Angus.

George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus was born before 1378 illegitimately. He was the son of William Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas and Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus. A contract for the marriage of George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus and Lady Mary Stewart was signed on 24 May 1397. He died after September 1402 at England from the Bubonic Plague.

George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus was created 1st Earl of Angus [Scotland] on 9 April 1389. He fought in the Battle of Homildon Hill on 14 September 1402, where he was captured by the English.

George married **Lady Mary Stuart**.

They had the following children:

61083 i. **Lady Elizabeth**
9198 ii. **William** (ca1398-1437)

18397. Lady Mary Stuart. (Same as number 13517.)

18398. Sir William Hay, son of **36796. Sir Thomas da Haya & 36797. Joanna Gifford**. William died in 1421. Occupation: Of Locherworth And Yester, Sheriff Of Peebles.

In may 1400 William Hay of Yester accompanied George the 'Red' Douglas Earl of Angus of Tantallon castle to a meeting at Bothwell castle with Archibald the 'Grim' 3rd Earl of Douglas , to defuse an ongoing feud between the 'Red' Douglas and James Douglas of Dalkeith (Archibald's ally) over possession of the lands of Liddesdale. The 'Red' Douglas and his allies had burnt the lands around Dalkeith castle and other estates throughout Scotland "To recover from James Douglas all mails and rents of Liddesdale which he wrongfully occupies." Eventually an agreement was made where the 'Red' Douglas faction would end their attacks in exchange for some of the Liddesdale lands. In 1402 William Hay of Yester marched on Newcastle with the Scots army under the command of Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas . After retiring from Northumberland the Scots carrying much booty were intercepted and routed by 'Hotspur' Percy and his expert Welsh archers at the Battle of Homildon Hill , near Wooler. William Hay along with the Earl of Douglas was among the many nobles unhorsed and captured during the battle. By 1403 Hay of Yester was back in Scotland signing land charters for the still captive Earl of Douglas. At this time a dispute arose between the Percies and King Henry IV of England over who could claim the ransom money for the many Scots nobles taken at Homildon. This led to open rebellion where 'Hotspur' Percy led Welsh and English rebels against King Henry at the Battle of Shrewsbury . During the battle 'Hotspur' was killed and the rebels defeated. In 1407 the Earl of Douglas appointed 'his very dear squire' William Hay as Sheriff of Peebles. Later he also gave Hay lands in Galloway. By 1418 Douglas orderd his men to 'impose distress' on the people of Galloway for refusing to pay their rent to their new Master William Hay. Showing that he like his father Archibald the 'Grim' ruled by fear and force of arms. In 1409 Margaret, daughter of William Hay, married William the 'Red' Douglas, 2nd Earl of Angus in an attempt to bring the 'Red' Douglasses back into the fold of the 'Black' Douglas camp. With the death of William Hay in 1420, his son Thomas took over as Lord of Yester

William married **Alicia Hay**.

They had one child:

9199 i. **Margaret** (->1484)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

18399. Alicia Hay, daughter of **29456. Sir Thomas de la Haye & 29457. Elizabeth Stuart**.

24592. Gillean 'nan Tuaghe' (Of The Battle-Axe) "MacLean". Born ca 1210. Occupation: 1st Chief Of Clan Maclean.

Burkes Peerage 1934 starts descent of Clan Maclean with this Gillean. Gillean of the Battle Axe was born around 1210. He had three sons, the youngest of which was Maoliouse (thought to be the second Chief of the Macleans). Gilleoin son of MacRath had three sons, Bristi, Gillebride, and Maoliosa.

Child:

12296 i. **Maoliosa (Malise)** (-ca1300)

24600. John 'The Black' Comyn, son of **32914. Sir John 'the Red' Comyn & 32915.** . John 'The Black' died ca 1303.

Child:

12300 i. **John 'The Red'** (-1305)

24604. Baldwin Wake. Occupation: Lord Of Bourne.

Baldwin married **Hawise de Quincy**.

They had one child:

12302 i. **John** (-1300)

24605. Hawise de Quincy, daughter of **49210. Robert de Quincy & 49211. Helen ap Llywelyn**. Born ca 1250. Hawise died in 1295; she was 45.

24606. Sir William de Fiennes. William died in Courtrai, Belgium on 11 Jul 1320.

In 1269 William married **Blanche de Brienne**.

They had one child:

12303 i. **Joan**

24607. Blanche de Brienne, daughter of **49214. Jean de Brienne**. Occupation: Dame De La Loupelande.

24656. Olaf "The Black" Godredson. Born ca 1177. Olaf "The Black" died on 21 May 1237; he was 60. Occupation: King Of Man And The Isles.

Child:

12328 i. **Leod (Leòd)** (ca1200-1280)

24672. Leod (Leòd) Olafsson. (Same as number 12328.)

24674. William O'Beolan De Ross, son of **49348. Ferquard (O'Bjolans) MacTaggart**. William died in May 1274. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Ross.

William married **Joan Comyn**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------------------|
| 24780 | i. | William (-1323) |
| 12337 | ii. | Dorothea |

24675. Joan Comyn, daughter of **49350. William Comyn** & **49351. Sarah FitzHugh**.

24676. Shaw MacIntosh, son of **49352. William MacIntosh**. Occupation: 4th Of Mackintosh.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--------------------------|
| 12338 | i. | Ferquhard (1265-) |
|--------------|----|--------------------------|

24704. John de Cambrun, son of **49408. Robert de Cambrun**.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------------|
| 12352 | i. | Sir Robert |
|--------------|----|-------------------|

24768. Donald (Domhnall) mac Ragnall, son of **49536. Reginald (Ragnall) mac Somhairle** & **49537. Fonia**. Donald (Domhnall) died in 1269.

DONALD of Islay **King of the South Isles**

DONALD, Lord of Inchevall "Islay" (grandson of Somerled), was the progenitor of the Clan Donald. Under the rule of Donald, the clan achieved great eminence and became the "Premier Clan." Donald succeeded his father in the Lordship of Kintyre, Isla, and other Island possessions, being known as King of the Isles, and as such entered into an alliance with Norway against Alexander III of Scotland.

Unlike his father Reginald, Donald seems to have been a man of blood and iron. He was turbulent and forceful as required when his allegiance to the King of Norway was being increasingly challenged by the King of Scots. Most of the battles in which Clan Donald fought were because of the King of Scotland's attempts to enforce his rule over the coast and Western Isles. Alexander, King of Scots tried in 1221, 1222, and 1249. Many of the Chiefs would submit, at least temporarily, for it was their habit in cases of this sort, to pay lip service while the King was in their territory, and then revert to their former way of life once the King had gone.

It is from Donald de Ila, that all MacDonalds are descended. The chiefly line and the branch lines were kept by families whose business it was to do so. Each person had the responsibility of keeping his own line of descent and showing its connection. "To lose a pedigree was to lose standing". Donald was King of Ila and his descendants had a similar title up to 1943.

Prior to the time of Somerled, England had a king and so did Scotland. The Normans invaded England in 1066, changed the kingly line and introduced the feudal system. Then the Norman Knights moved north and extended their influence over the lowlands of Scotland.

The Highlanders resisted the Celtic way of life and for several centuries were successful in saving from extinction the Celtic way of life. By keeping these facts in mind we can better understand the many events. It was during the period of our history that the question had to be determined as to which "ROYAL FAMILY" would rule over all the British Isles. It required about 500 years and much scheming, plotting and intermarriage among the English, the Scotsmen, and the Norse. The House of the Isles (MacDonald) fell in 1493; but Stewart's (Scottish) line did not go out completely until 1745. Donald de Ila maintained contact with the Norse rulers of his day, always claiming his right to the Western Isles handed down to him from Somerled and his son Reginald. Donald was

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

involved in various skirmishes and raids until 1249, when he relinquished his authority to his son, Angus Mor. He then became active in the Church and visited the Pope in Rome. He completed the further buildings work at Saddell started by his grandfather, Somerled and his father Reginald.

Donald married a daughter of Walter, the 3rd High Steward of Scotland, progenitor of the Royal House of Stewart, they had two sons; Angus Mor, who was left his estates and title and a son Alexander, progenitor of the Clan Alasdair of Loup (the oldest of the cadet families to leave the main stem). Donald ruled the Isles from 1207 to 1249. He died 1269 and is said to have been buried on Iona, although his stone is lost.

One story of these times has been handed down by the historians. On one occasion when the ships were approaching land held by the enemy, their leader, to urge on his followers, swore an oath that the clansman whose hand first touched the shore should be the owner of the land forever. The Clan Donald hero of the story sprang to the prow of his ship, and with a stroke of his dirk cut off his hand, and cast it upon the shore, thus obtaining the lands for himself and his descendants. To this day the crest of the MacDonalds is the bleeding hand, and the point where the hand was thrown is still shown in Skye, and known as Ru Barnaskitaig.

(Flo Dickey)

LAN DONALD derive their name from Donald of Islay, grandson of the mighty Somerled, King of the Isles and Lord of Argyll & Kintyre. The High Chiefs bore the patronymic "Mac Dhomnaill", (son of Donald) and by the 16th century this began to be used as a surname for the whole kindred. During the 13th and 14th centuries the Clan, as Lords of the Isles, were at the height of their power, and as Earls of Ross they also held Ross-shire and parts of Inverness-shire. After the ruin of their "Sea-Kingdom" in 1493 the leading branches of the old Macdonald royal house became separate chiefships: Clanranald, Glengarry, Sleat (Clan Donald North), Isla (Clan Donald South), Ardnamurchan, Keppoch, Glencoe and Loupe (MacAlister). During the 1500s, Clan Donald was at war with the Macleans over the trade route to Ireland and with the Macleods over lands in Skye. But by 1600 the Campbells emerged as Clan Donald South's most powerful enemy, driving them from Kintyre and Islay to survive in the Glens of Antrim where Sorley Boy has seized power after the death of his brother, and chief, James of Dunnevaig. Their most notable victories over the Campbells came during Montrose's campaigns of the 17th century, when they routed the forces of Argyll at Inverlochy in 1645. Through the centuries the High Chiefship of Clan Donald has been a coveted title and the honour has passed between various houses defined de jure in the manner most expedient to those in power. Technicalities of inheritance have also played their part and clouded the issue - at one time, the chiefs of the various houses agreed to allow the 'turn of a coin' to decide who should be 'High Chief' when ere they met on official occasion. However, in 1947, Lyon Court recognised the claim of Alexander Godfrey, 7th Lord MacDonald of Sleat (a legal fiction) as High Chief. Clan Donald is divided into some nine independent branches whose historic chiefships subsist under the present High Chief. Godfrey James Macdonald of Macdonald, 8th Lord Macdonald.

The MacDONALDS of ARDNAMURCHAN: Sometimes, and perhaps more correctly, referred to as the MacIans of Ardnamurchan because they trace descent from Iain Sprangach (John the Bold), the 3rd son of Angus Mor of the Isles, and brother of Bruce's ally, Angus Og. His early affiliations appear to have been with the English cause and it is uncertain whether his original grant of Ardnamurchan came from the 'puppet' Baliol, or from his illustrious brother. The MacIans supported the Macdonald Lordship of the Isles until it was forfeited to the Crown in 1493, and their early history is largely merged with that of the principal family. Alexander, 3rd Chief, is said to have been killed while fighting with the Islesmen at Harlaw in 1411, while his son, John, was present with Donald Balloch at Inverlochy in 1431, after which he was awarded lands in Islay and Jura which were later confirmed by one of many royal charters granted in 1499 to John, 6th Chief, whose treacherous deeds against the Macdonalds of Dunneveg and Sir Alexander MacDonald of Lochalsh, led to his death at the hands of his avenging kinsmen in 1518. The 8th Chief fought with his Clanranald kinsmen at Blar Leine in 1544 when Ranald Gallda was removed from the usurped chiefship of Clanranald. After the loss of their lands c.1618, through the duplicity of the Campbells, the fortunes of the Clan Iain declined until they were obliged seek their fortunes elsewhere in Scotland. Some became involved in piratical acts but, by 1625, many had settled in Moidart under Clanranald, while others migrated East to Badenoch. **THE MACDONALDS OF CLANRANALD** descend from Ranald, 2nd son of 'Good John' of Islay, by his first

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

wife, Amy MacRuairi, heiress of her line. From his father he received a charter of the North Isles and Garmoran, with other lands in Sunart, Ardgour and Lochaber. And it is from Ranald that the House of Glengarry also trace descent. Alan, 2nd of Clanranald, fought at Harlaw in 1411, while his son, Ruairi, fought beside the famous Donald Balloch at Inverlochy in 1431. Dugall, the 6th Chief, proved so unpopular with his clan that in 1520 he was replaced by his uncle, Alexander - his issue must have been equally obnoxious to the clan for they were given lands in Morar in compensation. After Alexander's death c.1530 his son, John Moidartach (of Moidart), was forced to contest his inheritance with his father's half-brother, Ranald Gallda, who had usurped the chiefship while John was held prisoner in Edinburgh - by connivance between the state and other interested parties. When James V died in 1542 the Regent Arran released John who at once returned to lay claim to his title. The matter was settled at Blar Leine in 1544 where Ranald and his allies, the Frasers under their chief, were totally defeated. Ranald, Lovat, and his son, all perished. John regained the chiefship and possessions of Clanranald, including Castle Tioram in Moidart, which remained the ancestral seat until it was captured and garrisoned after Killiecrankie, and burned down shortly before 1715 - on Clanranald's orders - to prevent its re-use as a garrison by the Government forces. During the Civil War of the 17th century, the clan supported Montrose, and in 1689, Alan (14th Chief) was 'out' with Dundee at Killiecrankie - but was later killed at Sheriffmuir in Jacobite Rising of 1715. He was succeeded by his exiled brother Ranald, on whose death without issue, in 1725, the chiefship passed to his cousin, Donald of Benbecula, who became 16th of Clanranald.

THE MacDONALDS (MacDONNELLS) of DUNNYVAIG and the GLENS are descended from John Mor Tanister, second son of "Good John of Islay", 1st Lord of the Isles, by his second marriage with the Princess Margaret, daughter of Robert II. By his marriage with Margery Bisset, heiress of the Seven Glens of Antrim he added these Irish territories to those he already possessed in Islay and Kintyre. He and his descendants became known as the Lords of Dunnyvaig (their seat in Isla) and the Glens (in Antrim). John Mor was assassinated by James Campbell, a government agent, in 1427. His son, Donald Balloch, 2nd Chief, fought and won the first Battle of Inverlochy in 1431, in support of his cousin, Alexander, 3rd Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross against the Royal forces under the Earls of Mar and Caithness, supported by the Camerons and Mackintoshes, who had earlier deserted the Lords of the Isles. The 3rd Chief, Sir John Mor with his heir, John Cathanach and three grandsons were apprehended through the treachery of MacIain of Ardnamurchan and executed in Edinburgh, for treason. On the death of James MacDonald, 6th of Dunnyvaig in 1565, the Antrim Glens were seized by one of his younger brothers, Somerled, known as Sorley Buy, whom James had made "Lord of the Route", for himself, thus severing his relations with the House of Dunnyvaig. Sorley Buy later swore allegiance to Elizabeth Tudor for the Glens and his son, Ranald (or Randal) was created Earl of Antrim in 1620 by James VI. Much quarrelling took place between Angus, 8th of Dunnyvaig, and his eldest son Sir James, largely due to the intrigues of the Campbells. Sir James fought and won the Battle of Gruinneart Strand on Isla in 1595 against an invasion force of MacLeans under their notorious chief Sir Lachlan Maclean of Duart, who was killed. Further Campbell intrigue brought about the downfall of Sir [James and](#) the House of Dunnyvaig and by 1620 they had lost control of Isla and Kintyre. Briefly, during the Wars of Montrose, Islay and Kintyre were again [in the hands](#) of Clan Iain Mhoir, or Clan Donald South, as they were known - to distinguish them from the MacDonalds of Sleat, Clan Donald North. Sir James MacDonald, last recognised chief of Clan Donald South, died in London (1626).

MACDONALD OF GLENCOE: The Clan Iain Abrach are best remembered as the victims of the infamous massacre perpetrated in 1692, but their ancestry can be traced back to Iain 'Abrach' (from his fosterage in Lochaber), a natural son of Angus Og, the 14th century Chief of Clan Donald who fought with Bruce at Bannockburn. Tradition records that Iain's marriage to the daughter of the MacEanruig (MacHenry) 'head man' in Glencoe brought these lands to the Macdonalds. Ever a hostile environment, Glencoe bred a race of hardy men who were obliged, by the sparseness of the soil, to augment their larder by 'lifting' cattle from their neighbours, with such activities gaining them an unsavoury reputation. Their allegiance to the Stuart cause in the 17th century further riled the Government and, in 1692, their having failed to comply with the terms of an amnesty, a 'plot' was enacted to rid the Highlands of a 'troublesome brood'. Under Campbell of Glenlyon, a force of the Argyll Regiment was quartered on the unsuspecting clan and, on a given order some 14 days later, they began the slaughter of the ageing 'MacIain' and some 38 of his small clan. MacIain had intended to sign the oath of allegiance to King William but savage snow storms prevented him, and even though his attempt was known to the Government, the Earl of Stair as Secretary of State for Scotland, had made it clear that an example was to be made of the Glencoe MacDonalds. Many of the clan

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

escaped the slaughter, only to perish in the surrounding hills for want of food or shelter. The Chief's sons escaped into the blizzards but the clan, though temporarily demoralised, recovered and took part in the Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745-46. The tartan often sold as 'MacIain/MacDonald of Glencoe' is also sold as 'MacDonald of Ardnamurchan' - through the confusion of both being 'MacIains'. The pattern is first noted in a Glengarry portrait - present usage dates from a book dated 1842. Clan tradition dictates that the kindred should wear the TARTAN of 'Clan Donald' illustrated here as are the CREST and MOTTO. No Chief is now identified, and the Clan are represented by the High Chief of Clan Donald.

THE MACDONALDS OF GLENGARRY are frequently known as MacDonnell of Glengarry, indeed there are various spellings of this name depending on the source (including 'Donel', 'Donnel', 'Donell') but all are descended from Donald of Knoydart, 2nd son of Ranald (progenitor of Clanranald). When the Lordship of the Isles was absorbed by the Crown in 1493 the unity of the MacDonalds failed and the branches were left as independent clans. Prolonged and extensive disputes regarding seniority and legitimacy ensued among the families of Clan Donald until the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, when the title of 'Lord MacDonell and Aros' was bestowed on Eneas, 9th of Glengarry and heir to the line of Celestine of Lochalsh. Glengarry was recognised by the Government as Chief of Clan Donald, but the chiefship again fell dormant when he died in 1680 devoid of male issue and only the Glengarry chiefship passed to his cousin, MacDonald of Scotus. As representative of a fiercely Jacobite clan, the heir to the chiefship in 1745 was elected to carry an address of support to Prince Charlie in France, but was captured en route and held in the Tower of London for the duration of the Rising and, although the Chief remained aloof from any involvement, the clan under his 2nd son, Angus, gave an account of themselves second to none in the martial events of the time. Their contribution did not go un-noticed by 'Butcher' Cumberland and the Glengarry lands received considerable attention from his marauding troops. The extravagance of the 15th Chief, Alasdair Ranaldson MacDonell of Glengarry, friend of Sir Walter Scott and subject of Raeburn's famous portrait, led to the sale of the ancestral lands but the now ruinous Invergarry Castle, the 'Well of the Heads' and the family burial ground remained with the family. His son (16th chief) emigrated with his family and many of his clan, but returned to settle in Knoydart. On the deaths of his two sons, the 17th & 18th chiefs, without issue, (the latter in 1868), the chiefship passed to Aeneas, 7th of Scotus.

THE MACDONALDS (MACDONELLS) OF KEPPOCH (also known as the Clan Ranald of Lochaber) descend from Alasdair 'Carrach' who was, in common with the progenitors of Clanranald and Glengarry, a son of 'Good John of Islay' de jure Lord of the Isles. Their lands lay mostly in Glen Spean and Glen Roy in Lochaber, which had been granted to Angus Og of the Isles in 1309. Alasdair was forfeited for his part in the insurrection of Donald Balloch in 1431, and by one of the complicated arrangements typical of the period, the Lord of the Isles granted these lands by charter in 1443, to Malcolm Mackintosh, Chief of Clan Chattan, though Keppoch retained superiority. This led to continuing feuds between the MacDonells and Mackintoshes which culminated in what was reputedly the last clan battle to be fought in the Highlands, that of Mulroy in 1688. The chief's patronymic 'Mac-ic-Raonuill' is derived from Ranald Mor, 7th of Keppoch, who took part, with his Clanranald kinsmen and Cameron of Lochiel, in the battle against Ranald Gallda, and the Frasers under Lovat at Blar Leine in 1544. Through the treachery of Mackintosh, Keppoch and Lochiel were betrayed and captured, and were executed in Elgin in 1547. In the civil wars of the 17th century the clan actively supported the Royalist cause under Donald Glas, 12th Chief, whose sons, Alexander and Ranald, became victims of the infamous Keppoch Murder in 1663. Coll, 16th of Keppoch, was 'out' with Dundee in 1689, and fought for the Jacobites in the Rising of 1715, while his son, Alexander, fell at Culloden in the Rising of 1745/6. Of the many Canadian lineages, more than one descend from Alasdair nan Cleas, 10th of Keppoch. The last Chief of Keppoch in the direct line died in 1889 and the chiefship of Keppoch is presently under adjudication at Lyon Court - as yet no decision has been given and the clan are presently represented by the High Chief of Clan Donald. CREST & MOTTO: Since no arms have been matriculated at Lyon Court for Keppoch there cannot in law be either crest or motto.

THE MACDONALDS OF SLEAT, also known as "Clann Uisdein", or "Clan Donald North", derive from Hugh, who in 1469 received from his brother, the last Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, a large grant of lands including those of Sleat in Skye with the ancient Castle of Dunscaith, still the "ancestral seat" of the present Sleat Chief and of Lord Macdonald. Dunscaith was abandoned in the late 16th century in favour of Duntulm Castle in Trotternish, a district in the north of Skye obtained by conquest from the MacLeods of Dunvegan. Ownership was contested until, in 1618, the matter was finally resolved in favour of Sir Donald Gorm Og, 8th Chief of Sleat, who was created a

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Baronet in 1625. Donald Gorm, 5th Chief, in 1539, made a final attempt to restore the Lordship of the Isles in his own person but was mortally wounded while attempting to capture Eilean Donan castle. The clan actively supported Montrose in the Civil Wars of the 17th century, and in 1689, fought under Dundee at Killiecrankie. The estates were forfeited for their part in the Jacobite Rising of 1715. The lands were restored to Sir Alexander, 7th Baronet, and subsequently erected into the free Barony of Macdonald in 1727. Sir Alexander took no direct part in the 1745 Rising but, although in private he was a Jacobite sympathiser, both he and MacLeod of Harris allowed troops they had raised for the Hanoverian cause to commit outrages against other Jacobite lairds, but later turned a 'blind eye' while many clansmen aided Prince Charlie during his flight. The 9th Baronet, was created Lord Macdonald of Slate, in County Antrim, in 1776, (a legal fiction). Due to the matrimonial complications of the 3rd Lord, the MacDonald peerage passed to his second son, while the eldest took the name Bosville of Thorpe, whose Yorkshire estates had been inherited through the wife of the 1st Lord MacDonald. In 1910 Alexander Bosville of Thorpe successfully claimed the Nova Scotia Baronetcy of Sleat and became Sir Alexander MacDonald of Sleat, 14th Baronet and 22nd Chief of Sleat.

Donald (Domhnall) married **Beatrix Stewart**.

They had one child:

12384 i. **Angus Mor** (-ca1296)

24769. Beatrix Stewart, daughter of **49538. Walter FitzAlan Stewart** & **49539. Beatrix of Angus**.

24770. Sir Colin Campbell, son of **49540. Sir Gillespie Campbell**. Residence: Of Lochow.

Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow was the son of Sir Gillespie Campbell of Menstrie. He died circa 1294 at Ath-dearg of Lorn, Argyllshire, Scotland, killed while fighting Alexander, Lord of Lorne.

Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow lived at Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Child:

12385 i. **Miss**

24776. James Stewart, son of **49552. Alexander Stewart** & **49553. Jean MacRory**. Born ca 1243. James died on 16 Jul 1309; he was 66. Occupation: 5th High Steward Of Scotland.

James married **Cecilia de Dunbar**.

They had one child:

12388 i. **Walter** (1292-1327)

24777. Cecilia de Dunbar.

24778. Robert “the” Bruce King Of Scotland. (Same as number 16462.)

24779. Isabel Lady Of Mar, daughter of **26136. Sir Donald Of Mar** & **26137. Susannah Ferch Llywelyn**.

In 1295 Isabel married **Robert “the” Bruce King Of Scotland**.

They had one child:

12389 i. **Princess Marjorie** (1296-1316)

24780. William O’Beolan De Ross, son of **24674. William O’Beolan De Ross** & **24675. Joan Comyn**. William died on 28 Jan 1323. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Ross.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William married **Euphemia Graham**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 12390 | i. | Hugh (-1333) |
| 16399 | ii. | Matilda (Marjorie MacTaggart) |

24781. Euphemia Graham, daughter of **49562. Sir David Graham** & **49563. Muriel Bysset**.

24782. Sir David Graham, son of **36140. Sir Patrick de Graham** & **36141. Annabelle**. David died ca 1329.
Residence: Of Kincardine.

1 - David was taken prisoner to England by Edward I in 1296 but released 1297 on the condition that he would serve Edward in foreign wars. He had several grants from King Robert Bruce in recognition of his services. He exchanged Cardross in Dumbartonshire with the king for Old Montrose in Forfarshire. He signed the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320 and was a guarantor of the treaty with England in 1322.

Seal Attached to the Declaration: A shield of Arms : On a chief three escallops. Shield suspended from a tree of three branches. On the reverse of the seal, a boar head couped erect. Legend : S'DAVIT: DE:GRAHAM: 2 - Sir David de Graham, a favourite name among the early Grahams, was also designed of Kincardine. From Robert the First, in consideration of his good and faithful services, he had several grants, and exchanged with that monarch his property of Cardross in Dumbartonshire for the lands of "Old Montrose" in Forfarshire. He died in 1327.

Children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 12391 | i. | Margaret |
| 18168 | ii. | Sir David (-ca1373) |

24784. Sir Duncan de Faslane, son of **49568. Amelec (Aulay) de Faslane**. Born ca 1250. Duncan died aft 1306; he was 56. Occupation: Third Baron.

Sir Duncan MacAulay, son of Aulay mac Aulay, joined Robert the Bruce in the time before Bannockburn.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--------------|
| 12392 | i. | Aulay |
|--------------|----|--------------|

24788. Malcolm de Levenax, son of **35204. Malcolm de Levenax**. Born in 1278 in Lennox, Dumbarton, Scotland. Malcolm died in Halidon Hill, Northumberland, England, on 19 Jul 1333; he was 55. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Lennox.

5th Earl of Lennox 1292-1333 Fought for the English with James the Steward against the Wallace & the Scots at the battle of Stirling Bridge 1297. Both changed their allegiance to Wallace & Scotland a short time after. A major supporter of Robert the Bruce. Fordun (in Historians of Scotland vol.1, p. 342) says that after the defeats at Methven and Dalry in 1306, the Earl of Lennox and Gilbert de la Hay were the only nobles never to be parted from Bruce, save occasionally when enemy action required it. He signed the Declaration of Arbroath a letter to the Pope declaring the independence of Scotland (1320). He was killed in the Battle of Halidon Hill July 19, 1333. Edward III at the age of 20 years and 8 months led his first major battle at Halidon. He had three dismounted divisions totalling 10,000, each flanked and probably led by archers. The left flank division was led by Edward de Balliol, the right flank division by the Earl of Norfolk and the centre division by Edward III. The English army had the advantage of elevation. The archers fired volleys of arrows downhill at the huge 14,700 strong Scottish horde swarming towards them, which struggled to extricate itself from marshy ground at the foot of the hill. The Scottish spearmen were no match for the longbow men, who were picked off with sickening rapidity. Once the archers had

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

subdued the advance of the Scottish army, the English knights mounted and charged the remaining attackers with sword, mace and lance to completely rout the Scots. Four thousand Scots lay dead along with Sir Archibald Douglas, Sir Adam Gordon of Berwickshire, 6 Scottish earls, 70 Scottish barons, 500 knights and many spearmen. The English had a loss of 14 men. The longbow of South Wales had, as in the time of Edward I, decimated the Scottish and was later to be used with such devastating results at Crecy, Poitiers and even later, Agincourt.

Malcolm married **Margaret de Mar**.

They had one child:

12394 i. **Donald** (ca1300-1361)

24789. Margaret de Mar, daughter of **13068. Gartnait** & **13069. Lady Christina Bruce**. Born ca 1278 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

25096. Sir Simon Fraser, son of **50192. Sir Andrew Fraser** & **50193. Beatrix le Cheyne**. Simon died in Halidon Hill, Northumberland, England on 19 Jul 1333. Occupation: Sheriff Of Kincardine. Residence: Of Brotherton.

Simon married **Margaret**.

They had one child:

12548 i. **Hugh Alexander**

25097. Margaret. Occupation: Co-Heiress Of Caithness And Orkney .

Daughter of Magnus III, Earl of Caithness and Orkney

25168. John Dubh MacLean. (Same as number 3074.)

25169. Daughter Of John Comyn. (Same as number 3075.)

25170. John (Eoin) MacDonald. (Same as number 3096.)

25171. Amie MacRuairi. (Same as number 8225.)

25176. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 6194.)

25177. Elizabeth Mure. (Same as number 8809.)

26112. Kenneth. Born in 1250. Kenneth died in 1304; he was 54. Buried in Isle Of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Of Kintail.

Kenneth, from whom the Mackenzies take their name, was closely allied by marriage with William, second Earl of Ross, the latter having married Kenneth's maternal aunt. This fact by itself would be sufficient to establish the high position, which even at that early period, was occupied by Kenneth, who was already very closely connected with the O'Beolan Earls of Ross by blood and marriage. Kenneth himself married Morna or Morba, daughter of Alexander Macdougall, styled, "De Ergedia," Lord of Lorn by a daughter of John, the first Red Comyn, Lord of Badenoch. Kenneth's issue by Morna or Morba of Lorn was John Mackenzie, II. of Kintail, who was thus, through his mother, third In descent from John, the first Red Comyn, who died in 1273, and sixth from the great Somerled of the Isles, Thane of Argyle, progenitor of the Macdougalls of Lorn and of all the Macdonalds, who died in 1164. Although the Earls of Ross were superiors of the lands of Kintail, the Mackenzies occupied the lands and the castle,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

not as immediate vassals; of the King, but of their own near relatives, the O'Beolan Earls of Ross and their successors, for at least two hundred years before the Mackenzies received a grant of it for themselves direct from the Crown. This is proved beyond dispute by genuine historical documents. Until within a few years of the final forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles in 1476, the Mackenzies undoubtedly held their lands, first from the O'Beolan Earls and subsequently from the Island Lords as Earls of Ross; for the first direct Crown charter to any chief of Kintail of which we have authentic record, is one dated the 7th of January, 1463, in favour of Alexander "Ionraic," the sixth Baron. To show the intimate relations which existed between the original Earls of Ross and the ancestor of the Mackenzies, a quotation may be given from a manuscript history of the clan written by Dr George Mackenzie, nephew of Kenneth Mor, third Earl of Seaforth, in the seventeenth century. Although he is a supporter of the Fitzgerald origin, he is forced to say that, "at the same time (1267) William, Earl of Ross, laying a claim of superiority over the Western Isles, thought this a fit opportunity to seize the Castle of Ellandonnan. He sent a messenger to his Kintail men to send their young chieftain to him as being his nearest kinsman by marriage with his aunt." He then goes on to say, that Kenneth, not Colin, was joined by the MacIvers, Macaulays, MacBeolans, and Clan Tarlichs, "the ancient inhabitants of Kintail," and refused to surrender, when "the Earl of Ross attacked them and was beaten." At this interesting stage it may be well to explain how the name Mackenzie came to be pronounced and written as it now is. John, the son of this Kenneth, would be called in the original native Gaelic, "Ian Mac Choinnich," John, son of Kenneth. In that form it was unpronounceable to those unacquainted with the native tongue. The nearest approach the foreigner could get to its correct enunciation would be Mac Coinni or Mac Kenny, which ultimately came to be spelt Mac Kenzie, Z in those days having exactly the same value and sound as the letter V; and the name, although spelt with a Z instead of a Y would be pronounced Mac Kenny, as indeed we pronounce in our own day, in Scotland, such names as Menzies, Macfadzean, and several others, as if they were still written with the letter Y. The two letters being thus of the same value, after a time came to be used indiscriminately in the word Kenny or Kenzie, and the letter z having subsequently acquired a different value and sound of its own, more allied to the letter S than to the original Y, the name is pronounced as if it were written Mackensie. The close connection by blood and marriage between the O'Beolan Earls of Ross and Kenneth's family before and after this period has been already shown, but the ancient ties of friendship had at this time become somewhat strained. Kenneth succeeded to the government of Ellandonnan Castle, which was garrisoned by his friends and supporters, the Macraes and the Macleennans, who, even at that early date in large numbers occupied Kintail. Kenneth, in fact, was Governor of the Castle, and was otherwise becoming so powerful that his superior, the Earl, was getting very jealous of him. At this time the first Earl William laid claim to the superiority of the Western Isles, which he and his father, Ferchair Mac an t'Sagairt; were chiefly instrumental, among the followers of Alexander III., in wresting from the Norwegians, and he was naturally desirous to have the government of Ellandonnan Castle in his own hands, or under the charge of some one less ambitious than Kenneth, and on whom he could implicitly rely. Kenneth was advancing rapidly both in power and influence among his more immediate neighbours, who were mainly composed of the ancient inhabitants of the district, the Mac Beolains, who occupied Glenshiel and the south side of Loch Duich as far as Kylerhea; the Mac Ivors, who inhabited Glen Lichd, the Cro of Kintail, and the north side of Loch Duich; while the Mac Tearlichs, now calling themselves Mac Erlichs or Charlesons, occupied Glenelchaig. These aboriginal natives naturally supported Kenneth, who was one of themselves, against the claims of his superior, the Earl, who though a pure Highland Celt was less known in Kintail than the Governor of the Castle. This only made the Earl more determined than ever to obtain possession of the stronghold, and he peremptorily requested the garrison to surrender it and Kenneth to him at once. The demand was promptly refused; and finding that the Governor was resolved to hold it at all hazards the Earl sent a strong detachment to take it by storm. Kenneth was readily joined by the surrounding tribes, among whom were, along with those whose names have been already given, the brave Macaulays of Lochbroom, who were distantly related to him. By the aid of these reinforcements Kenneth was able to withstand a desperate and gallant onset by the Earl and his followers, who were defeated and driven back with great slaughter. This exasperated the enemy so much that he soon after returned to the charge with a largely increased force, at the same time threatening the young governor with the utmost vengeance and final extirpation unless he immediately capitulated. But before the Earl was able to carry his threats into execution, he was overtaken by a severe illness of which he very soon after died, in 1274. His son, the second Earl William, did

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

not persevere in his father's policy against Kintail, and it was not long before his attention was diverted into another channel. On the death of Alexander III., in 1286, the affairs of the nation became confused and distracted. This was rather an advantage to Kenneth than otherwise, for, in the general disorder which followed he was able to strengthen his position among the surrounding tribes. Through a combination of native prudence, personal popularity, and a growing power and influence heightened by the eclat of his having so recently defeated the powerful Earl of Ross, he succeeded in maintaining good order in his own district, while his increasing influence was felt over most of the Western Isles. Kenneth married Morna or Morba, daughter of Alexander Macdougall of Lorn, "de Ergedia," by a daughter of John the first Red Comyn, and sister of John the Black Comyn, Earl of Badenoch. He died in 1304 and was buried in Icolmkill, when he was succeeded by his only son. "Mackenzie, Baron of Kintail, attached himself to the fortunes of the heroic Robert the Bruce, notwithstanding MacDougall's (his father-in-law) tenacious adherence to the cause of Baliol, as is believed, in resentment for the murder of his cousin [<http://www.fullbooks.com/History-Of-The-Mackenzies1.html>]

Kenneth married **Morna MacDougall**.

They had one child:

13056 i. **John** (1270-1338)

26113. Morna MacDougall, daughter of **16456. Alexander MacDougall** & **16457. Juliene Comyn**.

26136. Sir Donald Of Mar, son of **52272. William Of Mar** & **52273. Elizabeth Comyn**. Born ca 1243 in Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Mar.

Donald, 6th Earl of Mar was invested as a Knight on 29 September 1270. He succeeded to the title of 6th Earl of Mar on 25 July 1281.

Donald married **Susannah Ferch Llywelyn**.

They had the following children:

24779 i. **Isabel**
13068 ii. **Gartnait**
1740811 iii. **Marjory** (1280-)

26137. Susannah Ferch Llywelyn, daughter of **52274. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth** & **52275. .** Residence: Of North Wales.

26138. Robert le Brus, son of **52276. Sir Robert le Brus** & **52277. Isabella de Clare**. Born in Jul 1243. Robert died in 1304; he was 60. Occupation: 6th Lord Of Annandale; 1st Lord Of Carrick.

Sir Robert le Brus, 1st Lord Brus was born in July 1243. He was the son of Sir Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale and Isabella de Clare. He married, firstly, Margaret, Countess of Carrick, daughter of Neil, 2nd Earl of Carrick and Margaret Stewart, in 1271 at Turnberry Castle, Turnberry, Ayrshire, Scotland, without Royal consent, and so she had to pay a heavy fine. He married, secondly, Alianore (?) after 1292. He died before 4 April 1304. He was buried at Abbey of Holm Cultram.

Sir Robert le Brus, 1st Lord Brus was also known as Robert Bruce. On 19 April 1267 he swore fealty to the King and Prince Edward. As a result of his marriage, Sir Robert le Brus, 1st Lord Brus was styled as Earl of Carrick in 1271, jure uxoris. He resigned as Earl of Carrick, in favour of his son on 27 October 1292. He held the office of Governor of Carlisle Castle in 1295.7 He succeeded to the title of Lord of Annandale before 4 July 1295.4 He fought in the Battle of Dunbar on 28 April 1296, with King Edward I. He was created 1st Lord Brus [England by writ] on 15 March 1297. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

(Burkes Peerage)

In 1271 when Robert was 27, he married **Margaret** in Turnberry, Ayrshire, Scotland.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|--|
| 16462 | i. | Robert King Of Scotland (1274-1329) |
| 16397 | ii. | Matilda |
| 13069 | iii. | Lady Christina (-1356) |
| 58881 | iv. | Lady Mary |
| 870404 | v. | Edward (-1318) |

26139. Margaret, daughter of **52278. Neil** & **52279. Margaret Stuart**. Occupation: Countess Of Carrick.

Margaret, Countess of Carrick was the daughter of Neil, 2nd Earl of Carrick and Margaret Stewart. She married, firstly, Adam de Kilconquhar, Earl of Carrick before 4 October 1266. She married, secondly, Sir Robert le Brus, 1st Lord Brus, son of Sir Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale and Isabella de Clare, in 1271 at Turnberry Castle, Turnberry, Ayrshire, Scotland, without Royal consent, and so she had to pay a heavy fine. She died before 9 November 1292.

Margaret, Countess of Carrick was also known as Marjorie. She succeeded to the title of 3rd Countess of Carrick [S., c. 1186] in 1256, suo jure. From 1271, her married name became le Brus.

26140. Sir John Stuart, son of **49552. Alexander Stewart** & **49553. Jean MacRory**. John died in Falkirk, Shropshire, Scotland on 22 Jul 1298. Residence: Bonkyl.

John married **Margaret de Bonkyl**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|------------------------------|
| 18144 | i. | Sir James (-1333) |
| 36160 | ii. | Sir Alan (-1333) |
| 13070 | iii. | Sir Alexander (-1319) |
| 108148 | iv. | Walter |

26141. Margaret de Bonkyl, daughter of **52282. Sir Alexander de Bonkyl Of That Ilk**.

26512. Hugh Fraser. (Same as number 6274.)

26576. Sir William Sinclair, son of **53152. Sir William Sinclair**. William died ca 1358. Residence: Of Roslin.

Sir William Sinclair of Roslin is the son of Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, younger. He married Isabel (?), daughter of Malise, 8th Earl of Strathearn and Matilda de Ross. He died circa 1358.

Sir William Sinclair of Roslin was also known as Sir William St. Clair of Roslin.

William married **Isabel Strathearn**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------------|
| 13288 | i. | Henry (-1404) |
|--------------|----|----------------------|

26577. Isabel Strathearn. (Same as number 8199.)

26578. Sir William Halyburton. Residence: Of Dirletoun.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

13289 i. **Jayne**

26580. Archibald Douglas. (Same as number 9080.)

26581. Joan Moray. (Same as number 9081.)

26582. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 6194.)

26583. Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross. (Same as number 6195.)

26624. Lachlan Lubanach MacLean. (Same as number 12584.)

26625. Mary MacDonald. (Same as number 12585.)

26626. William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach) MacLeod. (Same as number 1536.)

26627. Margaret MacLean. (Same as number 1537.)

26632. Tearlach Maceachan (Charles) MacLean, son of **770. Iain MacLean & 771. Daughter Of Ruaidhri Mor MacLeod.** Tearlach Maceachan (Charles) died in Bloody Bay, Mull, Argyll, Scotland in 1480. Buried in Keil Church, Lochaline, Morvern, Argyll, Scotland. Occupation: Of Carna, 1st Of Kingairloch .

The Battle of the Bloody Bay (Badh na Fola) was a naval battle fought near Tobermory, Scotland. It was fought on the coast of Mull two miles north of Tobermory, between two parties of the Clan Donald. The precise date of the battle varies in sources, from 1480 to 1483. The participants The battle was fought between John of Islay, Earl of Ross, who was also Lord of the Isles and chief of Clan Donald (Eoin MacDomhnaill) against his son Angus Og Macdonald (Aonghas Óg). John MacDonald of Islay, chief of Clan Donald, was supported by men from the Clan MacLean, Clan MacLeod, and Clan MacNeil. He was opposed by his son, Angus Og Macdonald, who was supported by Allan Macruari, chief of the Clan MacDonald of Clan Ranald and Domhnall Mac Aonghais (Donald Mac Angus) chief of the Clan MacDonald of Keppoch. Context and consequences The battle resulted in a decisive victory for Angus Og Macdonald, in rebellion against his father. The context involved the Scottish crown, with King James III of Scotland as backer of John of Islay and indirectly English pressure. After the battle, Angus Og effectively took over power from his father, and held it for a decade until his murder. John (Eoin) kept a low profile.

Hector Maclean, chief of Clan MacLean, John of Islay's naval commander, was taken prisoner. William Macleod of Harris (William Dubh), chief of Clan MacLeod, another supporter of Eoin, was taken prisoner and died of wounds, or was killed.

Child:

13316 i. **Eachuinn Buidhe (Fair Haired Hector)** (ca1420-ca1491)

26634. Allan MacDonald. (Same as number 514.)

26635. Florence MacIain MacDonald. (Same as number 515.)

26888. Celestin Lamont, son of **26898. Robert 'Duncan' Maclagmayn Lamont & 26899. Anne MacDonald.**

Child:

13444 i. **Duncan** (-1488)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

26892. Alexander MacDonald. (Same as number 1024.)

26893. Elizabeth Seton. (Same as number 3087.)

26896. Sir Colin "Ionganlach" Campbell. (Same as number 2200.)

26897. Margaret (Mariota) Campbell. (Same as number 2201.)

26898. Robert 'Duncan' Maclagmayn Lamont, son of **53796. Duncan Lamont.** Residence: Of Inneryne .

ROBERT, of INNERYNE; fl c1396-1433; m Anne, dau of Lord of the Isles, and had (with three yr sons, by tradition ancestors respectively of the Bourdons of Feddall and perhaps the Laments in Skye, the Landessees in Paisley and Blantyre, and the McTurners in Luss)

Robert 'Duncan' Maclagmayn married **Anne MacDonald.**

They had the following children:

13449	i.	Christina
26888	ii.	Celestin

26899. Anne MacDonald, daughter of **2048. Donald MacDonald & 2049. Mariota (Mary) Lesley.**

26900. Ronald Campbell, son of **53800. Malcolm Campbell & 53801. Klavice MacLachlan.** Born ca 1355 in Craignish, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Ronald died in Lochfyne, Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1448; he was 93. Occupation: 8th Of Craignish.

Child:

13450	i.	Iain 'Gorm' (ca1406-1498)
--------------	----	----------------------------------

27016. William de Crichton. Occupation: 1st Of Sanquhar.

William married **Isobel de Ross.**

They had one child:

13508	i.	Edward (-1412)
--------------	----	-----------------------

27017. Isobel de Ross, daughter of **54034. Robert de Ross.** Occupation: Heiress Of Sanquhar.

27024. Sir Hugh Campbell, son of **54048. George Campbell.** Born ca 1370 in Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland. Occupation: Of Loudoun, Sheriff Of Ayr.

Child:

13512	i.	George (-1485)
--------------	----	-----------------------

27032. Sir Gilbert Kennedy, son of **54064. John Kennedy.** Born ca 1368. Residence: Of Dunure.

Gilbert married **Agnes Maxwell.**

They had one child:

13516	i.	James (-1408)
--------------	----	----------------------

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

27033. Agnes Maxwell, daughter of **54066. Sir John Maxwell** & **54067. Elizabeth (Isabel) Lindsay**.

27034. Robert III (John) Stuart. (Same as number 4404.)

27035. Annabel Drummond. (Same as number 4533.)

27036. Sir Herbert Maxwell, son of **54072. Sir Robert Maxwell**. Residence: Of Carlaverock.

Herbert married **Katherine Stewart**.

They had the following children:

13518	i.	Herbert (-1452)
121647	ii.	Janet

27037. Katherine Stewart, daughter of **54074. Sir John Stewart**.

27038. Sir Herbert Herries, son of **54076. Sir John Herries** & **54077. Euphemia Lindsay**. Herbert died on 4 Jul 1440. Occupation: Of Terregles.

Herbert married **Margaret Douglas**.

They had one child:

13519	i.	Daughter Of Sir Herbert
--------------	----	--------------------------------

27039. Margaret Douglas. Residence: Of Douglas.

Identity of Margaret not known.

27200. Alexander Cunynghame (Cunningham), son of **54400. Robert Cunynghame (Cunningham)** & **54401. Agnes (Anne) Montgomery**. Alexander died in Battle Of Sauchieburn, Marykirk, Kincardineshire, Scotland on 11 Jun 1488. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Glencairn.

Alexander de Cunynghame, Lord of Kilmaurs, Earl of Glencairn ; married Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Sir Adam of Hailes and Janet Borthwick. Alexander was killed on 11 June 1488 at the Battle of Sauchieburn, near Stirling, Scotland. Alexander was created Lord Kilmaurs in about 1450. In 1460 he petitioned the Pope with regard to his right to present to the parish of Glencairn (in west Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire). He was created a Lord of Parliament as Lord Kilmaurs in 1463/64. He was a strong supporter of James III against the rebel nobles headed by Prince James, and was created Earl of Glencairn on 28 May 1488. He also got a grant of land for himself and his heirs. The king was defeated at the Battle of Sauchieburn shortly after and the earl was killed alongside the king. His earldom was revoked by the new King James IV's parliament, but was later recovered by his successors.

Alexander married **Margaret Hepburn**.

They had one child:

13600	i.	Robert (1489-)
--------------	----	-----------------------

27201. Margaret Hepburn, daughter of **54402. Adam Hepburn** & **54403. Ellen Home**. Margaret died in 1542.

27202. Sir John Lindsay, son of **54404. Sir William Lindsay** & **54405. Christian Keith**. Born in 1402. John died on 6 Feb 1482; he was 80. Occupation: 1st Lord Lindsay Of The Byres .

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

John married **Mary Stewart**.

They had one child:

13601 i. **Christian** (1422-)

27203. Mary Stewart, daughter of **4516. Sir Robert Stewart** & **4517. Joan (Margaret) Stewart**. Born in 1416. Mary died in 1477; she was 61.

27204. George Douglas, son of **9198. William Douglas** & **9199. Margaret Hay**. George died on 12 Mar 1463. Buried in Abernethy, Scotland. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Angus.

The Earls of Angus remained loyal to James II even as their kinsmen, the Black Douglasses, were making war on him. George, 4th Earl of Angus led the King's Army against his kinsman, James, 9th Earl of Douglas, at the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455. The result was the end of the Black Douglasses. After the battle an act of parliament gave Angus the lordship of Douglas with the original possessions of his ancestors in Douglasdale. The 4th Earl died in 1463.

George married **Isobel Sibbald**.

They had one child:

13602 i. **Archibald** (1453-1514)

27205. Isobel Sibbald.

27206. Robert Boyd, son of **4526. Sir Thomas Boyd** & **4527. Margaret Maxwell**. Born ca 1420. Robert died in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. Occupation: 1st Lord Of Kilmarnock, Governor Of Scotland; Chamberlain Of Scotland.

Kilmarnock Castle, called after 1700 Dean Castle, was for over 400 years the primary seat of the Boyd family. The earliest part of the castle is a fourteenth century keep, constructed not long after the lands of Kilmarnock and West Kilbride were given by King Robert the Bruce to Sir Robert Boyd, A fifteenth century addition, the "palace" and its adjoining tower, were built during a period of Boyd ascendancy while Lord Boyd was the guardian of James III.

Robert married **Mariota Maxwell**.

They had one child:

13603 i. **Elizabeth**

27207. Mariota Maxwell, daughter of **54414. Sir Robert Maxwell** & **54415. Elizabeth Danielston**.

27208. William Borthwick, son of **54416. Sir William Borthwick** & **54417. Daughter Of Sir Thomas da Haya**. Occupation: 1st Lord Borthwick.

Child:

13604 i. **William**

27216. Sir John Hamilton, son of **54432. David Hamilton** & **54433. Joneta (Johanna) Keith**. Born in Cadzow, Scotland. Sir John died in Cadzow, Scotland bef 1410. Residence: Cadzow.

Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow held title to the family estate from 1388 to 1402. He was titled Sir John Hamilton,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Lord of Cadzow, Baron of Kynele. He and his brothers William and Andrew were apparently on a voyage to France in the Spring of 1396 when they and others were arrested and imprisoned at Norwich in violation of the truce then existing between Scotland and England. King Richard II issued orders dated 17th and 29th June to the Mayor and bailiff of Norwich for their release. Sir John was again taken prisoner two years later by the English. He may have been the Sir John Hamilton killed at the Battle of Homildon 14 Sept. 1402.

Sir John married **Jacoba (Janet) Douglas**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------------------|
| 13608 | i. | Sir James (-<1441) |
| | ii. | David |
| | iii. | Thomas |
| | iv. | Walter (-<1441) |
| | v. | Katherine |

27217. Jacoba (Janet) Douglas, daughter of **54434. Sir James Douglas** & **54435. Agnes Dunbar**.

27218. Alexander Livingston. Occupation: Lord Of Callendar.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--------------|
| 13609 | i. | Janet |
|--------------|----|--------------|

27220. James I Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 2266.)

27221. Lady Joan Beaufort. (Same as number 2267.)

27224. Sir Alexander Home, son of **54448. Sir Alexander Home** & **54449. Marion Lauder**. Alexander died in 1490. Occupation: 1st Lord Home.

Alexander married **Mariotta de Landells**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 13612 | i. | Alexander (-ca1456) |
| 54403 | ii. | Ellen |

27225. Mariotta de Landells, daughter of **54450. William de Landells**.

27226. Sir Adam Hepburn. (Same as number 9030.)

27227. Janet Borthwick. (Same as number 9031.)

27232. Roger Gordon, son of **54464. Sir Alexander Gordon**. Roger died ca 1442. Residence: Of Stitchill.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--------------------------|
| 13616 | i. | William (-ca1455) |
|--------------|----|--------------------------|

27496. William Graham. (Same as number 4598.)

27497. Helen Douglas. (Same as number 4599.)

27500. Alexander Stewart, son of **13610. James II Stewart King Of Scotland** & **13611. Marie Egmond (Von**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Gelden). Born ca 1454. Alexander died in Paris, France (Jousting), in 1485; he was 31. Buried in Church Of The Celestines, Paris. Occupation: Duke Of Albany; Baron Of Annandale, Earl Of March, Earl Of Mar And Garioch.

Alexander married **Catherine Sinclair**.

They had one child:

13750 i. **Alexander** (ca1477-1537)

27501. Catherine Sinclair, daughter of **3322. William Sinclair** & **30483. Lady Elizabeth Douglas**.

27504. Alexander Montgomery. (Same as number 2262.)

27505. Margaret Boyd. (Same as number 2263.)

27506. Sir Adam Hepburn. (Same as number 9030.)

27507. Janet Borthwick. (Same as number 9031.)

29440. Sir William Fraser, son of **58880. Sir Alexander Fraser** & **58881. Lady Mary Bruce**. Born ca 1318. William died in Battle Of Durham, England, on 17 Oct 1346; he was 28. Occupation: Of Cowie And Durris.

William married **Margaret Moray**.

They had one child:

14720 i. **Sir Alexander**

29441. Margaret Moray, daughter of **58882. Sir Andrew Moray** & **13069. Lady Christina Bruce**.

29442. William O'Beolan De Ross. (Same as number 8198.)

29443. Isabel Strathearn. (Same as number 8199.)

29444. William Douglas, son of **58888. Sir Archibald Douglas** & **36753. Beatrice Lindsay**. William died in Douglas, Lanark, Scotland in May 1384. Buried in Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Douglas; Earl Of Mar; Justiciar Of Scotland (1371).

William Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas was born circa 1330. He was the son of Sir Archibald Douglas and Beatrice Lindsay. He married Margaret, Countess of Mar, daughter of Donald, 8th Earl of Mar and Isabella Stewart, before 13 November 1357.2 He died in May 1384 at Douglas, Scotland. He was buried at Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

On 26 May 1342 he inherited the vast Douglas family estates from his uncle, Hugh Douglas. He murdered Sir William Douglas in August 1353, without male issue. In August 1353 he slew his kinsman, William Douglas. He fought in the Battle of Poitiers on 19 September 1356, where he was wounded. As a result of his marriage, William Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas was styled as Earl of Mar before 13 November 1357. He was created 1st Earl of Douglas [Scotland] on 26 January 1357/58.2 He held the office of Warden of the Marches. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

William married **Margaret de Mar**.

They had the following children:

18097 i. **Margaret**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

14722 ii. **James** (1358-1388)

29445. Margaret de Mar, daughter of **6534. Donald de Mar** & **6535. Isabella Stewart**. Born ca 1330. Occupation: Countess Of Mar.

29456. Sir Thomas de la Haye, son of **58912. Sir David de la Haye**. Thomas died in Jul 1406. Buried in Coupar Abbey. Occupation: 7th Of Erroll; Constable Of Scotland.

On 7 Nov 1372 Thomas married **Elizabeth Stuart**.

They had the following children:

121921	i.	Elizabeth
14728	ii.	Sir William (-1437)
18399	iii.	Alicia

29457. Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of **6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland** & **8809. Elizabeth Mure**.

29458. Sir Patrick Gray. Residence: Bronxmouthe, Scotland.

Child:

14729 i. **Margaret**

29472. Sir Edward Keith, son of **58944. Sir William de Keith** & **58945. Barbara de Seton**. Edward died in Nevilles Cross, Scotland on 17 Oct 1346. Residence: Of Sinton.

Sir Edward Keith held the office of Marishal of Scotland. He fought in the Battle of Neville's Cross on 17 October 1346.

Edward married **Isabel de Synton**.

They had the following children:

36236	i.	Sir William
14736	ii.	John

29473. Isabel de Synton, daughter of **58946. Alexander de Synton**. Occupation: Heire Of Sinton.

29474. Sir Reginald le Cheyne, son of **58948. Sir Reginald le Cheyne** & **58949. Mary de Moravia**. Occupation: Of Inverugie, Duffus & Straloch.

Reginald married **Helen of Strathearn**.

They had one child:

14737 i. **Mariota**

29475. Helen of Strathearn, daughter of **58950. Malise** & **58951. Agnes Comyn**.

29480. Sir Walter Ogilvy, son of **58960. Walter Ogilvy**. Walter died in 1392. Occupation: Of Auchterhouse, Sheriff Of Angus.

Walter married **Isabel Ramsay**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

14740 i. **Sir Walter** (-1440)

29481. Isabel Ramsay.

Daughter of Malcolm Ramsay

30208. Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander MacDonald. (Same as number 512.)

30209. Finvola of Ardnamurchan, daughter of **60418. MacIain of Ardnamurchan.**

Finvola married **Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander MacDonald.**

They had one child:

15104 i. **Donald 'Gallach'** (-1506)

30210. Sir Ian MacIain Cathanatch Macdonnell. (Same as number 556.)

30211. Cecilia Savage. (Same as number 557.)

30400. Roderick (Ruaidhri Mor) MacLeod. (Same as number 1542.)

30401. Margaret MacDonald. (Same as number 1543.)

30410. Sir James Ogilvy, son of **60820. Sir Walter Ogilvy & 60821. Margaret Sinclair.** James died on 13 Feb 1509. Residence: Of Deskford And Findlater.

James married **Margaret Innes.**

They had one child:

15205 i. **Mary**

30411. Margaret Innes, daughter of **60822. Sir Robert Innes & 60823. Daughter Of Sir William Douglas.**

30412. Laurence Abernethy, son of **60824. Sir William Abernethy & 60825. Margaret Borthwick.** Born ca 1400.

Child:

15206 i. **James** (-1505)

30480. George Leslie, son of **60960. Sir Norman Leslie & 60961. Christian Seton.** Born ca 1417. George died ca 1490; he was 73. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Rothes.

George married **Christian Haliburton.**

They had one child:

15240 i. **Andrew**

30481. Christian Haliburton, daughter of **60962. Walter Haliburton & 60963. Isabella Stewart.**

30482. William Sinclair. (Same as number 3322.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

30483. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of **4540. Archibald Douglas & 4541. Margaret Stuart**. Elizabeth died ca 1451.

Lady Elizabeth Douglas was born between 1385 and 1401. She was the daughter of Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas and Margaret Stewart, Lady of Galloway. She married, firstly, John Stewart, 3rd Earl of Buchan, son of Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany and Muriel Keith, in November 1413. She married, secondly, Sir Thomas Stewart, Master of Mar, son of Alexander Stewart, 12th Earl of Mar. She married, thirdly, William Sinclair, 1st Earl of Caithness, son of Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney and Egidia Douglas, circa 1451. She died circa 1451.

From November 1413, her married name became Stewart. As a result of her marriage, Lady Elizabeth Douglas was styled as Dowager Countess of Buchan on 17 August 1424. From circa 1451, her married name became Sinclair.

Elizabeth married **William Sinclair**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------------|
| 15241 | i. | Elizabeth |
| 27501 | ii. | Catherine |

30488. Robert Crichton, son of **60976. Robert Crichton & 60977. Christian Erskine**. Occupation: Of Riccarton And Kinnoull, Younger Of Sanquhar.

Robert married **Marion Stuart**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---------------------------|
| 15244 | i. | Sir Robert (-1513) |
|--------------|----|---------------------------|

30489. Marion Stuart, daughter of **1130. Sir John Stuart & 1131. Margaret de Montgomerie**. Born in 1455.

30528. William de Keith, son of **61056. Sir William Keith & 61057. Mary Hamilton**. William died in 1483. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Marischal.

William de Keith, 1st Earl Marischal was the son of Sir William Keith and Mary (?). He married Margaret Erskine, daughter of Thomas Erskine, 2nd Lord Erskine and Janet Douglas. He died from 10 December 1482 to 1483.

William de Keith, 1st Earl Marischal held the office of Great Marischal of Scotland.⁵ He was created 1st Lord Keith [Scotland] before July 1451. He was created 1st Earl Marischal [Scotland] between 5 November 1457 and 4 July 1458.

William married **Margaret (Muriella) Erskine**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------|
| 15264 | i. | William |
|--------------|----|----------------|

30529. Margaret (Muriella) Erskine, daughter of **4594. Thomas Erskine & 4595. Janet Douglas**.

30530. George Gordon. (Same as number 1132.)

30531. Annabella Stewart. (Same as number 1133.)

30532. James Douglas, son of **61064. James Douglas & 61065. Elizabeth Gifford**. James died in 1493. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Morton.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

James married **Joan Stewart**.

They had one child:

15266 i. **John**

30533. Joan Stewart, daughter of **2266. James I Stewart King Of Scotland & 2267. Lady Joan Beaufort**.

30534. Sir Patrick Crichton, son of **61068. Sir John Crichton & 61069. Christian Grenislaw**.

Child:

15267 i. **Janet**

30540. Patrick Gray, son of **61080. Andrew Gray & 61081. Elizabeth Wemyss**.

Patrick Gray, Master of Gray was the son of Andrew Gray, 1st Lord Gray and Elizabeth Wemyss. He married, firstly, Margaret Fleming, daughter of Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld and Elizabeth Stewart, before 7 February 1439/40. He married, secondly, Annabella Forbes, daughter of Alexander Forbes, 1st Lord Forbes and Lady Elizabeth Douglas, before 1445. He died between 23 August 1463 and September 1464.

Patrick Gray, Master of Gray was styled as Master of Gray.

Patrick married **Annabella Forbes**.

They had one child:

15270 i. **Andrew**

30541. Annabella Forbes, daughter of **61082. Alexander Forbes & 61083. Lady Elizabeth Douglas**.

30542. Sir Robert de Keith, son of **61056. Sir William Keith & 61057. Mary Hamilton**.

Robert married **Janet Seton**.

They had one child:

15271 i. **Janet**

30543. Janet Seton, daughter of **61086. Sir John Seton**.

30544. William Hay. (Same as number 3682.)

30545. Lady Beatrix Douglas. (Same as number 3683.)

30546. George Gordon. (Same as number 1132.)

30547. Annabella Stewart. (Same as number 1133.)

30568. John Halyburton, son of **61136. Sir Walter Haliburton & 61137. Marjorie Douglas**. Occupation: 1st Lord Dirletoun.

John Halyburton, 1st Lord Dirletoun was the son of Sir Walter Haliburton and Marjorie Douglas. He married Janet Seton, daughter of Sir William Seton of Seton and Janet Dunbar. He died between 1452 and 1454.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

John married **Janet Seton**.

They had one child:

15284 i. **George** (-ca1489)

30569. Janet Seton, daughter of **61138. Sir William Seton** & **61139. Janet Dunbar**.

16th Generation

32788. Hugh de Abernethy, Of That Ilk, son of **65576. Laurence de Abernethy**. Hugh died in 1291.

Hugh married **Mary 'de Ergadia' MacDougall**.

They had one child:

16394 i. **Sir Alexander** (-ca1316)

32789. Mary 'de Ergadia' MacDougall, daughter of **32912. Ewen 'Mor' MacDougall**. Residence: Of Lorn And Argyll.

32794. Robert le Brus. (Same as number 26138.)

32795. Margaret. (Same as number 26139.)

32796. Malise, son of **58950. Malise** & **58951. Agnes Comyn**. Occupation: 7th Earl Of Strathearn.

Malise, 7th Earl of Strathearn was born between 1275 and 1280. He was the son of Malise, 6th Earl of Strathearn and Agnes Comyn. He married Agnes (?).5 He married, secondly, Joan Menteith, daughter of Sir John Menteith, circa 1323. He died before 1329. He was also reported to have died before 1320.

Malise married **Agnes**.

They had one child:

16398 i. **Malise**

32797. Agnes.

32798. William O'Beolan De Ross. (Same as number 24780.)

32799. Euphemia Graham. (Same as number 24781.)

32900. Allan MacRuairi, son of **65800. Dugall mac Ruairi**. Residence: Gamorgan.

Child:

16450 i. **Ruairi**

32912. Ewen 'Mor' MacDougall, son of **65824. Duncan MacDougall**. Ewen 'Mor' died in 1266. Occupation: 3rd Of Dunollie And Of Lorn.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Ewan- Third Chief of the clan and son of our Second Chief, Duncan. Ewan or John of Argyll (de Ergadia), Lord of Lorn. There is evidence that Ewan had assumed the eponymic title of MacDhughail (MacDougall). For a time he was King of the Isles under Hakon the High King of Norway and at the same time Ewan held his mainland possessions under Alexander II the King of Scots. At this time Ewan had control of Dunstaffnage, Dunollie, Aros, Cairnburg, Dunchonnel, Coeffin and Duntrune castles. When Norway and Scotland were headed to war each side pressured him to support them against the other. Because of his feudal oaths of fealty to King Hakon of Norway for his island lands held of Norway, and oaths of fealty to the Alexander II King of Scots for his mainland lands held of Scotland, Ewan could not take up arms against either King despite being strongly pressured by both. In the summer of 1249 Alexander II brought an invasion fleet to conquer the Hebrides. Alexander II became sick and landed at Horseshoe Bay on the eastern side of the island of Kerrera which as an island was legally a Norwegian territory. He demanded that Ewan surrender to him Cairnburgh Castle in the Treshnish isles which belonged to Norway. Ewan refused saying that in only the previous year of 1248 he had done feudal homage to the King of Norway for his island possessions. "No man can serve two masters!" exclaimed the angry King Alexander II. "One can quite well serve two masters provided the masters are not enemies" was Ewan's quiet rejoinder. Soon afterwards Alexander II died at Horseshoe Bay on July 8, 1249 and so the invasion was cancelled. He was succeeded by Alexander III. In 1263 King Hakon brought a large invasion fleet to the Hebrides in response to Scottish raids on his territory. During this offensive he anchored twice at Kerrera and at one point he detained Ewan as a "guest" to pressure him for support in attacking Scotland. Ewan refused. After being released Ewan joined the side of Scotland in the fighting. The ensuing Treaty of Perth in 1266 transferred the Hebrides islands from Norway to Scotland and all of Ewan's island possessions were thus restored to him. Died in 1266. [<http://www.macdougall.org/chiefs.html>]

Children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 16456 | i. | Alexander (-1310) |
| 32789 | ii. | Mary 'de Ergadia' |

32914. Sir John 'the Red' Comyn, son of **65828. Richard Comyn**. Occupation: Lord Of Badenoch & Tynedale, Justiciar Of Galloway.

In the reign of Alexander III, as stated by Fordun, there were of the name in Scotland three Comyn Earls - Buchan, Menteith, and Athole, and one great feudal baron, Cumyn lord of Strathbogie, with thirty knights all possessing lands. The chief of the clan was lord of Badenoch and Lochaber, and other extensive districts in the Highlands. Upwards of sixty belted knights were bound to follow his banner with all their vassals, and he made treaties with princes as a prince himself. One such compact with Lewellyn of Wales is preserved in Rymer's Foedera.

John 'the Red' married **UNNAMED**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 16457 | i. | Juliene |
| 24600 | ii. | John 'The Black' (-ca1303) |

32915. UNNAMED.

32924. Robert le Brus. (Same as number 26138.)

32925. Margaret. (Same as number 26139.)

32926. Richard 'the Red' de Burgh, son of **65852. Walter de Burgh** & **65853. Avelina FitzJohn**. Born ca 1259. Richard 'the Red' died on 28 Jun 1326; he was 67. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Ulster.

Richard 'the Red' married **Margaret de Burgo**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

16463 i. **Elizabeth** (1281-)

32927. Margaret de Burgo.

Daughter of John de Burgo, Baron of Lanville

32960. Angus Mor MacDonald. (Same as number 12384.)

32961. Miss Campbell. (Same as number 12385.)

32962. Leod (Leòd) Olafsson. (Same as number 12328.)

35200. Sir Colin "Cailein 'Mor'" Campbell, son of **70400. Sir Gillespie (Archibald) Campbell & 70401. Effrick (Elesick) Campbell**. Born in 1230 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Colin "Cailein 'Mor'" died in Ath-Dearg (Red Fort) Of Lorn, in 1294; he was 64. Buried in Church Of St. Peter The Deacon, Kilchrenan, Loch Awe.

1- The broad lands of Lorne passed into the hands of the Campbells of Lochow, the direct ancestors of the present ducal house of Argyll, about four hundred years ago; and it is remarkable that they were acquired, not by force of arms, but by a fortunate marriage. Sir Bernard Burke tells us that Sir Colin Campbell, of Lochow, in recognition of the great additions which he had made to the estates of the house of Campbell, and to his achievements in war, acquired the name of 'More,' or the Great, and that from him the head of his descendants, down to the present day, is known among his Gaelic' tenantry 'and clansmen as 'MacCallum More.' He received the honour of knighthood in A.D. 1280, from the hands of Alexander III. of Scotland; and eleven years later was one of the nominees of Robert Bruce in his contest for the Scottish crown. This renowned and gallant chieftain was slain in a contest with his powerful neighbour, the Lord of Lorne, at a place called the 'String of Cowal,' where an ugly obelisk of large size is erected over his grave. This event occasioned feuds for a series of years between the neighbouring Lairds of Lochow and Lorne, which were terminated at last by the marriage of Colin, second Lord Campbell of Lochow, and first Earl of Argyll, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland at the close of the fifteenth century, with Isabella Stuart, the eldest daughter and heiress of John, Laird of Lorne. 2 - Knight, son of Sir Gillespie Campbell of Menstrie (d ca 1280), k ca 1294, fighting Alexander, Lord of Lorne, at the Ath-dearg (red ford) of Lorn (where a cairn marks the site of his grave). Sir Colin m , possibly a dtr of Sinclair of Roslin (alias St Clair of Roslin), and had issue: ..A1 Neil, his heir ..A2 Donald Campbell, ancestor of the Campbells of Loudon. ..A3 Dugald Campbell of Torsa, Knight, Laird of Menstrie in Clackmannanshire, swore fealty to King Edward I in 1296, but later joined Robert Bruce. ..A4 Arthur Campbell, Knight, Constable of Dunstaffnage, swore fealty to King Edward I in 1296, but later joined Robert Bruce. (Some writers have doubted he was the son of Sir Colin.) ..A5 Duncan Campbell, alive in 1296. ..A6 Gillespie Campbell 3 - Sir CAILEIN MÓR Great Colin 1280-1294 From him the patronymic "Mac Cailein Mor" was derived as he added largely to his estates. In 1280 he was knighted by King Alexander III, the early titles were "de Ergadia" and Lords of Lochow. Sir Colin married a lady of the name of Sinclair, by whom he had five sons. From his island stronghold of Innischonnaill or Inchconnell (Innischnonnell) he was already effectively dominating Lochawe and its surroundings in the very heart of Argyll. He died, 1294, slain in a fight with the MacDougalls of Lorne at the Red Ford in Lorn and lies buried at nearby Kilchrenan. This death is said to have occasioned bitter feuds betwixt the houses of Lochow and Lorn for a long period of years, which were put to an end to by the marriage of the daughter of the Celtic proprietor of Lorn, with John Stewart of Innermeath about 1386. 4 - <http://www.clandonald.org.uk/genealogy/d0001/g0000070.html#I0198> suggests Sir Colin married the heiress of Duncan MacDuibhne, and that his son Neil and the daughter that married Angus Mor MacDonald of the Isles were from that marriage. This could be more confusion over which generation the MacDuibhne (O'Duibhne) heiress married into. It is unusual that her father should be named as Duncan whereas all other sources name the father of the O'Duibhne heiress as Paul "the Sporrán", ie. King's treasurer. 5 - Sir Colin Campbell Mor of Lochow, after whom the head of the Clan Campbell (now the Duke of Argyll) is known by the Gaelic title of 'Mac Cailean Mor',

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

was knighted by King Alexander III in 1280, married a daughter of Sinclair of Roslin and was killed in 1294 at the Red Fort of Lorne fighting Alexander, Lord of Lorne. (www.clancleary.com) 6 - Cailean Mór (fully, Cailean Mór Caimbeul), also known as Sir Colin Campbell (d. 1296), is one of the earliest attested members of Clan Campbell and an important ancestor figure of the later medieval Earls of Argyll. Cailean was the son of one Gilleasbaig, a knight and lord of the estates of Menstrie and Sauchie in Clackmannanshire. It was first suggested in the 1970s that Cailean's mother was Afraig, a daughter of Cailean mac Dhonnchaidh, the brother of Niall, Earl of Carrick. [2] Although it has also been suggested that this Afraig was the daughter of Niall himself, there is no doubt that Afraig was of the family of the Gaelic Earls of Carrick. This means that Cailean himself was the cousin of the future king, Robert I of Scotland, which explains why the Campbells were so attached to the Bruce cause during the Wars of Scottish Independence. Cailean himself took part in the Great Cause, and was one of the Bruce representative advocates to King Edward I of England in 1291. He appears as a witness in various documents dating to the 1290s and relating to lordships in south-western Scotland. He appears (c. 1293) in the Newbattle Registrum, where he is called the son of "Gylascop Kambel" ("Gilleasbaig Caimbeul"), obtaining from Sir Robert Lindsay the estate of Symington; the document, which has James Stewart, 5th High Steward of Scotland, Lord of Kyle, as one of Cailean's pledgers, guarantees continued payment of rent to Newbattle Abbey. In 1295, Cailean appears as a witness in a charter of James Stewart granted to Paisley Abbey, and in 1296 appears again in the Paisley Registrum attesting the marriage of James to the sister of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. Cailean also witnessed a charter of Maol Choluim, the contemporary Mormaer or Earl of Lennox, and in another Lennox charter in which he is granted lands in Cowal by John Lamont, one of Maol Chaluim's vassals. By 1296, and perhaps by 1293, Cailean held the position of "Ballie" of Loch Awe and Ardscofnish, a position he was granted either by King John Balliol or Edward I of England. It was this position that made him the enemy for Iain of Lorn, the MacDougall Lord of Lorne. Sometime after September 1296, Cailean was killed by the MacDougalls at the "Red Ford" on the borders of Loch Awe and Lorne. Cailean's great fame lies in the fact that the later Earls and Dukes of Argyll claimed descent from him, and styled themselves "Mac Cailein Mór", son or descendant of "Colin the Great". 7 - The Chief of Clan Campbell takes his Gaelic title of 'MacCailein Mor' from Colin Mor Campbell - 'Colin the Great' who was killed in 1296, and was succeeded by his son Sir Neil Campbell, companion and brother-in-law of King Robert the Bruce.

Colin "Cailein 'Mor'" married **Janet St. Clair**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 17600 | i. | Sir Neil MacCailen "Mor" (1259-1315) |
| 432384 | ii. | Donald (1260-) |

35201. Janet St. Clair, daughter of **70402. Henry Sinclair** & **70403. Margaret Of Mar**. Born in 1232 in Roslin.

35204. Malcolm de Levenax, son of **70408. Malcolm de Levenax**. Born ca 1225. Malcolm died in 1292; he was 67. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Lennox.

1 - 4th Earl of Lennox 1248-1292 Avid supporter of William Wallace. Earl Malcolm gave lands of Arrochar (by charter) to Malduin de Arrochar in approx. 1286. Confirmed the Barony of Arrochar to Duncan; endorsed Margaret of Norway as heiress to the throne following Alexander III. He died between 1290 & 1292. 2 - Neville, Cynthia J., Native Lordship in Medieval Scotland: The Earldoms of Strathearn and Lennox, c. 1140-1365, (Portland & Dublin, 2005) the source for the Wikipedia article below, amalgamates Malcolm & his father into one person, and gives a death date of 1303. Mormaer Maol Choluim I of Lennox ruled the Mormaerdom of Lennox, between 1250 and 1303. He was an early supporter of the Bruces, and appeared before Edward I of England in 1292 amongst the supporters of Robert Bruce, 5th Lord of Annandale. Maol Choluim joined the revolt of Andrew de Moravia and William Wallace. Maol Choluim married a woman named Marjorie, and fathered his successor Maol Choluim II. He died in 1303.

Children:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

- 24788** i. **Malcolm** (1278-1333)
- 17602** ii. **Sir John 'Mor'** (ca1255-)

35208. Sir Laumanus of Lamont, son of **70416. Malcolm & 70417. Daughter Of Somerled Of Argyll**. Born ca 1235. Laumanus died in 1294; he was 59. Occupation: 1st Chief Of Clan Lamont.

1 - This name used to always be pronounced with the emphasis on the first syllable, not as "La Mont" as it is frequently heard these days. The name is of great antiquity in southern Argyll where the chiefs were known as "Mac Laomain Mor Chomhail Uile" or "The Great MacLamont of all Cowal" - there is an inscription in an old churchyard in Kilmun recording this. The name comes from Logmaor, the Norse word for "law man" or "law giver". Legend has it that the clan is descended the royal house of Dalriada and from the O'Neill princes of Tyrone in Ireland in the 11th century. But the first firm evidence for the name is in the early 13th century when Laumanus, son of Malcolm, granted land at Kilmun and Kilfinan in Argyll to the monks from Paisley Abbey. 2 - Around 1238 we find Duncan son of Ferchar and Lauman, son of Malcolm, son of Ferchar. Prior to this time the Clan was known as Chlann 'ic Fhearchair but assumed the name of 'Lauman' from their ancestor. 3 - This clans is supposed to be descended from the Ui Neill or race of Naill Naoi Giallach (Niall of the nine hostages), king of Ireland, through Niall Glundubh, head of the northern Ui Neill and king of Ireland, slain by the Danes in 917, ancestor of the O'Neills of Ulster and the MacLochlainns of Tirconnell. 4 - LAUMON; the first and eponymous Chief of Clan Laomainn; fl c 12:15-33 had (with a s Malmory fl c 1270-96; and another s considered to the ancestor of the LYONS OF GLAMIS : MALCOLM

Child:

- 17604** i. **Malcolm** (-ca1296)

35236. Sir William Mure, son of **70472. Sir Archibald Mure & 70473. Margaret de Montgomery**.

Sir William Mure, son and successor to Archibald, was knighted by David II, and sent one of his sons as hostage to England for the ransom of the king.

William married **Margaret Lindsay**.

They had one child:

- 17618** i. **Sir Adam** (ca1290-ca1332)

35237. Margaret Lindsay, daughter of **70474. William Lindsay**.

35238. Ronald Mure, son of **70476. David de More**. Born ca 1270. Residence: Pokellie.

Child:

- 17619** i. **Janet** (ca1300-)

36112. Sir William de Somerville, son of **72224. Sir Thomas de Somerville**. Residence: Of Linton And Carnwath.

William married **Katherine Halliday**.

They had one child:

- 18056** i. **Thomas** (ca1370-ca1445)

36113. Katherine Halliday. Occupation: Heiress Of Moffat.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

36114. Sir Alexander Stuart. (Same as number 18080.)

36120. Sir Patrick Hepburn, son of **72240. Adam de Hibburne & 72241. Mariota Fourbour**. Occupation: Lord Of Hailes.

Patrick Hepburn of Hailes was born before 1322. He was the son of Adam de Hibburne and Mariota Fourbour. He married, firstly, Agnes (?). He married, secondly, Eleanor Douglas, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas and Beatrice Lindsay, circa 18 March 1376. He died after 1402.

In 1381 he had a safe conduct from King Richard II in to pass through England to the Holy Land.

Patrick married **Agnes**.

They had one child:

18060 i. **Patrick** (-1402)

36121. Agnes.

36140. Sir Patrick de Graham, son of **72280. Sir David de Graham**. Patrick died in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland on 28 Apr 1296. Residence: Of Kincardine.

1 - Sir Patrick acquired the lands of Kincardine in Perthshire from his brother-in-law Malise, 5th Earl of Strathearn. Patrick was sent to negotiate the marriage of Prince Alexander of Scotland and Margaret of Flanders in 1281. He sat in Parliament in 1284 and acknowledged Margaret, Maid of Norway as heiress to the throne. He swore fealty to Edward I of England in 1292, and was summoned to attend Edward into France in 1294. He was killed fighting against the English. 2 - c 1280: Malcolm, Earl of Lennox and grandson of Maldwin, gave a Charter of Confirmation to Sir Patrick Graham, grandson of Sir David Graham of Dundaff. Sir Patrick also received another charter giving him the right to hold a court with jurisdiction in these and other lands in the neighbourhood and to have a prison at Mugdock. 3 - Sir Patrick de Graham was one of the Scottish knights who in 1296 made the disastrous attempt to relieve the castle of Dunbar, held for King John Baliol against the English by the famous Countess, Black Agnes. The historian Hemingford tells how Sir Patrick, one of the noblest and wisest of the Scottish barons, disdained to ask for quarter, and fell in such gallant fashion as to extort the admiration of the English themselves.

4 - Carbeth Guthrie THIS picturesque little estate is in the parish of Strathblane and county of Stirling, close to the Allander burn, which here separates Stirlingshire from Dumbartonshire. It is situated in the upper or hill part of the parish, and the views, from many parts of it, of the beautiful Valley of the Blane and the Highland hills, are particularly fine. In ancient times the lands of Carbeth formed part of the barony of Mugdock, which was granted to Patrick de Grame, the ancestor of the noble family of Montrose, by one of the old Earls of Lennox. Mugdock was the first property the "Gallant Grahams" held in this part of the country.

Patrick married **Annabelle**.

They had the following children:

24782 i. **Sir David** (-ca1329)
18133 ii. **Margaret**
18070 iii. **Sir John** (-1347)

36141. Annabelle, daughter of **72282. Robert**.

36142. Alan Menteith, son of **72284. Alexander Stewart**. Occupation: 7th Earl Of Menteith.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

18071 i. **Mary**

36160. Sir Alan Stuart, son of **26140. Sir John Stuart** & **26141. Margaret de Bonkyl**. Alan died in Halidon Hill, Scotland on 19 Jul 1333. Residence: Of Dreghorn.

He was granted the lands of Dreghorn, Ayr for his services to Robert the Bruce. He purchased the lands of Crookston in 1330.

Alan married **Marion Croc**.

They had one child:

18080 i. **Sir Alexander** (-1374)

36161. Marion Croc.

36192. Sir John de Montgomery, son of **72384. Sir John de Montgomerie** & **72385. Margaret Murray**. John died ca 1285. Residence: Of Eaglesham.

John married **Janet Erskine**.

They had one child:

18096 i. **Sir Alexander**

36193. Janet Erskine, daughter of **72386. Sir John Erskine**.

Daughter of John Erskine, son of Henry de Erskine

36194. William Douglas. (Same as number 29444.)

36195. Margaret de Mar. (Same as number 29445.)

36198. Walter Stewart. (Same as number 12388.)

36199. Isabella Graham, daughter of **72398. Sir Nicholas de Graham** & **72399. Maria of Strathearn**.

Isabella married **Walter Stewart**.

They had the following children:

18170 i. **Sir John**
18099 ii. **Egidia**

36208. Sir Thomas Boyd, son of **72416. Sir Robert Boyd**. Born ca 1310 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland.

SIR THOMAS BOYD of Kilmarnock, eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Boyd, accompanied King David II to the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, 17 October 1346, where he was taken prisoner. Sir Thomas had three sons: Sir Thomas (eldest son and heir); William Boyd, from whom the Boyds of Badenheath were descended; and Robert Boyd, from whom descended the Boyds of Portincross in Ayrshire.

Child:

18104 i. **Sir Thomas** (ca1360-ca1409)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

36210. Hugh Gifford, son of **72420. Hugh Gifford & 72421. Euphame Morham**. Hugh died ca 1366. Residence: Of Yester.

Several miles south of the East Lothian town of Gifford on a high roughly triangular promontory, where the Hopes water merges with a lesser burn, sits the broken remains of Yester castle. Consisting of a fragmented vaulted keep on the east side, and at the apex of the site a section of 14th century curtain wall, showing evidence of lean-to buildings with a small postern gate. Underneath this 14th century masonry is the famous subterranean Goblin Hall, presumably created by mysterious forces. In reality it is but the basement vault of the original rectangular keep first raised by the alleged wizard Hugh de Gifford some time before 1267. This Gifford keep was illegally occupied by the English in 1308 and was consequently stormed by the Scots then cast down to ground level in accord with King Robert the Bruce's (1306-1329) policy of making castles unserviceable to the English.

Hugh married **Joanna Douglas**.

They had the following children:

36797	i.	Joanna
18105	ii.	Alice

36211. Joanna Douglas, daughter of **72422. James Douglas**.

36232. Sir Adam Gordon Of That Ilk, son of **72464. Sir Adam Gordon**. Adam died ca 1351.

Sir Adam Gordon of that Ilk fought in the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, where he was an army leader.

Child:

18116	i.	John
--------------	----	-------------

36236. Sir William Keith, son of **29472. Sir Edward Keith & 29473. Isabel de Synton**.

Sir William Keith held the office of Marishal of Scotland.¹ He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Bath (K.B.) before 1333.¹ He fought in the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, where he was allegedly taken prisoner by the English. he died before 1352.

Child:

18118	i.	Sir William
--------------	----	--------------------

36238. John Fraser, son of **58880. Sir Alexander Fraser & 58881. Lady Mary Bruce**. Born ca 1317.

Child:

18119	i.	Margaret
--------------	----	-----------------

36264. Sir Malcolm Drummond, son of **72528. Sir John Drummond & 72529. Elena Stewart**. Malcolm died in 1325. Occupation: 9th Thane Of Lennox.

Malcolm married **Margaret Graham**.

They had one child:

18132	i.	Sir Malcolm (-1346)
--------------	----	----------------------------

36265. Margaret Graham, daughter of **72530. Sir Patrick Graham**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

36266. Sir Patrick de Graham. (Same as number 36140.)

36267. Annabelle. (Same as number 36141.)

36272. Edward II of England King Of England, son of **72544. Edward I of England King Of England & 72545. Eleanor de Castilla**. Born on 5 Apr 1284 in Caernarvon, Wales. Edward II died in Berkeley Castle, on 21 Sep 1327; he was 43. Occupation: King From 1307 To 1327.

Edward II, King of England was born on 25 April 1284 at Caernarfon Castle, Caernarfon, Caernarvonshire, Wales. He was the son of Edward I 'Longshanks', King of England and Eleanor de Castilla, Comtesse de Ponthieu. He married Isabelle de France, daughter of Philippe IV, Roi de France and Jeanne I, Reina de Navarre, on 25 January 1307/8 at Boulogne Cathedral, Bologne, Champagne, France. He died on 21 September 1327 at age 43 at Berkeley Castle, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England, murdered with a red-hot poker in the bowels, probably done on the orders of Roger Mortimer. He was buried at Gloucester Cathedral, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England.

Edward II, King of England was also known as Edward of Caernarvon. He succeeded to the title of Comte de Ponthieu et Montreuil on 28 November 1290. He was created 1st Earl of Chester [England] on 7 February 1301. He was created Prince of Wales on 7 February 1301. He was created Comte de Ponthieu et Montreuil. He was created Duc d'Aquitaine in May 1306. He gained the title of King Edward II of England on 7 July 1307. He was crowned King of England on 24 February 1308 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England, and styled 'Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae et Dux Aquitaniae'. He was deposed as King of England on 20 January 1327. He abdicated as King of England on 25 January 1327.

He was the first English prince to bear the title 'Prince of Wales'. He married Isabella, daughter of King Philip IV of France. All the evidence indicates that Edward was bisexual. His first close advisor and unnatural friend was Piers Gaveston who was beheaded by the opposing barons at Deddington, Oxon in 1312. In 1314 Edward marched against the Scots and on 24 June of that year his large army was massacred by Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, gaining independence for Scotland. Thomas, the Earl of Lancaster, the leader of the barons opposing Edward, gained control for a time but Edward found new favourites in the Despencers, and Thomas was overcome in 1321 and subsequently put to death. In 1324 Edward's wife, Isabella, returned to France and then with a Welsh Marcher Lord, Roger Mortimer, they assembled followers and in 1327 set sail and landed in Suffolk. Edward was captured and deposed and the Despencers were hanged. Edward was imprisoned at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire and attempts were first made to starve him to death. Then an order was issued by Isabella's followers that he should be killed without a mark being left on his body. At Berkeley Castle, on Monday 21 September 1327, he was reputedly disembowelled with a red hot iron rod. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Edward II married **Isabella de France**.

They had one child:

18136 i. **Edward III King Of England (1312-1377)**

36273. Isabella de France, daughter of **72546. Philippe IV de France Roi De France**.

36274. Guillaume de Hainaut.

Guillaume married **Jeanne de Valois**.

They had one child:

18137 i. **Philippe**

36275. Jeanne de Valois.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

36280. Robert de Holand, son of **72560. Sir Robert de Holand & 72561. Elizabeth de Samlesbury**. Born in 1270. Robert died on 7 Oct 1328; he was 58. Beheaded. Occupation: Lord Holland.

Robert married **Maude la Zouche**.

They had one child:

18140 i. **Thomas** (1320-1360)

36281. Maude la Zouche, daughter of **72562. Alan la Zouche & 72563. Eleanor de Segrave**. Born in 1289. Maude died on 31 May 1349; she was 60.

36282. Edmund of Woodstock, son of **72544. Edward I of England King Of England & 72565. Marguerite de France**. Born on 5 Aug 1301 in Woodstock Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. Edmund died in Winchester Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, England, on 19 Mar 1330; he was 28. Buried in Westminster Abbey, London, England. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Kent.

Edmund of Woodstock, 1st Earl of Kent was born on 5 August 1301 at Woodstock Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. He was the son of Edward I 'Longshanks', King of England and Marguerite de France. He married Margaret Wake, Baroness Wake of Liddell, daughter of John Wake, 1st Baron Wake of Liddell and Joan de Fenes, in December 1325. He was also reported to have been married on 6 October 1325. He died on 19 March 1330 at age 28 at Winchester Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, England, beheading, for supporting his brother King Edward II. He was buried at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England.

Edmund of Woodstock, 1st Earl of Kent gained the title of 1st Earl of Kent on 28 July 1321. He gained the title of 1st Earl of Arundel.

In Dec 1325 when Edmund was 24, he married **Margaret Wake**.

They had one child:

18141 i. **Joan** (1328-1385)

36283. Margaret Wake. (Same as number 6151.)

36284. Edmund Fitzalan, son of **72568. Richard Fitzalan & 72569. Alasia di Saluzzo**. Born on 1 May 1285 in Marlborough Castle, Wiltshire, England. Edmund died on 17 Nov 1326; he was 41. Occupation: 9th Earl Of Arundel.

Edmund Fitzalan, 9th Earl of Arundel was born on 1 May 1285 at Marlborough Castle, Marlborough, Wiltshire, England. He was the son of Richard Fitzalan, 8th Earl of Arundel and Alasia di Saluzzo. He married Alice de Warenne, daughter of William de Warenne and Joan de Vere, in 1305. He died on 17 November 1326 at age 41, beheaded.

Edmund Fitzalan, 9th Earl of Arundel succeeded to the title of 9th Earl of Arundel [E., c. 1138] on 9 March 1301/2. He fought in the Scottish wars in 1306. He was invested as a Knight on 22 May 1306. He held the office of Captain-General North of the Trent in 1316. He was opposed to the King for a long time, and was violent towards Piers Gavaston, who had beaten him in a tournament. In 1321 he changed sides, and was thereafter one of the few nobles who adhered to the King. He held the office of Chief Justiciar of North and South Wales in 1323.2 He held the office of Warden of the Welsh Marches in 1325. He was captured in Shropshire by the Queen's party. He was attainted after his execution, when his estates and honours became forfeited. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Edmund married **Alice de Warenne**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

18142 i. **Richard** (ca1313-1376)

36285. Alice de Warenne, daughter of **72570. William de Warenne & 72571. Joan de Vere**. Alice died on 23 May 1338.

36286. Henry Plantagenet, son of **72572. Edmund Plantagenet & 72573. Blanche D'Artois**. Born ca 1281 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire, Wales. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Lancaster.

Henry Plantagenet, 3rd Earl of Lancaster was born circa 1281 at Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire, Wales. He was the son of Edmund 'Crouchback' Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester and Blanche d'Artois. He married Matilda de Chaworth, daughter of Sir Patrick de Chaworth and Isabella de Beauchamp, before 2 March 1297. He married Alice de Joinville, daughter of Jean de Joinville, Seneschal de Champagne and Alice de Risnal, after 1322. He died on 22 September 1345 at Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He died in 1345. He was buried at Newark Abbey, Leicester, Leicestershire, England.

Henry Plantagenet, 3rd Earl of Lancaster gained the title of Earl of Leicester on 29 March 1324. He gained the title of 3rd Earl of Lancaster on 26 October 1326. He gained the title of Lord of Beaufort and Nogent circa 1336.

Henry married **Matilda de Chaworth**.

They had one child:

18143 i. **Lady Eleanor**

36287. Matilda de Chaworth, daughter of **72574. Sir Patrick de Chaworth & 72575. Isabella de Beauchamp**.

Matilda de Chaworth was born between 1282 and 1288.2 She was the daughter of Sir Patrick de Chaworth and Isabella de Beauchamp. She married Henry Plantagenet, 3rd Earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund 'Crouchback' Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester and Blanche d'Artois, before 2 March 1297. She died in 1322. She was buried at Mottisfont Abbey.

Matilda de Chaworth was also known as Maud de Chaworth. She was also known as Maud de Chawices.

36288. Sir John Stuart. (Same as number 26140.)

36289. Margaret de Bonkyl. (Same as number 26141.)

36320. Sir William 'Le Hardy' of Douglas, son of **72640. Sir William 'Longlegs' of Douglas & 72641.**

Constance of Batail. William 'Le Hardy' died in Anged At The Tower Of London, England in 1298. Occupation: Lord Of Douglas.

hird from his namesake William de Duglas, was a prominent baron at the time of William Wallace. He is most notable for being the first Lord to join Wallace in his revolt against English rule. Ronald McNair Scott, in his book "Robert the Bruce: King of Scots", writes about William "le Hardy's" eager alliance with Wallace, "The gesture of Sir William (Douglas) was typical of the man. Crusader, warrior, egoist, he had gone his own throughout life with very little regard for anyone else. He had flouted the guardians of the interregnum and insulted the authority of King Edward by abducting and forcibly marrying Eleanor de Ferrers, an English widow, while she was staying with relatives in Scotland." He was captured by the English and executed. He had three sons; Sir James "The Good", Hugh "The Dull", and Archibald, who became the first Regent of Scotland.

William 'Le Hardy' married **Elizabeth Stewart**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

18160 i. **James** (-1330)

36321. Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of **49552. Alexander Stewart** & **49553. Jean MacRory**. Elizabeth died in 1289.

36324. Sir John Moray.

Child:

18162 i. **Morice** (-1346)

36326. Sir John Stewart Menteith, son of **72652. Walter Bailloch Stewart** & **72653. Mary of Monteith**. John Stewart died ca 1323. Occupation: Sheriff Of Dunbarton. Residence: Of Rusky.

1 - For centuries, the name Menteith was used as a title. The early Earls of Menteith were Stewarts (or at least married to a Stewart) and the later ones were Grahams. The first to adopt the surname Menteith was Sir John Menteith of Rusky, brother of Alexander, Earl of Menteith and the second son of Lady Mary Menteith and Walter Stuart. P. Dun, in his book A summer at the Lake of Menteith, asserts that all who bear the surname Monteith, however spelt, are descendants of this Sir John. An examination of the family trees of the two families, which in turn held the title Earl of Menteith will lend support to this statement. None of the Grahams ever adopted the surname, and even if they did, most of them died childless or without male heirs. The only member of the Stuarts to adopt the name Menteith was Sir John Menteith and he had three sons who used it. If they had male heirs, then it is possible that Sir John may be the progenitor to all who bear the name Monteith. Sir John is credited with the betrayal to the English in 1305 of Scotland's most popular hero, William Wallace As a result of this treacherous act, Wallace was taken to London where he was tried, found guilty of treason and cruelly put to death. It seems that a loaf of bread was turned with its bottom side or flat side uppermost as a signal that all was in readiness for the capture of Wallace. Because Sir John was an important figure in the plot, if not the actual betrayer as Lord Hailes asserts, Sir Walter Scott in his book Tales of a Grandfather asserts, "In after times it was considered ill breeding to turn a loaf when a Menteith should be in the company." 2 - In THE RED BOOK OF MENTEITH, by William Fraser (1880), at page 460, it is stated that, in addition to Joana, who married two of the Earls of Strathearn, there was another unnamed daughter who married Archibald (Sir) Campbell of Lochaw. John (Sir) Menteith should be identified as of Rusky, since his being the keeper of Dumbarton Castle, to which he was appointed in 1304, leading to his role in the capture of Wallace in 1305, was only one of the activities in his career. He no longer commanded the fortress after 1307, and became a firm supporter of King Robert I. In 1320, he joined other Scottish nobles in the famous letter to the Pope in which they defended the right of their king and sought the Pontiffs support on behalf of peace with England. Later, he was sent to England as one of the envoys who, in 1323, negotiated a treaty of peace with England, which endured for 13 years, and under which England recognized Scotland as an independent kingdom.

Children:

73538 i. **Sir Walter**
73510 ii. **Sir John**
18163 iii. **Joan**

36336. Sir David Graham. (Same as number 24782.)

36340. Walter Stewart. (Same as number 12388.)

36341. Isabella Graham. (Same as number 36199.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

36342. Reginald Mure, son of **17618. Sir Adam Mure & 17619. Janet Mure**. Reginald died ca 1329. Occupation: Chamberlain Of Scotland.

Reginald married **Sybilla Graham**.

They had one child:

18171 i. **Alicia**

36343. Sybilla Graham, daughter of **72686. John de Graham**.

36752. Sir Robert Erskine Of That Ilk. Robert died in 1385.

Robert married **Beatrice Lindsay**.

They had one child:

18376 i. **Sir Thomas (-1403)**

36753. Beatrice Lindsay, daughter of **73506. Sir Alexander de Lindsay & 73507. Mary Stewart**.

Beatrice Lindsay was the daughter of Sir Alexander de Lindsay. She married, firstly, Sir Archibald Douglas, son of Sir William 'Le Hardi' of Douglas. She married, secondly, Sir Robert Erskine of that Ilk.

36754. Sir Edward Keith. Residence: Synton, Scotland.

Edward married **Christian Stewart**.

They had one child:

18377 i. **Janet**

36755. Christian Stewart, daughter of **73510. Sir John Menteith & 73511. Helen**.

36768. Sir Maurice Buchanan, son of **73536. Sir Maurice Buchanan**. Born ca 1290 in Buchanan Parish, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Occupation: 10th Of Buchanan.

Sir Maurice Buchanan, grandson of Gilbert, and son of a chief of the same name, received from Donald earl of Lennox; a charter of the lands of Sailoehy, with confirmation of the upper part of the carucate of Buchanan. As his name does not appear on the roll of parties who swore fealty to Edward the First, his descendants claim the merit of his having refused to do so. To the bond of fealty, however; a Malcolm de Buchanan attached his name. Sir Maurice also obtained a charter of confirmation of the lands of Buchanan from King David the Second in the beginning of his reign. Maurice, son of Maurice, had a charter of the carucate of land called Bouchannane, with the land of Sallachy, by Donald, 6th Earl of Lennox, confirmed under the Great Seal in 1371.

Maurice married **Margaret Menteith**.

They had one child:

18384 i. **Sir Walter (ca1338-ca1374)**

36769. Margaret Menteith, daughter of **73538. Sir Walter Menteith**. Born ca 1300 in Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

36772. Sir Robert Stewart. (Same as number 9034.)

36773. Margaret Graham. (Same as number 9035.)

36774. Sir Duncan de Levenax. (Same as number 3098.)

36775. Helen Campbell. (Same as number 3099.)

36784. Sir William Graham, son of **9084. Sir Patrick Graham & 73569. Matilda**. William died in 1424.
Occupation: Of Kincardine And Old Montrose.

1 - William had a charter from Robert, Duke of Albany in 1407 of an entail for the lands of Old Montrose. He may have been created a Lord of Parliament as Lord Graham by the Duke of Albany in his capacity as Regent in about 1419, while James I was in English captivity, but such creations can only legally be made by a monarch. He married the king's sister as his second or third wife, while he was her third or fourth husband. His first wife (if the marriage took place) was widow of David Stewart, Earl of Caithness and Strathearn, a younger son of King Robert II. The only child of this earlier marriage, Euphemia Stewart, married William's half-brother Sir Patrick Graham of Dundaff and Kilpont, and they were the parents of Malise Graham, Earl of Menteith. William's daughter Elizabeth had a church dispensation to marry Walter, Earl of Atholl and Caithness, another of Robert II's younger sons, although the marriage may never have taken place. She later married an illegitimate son of Robert II. 2 - The elder son of Sir William Graham by his first wife predeceased him, leaving two sons. By his second wife, the Princess Mary Stewart, daughter of Robert II., Sir William had five sons, from the eldest of whom descended the Grahams of Fintry, of Claverhouse, and of Duntrune, and the third was the ancestor of the gallant Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch. Patrick Graham, Sir William's second son, by the Princess Mary, was consecrated Bishop of Brechin in 1463, and was translated to St. Andrews in 1466.

(<http://fp.ayrshireroots.plus.com/Genealogy/Historical/historic%20Kennedy.htm>) 3 - Sir William Graham, son of Sir Patrick, was, like his father, twice married. By his first wife, Mariota, daughter of Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie, [other sources say she married his half-brother, Sir Robert Graham of Kilpont], the assassin of King James I] he had a son whose descendants carried on the Kincardine line; but secondly, he also made, like his father, a royal alliance, marrying the Princess Mary, second daughter of King Robert III. This lady had already been twice married, to George, Earl of Angus, and to Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, and after Sir William Graham's death she married a fourth husband, Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath. By his union with this Princess, Sir William Graham became ancestor of the Grahams of Fintry, likewise of the Grahams of Claverhouse.. Another of the sons of Sir Walter Graham and the Princess Mary was Patrick, Bishop of St. Andrews. From the same pair were also descended the Graemes of Garvock. Sir William Graham himself was for a time, along with others of the first rank and consequence, a hostage in England for the great Earl of Douglas who had been captured at the battle of Homildon Hill; and while there it is likely that he made the acquaintance of the young King James I., then also a prisoner at the English court. He was succeeded by his grandson, Patrick Graham of Kincardine

William married **Christine Lindsay**.

They had one child:

18392 i. **Alexander**

36785. Christine Lindsay.

36790. David Lindsay, son of **73580. Sir Alexander de Lindsay & 73581. Catherine Stirling**. Born ca 1360. David died in Finhaven Castle, Angus, Scotland, in Feb 1407; he was 47. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Crawford.

David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford was born circa 1360. He was the son of Sir Alexander de Lindsay and

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Catherine Stirling. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Moray, between 1380 and 1384. He and Elizabeth Stewart were engaged on 22 February 1374/75. He died circa February 1406/7 at Finhaven Castle, Angus, Scotland. He was buried at Grey Friars Church, Dundee, Angus, Scotland.

David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford held the office of Justiciary [Scotland] in 1389.⁴ He held the office of Sheriff of Banff.⁴ He held the position of Chief of the Name and Arms of Lindsay in 1397. He was created 1st Earl of Crawford [Scotland] between 21 April 1398 and 2 May 1398. He held the office of Admiral of Scotland before October 1403. He held the office of Scottish Ambassador to England in 1404. He held the office of Deputy Chamberlain, North of the Forth in 1406. He held the office of Scottish Ambassador to England in 1406.

David married **Elizabeth Stewart**.

They had one child:

18395 i. **Elizabeth**

36791. Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of **6194. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland & 6195. Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross**.

Elizabeth Stewart was born between 1356 and 1370. She was the daughter of Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Moray. She married David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford, son of Sir Alexander de Lindsay and Catherine Stirling, between 1380 and 1384. She and David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford were engaged on 22 February 1374/75.

From circa 1382, her married name became Lindsay. As a result of her marriage, Elizabeth Stewart was styled as Countess of Crawford in 1398.

36792. William Douglas. (Same as number 29444.)

36793. Margaret Stewart, daughter of **73586. Thomas Stewart & 73587. Margaret Sinclair**. Occupation: Countess Of Angus.

Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus was the daughter of Thomas Stewart, 2nd Earl of Angus and Margaret Sinclair. She married Thomas, 9th Earl of Mar, son of Donald, 8th Earl of Mar and Isabella Stewart, between 1361 and 1374.¹ She died before 23 March 1417/18.

Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus succeeded to the title of 3rd Countess of Angus [S., 1329] in 1361, suo jure. As a result of her marriage, Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus was styled as Countess of Mar.¹ She resigned as Countess of Angus, in favour of the father of her children, George Douglas, reserving for herself the frank tenement thereof for life on 9 April 1389.

Margaret married **William Douglas**.

They had one child:

18396 i. **George**

36796. Sir Thomas da Haya, son of **73592. Sir William da Haya**. Residence: Of Locherworth.

Thomas married **Joanna Gifford**.

They had the following children:

18398 i. **Sir William** (-1421)
54417 ii. **Daughter Of Sir Thomas**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

36797. Joanna Gifford, daughter of **36210. Hugh Gifford & 36211. Joanna Douglas**.

36798. Sir Thomas de la Haye. (Same as number 29456.)

36799. Elizabeth Stuart. (Same as number 29457.)

49200. Sir John 'the Red' Comyn. (Same as number 32914.)

49201. UNNAMED. (Same as number 32915.)

49210. Robert de Quincy, son of **98420. Saher de Quincy & 98421. Margaret**. Robert died in Aug 1257.
Occupation: Lord Of Ware.

Robert married **Helen ap Llywelyn**.

They had one child:

24605 i. **Hawise** (ca1250-1295)

49211. Helen ap Llywelyn, daughter of **52274. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth & 98423. Joan of England**. Born ca 1207.
Helen died in 1253; she was 46. Residence: Of North Wales.

Helen ap Llywelyn was born circa 1207. She was the daughter of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales and Joan (?). She married, firstly, John the Scot, 10th Earl of Huntingdon, son of David of Scotland, 9th Earl of Huntingdon and Matilda of Chester, in 1222. She married, secondly, Robert de Quincy, Lord of Ware, son of Saher de Quincy, 1st Earl of Winchester, before 5 December 1237. She died between 1 January 1253 and 24 October 1253. An inquest post mortem was held for her on 10 November 1253.

Helen ap Llywelyn was also known as Helen of North Wales.

49214. Jean de Brienne.

Jean de Brienne was born before 1241. He was the son of Maud de Brienne. He married, firstly, Mary de Coucy, daughter of Enguerrand III, Lord de Coucy and Mary de Montmirel-en-Brie, in 1257. He married, secondly, Jeanne, Dame du Château du Loir, daughter of Geoffrey IV, Vicomte de Châteaudun. He died in 1296.

Jean de Brienne was also known as Jean of Acre. He held the office of Grand Butler of France in 1258. He held the office of Ambassador to Castile in 1275.

Child:

24607 i. **Blanche**

49348. Ferquard (O'Bjolans) MacTaggart, son of **98696. An Sagart**. Ferquard (O'Bjolans) died in Tain, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland in Jan 1251. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Ross.

1 - O'Bjolans, the main line of which by the time of the 6th Earl became known by the surname of "Ross" (rather than the Gaelic MacTaggart or O'Beolan) 2 - The district of Ross is often mentioned in the Norse Sagas along with the other parts of the country then governed by Maormors or Jarls, and Skene in his earlier work says that it was only on the downfall of those of Moray that the chiefs of Ross appear prominent in historical records, the Maormors of Moray being in such close proximity to them and so great in power and influence that the less powerful Maormor of Ross held only a comparatively subordinate position, and his name was in consequence seldom or never associated with any of the great events of that early period in Highland history. It was only after the disappearance of those district potentates that the chiefs appear under the appellation of Comites or Earls. That most, if not all, of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

these earls were the descendants of the ancient maormors there can be little doubt, and the natural presumption in this instance is strengthened by the fact that all the old authorities concur in asserting that the Gaelic name of the original Earls of Ross was O'Beolan - a corruption of Gilleoin, or Gillean, na h' Airde - or the descendants of Beolan. "And we actually find," says the same authority, "from the oldest Norse Saga connected with Scotland that a powerful chief in the North of Scotland named O'Beolan, married the daughter of Ganga Rolfe, or Rollo, the celebrated pirate who became afterwards the celebrated Earl of Normandy." If this view is well-founded the ancestor of the Earls of Ross was chief in Kintail as early as the beginning of the tenth century. In 1179 Florence, Count of Holland complained that he had been deprived of the nominal ownership [of the Earldom of Ross] by King William. There is no trace of any other earl in actual possession until we come to Ferquard or "Ferchair Mac an t' Sagairt," Farquhar the son of the Priest, who rose rapidly to power on the ruins of the once powerful Mac Heth earls of Moray, of which line Kenneth Mac Heth, who, with Donald Ban, led a force into Moray against Alexander II., son of William the Lion, in 1215, was the last. Of this raid the following account is given in 'Celtic Scotland,' Vol. I. p. 483: "The young king had barely reigned a year when he had to encounter the old enemies of the Crown, the families of Mac William and Mac Eth, who now combined their forces under Donald Ban, the son of that Mac William who had been slain at Mamgarvie in 1187, and Kenneth Mac Eth, a son or grandson of Malcolm Mac Eth, with the son of one of the Irish provincial kings, and burst into the Province of Moray at the head of a large band of malcontents. A very important auxiliary, however, now joined the party of the king. This was Ferquhard or Fearchar Macintagart, the son of the 'Sagart' or priest who was the lay possessor of the extensive possessions of the old monastery founded by the Irish Saint Maelrubba at Applecross in the seventh century. Its possessions lay between the district of Ross and the Western Sea and extended from Lochcarron to Loch Ewe and Loch Maree, and Ferquhard was thus in reality a powerful Highland chief commanding the population of an extensive western region. The insurgents were assailed by him with great vigour, entirely crushed, and their leaders taken, who he at once beheaded and presented their heads to the new king as a welcome gift on the 15th of June, when he was knighted by the king as a reward for his prompt assistance." The district then known as North Argyle consisted chiefly of the possessions of this ancient monastery of Appercrossan or Applecross. Its inhabitants had hitherto - along with those of South Argyle, which extended from Lochcarron to the Firth of Clyde - maintained a kind of semi-independence, but in 1222 they were, by their lay possessor, Ferchair Mac an t'Sagairt, who was apparently the grandson or great-grandson of Gillandres, one of the six earls who besieged Malcolm IV. at Perth in 1160, brought into closer connection with the crown. The lay Abbots of which Ferquhard was the head were the hereditary possessors of all the extensive territories which had for centuries been ruled and owned by this old and powerful Celtic monastery. As a reward for his services against the men of Moray in 1215 and for the great services which, in 1222, he again rendered to the King in the subjugation of the whole district then known as Argyle, extending from the Clyde to Lochbroom, he received additional honours. In that campaign known as "the Conquest of Argyle," Ferquhard led most of the western tribes, and for his prowess, the Celtic earldom, which was then finally annexed to the Crown and made a feudal appanage, was conferred on him with the title of Earl of Ross, and he is so designated in a charter dated 1234. He is again on record, under the same title, in 1235 and 1236. Regarding an engagement which took place between Alexander II. and the Gallowegians, in 1235, the Chronicle of Melrose says, that "at the beginning of the battle the Earl of Ross, called Macintagart, came up and attacked the enemies (of the King) in the rear, and as soon as they perceived this they took to flight and retreated into the woods and mountains, but they were followed up by the Earl and several others, who put many of them to the sword, and harassed them as long as daylight lasted." In 'Celtic Scotland,' Vol. II, p.412, it is stated that the hereditary lay priests of which he was the chief "according to tradition, bore the name of O'Beollan"; and McVuirich, in the Black Book of Clanranald, says that from Ferquhard was descended Gillapatrik the Red, son of Roderick, and known traditionally as the Red Priest, whose daughter, at a later date, married and carried the monastery lands of Lochalsh and Lochcarron to the Macdonalds of the Isles. In one of the Norse Sagas the progenitor of Ferquhard is designated "King," just the same as the great Somerled and some of his descendants had been called at a later date. That the O'Beolan Earls of Ross, of whom Ferquhard Mac an t'Sagairt was the first, descended from the same ancestor, Gilleoin na h' Airde, as the older "Gillandres" earl of 1160, is equally certain. Earl Gillandres as probably forfeited for the part he took against Malcolm IV. on that occasion, and Ferquhard having rendered such important services to Alexander II. was

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

restored probably quite as much in virtue of his ancient rights as the grandson of Ferquhard as on account of his valiant conduct in support of the crown in Moray, in Argyle, and in Galloway, in 1215, 1222, and 1235. He is described in the 'Chronicle of Melrose' as "Comes Rossensis Machentagard," Ferquhard founded the Abbey of Fearn, in Easter Ross, about 1230, and died there in 1251.

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------------------|
| 24674 | i. | William (-1274) |
| 235797 | ii. | Euphemia |

49350. William Comyn, son of **98700. Richard Comyn** & **98701. Hextilda FitzWaldeve**. William died in 1233. Occupation: Earl Of Buchan; Chancellor Of Scotland.

William Comyn, Earl of Buchan was the son of Richard Comyn, Lord of Tynedale and Hextilda (?). He married, firstly, unknown wife (?). He married, secondly, Margaret, Countess of Buchan, daughter of Fergus, 4th Earl of Buchan, before 1210. He died in 1233. William Comyn, Earl of Buchan held the office of Justiciar [Scotland]. He founded the Abbey of Deer in Buchan. He gained the title of Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife.

Child of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan
Lady Idoine Comyn

Children of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan and unknown wife (?)
Richard Comyn
Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith
Sir John Comyn of Badenoch

Children of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan and Margaret, Countess of Buchan
Elizabeth Comyn d. c 1267
Alexander Comyn, 6th Earl of Buchan d. b 6 Apr 1290

William married **Sarah FitzHugh**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|----------------------------|
| 24675 | i. | Joan |
| 65828 | ii. | Richard |
| | iii. | Walter (-1258) |
| 117897 | iv. | Daughter Of William |

49351. Sarah FitzHugh, daughter of **98702. Robert FitzHugh**. Born ca 1167 in Altyre, Morayshire, Scotland.

49352. William MacIntosh, son of **98704. Shaw MacIntosh** & **98705. Egidia de Montgomery**.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------|
| 24676 | i. | Shaw |
|--------------|----|-------------|

49408. Robert de Cambrun, son of **98816. John de Cambrun**. Occupation: 4th Chief.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------|
| 24704 | i. | John |
|--------------|----|-------------|

49536. Reginald (Raghnall) mac Somhairle, son of **99072. Somerled (Somhairle Mor) MacGillebride** & **99073. Ragnhildis Godredsson**. Reginald (Raghnall) died in 1207.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

REGINALD of the Isles

REGINALD, son of Somerled, ruled the Isles from 1164 to 1207. During his long rule of the Isles, William the Lion reigned over Scotland. Reginald was popular in both Scotland and Ireland. He had a peaceful disposition and showed it by his benefactions to the Church which by this time was Roman Catholic. Three monasteries were formed by him--a monastery of black monks on Iona in honor of God and Saint Columille, a monastery of black nuns also on Iona, and a monastery of grey friars at Saddel on Kintyre. The third monastery was started by Somerled and it is said that Somerled and Reginald are both buried at the Abbey.

Reginald married Fonia, daughter of the Earl of Moray and granddaughter of Fergus, Prince of Galloway. They had at least two sons:

- (1) Donald who gave his name to Clan Donald, carried the chiefly title and
- (2) Ruairi, whose collateral line played a prominent part in the country's history until it merged with the main line with the marriage of Amie MacRuairi, to Good John, Lord of the Isles in 1337.

Both sons, Donald and Ruairi, had ample lands. These lands were united into one large estate when Donald's great grandson married Ruairi's great granddaughter.
(Flo Dickey)

Reginald (Ragnhall) married **Fonia**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 24768 | i. | Donald (Domhnall) (-1269) |
| 131600 | ii. | Ruairi (Roderick) |

49537. Fonia.

49538. Walter FitzAlan Stewart, son of **99076. Alan FitzWalter Stewart**. Walter FitzAlan died ca 1241.
Occupation: 3rd High Steward Of Scotland.

Walter FitzAlan married **Beatrix of Angus**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 49552 | i. | Alexander (ca1214-ca1283) |
| 52279 | ii. | Margaret |
| 72652 | iii. | Walter Bailloch (ca1218-1296) |
| 140817 | iv. | Elizabeth (ca1210-) |
| 870961 | v. | Euphemia |
| 24769 | vi. | Beatrix |

49539. Beatrix of Angus, daughter of **99078. Gilchrist of Angus & 99079. Marjory Haraldsdottir**. Born ca 1184 in Forfar, Angusshire, Scotland.

49540. Sir Gillespic Campbell. Gillespic died ca 1280. Residence: Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------|
| 24770 | i. | Sir Colin |
|--------------|----|------------------|

49552. Alexander Stewart, son of **49538. Walter FitzAlan Stewart & 49539. Beatrix of Angus**. Born ca 1214.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Alexander died ca 1283; he was 69. Occupation: 4th High Steward Of Scotland.

In 1243 when Alexander was 29, he married **Jean MacRory**.

They had the following children:

24776	i.	James (ca1243-1309)
26140	ii.	Sir John (-1298)
36321	iii.	Elizabeth (-1289)
73507	iv.	Mary

49553. Jean MacRory, daughter of **99106. James MacRory**.

49558. Sir Donald Of Mar. (Same as number 26136.)

49559. Susannah Ferch Llywelyn. (Same as number 26137.)

49560. William O'Beolan De Ross. (Same as number 24674.)

49561. Joan Comyn. (Same as number 24675.)

49562. Sir David Graham, son of **72280. Sir David de Graham**. David died in 1297.

David married **Muriel Byset**.

They had one child:

24781	i.	Euphemia
--------------	----	-----------------

49563. Muriel Byset, daughter of **99126. Sir John Byset**.

49564. Sir Patrick de Graham. (Same as number 36140.)

49565. Annabelle. (Same as number 36141.)

49568. Amelec (Aulay) de Faslane, son of **99136. Amelec (Aulay Mor) de Levenax**. Occupation: 'The Younger', 2nd Of Faslane.

Though not originally descended from the House of Lennox, the barons of Ardencaple barons of Ardencaple seem to have inherited the leadership of some of the earls' kindred of the name of MacAulay, for the Aulay is distinctive to that family (the House of Lennox); that is, Amalghaidh mac Amhalghaidh (Aulay mac Aulay), son of Aulay, was a younger son of Alwin, second Earl of the Lennox about 1200.

Child:

24784	i.	Sir Duncan (ca1250->1306)
--------------	----	----------------------------------

49576. Malcolm de Levenax. (Same as number 35204.)

49578. Gartnait. (Same as number 13068.)

49579. Lady Christina Bruce. (Same as number 13069.)

50192. Sir Andrew Fraser, son of **100384. Sir Richard Fraser**. Occupation: Sheriff Of Stirling; Younger, Of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

TouchFraser.

Andrew married **Beatrix le Cheyne**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 25096 | i. | Sir Simon (-1333) |
| 58880 | ii. | Sir Alexander (ca1286-1332) |

50193. Beatrix le Cheyne.

52226. Alexander MacDougall. (Same as number 16456.)

52227. Juliene Comyn. (Same as number 16457.)

52272. William Of Mar, son of **104544. Duncan Of Mar**. Born in 1222. William died in 1281; he was 59.
Occupation: 5th Earl Of Mar; Chamberlain To Alexander III.

William married **Elizabeth Comyn**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 26136 | i. | Sir Donald (ca1243-) |
|--------------|----|-----------------------------|

52273. Elizabeth Comyn, daughter of **49350. William Comyn & 104547. Margaret Of Buchan**. Elizabeth died ca 1267.

52274. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, son of **104548. Ioworth ap Owain**. Born in 1173. Llywelyn died on 11 Apr 1240; he was 67.

Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales was born in 1173. He is the son of Iorwerth ap Owain. He married, secondly, Joan (?), daughter of John I 'Lackland', King of England and Clementina (?), in 1205. He died in 1240.

Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales also went by the nick-name of Llwelyn 'the Great'. He gained the title of Prince Llywelyn of North Wales in 1195. He hanged the Anglo-Norman baron, William de la Braose, for having an affair with his wife.

Llywelyn married **UNNAMED**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-----------------|
| 26137 | i. | Susannah |
|--------------|----|-----------------|

52275. UNNAMED.

52276. Sir Robert le Brus, son of **104552. Robert de Brewes & 104553. Lady Isabella of Huntingdon**. Born in 1210. Robert died on 31 Mar 1295; he was 85. Buried in Guisborough Priory, Guisborough, Yorkshire, England.
Occupation: 5th Lord Of Annandale.

Sir Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale was born in 1210. He was the son of Robert de Brewes, Lord of Annandale and Lady Isabella of Huntingdon. He married, firstly, Isabella de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Gloucester and Lady Isabella Marshal, on 12 May 1240. He married, secondly, Christina de Ireby, daughter of Sir William de Ireby and Christian de Hodeholme, on 3 May 1273 at Hoddam, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He died on 31 March 1295 at Lochmaben Castle. He was buried on 17 April 1295 at Guisborough Priory, Guisborough, Yorkshire, England.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sir Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale gained the title of Lord of Annandale. On 19 April 1267 he swore fealty to the King and Prince Edward. On 5 June 1291 he agreed to be bound by the decision of the King for the crown of Scotland (which he was a competitor for). However the King decided against him on 6 November 1292. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.
(Burkes Peerage)

On 12 May 1240 when Robert was 30, he married **Isabella de Clare**.

They had one child:

26138 i. **Robert** (1243-1304)

52277. Isabella de Clare, daughter of **104554. Gilbert de Clare** & **104555. Lady Isabela Marshall**. Isabella died in 1254.

52278. Neil, son of **104556. Duncan**. Neil died ca 1202. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Carrick.

Neil married **Margaret Stuart**.

They had one child:

26139 i. **Margaret**

52279. Margaret Stuart, daughter of **49538. Walter FitzAlan Stewart** & **49539. Beatrix of Angus**.

52280. Alexander Stewart. (Same as number 49552.)

52281. Jean MacRory. (Same as number 49553.)

52282. Sir Alexander de Bonkyl Of That Ilk.

Child:

26141 i. **Margaret**

53152. Sir William Sinclair, son of **106304. Sir Henry Sinclair** & **106305. Alice de Fenton**. William died on 25 Aug 1330. Residence: Of Roslin.

Sir William **Sinclair** of Roslin, younger, died on 25 August 1330, killed with his brother on their way to the East with the heart of king Robert I.

Child:

26576 i. **Sir William** (-ca1358)

53264. Iain MacLean. (Same as number 770.)

53265. Daughter Of Ruaidhri Mor MacLeod. (Same as number 771.)

53776. Robert 'Duncan' Maclagmayn Lamont. (Same as number 26898.)

53777. Anne MacDonald. (Same as number 26899.)

53796. Duncan Lamont, son of **8802. Sir John 'Mor' Lamont**. Duncan died in 1381. Occupation: Royal Baillie Of Kerry.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

26898 i. **Robert 'Duncan' Maclagmayn**

53798. Donald MacDonald. (Same as number 2048.)

53799. Mariota (Mary) Lesley. (Same as number 2049.)

53800. Malcolm Campbell, son of **107600. Malcolm Campbell**. Born ca 1287 in Craignish, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Malcolm married **Klavice MacLachlan**.

They had one child:

26900 i. **Ronald** (ca1355-1448)

53801. Klavice MacLachlan.

54034. Robert de Ross. Residence: Of Ryehill.

Child:

27017 i. **Isobel**

54048. George Campbell, son of **108096. Sir Andrew Campbell**. Born ca 1345. Residence: Of Loudoun, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Child:

27024 i. **Sir Hugh** (ca1370-)

54064. John Kennedy. John died ca 1385. Residence: Of Dunure.

Child:

27032 i. **Sir Gilbert** (ca1368-)

54066. Sir John Maxwell, son of **108132. Sir John Maxwell**. Residence: Of Pollock.

John married **Elizabeth (Isabel) Lindsay**.

They had the following children:

54414 i. **Sir Robert** (ca1390-)

27033 ii. **Agnes**

54067. Elizabeth (Isabel) Lindsay, daughter of **108134. Sir James Lindsay** & **18099. Egidia Stuart**.

54072. Sir Robert Maxwell, son of **108144. Sir John Maxwell**. Residence: Of Carlaverock.

Child:

27036 i. **Sir Herbert**

54074. Sir John Stewart, son of **108148. Walter Stewart**. John died ca 1346. Occupation: Of Garlies And Dalswinton.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

27037 i. **Katherine**

54076. Sir John Herries, son of **108152. Sir John Herries-Heryz & 108153. Margaret Boyd**. John died on 27 Mar 1420. Residence: Of Terregles.

John married **Euphemia Lindsay**.

They had one child:

27038 i. **Sir Herbert** (-1440)

54077. Euphemia Lindsay, daughter of **108154. Sir James Lindsay & 108155. Margaret Keith**.

54400. Robert Cunynghame (Cunningham), son of **108800. Sir William Cunynghame (Cunningham) & 108801. Margaret Danielston**. Residence: Of Kilmaurs.

Sir Robert de Cunynghame of Kilmaurs; married in 1425 to Anne Montgomerie, daughter of Sir John of Ardrossan and Agnes (?MacDonald) of the Isles. Robert died between 1447 and 1451. Robert had a charter of the lands of Kilmaurs from Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland. He was one of the jury that tried and convicted Murdoch, Duke of Albany during the reign of King James I for Albany's failure to secure the young king's release from English imprisonment.

Robert married **Agnes (Anne) Montgomery**.

They had one child:

27200 i. **Alexander** (-1488)

54401. Agnes (Anne) Montgomery, daughter of **4524. Sir John Montgomery & 4525. Agnes MacDonald**.

54402. Adam Hepburn, son of **108804. Sir Patrick Hepburn & 108805. Ellen Wallace**. Born ca 1435. Occupation: Master Of Hailes.

Adam married **Ellen Home**.

They had one child:

27201 i. **Margaret** (-1542)

54403. Ellen Home, daughter of **27224. Sir Alexander Home & 27225. Mariotta de Landells**.

54404. Sir William Lindsay, son of **108808. Sir William Lindsay & 108809. Christian Mure**. Born in 1339. William died in 1414; he was 75.

William married **Christian Keith**.

They had one child:

27202 i. **Sir John** (1402-1482)

54405. Christian Keith. Born in 1402.

54406. Sir Robert Stewart. (Same as number 4516.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

54407. Joan (Margaret) Stewart. (Same as number 4517.)

54408. William Douglas. (Same as number 9198.)

54409. Margaret Hay. (Same as number 9199.)

54412. Sir Thomas Boyd. (Same as number 4526.)

54413. Margaret Maxwell. (Same as number 4527.)

54414. Sir Robert Maxwell, son of **54066. Sir John Maxwell & 54067. Elizabeth (Isabel) Lindsay**. Born ca 1390. Occupation: 4th Of Calderwood.

Robert married **Elizabeth Danielston**.

They had one child:

27207 i. **Mariota**

54415. Elizabeth Danielston, daughter of **108830. Sir Robert Danielston**. Born ca 1395.

54416. Sir William Borthwick, son of **18062. Sir William Borthwick**. Occupation: Ambassador To England, Captain Of Edinburgh Castle In 1420.

Sir William **Borthwick**, 1st of Borthwick was born before 1368. He died before 1430.

Sir William Borthwick, 1st of Borthwick held the office of Scottish Ambassador to England between 1398 and 1415. In 1410 he was granted a charter for the lands of Borthwick, Selkirkshire, by the Regent Albany. He was a commissioner to treat for the King's release in 1423. Between 1424 and 1427 he was a substitute hostage for King James I.

William married **Daughter Of Sir Thomas da Haya**.

They had the following children:

27208 i. **William**
60825 ii. **Margaret**

54417. Daughter Of Sir Thomas da Haya, daughter of **36796. Sir Thomas da Haya & 36797. Joanna Gifford**.

54432. David Hamilton, son of **108864. Sir David Fitzwalter Hamilton & 108865. Margaret Ross**. Born in Cadzow, Scotland. David died in Cadzow, Scotland.

David held title to the family lands of Cadzow from 1375 to 1381. In 1375, he was styled as David of Hamilton, son and heir of David, son of Walter. On 24 Oct. 1378, as David of Hamilton of Cadzow, he was given consideration from King Robert II for the surrender of lands of Drumcorse to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith (David's son John married Douglas' daughter Jacoba). David was alive in 1381 but dead before Nov. 1388.

David married **Joneta (Johanna) Keith**.

They had the following children:

27216 i. **Sir John** (-<1410)
ii. **Sir William**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

- iii. **Andrew**
- iv. **John (Secundus)**
- v. **George**
- vi. **Elizabeth**

54433. Joneta (Johanna) Keith, daughter of **108866. Sir William Keith**.

54434. Sir James Douglas, son of **108868. Sir John Douglas**. James died in 1420. Residence: Dalkeith, Scotland.

Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith was the son of Sir John Douglas. He married, firstly, Agnes Dunbar, daughter of Patrick de Dunbar, 8th Earl of Dunbar and Ermengarde (?). He married, secondly, Egidia Stewart, daughter of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and Isabella Graham, circa October 1378. He died in 1420. (Burkes Peerage)

1 - In 1373, James de Douglas was granted lands in Peebles by King Robert II (1370-1390) "for his support of a chaplain in the chapel Dalkeith" and the grant was subsequently confirmed by Robert II at Irvine on 25 October 1377. In 1384, a charter was granted to James de Douglas by King Robert III(1390-1406) "to endow a chaplaincy in the Chapel of St Nicholas, in the town of Dalkeith" and in 1406, having obtained the consent of Bishop Wardlaw of St Andrews, within whose diocese Dalkeith lay, the Chapel was raised to the status of a Collegiate Church, with five prebendaries or priests, presided over by a provost or Head. 2 - On 21st November 1372 (SP, III, 261;SP, VI, 346), charter of confirmation under the Great Seal by Robert II dated 6th December 1372 (RMS, I, 521), George Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar (d. after 8th September 1422), granted terras nostras de Mordyntona (the lands of Mordington to be held of the Earl, who retained the barony) to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith (d. 1420), on the occasion of Sir James's marriage to Agnes, the Earl's sister. Note that Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith was granted the barony of Dalkeith on 5th January 1368-9.

James married **Agnes Dunbar**.

They had the following children:

- 122128** i. **Sir James**
- 27217** ii. **Jacoba (Janet)**

54435. Agnes Dunbar, daughter of **108870. Sir Patrick de Dunbar**.

54448. Sir Alexander Home, son of **108896. Sir Alexander Home & 108897. Janet Hay**. Occupation: Of Home And Dunglas.

Alexander Home, 1st Lord Home was the son of Sir Alexander Home of Home and Dunglas and Janet Hay. He married, firstly, Marion Lauder, daughter of John Lauder and Katherine de Landells, before 1424.2 He married, secondly, Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of Alexander Montgomerie, 1st Lord Montgomerie and Margaret Boyd, before 14 July 1467. He died between February 1490 and April 1491.

In 1450 he founded the Collegiate Church of Dunbar. He held the office of Scottish Ambassador to England in 1459.1 He was created 1st Lord Home [Scotland] on 2 August 1473.

Alexander married **Marion Lauder**.

They had one child:

- 27224** i. **Sir Alexander** (-1490)

54449. Marion Lauder, daughter of **108898. John Lauder & 108899. Katherine de Landells**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

54450. William de Landells.

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------------|
| 108899 | i. | Katherine |
| 27225 | ii. | Mariotta |

54464. Sir Alexander Gordon, son of 108928. Roger Gordon. Residence: Of Stitchill.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------------|
| 27232 | i. | Roger (-ca1442) |
|--------------|----|------------------------|

55000. James II Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 13610.)

55001. Marie Egmond (Von Gelden). (Same as number 13611.)

55002. William Sinclair. (Same as number 3322.)

55003. Lady Elizabeth Douglas. (Same as number 30483.)

58880. Sir Alexander Fraser, son of **50192. Sir Andrew Fraser & 50193. Beatrix le Cheyne**. Born ca 1286. Alexander died in Dupplin Moor, on 12 Aug 1332; he was 46. Occupation: High Chamberlain [Scotland]. Residence: Touchfraser, Scotland.

Sir Alexander Fraser of Touchfraser, Great Chamberlain of Scotland Signed the Declaration of Arbroath 1320 Seal Attached to Declaration: A knight on horseback to the sinister in armour with a fan-plumed helmet, sword chained to shoulder, and shield bearing arms : six fraises (3,2 and 1). The horse is armorially caparisoned. Legend : Within a cusped circle : S' : ALEXANDRI : FRASER : MILITIS He married in 1316, as her second husband, Mary Bruce, the King's sister. He was killed fighting Edward Balliol at the Battle of Dupplin in 1332. The Frasers of Touchfraser ended in an heiress who married Sir William Keith Mariscal in 1351; this line ended in an heiress who married a Gordon, wherefore the Gordons of Huntley bear a Fraser quarter. Sir Alexander's younger son's line continued in Philorth, subsequently becoming Lords Saltoun. The arms are 'fraises' or strawberries, canting on the name, or perhaps the name canted on the arms, originally either five or six, by later three fraises, two and one.

Ca 1316 when Alexander was 30, he married **Lady Mary Bruce**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 36238 | i. | John (ca1317-) |
| 29440 | ii. | Sir William (ca1318-1346) |

58881. Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of 26138. Robert le Brus & 26139. Margaret.

Lady Mary Bruce was the daughter of Sir Robert le Brus, 1st Lord Brus and Margaret, Countess of Carrick. She married, firstly, Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow, son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, circa 1312. She married, secondly, Sir Alexander Fraser circa 1316. She died before 22 September 1323.

58882. Sir Andrew Moray, son of **117764. Andrew de Moravia**. Born in 1298. Andrew died in 1338; he was 40. Occupation: Of Bothwell, Regent Of Scotland; Lord Of Petty And Bothwell.

Andrew married **Lady Christina Bruce**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

29441 i. **Margaret**

58883. Lady Christina Bruce. (Same as number 13069.)

58888. Sir Archibald Douglas, son of **36320. Sir William 'Le Hardi' of Douglas & 117777. Eleanor de Louvaine**. Archibald died on 19 Jul 1333. slain. Occupation: Regent Of Scotland Between April 1333 And July 1333.

Archibald married **Beatrice Lindsay**.

They had the following children:

29444 i. **William** (-1384)
435203 ii. **Eleanor**

58889. Beatrice Lindsay. (Same as number 36753.)

58890. Donald de Mar. (Same as number 6534.)

58891. Isabella Stewart. (Same as number 6535.)

58912. Sir David de la Haye, son of **117824. Nicholas de la Haye**. David died in Durham on 17 Oct 1346. Occupation: 6th Of Erroll.

Child:

29456 i. **Sir Thomas** (-1406)

58914. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 6194.)

58915. Elizabeth Mure. (Same as number 8809.)

58944. Sir William de Keith, son of **117888. Sir John de Keith & 117889. Margaret Comyn**. Occupation: Great Marischal Of Scotland.

William married **Barbara de Seton**.

They had one child:

29472 i. **Sir Edward** (-1346)

58945. Barbara de Seton.

Daughter of Adam de Seton

58946. Alexander de Synton.

Child:

29473 i. **Isabel**

58948. Sir Reginald le Cheyne, son of **117896. Sir Reginald le Cheyne & 117897. Daughter Of William de Comyn**. Occupation: Of Inverugie, Duffus And Straloch.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Reginald married **Mary de Moravia**.

They had one child:

29474 i. **Sir Reginald**

58949. Mary de Moravia, daughter of **117898. Freskin de Moravia** & **117899. Lady Johanna Strathnaver**.

58950. Malise, son of **117900. Malise** & **117901. Maud**. Born ca 1257. Malise died in 1312; he was 55.
Occupation: 6th Earl Of Strathearn.

Malise married **Agnes Comyn**.

They had the following children:

32796 i. **Malise**
29475 ii. **Helen**

58951. Agnes Comyn, daughter of **117902. Alexander Comyn** & **117903. Elizabeth de Quincy**. Agnes died in Nov 1310.

58960. Walter Ogilvy, son of **117920. Patrick Ogilvy** & **117921. Marjory Ramsay**. Residence: Of Wester Powrie And Auchterhouse.

Child:

29480 i. **Sir Walter** (-1392)

60418. MacIain of Ardnamurchan.

Child:

30209 i. **Finvola**

60820. Sir Walter Ogilvy, son of **14740. Sir Walter Ogilvy** & **121641. Isobel Glen**. Residence: Of Deskford And Findlater.

Walter married **Margaret Sinclair**.

They had one child:

30410 i. **Sir James** (-1509)

60821. Margaret Sinclair.

Daughter of Sir John Sinclair, of Deskford and Findlater

60822. Sir Robert Innes, son of **121644. Walter Innes** & **121645. Euphemia Fraser**. Occupation: 11th Of That Ilk.

Robert married **Daughter Of Sir William Douglas**.

They had one child:

30411 i. **Margaret**

60823. Daughter Of Sir William Douglas, daughter of **121646. Sir William Douglas** & **121647. Janet Maxwell**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

60824. Sir William Abernethy, son of **121648. William Abernethy & 121649. Maria Stewart**. William died in Battle Of Harlaw, Aberdeenshire, Scotland on 24 Jul 1411.

In 1411, Donald of the Isles marched towards Aberdeen, the inhabitants of which were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his fierce hordes: but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen in Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Inverury, and descried the Highlanders stationed at the village of Harlaw, on the water of Ury near its junction with the Don. Mar soon saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds, but although his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to that opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the constable of Dundee and the sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitons, the Maules, the Irvings, the Lesleys, the Lovels, the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. At the head of the Islesmen and Highlanders was the Lord of the Isles, subordinate to whom were Mackintosh and Maclean and other Highland chiefs, all bearing the most deadly hatred to their Saxon foes. On a signal being given, the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were accustomed to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward upon their opponents: but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the knights, who, with their spears levelled, and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed adversaries. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock which the furious onset of the High-landers had produced, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets who fought under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, carrying death everywhere around him: but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, no alternative remained for Sir James and his valorous companions but victory or death, and the latter was their lot. The constable of Dundee was amongst the first who suffered, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that seizing and stabbing the horses, they thus unhorsed their riders, whom they despatched with their daggers. In the mean time the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, although he lost during the action almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall. The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes which had ever happened to the numerous respectable families in Angus and the Mearns. Many of these families lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Andrew Lesley, third Laird of Balquhain, is said to have fallen, with six of his sons (the Laurus Lesleana says eleven, and that he himself fell some years after in a battle at Brakoe, killed by the sheriff of Angus, 1420.) Isabel Mortimer, his wife, founded a chaplainry in the Chapel of Garioch, and built a cross called Leslie's Cross, to their memory. Besides Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy, the sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maule of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, and Alexander Stirling, and Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, with five hundred men-at-arms, including the principal gentry of Buchan, and the greater part of the burghesses of Aberdeen who followed their provost, were among the slain. The Highlanders left nine hundred men dead on the field of battle, including the chiefs, Maclean and Mackintosh. This memorable battle was fought on the eve of the feast of St. James the Apostle, the 24th day of July, in the year 1411, "and from the ferocity with which it was contested, and the dismal spectacle of civil war and bloodshed exhibited to the country, it appears to have made a deep impression on the national mind. It fixed itself in the music and poetry of Scotland; a march, called 'the Battle of Harlaw,' continued to be a popular air down to the time of Drummond of Hawthornden, and a spirited ballad, on the same event, is still repeated in our age, describing the meeting of the armies, and the deaths of the chiefs, in no ignoble strain." Mar and the few brave companions in arms who survived the battle, were so exhausted with fatigue and the wounds they received, that they were obliged to pass the night on the field of battle, where they expected a renewal of the attack next morning; but when morning dawned, they found that the Lord of the Isles had retreated, during the night, by Inverury and the hill of Benachie. To pursue him was impossible, and he was therefore allowed to retire, without molestation, and to recruit his exhausted strength.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William married **Margaret Borthwick**.

They had one child:

30412 i. **Laurence** (ca1400-)

60825. Margaret Borthwick, daughter of **54416. Sir William Borthwick** & **54417. Daughter Of Sir Thomas da Haya**.

60960. Sir Norman Leslie, son of **121920. Sir George Leslie** & **121921. Elizabeth de la Haye**. Born ca 1380. Norman died in 1439; he was 59.

On 2 Sep 1416 when Norman was 36, he married **Christian Seton**.

They had one child:

30480 i. **George** (ca1417-ca1490)

60961. Christian Seton, daughter of **121922. Sir John Seton** & **121923. Katherine Sinclair**.

60962. Walter Haliburton. Residence: Dirleton, East Lothian, Scotland.

Walter married **Isabella Stewart**.

They had the following children:

30481 i. **Christian**
61136 ii. **Sir Walter**

60963. Isabella Stewart, daughter of **9034. Sir Robert Stewart** & **9035. Margaret Graham**.

60966. Archibald Douglas. (Same as number 4540.)

60967. Margaret Stuart. (Same as number 4541.)

60976. Robert Crichton, son of **6754. Sir Robert Crichton**. Robert died in 1502. Occupation: 1st Lord Crichton Of Sanquhar.

Robert married **Christian Erskine**.

They had one child:

30488 i. **Robert**

60977. Christian Erskine.

60978. Sir John Stuart. (Same as number 1130.)

60979. Margaret de Montgomerie. (Same as number 1131.)

61056. Sir William Keith, son of **122112. Sir Robert Keith**. William died in Oct 1444. Occupation: 4th Lord, 1st Earl Marischal.

William married **Mary Hamilton**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------------------|
| 30528 | i. | William (-1483) |
| 30542 | ii. | Sir Robert |

61057. Mary Hamilton, daughter of **13608. Sir James Hamilton** & **13609. Janet Livingston**.

61058. Thomas Erskine. (Same as number 4594.)

61059. Janet Douglas. (Same as number 4595.)

61064. James Douglas, son of **122128. Sir James Douglas** & **122129. Elizabeth Stuart**. Occupation: 2nd Lord Of Dalkeith.

James Douglas, 2nd Lord of Dalkeith died between 1456 and 1458. On 22 May 1441 he was declared incapable of managing his own affairs, by Act of Parliament [Scottish].

James married **Elizabeth Gifford**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------------|
| 30532 | i. | James (-1493) |
|--------------|----|----------------------|

61065. Elizabeth Gifford, daughter of **122130. James Gifford**.

61066. James I Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 2266.)

61067. Lady Joan Beaufort. (Same as number 2267.)

61068. Sir John Crichton.

John married **Christian Grenislaw**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--------------------|
| 30534 | i. | Sir Patrick |
|--------------|----|--------------------|

61069. Christian Grenislaw.

61080. Andrew Gray, son of **122160. Sir Andrew Gray** & **122161. Janet Mortimer**. Occupation: 1st Lord Gray.

Andrew Gray, 1st Lord Gray was born circa 1390. He was the son of Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth and Janet Mortimer. A contract for the marriage of Andrew Gray, 1st Lord Gray and Elizabeth Wemyss was signed on 31 August 1418 at Foulis, Perthshire, Scotland. He died circa 1469.

In 1424 he was a hostage with the English for King James I. He was created 1st Lord Gray [Scotland] before 5 July 1445. He was Commissioner to England in 1449. He was Commissioner to England in 1451. He held the office of Master of the Household in 1452. He held the office of Warden of the Marches in 1459. He lived at Foulis, Perthshire, Scotland.

Andrew married **Elizabeth Wemyss**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------|
| 30540 | i. | Patrick |
|--------------|----|----------------|

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

61081. Elizabeth Wemyss, daughter of **122162. Sir John Wemyss**.

Elizabeth Wemyss was the daughter of Sir John Wemyss. A contract for the marriage of Elizabeth Wemyss and Andrew Gray, 1st Lord Gray was signed on 31 August 1418 at Foulis, Perthshire, Scotland. She died after 15 May 1470.

61082. Alexander Forbes, son of **122164. Sir John Forbes & 122165. Elizabeth Kennedy**. Alexander died in 1448. Occupation: 1st Lord Forbes.

Alexander Forbes, 1st Lord Forbes gained the title of 1st Lord Forbes. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

In 1423 Alexander married **Lady Elizabeth Douglas**.

They had one child:

30541 i. **Annabella**

61083. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of **18396. George Douglas & 13517. Lady Mary Stuart**.

61084. Sir William Keith. (Same as number 61056.)

61085. Mary Hamilton. (Same as number 61057.)

61086. Sir John Seton.

Child:

30543 i. **Janet**

61136. Sir Walter Haliburton, son of **60962. Walter Haliburton & 60963. Isabella Stewart**.

In 1403 Walter married **Marjorie Douglas**.

They had one child:

30568 i. **John**

61137. Marjorie Douglas, daughter of **9080. Archibald Douglas & 9081. Joan Moray**.

Marjorie Douglas was the daughter of Archibald Douglas, 3rd Earl of Douglas and Joan Moray. She married, firstly, David Stewart, 1st and last Duke of Rothesay, son of Robert III Stewart, King of Scotland and Annabel Drummond, in February 1399/0 at Bothwell Church, Scotland.² She married, secondly, Sir Walter Haliburton, son of Walter Haliburton and Isabella Stewart, in 1403. She died before 11 May 1421.

As a result of her marriage, Marjorie Douglas was styled as Countess of Atholl in February 1399/0. From February 1399/0, her married name became Stewart. From 1403, her married name became Haliburton.

61138. Sir William Seton, son of **121922. Sir John Seton & 121923. Katherine Sinclair**.

Sir William Seton of Seton was the son of Sir John Seton of Seton and Katherine Sinclair. He married Janet Dunbar, daughter of George Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and Beatrice (?).³ He died on 17 August 1424 at Verneuil, France, killed in action.

Sir William Seton of Seton fought in the Battle of Verneuil on 17 August 1424.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William married **Janet Dunbar**.

They had one child:

30569 i. **Janet**

61139. Janet Dunbar, daughter of **122278. George Dunbar & 122279. Beatrice**.

17th Generation

65576. Laurence de Abernethy, son of **131152. Orm de Abernethy**. Laurence died ca 1216. Occupation: Hereditary Abbot Of Abernethy.

Children:

32788 i. **Hugh** (-1291)
3892736 ii. **William**

65578. Ewen 'Mor' MacDougall. (Same as number 32912.)

65592. Malise. (Same as number 58950.)

65593. Agnes Comyn. (Same as number 58951.)

65800. Dugall mac Ruairi, son of **131600. Ruairi (Roderick) mac Somhairle**. Residence: Gamorgan.

Child:

32900 i. **Allan**

65824. Duncan MacDougall, son of **131648. Dugall Mac Somhairle**. Born in 1248. Occupation: 2nd Of Dunollie And Of Lorn.

Duncan de Ergadia: Second Chief of the clan and son of Dougall. Called King Duncan in the Norse sagas, he was ruler of Argyll (Ergadia) held as vassal under the King of Scots, and Regulus of the Isles which he held as vassal under the King of Norway. He founded Ardchattan Priory about 1240 and is believed to have built many of the MacDougall castles of that era. His major stronghold seems to have been Dunstaffnage but he probably had fortified Dunollie's promontory as well. Duncan died in 1248. [<http://www.macdougall.org/chiefs.html>]

Child:

32912 i. **Ewen 'Mor'** (-1266)

65828. Richard Comyn, son of **49350. William Comyn & 49351. Sarah FitzHugh**.

Child:

32914 i. **Sir John 'the Red'**

65852. Walter de Burgh, son of **131704. Richard 'the Great' de Burgh & 131705. Egidia (Jill) de Laci**. Walter died on 28 Jul 1271. Occupation: Lord Of Connaught, 1st Earl Of Ulster.

Walter married **Avelina FitzJohn**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

32926 i. **Richard 'the Red'** (ca1259-1326)

65853. Avelina FitzJohn, daughter of **131706. Sir John FitzGeoffrey FitzPiers** & **131707. Isabella le Bigot**.

70400. Sir Gillespic (Archibald) Campbell, son of **140800. Sir Duncan Campbell** & **140801. Findoig (Finval) MacGilmory**. Born in 1199. Gillespic (Archibald) died ca 1280; he was 81.

Gillespic (Archibald) married **Effrick (Elesick) Campbell**.

They had one child:

35200 i. **Sir Colin "Cailein 'Mor'"** (1230-1294)

70401. Effrick (Elesick) Campbell. Born ca 1200 in Carrick, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Daughter of Colin Campbell, of Carrick.

70402. Henry Sinclair. Henry died in 1270. Occupation: Baron. Residence: Roslin.

Henry married **Margaret Of Mar**.

They had one child:

35201 i. **Janet** (1232-)

70403. Margaret Of Mar, daughter of **104544. Duncan Of Mar**.

70408. Malcolm de Levenax, son of **140816. Maldouen of Lennox** & **140817. Elizabeth Stewart**. Occupation: Master Of Lennox.

Died before his father so therefore never became Earl of Lennox.

Child:

35204 i. **Malcolm** (ca1225-1292)

70416. Malcolm. Occupation: Lord Of Cowall.

Malcolm married **Daughter Of Somerled Of Argyll**.

They had the following children:

35208 i. **Sir Laumanus** (ca1235-1294)

215201 ii. **Jennet**

70417. Daughter Of Somerled Of Argyll, daughter of **99072. Somerled (Somhairle Mor) MacGillebride** & **99073. Ragnhildis Godredsson**.

70472. Sir Archibald Mure, son of **140944. Sir Gilchrist Mure** & **140945. Isabel Comyn**.

Archibald married **Margaret de Montgomery**.

They had one child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

35236 i. **Sir William**

70473. Margaret de Montgomery, daughter of **140946. Sir John de Montgomery**.

70474. William Lindsay, son of **140948. Sir William de Lindsay & 140949. Avice de Lancaster**. Born ca 1205 in Luffness, Aberlady, East Lothian, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Of Craigie.

Child:

35237 i. **Margaret**

70476. David de More. Residence: Polkelli Castle.

The following is from Genealogy (journal), Vol 2, no 16, Oct 19, 1912, p329-30. David de More of Polkelli Castle, mentioned in a charter of Alexander III between 1214 and 1249.

Child:

35238 i. **Ronald** (ca 1270-)

72224. Sir Thomas de Somerville. Residence: Of Linton And Carnwath.

Child:

36112 i. **Sir William**

72240. Adam de Hibburne, son of **144480. Nicholas de Hibburne**.

Son of Nicholas de Hepburne and grandson of Sir Robert de Hyburne, of Newton

In 1317 he sided with the Scots. In 1343 he and his wife were granted the lands of Hailes, Traprain and other lands in East Lothian and elsewhere by Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of March.

Adam married **Mariota Fourbour**.

They had one child:

36120 i. **Sir Patrick**

72241. Mariota Fourbour.

72280. Sir David de Graham, son of **144560. Sir David de Graham & 144561. Agnes Noble**. David died ca 1270. Occupation: Sheriff Of Berwickshire. Residence: Kincardine, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

1 - David was Sheriff of Berwickshire. He witnessed a grant in 1260. He obtained a charter for all of his lands from King Alexander III, 2 - Sir David de Graham, who appears to have held the office of sheriff of the county of Berwick, acquired from Malise, Earl of Strathearn, the lands of Kincardine, in Perthshire, which became one of the chief designations of the family. He died about 1270. By his wife, Annabella, daughter of Robert, Earl of Strathearn, he had three sons, namely, Sir Patrick, who succeeded him; the celebrated Sir John the Graham, the companion of Wallace; and Sir David, one of the nominees, his eldest brother being another, of Baliol, in his competition for the crown of Scotland, 1292. 3 - Burkes Peerage 1934 (Montrose) and The Scots Peerage (Montrose) disagree here as Burkes inserts this Sir David of Dundaff and shows that David as husband of Annabella of Strathearn whom The Scots Peerage shows as wife of Sir Patrick of Kincardine. There is therefore some difference in allocation of children, the most 'important' one possibly being the John who became Earl of Menteith. Various sources indicate

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

that his wife was Annabella, daughter of 4th Earl of Strathearn. The Scots Peerage (Strathearn) specifically contradicts this and reports "the evidence is clear that she was the wife of his son Sir Patrick".

Children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 36140 | i. | Sir Patrick (-1296) |
| 49562 | ii. | Sir David (-1297) |

72282. Robert, son of **144564. Gilbert** & **144565. Maud D'Aubigny**. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Strathearn.

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------------|
| 36141 | i. | Annabelle |
| 117900 | ii. | Malise |

72284. Alexander Stewart, son of **72652. Walter Bailloch Stewart** & **72653. Mary of Monteith**. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Monteith.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------|
| 36142 | i. | Alan |
|--------------|----|-------------|

72320. Sir John Stuart. (Same as number 26140.)

72321. Margaret de Bonkyl. (Same as number 26141.)

72384. Sir John de Montgomerie, son of **144768. Sir Alan de Montgomerie**. John died ca 1285. Residence: Of Eaglesham.

John married **Margaret Murray**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---------------------------|
| 36192 | i. | Sir John (-ca1285) |
|--------------|----|---------------------------|

72385. Margaret Murray.

Daughter of William Murray, Baron Bothwell

72386. Sir John Erskine, son of **144772. Henry de Erskine**. John died ca 1260. Residence: Of Erskine.

Children:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1946264 | i. | Sir John (-ca1296) |
| 36193 | ii. | Janet |

72398. Sir Nicholas de Graham, son of **144796. Sir Henry de Graham**. Nicholas died ca 1304. Residence: Of Dalkeith, Abercorn And Eskdale.

Nicholas married **Maria of Strathearn**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 36199 | i. | Isabella |
| 72686 | ii. | John (ca1278-1337) |

72399. Maria of Strathearn, daughter of **117900. Malise** & **144799. Marjory de Muschamp**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

72416. Sir Robert Boyd, son of **144832. Robert Boyd**. Occupation: 1st Of Kilmarnock.

Robert Boyd occurs in the Ragman Roll as taking the oath of the allegiance to Edward I at Berwick-on-Tweed 28 August 1296. He is said to have afterwards joined Sir William Wallace in his gallant attempt to assert the independence of his country. Sir Robert Boyd, the faithful companion of Robert the Bruce in the War of Independence. A Robert Boyd attended the King's escheators from Dumbarton to Renfrew with Sir John Walleys and their men at arms, October 1304, and Sir Robert de Boyt was taken prisoner by the English in the Castle of Kildrummie shortly before 13 September 1306, a Duncan Boyd having been captured and hanged 4 August previously. Robert Boyd joined in a letter to the King of France, 16 November 1308, and he was one of the Scottish commanders at the battle of Bannockburn 4 June 1314. For his faithful adherence to his cause, he had a grant from King Robert to 'Roberto Boyd, militi, dilecto et fideli nostro,' of the lands of Kilmarnock, Bondington, and Hertschaw, which were John de Baliol's; the lands of ilbryd and Ardnel (Portincross), which were Godfrey de Ross's son to the deceased Reginald de Ross; all the land which was William de Mora's, in the tenement of Dalry; with seven acres of land, which were Robert de Ross's in the tenement of Ardnel; all erected into an entire and free barony to be held of the King. He had also a charter of the lands of Nodelles dale; and a third, granting Hertschaw in free forest. He was one of the guarantors of a treaty of peace with the English 1323. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Halidon Hill, 19 July 1333, and died not long afterwards. Sir Robert had three sons: Sir Thomas (eldest son and heir); Alan Boyd, "who commanded the Scottish archers at the siege of Perth, under the Steward of Scotland, 1339, and was killed there"; and James Boyd, who witnessed a charter in 1342. 2 - Commander at Bannockburn, rewarded by Bruce with Barony of Kilmarnock Taken prisoner at battle of Halidon Hill, 1333. 3 - Kilmarnock Castle, called after 1700 Dean Castle, was for over 400 years the primary seat of the Boyd family. The castle is located about a mile north of the town of Kilmarnock. The name "Kilmarnock" is an ancient one describing the location of "Marnock's Church." Marnock was a noted early Irish missionary to that area of Scotland. The name "Dean" is an old Scottish term for a wooded glen and is a common place name today. The earliest part of the castle is a fourteenth century keep, constructed not long after the lands of Kilmarnock and West Kilbride were given by King Robert the Bruce to Sir Robert Boyd as a reward for his faithful service in thick and thin during Bruce's fight for Scottish independence against Edward I and Edward II of England. A fifteenth century addition, the "palace" and its adjoining tower, were built during a period of Boyd ascendancy while Lord Boyd was the guardian of James III.

Child:

36208 i. **Sir Thomas** (ca1310-)

72420. Hugh Gifford.

Hugh married **Euphame Morham**.

They had one child:

36210 i. **Hugh** (-ca1366)

72421. Euphame Morham.

A daughter of Thoms Morham.

72422. James Douglas, son of **144844. William Douglas**. Residence: Of Hermiston And Of Lothian.

Child:

36211 i. **Joanna**

72464. Sir Adam Gordon. Adam died ca 1329.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

In 1305 Sir Adam **Gordon** represented Scotland at a Council at Westminster. He held the office of Justiciar of Lothian between 1305 and 1312, under English rule. After 1314 he supported King Robert I. He was granted the territorial Lordship of Strathbogie, forfeited by the Earl of Athole. He was Ambassador to convey the Declaration of Arbroath to the Pope in Rome. He also had two sons in holy orders.

Child:

36232 i. **Sir Adam** (-ca1351)

72472. Sir Edward Keith. (Same as number 29472.)

72473. Isabel de Synton. (Same as number 29473.)

72476. Sir Alexander Fraser. (Same as number 58880.)

72477. Lady Mary Bruce. (Same as number 58881.)

72528. Sir John Drummond, son of **145056. Sir Malcolm Drummond**. Occupation: 8th Thane Of Lennox.

John married **Elena Stewart**.

They had one child:

36264 i. **Sir Malcolm** (-1325)

72529. Elena Stewart, daughter of **72652. Walter Bailloch Stewart** & **72653. Mary of Monteith**.

72530. Sir Patrick Graham. Occupation: Of Kincardine.

Child:

36265 i. **Margaret**

72544. Edward I of England King Of England, son of **145088. Henry III of England King Of England** & **145089. Eleanor of Provence**. Born on 17 Jun 1239 in Westminster Palace, London, England. Edward I died in Burgh-By-Sands, Nr Carlisle, Cumbria, on 7 Jul 1307; he was 68. Buried in Westminster Abbey. Occupation: King From 1272 To 1307.

Edward I 'Longshanks', King of England was born on 17 June 1239 at Westminster Palace, Westminster, London, England. He was the son of Henry III, King of England and Eleanor of Provence. He was baptised on 21 June 1239 by Eudes, the Pope's legate. He married, firstly, Eleanor de Castilla, Comtesse de Ponthieu, daughter of Fernando III, Rey de Castilla y León and Jeanne d'Aumale, Comtesse de Ponthieu, on 18 October 1254 at Abbey of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Castile, Spain.⁵ He married, secondly, Marguerite de France, daughter of Philippe III, Roi de France and Marie de Brabant, on 10 September 1299 at Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent, England.¹ He died on 7 July 1307 at age 68 at Burgh-on-the-Sands, Cumberland, England, from dysentery, while marching against the Scots. He was buried at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England.

Edward I 'Longshanks', King of England gained the title of Duke of Gascony in 1254. He was created 1st Earl of Chester [England] on 14 February 1253/54.⁴ He fought in the Battle of Lewes on 14 May 1264, where he was taken prisoner by the rebellious barons.⁴ On 24 December 1264 he was forced to deliver the Earldom of Chester into the hands of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, but received it back on 4 August 1265 on the death of Simon. He succeeded to the title of King Edward I of England on 20 November 1272.⁵ He was crowned King of England on 19 August 1274 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England, and styled 'Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae et Dux Aquitaniae'.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Edward towered over his contemporaries - he was the then rare height of six feet two inches. He was on a Crusade at the time of his accession and returned to England in 1274. Reigning for 35 years he was a strong and wise King. He married Eleanor of Castille and, after her death Margaret, daughter of Phillip III of France. Edward had 16 children by Eleanor and three by Margaret, the most of any Monarch. He carried out much needed reform and clarification of the law. Starting in 1277 he set out to resolve the Welsh problem which had proved so troublesome in Henry III's reign. The area around Snowdon and Anglesy harboured Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (#21595) and other warlike princes. Llewelyn was killed in battle and the Welsh resistance collapsed. The Statute of Wales in 1284 arranged for administration under a mixed English and Welsh law. Castles were built to secure the Principality, including Caernarvon where Edward's son (Edward) was born and who was created Prince of Wales in 1301. (Since then the reigning sovereign's eldest son has usually been created Prince of Wales). During his campaign in Wales, it was found that the long bow used by the Southern Welsh, was an amazingly effective weapon which would revolutionise forthcoming conflicts. Edward next marched on Scotland and won a crushing victory at Falkirk but Robert Bruce arose and made himself King of Scotland. Although known as The Hammer of the Scots, Edward had not succeeded in subjugating that noble land. Edward may be best remembered by the Model Parliament called in 1295. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Edward I married **Eleanor de Castilla**.

They had one child:

36272 i. **Edward II King Of England** (1284-1327)

72545. Eleanor de Castilla.

72546. Philippe IV de France Roi De France.

Child:

36273 i. **Isabella**

72560. Sir Robert de Holand, son of **145120. Robert de Holand & 145121. Margaret de Kellett**.

Robert married **Elizabeth de Samlesbury**.

They had one child:

36280 i. **Robert** (1270-1328)

72561. Elizabeth de Samlesbury.

72562. Alan la Zouche, son of **145124. Roger de la Zouche & 145125. Ela FitzMaurice**. Born in 1267. Alan died in 1314; he was 47. Occupation: Lord Of Ashby.

Alan married **Eleanor de Segrave**.

They had one child:

36281 i. **Maude** (1289-1349)

72563. Eleanor de Segrave, daughter of **145126. Nicholas de Segrave & 145127. Matilda de Lacy**. Eleanor died in 1314.

72564. Edward I of England King Of England. (Same as number 72544.)

72565. Marguerite de France, daughter of **145130. Phillippe III de France**. Born ca 1279 in Paris, France.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Marguerite died in Marlborough Castle, Wiltshire, England, on 14 Feb 1318; she was 39. Buried in Grey Friars Church, Greenwich, London, England.

Marguerite de France was born circa 1279 at Paris, France. She was the daughter of Philippe III, Roi de France and Marie de Brabant. She married Edward I 'Longshanks', King of England, son of Henry III, King of England and Eleanor of Provence, on 10 September 1299 at Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent, England.¹ She died on 14 February 1317/18 at Marlborough Castle, Marlborough, Wiltshire, England. She was buried at Grey Friars Church, Greenwich, London, England.

On 10 Sep 1299 when Marguerite was 20, she married **Edward I of England King Of England** in Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, England.

They had one child:

36282 i. **Edmund** (1301-1330)

72568. Richard Fitzalan, son of **145136. John Fitzalan & 145137. Isabel de Mortimer**. Born on 3 Feb 1267. Richard died on 9 Mar 1302; he was 35. Occupation: 8th Earl Of Arundel.

Richard Fitzalan, 8th Earl of Arundel was born on 3 February 1267. He was the son of John FitzAlan and Isabel de Mortimer. He married Alasia di Saluzzo, daughter of Tommaso I di Saluzzo, Marquis di Saluzzo (Piedmont), who d. 1299, and Luisa di Ceva, before 1285. He died on 9 March 1301/2 at age 35.

Richard Fitzalan, 8th Earl of Arundel succeeded to the title of Lord of Clun and Oswestry [feudal barony] on 18 March 1271/72. He succeeded to the title of 8th Earl of Arundel [E., c. 1138] on 18 March 1271/72. On 8 December 1287 he had seizin of his lands. He fought in the Welsh wars in 1288.² He was invested as a Knight in 1289. He was created 1st Earl of Arundel [England] in 1289. He fought in the war in Gascony between 1295 and 1297. He fought in the Scottish wars between 1298 and 1300. He fought in the siege of Carlaverock in 1300.

Richard married **Alasia di Saluzzo**.

They had one child:

36284 i. **Edmund** (1285-1326)

72569. Alasia di Saluzzo. Alasia died in Todingham Priory on 25 Sep 1292.

72570. William de Warenne, son of **145140. John de Warenne & 145141. Alice de Lusignan**.

William de Warenne was the son of John de Warenne, 7th Earl of Surrey and Alice de Lusignan. He married Joan de Vere, daughter of Robert de Vere, 5th Earl of Oxford and Alice de Saundford, circa June 1285. He died in 1286.

William married **Joan de Vere**.

They had one child:

36285 i. **Alice** (-1338)

72571. Joan de Vere, daughter of **145142. Robert de Vere & 145143. Alice de Saundford**. Joan died on 23 Nov 1293.

72572. Edmund Plantagenet, son of **145088. Henry III of England King Of England & 145089. Eleanor of Provence**. Born on 16 Jan 1245 in London, England. Edmund died in Bayonne, Bearn, France, on 5 Jun 1296; he was 51. Buried in Westminster Abbey.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Edmund 'Crouchback' Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester was born on 16 January 1245 at London, England. He was the son of Henry III, King of England and Eleanor of Provence. He married, firstly, Aveline de Forz, Countess of Holderness, daughter of William de Forz, Count of Aumale and Isabel de Reviers, on 8 April 1269 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England.² He married, secondly, Blanche d'Artois, daughter of Robert I de France, Comte d'Artois and Matilde de Brabant, before 3 February 1276 at Paris, France. He died on 5 June 1296 at age 51 at Bayonne, Bearn, France. He was buried on 15 July 1296 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England.

Edmund 'Crouchback' Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester gained the title of King Edmund of Sicily on 7 January 1254.² He abdicated as King of Sicily in 1263. He gained the title of Earl of Leicester on 26 October 1265. He gained the title of 1st Earl of Lancaster on 30 June 1267. As a result of his marriage, Edmund 'Crouchback' Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester was styled as Comte de Brie in 1276. As a result of his marriage, Edmund 'Crouchback' Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester was styled as Comte de Champagne in 1276.

Edmund married **Blanche D'Artois**.

They had one child:

36286 i. **Henry** (ca1281-)

72573. Blanche D'Artois, daughter of **145146. Robert I de France**.

Blanche d'Artois was born between 1245 and 1250. She was the daughter of Robert I de France, Comte d'Artois and Matilde de Brabant. She married, firstly, Enrique I (III), Rey de Navarre, son of Thibaut I (IV), Rey de Navarre and Marguerite de Bourbon, in 1269. She married, secondly, Edmund 'Crouchback' Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester, son of Henry III, King of England and Eleanor of Provence, before 3 February 1276 at Paris, France. She died on 2 May 1302 at Paris, France. She was buried at Minorettes' Convent, Aldgate, London, England.

72574. Sir Patrick de Chaworth. Born ca 1254. Patrick died ca 1283; he was 29.

Patrick married **Isabella de Beauchamp**.

They had one child:

36287 i. **Matilda**

72575. Isabella de Beauchamp, daughter of **145150. William de Beauchamp** & **145151. Maud FitzJohn**.

72640. Sir William 'Longlegs' of Douglas, son of **145280. Sir Archibald of Douglas** & **145281. Margaret Crawford**. Born in 1240. William 'Longlegs' died in York Castle, in 1274; he was 34.

First son of Archibald de Douglas and father of William "le Hardi", William "Longlegs" was born circa 1200 and died in 1276. He was reported to be "of tall and goodly stature" and so by acquired his pseudonym. William married the sister of the Earl of Carrick, who in turn was the grandfather of Robert The Bruce. William's brother, Andrew de Douglas was the sire of the Morton line of Douglasses.

William 'Longlegs' married **Constance of Batail**.

They had one child:

36320 i. **Sir William 'Le Hardi'** (-1298)

72641. Constance of Batail.

72642. Alexander Stewart. (Same as number 49552.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

72643. Jean MacRory. (Same as number 49553.)

72652. Walter Bailloch Stewart, son of **49538. Walter FitzAlan Stewart & 49539. Beatrix of Angus**. Born ca 1218. Walter Bailloch died on 28 Apr 1296; he was 78. Buried in Inchmahome Priory, Lake Of Menteith, Perthshire, Scotland. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Menteith.

Walter le Stewart (called Bailloch ~ freckled), was the third son of Walter, 3rd High Steward, and married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Maurice, 3rd Earl of Menteith, in whose right he acquired the earldom. Alexander succeeded his father and changed his surname to de Menteith. Assumed the surname Menteth but retained the paternal coat of Stewart altering the fess to a bend. 5th Earl of Menteith (by right of his wife. Captured at Battle of Dunbar and executed in 1296.) The first Battle of Dunbar against the English occurred in 1296 when Edward I of England (Longshanks) sent the Earl of Surrey to punish King John Balliol of Scotland for his refusal to help the King of England in a matter with the French. This motive of revenge was further fueled by the recent death of the Scottish Princess Margaret in 1290 who was betrothed to Edwards son and failure to unite the two lands Edward placed King John on the throne in 1292 and, though weak, as Edward intended, was the first king Scotland had had since 1286. King Edward I of England who had already conquered Wales was ready to take on the Guardians of Scotland. (Ross 2000: 1) Thus, the Earl of Warrene with 12,000 men were dispatched to lay siege on Dunbar. Knowing the importance of the fortress, the Scots begged cessation of the hostilities for three days to inform King John and gather their defenses. After this period the Scots advanced their army of 40,000 men. Warrene was, however, undaunted and continued his attack, scattering the Scottish forces whose losses were at least 20,000, of which 10,000 were slain. The castle was subsequently compelled to surrender and most were taken prisoner. Edward I went on to destroy the Great Seal and remove to London the Stone of Destiny, the sacred stone brought from Ireland to Dalriada and then to Scone, upon which Scottish kings had been crowned since the sixth century.

Walter Bailloch married **Mary of Monteith**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 72284 | i. | Alexander |
| 72529 | ii. | Elena |
| 36326 | iii. | Sir John Stewart (-ca1323) |

72653. Mary of Monteith, daughter of **145306. Maurice Menteith**.

72684. Sir Adam Mure. (Same as number 17618.)

72685. Janet Mure. (Same as number 17619.)

72686. John de Graham, son of **72398. Sir Nicholas de Graham & 72399. Maria of Strathearn**. Born ca 1278. John died on 25 Apr 1337; he was 59. Residence: Of Dalkeith, Abercorn And Eskdale.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------|
| 36343 | i. | Sybilla |
|--------------|----|----------------|

73506. Sir Alexander de Lindsay, son of **147012. Sir David de Lindsay & 147013. Margaret de Lindsay**. Born ca 1267. Alexander died in 1307; he was 40. Residence: Of Crawford.

In 1244 he succeeded to lands in Northumberland granted to his father by Margaret, Countess of Pembroke. He lived at Crawford, Scotland. In 1308 he sat in Parliament [Scotland].

Alexander married **Mary Stewart**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 36753 | i. | Beatrice |
| 147160 | ii. | Sir David (1299-1345) |

73507. Mary Stewart, daughter of **49552. Alexander Stewart** & **49553. Jean MacRory**.

73510. Sir John Menteith, son of **36326. Sir John Stewart Menteith**. Occupation: Lord Of Arran. Residence: Strathgartney.

John married **Helen**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------|
| 36755 | i. | Christian |
|--------------|----|------------------|

73511. Helen, daughter of **13068. Gartnait** & **13069. Lady Christina Bruce**.

73536. Sir Maurice Buchanan, son of **147072. Gilbert Buchanan**. Occupation: 9th Of Buchanan.

1 - In 1282, the Earl of Lennox granted a charter to Maurice de Bouchannane, confirming him in his lands and giving him the right to hold courts. The Buchanan chiefs held the lands for another 400 years. Burkes Landed Gentry 1952 reports that Maurice, 9th laird, was also father of the Allan who married the heiress of Lany. 2 - In 1282 Sir Maurice de Buchanan received from Donald, the sixth Earl of Lennox, a charter of the lands of Buchanan themselves, in which the Chief was granted the privilege of holding courts of life and limb within his territory, on condition that everyone sentenced to death should be executed on the Earl's gallows at Catter. The charter is printed in Irving's History of Dunbartonshire, and the stone in which the gallows tree was set is still to be seen beside the old judgment hill of Catter, on Endrickside. At a later day Catter was itself for many generations in possession of a family named Buchanan.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------------------|
| 36768 | i. | Sir Maurice (ca1290-) |
|--------------|----|------------------------------|

73538. Sir Walter Menteith, son of **36326. Sir John Stewart Menteith**. Residence: Of Rusky.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---------------------------|
| 36769 | i. | Margaret (ca1300-) |
|--------------|----|---------------------------|

73568. Sir Patrick Graham. (Same as number 9084.)

73569. Matilda.

Matilda married **Sir Patrick Graham**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------------------|
| 36784 | i. | Sir William (-1424) |
|--------------|----|----------------------------|

73580. Sir Alexander de Lindsay, son of **147160. Sir David de Lindsay** & **8197. Maria Abernethy**.

Sir Alexander de Lindsay was the son of Sir David de Lindsay of Crawford and Maria Abernethy. He married, secondly, Marjory (?). He married, firstly, Catherine Stirling, daughter of Sir John Stirling of Edzell, in 1358. He died in October 1381 at Candia, Cyprus, while en route to Palestine.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sir Alexander de Lindsay was invested as a Knight in 1368. He held the office of Justiciary [Scotland] in 1378. He lived at Glenesk, Angus, Scotland.

In 1358 Alexander married **Catherine Stirling**.

They had one child:

36790 i. **David** (ca1360-1407)

73581. Catherine Stirling, daughter of **147162. Sir John Stirling**.

73582. Robert Bruce Stewart King Of Scotland. (Same as number 6194.)

73583. Euphemia O'Beolan De Ross. (Same as number 6195.)

73586. Thomas Stewart, son of **147172. John Stewart & 147173. Margaret Abernethy**. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Angus.

Thomas Stewart, 2nd Earl of Angus was the son of John Stewart, 1st Earl of Angus and Margaret Abernethy. He married Margaret Sinclair, daughter of Sir Henry Sinclair of Roslin and Alice de Fenton, on 3 June 1353, by Papal dispensation. He died in 1361 at Dunbarton Castle, from the plague while imprisoned for alleged complicity in the murder of King David II's mistress, Catherine Mortimer.

Thomas Stewart, 2nd Earl of Angus succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of Angus [S., 1329] on 9 December 1331. He fought in the taking of Berwick in May 1355, where he commanded.¹ He was one of the eight lords, of whom three were to place themselves in the hands of the English as security for the release of King David II. He held the office of Great Chamberlain [Scotland] from 1357 to 1358. On 18 August 1359 he had a safe conduct for four ships of Flanders, but he broke his engagement.¹ In March 1359/60 he was charged to return to England to fulfill his obligations as hostage.

Thomas married **Margaret Sinclair**.

They had one child:

36793 i. **Margaret**

73587. Margaret Sinclair, daughter of **106304. Sir Henry Sinclair & 106305. Alice de Fenton**.

Margaret Sinclair was the daughter of Sir Henry Sinclair of Roslin and Alice de Fenton. She married, firstly, Thomas Stewart, 2nd Earl of Angus, son of John Stewart, 1st Earl of Angus and Margaret Abernethy, on 3 June 1353, by Papal dispensation. She married, secondly, Sir John Sinclair after 1361.

Margaret Sinclair was also known as Margaret St. Clair.² As a result of her marriage, Margaret Sinclair was styled as Countess of Angus on 3 June 1353. From 3 June 1353, her married name became Stewart.

73592. Sir William da Haya, son of **147184. Sir Thomas da Haya & 147185. Lora de Cuningesburgh**. Occupation: Sheriff Of Peebles. Residence: Of Locherworth.

Child:

36796 i. **Sir Thomas**

73594. Hugh Gifford. (Same as number 36210.)

73595. Joanna Douglas. (Same as number 36211.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

98420. Saher de Quincy. Saher died in Damietta on 3 Nov 1219. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Winchester.

Saher married **Margaret**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|-----------------------|
| 235806 | i. | Roger (-1264) |
| 49210 | ii. | Robert (-1257) |
| 290285 | iii. | Hawise |

98421. Margaret, daughter of **196842. Robert de Beaumont** & **196843. Pernel Grandmesnil**.

98422. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. (Same as number 52274.)

98423. Joan of England, daughter of **196846. John I of England King Of England** & **196847. Clementina**. Born in 1195. Joan died in 1237; she was 42.

In 1205 when Joan was 10, she married **Llywelyn ap Iorwerth**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|----------------|------|---|
| 580549 | i. | Gwladus Du Ferch (ca1206-1251) |
| 49211 | ii. | Helen (ca1207-1253) |
| 1884230 | iii. | Dafydd Prince Of Wales (ca1208-1246) |

98696. An Sagart. Occupation: Lay Abbot Of Applecross.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| 49348 | i. | Ferquard (O'Bjolans) (-1251) |
|--------------|----|-------------------------------------|

98700. Richard Comyn, son of **197400. William de Comyn** & **197401. Maud Bassett**. Richard died ca 1179. Occupation: Lord Of Tyndale.

Richard Cumyn, properly the founder of the line of the Scottish Cumyn, rose high in the services of William the Lion, and long acted as cheif minister and justiciary of Scotland. During his life he held the lands of Northallerton and others, secured to him by his uncle in England; and he also obtained estates in Roxburghshire, the first property of the family in Scotland. That the Cumyns must have been of high importance in England is proved by, and in part explains, their sudden elevation in the north. Richard Cumyn even intermarried with the royal family of Scotland, wedding Hexilda, great-granddaughter of the "gracious" King Duncan of "Macbeth".

Richard married **Hextilda FitzWaldeve**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------------|
| 49350 | i. | William (-1233) |
|--------------|----|------------------------|

98701. Hextilda FitzWaldeve, daughter of **197402. Uchtred FitzWaldeve** & **197403. Bethoc of Scotland**.

98702. Robert FitzHugh.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------------|
| 49351 | i. | Sarah (ca1167-) |
|--------------|----|------------------------|

98704. Shaw MacIntosh, son of **197408. Sheagh (Shaw) Mac-In-Toisich**. Occupation: 2nd Of Mackintosh.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Shaw married **Egidia de Montgomery**.

They had one child:

49352 i. **William**

98705. Egidia de Montgomery, daughter of **197410. Hugh de Montgomery**. Egidia died ca 1220.

98816. John de Cambrun, son of **197632. Gillespick de Cambrun**. Occupation: 3rd Chief.

Child:

49408 i. **Robert**

99072. Somerled (Somhairle Mor) MacGillebride, son of **198144. Gillebride MacGilleadamnan**. Born in 1100. Somerled (Somhairle Mor) died in 1164; he was 64. Occupation: King Of The Northern Isles And Argyll .

SOMERLED, Rex Insularum King of Argyll, King of the South Isles

Somerled was born in the first decade of the 12th century, the son of Giolla Bride (or spelled Gillebraide), Claimant of Argyll. During Somerled's life time the following reigned in Scotland; Alexander I (1107-1124), David I (1124-1153) and Malcolm IV (1153-1165).

Olaf the Red (Somerled's future father-in-law) was married twice. His first wife was Affreca, the daughter of Fergus, Prince of Galloway. Affreca was the mother of the puppet King of Scots, John Balliol, nominated by King Edward I of England in 1292. (One of her sisters was the wife of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, enemy of Robert Bruce). Olaf the Red was connected in one way or another with some of the most powerful families in the kingdom of Scotland during its War of Independence.

Olaf's second wife was Ingiborg, the Norse Princess in whose veins the blood of many Jarls of Orkney and Kings of the Isles run. Her grandfather was Thorfin the Mighty, the celebrated Earl of Orkney who had divided northern Scotland with MacBeth, annexing Caithness and the old realm of the Northern Picts. The daughter of this marriage between Olaf and Ingiborg was Princess Ragnhilda.

Giolla Bride (Somerled's father) attempted to restore the fortunes of Clann Cholla in their home lands of Argyll (Dalriada). There on the mainland of Scotland, the Dalriadic Gaels were eking out a living with great difficulty. They were continually being raided by the Norse Vikings who dominated the adjacent western Isles. Olaf, the Red, was in the process of carrying out one of these raids when he first met Somerled who was with his father in the wilds of Morvern. Somerled emerged as champion of the Gaels when he repelled a raiding force led by Olaf the Red against the Clans MacInnes and MacGillivray in Ardgour.

Somerled's first battle was a great victory. He saw that his forces were smaller than those of the enemy. To compensate for this, he had his troops parade several times within sight of the enemy, but changed their attire around to look differently, and emerge from different directions, until he thought the Norsemen were deceived about their strength. A furious charge was led by Somerled which confused the enemy, the Norse were driven back to their ships with great loss of life, including two of their chiefs.

As his power and influence grew in the home lands of Dalriads, Somerled began to think of the Western Isles and his kin who lived under the domination of the Norse King, Olaf the Red. Olaf the Red recognized that the rise of the young Somerled was a force to be reckoned. Somerled sent messages to him stating his desire to marry his daughter Ragnhilda, but the King refused, telling him that the fair Ragnhilda's hand was to be bestowed to someone

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

much more important. Somerled bided his time.

Tradition says that Somerled was much in love with the fair Ragnhildis, and considering all is fair in love and war, agreed to the following plan to obtain her father's consent. The story goes that a skillful ship-wright, Maurice MacNeill, who was a foster brother of Olaf, but a close friend of Somerled, suggested the plan to make Olaf the Red see reason about Somerled's wish to marry his daughter. Somerled agreed to his plan.

When Olaf went on a voyage north with a few ships to administer justice in the Isle of Skye, he anchored his fleet off the Point of Ardnamurchan. Somerled also anchored his ship in the same bay. That night under a cover of darkness, Maurice swam over to Olaf's galley, bored several holes in the side, stuffed them with tallow and then swam back. The next morning they all set sail for Skye, the galleys pitched and rolled in the Atlantic swell and the tallow gave way. Olaf's galley began to sink. The King hailed Somerled for help, but he refused until Olaf agreed to his marriage to Ragnhilda. The promise was given; Maurice MacNeil dove over the side and plugged the holes with wooden pins. Needless to say, the fortunes of the MacNeils were assured. Maurice was held in high esteem by the ruling family from that time.

Somerled married the fair Ragnhilda in 1140. Every MacDonald who traces his line back to Somerled has the blood of the Norse Kings of the Western Isles in his veins.

Somerled went to war many times and gained control over the Western Isles. By 1158, in some 40 years the great Somerled had restored the fortunes of Clan Cholla. From a fugitive in the wilds of Morvern he had become Rex Insularum in succession to the Norse princes; he held the Western Isles in the name the Kings of Norway, while also holding the mainlands in the name of the King of Scots. In fact he was an independent prince and acted as such regarding the Norse and Scots kings as rather inconvenient sovereigns of distant realms, an attitude which prevailed in Clan Donald for many years.

In the years following a treaty with Somerled the King of Scots had been carrying out great changes in the Celtic districts of Moray and Galloway by the introduction of Saxon and Norman newcomers who were displacing the native population. Somerled as a true leader of the Gael reacted by threatening the King of Scots in his own realm.

The power of Somerled, King of the Isles, caused great anxiety on the neighboring mainland, and King Malcolm IV of Scotland dispatched a large army to Argyll. Somerled took up the challenge, and a hard fought battle left both sides too exhausted to continue hostilities. Peace was established between the King of Scotland and Somerled, but after suffering great provocation from Malcolm and his ministers, the King of the Isles again took up arms in 1164, and gathering a great host, 15,000 strong, with a fleet of 164 galleys, sailed up the Clyde to Greenock. It is not likely that in mounting his final expedition he cherished any plan to conquer the whole of Scotland, but only to relieve the pressure of the royal forces on his kinsmen. He disembarked in the Bay of St. Lawrence, and marched to Renfrew, where the King of Scotland's army lay. The traditional version of what then occurred is, that feeling reluctant to join issue with the Highland host, and being numerically inferior, Malcom's advisers determined to accomplish the death of Somerled by treachery. They bribed a young nephew of Somerled, named Maurice MacNeill, to visit his uncle and murder him. MacNeill was admitted to Somerled's tent, and finding him asleep, stabbed him to the heart. When Somerled's army learnt of the fate of their great leader, they fled to their galleys and dispersed.

King Malcolm at his expense, sent Somerled's body to be buried on Iona. It seems he was trying to clear his own conscience. A dramatic episode that is said to have occurred when King Malcolm and his nobles came to view the corpse of their late powerful foe. One of the nobles kicked the dead hero with his foot. When Maurice MacNeill, the murderer, saw this cowardly action, the shame of his own foul deed came upon him. He denounced his past treachery, and confessed that he had sinned "most villainously and against his own conscience," being "unworthy and base to do so." He stabbed to the heart the man who had insulted the mighty Somerled, and fled. Through one Maurice MacNeill had Somerled won a bride, and at the hands of another Maurice MacNeill met his death.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

With regal pomp and ceremony the body of the King of the Isles was buried In Iona's piles, Where rest from mortal coil the mighty of the Isles." Clan Donald has always maintained that Somerled was buried in the Abbey of Saddell on Kintyre which was completed by his son Reginald.

The sons of Somerled by Ragnhilda were Dugall, Reginald, Ragnhall, Ranald or Raonall (to use the various spelling of that name), Angus and a daughter Beathag (Beatrice). The Kingdom was divided between the three sons. Reginald obtained Kintyre and Isla and part of Arran. Dugall acquired Lorn, Mull and Jura. Angus succeeded to Bute, part of Arran and the territory laying between Ardnamurchan and Glenelg. The three sons held the land as a free and independent principality, owing allegiance neither to Scotland nor Norway Dugall being the oldest seems to have been accepted by all. One or two aspects of this problem make you wonder if Dugall was perhaps from a "handfast" union prior to 1140. Dugall was old enough in 1153 to be installed by the rebellious Norse King Thorfin, as King of the Isles instead of Godfred. If he was a son of Ragnhilda he could not have been more than twelve years old. That may be of little consequence, as he was used as a pawn in the hands of the rebellious men of the Isles to oust the obnoxious Godfred. Dugall fell heir to Lorn, Mull and Jura. It would not be strange for Ragnhilda to give her own name or equivalent, to her first born son, for others sometimes do perpetuate their own name after they have surrendered it to their husbands.

Reginald perhaps her first born son inherited the Isles of Islay and Kintyre, which were the center of the Kingdom and remained such during the history of the Kingdom and later lordship of the Isles.

Angus fell out with his brother Reginald. There was a battle between the two in 1192 and Angus prevailed. Later in 1210 Angus and his three sons were killed on Skye. The men of Skye at that time must have been subjects of Reginald who probably resented Angus's occupation of Garmoran. One account says the action took place in Moidart, which bears out the theory that it was a Norse back-lash against the power of Somerled's family being extended into the land left by Godfred after his return to Norway. The male line of Angus was extinguished, there only remained his daughter, Jane who married Alexander, son of Walter Stuart, the High Steward of Scotland.

Besides the sons of Ragnhilda there were several other sons by unrecorded mothers. One was Gillecoluim, who died with his father Somerled at Renfrew. Others were Gall MacSgillin by a Lowland woman (hence the name Gall), Gillies and Olave (Olaf). Somerled was probably one of the great heroes that his race produced. He possessed not only courage and dash which are associated with the Celtic character; he had an organizing mind, a fertile resource for the art of winning battles and the sovereign faculty of commanding the respect and allegiance of men, all of which marks a true king.

(From Wikipedia) By his first wife, who is unknown, their children were:

Somhairle Og mac Somhairle

Gillecallum mac Somhairle b. c 1135, Killed in battle in 1164 during Battle of Renfrew.

He also fathered:

Gillies mac Somhairle

Gall mac Somhairle

By his second wife, Ragnhildis Ólafsdóttir, daughter of Olaf I Godredsson, King of Mann and the Isles and Ingeborg Haakonsdottir daughter of Haakon Paulsson, Earl of Orkney, their children were:

Dugall mac Somhairle b. c 1145, d. c 1192 - Progenitor of Clan MacDougall

Reginald mac Somhairle, b. c 1148, d. 1207

Áonghas mac Somhairle b. c 1150, d. 1210

Olav mac Somhairle

Bethag nic Somhairle, St Ronan's first prioress.

SCOTLAND

In the Beginning

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

In Pre-Roman times Scotland was then known as Alba, it was mainly inhabited by Celtic people who reached Scotland by three principal waves of migration. Some arrived by way of Gaul and up through the South of England, some by the East coast via the North Sea, and some from the European Continent through Ireland.

Later, after the Romans left between 400 and 500 A.D. there were five races in Scotland. The Picts, who occupied most of the land North of the Forth and Clyde; the Scots, who settled on the West coast at the beginning of the sixth century and established what is now Argyll; the Britons, who had been pressured out of England; the Attacotti, who inhabited Galloway; and the Saxons, in South-East Scotland.

The settlement in Argyll was established by Fergus, Lorn, and Angus, the sons of Erc of the Royal House of Scotland. This area was eventually divided by their grandsons into four tribes of Scots. This may have been the earliest division into district clans.

It was also about this time that Christianity was introduced to the Scots in Galloway by St. Ninian. A church was formed for St. Columba, who had arrived at that time on the West coast, and the Scots set out to Christianize all of Scotland occupied by the Picts. For the next three centuries the Picts and the Scots struggled for supremacy.

Then about 793 the Norsemen invaded England and a year or so later reached the Western Isles. The Norse raiders were called "Sea Raiders" and they were of two distinct races; the Duthgall, dark-haired Danes and the Fingall, the fair-haired Norsemen. A century or so later, the "Sea Raiders" were known as Vikings and by the end of the 9th century were the masters of Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles. The Danes occupied the North of England. So the greater part of Scotland was either surrounded or in the hands of the Norse until 1264 when the famous Scotch leader Somerled expelled them from Scotland.

It was in the reign of Malcolm Ceanmore who ruled over Scotland from 1057 to 1092 that the Highland clan system was formed. The clan system has been attributed to his wife Margaret, the granddaughter of Edmund, King of England. She persuaded King Malcolm to adopt Southern customs and alienated his affections from his Gaelic subjects. This introduced feudalism which continued in succeeding reigns for centuries. Feudalism created a drastic change in the way land was possessed. Under the old Celtic Patriarchal system the land belonged to the clan, but feudalism meant that the land passed into possession of the King to be parcelled out according to his whim and fancy.

For the next six centuries in Scotland there was a succession of rebellions, assassinations, and wars for power and position between the Scotch Highlanders, the Rulers of Scotland, and the Kings and Queens of England.

=====

MacDONALD HISTORY

The MacDonald's are the oldest, most powerful, most numerous, widespread and famous of the Highland Clans. The MacDonald's who inhabited the west coast of Scotland and adjacent Hebrides Isles were descended from those original Celtic Irish adventurers who settled the Western Isles around 300 B.C.

It has been said that the proud Island Lords bent their knee to no superior, and ruled their Island Kingdoms by the ancient Tribal system, based on military valor and skill and the right of heredity. This propensity caused them sometimes to be opposed to the Kings of Scotland, until the time of the Stuart Kings in the middle centuries.

The Clan derived its generic name from Donald, the grandson of Somerled: and hence the name MacDonald, or son of Donald, Mac, or the Gaelic Mhic, signifying son.

The historical founder of the Family of the Isles was Somerled, Rex Insularum, for whom some claimed a Norwegian origin, but although the name is Norse all other circumstances point to a different conclusion. The

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

traditions of the Clan Donald state that he descended from the ancient Pictish division of the Gael, and the early history of the Clan Cholla, the designation of the Clan prior to the time of Donald, takes us back to the celebrated Irish King, Conn-Ceud Chathach, or Conn of a Hundred Fights, the hundredth "Ard Righ," or supreme King of Ireland. Conn's court was at Tara and he died in 157 A.D. or 173 A.D. ().

The Scottish poet Ewen MacLachlan refers to this early royal ancestor of the race of Somerled. "Before the pomp advanced in kingly grace I see the stem of Conn's victorious race, Whose sires of old the Western sceptre swayed, Which all the Isles and Albion's half obeyed."

Fourth in descent from Conn came Eochaid Duibhlein, who married a Scottish Princess, Aileach, a daughter of the King of Alba. An old Irish poem describes the Princess as "a mild, true woman, modest, blooming till the love of the Gael disturbed her, and she passed with him from the midst of Kintyre to the land of Uladh." Their three sons all bore the name of Cholla - Colla Uais, Colla Meann and Colla da Crich. The designation Colla was "imposed on them for rebelling," and means a strong man, their original names being Cairball, Aodh and Muredach. The three Collas went to Scotland to obtain the assistance of their kindred to place Colla Uais on the Irish throne, and with their help placed him there, but he was compelled to give way to a relative, Muredach Tirech, who had a better title to the sovereignty. The three brothers then returned to Scotland, where they obtained extensive settlements and founded the Clan Cholla. Colla Uais came Erc, who died in 502 A.D., leaving three sons, Fergus, Lorn and Angus.

Fergus came from Ireland to Scotland and founded in Argyllshire the Kingdom of Dalriada in Albany, which later extended and became the Kingdom of Scotland. At this point the Clan Donald line touches that of the Scottish Kings, showing their common origin and ancestry. Fergus had two sons, Domangart, the elder, who succeeded his father and was the progenitor of Kenneth MacAlpin, and the line of Scottish Kings; and Godfrey, the young son, who was known as Toshach or Ruler of the Isles, and was the progenitor of the line from which the Clan Donald sprang.

The historians carry the line through several generations, through Hugh the Fair Haired, who was inaugurated Ruler of the Isles by St. Columba in Iona, in 574, through Ethach of the Yellow Locks, and Aidan of the Golden Hilted Sword, who died in 621, down to Etach III, who died in 733, having first united the Isles after they had been alternately ruled by Chiefs of the houses of Fergus and Lorn. Kenneth MacAlpin, the first King of the united Dalriads, Scots and Picts, married the daughter of Godfrey, a later Lord of the Isles. We now arrive at the immediate ancestors of Somerled.

In 973, Marcus, King of the Isles; Kenneth, King of the Scots, and Malcolm, King of the Cambri, entered into a bond for mutual defense. Then followed Gilledomnan, the grandfather of Somerled. Gilledomnan was driven from the Isles by the Scandinavians, and died in Ireland, where he had taken refuge. His son, Gillebride, who had gone to Ireland with his father, obtained the help of the Irish of the Clan Cholla, and, landing in Argyll, made a gallant attempt to expel the invaders. The Norsemen proved too strong, and Gillebride was compelled to hide in the woods and caves of Morven. At this time, when the fortunes of the Clan were at the lowest ebb, there arose a savior in the person of one of the most celebrated of Celtic heroes, Somerled, the son of Gillebride. He was living with his father in the caves of Morven and is described in an ancient chronicle as "A well tempered man, in body shapely, of a fair and piercing eye, of middle stature and quick discernment." His early years were passed in hunting and fishing; "his looking glass was the stream; his drinking cup the heel of his shoe; he would rather spear a salmon than spear a foe; he cared more to caress the skins of seals and otters than the shining hair of women. At present he was as peaceful as a torch or beacon - unlit. The hour was coming when he would be changed, when he would blaze like a burnished torch, or a beacon on a hilltop against which the wind is blowing." But when the Isles' men, over whom his ancestors had ruled, were in dire need of a leader Somerled came forward in his true character.

A local tradition in Skye tells that the Islesmen (the MacInnes Clan) held a council at which they decided to offer Somerled the chiefship, to be his and his descendants forever. They found Somerled fishing, and to him made their offer. Somerled replied, "Islesmen, there is a newly run salmon in the black pool yonder. If I catch him, I will

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

go with you as your Chief; if I catch him not, I shall remain where I am." The Islemen, a race who believed implicitly in omens, were content, and Somerled cast his line over the black pool. Soon after a shining salmon leapt in the sun, and the skilful angler had the silvery fish on the river bank. The Islemen acclaimed him their leader, and as such he sailed back with them "over the sea to Skye," where the people joyously proclaimed that the Lord of the Isles had come. Such a tradition in Skye. Other accounts say that the scene of Somerled's first achievements was in Morven, and his conquest of the Isles later. Somerled, Rex Insularum, took his place as a leader of men, from whom descended a race of Kings, a dynasty distinguished in the stormy history of the Middle Ages, who ranked themselves before the Scottish Kings.

=====

SCOTTISH CLANS

The Middle Centuries and on to America

The chiefs of the Highland Clans descended from kings and princes of Scotland and this royal background is the basis of Highland pride. The clans were the "children" of the chief and the chief was descended from Royal Blood. By the middle ages, local Kings had become Earls or Lords, such as the Lord of the Isles or the Earl of Ross. In medieval Scotland, nobody was ever made an Earl unless he was a son or cousin of the King or married the Kings daughter.

The Celts never seemed ambitious to conquer other peoples and form large centralized governments or nations. They preferred a government for each clan or family, passing down from father to son a patriarchal form and these fathers came to be called Chiefs. There was no individual ownership of land.

All the land was the property of the whole clan and each individual had a right to use a fair share. A clan had to protect itself against all outsiders bent on mischief and for this every man was a soldier. Also it has to be noted that a clan had some mischief of its own to carry out and fighting men were of use in this also. Thus, the system of land tenure was conducive to the entire clan staying in the same place from generation to generation. This policy developed a strong attachment to the land and also to the clan. The loyalty of a clansman to his clan is almost beyond our understanding. He was for the clan, right or wrong. All loyalty was concentrated there and nowhere else. A friendly clan often got assistance. Anyone in distress got protection, even an enemy. But as to what we call patriotism to a government at a distance, this was completely absent. To understand the behavior of our people through the ages, we must keep in mind that only by the slow processes of evolution did our people change until they came to America, and we can still see much in our present day families to remind us of our former way of life.

The clans were generally confined to districts, inland glens, and islands. Land bordering sea lochs were particularly favorable districts. Islands were generally held by a single clan; the MacDonalds of Islay, the MacFies in Colonsay, the MacLeans in Mull, Tiree and Coll, while the MacDonalds, MacLeods, and MacKinnons in Skye are an example of several clans occupying one island. On the mainland, the Campbells were in Argyll, the Camerons in Lochaber, the Robertsons in Rannoch, the MacKenzies in Ross and the MacKays in Sutherland.

The word Clan is derived from Gaelic meaning family, but was used in a much broader sense. The Earls and Lords were given large tracts of land from the Kings and they in turn gave land to the clans, entire districts, not individually but all together. The land was then sub-divided into parcels called tacks. Each man of the clan or family was entitled to a tack. Tacks had colorful names and the holder was usually called by the name of his tack such as Cuidreach, Camuscross, Kingsburgh or Griminish. Later, land titles were issued to the chiefs for clan lands, however, that did not change the way land was used or possessed.

During this period people believed or at least accepted the theory that some people were born noble and others common. This being the custom, there was little or no marriage between classes but a great deal of intermarriage with cousins.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

The Chief was responsible for the governing of his people and in return the people gave every assistance to him for the benefit of all the members of the clan. It was also the Chief's responsibility to provide a portion of land for every member of his clan. So, generation after generation the land was divided, with smaller portions going to more and more remote relatives.

After the Chief, there was a chieftain who was the head of a particular branch of the Clan. They did not always follow their chief in political matters--but usually branches of the same name acted collectively in matters affecting the affairs of their clansmen. The chieftain lived better than a common clansman. No one was rich in Scotland, but rents paid by tacksmen allowed the chieftains to maintain the lifestyle of Gentlemen.

The Clan system was also used to assemble arms at a moments notice. Not only was each clan organized in civilian life, but militarily as well, with the same leaders and structure. Moreover, the clans themselves were organized militarily so that when Scotland went to war, each clan had its own specific place in the skirmish line based on hundreds of years of custom. It was because of this civilian/military organization that the English, for years, used the Scots as their shock troops, in the expansion and control British Empire.

The standard of education for the chiefs and principal tacksmen was very good, most went to school in Portree, Inverness, Aberdeen, Edinburgh or even England. One of the MacDonalds of Sleat (Skye) was educated at Eton. Others went to France, Spain, or Italy, especially members of the Catholic clans. Girls were generally educated at home. By 1750, most of the young Scottish girls and boys could speak, read and write English and their manners were elegant.

The Clans consisted of "Native Men" and "Broken Men." The "Native Men" were those related to the Chief and each other by blood. The "Broken Men" were individuals or groups from other clans who had obtained the protection of the clan. Most clans had branches (septs) of clansmen who were as powerful or prominent as the Chief.

Living conditions ranged from castles to hovels. The castles were the well fortified strongholds of the chiefs. The MacDonalds had many of these strongholds all over the Hebrides. The ruins of many are still in evidence but some are in a poor state of preservation. The current seat of the clan is at Armadale Castle, Sleat, Isle of Skye.

After the castles there were many houses, homes of the tacksmen, well furnished for commodious living in that day, occupied by educated, highly cultured people, most of them able to converse in more than one language. Next were the smaller houses down to mere hovels. The walls of these were often made of turf and roofed with thatch. Glass for windows was not common. They used peat for heat and some cooking. The lower class of house had no chimney but had a fire in the center and the smoke was let out through a hole in the roof, left of center so the rain would not put out the fire. There was often room in this sort of dwelling for a cow or goats. Furnishings were meager.

There were no towns in the hebrides, even as late as 1773. There were no stores to buy goods. Peddlers with packs passed through occasionally with small items. Merchants had boats and brought goods from abroad and traded with the tacksmen for what they had to sell, the tacksmen getting what they thought might be needed to supply their area for a period of time.

There was an ancient custom before marriage called hand fasting. Parties contracted to live together for a year and a day and if there was no issue born within that period, the couple was at liberty to dissolve the contract. Marriage ceremonies were joyful celebrations of feasting, drinking, and dancing. Women were held in high esteem, and in early times wives were permitted to assist in councils and settle disputes. "An unfaithful, unkind, or even a careless husband was looked upon as a monster" in the Highlands.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

There was another custom that did much to bind members of the clan. Fosterage, as it was called, was the exchange of the infant members of a family to be raised in another family. The sons of a Chief were included in this practice. This custom enabled one half the clan to know how the other half lived. This policy also enabled the up and coming chief to understand the problems of the average man. He was usually fostered among the community and came up with the feeling of comradeship with them. Further he was often tested for qualities of leadership by sending him out to lead a "creach" (Highland raid). He was not pampered. Most of the time, but not always, the chiefs were well qualified and dependable chiefs. So when he became chief and at Gatherings he had a good time seeing and visiting with his friends of boyhood days. He did not go around shaking hands with everyone like a politician running for office. The typical chief heard patiently any problem on any subject from any clansman. If for some reason one about to become chief seemed not suitable, the next in line was chosen instead. Gaelic proverbs, "Affectionate to a man is a friend, but a foster-brother is as the life blood of his heart," and "Kindred to forty degrees, fosterage to a hundred," show the Highland regard for the custom.

The people of the Scottish Highlands were quite different from the Lowlanders. The Highlanders were largely Celtic with Viking blood and spoke no English at all. In early times, they spoke Erse, a form of Gaelic, whereas the Lowlanders spoke "Broad Scots" (the language of Robert Burns). The Highlanders were not as set in their religious beliefs as the Lowlanders who were DEFINITELY protestant. The Highland Scots might worship in the Anglican Church, the Roman Catholic Church, or the Presbyterian Church. They supported the Stuart monarchy in England. Conservative by nature, the Highland Scots liked authoritarianism and romantic lost causes.

As long as conditions remained stable, the clan system worked well. In 1730, overpopulation began to plague the Highlanders and many of the chiefs found sheep raising more profitable than agriculture and began to turn out their tenants and change farmland to pasture.

The clan system was dealt a final blow with the Jacobite rising in 1745, when the Scots tried to put Bonnie Prince Charles on the English Throne. It came to an abrupt end on the afternoon of April 16, 1746 when the half starved clansmen in the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart suffered a massive defeat at Culloden.

After the Battle of Culloden, the English Parliament, in an attempt to purge the Highlands of unlawful elements, passed an act whereby clans were outlawed, it was a penal offense for a Highlander to wear the tartan and the English military proceeded to plunder clan lands. Abolishing the tartans suggests that they held more than mere sentimental meaning to the Highland people.

In the aftermath of the Rising of 1745, emigration to America soared. The English government overreacted and troops swept ruthlessly through the Highlands in revenge. Homes were burned and families were driven to the hills for safety. Tenants were forced to pay higher rents to new owners of their chief's land and they were forbidden to speak their native Erse. Highland Scots were also forbidden to own or carry their cherished firearms. To escape this dismal scene, many were happy to leave their native glens and islands for North Carolina, Nova Scotia, and other parts of the New World.

(Flo Dickey)

Somerled (Somhairle Mor) married **Ragnhildis Godredsson**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 49536 | i. | Reginald (Ragnall) (-1207) |
| 131648 | ii. | Dugall |
| 70417 | iii. | Daughter Of Somerled Of Argyll |

99073. Ragnhildis Godredsson, daughter of **198146. Olaf 1 Godredsson**.

99076. Alan FitzWalter Stewart, son of **198152. Walter Fitz Alan** & **198153. Eochyna de Molle**. Alan

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

FitzWalter died ca 1204. Buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Occupation: 2nd Great Steward Of Scotland.

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 49538 | i. | Walter FitzAlan (-ca1241) |
| 579328 | ii. | Simon (-ca1160) |

99078. Gilchrist of Angus, son of **198156. Gillbride (Gilbert) of Angus & 198157. Daughter Of Gospatric de Dunbar**. Born ca 1154 in Angusshire, Scotland. Gilchrist died in 1207; he was 53. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Angus.

Gilchrist married **Marjory Haraldsdottir**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--------------------------|
| 49539 | i. | Beatrix (ca1184-) |
|--------------|----|--------------------------|

99079. Marjory Haraldsdottir, daughter of **198158. Harald Maddadson & 198159. Gornflaeth (Grelod) of Ross**. Born in 1152 in England. Marjory died ca 1213; she was 61.

99104. Walter FitzAlan Stewart. (Same as number 49538.)

99105. Beatrix of Angus. (Same as number 49539.)

99106. James MacRory. Occupation: Lord Of Bute.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------|
| 49553 | i. | Jean |
|--------------|----|-------------|

99124. Sir David de Graham. (Same as number 72280.)

99126. Sir John Byset. Occupation: Of The Aird, Lord Of Lovat And Beaufort.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---------------|
| 49563 | i. | Muriel |
|--------------|----|---------------|

99136. Amelec (Aulay Mor) de Levenax, son of **198272. Alwin of Lennox & 198273. Eva Menteith**. Born ca 1199. Amelec (Aulay Mor) died aft 1250; he was 51. Occupation: 1st Of Faslane, Roseneath & Glenfruin.

1 - Aulay de Lennox, Esq. (later 1st Baron of Faslane), who was born circa 1188 and died after 1250. He was granted Faslane, Roseneath, Glenfruin, and others by the third earl which were confirmed to him by King Alexander II on 31 May 1226 2 - The MacAulays of Ardincaple trace their descent from Aulay, brother of the Earl of Lennox and are a branch of the Siol Ailpein. (This is incorrect. The later chiefs of Ardincaple were not of this family but took the name MacAulay to indicate kinship with those of this family over whom they had care) "The MacAulays were chiefs of the district along the east shore of Gare Loch, between Loch Long and Loch Lomond. They descend from Aulay Arngapill, or Ardincapill, of that Ilk who is mentioned in 1513. He himself descended from a long line of barons of Ardencaple Though not originally descended from the House of Lennox, they seem to have inherited the leadership of some of the earls' kindred of the name of MacAulay, for the Aulay is distinctive to that family (the House of Lennox); Furthermore, Alexander Ardincaple (29422), Aulay Ardincapill's representative in the reign of James V (1513-1542), adopted the surname of MacAulay in order to better represent the clan at the head of which he found himself, that of MacAuley:.

Child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

49568 i. **Amelec (Aulay)**

100384. Sir Richard Fraser, son of **200768. John Fraser & 200769. Alicia de Conigburg**. Richard died aft 1307. Occupation: Sheriff Of Berwick .

Child:

50192 i. **Sir Andrew**

104544. Duncan Of Mar, son of **209088. Morgund MacGlyocher**. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Mar.

Children:

52272 i. **William (1222-1281)**
70403 ii. **Margaret**

104546. William Comyn. (Same as number 49350.)

104547. Margaret Of Buchan, daughter of **209094. Fergus Of Buchan**. Occupation: Countess Of Buchan.

Margaret married **William Comyn**.

They had the following children:

942593 i. **Lady Idoine**
117902 ii. **Alexander (-1289)**
52273 iii. **Elizabeth (-ca1267)**
117889 iv. **Margaret**

104548. Ioworth ap Owain, son of **209096. Owain ap Gruffyd**.

Iorwerth ap Owain is the son of Owain ap Gruffyd, King of Gwynedd and Gwladus ferch Llywarch.

Child:

52274 i. **Llywelyn (1173-1240)**

104552. Robert de Brewes, son of **209104. William de Brus & 209105. Beatrice de Teyden**. Robert died in 1245. Buried in Guisburn Abbey, Yorkshire. Occupation: 4th Lord Of Annandale.

Robert de Brewes, Lord of Annandale was the son of William de Brus, Lord of Annandale and Beatrice de Teyden. He married Lady Isabella of Huntingdon, daughter of David of Scotland, 9th Earl of Huntingdon and Matilda of Chester. He died in 1245.

Robert de Brewes, Lord of Annandale was also known as Robert de Brus. He gained the title of Lord of Annandale. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography. (Burkes Peerage)

Robert married **Lady Isabella of Huntingdon**.

They had one child:

52276 i. **Sir Robert (1210-1295)**

104553. Lady Isabella of Huntingdon, daughter of **209106. David of Scotland & 209107. Matilda (Maude) Keveliock**. Isabella died ca 1251. Buried in Salitre Abbey, Stilton, Glouscester, England.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

104554. Gilbert de Clare, son of **209108. Richard de Clare** & **209109. Amice FitzRobert**. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Gloucester.

Gilbert married **Lady Isabela Marshall**.

They had one child:

52277 i. **Isabella** (-1254)

104555. Lady Isabela Marshall, daughter of **209110. William Marshal** & **209111. Isabella de Clare**. Born in 1202. Isabela died on 17 Jan 1240; she was 38.

104556. Duncan, son of **209112. Gilbert of Galloway**. Duncan died on 13 Jun 1250. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Carrick.

Child:

52278 i. **Neil** (-ca1202)

104558. Walter FitzAlan Stewart. (Same as number 49538.)

104559. Beatrix of Angus. (Same as number 49539.)

106304. Sir Henry Sinclair, son of **212608. Sir William Sinclair** & **212609. Amicia de Roskelyn**.

Sir Henry Sinclair of Roslin was the son of Sir William Sinclair of Roslin and Amicia de Roskelyn. He married Alice de Fenton. He died in 1335/36, having had, with a yr s (John, k vp Spain 25 Aug 1330) and either a dau or gdau (if the latter, by his er s WILLIAM; see below), viz., Margaret, m Sir John St Clair of Herdmanston and had issue, who over three centuries later intermarried.

He supported King Robert I. In 1320 he was a signatory to the Scottish Barons' letter to the Pope.

Henry married **Alice de Fenton**.

They had the following children:

73587 i. **Margaret**
53152 ii. **Sir William** (-1330)

106305. Alice de Fenton.

107592. Sir John 'Mor' Lamont. (Same as number 8802.)

107600. Malcolm Campbell, son of **215200. Dugald Campbell** & **215201. Jennet Lamont**. Born in Craignish, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 5th Of Craignish.

Child:

53800 i. **Malcolm** (ca1287-)

108096. Sir Andrew Campbell, son of **216192. Duncan Campbell** & **216193. Susanna Craufurd**. Born ca 1319 in Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland. Occupation: Of Loudoun, Sherriff Of Ayr.

Child:

54048 i. **George** (ca1345-)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

108132. Sir John Maxwell, son of **216264. Sir Robert Maxwell**. John died ca 1360. Residence: Of Pollock.

Child:

54066 i. **Sir John**

108134. Sir James Lindsay, son of **147160. Sir David de Lindsay & 8197. Maria Abernethy**. Born in 1327. James died on 11 Nov 1358; he was 31. Residence: Of Crawford.

James married **Egidia Stuart**.

They had the following children:

54067 i. **Elizabeth (Isabel)**
108154 ii. **Sir James (-1397)**

108135. Egidia Stuart. (Same as number 18099.)

108144. Sir John Maxwell, son of **216288. Sir John de Maxwell**. John died on 15 Apr 1373. Residence: Of Carlawerock.

Child:

54072 i. **Sir Robert**

108148. Walter Stewart, son of **26140. Sir John Stuart & 26141. Margaret de Bonkyl**. Occupation: Of Garlies And Dalswinton.

Child:

54074 i. **Sir John (-ca1346)**

108152. Sir John Herries-Heryz. Born ca 1330 in Terregles, , Dumfries, Scotland. John died on 27 Feb 1386; he was 56. Residence: Of Terregles.

Herries reports that, although the name of Herries was in Scotland long before the first person mentioned below, possibly having derived from the family of Heriz who lived in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire from the 11th century, it has been suggested that the first of this family was a younger brother of the Count of Vendome who (the younger brother) accompanied King David II on his return to Scotland in 1341. It appears that the records of the House of Vendome, which merged into the House of Bourbon in the late 14th century, do not confirm this (although that fact does not disprove it either).

John married **Margaret Boyd**.

They had one child:

54076 i. **Sir John (-1420)**

108153. Margaret Boyd.

Daughter of Lord Boyd.

108154. Sir James Lindsay, son of **108134. Sir James Lindsay & 18099. Egidia Stuart**. James died in 1397. Occupation: Ambassador To England 1395. Residence: Of Crawford.

James married **Margaret Keith**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

54077 i. **Euphemia**

108155. Margaret Keith, daughter of **18118. Sir William Keith & 18119. Margaret Fraser**.

108800. Sir William Cunynghame (Cunningham), son of **217600. Sir William de Cunynghame & 217601. Eleanor Bruce**. Residence: Of Kilmaurs.

1 - Sir William de Cunynghame of Kilmaurs; married Margaret de Danyelston or Dennieston, daughter of Sir Robert. William died after 1404. William resigned his estates in 1400 for a new infeftment from King Robert III. He was granted or regranted the lands and baronies of Kilmaurs, Lambrachton, Kilbryde, Skelmorlie, and Polquharne, Ayrshire; the lands and barony of Redhall, co. Edinburgh; the lands of Nevy, Forfarshire; the barony of Hassingden, Roxburghshire; and the lands of Ranfurley, in barony of Renfrew. The baronies of Glencairn and Fynlayston also came into the Cuninghame family in this generation, as they were inherited by Margaret de Danyelston as elder co-heir of her father. 2 - in 1399 Sir William Cunningham (son of Sir William and Helen Bruce, and nephew of Andrew of Ballindalloch and Nigel of West Barns) had acquired a new charter of his lands entailing them as follows: Scots Peerage Vol VIII, p. 229 [concerning Sir William, who d. aft 7 Aug 1413]: 'He succeeded his father some time before 8 July 1399, when he had a charter from King Robert III. of the Ayrshire and Renfrew lands, with the additions of Redhall, Midlothian, Neve, in Forfarshire, and Hassendean in Roxburghshire, all of which he resigned in the King's hands at Rothesay. They were regranted to be held to himself and the lawful heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Thomas, Alexander and John his brothers in succession and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, to Humphrey Conynghame, Knight, his (Sir William's) cousin, then to Archibald, brother of Humphrey, and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, to Archibald Conynghame, Knight, son and heir of the late Nigel Conynghame, Knight, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to the lawful and nearest heirs of Sir William himself.'

William married **Margaret Danielston**.

They had one child:

54400 i. **Robert**

108801. Margaret Danielston, daughter of **108830. Sir Robert Danielston**.

108802. Sir John Montgomery. (Same as number 4524.)

108803. Agnes MacDonald. (Same as number 4525.)

108804. Sir Patrick Hepburn, son of **9030. Sir Adam Hepburn & 9031. Janet Borthwick**. Born ca 1412. Patrick died ca 1482; he was 70. Occupation: 1st Lord Hailes.

Patrick married **Ellen Wallace**.

They had one child:

54402 i. **Adam** (ca1435-)

108805. Ellen Wallace.

108806. Sir Alexander Home. (Same as number 27224.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

108807. Mariotta de Landells. (Same as number 27225.)

108808. Sir William Lindsay, son of **147160. Sir David de Lindsay & 8197. Maria Abernethy**. Occupation: Of Abercorn And The Byres.

William married **Christian Mure**.

They had one child:

54404 i. **Sir William** (1339-1414)

108809. Christian Mure.

108828. Sir John Maxwell. (Same as number 54066.)

108829. Elizabeth (Isabel) Lindsay. (Same as number 54067.)

108830. Sir Robert Danielston, son of **217660. Sir John de Danielston & 217661. Mary Fleming**. Born ca 1350. Occupation: 3rd Of Danielston, Sheriff Of Lennox.

Robert de Danielstoun was one of the nobles who stood as hostage for the ransom of David II in 1357. In 1370 he was commissioner for the peace treaty with England. He succeeded his father as sheriff of Lennox and was keeper of Dumbarton Castle. On his death in 1399, his brother, Walter, forcibly took possession of Dumbarton Castle, claiming that it was now the possession of the family, and held it until 1402.

Children:

108801 i. **Margaret**
54415 ii. **Elizabeth** (ca1395-)

108832. Sir William Borthwick. (Same as number 18062.)

108834. Sir Thomas da Haya. (Same as number 36796.)

108835. Joanna Gifford. (Same as number 36797.)

108864. Sir David Fitzwalter Hamilton, son of **217728. Sir Walter Fitzgilbert Hamilton & 217729. Mary Gordon**. Born in Cadzow, Scotland. Sir David Fitzwalter died in Cadzow, Scotland in 1378.

David Fitzwalter (son of Walter), held title to the family lands from 1346 to 1375. He was probably a son of Walter by his second wife. On 17 Oct. 1346 he was taken prisoner by the English at the Battle of Neville's Cross and was considered such an important hostage that he was committed to the custody of the Archbishop of York, not to be released without a special mandate from King Edward. At that time, he was styled David, Fitz Walter de Hamilton, Lord of Kynnele. On 4 Nov. 1361 he founded a chaplaincy in the Church of Glasgow and was knighted before 18 July 1369. On 27 Dec. 1368, he was granted special charter by King David II since his Barony (the Barony of Cadzow) had been so diminished and destroyed by war and pestilence that it could no longer yield the yearly rent of 80 pound sterling, 22 chalders of wheat and 6 chalders of barley. He attended the Scottish Parliaments between 1368 and 1373 as Sir David Fitzwalter of Hamilton of Cadzow.

Sir David Fitzwalter married **Margaret Ross**.

They had the following children:

54432 i. **David**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

- ii. **Sir John**
- iii. **Walter**
- iv. **Alan**
- v. **Daughter Of Sir David FitzWalter**

108865. Margaret Ross, daughter of **8198. William O'Beolan De Ross & 217731. Mary MacDonald**.

108866. Sir William Keith, son of **217732. Robert de Keith & 217733. Johanna de Galbrathe**. Sir William died in Stirling, Scotland in 1336. Residence: Galstoun.

Child:

- 54433** i. **Joneta (Johanna)**

108868. Sir John Douglas, son of **217736. Sir James Douglas**. John died in Jan 1350.

Child:

- 54434** i. **Sir James (-1420)**

108870. Sir Patrick de Dunbar, son of **217740. Sir Patrick 'the Black Beard' de Dunbar & 217741. Lady Marjory Comyn**. Born ca 1285. Patrick died on 11 Nov 1368; he was 83. Occupation: 8th (Or 9th) Earl Of Dunbar.

Patrick de Dunbar, 8th Earl of Dunbar was born circa 1285. He was the son of Patrick de Dunbar, 7th Earl of Dunbar and Lady Marjory Comyn. He married, firstly, Ermengarde (?) before 1303. He married, secondly, Agnes Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray and Isabel Stewart, after September 1320. He died on 11 November 1368, without surviving male issue.

Patrick de Dunbar, 8th Earl of Dunbar succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of March [S., c. 1290] on 10 October 1308. He succeeded to the title of 8th Earl of Dunbar [S., c. 1115] on 10 October 1308. In 1314 he was initially pro-English, playing host at Dunbar Castle to the defeated King Edward II after the rout of Bannockburn and facilitating his escape back to England.¹ He held the office of Sheriff of Lothian before 1318.¹ In 1318 he supported Scottish independence and helped take Berwick.¹ In September 1320 married 2nd just after Agnes (known as 'Black Agnes'.¹ He fought in the Battle of Dupplin in 1332, where he commanded Scottish troops. He fought in the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, where he commanded Scottish troops. After 1333 he again went over to the English but after a year or so ratted on them a second time.¹ He fought in the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, where he commanded the Scottish left wing.¹ He was created 1st Earl of March and Moray [Scotland] in 1357/58. In February 1360/61 he appears to have deserted the Scots Crown yet a third time since he is called a rebel and his lands are pronounced forfeited.¹ On 25 July 1368 he resigned his earldoms of Dunbar and of March, with a regrant to his great-nephew and heir male, George de Dunbar. On his death, his Earldom of March and Moray appears to have reverted to the Crown.

Child:

- 54435** i. **Agnes**

108896. Sir Alexander Home, son of **217792. Sir Thomas Home Of That Ilk & 217793. Nicole Papedy**.

Sir Alexander Home of Home and Dunglas was the son of Sir Thomas Home of that Ilk and Nicole Papedy. He married Janet Hay, daughter of Sir William Hay of Lochorwart and Alice (?). He died on 17 August 1424 at Verneuil, France, killed in action.³

Sir Alexander Home of Home and Dunglas lived at Dunglass, East Lothian, Scotland. He fought in the Battle of Verneuil on 17 August 1424, with the French.

Alexander married **Janet Hay**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

54448 i. **Sir Alexander**

108897. Janet Hay, daughter of **217794. Sir William Hay**.

108898. John Lauder.

John married **Katherine de Landells**.

They had one child:

54449 i. **Marion**

108899. Katherine de Landells, daughter of **54450. William de Landells**.

108928. Roger Gordon, son of **217856. William Gordon**. Roger died in Battle Of Homildon Hill, Northumberland, England on 14 Sep 1402. Residence: Of Stitchill.

Child:

54464 i. **Sir Alexander**

117760. Sir Andrew Fraser. (Same as number 50192.)

117761. Beatrix le Cheyne. (Same as number 50193.)

117762. Robert le Brus. (Same as number 26138.)

117763. Margaret. (Same as number 26139.)

117764. Andrew de Moravia, son of **235528. Sir Andrew de Moravia & 235529. Daughter Of Sir John 'the Red' Comyn**. Andrew died in Sep 1297. Residence: Of Bothwell.

Andrew Moray (La : Andreas de Moravia), (died c. September 1297), also known as Andrew de Moray, Andrew of Moray, or Andrew Murray, was a military and political leader during the Anglo-Scottish conflict of the late 1290s, known as the Scottish Wars of Independence . He was responsible for leading the rising in northern Scotland in the summer of 1297 against the rule of King Edward I of England , successfully regaining control of this area for Scotland's king, King John . He merged his forces with those of William Wallace and jointly led the combined army to victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge , where he was mortally wounded. Andrew Moray was born into the Morays of Petty late in the second half of the thirteenth century. The exact date and place of his birth is unknown as is whether he had any siblings. The Morays of Petty were a wealthy and politically-influential baronial family whose powerbase was in the province of Moray in north-eastern Scotland. They could trace their origins in the area to Freskin, a man believed to have Flemish origins, who had been granted lands in Duffus in the Laich of Moray during the twelfth-century reign of King David I of Scotland. Freskin subsequently built a Motte-and-bailey castle at Duffus on the northern shore of Loch Spynie (this sea-loch has subsequently been significantly reduced in size and almost erased from the landscape as a consequence of being successfully drained during the agricultural improvements of the 1700s and 1800s to release many hundreds of acres of land for farming). Moray had long struggled against subsumption within the Scottish king's realm. Several royal armies were defeated in Moray, including one under the command of King Dub who was killed when his army was defeated at Forres in 967. Moray was an especially sensitive source of resistance for the mac Malcolm kings of Scots (whose dynasty sprung from King Malcolm III, who reigned from 1058 to 1093) as it was the heartland of the rival royal line, whose last

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

king had been the stepson of MacBeth, Lulach. Resistance to Scottish royal rule amongst elements of Moravian society dragged on into the 12th-century. In 1130 a rebellion was led by Mormaer Óengus of Moray, a descendant of Lulach. Óengus' army was defeated at Stracathro and this resulted in the province being taken into direct royal control; Moray's independence would not be restored until 1312 when King Robert I granted the lands and title of earl of Moray to his nephew, Thomas Randolph. King David's response to Moray's entrenched refusal to accept his authority was the 'planting' of Flemish and other Anglo-Norman loyalists in the area. In the aftermath of Óengus' rising, many rebels were forced from their lands. Consequently, the subsequent settlers occupied the same military, political and administrative rôle as the Old English along the Gaelic frontiers of Ireland; and like the Old English in Ireland, time gradually wore away any cultural and linguistic difference between them and the remaining native people. Duffus Castle. The stone-built bailey is a 14th-century addition to the site of Freskin's castle. Although King David and his successors worked hard to impose their authority on Moray, it long remained restless under royal rule. King Malcolm IV, David's grandson and successor, also resorted to uprooting the local populace and expelling them from their homes. In 1163, according to the Chronicle of Holyrood, "king Malcolm transferred men of Moray". It was not until 1229, when William Comyn of Buchan, at the head of a royal army finally, and brutally, pacified the province for King Alexander II. Comyn was rewarded by a grateful king with the lordship of Badenoch.

The final, and most unmerciful, action of the Mac Malcolm kings' long campaign against the old Celtic royal dynasty was perpetrated against the infant-child in whom the its claim to the Scottish Crown resided: the three-year-old girl was publicly murdered by the king's men, who, after the reading of a proclamation, smashed her head against the market-cross in the burgh of Forfar. Only now did the province of Moray finally accept Scottish royal rule. The Morays' place in Scottish society Elgin Cathedral, from the west. Construction of it was begun under the supervision of Bishop Andrew Moray. At the outbreak of the Anglo-Scottish Wars of the late thirteenth century (popularly known as the Scottish Wars of Independence) the Moray family was well-established in northern and southern Scotland. Sir Andrew Moray, the head of the Petty branch of the family, held extensive lands in the province of Moray, including the lordship of Petty, which was controlled from Hallhill castle on the southern bank of the Moray Firth, the lordship of Avoch in the Black Isle, which was controlled from Avoch Castle situated to the east of Inverness and overlooked the Moray Firth, and the lordship of Boharm, which was controlled from Gauldwell castle. Amongst Sir Andrew's estates at Petty were lands at Alturle, Brachlie and Croy, and at Boharm were lands at Arndilly and Botriphnie. Andrew Moray the younger was heir to these lands and castles. Extensive landed wealth of this nature was accompanied by a significant degree of political influence. Sir Andrew had acted as the king's chief law-officer in northern Scotland (the Justiciar) and may have been co-opted as one of the six Guardians of the Realm in the crisis following the premature death of King Alexander III. Sir Andrew's personal connexions went to the top of most powerful family in Scottish society. In the 1280s he married his second wife - Andrew's stepmother - Euphemia Comyn, the sister of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, nephew of King John Balliol and one of the most politically influential men in Scotland. The Morays of Petty also possessed connexions to the Douglasses of Clydesdale. The influence of the Moray family was not confined to north-eastern Scotland. In the south of the kingdom, Sir William Moray of Bothwell, Sir Andrew's brother, held extensive lands in Lanarkshire and at Lilleford in Lincolnshire. Sir William, who was known as *le riche* due to his extensive personal wealth, was constructing Bothwell Castle overlooking the River Clyde. Its design was influenced by the very latest trends in castle construction to be found in continental Europe and was clearly intended as an unequivocal statement of his personal power and influence. Andrew Moray the younger was also recognised as his uncle's heir. The Morays of Petty, in addition to widespread and influential connexions in secular society, also possessed influence in the Scottish mediaeval church. A forebear of Andrew Moray, also named Andrew, had been bishop of Moray in the early years of the thirteenth century, and it was Bishop Andrew who was responsible for the transfer of the seat of the bishopric to Elgin in 1224 and the establishment of the town's fine cathedral. The present generation of Morays also had an active connexion with the church. A brother of Sir Andrew, David, was currently a rector of Bothwell church in central Scotland, and a canon of Moray. David de Moray would subsequently be consecrated as Bishop of Moray in the summer of 1299 by Pope Boniface VIII, and would go on to be one of the most loyal and unwavering supporters of King Robert Bruce's kingship. A Kingdom in Turmoil A depiction of a meeting of the English Parliament in 1278 in which King Alexander III is shown sitting at King Edward I's right. The late thirteenth-century marked a time of dramatic upheaval for Scotland. On 19th March 1286, King Alexander III, died after being thrown

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

from his horse as he made his way Kinghorn, in Fife, from Edinburgh Castle to be with his young Flemish queen, Yolande. Although the king had been married previously to an English princess, his children from that marriage had all predeceased him and there was currently no issue from his latest marriage. In the aftermath of Alexander's death, the Crown passed to his three-year-old granddaughter, Margaret, Maid of Norway. The child-queen was never enthroned but died during the sea-passage to Scotland. Scotland now entered an uncertain period as the leading nobles vied for the vacant crown. The Bruces of Annandale made an early attempt to seize it by means of an armed coup; this was quickly suppressed by the Scottish political community. In this time of violence and confusion, Scotland's leaders turned for support to their nearest neighbour and brother-in-law of their former king, King Edward I of England. King Edward, who would become notorious as 'the Hammer of the Scots', was at this time a mature and widely-respected king, and the relationship between him and recently-deceased King Alexander had been good. The power and influence that he possessed allowed him to preside over a court which assessed the merits of the claims of the nobles who sought the vacant crown. This became known as 'The Great Cause'. King Edward, through the military might of his kingdom, had the power to enforce his decision. The most serious claims were advanced by John Balliol, the half-English lord of Galloway, and Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale and grandfather of the future king. King Edward's assistance came, however, at a price: the claimants had to acknowledge him as Overlord of Scotland, which they did with varying degrees of enthusiasm. Eventually, after lengthy deliberations, King Edward's court found in favour of John Balliol of Galloway. The newly-enthroned king dutifully acknowledged King Edward I of England as his feudal superior, and thereby, sowed the seeds of his demise. King Edward was determined to ensure his status as overlord was not ignored, becoming a constant presence in Scottish legal and political affairs. This was a shock to the Scottish political community and by late 1295 King John had renounced his fealty to his English overlord and entered into a treaty with France. King Edward was enraged by such defiance, making hostilities between the kingdoms inevitable. **Invasion and Defeat** By the spring of 1296 Scotland was at war with England. Andrew Moray, together with his father and uncle, joined the feudal host assembled for the impending conflict. The first act of war was performed by the Scots. A small force, led by the earls of Atholl, Ross and Mar and John Comyn the younger of Badenoch, entered the English county of Cumberland. They marched to Carlisle, leaving a trail of destruction in their wake. The St. Edmundsbury Chronicle records the destruction of 120 villages and townships during this raid. When the raiders reached Carlisle they found it held against them by their compatriot, Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale, the son of the recently-deceased Bruce-claimant the Crown. Bruce, mindful of his loyalty to King Edward, kept the gates of Carlisle firmly shut. More Scottish raiders crossed from Jedburgh and rampaged through Northumberland, burning homes and farms as they went. They reached Corbridge and Hexham. According to Pierre de Langtoft, an English chronicler: " Mar, Ross, Menteith ... have destroyed Tindale to cinders and coals, The town of Corbridge, and two monasteries, Of Hexham and Lanercost, they have annihilated by burning; They have made slaughter of the people of the country, Carried off the goods driven away the canons. " King Edward I's statue at York Minster King Edward assembled a large army for the invasion of Scotland. He was able to depend on the support of a faction of Scottish lords, who joined him on the Anglo-Scottish border. On 25th March, 1296, a number of them, including Robert Bruce of Annandale, and his son, Robert, the twenty-one-year-old earl of Carrick and the future Scottish king, swore fealty and solemnly pledged on "the Holy Gospels" that they would "be faithful and loyal ... to King Edward, King of England". Scottish defiance of King Edward quickly crumbled in the face of this invasion. The English army initially marched on the prosperous Scottish port of Berwick, which then lay on the Anglo-Scottish border. By 30th March, King Edward's army was camped outside the port. It fell quickly, with the king personally leading the assault against its feeble defences. A bloody slaughter ensued. The king permitted the slaughter and rapine of the port's inhabitants to continue for three barbarous days before he finally called an end to it. The English Lanercost Chronicle condemned the slaughter as a "crime" and recorded that fifteen-thousand "of both sexes perished, some by the sword, others by fire, in the space of a day and a half". The Scottish army, albeit capable of raiding England, was unable to defeat an English army. It had been many years since Scottish society had been mobilized for war, and at the Battle of Dunbar the Scots were overwhelmed in matter of minutes by elements of King Edward's army led by John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey. The author of the Chronicle of Bury St. Edmunds records the death of eight-thousand Scottish soldiers at Dunbar. In the aftermath of the Scottish host's defeat at Dunbar, the realm quickly capitulated. No further meaningful resistance was offered. Edward I deposed King John at Montrose Castle: the symbols of the Scottish

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

kingship were stripped from him, including the ripping of the royal coat of arms from his surcoat (thereby earning him the enduring title Toom Tabard (Empty Coat)). King Edward, having dealt with this treasonous vassal, rode north from Montrose on an extended march that took him all the way to Elgin, which he reached on 26 July, 1296. He remained in the town's castle for a few days, taking the fealty of a number of Scots nobles, including Bishop Robert Wishart of Glasgow, before he turned south to return to England. While King Edward marched through the subdued realm, the Scots nobles captured at Dunbar were taken south in chains. The most important prisoners, such as Sir Andrew Moray of Petty, were taken to the Tower of London. Andrew the younger, considered to be of much less significance, was imprisoned in Chester Castle, the northernmost stronghold to which the Dunbar captives were taken; he would not, however, long remain a captive. Rebel The consequences of defeat were not long in being felt as the English King began to impose his will on Scotland. The victor of Dunbar, the earl of Surrey, was put in charge of Scotland by King Edward. English soldiers controlled Scottish castles and English tax-collectors followed in their wake, imposing heavy taxes to fill their king's coffers. The latter, notorious for their corruption, exploited the Scots to enrich themselves. King Edward appointed an efficient, if notoriously obnoxious, administrator, Sir Hugh de Cressingham, as Treasurer of Scotland. Cressingham, went about his task with energy. By the end of May 1297, had dispatched £5,188 6s. 8d. to King Edward. Cressingham's greed quickly created a sense of discontent ripe for exploitation. King Edward was also keen to exploit the Scots for manpower to fill the armies being raised to fight in Flanders. He began planning to conscript Scots to serve overseas, including the nobility of the defeated realm. News of this draft caused widespread alarm. A combination of these factors meant Scotland grew increasingly restless and resentful under English rule. Bothwell Castle, construction of which was begun by Sir William Moray. While the Scots suffered English occupation, Andrew Moray was dealing with the humiliation of imprisonment. But sometime in the winter of 1296-97, he escaped. Eventually he returned to his father's lands, though it is not known how or by what means he made his escape. Although there is no way of knowing how the trauma of defeat and imprisonment affected him, it would quickly become clear that the man who returned to Scotland was a ruthless and determined leader of men. Andrew Moray was back at Avoch castle in May 1297. "In the month of May of the same year", the Hemingsburgh Chronicle notes, "the perfidious race of Scots began to rebel." This first act of this rebellion was marked by two events: Andrew Moray proclaimed his defiance of English rule at Avoch Castle; and William Wallace marked his rebellion against English rule with the murder of the English Sheriff of Lanark. News of Moray's return quickly drew supporters to him. Sir William fitz Warin, the English constable of Urquhart Castle on the shores of Loch Ness, later wrote to King Edward in July 1297 that "Some evil disposed people have joined Andrew de Moravia at the castle of [Avoch] in Ross." Although Sir Andrew Moray of Petty remained imprisoned in the Tower of London - where it appears he would die as King Edward's prisoner - many of his tenants willingly joined his son in arms. Andrew the younger was also joined Alexander Pilchie, a burgess from Inverness, and a number of other burgesses from the town. Attack on Castle Urquhart Urquhart Castle, which Andrew Moray sought to capture by night-assault in late-May 1297. Although the Scottish kingdom had been easily conquered by King Edward, it lay restless under his rule. It was scarred early in 1297 by scattered outbreaks of violence against the English occupiers and their Scottish allies. Some outbreaks of discontent were so serious that officials on the ground sought assistance from the king. The provinces of Argyll and Ross were both riven by violence early in 1297. On the west coast, Lachlan and Ruarie MacRuarie of Garmoran were in rebellion, killing royal officials and destroying royal property. The violence was not limited to northern Scotland. Rebellion gripped Galloway in south-western Scotland in April 1297, with the rebels seizing castles held by the king's men. There was strife in Fife, where MacDuff of Fife and his sons led the rebellion. News of these acts soon began to reach the English Court and the king responded by ordering that the rebels were dealt with firmly. Edward's loyal supporters in Argyll and Ross were to assist "his chosen and faithful subject Alexander of the Isles" to suppress the rebellion there. The rebellion in Galloway was suppressed by Donald mac Can and other loyal chieftains, who were thanked by the king on 13th June for their work. The English Sheriff of Aberdeen, Sir Henry de Latham, was ordered on 11th June to deal with rebels in the north-east. King Edward considered the situation so serious that he dispatched men from England, including Henry Percy and Walter Clifford, to help suppress the rebels. Andrew Moray quickly plunged the province of Moray into chaos. At this time, King Edward's principal follower in Moray was Sir Reginald Cheyne, the Scots sheriff of Elgin. Although the active support of some Scottish lords allowed King Edward to rule Scotland without deploying large numbers of soldiers and administrators, their ultimate loyalty was

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

frequently questioned by English officials and chroniclers. Cheyne was quickly alarmed by the growth of Moray's rebellion and wrote to the king requesting assistance. Edward responded by instructing him to vigorously suppress the rebels. Sir Reginald ordered his principal lieutenants to a meeting at Inverness Castle on 25th May 1297 to discuss how to deal with Andrew Moray. One participant was Sir William fitz Warin, constable of Urquhart Castle standing on the western shore of Loch Ness. After the meeting Sir William fitz Warin returned to Urquhart Castle accompanied his escort of men-at-arms. A few miles to the south of Inverness, Sir William was ambushed by Andrew Moray and was fortunate to escape with his life to the safety of the loch-side stronghold. Next day, Sir William awoke to find his castle besieged by Moray, who demanded its surrender. The Countess of Ross unexpectedly arrived on the scene with her retinue. The countess, whose husband was held in the Tower of London, advised him to surrender. She did not move against Moray. Although her advice was ignored, the supplies she sent into the castle were welcomed warmly and her actions were later commended to King Edward by Sir William. Moray, with no heavy siege equipment available to him and having failed to take the castle in a night-attack, was forced to abandon siege. He left Sir William in possession of the castle to lick his wounds and send an account of this mêlée to his king. King Edward fights back The remnant of the stone keep at Duffus Castle, built in the early 1300s to replace the earlier structure on that site burned by Andrew Moray. Although Andrew Moray was thwarted by the walls of Urquhart Castle, he continued to prosecute a vigorous campaign against his enemies in Moray. Sir Reginald Cheyne's lands were wasted, goods despoiled and his castle at Duffus burned. It was subsequently reported to King Edward that Moray and " a very large body of rogues swept through the province of Moray towards the Spey, destroying the lands of Duffus, laid waste and captured the castle. " Eventually, Cheyne was taken prisoner by Moray. Moray's campaign during the summer of 1297 bore fruit as he drew new supporters to his banner and English-held castles across Moray and northern Scotland fell to him. Eventually, even mighty Castle Urquhart fell to him. Little of Moray's spectacularly successful campaign is recorded by history. Indeed, some of his deeds were apparently co-opted by Blind Hary and attributed to William Wallace. One such event was Wallace's attack on the port of Aberdeen, in which, according to Blind Hary, he burned English ships moored in the harbour. There is no evidence that Wallace actually ever attacked Aberdeen and it has been recognised that this deed should more properly be attributed to Andrew Moray. King Edward I of England, whose attention was fixed on preparations for his impending campaign in Flanders, sought to deal with the threat posed by Andrew Moray by making use of loyal Scots nobles recently released from his prisons to serve in Flanders. The English king, in response to Sir William fitz Warin's description of the assault on his castle, issued orders on 11th June, 1297 to a number of Scots lords to raise their retinues. They were to march into the province of Moray to relieve fitz Warin and to restore royal authority. Amongst in receipt of the king's orders were Henry Cheyne, Bishop of Aberdeen, Sir Gartnait of Mar, heir to the earldom of Mar and whose father was currently held by King Edward in the Tower of London, and John Comyn, Earl of Buchan and Constable of Scotland, together with his brother, Alexander. The Comyn brothers were instructed by the king to remain in the north-east until all signs of the rebellion had been stamped out. The relief column departed from Aberdeen sometime in early July 1297. When Andrew Moray learned of its advance against him, he marched east to confront it. The two forces met on the banks of the Spey at Enzie, where the road from Aberdeen to Inverness forded the waters of the River Spey, the eastern edge of the province of Moray. There is no surviving account of the meeting of the two forces, but it appears the meeting essentially replayed Moray's earlier 'dance' with the Countess of Ross. An extremely ambiguous account of events was subsequently sent from Inverness to King Edward by Bishop Cheyne on 25th August, relates that after some discussion, Moray and his rebel-army withdrew into " very great stronghold of bog and wood [where] no horseman could be of service. " This was a highly uninventive explanation when one considers the Comyn-family pacified the province of Moray in the early thirteenth-century. It appears more likely that neither side wished to fight mean that they did not consider their enemies and they simply went their separate ways. But if Bishop Cheyne thought he would be able to save face with this letter, he failed to reckon with Hugh de Cressingham, who was the most able and most energetic of the king's administrators. Cressingham, having seen this letter, wrote to the king on 5th August: " Sire, the peace on the other side of the Scottish Sea [the Firth of Forth] is still in obscurity, as it is said, as to the doings of the earls who are there. " A statue of William Wallace in Aberdeen, a Scottish city with which he has no proven connexion Cressingham clearly did not believe that the Scots lords tasked with dealing with Moray had done their duty and was especially dismissive of the account of confrontation at the Spey: " Sir Andrew de Rait is going to you

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

with a credence, which he has shown to me, and which is false in many points ... you will give little weight to it. "

Cressingham had recognised the obvious double-game that many of the Scots nobles were playing. While Andrew Moray seized control of northern Scotland and William Wallace rampaged through west-central Scotland, a rising led by Scotland's traditional feudal leaders was taking place in the south of the realm. Amongst its leaders were James, the High Steward of Scotland, and Robert Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow. Robert Bruce of Carrick, the future king, was also a participant in this rising. But in contrast with the vigour and aggression which characterised the risings of Moray and Wallace, this rising was feeble and it quickly collapsed, the participants surrendering at Irvine in July when an English army arrived in its vicinity. King Edward, having failed to deal with Moray by force of arms, now resorted to more subtle methods to neutralise him. The king proposed to release Sir Andrew Moray of Petty from imprisonment in the Tower to serve in Flanders, if his son was prepared to take his father's place as a hostage. A safe-conduct allowing Andrew the younger to come to England was issued under the king's seal on 28 August 1297. It is not known if the letter and the accompanying safe-conduct ever reached Andrew Moray but, if it did, it was ignored and his father was forced to remain in the Tower. The Battle of Stirling Bridge The Old Bridge at Stirling in 2006. This bridge, which was built some time after the battle, is sited upstream from the location of the bridge that was fought over in the autumn of 1297. By the late summer of 1297, King Edward possessed little authority over Scotland. The reality of the breakdown in royal control was described in a letter to the king from Cressingham: " by far the greater part of your counties of the realm of Scotland are still unprovided with keepers, as [they have been killed or imprisoned]; and some have given up their bailiwicks, and others neither will nor dare return; and in some counties the Scots have established and placed bailiffs and ministers, so that no county is in proper order, excepting Berwick and Roxburgh, and this only lately. " Of the castles north of the River Forth, only the castle of the port of Dundee remained in English hands and even it was under siege in early September 1297. King Edward's authority over Scotland could only be reimposed by a full-scale armed invasion. Such an event would force Moray and Wallace to combine their individual forces into a single army, which it is believed they did sometime in the autumn of 1297. King Edward's lieutenant in Scotland, the earl of Surrey, finally appears to have recognized the need to take decisive action late in the summer of 1297. He had done little to act against the rebels and was subsequently vilified by chroniclers for his indolence. One English chronicler, Walter of Guisborough, said of Surrey: " The earl [of Surrey] ... to whom our king committed the care and custody of the Kingdom of Scotland, because of the awful weather, said that he could not stay there and keep his health. He stayed in England, but in the northern part and sluggishly pursued the exiling [of the] enemy, which was the root of our later difficulty. " Surrey mustered an army and marched into central Scotland. Moray and Wallace, hearing of his advance, marched to Stirling, where they waited for its arrival to the north of the River Forth close to the old bridge at Stirling and under the shadow of Stirling Castle. The view over the battlefield from the castle. In the foreground in the mediaeval stone bridge and in the background is the National Wallace Monument, standing on the Abbey Craig on which Wallace is reputed to have stood before the battle. Surrey's conduct of the ensuing battle, which was characterized by his arrogant and unimaginative adherence to chivalric convention, was inept and was easily outmanoeuvred and outfought by Moray and Wallace. He sent the vanguard of his army across the narrow bridge under the Scots' gaze, who, rather than wait myopically for the entire army to cross the bridge and deploy for battle, struck when it was only partially deployed. In the ensuing carnage of the Battle of Stirling Bridge, Surrey's isolated vanguard was hacked to pieces. The remainder of his army was isolated on the southern bank, which soon they began to flee the scene. The flight was apparently led by Surrey, whose "charger never once tasted food during the whole journey" according to Walter of Guisborough. The defeat of Surrey's army at Battle of Stirling Bridge on 11th September 1297 represented the crowning moment of Andrew Moray's rebellion. But Moray was not, of course, a talented soldier by accident. It is likely that the training that he received in his youth as he embarked on the path to knighthood would have laid special emphasis on equipping him with the skills to fulfil a leading role in the command of Scotland's feudal-host, such was his place in thirteenth-century Scottish society. It is no accident that he possessed the ability to direct large groups of soldiers and it is to him that much of the credit for the victory at Stirling Bridge should be assigned. It is estimated that Surrey lost one hundred knights and five-thousand infantrymen in the slaughter at Stirling. The most notable English casualty was Cressingham, whose corpse was mutilated by the Scots. The Lanercost Chronicle records that Wallace had: " a broad strip [of Cressingham's skin] ...

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

taken from the head to the heel, to make therewith a baldrick for his sword " Another account of its fate was recorded in the chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft: " Hugh de Cressingham, not accustomed to the saddle, From his steed in its course fell under foot, His body was cut to pieces by the ribalds of Scotland, And his skin taken off in small thongs, As an insult to the king. " Scottish casualties went largely unrecorded as the Scottish army was largely made up of humble infantry soldiers. There was, however, one irreplaceable loss on the Scottish side: Andrew Moray. Death The death of Andrew Moray robbed Scotland of a gifted military leader at the time of great need. Moray's achievement in the summer of 1297 was immense, the importance of which is finally being recognised. One historian recently described Moray's actions in 1297 as "the greatest threat to the English government".[42] If Moray had lived it is likely that, his position in Scottish feudal-society and his contribution to the campaign of 1297 would have meant, he, like Wallace, would have been knighted and appointed to the guardianship of the realm, a belief all but confirmed by the documents issued in his name after his death. The massive statue of William Wallace looks south at Dryburgh. It is widely believed that Andrew Moray was only wounded in fighting at Stirling, dying sometime in the winter of 1297-98 of his wounds. This belief rests on circumstantial evidence drawn from the survival of two letters bearing his name. The first letter was sent from Haddington on 11 October to the mayors of Lübeck and Hamburg, two of the towns of the Hanseatic League, by: "Andrew de Moray and William Wallace, leaders of the kingdom of Scotland and the community of the realm." The second was issued to the prior of Hexham on 7 November by: "Andrew de Moray and William Wallace, the leaders of the army and of the realm of Scotland." The name of Andrew Moray does not appear on any other later document. It is, therefore, deduced that he must have succumbed to his wounds around this time. But this theory is undermined by the lack of any mention in English or Scottish chronicle-sources of Moray's presence at Hexham. Walter Guisborough's chronicle, which contains a detailed account of this invasion, makes it clear that it was led only by Wallace. It appears that these letters may have been issued in Moray's absence. There is, however, firm evidence Andrew Moray was killed in the fighting or, at the very least, died in its aftermath. A formal inquisition into the affairs of Sir William Moray of Bothwell, who had died in poverty in England, was held in Berwick in November 1300. It was determined in these proceedings that Andrew Moray was: "slain at Stirling against the king." It seems unlikely that this was anything other than a reference to Moray's death at the battle. Although Moray appears to have died in the battle, Wallace seems to have felt compelled to continue to issue documents jointly in the name of his deceased co-commander. Moray's death not only robbed him of a comrade, but also of a shield against the jealousies of the traditional Scottish feudal-elites. Moray was a blue-chip noble with connexions to the highest echelons of Scottish society; without him, Wallace, the former outlaw, was exposed to the political intrigues of nobles who felt he had usurped their right to exercise power. Wallace's continued association with the name of Andrew Moray, added a much-needed measure of political gravitas to his actions prior to his formal appointment to the guardianship of the realm. Only once Wallace was knighted and appointed as Guardian of Scotland some time prior to March 1298, did it become unnecessary to issue letters jointly with Moray. A combination of Andrew Moray's early death in battle and his close association with Wallace, a man who has become a near mythical figure in Scottish history due to the embellishment of his deeds by Henry the Minstrel in the advancement of the political aims of his patrons, has meant that Moray's spectacular achievements are little known in Scotland today. This was only exacerbated when he was not featured in the largely historically inaccurate Academy Award-winning film *Braveheart*. While there are many statues to Wallace scattered across Scotland, from Aberdeen in the north-east to Dryburgh in the Scottish borders, there is nothing similar to commemorate the brief life and heroic exploits of Andrew Moray. The name of Andrew Moray did not disappear from history. A few months after his death, his widow, whose identity is lost to us, bore him a son, also named Andrew. The child acceded to the lordships of Petty and Bothwell and played a decisive rôle in resisting the attempts of Edward III of England, grandson of the so-called 'Hammer of the Scots', to conquer Scotland in the 1330s. Sir Andrew would twice be regent for King David II, the son of King Robert I and would display a remarkably similar aptitude to that shown by his father for leading the armies of the kingdom of Scotland in the face of English aggression. And, like his father, he would also die prematurely in defence of the realm.

Child:

58882 i. **Sir Andrew** (1298-1338)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

117776. Sir William 'Le Hardi' of Douglas. (Same as number 36320.)

117777. Eleanor de Louvaine.

Daughter of Matthew de Louvaine.

Eleanor married **Sir William 'Le Hardi' of Douglas.**

They had one child:

58888 i. **Sir Archibald** (-1333)

117824. Nicholas de la Haye, son of **235648. Gilbert de la Haye**. Nicholas died in 1332.

Child:

58912 i. **Sir David** (-1346)

117888. Sir John de Keith.

Sir John is the first point of agreement of the Keith descent between The Scots Peerage (Marischal), Burkes Peerage 1934 (Kintore) and the succession list on the Keith clan website

John married **Margaret Comyn.**

They had the following children:

58944 i. **Sir William**
217732 ii. **Robert**

117889. Margaret Comyn, daughter of **49350. William Comyn & 104547. Margaret Of Buchan.**

117896. Sir Reginald le Cheyne, son of **235792. Bernard le Cheyne**. Occupation: Of Inverugie.

Reginald married **Daughter Of William de Comyn.**

They had one child:

58948 i. **Sir Reginald**

117897. Daughter Of William de Comyn, daughter of **49350. William Comyn & 49351. Sarah FitzHugh.**

117898. Freskin de Moravia, son of **235796. Walter de Moravia & 235797. Euphemia de Ross**. Occupation: Of Moray, Lord Of Duffus.

Freskin married **Lady Johanna Strathnaver.**

They had one child:

58949 i. **Mary**

117899. Lady Johanna Strathnaver.

117900. Malise, son of **72282. Robert**. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Strathearn.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Malise married **Maud**.

They had one child:

58950 i. **Malise** (ca1257-1312)

117901. Maud, daughter of **235802. Gilbert**.

117902. Alexander Comyn, son of **49350. William Comyn & 104547. Margaret Of Buchan**. Alexander died in 1289. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Buchan; Constable Of Scotland.

Alexander Comyn, 6th Earl of Buchan was the son of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan and Margaret, Countess of Buchan. He married Elizabeth de Quincy, daughter of Roger de Quency, 2nd Earl of Winchester and Helen de Galloway. He died before 6 April 1290.

Alexander Comyn, 6th Earl of Buchan succeeded to the title of 6th Earl of Buchan [S., c. 1115] in 1233. He held the office of Justiciar [Scotland] between 1251 and 1255.2 He held the office of Justiciar [Scotland] between 1257 and 1289. He inherited large estates in Galloway, Fife, and the Lothians. He held the office of Constable of Scotland in 1270. On 4 February 1283/84 he was one of the nobles who engaged to maintain the succession to the Crown of Margaret of Scotland. In 1285 he was one of the six Guardians on the death of King Alexander III.

Alexander married **Elizabeth de Quincy**.

They had the following children:

217741 i. **Lady Marjory**
58951 ii. **Agnes** (-1310)
3892621 iii. **Elena**

117903. Elizabeth de Quincy, daughter of **235806. Roger de Quincy & 235807. Helen de Galloway**.

117920. Patrick Ogilvy, son of **235840. Sir Patrick Ogilvy**. Residence: Of Wester Powrie.

Patrick married **Marjory Ramsay**.

They had one child:

58960 i. **Walter**

117921. Marjory Ramsay.

Daughter of Robert Ramsay, of Auchterhouse

121640. Sir Walter Ogilvy. (Same as number 14740.)

121641. Isobel Glen, daughter of **243282. Sir John Glen & 243283. Margaret Erskine**.

Isobel married **Sir Walter Ogilvy**.

They had one child:

60820 i. **Sir Walter**

121644. Walter Innes, son of **243288. Alexander Innes & 243289. Janet de Aberchirder**.

Walter married **Euphemia Fraser**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

60822 i. **Sir Robert**

121645. Euphemia Fraser, daughter of **6274. Hugh Fraser**.

121646. Sir William Douglas, son of **243292. Sir William Douglas & 243293. Elizabeth Stewart**. William died in 1458. Occupation: 2nd Baron Of Drumlanrig.

William married **Janet Maxwell**.

They had one child:

60823 i. **Daughter Of Sir William**

121647. Janet Maxwell, daughter of **27036. Sir Herbert Maxwell & 27037. Katherine Stewart**.

121648. William Abernethy, son of **243296. George Abernethy**. Born in Saltoun, East Lothian, Scotland. William died in 1420. Occupation: 6th Of Saltoun.

In 1386 William married **Maria Stewart** in Argyllshire, Scotland.

They had one child:

60824 i. **Sir William (-1411)**

121649. Maria Stewart, daughter of **9034. Sir Robert Stewart & 9035. Margaret Graham**.

121650. Sir William Borthwick. (Same as number 54416.)

121651. Daughter Of Sir Thomas da Haya. (Same as number 54417.)

121920. Sir George Leslie, son of **243840. John Leslie**. Born in 1350. Residence: Rothes, Scotland.

George married **Elizabeth de la Haye**.

They had one child:

60960 i. **Sir Norman (ca1380-1439)**

121921. Elizabeth de la Haye, daughter of **29456. Sir Thomas de la Haye & 29457. Elizabeth Stuart**.

121922. Sir John Seton, son of **9056. Sir William de Seton & 9057. Janet Fleming**. John died in 1434.

John married **Katherine Sinclair**.

They had the following children:

60961 i. **Christian**
61138 ii. **Sir William**

121923. Katherine Sinclair, daughter of **243846. Sir William Sinclair**.

121926. Sir Robert Stewart. (Same as number 9034.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

121927. Margaret Graham. (Same as number 9035.)

121952. Sir Robert Crichton. (Same as number 6754.)

122112. Sir Robert Keith, son of **18118. Sir William Keith & 18119. Margaret Fraser**. Occupation: Marshal Of Scotland.

Child:

61056 i. **Sir William** (-1444)

122114. Sir James Hamilton. (Same as number 13608.)

122115. Janet Livingston. (Same as number 13609.)

122128. Sir James Douglas, son of **54434. Sir James Douglas & 54435. Agnes Dunbar**. Occupation: First Lord Of Dalkeith.

James married **Elizabeth Stuart**.

They had one child:

61064 i. **James**

122129. Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of **4404. Robert III (John) Stuart & 4533. Annabel Drummond**. Occupation: Princess Of Scotland.

122130. James Gifford.

Child:

61065 i. **Elizabeth**

122160. Sir Andrew Gray, son of **244320. Sir Patrick Gray**.

Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth was the son of Sir Patrick Gray of Broxmouth. He married, firstly, Janet Mortimer, daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Buchanan, daughter of Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk. He died in 1441.

Andrew married **Janet Mortimer**.

They had one child:

61080 i. **Andrew**

122161. Janet Mortimer, daughter of **244322. Sir Roger Mortimer**.

122162. Sir John Wemyss.

Child:

61081 i. **Elizabeth**

122164. Sir John Forbes. John died in 1405.

John married **Elizabeth Kennedy**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

61082 i. **Alexander** (-1448)

122165. Elizabeth Kennedy.

122166. George Douglas. (Same as number 18396.)

122167. Lady Mary Stuart. (Same as number 13517.)

122272. Walter Haliburton. (Same as number 60962.)

122273. Isabella Stewart. (Same as number 60963.)

122274. Archibald Douglas. (Same as number 9080.)

122275. Joan Moray. (Same as number 9081.)

122276. Sir John Seton. (Same as number 121922.)

122277. Katherine Sinclair. (Same as number 121923.)

122278. George Dunbar, son of **244556. George Dunbar & 244557. Christian de Seton**. George died ca 1456.
Occupation: 10th Earl Of Dunbar.

George Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar was born circa 1370. He was the son of George Dunbar, 9th Earl of Dunbar and Christian de Seton. He married, firstly, Beatrice (?). He married, secondly, Alice Hay, daughter of Sir William Hay of Yester, on 7 August 1421, although this marriage may not have occurred at all. He died between 1455 and 1457.

George Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar succeeded to the title of 10th Earl of Dunbar [S., c. 1115] circa 1420.3 He succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of March [S., c. 1290] circa 1420.3 He was invested as a Knight in 1424. He was simultaneously fobbed off with the cosmetic title, Earl of Buchan (never assumed by George and conferred to another person altogether a few years after). In 1434 he was deprived of the Earldom by King James I on the pretext that the allegiance renewed by 9th Earl after 1406 had been invalid since it was negotiated with a Regent rather than King regnant, hence that the Earldom and estates remained forfeited because of the 9th Earl's treason. The true reason was King James's desire to end the power of the only intermittently loyal Earls of Dunbar once and for all. As a result he took flight to England, where he was paid a paltry sum from Scottish sources till his death.

George married **Beatrice**.

They had one child:

61139 i. **Janet**

122279. Beatrice.

18th Generation

131152. Orm de Abernethy. Occupation: Lay Abbot Of Abernethy.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1 - Orm, son of Hugh, is identified in TSP(Saltoun), and also 'Fife: Pictorial and Historical', as ancestor of the Abernethy family. BP1999 (Saltoun) identifies that Hugh as son of Gillemichael, 3rd Earl of Fife. That claim was not made for BP1934 (Saltoun) so it is presumed that some additional evidence has been found to justify that identification. The ancient town of Abernethy is situated about 8 miles S.E. of Perth in Scotland. Its name is derived from the Celtic 'Aber' meaning ford and 'Nethy' the name of the river on which it stands. In ancient times it was the religious centre for the Southern Picts and later their political capital and home of their King. The famous Round Tower, one of only two such Celtic Towers remaining, stands in the churchyard in the middle of the town. Built in the ninth century the original purpose was defense but later it was used as a belfry and a beacon. The first records of the lordship of Abernethy occur about 1160 in the reign of Malcolm IV, when it was held by Orm, the son of Hugh. 2 - The Lord of Abernethy was from the 12th century to the 14th century the hereditary holder of the church and lands of the Scottish monastery at Abernethy. It gradually evolved alongside the title Abbot of Abernethy, displacing that term in extant sources by the end of the 13th century. It was held by the descendants of Gille Míchéil, Earl of Fife. The abbacy may have been held by (called Hugo or Eggu and other Latinised forms), son of Gille Míchéil, but the lay-abbacy is first attested when Áed's son Orm is confirmed in possession of abbacy by King William of Scotland in the 1170s, in condition for making concessions favorable to the King's new monastic establishment at Arbroath Abbey.

Child:

65576 i. **Laurence** (-ca1216)

131600. Ruairi (Roderick) mac Somhairle, son of **49536. Reginald (Ragnall) mac Somhairle & 49537. Fonia**.

He inherited North Kintyre, Bute and Gamoran. His descendants were Clan Ruari of Gamoran. He was also known as Roderick.

Child:

65800 i. **Dugall**

131648. Dugall Mac Somhairle, son of **99072. Somerled (Somhairle Mor) MacGillebride & 99073. Ragnhildis Godredsson**. Occupation: 1st Of Dunollie. Residence: Of Lorn, Mull And Jura.

Dougal - Eponymous founder of Clan MacDougall. He was the son of the Royal House of Somerled, King of the Hebrides and Regulus of Argyll. His mother was Ragnhild the daughter of Olaf King of Man and she was the second wife of Somerled. Dougal or Dugall or Dougall derived from the Gaelic word Dubh meaning Black or Dark, the Gaelic word Gall meaning Stranger or Foreigner. Hence Dougal would translate as "Black Foreigner" or "Black Stranger" which was the early Gaelic nickname for a Dane, later extended to Norsemen. By the mid 12th century the name implied that the bearer likely had Norse connections in his ancestry. Dougall's mother and great grandmother were both of Norse descent. Upon the death of his father and elder step brother at the Battle of Renfrew in 1164, Dougal inherited the mainland kingdom of Lorn from Morvern to Knapdale along with the islands of Jura, Coll, Mull, Tiree, Kerrera, Lismore, and the surrounding smaller isles. The remainder of Somerled's territories were divided amongst his younger brothers such as Reginald who founded Clan Donald. Dougall died in 1207. [

<http://www.macdougall.org/chiefs.html>]

Dougal, son of Somerled, was given Dunollie Castle by his father in 1150. He was Lord of Lorne and Knapdale and owned the lands of Jura, Mull, Tiree, Coll, Lismore and smaller islands as well as Dunstaffnage Castle, and left issue Dying in 1207.

Child:

65824 i. **Duncan** (1248-)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

131656. William Comyn. (Same as number 49350.)

131657. Sarah FitzHugh. (Same as number 49351.)

131704. Richard ‘the Great’ de Burgh, son of **263408. William de Burgh & 263409. Mor O’Brien**. Born ca 1201. Richard ‘the Great’ died in France ca 1243; he was 42. Occupation: Lord Of Connaught, Viceroy Of Ireland.

Richard ‘the Great’ married **Egidia (Jill) de Laci**.

They had one child:

65852 i. **Walter** (-1271)

131705. Egidia (Jill) de Laci, daughter of **263410. Walter de Laci & 263411. Marjory de Braose**.

131706. Sir John FitzGeoffrey FitzPiers, son of **263412. Geoffrey FitzPiers & 263413. Aveline de Clare**. John FitzGeoffrey died on 23 Nov 1258. Occupation: Lord Of Kirtling, Baron Of Berkhamstead; Sheriff Of Yorkshire.

John FitzGeoffrey, Lord of Shere was born circa 1205. He was the son of Geoffrey FitzPiers, 1st Earl of Essex and Aveline de Clare. He married Isabel Bigod, daughter of Hugh le Bigod, 3rd Earl of Norfolk and Matilda Marshal, before 12 April 1234. He died on 23 November 1258.

John FitzGeoffrey, Lord of Shere gained the title of Lord of Shere. He held the office of Justiciar [Ireland]. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

John FitzGeoffrey married **Isabella le Bigot**.

They had the following children:

65853 i. **Avelina**

145151 ii. **Maud**

131707. Isabella le Bigot, daughter of **263414. Hugh le Bigod & 263415. Matilda Marshal**. Isabella died in 1239.

Isabel Bigod is the daughter of Hugh le Bigod, 3rd Earl of Norfolk and Matilda Marshal. She married John FitzGeoffrey, Lord of Shere, son of Geoffrey FitzPiers, 1st Earl of Essex and Aveline de Clare, before 12 April 1234. She died in 1230.

140800. Sir Duncan Campbell, son of **281600. Gillespic (Archibald) Campbell & 281601. Finvol Fraser**. Born in 1158 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland.

The Campbells arrived in Argyll as part of a royal expedition in c.1220. They settled on Lochaweside where they were placed in charge of the King's lands in the area.

Duncan married **Findoig (Finval) MacGilmory**.

They had one child:

70400 i. **Sir Gillespic (Archibald)** (1199-ca1280)

140801. Findoig (Finval) MacGilmory. Born ca 1192 in Argyllshire, Scotland.

Daughter of Nachtan Mac Gilmory.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

140806. Duncan Of Mar. (Same as number 104544.)

140816. Maldouen of Lennox, son of **198272. Alwin of Lennox & 198273. Eva Menteith**. Born ca 1180. Maldouen died in 1250; he was 70. Occupation: Third Earl Of Lennox.

1 - 3rd Earl of Lennox Gave all previous donations made by his family to the Abbey of Paisley, March 3 1237. He gave Dunbarton Castle back to Alexander II. 2 - Maldouen, the 3rd earl, eldest of the sons of Alwin the younger, is an historical personage; he was a witness to the treaty between Alexander II., king of Scotland, and his brother-in-law the English king Henry III., at Newcastle in 1237, concerning the much disputed northern counties of England. His grandson, Malcolm was successor to the title. 3 - Mormaer Maol Domhnaich (sometimes anglicized as Maldoven) was the son of Mormaer Ailín II, and ruled Lennox 1217 -1250. Like his predecessor Ailín II, he showed absolutely no interest in extending an inviting hand to oncoming French or English settlers. He has, moreover, gained a reputation amongst modern scholars as being one of the more conservative Gaelic rulers in thirteenth century Scotland. Despite that, he seems to have remained loyal to his royal overlord. There is no evidence that he participated in any of the western-orientated rebellions which were so frequent in the era. The Mormaer even sent his son Maol Choluim with the king's expedition to Moray in 1232. Nevertheless, in 1238 King Alexander II distrusted him sufficiently to remove the Castle of Dumbarton from his control, giving the Scottish king an important foothold in the Mormaerdom. As part of the same act, Alexander II regranted the Mormaerdom to Maol Domhnaich as a military fief, indicating perhaps that the Mormaerdom's prior status was ambiguous. He had two known sons (Maol Choluim and Donnchadh), and one daughter. Maol Domhnaich's reign came to an end with his death in 1250.

Ca 1230 when Maldouen was 50, he married **Elizabeth Stewart**.

They had the following children:

290113	i.	Ada
70408	ii.	Malcolm

140817. Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of **49538. Walter FitzAlan Stewart & 49539. Beatrix of Angus**. Born ca 1210.

140834. Somerled (Somhairle Mor) MacGillebride. (Same as number 99072.)

140835. Ragnhildis Godredsson. (Same as number 99073.)

140944. Sir Gilchrist Mure, son of **281888. Sir Adam Mure & 281889. Isabel Cumming**. Born ca 1200. Gilchrist died ca 1260; he was 60.

Gilchrist married **Isabel Comyn**.

They had one child:

70472	i.	Sir Archibald
--------------	----	----------------------

140945. Isabel Comyn, daughter of **281890. Sir Walter Comyn**.

140946. Sir John de Montgomery. John died ca 1285. Residence: Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, England.

Child:

70473	i.	Margaret
--------------	----	-----------------

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

140948. Sir William de Lindsay, son of **281896. Sir William de Lindsay & 281897. Aleanora de Limesay**. Born ca 1182 in Crawford, Lanarkshire, Scotland. William died in 1236; he was 54. Residence: Of Luffness.

William married **Avice de Lancaster**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 70474 | i. | William (ca1205-) |
| 294024 | ii. | Sir David (ca1203-ca1249) |

140949. Avice de Lancaster, daughter of **281898. Gilbert FitzReindfride & 281899. Hawise de Lancaster**.

144480. Nicholas de Hibburne, son of **288960. Robert de Hyburne**.

Child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------|
| 72240 | i. | Adam |
|--------------|----|-------------|

144560. Sir David de Graham, son of **289120. David de Graham**. David died ca 1244. Residence: Of Dundaff.

1 - Burkes Peerage 1934 (Montrose) and The Scots Peerage (Montrose) disagree here as Burkes inserts an additional generation of a Sir David of Dundaff (which we follow) and shows that David as husband of Annabella of Strathearn whom The Scots Peerage shows as wife of Sir Patrick of Kincardine. There is therefore some difference in allocation of children, the most 'important' one possibly being the John who became Earl of Menteith.

David had charters for Dundaff and Strathcarron from Patrick, Earl of Dunbar in the reign of Alexander II (1214-1249). He was one of the guarantors of the Scottish treaty with Henry III of England in 1244, but died soon after. 2 - c 1244: Sir David Graham of Dundaff was granted a charter to the lands of Strathblane and Mugdock by Maldwin, Earl of Lennox during the reign of the Scottish King Alexander II. 3 - The eldest son, also named Sir David de Graham, had, from Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, in the reign of King Alexander the Second, with other lands, those of Dundaff, in Stirlingshire.

David married **Agnes Noble**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------------------|
| 72280 | i. | Sir David (-ca1270) |
|--------------|----|----------------------------|

144561. Agnes Noble.

144564. Gilbert, son of **289128. Fertheth**. Born ca 1150. Gilbert died ca 1223; he was 73. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Strathearn.

Gilbert married **Maud D'Aubigny**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---------------|
| 72282 | i. | Robert |
|--------------|----|---------------|

144565. Maud D'Aubigny, daughter of **289130. William D'Aubigny & 289131. Mabel of Chester**.

144568. Walter Bailloch Stewart. (Same as number 72652.)

144569. Mary of Monteith. (Same as number 72653.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

144768. Sir Alan de Montgomerie, son of **289536. Sir John de Montgomery & 289537. Helen Kent**. Alan died in 1237. Residence: Of Eaglesham.

Child:

72384 i. **Sir John** (-ca1285)

144772. Henry de Erskine.

Child:

72386 i. **Sir John** (-ca1260)

144796. Sir Henry de Graham, son of **289592. Henry de Graham**. Born ca 1248. Henry died in 1283; he was 35. Residence: Of Dalkeith.

Child:

72398 i. **Sir Nicholas** (-ca1304)

144798. Malise. (Same as number 117900.)

144799. Marjory de Muschamp, daughter of **289598. Sir Robert de Muschamp**. Born in 1226. Marjory died in 1254; she was 28.

Marjory married **Malise**.

They had one child:

72399 i. **Maria**

144832. Robert Boyd, son of **289664. Robert 'Boyd' FitzAlan**.

Child:

72416 i. **Sir Robert**

144844. William Douglas, son of **289688. Sir Andrew Douglas**. Born in 1277. William died in 1296; he was 19. Residence: Of Hermiston.

Child:

72422 i. **James**

145056. Sir Malcolm Drummond, son of **290112. Malcolm Beg Drummond & 290113. Ada of Lennox**. Malcolm died in 1278. Occupation: 7th Thane Of Lennox.

Child:

72528 i. **Sir John**

145058. Walter Bailloch Stewart. (Same as number 72652.)

145059. Mary of Monteith. (Same as number 72653.)

145088. Henry III of England King Of England, son of **196846. John I of England King Of England & 290177. Isabella D'Angoulême**. Born on 1 Oct 1207 in Iwinchester. Henry III died in Westminster Palace, London, England, on 16 Nov 1272; he was 65. Buried in Westminster Abbey. Occupation: King From 1216 To 1272.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Henry III, King of England was born on 1 October 1207 at Winchester Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, England. He was the son of John I 'Lackland', King of England and Isabella d'Angoulême. He married Eleanor of Provence, daughter of Raimond Berengar V, Comte de Provence and Beatrice di Savoia, on 14 January 1236 at Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent, England. He died on 16 November 1272 at age 65 at Westminster Palace, Westminster, London, England.⁴ He was buried at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England.

Henry III, King of England succeeded to the title of King Henry III of England on 19 October 1216. He was crowned King of England on 28 October 1216 at Gloucester Cathedral, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England, and styled 'Rex Anglaie, Dominus Hiberniae, Dux Normanniae, et Dux Aquitaniae'. He abdicated as Duke of Normandy in December 1259.³ He fought in the Battle of Lewes on 14 May 1264, where he was taken prisoner by the rebellious barons.

He was only 9 years old when he came to the throne which he occupied for 56 years. While he was a minor the land was ruled by the Earl of Pembroke and Hubert de Burgh. His personal rule was weak and ineffective. Many followers from his wife's country were given important positions and the English barons became restless. By 1258 Henry was compelled to hand power to these barons, led by Simon de Monfort. War broke out between the barons and Henry, and he was defeated and made prisoner at Lewes. He had to agree that a new Great Council or Parliament, as it was now called for the first time, be set up. The members of this parliament would be chosen half by the King and half by the barons. In 1265 his son Edward defeated the barons at Evesham and de Monfort was killed. After this, although Henry remained King, the real ruler was Edward. Henry's most lasting contribution to his country was his advancement of the design of Gothic architecture. In particular he instituted the building of a new Abbey at Westminster and in Oct 1269 the relics of the Saint, Edward the Confessor, were laid in a shrine behind its altar. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Henry III married **Eleanor of Provence**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---|
| 72544 | i. | Edward I King Of England (1239-1307) |
| 72572 | ii. | Edmund (1245-1296) |

145089. Eleanor of Provence.

Eleanor of Provence was born in 1223 at Aix-en-Provence, Provence, France. She was the daughter of Raimond Berengar V, Comte de Provence and Beatrice di Savoia. She married Henry III, King of England, son of John I 'Lackland', King of England and Isabella d'Angoulême, on 14 January 1236 at Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent, England. She died on 24 June 1291 at Amesbury Abbey, Amesbury, Wiltshire, England. She was buried at Amesbury Abbey, Amesbury, Wiltshire, England.

As a result of her marriage, Eleanor of Provence was styled as Queen Consort Eleanor of England on 20 January 1236. She was a nun on 7 July 1284 at Amesbury Abbey, Amesbury, Wiltshire, England.

145120. Robert de Holand, son of **290240. Sir Robert de Holand & 290241. Cecily de Columbers**. Born in 1220. Robert died in 1275; he was 55.

Robert married **Margaret de Kellett**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------------|
| 72560 | i. | Sir Robert |
|--------------|----|-------------------|

145121. Margaret de Kellett, daughter of **290242. Adam de Kellett & 290243. Matilda de Singleton**.

145124. Roger de la Zouche, son of **290248. Alan de la Zouche & 290249. Helen de Quency**. Born in 1242. Roger died on 15 Oct 1285; he was 43. Occupation: Lord Of Ashby.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Roger married **Ela FitzMaurice**.

They had one child:

72562 i. **Alan** (1267-1314)

145125. Ela FitzMaurice, daughter of **290250. Stephen Longespée** & **290251. Emeline de Ridelsford**. Born in 1245. Ela died ca 1276; she was 31.

145126. Nicholas de Segrave, son of **290252. Gilbert de Segrave** & **290253. Lady Annabelle Chaucombe**. Born in 1238. Nicholas died in 1295; he was 57.

Nicholas married **Matilda de Lacy**.

They had one child:

72563 i. **Eleanor** (-1314)

145127. Matilda de Lacy, daughter of **290254. Walter de Lacy** & **290255. Margaret de Braose**.

145130. Philippe III de France. Occupation: Roi De France.

Philippe III, Roi de France was born on 1 May 1245 at Poissy, Île-de-France, France. He was the son of Louis IX, Roi de France and Marguerite de Provence. He married, firstly, Isabel de Aragón, daughter of Jaime I, Rey de Aragón and Yolante Arpád, on 28 May 1262 at Clement-en-Auvergne. He married, secondly, Marie de Brabant, daughter of Henri III de Brabant, Duc de Brabant and Alix de Bourgogne, on 23 August 1274. He died on 5 October 1285 at age 40 at Perpignan, Roussillon, France.³ He was buried at Saint-Denis, Île-de-France, France.

Philippe III, Roi de France was a member of the House of Capet.¹ Philippe III, Roi de France also went by the nick-name of Philippe 'Coeur de Lion' (?).³ Philippe III, Roi de France also went by the nick-name of Philippe 'le Hardi' (or in English, 'the Hardy'). He gained the title of Roi Philippe III de France in 1270.

Child:

72565 i. **Marguerite** (ca1279-1318)

145136. John Fitzalan, son of **290272. John Fitzalan** & **290273. Maud le Botiller**. Born on 14 Sep 1246.

John FitzAlan was born on 14 September 1246. He was the son of John FitzAlan and Maud le Botiller. He married Isabel de Mortimer, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore and Maud de Briouze. He died on 18 March 1271/72 at age 25. He was buried at Haughmond Abbey, Shropshire, England.

John FitzAlan gained the title of Lord of Clun and Oswestry [feudal barony] on 10 December 1267. He succeeded to the title of 7th Earl of Arundel [E., c. 1138] on 10 December 1267, de jure, but he appears to have never used this title.

John married **Isabel de Mortimer**.

They had one child:

72568 i. **Richard** (1267-1302)

145137. Isabel de Mortimer, daughter of **290274. Roger de Mortimer** & **290275. Maud de Briouze**.

Isabel de Mortimer was the daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore and Maud de Briouze. She married, firstly, John FitzAlan, son of John FitzAlan and Maud le Botiller. She married, secondly, Ralph d'Arderne before

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1273.1 She married, thirdly, Robert de Hastang on 2 September 1285 at Poling, Sussex, England, in a private marriage. She was fined £1,000 for marrying without Royal Licence. She died before 1 April 1292.

145140. John de Warenne, son of **290280. William de Warenne & 263415. Matilda Marshal**. Occupation: 7th Earl Of Surrey.

John de Warenne, 7th Earl of Surrey was born circa August 1231. He was the son of William de Warenne, 6th Earl of Surrey and Matilda Marshal. He married Alice de Lusignan, daughter of Hugues X de Lusignan, Comte de La Marche and Isabella d'Angoulême, circa August 1247. He died circa 29 September 1304 at Kennington, London, England. He was buried at Lewes Priory, Lewes, Sussex, England.

John de Warenne, 7th Earl of Surrey held the office of Constable of Bamborough Castle. He was also known as John Plantagenet. He gained the title of 7th Earl of Surrey.

In Aug 1247 John married **Alice de Lusignan**.

They had one child:

72570 i. **William**

145141. Alice de Lusignan, daughter of **290282. Hugues X de Lusignan & 290177. Isabella D'Angoulême**. Alice died on 9 Feb 1256.

145142. Robert de Vere, son of **290284. Hugh de Vere & 290285. Hawise de Quincey**. Robert died ca 1296. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Oxford.

Robert married **Alice de Saundford**.

They had one child:

72571 i. **Joan** (-1293)

145143. Alice de Saundford, daughter of **290286. Gilbert de Saundford**.

145144. Henry III of England King Of England. (Same as number 145088.)

145145. Eleanor of Provence. (Same as number 145089.)

145146. Robert I de France, son of **290292. Louis VIII de France**. Born in Sep 1216. Robert I died in Mansourah, Egypt, on 9 Feb 1250; he was 33.

Robert I de France, Comte d'Artois was born in September 1216. He was the son of Louis VIII, Roi de France and Blanca de Castilla. He married Matilde de Brabant, daughter of Henri II de Brabant, Duc de Brabant and Marie von Hohenstaufen, in 1237. He died on 9 February 1250 at age 33 at Mansourah, Egypt, killed.

Robert I de France, Comte d'Artois gained the title of Comte d'Artois.

Child:

72573 i. **Blanche**

145150. William de Beauchamp, son of **290300. William de Beauchamp**. Born in 1237. William died in 1298; he was 61. Occupation: 9th Earl Of Warwick (1268).

William married **Maud FitzJohn**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

72575 i. **Isabella**

145151. Maud FitzJohn, daughter of **131706. Sir John FitzGeoffrey FitzPiers & 131707. Isabella le Bigot**.

145280. Sir Archibald of Douglas, son of **290560. William of Douglas**. Born in 1213. Archibald died in 1240; he was 27. Occupation: 2nd Of Douglas. Residence: Of Hermiston.

Archibald married **Margaret Crawford**.

They had the following children:

72640 i. **Sir William 'Longlegs'** (1240-1274)
289688 ii. **Sir Andrew** (1205-1277)

145281. Margaret Crawford, daughter of **290562. Sir John Crawford**.

145304. Walter FitzAlan Stewart. (Same as number 49538.)

145305. Beatrix of Angus. (Same as number 49539.)

145306. Maurice Menteith, son of **290612. Gilchrist Menteith**. Born in Perthshire, Scotland. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Menteith.

1- Of the original line of the Earls of Menteith only three are known— Gilchrist, Murdoch, and Maurice. On the death of Earl Maurice, about the year 1226, his title and estates descended to his daughter, Isabella, the wife of Walter Comyn, second son of the first Earl of Buchan. 2 - Muiredach II of Menteith, or Muiredach Óg, (also written as Murethach, Murdoch or Maurice), ruled 1213-1234, is the third known Mormaer of Menteith. Muiredach gained the Mormaerdom by challenging the rights of the current Mormaer, his elder brother, also called Muiredach, hence Muiredach Mór (in English, "the elder"). The case apparently went to arbitration, and the king decided on the right of Muiredach Óg. On December 13, 1213, Muiredach Mór resigned the Mormaerdom, taking lesser lands and titles in compensation. Muiredach Óg was one of the seven mormaers present at the coronation of King Alexander II of Scotland in 1214, and Muiredach accompanied the king in the funeral cortège of his father and predecessor, King William of Scotland. Muiredach Óg appears again in the company of the king in 1224, when he appears on a charter issued at Stirling granting rights to Paisley Abbey. In a document dating to 1226, Muiredach is referred to as "Sheriff of Stirling". He had no legitimate sons, but two daughters, Isabella (Iosbail), who married a Comyn, and Maria (Màire), who married a Stewart; both became countesses in their own right. Muiredach was dead by January, 1234, when his successor appears with the comital title for the first time.

Children:

i. **Isabella**
72653 ii. **Mary**

145372. Sir Nicholas de Graham. (Same as number 72398.)

145373. Maria of Strathearn. (Same as number 72399.)

147012. Sir David de Lindsay, son of **294024. Sir David de Lindsay & 294025. Daughter Of Sir John Crawford**. Born ca 1235 in Breneville, Ayrshire, Scotland. David died in Egypt, Killed On The On The Crusade Of St Louis, in 1268; he was 33. Occupation: Regent Of Scotland In 1255; High Chamberlain [Scotland] In 1256. Residence: Of Luffness.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

David married **Margaret de Lindsay**.

They had one child:

73506 i. **Sir Alexander** (ca1267-1307)

147013. Margaret de Lindsay, daughter of **294026. Walter de Lindsay & 294027. Christian Lindsay**.

147014. Alexander Stewart. (Same as number 49552.)

147015. Jean MacRory. (Same as number 49553.)

147020. Sir John Stewart Menteith. (Same as number 36326.)

147022. Gartnait. (Same as number 13068.)

147023. Lady Christina Bruce. (Same as number 13069.)

147072. Gilbert Buchanan, son of **294144. Anselan Buchanan**. Gilbert died ca 1273. Occupation: 8th Of Buchanan.

Gilbert, or Gillebrid, appears to have borne the surname of Buchanan. There is a charter of confirmation of that of Clareincli, and some other lands of Buchanan, granted in favour of this Gilbert by King Alexander the Second in the seventeenth year of his reign, and of our Lord 1231. The same Gilbert is also witness to a charter, by Malcolm earl of Lennox, to the abbot and monks of Paisley, dated at Renfrew in 1274.

Child:

73536 i. **Sir Maurice**

147076. Sir John Stewart Menteith. (Same as number 36326.)

147160. Sir David de Lindsay, son of **73506. Sir Alexander de Lindsay & 73507. Mary Stewart**. Born in 1299 in Crawford, Lanarkshire, Scotland. David died in 1345; he was 46. Residence: Of Crawford.

Sir David de Lindsay of Crawford was born in 1314. He was the son of Sir Alexander de Lindsay. He married Maria Abernethy, daughter of Sir Alexander Abernethy of that Ilk, circa 1325. He died in 1355.

Sir David de Lindsay of Crawford held the office of Scottish Ambassador to England in 1349. He held the office of Custodian of Edinburgh Castle. He held the office of Custodian of Berwick Castle. He held the office of Scottish Ambassador to England in 1351. He lived at Crawford, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Ca 1325 when David was 26, he married **Maria Abernethy**.

They had the following children:

73580 i. **Sir Alexander**
108808 ii. **Sir William**
108134 iii. **Sir James** (1327-1358)

147161. Maria Abernethy. (Same as number 8197.)

147162. Sir John Stirling. Residence: Of Edzell.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

73581 i. **Catherine**

147172. John Stewart, son of **13070. Sir Alexander Stewart**. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Angus.

John Stewart, 1st Earl of Angus was the son of Sir Alexander Stewart.¹ He married Margaret Abernethy, daughter of Sir Alexander Abernethy, on 24 October 1328, by Papal dispensation. He died on 9 December 1331.

John Stewart, 1st Earl of Angus was created 1st Earl of Angus [Scotland] on 15 June 1329. He lived at Bonkyl, Berwickshire, Scotland. He was invested as a Knight on 24 November 1331.

On 24 Oct 1328 John married **Margaret Abernethy**.

They had one child:

73586 i. **Thomas**

147173. Margaret Abernethy, daughter of **16394. Sir Alexander Abernethy, Of That Ilk**.

147174. Sir Henry Sinclair. (Same as number 106304.)

147175. Alice de Fenton. (Same as number 106305.)

147184. Sir Thomas da Haya, son of **294368. Sir Gilbert da Haya & 294369. Mary Fraser**. Residence: Of Lockerworth.

Thomas married **Lora de Cuningesburgh**.

They had one child:

73592 i. **Sir William**

147185. Lora de Cuningesburgh.

A daughter of Sir William de Cuningesburgh.

196842. Robert de Beaumont, son of **393684. Robert de Beaumont & 393685. Amicia de Montfort**. Robert died in Durazzo, Albania in 1190. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Leicester.

Robert de Beaumont, 3rd Earl of Leicester (died 1190) was an English nobleman, one of the principal followers of Henry the Young King in the Revolt of 1173–1174 against his father Henry II. He is also called Robert Blanchemains (meaning "White Hands" in French).

He was the son of Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester, a staunch supporter of Henry II, and he inherited from his father large estates in England and Normandy.

When the revolt of the younger Henry broke out in April 1173, Robert went to his castle at Breteuil in Normandy.

The rebels' aim was to take control of the duchy, but Henry II himself led an army to besiege the castle; Robert fled, and the Breteuil was taken on September 25 or 26.

Robert apparently went to Flanders, where he raised a large force of mercenaries, and landed at Walton, Suffolk, on 29 September 1173. He joined forces with Hugh Bigod, 1st Earl of Norfolk, and the two marched west, aiming to cut England in two across the Midlands and to relieve the king's siege of Robert's castle at Leicester. However, they were intercepted by the king's supporters and defeated in battle at Fornham, near Bury St Edmunds, on 17 October. Robert, along with his wife and many others, was taken prisoner. Henry II took away the earl's lands and titles as well.

He remained in captivity until January 1177, well after most of the other prisoners had been released. The king was

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

in a strong position and could afford to be merciful; not long after his release Robert's lands and titles were restored, but not his castles. All but two of his castles had been destroyed, and those two (Montsorrel in Leicestershire and Pacy in Normandy) remained in the king's hands.

Robert had little influence in the remaining years of Henry II's reign, but was restored to favour by Richard I. He carried one of the swords of state at Richard's coronation in 1189. In 1190 Robert went on pilgrimage to Palestine, but he died in Greece on his return journey.

Family

Robert married Petronilla, who was either a granddaughter or great-granddaughter of Hugh de Grandmesnil. They had five children:

Robert, who succeeded his father as Earl of Leicester;

Roger, who became Bishop of St Andrews in 1189;

William, who was a leper;

Amicia, who married Simon III de Montfort, and whose son Simon subsequently became Earl of Leicester;

Margaret, who married Saer de Quincy, later 1st Earl of Winchester.

Robert married **Pernel Grandmesnil**.

They had one child:

98421 i. **Margaret**

196843. Pernel Grandmesnil. Pernel died on 1 Apr 1212.

196846. John I of England King Of England, son of **393692. Henry II of England King Of England & 393693.** . Born on 24 Dec 1167 in Beaumont Palace, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England. John I died in Newark Castle, Newark, Nottinghamshire, England, on 19 Oct 1216; he was 48. Buried in Worcester Cathedral. Occupation: King From 1199 To 1216.

John I 'Lackland', King of England was born on 24 December 1167 at Beaumont Palace, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England. He was the son of Henry II 'Curtmantle' d'Anjou, King of England and Eleanor, Duchesse d'Aquitaine. He married, firstly, Isabella de Clare, Countess of Gloucester, daughter of William FitzRobert, 2nd Earl of Gloucester and Hawise de Beaumont, on 29 August 1189 at Marlborough Castle, Marlborough, Wiltshire, England. He and Isabella de Clare, Countess of Gloucester were divorced in 1199, on the grounds of consanguinity. He married, firstly, Isabella d'Angoulême, daughter of Aymer Taillefer, Comte d'Angoulême and Alice de Courtenay, on 24 August 1200 at Bordeaux Cathedral, Bordeaux, Dauphine, France. He died on 19 October 1216 at age 48 at Newark Castle, Newark, Nottinghamshire, England. He was buried at Worcester Cathedral, Worcester, Worcestershire, England.

John I 'Lackland', King of England and unknown de Warenne were associated. He gained the title of King John I of Ireland in 1177. He gained the title of Count of Mortain in 1189. As a result of his marriage, John I 'Lackland', King of England was styled as Earl of Gloucester on 29 August 1189. He succeeded to the title of King John I of England on 6 April 1199. He was crowned King of England on 27 May 1199 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England, and styled 'Rex Anglaie, Dominus Hiberniae, Dux Normanniae, et Dux Aquitaniae'.

He was a skilled politician and forceful administrator, but one of England's most unpopular monarchs due to his cruelty and deceit. While Richard I was imprisoned abroad, in 1193 John vainly attempted to usurp the throne. He was banished, but soon reconciled and made his brother's heir. On Richard's death, John became king and imprisoned his young nephew Arthur of Brittany, a better claimant who soon died in prison. He married Isabella of Gloucester and then divorced her after his accession to the throne and married Isabella of Angouleme. John imposed crippling taxes and tightened the already severe forest laws, all to raise revenue for his war against the French. This war cost him Normandy and led to high inflation resulting in widespread poverty. He antagonised the Church bringing on an interdict from the Pope, and John himself was excommunicated. The whole population, high and low

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

alike, were in a state of near rebellion. The barons drew up a document which they were intent upon John signing. This document was not a formal constitution but a practical statement that the King must respect institutional customs and law. On Monday 15 June 1215 King John reluctantly signed and sealed the document on the island of Runnymede in the Thames. This was one of the most memorable events in English history, the document being known as the Magna Carta. Afterwards, John reverted to his bad old ways and Louis, son of the French King, was invited to replace him. Louis entered London unopposed in May 1216 and civil war began to flame. Fortunately for England, John died of dysentery on Wednesday 19 October 1216 at Newark after losing the crown jewels in the Wash. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

John I married **Clementina**.

They had one child:

98423 i. **Joan** (1195-1237)

196847. Clementina.

197400. William de Comyn, son of **394800. John de Comyn**.

William married **Maud Bassett**.

They had one child:

98700 i. **Richard** (-ca1179)

197401. Maud Bassett.

197402. Uchtred FitzWaldeve.

Uchtred FitzWaldeve was also known as Huctred of Tynedale. He was also known as Uctred of Tynedale. He was also known as Waltheof of Tynedale.
(Burkes Peerage)

Uchtred married **Bethoc of Scotland**.

They had one child:

98701 i. **Hextilda**

197403. Bethoc of Scotland, daughter of **394806. Donald III ('Donald Bane')**, of Scotland & **394807. Sybilla Digera**.

197408. Sheagh (Shaw) Mac-In-Toisich. Sheagh (Shaw) died in 1179.

(Mackintosh of Mackintosh) reports this much-claimed connection, identifying Shaw as "2nd son of Duncan McDuff, the 2nd of that name, and 3rd Earl of Fife." The numbering of the earls differs between sources, so that difference is not considered significant, but the dates indicate that, if he was of this family, he was probably son of the 1st Duncan rather than the 2nd. In Gaelic, "mac in toisich" means 'son of the chief/leader'.

Child:

98704 i. **Shaw**

197410. Hugh de Montgomery, son of **394820. Robert de Montgomery** & **394821. Marjory FitzAlan**. Hugh died ca 1200.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

98705 i. **Egidia** (-ca1220)

197632. Gillespick de Cambrun, son of **395264. Angus de Cambrun**. Occupation: 2nd Chief.

Child:

98816 i. **John**

198144. Gillebride MacGilleadamnan. Occupation: Thane Of Argyll.

Gille Bride proceeded with [a party of his Irish kindred] to Scotland, where they landed. They made frequent onsets and attacks on their enemies during their time of trouble, for their enemies were powerful and numerous at that time. All the islands from Man to the Orkneys, and all the borderland, from Dumbarton to Caithness in the north, were in the possession of the Danes (Norse); and such of the Gael of those lands as remained were protecting themselves in the woods and mountains, and at the end of that time Gille Bride had a good son, who had come to maturity and reknown." (Book of Clanranald, Reliquiae Celticae) This son was Sumarlidi Höld, or Somerled. Gilbride had returned to Ireland to ask for help in winning back his inheritance.

Children:

99072 i. **Somerled (Somhairle Mor)** (1100-1164)
396319 ii. **Bethoc**

198146. Olaf 1 Godredsson. Occupation: King Of Mann And The Isles. Residence: Mann.

Child:

99073 i. **Ragnhildis**

198152. Walter Fitz Alan. Walter died ca 1177. Buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Great Steward Of Scotland.

He was the son of Alan FitzFlaad, lord of Owestry, Sheriff of Shropshire, b. ca1078 Dol, Normandy, France, died ca1121.

The title of High Steward or Great Steward was given in the 12th century to Walter Fitzalan, whose descendants became the House of Stewart. In 1371, the last High Steward inherited the throne, and thereafter the title of High Steward of Scotland has been held as a subsidiary title to that of Duke of Rothesay, held by the heir-apparent. Thus, currently, The Prince of Wales is High Steward of Scotland, sometimes known as the Prince and Great Steward of Scotland.

Walter married **Eochyna de Molle**.

They had the following children:

99076 i. **Alan FitzWalter** (-ca1204)
394821 ii. **Marjory**

198153. Eochyna de Molle.

198156. Gillbride (Gilbert) of Angus, son of **396312. Gilchrist (Dufagan) of Angus**. Born in Angusshire, Scotland. Gillbride (Gilbert) died ca 1187. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Angus.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Gillbride (Gilbert) married **Daughter Of Gospatric de Dunbar**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 99078 | i. | Gilchrist (ca1154-1207) |
| 1886720 | ii. | Gilbert (ca1172-1204) |

198157. Daughter Of Gospatric de Dunbar, daughter of **396314. Gospatric de Dunbar & 396315. Sybil Morel**.

198158. Harald Maddadson, son of **396316. Madach & 396317. Margaret Countess Of Orkney**. Born in 1134. Harald died in 1206; he was 72. Occupation: Earl Of Orkney And Caithness.

The King of the Scots, William the Lion (1165-1214) had been a prisoner of England, When he returned to Scotland "he forever afterwards showed the most sterling qualities, and stood manfully up for the independence of his kingdom and the Church". In the spirit of the Papal decree, King William was very active in erecting, endowing and beginning numerous churches throughout the kingdom. In 1184 he gave half of Caithness to Harald Eiriksson, known as "Harald the Young", and made him a joint earl with Harald Maddadarson (Harald the Old). Harald the Old had been the sole earl of Orkney and Caithness since the murder of earl St. Rognvald in 1158 and he was enraged at this and a civil war began. His early success in battle, emboldened him to foolishly invade the Scots' earldom of Moray. King William gathered a great army, recovered Moray and chased Harald back to Caithness. He destroyed Harold's stronghold at Thurso. Harold tried to flee to Orkney but was driven back by gales. Desperately he threw himself at the King's feet asking for mercy. King William allowed him to keep half of Caithness but took Harold's son, Thorfinn, as a hostage. Harold remained rebellious. King William the Lion made two or three further forays into Caithness between 1196-7 to subdue Harold the Old but was not successful. Again in 1198 there was trouble. The two Harolds met each other with armies just outside of Wick in a fierce battle during which Harold the Young was slain. The exasperated King sold part of Caithness to Reginald Gudrodrsson, a Norse king of Man. He was a seasoned warrior who came north with a fleet of ships to claim Caithness but once again, Harold the Old was victorious. King William came in person once more to force Harold to submit. The King ordered a church to be built at Wick on the spot where earl Harold the Young had been slain. Just after Christmas 1201, six bailiffs fled from the north to King William the Lion. Once more Harold the Old was plotting rebellion and was now negotiating with King John of England. William called out a general levy, which marched to Ousdale in Caithness. Meanwhile his royal fleet sailed to cut off Harald's retreat to Orkney. The vast army forced Harald the Old to sue for peace. Later he met the king at Perth. Using the intercession of Roger, bishop of St. Andrews, and others, he was "bought to concorde with the king". By that time William had forced him to pay a fine of 2000 pounds of silver and made Harald and his kindred erect a steeple over the church at Wick that was dedicated to the slain Harald the Young. William then divided the ancient earldom of Caithness by removing all the lands south of the Ord which later became the earldom of Sutherland.

Harald married **Gornflaeth (Grelod) of Ross**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------------------|
| 99079 | i. | Marjory (1152-ca1213) |
|--------------|----|------------------------------|

198159. Gornflaeth (Grelod) of Ross, daughter of **396318. Malcolm MacHeth & 396319. Bethoc NicGillebride**.

198272. Alwin of Lennox, son of **396544. Alwin Og of Lennox**. Born ca 1150. Alwin died in 1216; he was 66. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Lennox.

1 - Second Earl of Lennox - being a minor at the time of his father's death, was too young to takeover the earldom, so William the Lion gave it to his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, but the young Earl recovered possession around 1199 AD. Donated lands to Church of Kilpatrick, the Church of Camsie, Walter-Bishop of Glasgow, lands

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

of Luss to Malduin, Dean of Lennox. Died about 1224. 2 - Gregor b. c1190 married a daughter of Lindsay of Bucknall the Earl of Lennox. Not sure if this is another name for Alwyn or an error of the source as this Gregor's son is claimed to have married a dau. of Gichrist, Alwin's seventh son. 3 - From the territory of Levenach which originally belonged to Celtic Chiefs, the first being Alwin MacMuredach, MacMaldouen, Mormaer of Levenach. This Alwin had several sons, the 5th son was Aulay de Faslane whose descendant, Allan de Faslane became the Bailie of Lennox. Gilchrist, the 7th son of Alwin, founded the clan MacFarlane. 4 - At Balloch, was the seat of Alwin, first earl of Lennox. It is probable that he was of Celtic descent, but the records are silent as to his part in history; that he was earl at all is only proved from the charters of his son, another Alwin, and he died some time before 1217. The second Alwin was father of ten sons, one of whom founded the clan Macfarlane, famous in the annals of the district, while another was ancestor of Walter of Faslane, who married the heiress of the 6th earl of Lennox. 5 - Mormaer Ailín II of Lennox, also known as Alywn, 2nd Earl of Lennox, was the son of Mormaer Ailín I, and ruled Lennox from somewhere in the beginning of the 13th century until his death in 1217. Unlike many other Scottish Mormaers, he played little role in the wider society of the Scottish kingdom. Lennox at the time was a frontier region between the Scottish Gaelic lands of central Scotland and the Norse Gaelic lands of Argyll, and the Mormaerdom seems to have lacked the status accorded to the other Mormaerdoms. Either because of this lack of status, or because of the lack of interest in national affairs, Ailín's attendance was not recorded at the coronation of King Alexander II, at Scone in 1215. Ailín was dead in 1217.

Alwin married **Eva Menteith**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 140816 | i. | Maldouen (ca1180-1250) |
| 99136 | ii. | Amelec (Aulay Mor) (ca1199->1250) |

198273. Eva Menteith, daughter of **290612. Gilchrist Menteith**.

200768. John Fraser, son of **401536. Sir Gilbert Fraser** & **401537. Christian Lascelles**.

John married **Alicia de Conigburg**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 100384 | i. | Sir Richard (->1307) |
|---------------|----|-----------------------------|

200769. Alicia de Conigburg.

209088. Morgund MacGlyocher. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Mar.

Son of Gillocher

Child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|---------------|
| 104544 | i. | Duncan |
|---------------|----|---------------|

209094. Fergus Of Buchan. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Buchan.

Child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|-----------------|
| 104547 | i. | Margaret |
|---------------|----|-----------------|

209096. Owain ap Gruffyd, son of **418192. Gruffyd ap Cynan**. Born ca 1100. Owain died on 28 Nov 1170; he was 70. Occupation: King Of Gwynedd.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Owain ap Gruffyd, King of Gwynedd was born circa 1100. He was the son of Gruffydd ap Cynan, King of Gwynedd and Angharad ferch Owain. He married, firstly, Gwladus ferch Llywarch, daughter of Llywarch ap Trahaearn. He married, secondly, Cristin ferch Goronwy, daughter of Goronwy ap Owain. He died on 28 November 1170.

Owain ap Gruffyd, King of Gwynedd was also known as Owain Gwynedd. He succeeded to the title of King of Gwynedd in 1137.

Child:

104548 i. **Ioworth**

209104. William de Brus, son of **418208. Sir Robert de Brus**. Born ca 1142. Occupation: 3rd Lord Of Annandale.

William married **Beatrice de Teyden**.

They had one child:

104552 i. **Robert** (-1245)

209105. Beatrice de Teyden.

209106. David of Scotland, son of **418212. Prince Henry of Scotland & 418213. Ada de Wareene**. David died in Yardley, Northamptonshire, England on 17 Jun 1219. Buried in Sawtrey Abbey, Hampshire, England. Occupation: 9th Earl Of Huntingdon.

David of Scotland, 9th Earl of Huntingdon was born between 1143 and 1152. He was the son of Henry of Huntingdon, Earl of Huntingdon and Ada de Warenne. He married Matilda of Chester, daughter of Hugh of Kevelioc, 3rd Earl of Chester and Bertrada de Montfort, on 26 August 1190. He died on 17 June 1219 at Yardley, Northamptonshire, England. He was buried at Sawtrey Abbey, Hampshire, England.

David of Scotland, 9th Earl of Huntingdon succeeded to the title of Earl of Carlisle on 12 June 1152. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Doncaster on 12 June 1152. He succeeded to the title of 9th Earl of Huntingdon on 12 June 1152. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Northumberland on 12 June 1152. He gained the title of Earl of Garioch circa 1180. He gained the title of Earl of Lennox in 1205. He gained the title of Earl of Cambridge in 1205.2 In 1215/16 he was deprived of all of his English honours, but was restored to them on 13 March 1218.

David married **Matilda (Maude) Keveliock**.

They had the following children:

104553 i. **Lady Isabella** (-ca1251)

471615 ii. **Margaret** (-1228)

209107. Matilda (Maude) Keveliock, daughter of **418214. Hugh of Keveliock & 418215. Bertrada de Montfort**. Born in 1171. Matilda (Maude) died on 6 Jan 1233; she was 62. Occupation: Matilda Of Chester.

209108. Richard de Clare, son of **418216. Roger de Clare & 418217. Maud de st. Hilare**. Born in 1162. Richard died on 30 Dec 1218; he was 56. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Hertford.

Richard married **Amice FitzRobert**.

They had one child:

104554 i. **Gilbert**

209109. Amice FitzRobert, daughter of **418218. William FitzRobert & 418219. Hawise de Beaumont**. Born in 1160. Amice died on 1 Jan 1225; she was 65.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

209110. William Marshal, son of **418220. John 'the Marshal' FitzGilbert** & **418221. Sybil de Salisbury**. Born in 1146.

William Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke was born in 1146. He was the son of John FitzGilbert and Sybil de Salisbury. He married Isabella de Clare, Countess Strigoil, daughter of Richard FitzGilbert de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke and Aoife MacMorrough, in August 1189 at London, England. He died on 14 May 1219 at Caversham, Berkshire, England.

William Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke also went by the nick-name of William 'the Elder'. He gained the title of 4th Earl of Pembroke.

In Aug 1189 when William was 43, he married **Isabella de Clare**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|---------------------------------|
| 580551 | i. | Eva |
| 263415 | ii. | Matilda |
| 104555 | iii. | Lady Isabela (1202-1240) |

209111. Isabella de Clare, daughter of **418222. Richard FitzGilbert "Strongbow" de Clare** & **418223. Aoife MacMorrough**. Occupation: Countess Strigoil.

209112. Gilbert of Galloway, son of **418224. Fergus of Galloway** & **418225. Joan**. Gilbert died on 1 Jan 1185.

Child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|-----------------------|
| 104556 | i. | Duncan (-1250) |
|---------------|----|-----------------------|

212608. Sir William Sinclair, son of **425216. Robert de st. Clair** & **425217. Eleanor de Dreux**. Born ca 1264. William died in Tower Of London, Middlesex, England, ca 1299; he was 35. Occupation: Of Roslin, Sheriff Of Dumfries, Justicar Of Galloway.

Sir William Sinclair of Roslin was the son of Robert de St. Clair and Eleanor de Dreux. He married Amicia de Roskelyn, daughter of Henry de Roskelyn. He died, probably as a prisoner in the Tower of London.

Sir William Sinclair of Roslin lived on 14 September 1280 he was granted the territorial barony of Roslin by a charter from King Alexander II on the resignation of Henry de Roskelyn (probably Sir William's father-in-law). Between 1296 and 1299 he opposed King Edward's invasion of Scotland.

William married **Amicia de Roskelyn**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|------------------|
| 106304 | i. | Sir Henry |
| 3892541 | ii. | Annabel |

212609. Amicia de Roskelyn, daughter of **425218. Henry de Roskelyn**.

215200. Dugald Campbell, son of **430400. Dugald Campbell**. Dugald died in 1250. Occupation: 4th Of Craignish.

Dugald married **Jennet Lamont**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------|
| 107600 | i. | Malcolm |
|---------------|----|----------------|

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

215201. Jennet Lamont, daughter of **70416. Malcolm & 70417. Daughter Of Somerled Of Argyll**. Born in Lamont, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland.

216192. Duncan Campbell, son of **432384. Donald Campbell**. Born ca 1286. Residence: Of Reid Castle.

Duncan married **Susanna Craufurd**.

They had one child:

108096 i. **Sir Andrew** (ca1319-)

216193. Susanna Craufurd, daughter of **432386. Sir Reginald Craufurd**. Born ca 1297. Susanna died ca 1319; she was 22. Residence: Of Loudoun.

216264. Sir Robert Maxwell, son of **432528. Sir John Maxwell**. Residence: Of Pollok.

Child:

108132 i. **Sir John** (-ca1360)

216268. Sir David de Lindsay. (Same as number 147160.)

216269. Maria Abernethy. (Same as number 8197.)

216288. Sir John de Maxwell, son of **432576. Sir John de Maxwell**. John died in Tower Of London, Middlesex, England ca 1347. Residence: Of Carlaverock .

Prisoner at battle of Durham 1346

Child:

108144 i. **Sir John** (-1373)

216296. Sir John Stuart. (Same as number 26140.)

216297. Margaret de Bonkyl. (Same as number 26141.)

216308. Sir James Lindsay. (Same as number 108134.)

216309. Egidia Stuart. (Same as number 18099.)

216310. Sir William Keith. (Same as number 18118.)

216311. Margaret Fraser. (Same as number 18119.)

217600. Sir William de Cunynghame, son of **435200. Sir Robert de Cunynghame**. Residence: Of Kilmaurs.

Sir William de Cunynghame of Kilmaurs, Earl of Carrick; married (1) Lady Eleanor Bruce (died 22 June 1368), daughter of Alexander, Earl of Carrick and Margaret Douglas; married (2) before 18 Apr 1369, Margaret. William died between Dec 1396 and Jul 1399. William was Hugh's successor and was probably his son. He was created Earl of Carrick in 1361 by King David II Bruce, probably by virtue of marrying Lady Eleanor Bruce, cousin to the King. She ought not to have received the title as it was restricted to the male-line heirs of Edward Bruce, but exception was made for her. This title reverted to the Crown on the death of Lady Eleanor, in William's own lifetime. Some sources doubt the existence of Eleanor but do not explain how William could otherwise become earl.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Burke notes: "The charter in his favour is on record, and singularly incomplete, as if there had been a doubt as to the propriety of the grant:- 'David, D.G. Rex Scottorum, sciatus nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti-carta confirmasse dilicto consanguineo nostro Willielmo de Cuninghame militi totum comitatum de Carryk.' ". The charter is not dated but was probably written at Aberdeen on 12 September 1361.

William married **Eleanor Bruce**.

They had one child:

108800 i. **Sir William**

217601. Eleanor Bruce, daughter of **435202. Alexander Bruce** & **435203. Eleanor Douglas**.

217602. Sir Robert Danielston. (Same as number 108830.)

217608. Sir Adam Hepburn. (Same as number 9030.)

217609. Janet Borthwick. (Same as number 9031.)

217616. Sir David de Lindsay. (Same as number 147160.)

217617. Maria Abernethy. (Same as number 8197.)

217660. Sir John de Danielston, son of **435320. Sir Hugh de Danielston**. Born ca 1320. Occupation: 2nd Of Danielston, Sheriff Of Lennox.

John married **Mary Fleming**.

They had one child:

108830 i. **Sir Robert** (ca1350-)

217661. Mary Fleming, daughter of **435322. Sir Malcolm Fleming**. Born ca 1330 in Scotland.

217728. Sir Walter Fitzgilbert Hamilton, son of **435456. Sir Gilbert De Hambleton** & **435457. Issobell Randolph**. Sir Walter Fitzgilbert died in Cadzow, Scotland bef 1346.

The earliest ancestor of the Scottish Hamiltons of whom there is authentic record and from whom the descendency can be unquestionably traced is Sir Walter Fitzgilbert (son of Gilbert) of Hamilton. The previous narratives of William de Hambleton and Sir Gilbert de Hambleton, while recorded, can also be refuted on both historical and genealogical ground.

Walter Fitzgilbert first appears 10 Jan. 1295 as witness to a Charter by James, High Steward of Scotland, to the monks of Paisley. A Gilbert de Hameldun, clericus, is found amongst the monks of Paisley on 12 Dec. 1272, but there is no evidence that this is the father of Sir Walter Fitzgilbert. He is named amongst the landowners from Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire as having done homage to Edward I of England, 28 Aug. 1296 (the Ragmans Roll). At that time, he is styled as Walter Fitz Gilbert de Hameldone. In 1314, he was Captain of Bothwell Castle. After the Castle was besieged by and surrendered to the Scots on 3 March 1315, Walter received a grant of the Barony of Cadzow, which was to remain the original Hamilton estate and family lands for many generations. In 1321, he is noted as a Justiciary of Lanarkshire. He was knighted before 28 July 1323, on which date, styled Sir Walter, he had a further grant of the lands of Kinneil, Larbert and Auldcahy in Linlithgowshire. Sir Walter was present at the battle of Halidon Hill, 19 July 1333.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Bef 1315 Sir Walter Fitzgilbert married **Mary Gordon**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 108864 | i. | Sir David Fitzwalter (-1378) |
| | ii. | John |

217729. Mary Gordon, daughter of **435458. Sir Adam Gordon**.

217730. William O'Beolan De Ross. (Same as number 8198.)

217731. Mary MacDonald, daughter of **6192. Angus Og MacDonald** & **6193. Agnes O'Cathan**.

Mary married **William O'Beolan De Ross**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|-----------------|
| 108865 | i. | Margaret |
|---------------|----|-----------------|

217732. Robert de Keith, son of **117888. Sir John de Keith** & **117889. Margaret Comyn**.

Robert married **Johanna de Galbrathe**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------------------|
| 108866 | i. | Sir William (-1336) |
|---------------|----|----------------------------|

217733. Johanna de Galbrathe.

217736. Sir James Douglas. Residence: Midlothian, Scotland.

Child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|-------------------------|
| 108868 | i. | Sir John (-1350) |
|---------------|----|-------------------------|

217740. Sir Patrick 'the Black Beard' de Dunbar, son of **435480. Patrick de Dunbar** & **435481. Cecil Fraser**. Born ca 1242. Patrick 'the Black Beard' died on 10 Oct 1308; he was 66. Occupation: 7th (Or 8th) Earl Of Dunbar; 1st Earl Of March.

Patrick de Dunbar, 7th Earl of Dunbar was born circa 1242. He was the son of Patrick de Dunbar, 6th Earl of Dunbar and Cecil Fraser. He married Lady Marjory Comyn, daughter of Alexander Comyn, 6th Earl of Buchan and Elizabeth de Quincy, before 1282. He died on 10 October 1308.

Patrick de Dunbar, 7th Earl of Dunbar also went by the nick-name of Patrick 'Black-Beard'. He succeeded to the title of 7th Earl of Dunbar [S., c. 1115] on 24 August 1289. He was created 1st Earl of March [Scotland] circa 1290. In 1291 he was a claimant to the vacant Scottish Crown but quite soon dropped the claim. In 1296 he allied himself with the English in their war against the Scots. He held the office of King's Lieutenant of Scotland in 1298, for King Edward I. He fought in the Siege of Carlaverock in 1300, for the English.
(The Peerage)

Patrick 'the Black Beard' married **Lady Marjory Comyn**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 108870 | i. | Sir Patrick (ca1285-1368) |
| 978224 | ii. | Sir Alexander |

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

217741. Lady Marjory Comyn, daughter of **117902. Alexander Comyn & 117903. Elizabeth de Quincy**.

217792. Sir Thomas Home Of That Ilk, son of **435584. Sir John Home**.

He received the territorial Barony of Dunglas through his wife.

Thomas married **Nicole Papedy**.

They had one child:

108896 i. **Sir Alexander**

217793. Nicole Papedy.

217794. Sir William Hay, son of **435588. Sir William Hay & 435589. Jean Gifford**. Residence: Locherworth.

Child:

108897 i. **Janet**

217798. William de Landells. (Same as number 54450.)

217856. William Gordon, son of **435712. Sir Adam of Gordon**. William died ca 1370. Residence: Battle Of Homildon Hill.

Child:

108928 i. **Roger** (-1402)

235528. Sir Andrew de Moravia, son of **471056. Sir Walter de Moravia & 471057. Daughter of Earl Of Fife**. Andrew died in 1289. Residence: Of Bothwell.

Andrew married **Daughter Of Sir John 'the Red' Comyn**.

They had one child:

117764 i. **Andrew** (-1297)

235529. Daughter Of Sir John 'the Red' Comyn, daughter of **32914. Sir John 'the Red' Comyn & 471059. Alicia de Lindsay**.

235648. Gilbert de la Haye, son of **471296. Nicholas de la Haye**. Gilbert died in Apr 1333. Occupation: 5th Of Erroll; Scottish Ambassador To England After 1314; Great Constable Of Scotland 1314. Residence: Granted The Lands Of Slains, Aberdeenshire.

Child:

117824 i. **Nicholas** (-1332)

235778. William Comyn. (Same as number 49350.)

235779. Margaret Of Buchan. (Same as number 104547.)

235792. Bernard le Cheyne, son of **471584. William le Cheyne**. Occupation: Of Inverugie.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

117896 i. **Sir Reginald**

235794. William Comyn. (Same as number 49350.)

235795. Sarah FitzHugh. (Same as number 49351.)

235796. Walter de Moravia, son of **471592. Hugh de Moravia**. Born ca 1220. Walter died ca 1262; he was 42.
Occupation: Lord Of Duffus.

Walter married **Euphemia de Ross**.

They had one child:

117898 i. **Freskin**

235797. Euphemia de Ross, daughter of **49348. Ferquard (O'Bjolans) MacTaggart**.

235800. Robert. (Same as number 72282.)

235802. Gilbert. Occupation: Earl Of Caithness And Orkney.

Child:

117901 i. **Maud**

235804. William Comyn. (Same as number 49350.)

235805. Margaret Of Buchan. (Same as number 104547.)

235806. Roger de Quincy, son of **98420. Saher de Quincy & 98421. Margaret**. Roger died on 25 Apr 1264.
Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Winchester.

Roger de Quency, 2nd Earl of Winchester was the son of Saher de Quency, 1st Earl of Winchester and Margaret (?).
He married, firstly, Helen de Galloway, daughter of Alan de Galloway, Lord of Galloway and Margaret of Huntingdon, before 1234. He died on 25 April 1264.

Roger de Quency, 2nd Earl of Winchester was also known as Roger de Quincy. He gained the title of 2nd Earl of Winchester.

Roger married **Helen de Galloway**.

They had one child:

117903 i. **Elizabeth**

235807. Helen de Galloway, daughter of **471614. Alan de Galloway & 471615. Margaret of Huntingdon**.

235840. Sir Patrick Ogilvy, son of **471680. Patrick de Ogiluill**. Residence: Of Wester Powrie.

Child:

117920 i. **Patrick**

243282. Sir John Glen. Residence: Of Glen And Balmuto.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

John married **Margaret Erskine**.

They had one child:

121641 i. **Isobel**

243283. Margaret Erskine, daughter of **486566. Sir Allan Erskine** & **486567. Isabel Inchmartin**.

243288. Alexander Innes, son of **486576. Robert Innes** & **486577. Christian de Barclay**. Alexander died in 1398. Occupation: 9th Of That Ilk, Laird Of Innes.

Alexander married **Janet de Aberchirder**.

They had one child:

121644 i. **Walter**

243289. Janet de Aberchirder.

Daughter of Sir David de Aberchirder, of that ilk

243290. Hugh Fraser. (Same as number 6274.)

243292. Sir William Douglas, son of **14722. James Douglas**. William died in France in 1427. Occupation: 1st Of Drumlanrig.

William married **Elizabeth Stewart**.

They had one child:

121646 i. **Sir William** (-1458)

243293. Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of **486586. Sir Robert Stewart** & **2057. Janet MacDougall**.

243294. Sir Herbert Maxwell. (Same as number 27036.)

243295. Katherine Stewart. (Same as number 27037.)

243296. George Abernethy, son of **486592. George Abernethy** & **486593. Alicia Wishart**. George died in Battle Of Otterburn, Northumberland, England in 1388. Occupation: 5th Of Saltoun.

Child:

121648 i. **William** (-1420)

243298. Sir Robert Stewart. (Same as number 9034.)

243299. Margaret Graham. (Same as number 9035.)

243840. John Leslie, son of **8196. Sir Andrew de Leslie** & **8197. Maria Abernethy**. Born ca 1319. John died on 24 Oct 1396; he was 77. Residence: Of Rothies.

Child:

121920 i. **Sir George** (1350-)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

243842. Sir Thomas de la Haye. (Same as number 29456.)

243843. Elizabeth Stuart. (Same as number 29457.)

243844. Sir William de Seton. (Same as number 9056.)

243845. Janet Fleming. (Same as number 9057.)

243846. Sir William Sinclair. Residence: Herdmanstown.

Child:

121923 i. **Katherine**

244224. Sir William Keith. (Same as number 18118.)

244225. Margaret Fraser. (Same as number 18119.)

244256. Sir James Douglas. (Same as number 54434.)

244257. Agnes Dunbar. (Same as number 54435.)

244258. Robert III (John) Stuart. (Same as number 4404.)

244259. Annabel Drummond. (Same as number 4533.)

244320. Sir Patrick Gray, son of **488640. Sir John Gray.** Residence: Broxmouth.

In 1373 he had charters of the lands of Longforgund.

Child:

122160 i. **Sir Andrew**

244322. Sir Roger Mortimer. Residence: Foulis, Perthshire, Scotland.

Child:

122161 i. **Janet**

244556. George Dunbar, son of **489112. Sir Patrick Dunbar** & **489113. Isabel Randolph.** Occupation: 9th Earl Of Dunbar.

George Dunbar, 9th Earl of Dunbar was born circa 1336.¹ He was the son of Sir Patrick Dunbar and Isabel Randolph. He married Christian de Seton, daughter of Alan de Wyntoun and Margaret de Seton. He died between 1416 and 1420.

George Dunbar, 9th Earl of Dunbar succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of March [S., c. 1290] on 25 July 1368. He succeeded to the title of 9th Earl of Dunbar [S., c. 1115] on 25 July 1368. Between 1370 and 1390 referred to in contemporary sources by as Lord of Annandale and the Isle of Man.⁴ He held the office of Warden of the Marches in 1372. He fought in the Battle of Otterburn in 1388, where he took command of the Scots after the death of 'Black Douglas'. In 1400 he renounced his allegiance to King Robert III on that King's eldest son and heir the Duke of Rothesay breaking off his engagement to the 9th Earl's daughter Elizabeth.⁴ He fought in the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402, with the English. He fought in the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, with the English against Harry Hotspur, now in rebellion.⁴ In 1406 after King Robert III's death, he negotiated with the Regent a renewal of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

allegiance to the Scottish Crown, though at the price of the Lordship of Annandale among other possessions.

George married **Christian de Seton**.

They had one child:

122278 i. **George** (-ca1456)

244557. Christian de Seton, daughter of **18112. Alan de Wyntoun** & **18113. Margaret de Seton**.

19th Generation

263200. Reginald (Ragnall) mac Somhairle. (Same as number 49536.)

263201. Fonia. (Same as number 49537.)

263296. Somerled (Somhairle Mor) MacGillebride. (Same as number 99072.)

263297. Ragnhildis Godredsson. (Same as number 99073.)

263408. William de Burgh, son of **526816. John de Burgh**.

William married **Mor O'Brien**.

They had one child:

131704 i. **Richard 'the Great'** (ca1201-ca1243)

263409. Mor O'Brien.

Daughter of Donnell More O'Brien, King of Munster

263410. Walter de Laci, son of **526820. Hugh de Laci** & **526821. Rose de Monmouth**. Walter died in 1241.
Occupation: 2nd Lord Of Meath, Sheriff Of Herefordshire.

Walter married **Marjory de Braose**.

They had one child:

131705 i. **Egidia (Jill)**

263411. Marjory de Braose.

263412. Geoffrey FitzPiers, son of **526824. Piers de Lutegareshale** & **526825. Maud de Mandeville**. Geoffrey died on 14 Oct 1213. Occupation: 1st/4th Earl Of Essex.

Geoffrey FitzPiers, 1st Earl of Essex was born before 1170. He was the son of Piers de Lutegareshale and Maud de Mandeville. He married Aveline de Clare, daughter of Roger de Clare, 2nd Earl of Hertford, before 29 May 1205. He died on 14 October 1213.

Geoffrey FitzPiers, 1st Earl of Essex gained the title of 1st Earl of Essex in 1199.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Geoffrey married **Aveline de Clare**.

They had one child:

131706 i. **Sir John FitzGeoffrey** (-1258)

263413. Aveline de Clare, daughter of **418216. Roger de Clare** & **418217. Maud de st. Hilare**.

263414. Hugh le Bigod, son of **526828. Roger le Bigod**. Hugh died on 11 Feb 1225.

Hugh le Bigod, 3rd Earl of Norfolk was the son of Roger le Bigod, 2nd Earl of Norfolk and Ida (?). He married Matilda Marshal, daughter of William Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke and Isabella de Clare, Countess Strigoil, circa 1207. He died circa 11 February 1225.

Hugh married **Matilda Marshal**.

They had one child:

131707 i. **Isabella** (-1239)

263415. Matilda Marshal, daughter of **209110. William Marshal** & **209111. Isabella de Clare**.

Matilda Marshal was the daughter of William Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke and Isabella de Clare, Countess Strigoil. She married, firstly, Hugh le Bigod, 3rd Earl of Norfolk, son of Roger le Bigod, 2nd Earl of Norfolk and Ida (?), circa 1207. She married, secondly, William de Warenne, 6th Earl of Surrey, son of Hamelin d'Anjou, 5th Earl of Surrey and Isabella de Warenne, before 13 October 1225. She died on 27 March 1248.

Matilda Marshal was also known as Maud Marshal. From circa 1207, her married name became Bigod. From before 13 October 1225, her married name became de Warenne.

281600. Gillespic (Archibald) Campbell, son of **563200. Cailen "Maol Math" Campbell** & **563201. Eail**. Born in 1090 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Gillespic (Archibald) died in 1163; he was 73.

Gillespic (Archibald) married **Finvol Fraser**.

They had the following children:

140800 i. **Sir Duncan** (1158-)
1721600 ii. **Dugald Maull**

281601. Finvol Fraser. Born in 1136 in Peeblesshire, Scotland.

Daughter of John Fraser, of Peebles.

281632. Alwin of Lennox. (Same as number 198272.)

281633. Eva Menteith. (Same as number 198273.)

281634. Walter FitzAlan Stewart. (Same as number 49538.)

281635. Beatrix of Angus. (Same as number 49539.)

281888. Sir Adam Mure. Residence: Rowallan.

Adam married **Isabel Cumming**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

140944 i. **Sir Gilchrist** (ca1200-ca1260)

281889. Isabel Cumming, daughter of **563778. Sir Walter Cumming**.

281890. Sir Walter Comyn.

Child:

140945 i. **Isabel**

281896. Sir William de Lindsay, son of **563792. Walter de Lindsay**. Born ca 1148 in Crawford, Lanarkshire, Scotland. William died ca 1200; he was 52. Occupation: Baron Of Luffness; Justiciar. Residence: Of Ercildum And Crawford.

Sir William de Lindsay was the son of Walter de Lindsay. He married Aleanora (?), daughter of Gerard, Lord of Limesay and Amicia de Bidun, circa 1174. He died circa 1200.

He was heir of Randolph de Lindsay, feudal lord of Northumbria. In 1164 he sat in Parliament [Scotland]. In 1174 he was a hostage for King William. He held the office of Justiciar [Scotland] after 1174. He was feudal Lord of Crawford, but styled Baron of Luffness in Parliament.

William married **Aleanora de Limesay**.

They had the following children:

140948 i. **Sir William** (ca1182-1236)

1176104 ii. **Sir Walter** (ca1172-1221)

281897. Aleanora de Limesay, daughter of **563794. Gerard de Limesay & 563795. Amicia de Bidun**. Born ca 1124 in Pirton, Hertfordshire, England.

281898. Gilbert FitzReindfride, son of **563796. Roger FitzReindfride & 563797. Rohese de Romare**. Born ca 1162. Occupation: Sherriff Of Lancaster.

Gilbert married **Hawise de Lancaster**.

They had the following children:

140949 i. **Avice**

1176106 ii. **William**

2352215 iii. **Hawise** (ca1190-)

281899. Hawise de Lancaster, daughter of **563798. Sir William de Lancaster & 563799. Hawise de Stuteville**.

288960. Robert de Hyburne. Robert died aft 1245. Occupation: First Lord Of The Manor Of Newton.

Child:

144480 i. **Nicholas**

289120. David de Graham, son of **578240. William de Graham**. Residence: Of Kinnabar.

1 - David was granted Kinnabar in Forfarshire and other lands near Montrose by King William the Lion, and also had other lands in Midlothian granted to him by his kinsman Henry de Graham of Dalkeith. 2 - David de Graham,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

obtained from his cousin, Henry, the son of Peter de Graham, the lands of Clifton and Clifton Hall in MidLothian, and from King William the Lion those of Charlton and Barrowfield, as well as the lordship of Kinnaber, all in Forfarshire. This was the first connection of the family with the district near Montrose, whence they subsequently derived their ducal title.

Child:

144560 i. **Sir David** (-ca1244)

289128. Fertheth, son of **578256. Malise**. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Strathearn.

Fertheth, 2nd Earl of Strathearn was the son of Malise, 1st Earl of Strathearn. He married Ethen (?) before 1150. He died before December 1170.

Fertheth, 2nd Earl of Strathearn was also known as Ferquhard (?).

Child:

144564 i. **Gilbert** (ca1150-ca1223)

289130. William D'Aubigny, son of **578260. William D'Aubigny & 578261. Matilda de St. Hilary Du Harcouet**. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Arundel.

William d'Aubigny, 3rd Earl of Arundel was the son of William d'Aubigny, 2nd Earl of Arundel and Matilda de St. Hilary du Harcouet.¹ He married Mabel of Chester, daughter of Hugh of Kevelioc, 3rd Earl of Chester and Bertrada de Montfort. He died before 30 March 1221 at Caneill, Italy. News of his death reached England on this date.² He was buried at Wymondham Priory, Norfolk, England.

William d'Aubigny, 3rd Earl of Arundel succeeded to the title of Earl of Sussex on 24 December 1193.¹ He succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of Arundel [E., c. 1138] on 24 December 1193.¹ On 15 May 1213 he witnessed the concession by King John of the Kingdom to the Pope.¹ On 14 June 1216 he joined Prince Louis (later Louis VIII of France) after King John abandoned Winchester.² On 14 July 1217 he returned to King John's allegiance after the Royalist victory at Lincoln (consistently taking the winning side).² He held the office of Justiciar [England] after 1217.² In 1218 he embarked on the Crusade of that year.
(Burkes Peerage)

William married **Mabel of Chester**.

They had the following children:

144565 i. **Maud**
580545 ii. **Isabel**

289131. Mabel of Chester, daughter of **418214. Hugh of Keveliock & 418215. Bertrada de Montfort**.

289536. Sir John de Montgomery, son of **579072. Sir Alan de Montgomery**. John died ca 1214. Occupation: Of Eastwood, 4th Of Eaglesham.

John married **Helen Kent**.

They had one child:

144768 i. **Sir Alan** (-1237)

289537. Helen Kent.

Daughter of Robert Kent, of Innerwick

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

289592. Henry de Graham, son of **579184. Sir Henry de Graham**. Residence: Of Dalkeith.

Child:

144796 i. **Sir Henry** (ca1248-1283)

289598. Sir Robert de Muschamp. Robert died in 1250. Residence: Of Wooler.

Child:

144799 i. **Marjory** (1226-1254)

289664. Robert 'Boyd' FitzAlan, son of **579328. Simon FitzAlan (Stuart)**. Robert 'Boyd' died ca 1205.

This first Robert is understood to have been the progenitor of the Boyd families. He was named Boyd from his complexion, 'boidh' meaning fair. He was probably the father of Robert. The first Robert Boyd was not a son of Walter's brother (actually half-brother) Simon, nor is there any available evidence that Robert was a nephew of Walter. *The Scots Peerage*, Volume V, p.137, has the following to say about the origin of the Boyds: I. "The first reliable information we have of the family is as vassals of the de Morvilles in the regality of Largs," II. ". . . the Boyds were early proprietors in Renfrew, and possessed the barony of Noddsdale and several other lands of good value in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-86)" These facts are "attested by a charter, seen by Mylne [MSS. Advocates' Library], granted by 'Sir John Erskine, Knight, 'Johanni filio suo, juniori, quem (uxore) sua, filia Gilronani, procreavit, totam terram suam ex australi parte aquae de Goghow," which is bounded with the lands of Robert the Boyd." III. "The first person of the name of Boyd on actual record would seem to be SIR ROBERT BOYD, . . . witness . . . in 1205." (*The Scots Peerage* then commences the history and pedigree of the Boyds.)

What of the suggested Gaelic etymology of the surname? Douglas' *Peerage*, ii. 30., as referred to by *The Scots Peerage*, states that the first Robert Boyd was "so called from the Celtic *Boidh*, signifying fair or yellow." This is what we find in Burke's *Extinct Peerages*, and is mentioned. The first Robert Boyd appears as a witness to a contract (dated 1205) between Bryce de Englinton and the village of Irvine. In this contract he is called DOMINUS ROBERTUS DE BOYD MILES--"Lord Sir Robert of Boyd." Here, the first notice of the surname, "Boyd" is clearly used as a reference to a *place name*, not a descriptive. It is true that Gaelic "BUIDHE" means "fair, blonde, yellow," but it may be significant that Gaelic "BOID" is the genitive of *Bute*, an island not far from the lands and patrimony of the Stewarts and Boyds in Renfrewshire and Largs. If Boyd is actually a reference to a place, then the surname could mean "of Bute." In this case, we can explain the contract's reading of "Robertus de Boyd" in the following ways: I. "Boyd" was a descriptive meaning "blonde," but Robert's name was mistakenly written as "de Boyd" by someone ignorant of Gaelic, who assumed that it was a place name. II. "Boyd" was a genitive place name meaning "of Bute," but Robert's name was mistakenly written as "de Boyd" by someone ignorant of Gaelic, who did not realize that what he was writing was "Robert of Bute." III. "Boyd" was a nominative place name referring to a location now unknown, so "Robertus de Boyd" literally meant "Robert of Boyd." the second explanation, both on linguistic grounds and on grounds that we need only postulate our non-Gaelic writer making one mistake (failing to understand Gaelic grammar. . .) instead of two mistakes (and mistaking a blonde man's nickname for a place name). Were the Boyds Norman, Saxon, or Celtic? *The Scots Peerage*, Volume V, p.137, says, "it may be that their progenitor accompanied the first de Morville to Scotland, and obtained lands from him." (See *Topographical Account of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire*, compiled about the year 1600 by Mr. Timothy Pont, Maitland Club, 1858.) This suggestion is based on the fact mentioned above, that the Boyds first appear as vassals of the de Morvilles in Largs. The de Morvilles came to Scotland from England, and were of Norman origin. If the Boyds accompanied them from Scotland to England, they might be either English (Saxon) or (more probably) Norman in origin. Settling in southwest Scotland, they might have acquired a connection to Bute, whence the surname. But this is all speculation. The fact is, we cannot tell exactly what Robert de Boyd's nationality was. Given the known circumstances, we can almost certainly rule out Celtic, though "Boyd" is almost as certainly a Gaelic word, indicating that the family was acquiring traces of Celtic culture. Beyond that we can scarcely go.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

144832 i. **Robert**

289688. Sir Andrew Douglas, son of **145280. Sir Archibald of Douglas & 145281. Margaret Crawford**. Born in 1205. Andrew died in 1277; he was 72. Residence: Of Hermiston.

Child:

144844 i. **William** (1277-1296)

290112. Malcolm Beg Drummond, son of **580224. Sir Malcolm Drummond**. Occupation: 6th Thane Of Lennox.

Malcolm Beg married **Ada of Lennox**.

They had one child:

145056 i. **Sir Malcolm** (-1278)

290113. Ada of Lennox, daughter of **140816. Maldouen of Lennox & 140817. Elizabeth Stewart**.

290176. John I of England King Of England. (Same as number 196846.)

290177. Isabella D'Angoulême. Born ca 1188. Isabella died on 31 May 1246; she was 58.

Isabella d'Angoulême was born circa 1188 at Angoulême, Angoumois, France. She was the daughter of Aymer Taillefer, Comte d'Angoulême and Alice de Courtenay. She married John I 'Lackland', King of England, son of Henry II 'Curtmantle' d'Anjou, King of England and Eleanor, Duchesse d'Aquitaine, on 24 August 1200 at Bordeaux Cathedral, Bordeaux, Dauphine, France. She married, secondly, Hugues X de Lusignan, Comte de La Marche, son of Hugues IX de Lusignan and Marie d'Angoulême, between March 1220 and May 1220. She died on 31 May 1246 at Fontevraud, France. She was buried at Fontevraud Abbey, Fontevraud, France.

As a result of her marriage, Isabella d'Angoulême was styled as Queen Consort Isabella of England on 8 October 1200. She succeeded to the title of Comtesse d'Angoulême in November 1202.

Isabella married **John I of England King Of England**.

They had one child:

145088 i. **Henry III King Of England** (1207-1272)

290240. Sir Robert de Holand, son of **580480. Mathew de Holand**. Born in 1197. Robert died in 1243; he was 46.

Robert married **Cecily de Columbers**.

They had one child:

145120 i. **Robert** (1220-1275)

290241. Cecily de Columbers, daughter of **580482. Alan de Columbers & 580483. Cecily Waleton**.

290242. Adam de Kellett. Born in 1154. Adam died in 1206; he was 52.

Adam married **Matilda de Singleton**.

They had one child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

145121 i. **Margaret**

290243. Matilda de Singleton.

290248. Alan de la Zouche, son of **580496. Roger la Zouche**. Born in 1203. Alan died on 10 Aug 1270; he was 67.

Alan married **Helen de Quency**.

They had one child:

145124 i. **Roger** (1242-1285)

290249. Helen de Quency.

290250. Stephen Longespée, son of **580500. William Longespée & 580501. Ela of Salisbury**. Born in 1216.

Stephen died in 1260; he was 44. Occupation: Justiciar [Ireland]; Seneschal Of Gascony.

Ca 1243 when Stephen was 27, he married **Emeline de Ridelsford**.

They had one child:

145125 i. **Ela** (1245-ca1276)

290251. Emeline de Ridelsford, daughter of **580502. Walter de Ridelsford**. Born in 1220. Emeline died ca 1275; she was 55.

290252. Gilbert de Segrave, son of **580504. John de Segrave & 580505. Christine Plessy**. Born in 1202. Gilbert died in 1254; he was 52.

Gilbert married **Lady Annabelle Chaucombe**.

They had one child:

145126 i. **Nicholas** (1238-1295)

290253. Lady Annabelle Chaucombe.

290254. Walter de Lacy.

Walter married **Margaret de Braose**.

They had one child:

145127 i. **Matilda**

290255. Margaret de Braose.

290272. John Fitzalan, son of **580544. John Fitzalan & 580545. Isabel D'Aubigny**.

John FitzAlan was the son of John FitzAlan and Isabel d'Aubigny. He married Maud le Botiller, daughter of Theobald le Botiller and Rohese de Verdun. He died before 10 November 1267.

John FitzAlan gained the title of Lord of Clun and Oswestry, Shropshire [feudal barony]. He succeeded to the title of 6th Earl of Arundel [E., c. 1138] on 27 November 1243, de jure, but he appears to have never used this title.¹ On 26 May 1244 he obtained possession of his paternal estates in Shropshire by payment of £1,000. He fought in the wars against the Welsh in 1258. He gained the rank of Battle of Lewes in 1264 in the service of the

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

where he was taken prisoner, along with the King.

John married **Maud le Botiller**.

They had one child:

145136 i. **John** (1246-)

290273. Maud le Botiller, daughter of **580546. Theobald le Botiller** & **580547. Rohese de Verdun**.

290274. Roger de Mortimer, son of **580548. Ralph de Mortimer** & **580549. Gwladus Du Ferch Llywelyn**. Born ca 1232. Roger died on 30 Oct 1282; he was 50. Occupation: Lord Of Wigmore.

Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore was born circa 1232. He was the son of Ralph de Mortimer and Gwladus Du ferch Llywelyn. He married Maud de Briouze, daughter of William de Briouze and Eva Marshal, in 1247. He died circa 30 October 1282 at Kingsland, Herefordshire, England.

Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore gained the title of Lord of Wigmore. He lived at Wigmore, Herefordshire, England.

Roger married **Maud de Briouze**.

They had the following children:

145137 i. **Isabel**
 ii. **Edmund**

290275. Maud de Briouze, daughter of **580550. Sir William de Braose** & **580551. Eva Marshal**. Maud died on 23 Mar 1301.

290280. William de Warenne, son of **580560. Hamelin D'Anjou** & **580561. Isabella de Warenne**. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Surrey.

William de Warenne, 6th Earl of Surrey was the son of Hamelin d'Anjou, 5th Earl of Surrey and Isabella de Warenne. He married, firstly, Matilda d'Aubigny, daughter of William d'Aubigny, 2nd Earl of Arundel and Matilda de St. Hilary du Harcouet, before 1207. He married, secondly, Matilda Marshal, daughter of William Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke and Isabella de Clare, Countess Strigoil, before 13 October 1225. He died on 27 May 1240 at London, England. He was buried at Priory Church, Lewes, Sussex, England.

William de Warenne, 6th Earl of Surrey held the office of Warden of the Cinque Ports. He held the office of Sheriff of Surrey. He gained the title of Baron of Lewes, Sussex. He gained the title of 6th Earl of Surrey. In 1197 he witnessed a charter for King Richard I at Rouen. In 1202 he had seizin of his father's lands. On 24 May 1215 he took part with the Barons in the seizure of London. On 15 June 1215 he was one of the those who advised the King to sign the Magna Carta.

William married **Matilda Marshal**.

They had one child:

145140 i. **John**

290281. Matilda Marshal. (Same as number 263415.)

290282. Hugues X de Lusignan. Hugues X died in 1249.

Hugues X de Lusignan, Comte de La Marche was the son of Hugues IX de Lusignan and Marie d'Angoulême. He

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

married Isabella d'Angoulême, daughter of Aymer Taillefer, Comte d'Angoulême and Alice de Courtenay, between March 1220 and May 1220. He died in 1249.

Hugues X de Lusignan, Comte de La Marche was also known as Hugh le Brun. He gained the title of Comte de La Marche.

Hugues X married **Isabella D'Angoulême**.

They had one child:

145141 i. **Alice** (-1256)

290283. Isabella D'Angoulême. (Same as number 290177.)

290284. Hugh de Vere, son of **580568. Robert de Vere** & **580569. Isabel de Bolebec**. Born ca 1210. Hugh died ca 1263; he was 53. Occupation: 4th Earl Of Oxford.

Hugh de Vere, 4th Earl of Oxford was born circa 1210. He was the son of Robert de Vere, 3rd Earl of Oxford and Isabel de Bolebec. He married Hawise de Quincy, daughter of Saher de Quincy, 1st Earl of Winchester, circa 1222. He died circa 1263.

Hugh de Vere, 4th Earl of Oxford gained the title of 4th Earl of Oxford. He was styled as Baron de Bolebec in February 1245. He held the office of Lord Great Chamberlain [England].

Hugh married **Hawise de Quincey**.

They had one child:

145142 i. **Robert** (-ca1296)

290285. Hawise de Quincey, daughter of **98420. Saher de Quincy** & **98421. Margaret**.

290286. Gilbert de Saundford.

Child:

145143 i. **Alice**

290292. Louis VIII de France. Born on 5 Sep 1187 in Paris, France. Louis VIII died in Auvergne, France, on 8 Nov 1226; he was 39. Occupation: Roi De France.

Louis VIII, Roi de France was born on 5 September 1187 at Paris, France. He was the son of Philippe II Auguste, Roi de France and Isabelle de Hainaut. He married Blanca de Castilla, daughter of Alfonso VIII, Rey de Castilla and Eleanor Plantagenet, on 23 May 1200 at Normandy, France. He died on 8 November 1226 at age 39 at Auvergne, France. He was buried at Saint-Denis, Île-de-France, France.

Louis VIII, Roi de France also went by the nick-name of Louis VIII 'the Lion' (?). He was a member of the House of Capet. He succeeded to the title of Roi Louis VIII de France in 1223.

Child:

145146 i. **Robert I** (1216-1250)

290300. William de Beauchamp. William died in 1269.

William de Beauchamp was the son of Walter de Beauchamp and Joane de Mortimer. He married Isabel Mauduit, daughter of William Mauduit and Alice de Newburgh. He died in 1269.

William de Beauchamp lived at Elmley, Worcestershire, England. He gained the title of Baron of Elmley

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

[feudal barony].

Child:

145150 i. **William** (1237-1298)

290302. Sir John FitzGeoffrey FitzPiers. (Same as number 131706.)

290303. Isabella le Bigot. (Same as number 131707.)

290560. William of Douglas. Born in 1174. William died in 1213; he was 39.

Child:

145280 i. **Sir Archibald** (1213-1240)

290562. Sir John Crawford, son of **581124. John de Crawfordjohn**. Born in 1185. John died in 1248; he was 63.
Residence: Of Crawfordjohn.

Children:

145281 i. **Margaret**
294025 ii. **Daughter Of Sir John**

290612. Gilchrist Menteith. Born ca 1140. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Menteith; Heritable Justiciar Of Kintyre .

Gilchrist is the first known Earl of Menteith. As the owner of this extensive and valuable earldom, he must have been a nobleman of great power and influence; and, indeed, those ancient Earls of Scotland, wielding almost sovereign power over extensive territories, have been called monarchs in miniature. The charter of creation of his earldom is not known to exist, and in the absence of any other authentic evidence, it can only be conjectured that the ancient earldom included the larger portion of the district now known as Menteith.

Children:

198273 i. **Eva**
145306 ii. **Maurice**

294024. Sir David de Lindsay, son of **140948. Sir William de Lindsay & 140949. Avic de Lancaster**. Born ca 1203. David died ca 1249; he was 46. Occupation: Lord Of Brenevil. Residence: Of Luffness.

In 1233 he had a charter of the Byres from Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke. He held the office of Justiciary [Scotland] between 1243 and 1249.¹ In 1244 he had a charter of Chirden in Tyndale from Margaret, Countess of Pembroke.

David married **Daughter Of Sir John Crawford**.

They had one child:

147012 i. **Sir David** (ca1235-1268)

294025. Daughter Of Sir John Crawford, daughter of **290562. Sir John Crawford**.

294026. Walter de Lindsay, son of **588052. Sir William de Lindsay & 588053. Alice de Lancaster**. Born ca 1231 in Lamberton, Mordington, Berwickshire, Scotland. Walter died on 2 Nov 1271; he was 40. Occupation: Lord Of Lamberton And Molesworth.

Walter married **Christian Lindsay**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

147013 i. **Margaret**

294027. Christian Lindsay.

294144. Anselan Buchanan, son of **588288. Macbeath Buchanan**. Anselan died ca 1225. Occupation: 7th Of Buchanan.

1- Anselan (in the family genealogies styled the third of that name) the seventh laird of Buchanan, and the sixth in descent from the above-named Irish prince, but not unlikely to be the first of the name, which is Norman French, is dignified in the same records with the magniloquent appellation of seneschal or chamberlain to Malcolm the first earl of Lennox (as Lennox was then called). He and two of his sons, Gilbert and Methlen, are witnesses to a charter granted by the same earl to Gilmore son of Maoldonicli, of the lands of Luss, in the reign of King Alexander the Second. In 1225, this Anselan obtained from the same earl a charter of a small island in Lochiomond called Claireinch, witnesses Dougal, Gilchrist, and Amalyn, the earl's three brothers, the name of which island afterwards became the rallying cry of the Buchanans. The same Anselan is also mentioned as a witness in a charter granted by the earl of Lennox of the lands of Dalmanoch in mortification to the old church of Kilpatrick, by the designation of Absalon de Buchanan, Absalon being the same as Anselan. He had three sons, viz. Mothlen, ancestor of the MacMillans; Colman, ancestor of the MacColmans; and his successor Gilbert. 2 - Although small and insignificant looking, Claireinch is important in local history, for in 1225 the Third Earl of Lennox, the owner of much of the southern part of Loch Lomond, gave the island to his clerk named Buchanan, who had to pay an annual rent of one pound of wax. This was the first land owned by a Buchanan, but the clan grew strong, and until 1682 held much of east Loch Lomond side. Claireinch was purchased in 1682 by the Third Duke of Montrose, and it remained the property of this family for the next two hundred and fifty years. Clan Buchanan still looked towards this small island as the birthplace of their grandeur, and over the centuries had honoured it by using its name as their battle slogan "Clar Innis!" In 1934 they acquired it for the Buchanan Society, and today Claireinch is part of the Loch Lomond Nature Reserve.

Child:

147072 i. **Gilbert** (-ca1273)

294320. Sir Alexander de Lindsay. (Same as number 73506.)

294321. Mary Stewart. (Same as number 73507.)

294344. Sir Alexander Stewart. (Same as number 13070.)

294346. Sir Alexander Abernethy, Of That Ilk. (Same as number 16394.)

294368. Sir Gilbert da Haya, son of **588736. Sir William da Haya**. Gilbert died aft 1329. Residence: Of Locherworth.

Gilbert married **Mary Fraser**.

They had one child:

147184 i. **Sir Thomas**

294369. Mary Fraser, daughter of **588738. Sir Simon Fraser**. Occupation: Heiress Of Oliver Castle.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

393684. Robert de Beaumont, son of **787368. Robert (De Beaumont) de Meulan & 787369. Elizabeth de Vermandois**. Born in 1104. Robert died on 5 Apr 1168; he was 64. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Leicester.

Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester was born in 1104. He was the son of Robert de Meulan, 1st Earl of Leicester and Elizabeth de Vermandois. He married Amicia de Montfort, daughter of Raoul de Montfort, Seigneur de Montfort et Gael, after 1120. He died on 5 April 1168. Robert de Beaumont has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Robert married **Amicia de Montfort**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 196842 | i. | Robert (-1190) |
| 418219 | ii. | Hawise |

393685. Amicia de Montfort, daughter of **787370. Raoul de Montfort**.

393692. Henry II of England King Of England, son of **787384. Geoffrey V Plantagenet & 787385. Matilda of England**. Born on 5 Mar 1133 in Lemans, France. Henry II died in Anjou on 6 Jul 1189; he was 56. Occupation: King From 1154 To 1189.

Henry II 'Curtmantle' d'Anjou, King of England was born on 5 March 1133 at Le Mans, France. He was the son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Comte d'Anjou et Maine and Matilda 'the Empress' of England. He married Eleanor, Duchesse d'Aquitaine, daughter of Guillaume X, Duc d'Aquitaine and Eleanor Châtellerauld de Rochefoucauld, on 18 May 1152 at Bordeaux Cathedral, Bordeaux, Dauphine, France. He was also reported to have been married on 14 May 1152. He died on 6 July 1189 at age 56 at Chinon Castle, Chinon, Berri, France, from a fever. He was buried at Fontevraud Abbey, Fontevraud, France.

Henry II 'Curtmantle' d'Anjou, King of England and Rosamund de Clifford were associated. He was also known as Henry FitzEmpress. He gained the title of Comte de Maine in 1151. He gained the title of Comte de Touraine in 1151. He succeeded to the title of 11th Comte d'Anjou on 7 September 1151. He succeeded to the title of 13th Duc de Normandie on 7 September 1151. As a result of his marriage, Henry II 'Curtmantle' d'Anjou, King of England was styled as Duc d'Aquitaine on 18 May 1152. He succeeded to the title of King Henry II of England on 25 October 1154. He was crowned King of England on 19 December 1154 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England, and styled 'Rex Angliae, Dux Normanniae et Aquitaniae et Comes Andegaviae'.

By way of his grandfather's marriage to Editha of Scotland, he re-established the bloodline to the original English monarchy before William the Conqueror.

He was the First of the Angevin kings. He was a powerful thickset, red-haired, freckled man. The name is derived from his emblem, the broom shrub, which bears the botanical name *Planta Genesta* later corrupted to Plantagenet. He spent much of his reign in France but did not neglect matters at home, carrying out important improvements in the legal system including widespread use of juries, and he did his best to ensure that justice was fair to all. He appointed his close friend Thomas Becket as Archbishop of Canterbury but once installed, Becket continually opposed him, particularly regarding the necessary reformation of the ecclesiastical courts. The King had the Pope's backing and he called a meeting of the Great Council at Clarendon after which the Constitutions of Clarendon were issued. Shortly after, Becket fled the country. He returned in 1170 but promptly fell out with King. Henry was furious and cried out 'Who will avenge me of this turbulent priest!'. Four knights who heard him mistook Henry's meaning and straightway rode off to Canterbury and on Tuesday, 29 December 1170 murdered Becket in the Cathedral. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Henry II married **UNNAMED**.

They had the following children:

- | | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| i. | Richard I King Of England |
|----|----------------------------------|

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

196846 ii. **John I King Of England** (1167-1216)

393693. UNNAMED.

394800. John de Comyn, son of **789600. Robert de Comyn**.

Child:

197400 i. **William**

394806. Donald III ('Donald Bane'), of Scotland, son of **789612. Duncan I ('the Gracious') of Scotland King Of Scotland & 789613. Sybilla Digera**. Born in 1033. Donald III ('Donald Bane'), died in Rescobie, Angus, Scotland, in 1099; he was 66. Buried in Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: King Of Scotland (13 Nov 1093, Deposed May 1094, Regained 12 Nov 1094, Deposed Oct 1097).

Donald III ('Donald Bane'), married **Sybilla Digera**.

They had one child:

197403 i. **Bethoc**

394807. Sybilla Digera.

394820. Robert de Montgomery. Robert died ca 1179. Occupation: 1st Of Eaglesham.

Robert married **Marjory FitzAlan**.

They had the following children:

579072 i. **Sir Alan** (-1190)
197410 ii. **Hugh** (-ca1200)

394821. Marjory FitzAlan, daughter of **198152. Walter Fitz Alan & 198153. Eochyna de Molle**.

395264. Angus de Cambrun. Occupation: 1st Chief Of Clan Cameron.

As with so many other families, the origins of the Camerons are obscure but there is no shortage of suggestions. Some say that they descended from a younger son of Camchron, a (minor) king in Denmark; others that they descended from an early Earl of Fife (this latter idea possibly coming because an early line of the family held Ballegarno and there was a well-known property of that name in Fife - however, the Ballegarno owned by this family appears to have been a different one in Angus). The following is a provisional attempt on the part of the Stirnet editors to pull the early generations together. There seems to be general agreement that the basic pedigree is secure from Donald Dhu, described below as the 11th Chief, but Burkes Landed Gentry 1952 (Cameron of Lochiel) starts with John 'Ochterly', 8th Chief. It appears that the first head of this family may have been Angus.

Child:

197632 i. **Gillespick**

396312. Gilchrist (Dufagan) of Angus. Gilchrist (Dufagan) died ca 1115. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Angus.

Child:

198156 i. **Gillbride (Gilbert)** (-ca1187)

396314. Gospatric de Dunbar, son of **792628. Gospatric & 792629. Aethelreda of England**. Born ca 1062.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Gospatric died in Northallerton on 22 Aug 1138; he was 76. Occupation: 1st (Or 2nd) Earl Of Dunbar; Earl Of Lothian.

Circa 1115 he seems to have been a signatory to the Charter of Scone by which the Abbey of Scone was founded. He was created 1st Earl of Dunbar [Scotland] circa 1115. He fought in the Battle of the Standard on 22 August 1138, where he lead his men of Lothian into a defeat by the English.

Killed at the Battle of the Standard (1138) In the summer of 1138 King David of Scotland assembled what is described by the chroniclers as "a formidable array" and invaded Northern England for the third time that year. The two previous incursions were easily turned back without a battle when King Stephen of England, grandson of William the Conqueror, marched north at the head of his own formidable army. This time, though, Stephen was tied up in the South trying to suppress one of the numerous baronial revolts that characterized his somewhat illegitimate reign (after the death of Henry I his daughter Matilda should have taken over but Stephen, Count of Boulogne at the time, rushed to England, marched to Canterbury, and secured a coronation that was never acknowledged by a large proportion of the kingdom's tenants, King David among them) and the Scots army proceeded to besiege Wark, augmented in strength by the defection of Eustace fitz John, an important Northern baron. With the siege of Wark still in progress, the Scottish army moved southwards, crossed the Tyne and reached the borders of Yorkshire unopposed sometime in the middle of August. At this point action seems to have been taken by Archbishop Thurstan of York who summoned the military leaders of the area at a war council in York. There, Bernard de Balliol (an interestingly Scottish name) reached them at the head of a mounted contingent, the only reinforcements King Stephen could afford to dispatch. Heartened by that and by the words of the bishop, the English barons decided to act. They send for their contingents and the city militias of York, Beverley, and Ripon were mobilized; the latter marched under the banners of their patron saints St. Peter, St. John, and St. Wilfred, respectively, mounted on a wagon. Nineteen miles north of York the English army paused at Thirsk where it received word of the Scottish advance. It was decided to intercept the enemy across the Great North Road at once and a night march must have commenced since the battle begun around 6am on the morning of the 22nd. The armies, marching overnight through dense fog that lifted in early morning, met three miles north of Northallerton on The Great North Road. To the right of the road there were two hillocks, the only terrain mentioned in the chronicles, and the English army occupied the southernmost of them and started to deploy. Who was in overall command is not clear but certain prominent Norman barons were present such as Count William of Aumale, Walter Espec, Roger de Mowbray, and Richard de Courcy. Every man was to fight on foot except a small mounted contingent positioned behind the lines to guard the horses of the dismounted men-at-arms. The first line was composed of archers while the dismounted knights formed the center with the militia to the flanks and behind them. The wagon with their holy standards was placed at the summit of the hill, doubtless in order to provide a rallying point for the troops, and was surrounded by the elite of dismounted knights. The Scots started to deploy on the opposite hill. King David was forced to change his initial disposition (he was going to match the English line of battle) when the highlanders from Gallway insisted upon their ancient right to begin the battle against the enemy first in line. So adamant they must have been that the Scottish King, unwillingly, put them in the center of his formation. To the Picts' right there was Prince Henry (the king's son) in command of the mounted Scottish knights supported by men from Cumbria as well as by the majority of the archers. The left wing was composed by contingents from the Lowlands and Western Highlands while a tactical reserve commanded by the king himself (all on foot) was kept behind the Pictish warbands in the center. The battle opened with a charge by the Highlanders who, accompanied by wild yells and screams, rushed uphill against the conglomeration of archers and dismounted knights. The archers in the front decimated the charging Galwegians while the knights met adequately the momentary penetration carried by the impetus of the charge. Again and again the lightly armored highlanders charged home only to be met with the same fatal results. At this point Prince Henry took the initiative (there is no evidence that he received an order) to charge against the English left. Outdistancing his infantry support he and his knights crashed into the militia, chopped their way through, and emerged diminished in number at the back of the English formation. Instead of turning on the backs of the English, they went forward apparently with the intention of pillaging the horses. After a brief skirmish with the mounted guard they had to withdraw throwing away their insignia and mingling with their opponents in order to get away. The gap they caused

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

in the line was easily repaired by the English who threw back the infantry who tried to exploit it. The Scottish left then made a half-hearted charge, was beaten off and withdrew from the field. At this point the so far idle King David ordered the reserve forward. Unwilling to press a lost cause and having witnessed the fate of the center and right, they turned back and left. Soon the king found himself surrounded by only the few English and Norman knights of his bodyguard. All they could do was to call for their horses and withdraw from the field. The Yorkshiremen made no attempt to pursue; they were obviously content to have repulsed the immediate threat to York and the rest of Yorkshire. The Scottish army disintegrated during the retreat; the remains gathered at Wark, pressed on the siege and finally took the castle in November despite the heroic defense of Walter Espec-the garrison was actually allowed to leave intact and join King Stephen in the South. It is estimated that up to 10,000 men were killed in the Battle of the Standard. The holes in which the bodies of the dead Scots were placed became known as the 'Scots Pits'.

Gospatric married **Sybil Morel**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 6967680 | i. | Gospatric |
| 198157 | ii. | Daughter Of Gospatric |

396315. Sybil Morel. Residence: Of Bearley.

Daughter of Alkyll Mor, Northumbrian Lord

396316. Madach, son of **792632. Melmar (Mailmuir)**. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Atholl.

Madach married **Margaret Countess Of Orkney**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|---------------------------|
| 198158 | i. | Harald (1134-1206) |
|---------------|----|---------------------------|

396317. Margaret Countess Of Orkney, daughter of **792634. Hakon Paulsson & 792635. Helga Moddandottir**.

396318. Malcolm MacHeth, son of **792636. Aedh Canmore**. Occupation: Earl Of Ross.

Malcolm married **Bethoc NicGillebride**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------------------|
| 198159 | i. | Gornflaeth (Grelod) |
|---------------|----|----------------------------|

396319. Bethoc NicGillebride, daughter of **198144. Gillebride MacGilleadamnan**.

396544. Alwin Og of Lennox, son of **793088. Muredach of Levenax**. Born ca 1130. Alwin Og died ca 1178; he was 48. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Lennox.

1- The first recorded Earl of Lennox was Alwyn MacArkyll who was elevated to the position of Earl by King Malcolm IV Cunmore. The earldom was established on lands granted by King Malcolm III to Alwyn's grandfather, Arkyll, a Saxon lord of Nothumberland, son of Aykfrith. Alwyn, last Mormaer and first Earl of Lennox, who was born circa 1125 and died before 1177/78 when King William the Lion put the earldom under the wardship of his brother David, later first Earl of Huntingdon. 2 - From the territory of Levenach which originally belonged to Celtic Chiefs, the first being Alwin MacMuredach, MacMaldouen, Mormaer of Levenach. This Alwin had several sons, the 5th son was Aulay de Faslane whose descendant, Allan de Faslane became the Bailie of Lennox. Gilchrist,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

the 7th son of Alwin, founded the clan MacFarlane. [http://www.clanphail.org/highland_clans.htm] 3 - Sources disagree about the ancestry of the first Earl, some identifying him as Celtic others as Northumbrian. We show what is reported in The Complete Peerage (and, on the male line, broadly supported by The Scots Peerage) which effectively combines those roots as it reports (as does John Guthrie Smith) that Alwyn Mor, maternal grandfather of the first Earl, was the son of Arkil (Arkyll) who fled to Scotland from Northumberland in about 1070 following the Norman Conquest. 4 - LENNOX, a name given to a large district in Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, which was erected into an earldom in the latter half of the 12th century. It embraced the ancient sheriffdom of Dumbarton and nineteen parishes with the whole of the lands round Loch Lomond, formerly Loch Leven, and the river of that name which glides into the estuary of the Clyde at the ancient castle of Dumbarton. On this river Leven, at Balloch, was the seat of Alwin, first earl of Lennox. It is probable that he was of Celtic descent, but the records are silent as to his part in history; that he was earl at all is only proved from the charters of his son, another Alwin. [<http://38.1911encyclopedia.org/L/LE/LENNOX.htm>] 5 - The Mormaer of Lennox or Earl of Lennox was the ruler of the long-lasting provincial Mormaerdom / Earldom of Lennox in the Medieval Kingdom of the Scots. The first Mormaer is usually regarded as Ailin I (also Alpin, Alun or Alwin), but the genealogy of the Mormaers gives earlier names. The last Mormaer of the native line was Isabella, who married Muireadhach Stewart, the Duke of Albany, and died in 1458. The recent work of Cynthia Neville and Michael Brown has made Lennox perhaps the best understood native scottish Mormaerdom. After the extinction of the Lennox line, the Scottish Peerage title of Earl of Lennox was granted to John Stewart, Lord Darnley. It has been "created" six times, becoming extinct every time. The Earl of Lennox was elevated to Duke of Lennox in 1581. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Lennox] 6 - Mormaer Ailín I of Lennox, also Alún or Alwin, ruled Lennox sometime before 1178. He is an obscure figure, known only in two sources, and remains characterless. It is not certain that he was ever recognized as a Mormaer of Lennox, although one source does call him that. In the 1170s, Lennox was in the nominal possession of David, the brother of King William I. David was given the territory as a fief of the crown in 1178. However, the land was restored to a native magnet, Ailin's son Ailín, and recognized as a Mormaer. The reasons for this are unknown. Perhaps the crown had never really controlled it; or perhaps, the frontier region of Lennox lost its importance after the defeat and death of Somhairle mac Gille Bhrighe. Part of the reason was undoubtedly the promotion of David to the Earldom of Huntingdon.

Child:

198272 i. **Alwin** (ca1150-1216)

396546. Gilchrist Menteith. (Same as number 290612.)

401536. Sir Gilbert Fraser, son of **803072. Urdar Fraser**. Born bef 1214. Occupation: Sheriff Of Traquair And Peebles.

Gilbert married **Christian Lascelles**.

They had the following children:

2354952 i. **Sir Simon**
200768 ii. **John**

401537. Christian Lascelles.

418192. Gruffydd ap Cynan. Born ca 1055 in County Dublin, Ireland. Gruffydd died in 1137; he was 82. Occupation: King Of Gwynedd.

Gruffydd ap Cynan, King of Gwynedd was born circa 1055 at County Dublin, Ireland. He was the son of Cynan ab Iago and Ragnaillt of Dublin. He married Angharad ferch Owain, daughter of Owain ab Edwin. He died in 1137.

Gruffydd ap Cynan, King of Gwynedd succeeded to the title of King of Gwynedd in 1081.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

(The Peerage)

Gwynedd (pronounced [ˈɡwɪnɛð]) was one petty kingdom of several Welsh successor states which emerged in 5th-century post-Roman Britain in the Early Middle Ages, and later evolved into a principality during the High Middle Ages. It was based on the former Brythonic tribal lands of the Ordovices, Gangani, and the Deceangli which were collectively known as Venedotia in late Romano-British documents. Between the 5th and 13th centuries Gwynedd grew to include Ynys Môn and all of north Wales between the River Dyfi in the south and River Dee (Welsh Dyfrdwy) in the northeast.[1] The Irish sea (Môr Iwerddon) washes the coast of Gwynedd to the west and north and lands formerly part of the Kingdom of Powys border Gwynedd in the south-east.

Gwynedd's strength lay in part due to the region's mountainous geography which made it difficult for foreign invaders to campaign in the country and impose their will effectively.[2]

Popular tradition attributed to Nennius, a 10th-century Welsh chronicler, traced Gwynedd's foundation to Cunedda.[1] According to Nennius, Cunedda migrated with his sons and followers from Brythonic Lothian, in southern Scotland, in the 5th century.[1]

The main court of the Kingdom of Gwynedd was originally at Deganwy Castle, where Maelgwn Gwynedd (died 547) had his stronghold. The senior line of descendants of Rhodri the Great would make Aberffraw on Ynys Môn as their principal seat until 1170. In the thirteenth century, Llywelyn Fawr, his son Dafydd ap Llywelyn and grandson Llywelyn ap Gruffudd had Garth Celyn on the north coast as their home.

(Wikipedia, see detailed history)

Child:

209096 i. **Owain** (ca1100-1170)

418208. Sir Robert de Brus, son of **836416. Robert de Brus & 836417. Agnes de Paganell**. Born ca 1103. Robert died in 1194; he was 91. Occupation: 2nd Lord Of Annandale.

Child:

209104 i. **William** (ca1142-)

418212. Prince Henry of Scotland, son of **836424. David of Scotland King Of Scotland & 836425. Matilda (Maude) of Huntington**. Born ca 1114. Henry died on 12 Jun 1152; he was 38. Buried in Kelso Abbey, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Occupation: Earl Of Huntingdon.

Henry of Huntingdon, Earl of Huntingdon was born circa 1114. He was the son of David I 'the Saint', King of Scotland and Maud of Northumberland. He married Ada de Warenne, daughter of William II de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey and Elizabeth de Vermandois, circa 1139. He died on 12 June 1152. He was buried at Kelso Abbey, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Henry of Huntingdon, Earl of Huntingdon succeeded to the title of Earl of Huntingdon circa February 1136. He gained the title of Earl of Northumberland in 1139.

Henry married **Ada de Wareene**.

They had the following children:

209106	i.	David (-1219)
3483842	ii.	William I King Of Scotland (-1214)
55705945	iii.	Marjory
	iv.	Malcolm IV King Of Scotland

418213. Ada de Wareene, daughter of **836426. William de Wareene**.

418214. Hugh of Keveliock, son of **836428. Ranulph 'de Gernons' de Meschines & 836429. Maud FitzRobert**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Born ca 1147 in Kevelioc, Merionethshire, Wales. Hugh died in Leek, Staffordshire, England, on 30 Jun 1181; he was 34. Buried in St. Werburg's, Chester, Cheshire, England. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Chester.

Hugh of Kevelioc, 3rd Earl of Chester was born circa 1147 at Kevelioc, Merionethshire, Wales. He was the son of Ranulph de Gernon, 2nd Earl of Chester and Maud FitzRobert. He married Bertrada de Montfort, daughter of Simon de Montfort, Comte d'Evreux and Maud (?), in 1169. He died on 30 June 1181 at Leek, Staffordshire, England. He was buried at St. Werburg's, Chester, Cheshire, England.

Hugh of Kevelioc, 3rd Earl of Chester was also known as Hugh le Meschin. He succeeded to the title of Vicomte d'Avranches [Normandy] on 16 December 1153. He succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of Chester [E., 1071] on 16 December 1153. He fought in the Battle of Alnwick on 13 July 1174, where he was taken prisoner by King Henry II. He was deprived of his Earldom, but was then restored in January 1177.

In 1169 when Hugh was 22, he married **Bertrada de Montfort**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 209107 | i. | Matilda (Maude) (1171-1233) |
| 289131 | ii. | Mabel |

418215. Bertrada de Montfort.

418216. Roger de Clare, son of **836432. Richard FitzGilbert de Clare & 836433. Alice de Meschines**. Born in 1116. Roger died in 1173; he was 57. Occupation: 'Earl Of Clare', 3rd Earl Of Hertford.

Roger married **Maud de st. Hilare**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 263413 | i. | Aveline |
| 209108 | ii. | Richard (1162-1218) |

418217. Maud de st. Hilare.

418218. William FitzRobert, son of **836436. Robert de Mellent De Caen & 836437. Mabel FitzHamon**. Born in 1121. William died on 23 Nov 1183; he was 62. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Gloucester.

William married **Hawise de Beaumont**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|--------------------------|
| 209109 | i. | Amice (1160-1225) |
|---------------|----|--------------------------|

418219. Hawise de Beaumont, daughter of **393684. Robert de Beaumont & 393685. Amicia de Montfort**.

418220. John 'the Marshal' FitzGilbert. John 'the Marshal' died ca 1165.

John 'the Marshal' married **Sybil de Salisbury**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|---------------|----|------------------------|
| 209110 | i. | William (1146-) |
|---------------|----|------------------------|

418221. Sybil de Salisbury, daughter of **836442. Walter de Salisbury & 836443. Sybil de Chaworth**.

418222. Richard FitzGilbert "Strongbow" de Clare, son of **836444. Gilbert de Clare & 836445. Isabella De**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Beaumont of Meulan. Born ca 1130. Richard FitzGilbert “Strongbow” died in 1176; he was 46. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Pembroke.

Richard FitzGilbert de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke was born circa 1130. He was the son of Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke and Isabella of Meulan. He married Aoife MacMorrough, daughter of Dermot MacMorrough, King of Leinster, circa 26 August 1171. He died on 20 April 1176, without surviving male issue.

Richard FitzGilbert de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke was styled as Earl of Buckingham. Richard FitzGilbert de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke also went by the nick-name of Richard 'Strongbow'. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of Pembroke [E., c. 1138] in 1149. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Richard FitzGilbert “Strongbow” married **Aoife MacMorrough**.

They had one child:

209111 i. **Isabella**

418223. Aoife MacMorrough, daughter of **836446. Dermot MacMorrough** & **836447. Mor Uí Thuathail**.

418224. Fergus of Galloway. Fergus died in 1161. Occupation: Lord Of Galloway.

Fergus married **Joan**.

They had the following children:

209112 i. **Gilbert** (-1185)
1886456 ii. **Uchtred** (-1174)

418225. Joan, daughter of **836450. Henry I ‘Beauclerc’ of England King Of England** & **836451. .**

425216. Robert de st. Clair. Residence: Saint-Clair, Normandy, France.

Robert married **Eleanor de Dreux**.

They had one child:

212608 i. **Sir William** (ca1264-ca1299)

425217. Eleanor de Dreux.

425218. Henry de Roskelyn.

Child:

212609 i. **Amicia**

430400. Dugald Campbell, son of **860800. Dugald Campbell** & **860801. Bridget MacBane**. Born in Craignish, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Dugald died ca 1250. Occupation: 3rd Of Craignish.

Married a daughter of MacSween

Child:

215200 i. **Dugald** (-1250)

430402. Malcolm. (Same as number 70416.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

430403. Daughter Of Somerled Of Argyll. (Same as number 70417.)

432384. Donald Campbell, son of **35200. Sir Colin "Cailein 'Mor'" Campbell** & **35201. Janet St. Clair**. Born in 1260 in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Child:

216192 i. **Duncan** (ca1286-)

432386. Sir Reginald Craufurd, son of **864772. Sir Reginald Craufurd** & **864773. Cecilia Crauford**. Born ca 1276 in Loudoun, Ayrshire, Scotland. Reginald died in Carlisle, Cumbria, England, on 13 Feb 1307; he was 31. Occupation: Of Loudoun, Sheriff Of Ayr.

he earliest parts of Loudoun Castle east of Kilmarnock/Ayrshire were built for the Craufurds, Sheriffs of Ayr but passed to the Campbells on the marriage of Sussanna heiress of Loudoun. Loudoun Castle was destroyed by fire in 1941. It has remained as an impressive ruin.

Child:

216193 i. **Susanna** (ca1297-ca1319)

432528. Sir John Maxwell, son of **865056. Aymer de Macuswell** & **865057. Mary McGeachen**. Residence: Of Pollok And Calderwood.

Child:

216264 i. **Sir Robert**

432576. Sir John de Maxwell, son of **865152. Sir Herbert de Maxwell**. John died ca 1310. Residence: Of Carlawerock.

Child:

216288 i. **Sir John** (-ca1347)

435200. Sir Robert de Cunynghame, son of **870400. Gilbert de Cunynghame**. Robert died in 1330. Residence: Of Kilmaurs.

Child:

217600 i. **Sir William**

435202. Alexander Bruce, son of **870404. Edward Bruce** & **870405. Isabel of Strathbogie**. Alexander died in Halidon Hill, Northumberland, England on 19 Jul 1333. Occupation: 8th Earl Of Carrick.

Alexander married **Eleanor Douglas**.

They had one child:

217601 i. **Eleanor**

435203. Eleanor Douglas, daughter of **58888. Sir Archibald Douglas** & **36753. Beatrice Lindsay**.

435320. Sir Hugh de Danielston. Born ca 1266. Occupation: 1st Of Danielston.

Sir Hugh Danzielstoun of that Ilk, was one of the barons who submitted to Edward I of England, although his name

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

does not occur on the Ragman Roll of 1296.

Child:

217660 i. **Sir John** (ca1320-)

435322. Sir Malcolm Fleming, son of **870644. Sir Robert Fleming**. Born ca 1270 in Scotland. Malcolm died ca 1360; he was 90. Occupation: Of Fulwood & Cumbernauld, 1st Earl Of Wigtown.

Child:

217661 i. **Mary** (ca1330-)

435456. Sir Gilbert De Hambleton, son of **870912. William De Hambleton & 870913. Mary**.

Sir Gilbert de Hamleton was born in Scotland but obliged to return to England with his father. However, he returned to Scotland where he was kindly received. Sir Gilbert married Isobell, daughter of Sir Thomas Randolph of Strathdon, by whom he had issue, Sir Walter Fitzgilbert (son of Gilbert) de Hambleton.

Sir Gilbert married **Issobell Randolph**.

They had one child:

217728 i. **Sir Walter Fitzgilbert** (-<1346)

435457. Issobell Randolph, daughter of **870914. Sir Thomas Randolph**.

435458. Sir Adam Gordon.

Child:

217729 i. **Mary**

435462. Angus Og MacDonald. (Same as number 6192.)

435463. Agnes O'Cathan. (Same as number 6193.)

435464. Sir John de Keith. (Same as number 117888.)

435465. Margaret Comyn. (Same as number 117889.)

435480. Patrick de Dunbar, son of **870960. Patrick de Dunbar & 870961. Euphemia Stewart**. Born ca 1213. Patrick died in Whittingham, Suffolk, England, on 24 Aug 1289; he was 76. Occupation: 6th (Or 7th) Earl Of Dunbar; 1255 Regent Of Scotland.

Patrick de Dunbar, 6th Earl of Dunbar was born circa 1213. He was the son of Patrick de Dunbar, 5th Earl of Dunbar and Euphemia Stewart. He married Cecil Fraser, daughter of John Fraser, in 1242. He died on 24 August 1289 at Whittingham, Suffolk, England.

Patrick de Dunbar, 6th Earl of Dunbar succeeded to the title of 6th Earl of Dunbar [S., c. 1115] in 1248. He was a member of a pro-English group among the Scots nobility, as which managed to get the boy King Alexander III away from the dominance of the Comyn family. He held the office of Regent of Scotland in 1255.² He fought in the Battle of Alrqs in 1263, as commander of a division of the Scottish army in the victory over Norsemen.

In 1242 when Patrick was 29, he married **Cecil Fraser**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

217740 i. **Sir Patrick 'the Black Beard'** (ca1242-1308)

435481. Cecil Fraser, daughter of **870962. John Fraser**.

435482. Alexander Comyn. (Same as number 117902.)

435483. Elizabeth de Quincy. (Same as number 117903.)

435584. Sir John Home, son of **871168. Geoffrey of Home**.

Child:

217792 i. **Sir Thomas**

435588. Sir William Hay. Residence: Of Yester.

William married **Jean Gifford**.

They had one child:

217794 i. **Sir William**

435589. Jean Gifford, daughter of **871178. Hew Gifford**.

435712. Sir Adam of Gordon, son of **871424. Adam of Gordon**. Adam died in Battle Of Halidon Hill, Northumberland, England in 1333. Occupation: Justiciar Of Lothian, Ambassador.

Child:

217856 i. **William** (-ca1370)

471056. Sir Walter de Moravia, son of **942112. Sir William de Moravia**. Residence: Of Bothwell.

Walter married **Daughter of Earl Of Fife**.

They had one child:

235528 i. **Sir Andrew** (-1289)

471057. Daughter of Earl Of Fife, daughter of **942114. Malcolm MacDuff** & **942115. Helen of North Wales**.

471058. Sir John 'the Red' Comyn. (Same as number 32914.)

471059. Alicia de Lindsay.

Alicia married **Sir John 'the Red' Comyn**.

They had the following children:

i. **William** (-1291)
235529 ii. **Daughter Of Sir John 'the Red'**

471296. Nicholas de la Haye, son of **942592. Gilbert de la Haye** & **942593. Lady Idoine Comyn**. Nicholas died in Sep 1306. Occupation: 4th Of Erroll; Sherriff Of Perth; Baron Of Parliament 5 Mar 1304.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

235648 i. **Gilbert** (-1333)

471584. William le Cheyne.

Child:

235792 i. **Bernard**

471592. Hugh de Moravia, son of **943184. William de Moravia**. Hugh died ca 1222.

Child:

235796 i. **Walter** (ca1220-ca1262)

471594. Ferquard (O'Bjolans) MacTaggart. (Same as number 49348.)

471612. Saher de Quincy. (Same as number 98420.)

471613. Margaret. (Same as number 98421.)

471614. Alan de Galloway, son of **943228. Roland of Galloway** & **943229. Eleanor de Morville**. Alan died in 1234. Occupation: Lord Of Galloway; Constable Of Scotland.

In 1209 Alan married **Margaret of Huntingdon**.

They had one child:

235807 i. **Helen**

471615. Margaret of Huntingdon, daughter of **209106. David of Scotland** & **209107. Matilda (Maude) Keveliock**. Margaret died in 1228.

471680. Patrick de Ogiluill, son of **943360. Alexander de Ogiluill**. Patrick died in 1305.

Child:

235840 i. **Sir Patrick**

486566. Sir Allan Erskine, son of **973132. Sir William Erskine Of That Ilk**. Allan died in May 1400. Residence: Of Inchtute And Inchmartin.

Allan married **Isabel Inchmartin**.

They had one child:

243283 i. **Margaret**

486567. Isabel Inchmartin, daughter of **973134. Sir John Inchmartin Of That Ilk** & **973135. Margaret Wemyss**.

486576. Robert Innes, son of **973152. William Innes** & **973153. Margaret Leslie**. Occupation: 8th Of That Ilk, Laird Of Innes.

Robert married **Christian de Barclay**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

243288 i. **Alexander** (-1398)

486577. Christian de Barclay, daughter of **973154. David de Berkeley** & **973155. Margaret de Brechin**.

486584. James Douglas. (Same as number 14722.)

486586. Sir Robert Stewart, son of **9072. Sir Robert Stuart**. Robert died in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England on 21 Jul 1403. Residence: Of Durrisdeer.

The Battle of Shrewsbury, fought on July 21st, 1403 between an army led by the Lancastrian King, Henry IV and a rebel army led by members of the Percy family from Northumberland. Hotspur and his Scottish earls marched south with their armies to meet with Glyndwr of Wales to form an alliance that would topple Henry IV from the throne which resulted in the Battle of Shrewsbury.

Robert married **Janet MacDougall**.

They had one child:

243293 i. **Elizabeth**

486587. Janet MacDougall. (Same as number 2057.)

486592. George Abernethy, son of **973184. Sir William Abernethy**. Occupation: 4th Of Saltoun.

George married **Alicia Wishart**.

They had one child:

243296 i. **George** (-1388)

486593. Alicia Wishart.

Daughter of George Wishart, of Plenderleith

487680. Sir Andrew de Leslie. (Same as number 8196.)

487681. Maria Abernethy. (Same as number 8197.)

488640. Sir John Gray. John died ca 1403. Residence: Broxmouth.

In 1355 he had charters of the lands of Cragie, Kincardineshire.

Child:

244320 i. **Sir Patrick**

489112. Sir Patrick Dunbar, son of **978224. Sir Alexander Dunbar**. Patrick died in Candia, Crete, Greece in 1356.

Sir Patrick Dunbar was the son of Sir Alexander Dunbar. He married Isabel Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray and Isabel Stewart. He died in 1356 at Candia, Crete, Greece, enroute to the Holy Land.

Sir Patrick Dunbar fought in the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, for the Scots. He fought in the Battle of

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Poitiers in 1356, alongside the French at their defeat by the English under the Black Prince.

Patrick married **Isabel Randolph**.

They had one child:

244556 i. **George**

489113. Isabel Randolph, daughter of **978226. Thomas Randolph** & **978227. Isabel Stewart**.

489114. Alan de Wyntoun. (Same as number 18112.)

489115. Margaret de Seton. (Same as number 18113.)

20th Generation

526816. John de Burgh, son of **1053632. William de Moreton**.

Child:

263408 i. **William**

526820. Hugh de Laci, son of **1053640. Gilbert de Laci**. Hugh died in 1186. Occupation: 5th Baron Lacy, Lord Of Meath.

Hugh married **Rose de Monmouth**.

They had one child:

263410 i. **Walter** (-1241)

526821. Rose de Monmouth. Rose died in 1149.

526824. Piers de Lutegareshale.

Piers married **Maud de Mandeville**.

They had one child:

263412 i. **Geoffrey** (-1213)

526825. Maud de Mandeville, daughter of **1053650. Geoffrey de Mandeville** & **1053651. Rohese de Vere**. Born ca 1138.

526826. Roger de Clare. (Same as number 418216.)

526827. Maud de st. Hilare. (Same as number 418217.)

526828. Roger le Bigod, son of **1053656. Hugh Bigod** & **1053657. Juliane de Vere**. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Norfolk.

Child:

263414 i. **Hugh** (-1225)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

526830. William Marshal. (Same as number 209110.)

526831. Isabella de Clare. (Same as number 209111.)

563200. Cailen "Maol Math" Campbell, son of **1126400. Duncan Campbell & 1126401. Diorbahil - Dorvail (Dorothy) MacFiachir**. Cailen "Maol Math" died in Dunstaffnage Castle, Argyllshire, Scotland in 1110.
Occupation: Chief Of Clan MacDuine.

A Contribution to Argyllshire History Being a Monograph Sketch of the SWEYNES OF SKIPNESS and the MACTAVISHES OF DUN-ARDRIGH, KNAPDALE AND ELSEWHERE, their Ancestors and Descendants by George D. Mathews, D.D., L.L.D. Colin MacDuine of Lochow, (Colin Maol Maith-Good bald Colin) the head of the Clan MacDuine, (through a marriage connection with which the family known as the Argyll Campbells became land owners in Argyllshire) enabled King Alexander the First, when disguised as a peasant, to escape from Dunstaffnage Castle during its siege in 1110 AD. Slain on the capture of the fortress, he had been married to a niece of the King, by whom he had one son, Gillespick. On her death he married (1105-1107 AD) a daughter of Sweyne of Skipnische or Skipness Castle in Northern Kyntyr, having by her two sons, Taus or Tavis and Iver. From the former of these the Clan MacTavish claims descent and from Iver- a Scandinavian and not a Celtic name, the Clan MacIver Campbell of Asknish in Glassarie claims descent.

Cailen "Maol Math" married **Eaill**.

They had one child:

281600 i. **Gillespic (Archibald)** (1090-1163)

563201. Eaill, daughter of **1126402. Edmund of Scotland**.

Daughter of Edmund, Prince of Cumbria, and neice of King Alexander I , King of Scots.

563778. Sir Walter Cumming.

Child:

281889 i. **Isabel**

563792. Walter de Lindsay, son of **1127584. William de Lindsay**. Born ca 1122 in Fordington, Lincolnshire, England. Walter died ca 1150; he was 28. Residence: Of Ercildun.

Child:

281896 i. **Sir William** (ca1148-ca1200)

563794. Gerard de Limesay. Occupation: Lord Of Limesay.

Gerard married **Amicia de Bidun**.

They had one child:

281897 i. **Aleanora** (ca1124-)

563795. Amicia de Bidun.

563796. Roger FitzReindfride, son of **1127592. Gilbert de Lancaster**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Roger married **Rohese de Romare**.

They had one child:

281898 i. **Gilbert** (ca1162-)

563797. Rohese de Romare, daughter of **1127594. William de Romare & 1127595. Hadewise de Redvers**.

563798. Sir William de Lancaster, son of **1127596. William de Lancaster & 1127597. Gundred de Warenne**.
Occupation: Lord Of Kendal.

William married **Hawise de Stuteville**.

They had one child:

281899 i. **Hawise**

563799. Hawise de Stuteville, daughter of **1127598. Roger de Stuteville & 1127599. Hawise Murdac**.

578240. William de Graham, son of **1156480. John Alan de Graham**. William died ca 1200.

Child:

289120 i. **David**

578256. Malise. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Strathearn.

Child:

289128 i. **Fertheth**

578260. William D'Aubigny, son of **1156520. William D'Aubigny & 1156521. Adeliza de Louvain**. Occupation:
2nd Earl Of Arundel.

William d'Aubigny, 2nd Earl of Arundel was born before 1150. He was the son of William d'Aubigny, 1st Earl of Arundel and Adeliza de Louvain. He married Matilda de St. Hilary du Harcouet, daughter of Jacques de St. Hilary du Harcouet, after 1173. He died on 24 December 1193.³ He was buried at Wymondham Priory, Norfolk, England.

William d'Aubigny, 2nd Earl of Arundel succeeded to the title of Earl of Sussex in 1176/77. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of Arundel [E., c. 1138] on 27 June 1190. He held the office of Custos Rotulorum of Windsor Castle in 1191. He was one of the receivers for the money raised for the King's raised in 1194.

William married **Matilda de St. Hilary Du Harcouet**.

They had the following children:

289130 i. **William**
ii. **Matilda**

578261. Matilda de St. Hilary Du Harcouet.

578262. Hugh of Keveliock. (Same as number 418214.)

578263. Bertrada de Montfort. (Same as number 418215.)

579072. Sir Alan de Montgomery, son of **394820. Robert de Montgomery & 394821. Marjory FitzAlan**. Alan died in 1190. Occupation: 2nd Of Eaglesham.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

289536 i. **Sir John** (-ca1214)

579184. Sir Henry de Graham, son of **1158368. Sir Henry de Graham**. Henry died ca 1203. Residence: Of Dalkeith.

Child:

289592 i. **Henry**

579328. Simon FitzAlan (Stuart), son of **99076. Alan FitzWalter Stewart**. Simon died ca 1160.

Simon, who was a witness to a foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley 1160, followed his brother into Scotland. This tradition may also be found on page 68 of Burke's *Extinct Peerages*: "The first recorded ancestor of this noble family, SIMON, brother of Walter, high steward of Scotland, witnessed the foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley in 1160, and is therein designated 'frater Walteri filii dapferi.' He was father of ROBERT, called BOYT or BOYD, from his completion (the Celtic word *Boidh* signifying *fair*), and from him derived the various families of the name."

Child:

289664 i. **Robert 'Boyd'** (-ca1205)

579376. Sir Archibald of Douglas. (Same as number 145280.)

579377. Margaret Crawford. (Same as number 145281.)

580224. Sir Malcolm Drummond. Malcolm died in 1200. Occupation: 5th Thane Of Lennox.

Child:

290112 i. **Malcolm Beg**

580226. Maldouen of Lennox. (Same as number 140816.)

580227. Elizabeth Stewart. (Same as number 140817.)

580480. Mathew de Holand.

Child:

290240 i. **Sir Robert** (1197-1243)

580482. Alan de Columbers. Born in 1177.

Alan married **Cecily Waleton**.

They had one child:

290241 i. **Cecily**

580483. Cecily Waleton, daughter of **1160966. Henry de Walton**.

580496. Roger la Zouche, son of **1160992. Alan la Zouche** & **1160993. Alice de Belmeis**. Born in 1182. Roger died in 1238; he was 56.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

290248 i. **Alan** (1203-1270)

580500. William Longespée, son of **393692. Henry II of England King Of England** & **1161001. Ida**. William died in Mansourah, Egypt in 1226. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Salisbury.

Ca 1196 William married **Ela of Salisbury**.

They had one child:

290250 i. **Stephen** (1216-1260)

580501. Ela of Salisbury, daughter of **1161002. William Fitzpatrick de Saresbury** & **1161003. Eleanor de Vitri**. Occupation: Countess Of Salisbury.

580502. Walter de Ridelsford.

Child:

290251 i. **Emeline** (1220-ca1275)

580504. John de Segrave, son of **1161008. Gilbert de Segrave**.

John married **Christine Plessy**.

They had one child:

290252 i. **Gilbert** (1202-1254)

580505. Christine Plessy.

580544. John Fitzalan. John died in 1240.

John married **Isabel D'Aubigny**.

They had one child:

290272 i. **John**

580545. Isabel D'Aubigny, daughter of **289130. William D'Aubigny** & **289131. Mabel of Chester**.

580546. Theobald le Botiller.

Theobald married **Rohese de Verdun**.

They had one child:

290273 i. **Maud**

580547. Rohese de Verdun, daughter of **1161094. Nicholas de Verdun**.

580548. Ralph de Mortimer, son of **1161096. Roger de Mortimer** & **1161097. Isabel de Ferriers**. Born in 1190.

Ralph de Mortimer was born in 1190. He was the son of Roger de Mortimer and Isabel de Ferrieres. He married Gwladus Du ferch Llywelyn, daughter of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales and Tangwystyl Goch, after

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1228. He died on 6 August 1246. He was buried at Wigmore Abbey, Wigmore, Herefordshire, England.
Ralph de Mortimer lived at Wigmore, Herefordshire, England.

Ralph married **Gwladus Du Ferch Llywelyn**.

They had one child:

290274 i. **Roger** (ca1232-1282)

580549. Gwladus Du Ferch Llywelyn, daughter of **52274. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth** & **98423. Joan of England**.
Born ca 1206. Gwladus Du Ferch died in Windsor, Berkshire, England, in 1251; she was 45.

Gwladus Du ferch Llywelyn was the daughter of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales and Tangwystyl Goch. She married, firstly, Reynold de Briouze, son of William de Briouze and Maud de St. Valery, in 1215. She married, secondly, Ralph de Mortimer, son of Roger de Mortimer and Isabel de Ferrieres, after 1228. She died in 1251 at Windsor, Berkshire, England.

Gwladus Du ferch Llywelyn also went by the nick-name of Gwladus 'the Dark' (?).

580550. Sir William de Braose, son of **1161100. Reginald de Braose** & **1161101. Grace de Briwere**. Born in 1204 in Brecknock, Surrey, England. William died on 2 May 1230; he was 26. Occupation: Lord Of Totnes, Brecon And Radnor. Residence: Brecknock, Breconshire, Wales.

William succeeded his father as Lord of Abergavenny, Builth, Bramber and Knepp as well as other March Lordships in 1227. Styled by the Welsh as "Black William" he was imprisoned by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in 1229. He was ransomed and released after a short captivity during which he agreed to cede Builth as a marriage portion for his daughter Isabella on her betrothal to David, son and heir of Llewelyn. The following Easter, Llewelyn discovered an intrigue between his wife, Joan, and William. Supported by a general clamour for his death, Llewelyn had William publicly hanged on 2nd May 1230.

William married **Eva Marshal**.

They had the following children:

1884231 i. **Isabella** (ca1238-)
290275 ii. **Maud** (-1301)

580551. Eva Marshal, daughter of **209110. William Marshal** & **209111. Isabella de Clare**.

580560. Hamelin D'Anjou, son of **787384. Geoffrey V Plantagenet** & **1161121. Adelaide of Angers**. Born in 1129. Hamelin died on 7 May 1202; he was 73. Buried in Chapter House At Lewes Priory, Sussex. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Surrey.

Hamelin de Warenne, 5th Earl of Surrey (sometimes, anachronistically, Hamelin Plantagenet) (1129 – May 7, 1202) was an English nobleman who was prominent at the courts of the Angevin kings of England, Henry II, Richard I, and John.

He was an illegitimate son of Geoffrey of Anjou, and thus a half-brother of King Henry II, and an uncle of Richard the Lionheart and King John. His half-brother Henry gave him one of the wealthiest heiresses in England, Isabella de Warenne, daughter of William III de Warenne, 3rd Earl of Surrey and Ela Talvas, in her own right Countess of Surrey. She was the widow of William of Blois. Hamelin and Isabella married in April 1164, and after the marriage he was recognized as Comte de Warenne, that being the customary designation for what more technically should be Earl of Surrey. In consequence of the marriage Hamelin took the de Warenne toponymic, as did his descendants. He and Isabella would have four children.

Warenne land in England centered around Conisbrough in Yorkshire, a location in which Hamelin built a powerful

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

castle. He also possessed the third penny (entitlement to one third of the fines levied in the county courts) of County Surrey and held the castles of Mortemer and Bellencombe in Normandy.

Hamelin joined in the denunciations of Thomas Becket in 1164, although after Becket's death he became a great believer in Becket's sainthood, having, the story goes, been cured of blindness by the saint's help. In 1176, he escorted his niece Joan of England to Sicily for her marriage.

He remained loyal to Henry through all the problems of the later part of the king's reign when many nobles deserted him, and continued as a close supporter of his nephew Richard I. During Richard's absence on the Third Crusade, he took the side of the regent William Longchamp. Hamelin appeared in the 2nd coronation of King Richard in 1194 and at King John's coronation in 1199.

He died in 1202 and was buried at the Chapter House at Lewes Priory, in Sussex. He was succeeded by his son William de Warenne, 6th Earl of Surrey. A daughter, named Adela, was the mistress of her cousin King John of England, and by him the mother of Richard Fitz Roy.

Hamelin d'Anjou, 5th Earl of Surrey gained the title of Vicomte de Touraine. He gained the title of 5th Earl of Surrey, in right of his wife.¹ In 1164 he was present at the council of Northampton. From April 1164, his married name became Hamelin de Warenne. In 1173 he supported King Henry II against his sons. In 1176 he escorted Joan, daughter of King Henry II, for her marriage to the King of Sicily.³ In 1193 he was one of the treasurers for the ransom of King Richard I. In 1200 he was granted a market at Conisborough, Yorkshire.

In Apr 1164 when Hamelin was 35, he married **Isabella de Warenne**.

They had one child:

290280 i. **William**

580561. Isabella de Warenne, daughter of **1161122. William III de Warenne & 1161123. Ela Talvas**.

580568. Robert de Vere, son of **1161136. Aubrey de Vere & 1161137. Agnes de Essex**. Born ca 1164. Robert died in Oct 1221; he was 57. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Oxford.

Robert de Vere, 3rd Earl of Oxford was born circa 1164. He was the son of Aubrey de Vere, 1st Earl of Oxford and Agnes de Essex. He married Isabel de Bolebec, daughter of Hugh de Bolebec. He died circa October 1221.

Robert married **Isabel de Bolebec**.

They had one child:

290284 i. **Hugh** (ca1210-ca1263)

580569. Isabel de Bolebec. Isabel died on 3 Feb 1245.

580570. Saher de Quincy. (Same as number 98420.)

580571. Margaret. (Same as number 98421.)

581124. John de Crawfordjohn, son of **1162248. Galfridus de Crawford**. Born ca 1135 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Children:

290562 i. **Sir John** (1185-1248)
6918176 ii. **Reginald** (1190-1226)

588048. Sir William de Lindsay. (Same as number 140948.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

588049. Avice de Lancaster. (Same as number 140949.)

588050. Sir John Crawford. (Same as number 290562.)

588052. Sir William de Lindsay, son of **1176104. Sir Walter de Lindsay**. Born ca 1198. William died ca 1247; he was 49.

William married **Alice de Lancaster**.

They had one child:

294026 i. **Walter** (ca1231-1271)

588053. Alice de Lancaster, daughter of **1176106. William de Lancaster & 1176107. Agnes Brus**. Residence: Of Windermere.

588288. Macbeath Buchanan, son of **1176576. Giralde (Bernard) Buchanan**. Occupation: 6th Of Buchanan.

Child:

294144 i. **Anselan** (-ca1225)

588736. Sir William da Haya, son of **1177472. Sir John da Haya**. Residence: Of Lockerworth.

Child:

294368 i. **Sir Gilbert** (->1329)

588738. Sir Simon Fraser, son of **1177476. Simon Fraser**. Simon died in 1306. Residence: Oliver Castle.

Child:

294369 i. **Mary**

787368. Robert (De Beaumont) de Meulan, son of **1574736. Roger de Beaumont & 1574737. Adeline of Meulan**. Born ca 1046. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Leicester.

Robert de Meulan, 1st Earl of Leicester was born circa 1046. He is the son of Roger de Beaumont, Seigneur de Portaudemer and Adeline de Meulan. He married Elizabeth de Vermandois, daughter of Hugh de Crépi, Comte de Vermandois et de Valois and Aelis de Vermandois, Comtesse de Vermandois, in 1096. He died on 5 June 1118.

Robert de Meulan, 1st Earl of Leicester gained the title of Comte de Meulan, in France. He gained the title of 1st Earl of Leicester.

Robert (De Beaumont) married **Elizabeth de Vermandois**.

They had the following children:

393684 i. **Robert** (1104-1168)

836445 ii. **Isabella De Beaumont**

787369. Elizabeth de Vermandois, daughter of **1574738. Hugh de Crepi & 1574739. Adelard de Vermandois**.

Elizabeth de Vermandois is the daughter of Hugh de Crépi, Comte de Vermandois et de Valois and Aelis de Vermandois, Comtesse de Vermandois. She married, firstly, Robert de Meulan, 1st Earl of Leicester, son of Roger de Beaumont, Seigneur de Portaudemer and Adeline de Meulan, in 1096. She married, secondly, William II de

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Warrenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey, son of William I de Warrenne, 1st Earl of Surrey and Gundreda (?), after 5 June 1118. She died on 17 February 1131.

Elizabeth de Vermandois was also known as Isabel de Vermandois. She was also known as Isabel de Crépi. From 1096, her married name became de Beaumont. Her married name became de Warrenne.

787370. Raoul de Montfort, son of **1574740. Raoul de Montfort & 1574741. Emma**. Occupation: Seigneur De Montfort Et Gael.

Child:

393685 i. **Amicia**

787384. Geoffrey V Plantagenet, son of **1574768. Falk V D'Anjou**. Born on 24 Aug 1113. Geoffrey V died in Chateau-Du-Loir, France, on 7 Sep 1151; he was 38. Buried in Cathedral Of Le Mans, France.

Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Comte d'Anjou et Maine was born on 24 August 1113. He was the son of Fulk V d'Anjou, 9th Comte d'Anjou and Aremburga de la Fleche, Comtesse de Maine. He married Matilda 'the Empress' of England, daughter of Henry I 'Beauclerc', King of England and Editha of Scotland, on 22 May 1128 at Le Mans Cathedral, Le Mans, France. He was also reported to have been married on 20 May 1127. He died on 7 September 1151 at age 38 at Château-du-Loir, France.³ He was buried at Le Mans Cathedral, Le Mans, France.

Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Comte d'Anjou et Maine also went by the nick-name of Geoffrey 'the Fair'. He was also known as Geoffrey of Anjou. He gained the title of 10th Comte d'Anjou in 1129. He succeeded to the title of 12th Duc de Normandie on 19 January 1144. He gained the title of Comte de Maine. He abdicated as Duke of Normandy in 1150.

The name Plantagenet has origins as a nickname of Geoffrey V of Anjou derived from the name of a shrub, the common broom, known in Latin as the Planta genista. It is claimed the nickname arose because Geoffrey of Anjou wore a sprig of the common broom in his hat. The significance has been said to relate to its golden flower and contemporary belief in its vegetative soul. Since the 15th century, Plantagenet has been applied retrospectively to the descendants of Geoffrey of Anjou as their surname.

On 17 Jun 1128 when Geoffrey V was 14, he married **Matilda of England**.

They had one child:

393692 i. **Henry II King Of England** (1133-1189)

787385. Matilda of England, daughter of **836450. Henry I 'Beauclerc' of England King Of England & 1574771. Editha of Scotland**. Occupation: Empress Of England.

Matilda 'the Empress' of England was born circa August 1102 at Winchester, Hampshire, England. She was also reported to have been born on 7 February 1102 at England. She was the daughter of Henry I 'Beauclerc', King of England and Editha of Scotland. She married, firstly, Heinrich V, Holy Roman Emperor, son of Heinrich IV, Holy Roman Emperor, on 7 January 1114 at Mainz, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She married, secondly, Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Comte d'Anjou et Maine, son of Fulk V d'Anjou, 9th Comte d'Anjou and Aremburga de la Fleche, Comtesse de Maine, on 22 May 1128 at Le Mans Cathedral, Le Mans, France.³ She was also reported to have been married on 20 May 1127. She died on 10 September 1167 at Abbey of the Notre Dame des Prés, Rouen, Caux, France. She was buried at Rouen Cathedral, Rouen, Caux, France.

Matilda 'the Empress' of England was baptised with the name of Adelaide. As a result of her marriage, Matilda 'the Empress' of England was styled as Empress Matilda of Germany on 7 January 1114.² She gained the title of Lady of the English on 7 April 1141. She was deposed as Lady of the English on 1 November 1141.²

Daughter of Henry I and Matilda of Scotland, she was nominated by her father as his successor. However, on the death of Henry I, the council considering a woman unfit to rule offered the throne to Stephen. Matilda invaded England and fought (1139 - 1148) to wrest rule from the usurping Stephen. She won much of the west, and after

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Stephen's capture in April 1141 a clerical council proclaimed Matilda 'Lady of the English'. She entered London but made cash demands that provoked Londoners to expel her before a coronation. On Stephen's release, she suffered defeats (fled from Oxford Castle Dec 1142), and eventually left England for Normandy, now controlled by her husband. The cause of her death is obscure. Although Matilda failed to secure the English throne, she laid a basis for successful claims by descendants of her husband Geoffrey of Anjou.

789600. Robert de Comyn. Robert died on 28 Jan 1070. Occupation: Earl Of Northumberland.

Robert came to England with William the Conqueror. It is understood that he/his family originally came from Comines in Flanders. He was slain whilst attempting to take possession of Northumberland. The family of Cumyn, Comyn, Cumin, Cummin or Cumming, merit notice among the septs of the north of Scotland, from the prominent figure which they made there in early times. But almost all authors agree in representing them as having come from England, and having been of either Norman or Saxon descent originally. The time when they migrated northwards is also well made in history. The event occurred in the reign of David I. That prince still claimed a large part of the north of England, and, besides, had engaged deeply in the contests betwixt King Stephen and the Empress Matilda, which agitated South Britain in the twelfth century. He was thus brought into frequent contact with the barons of Northumberland and the adjoining districts, some of whom were properly his vassals, and many of whose younger sons followed him permanently into Scotland. In this way were founded various northern families in the time of King David, and among others, seemingly, the Cumyns.

Child:

394800 i. **John**

789612. Duncan I ('the Gracious') of Scotland King Of Scotland, son of **1579224. Crinan of Atholl & 1579225. Bethoc of Scotland**. Born in 1001. Duncan I ('the Gracious') died in Pitgaveny, Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, on 14 Aug 1040; he was 39. Buried in Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 1034 To 1040.

Duncan I 'the Gracious', King of Scotland was born circa 1001. He was the son of Crinan, Mormaer of Atholl and Bethoc of Scotland. He married Sybilla (?), daughter of Siward Digera, Earl of Northumberland and Elfreda (?), circa 1030. He died on 14 August 1040 at Pitgaveny, Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, killed by a blow from his cousin, Macbeth (#21600), who took over the throne. He was buried at Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Duncan I 'the Gracious', King of Scotland gained the title of King Duncan of Strathclyde in 1018. He succeeded to the title of King Duncan I of Scotland on 25 November 1034.

House of Alpin, Kingdom of Alba

- King Kenneth MacAlpin d. 859 and left a son,
- King Constantine d. 881 and left a son,
- King Donal II d. 904 and left a son,
- King Malcolm I d. 953 and left a son,
- King Kenneth II d. 994 and left a son
- King Malcolm II d. 1033 and left a daughter,
- Princess Bethoc, was the wife of the Chief Thane of the Scottish Island. Crinan (Mormaer of Atholl and Laly Abbot of Dunkeld). Their son,
- King Duncan married Sybil, a daughter or sister of Siward, Earl of Northumberland.

In 1030 when Duncan I ('the Gracious') was 29, he married **Sybilla Digera**.

They had the following children:

394806 i. **Donald III ('Donald Bane'), (1033-1099)**
1672848 ii. **Malcolm III 'Caennmor' King Of Scotland (-1093)**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

792632 iii. **Melmar (Mailmuir)**

789613. Sybilla Digera, daughter of **1579226. Siward Digera**.

789642. Walter Fitz Alan. (Same as number 198152.)

789643. Eochyna de Molle. (Same as number 198153.)

792628. Gospatric, son of **1585256. Maldred of Allerdale**. Born ca 1040. Gospatric died ca 1075; he was 35.
Occupation: Earl Of Northumberland; 1st Earl Of Dunbar.

Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland was born between 1040 and 1048 at Northumberland, England. He was the son of Maldred, Lord of Allerdale and Ealdgyth (?). He married unknown wife (?). He died circa 1075. He was buried circa 1075 at Norham, Northumberland, England.

Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland was created 1st Earl of Northumberland [England] in 1067, by William I. He was deposed as Earl of Northumberland between October 1072 and November 1072. He gained the title of Mormaor of Dunbar circa 1073. He fled to Scotland, where his cousin Malcolm III, King of Scotland granted him the Mormaorship of Dunbar (office of Great Steward, forerunner of Earldom).

There is some confusion in the numbering of the Earl's of Dunbar, as some sources do not recognize him as such, leaving his son Gospatric as the 1st Earl of Dunbar.

Gospatric married **Aethelreda of England**.

They had one child:

396314 i. **Gospatric** (ca1062-1138)

792629. Aethelreda of England. Occupation: Princess Of England.

Daughter of Edred, Prince of England

792632. Melmar (Mailmuir), son of **789612. Duncan I ('the Gracious') of Scotland King Of Scotland & 789613. Sybilla Digera**.

Child:

396316 i. **Madach**

792634. Hakon Paulsson. Occupation: Earl Of Orkney.

The line of descent of the earl's of Orkney may have gone:

Sigurd 'the Stout', Earl of Orkney, died 23 apr 1014, father of

Thorfinn II "the Black", Earl of Orkney, Caithness and Sutherland, 1009-1064, father of

Paul I (Sigurd), Earl of Orkney and Caithness, died ca1100, father of

Hakon Paulson, Earl of Orkney

Hakon married **Helga Moddandottir**.

They had one child:

396317 i. **Margaret Countess Of Orkney**

792635. Helga Moddandottir.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Daughter of Moddan of Dair, Earl of Caithness.

792636. Aedh Canmore. Occupation: Earl Of Ross.

Child:

396318 i. **Malcolm**

792638. Gillebride MacGilleadamnan. (Same as number 198144.)

793088. Muredach of Levenax. Born ca 1100. Muredach died in 1139; he was 39.

Muredach, and his father and grandfather before him, were chieftains (probably Mormaers) of the Leamhnaigh. As Arkil of Northumberland had been granted large tracts of land in the area by King Malcolm III, Muredach's marriage was probably an arrangement to bring together the old and new leading families of the region.

He married a daughter of Alwyn Mor MacArkyl, Senescal of the Lennox, Perthshire, Scotland, prominent at the court of King David I (1124-1153), who was a son of the Northumbrian Lord Arkyll Mor.

Child:

396544 i. **Alwin Og** (ca1130-ca1178)

803072. Udard Fraser.

Married a daughter of Klyvert Fraser, of Oliver Castle.

Child:

401536 i. **Sir Gilbert** (<1214-)

836416. Robert de Brus, son of **1672832. Adam de Brusse & 1672833. Emma de Ramsay**. Robert died in May 1141. Occupation: 1st Lord Of Annandale, Lord Of Skelton.

Robert married **Agnes de Paganell**.

They had the following children:

18817712 i. **Adam** (ca1121-1143)

418208 ii. **Sir Robert** (ca1103-1194)

836417. Agnes de Paganell.

Daughter of Fulk de Paganell.

836424. David of Scotland King Of Scotland, son of **1672848. Malcolm III 'Caennmor' of Scotland King Of Scotland & 1672849. Princess Margaret Atheling**. David died in 1153. Occupation: King David I ("David The Saint") Of Scotland From 1124 To 1153.

David I 'the Saint', King of Scotland was born between 1080 and 1085. He was the son of Malcolm III 'Caennmor', King of Scotland and Saint Margaret 'the Exile' (?). He married Maud of Northumberland, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria and Huntingdon and Judith of Lens, circa 1113. He died on 24 May 1153. He was buried at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

David I 'the Saint', King of Scotland gained the title of Prince David of Cumbria in 1107. As a result of his marriage, David I 'the Saint', King of Scotland was styled as Earl of Northampton circa 1113. As a result of his

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

marriage, David I 'the Saint', King of Scotland was styled as Earl of Huntingdon circa 1113. He succeeded to the title of King David I of Scotland on 23 April 1124.

This influential king established a basic form of central government; issued the first royal coinage; built the castle nuclei of Berwick, Edinburgh, and Stirling; and strengthened Angle-Norman aristocratic and feudal influence in Scotland. This followed his early years at the court of England's Henry I, David's brother-in-law, where he was 1st. Earl of Huntingdon. From 1136 David fought for his niece Matilda against Stephen in the English civil wars, and secured parts of Cumberland and Northumberland for himself. He modified Scottish Christianity (5 bishoprics founded) and established great Lowland abbeys on mainstream West European lines. Succeeded by his grandson, Malcolm IV.

David married **Matilda (Maude) of Huntington**.

They had one child:

418212 i. **Prince Henry** (ca1114-1152)

836425. Matilda (Maude) of Huntington, daughter of **1672850. Waldeofus & 1672851. Judith**.

836426. William de Wareene. Occupation: Earl Of Surrey.

Child:

418213 i. **Ada**

836428. Ranulph 'de Gernons' de Meschines, son of **1672856. Ranulph "De Briquessart" le Meschines**. Born in 1099 in Castle Of Gernon, Normandy, France. Ranulph 'de Gernons' died in St. Werburg's, Chester, Cheshire, England, on 16 Dec 1153; he was 54. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Chester.

Ranulph de Gernon, 2nd Earl of Chester was born before 1100 at Castle of Gernon, Normandy, France. He was the son of Ranulph le Meschin, 1st Earl of Chester and Lucy (?). He married Maud FitzRobert, daughter of Robert de Mellent de Caen, 1st Earl of Gloucester and Mabel FitzHamon, circa 1141. He died on 16 December 1153, supposedly poisoned by his wife and William Peverell, of Nottingham. He was buried at St. Werburg's, Chester, Cheshire, England.

Ranulph de Gernon, 2nd Earl of Chester succeeded to the title of Vicomte d'Avranches [Normandy] circa 1129. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Earl of Chester [E., 1121] circa 1129. He held the office of Constable of Lincoln in 1136, by King Stephen. He fought in the Battle of Lincoln on 2 February 1141, against King Stephen. On 29 August 1146 at Northampton, Northamptonshire, England, he was seized at court by King Stephen, in return for his part in the Battle of Lincoln.

Ca 1141 when Ranulph 'de Gernons' was 42, he married **Maud FitzRobert**.

They had the following children:

418214 i. **Hugh** (ca1147-1181)
9408857 ii. **Joanna**

836429. Maud FitzRobert, daughter of **836436. Robert de Mellent De Caen & 836437. Mabel FitzHamon**. Maud died in 1189.

836432. Richard FitzGilbert de Clare, son of **1672864. Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare**. Born ca 1084. Richard FitzGilbert died on 15 Apr 1136; he was 52.

Richard FitzGilbert married **Alice de Meschines**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

418216 i. **Roger** (1116-1173)

836433. Alice de Meschines.

836436. Robert de Mellent De Caen, son of **836450. Henry I 'Beauclerc' of England King Of England & 1672873. Sybilla Corbet**. Born ca 1090 in Caen, Normandy, France. Robert died in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, on 31 Oct 1147; he was 57. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Gloucester.

he supporters of Matilda in England were led by her half-brother, Robert of Gloucester. After the Empress, as Matilda was called, arrived in England in 1141, they captured Stephen at Lincoln, and Matilda was proclaimed 'Lady of the English' rather than queen. Stubborn and haughty, she antagonized many people and soon lost London. Stephen regained the initiative and the Crown. In 1148 Matilda retired to Normandy, which her husband, Geoffrey of Anjou, had conquered, and never came back. The Empress agreed to release Stephen after his capture at Lincoln in 1141 in exchange for Robert of Gloucester (died 1147), who was held by Stephens supporters.

Robert married **Mabel FitzHamon**.

They had the following children:

836429 i. **Maud** (-1189)
418218 ii. **William** (1121-1183)

836437. Mabel FitzHamon, daughter of **1672874. Robert FitzHamon & 1672875. Sybil de Montgomery**.

836438. Robert de Beaumont. (Same as number 393684.)

836439. Amicia de Montfort. (Same as number 393685.)

836442. Walter de Salisbury. Walter died in 1147.

Walter married **Sybil de Chaworth**.

They had the following children:

2322004 i. **Patrick** (-1168)
418221 ii. **Sybil**

836443. Sybil de Chaworth, daughter of **1672886. Patrick de Chaworth**.

836444. Gilbert de Clare, son of **1672864. Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare**. Born on 21 Sep 1100. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Pembroke.

Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke was born circa 1100. He was the son of Gilbert fitz Richard and Adeliza de Clermont. He married Isabella of Meulan, daughter of Robert de Meulan, 1st Earl of Leicester and Elizabeth de Vermandois. He died in 1148.

Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke also went by the nick-name of Gilbert 'Strongbow'. He was also known as Gilbert FitzGilbert. He was created 1st Earl of Pembroke [England] circa 1138.

Gilbert married **Isabella De Beaumont of Meulan**.

They had one child:

418222 i. **Richard FitzGilbert "Strongbow"** (ca1130-1176)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

836445. Isabella De Beaumont of Meulan, daughter of **787368. Robert (De Beaumont) de Meulan & 787369. Elizabeth de Vermandois**.

836446. Dermot MacMorrough, son of **1672892. King Enna MacDonnchada**. Born in 1110. Dermot died on 1 May 1171; he was 61. Occupation: King Of Leinster.

Diarmait or Diarmaid Mac Murchadha (later known as Diarmaid na nGall or "Diarmaid of the Foreigners"), anglicized as Dermot MacMurrough (1110–1 May 1171), was a King of Leinster in Ireland. Ousted as King of Leinster in 1166, he sought military assistance from King Henry II of England to retake his kingdom. In return, MacMurrough pledged an Oath of Allegiance to Henry, who sent troops in support. As a further thanks for his reinstatement, MacMurrough's daughter Aoife was married to Richard de Clare, the 2nd Earl of Pembroke and a Cambro-Norman lord, known as "Strongbow". Henry II then mounted a larger second invasion in 1171 to ensure his control over Strongbow, resulting in the Lordship of Ireland.

Mac Murchadha was born around 1110, a son of Enna MacDonnchada, King of Leinster and Dublin. His father's grandmother Dervorgilla (Dearbhorgail) was a daughter of Donnchad, King of Munster and therefore she was a grand-daughter of Brian Boru. His father was killed in battle in 1115 by the Dublin Vikings that were ruled by his cousin Sigtrygg Silkbeard, and was buried in Dublin along with the body of a dog, considered to be a huge insult. Mac Murchadha had two wives (as allowed under the Brehon Laws), the first of whom, Mór Uí Thuathail, was mother of Aoife / Eva of Leinster and Conchobhar Mac Murchadha. By Sadhbh of Uí Fhaoláin, he had a daughter named Órlaith who married Domhnall Mór, King of Munster. He had two legitimate sons, Domhnall Caomhánach (died 1175) and Éanna Ceannteallach (blinded 1169).

After the death of his older brother, Mac Murchadha (Dermot) unexpectedly became King of Leinster. This was opposed by the then High King of Ireland, Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair who feared (rightly so) that Mac Murchadha would become a rival. Toirdelbach sent one of his allied Kings, the belligerent Tigernán Ua Ruairc (Tiernan O'Rourke) to conquer Leinster and oust the young Mac Murchadha. Ua Ruairc went on a brutal campaign slaughtering the livestock of Leinster and thereby trying to starve the province's residents. Mac Murchadha was ousted from his throne, but was able to regain it with the help of Leinster clans in 1132. Afterwards followed two decades of an uneasy peace between Ua Conchobhair and Diarmaid. In 1152 he even assisted the High King to raid the land of Ua Ruairc who had by then become a renegade.

Mac Murchadha also is said to have "abducted" Ua Ruairc's wife Dearbhforghaill (English: Dervorgilla) along with all her furniture and goods, with the aid of Dearbhforghaill's brother, a future pretender to the kingship of Meath. It was said that Dearbhforghaill was not exactly an unwilling prisoner and she remained in Ferns with MacMurrough, in comfort, for a number of years. Her advanced age indicates that she may have been a refugee or a hostage.

Whatever the reality, the "abduction" was given as a further reason for enmity between the two kings.

After the death of the famous High King Brian Boru in 1014, Ireland was at almost constant inter-dynastic civil war for two centuries. After the fall of the O'Brien family (Brian Boru's descendants) from the Irish throne, the various families which ruled Ireland's four provinces were constantly fighting with one another for control of all of Ireland. At that time Ireland was a confederal kingdom, and not a unitary state, with five autonomous provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connacht and Meath, each ruled by kings who were all supposed to be loyal or at least respectful to the High King of Ireland.

In 1166, Ireland's new High King and Mac Murchadha's only ally Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn had fallen, and a large coalition led by Tighearnán Ua Ruairc (Mac Murchadha's arch enemy) marched on Leinster. Ua Ruairc and his allies took Leinster with ease, and Mac Murchadha and his wife barely escaped with their lives. Mac Murchadha fled to Wales and from there to England and France, in order to have King Henry II's consent to be allowed recruit soldiers to bring back to Ireland and reclaim his kingship. On returning to Wales, Robert Fitzstephen helped him organize a mercenary army of Norman and Welsh soldiers, including Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, alias Strongbow.

In his absence Ruaidhrí Ua Conchobhair (son of Mac Murchadha's former enemy, High King Toirdhealbhach) had become the new High King of Ireland. Mac Murchadha planned not only to retake Leinster, but to oust the Uí Conchobhair clan and become the High King of Ireland himself. In 1167 he quickly retook Dublin, Ossory and the

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

former Viking settlement of Waterford, and within a short time had all of Leinster in his control again. He then marched on Tara (then Ireland's capital) to oust Ruaidhrí. Mac Murchadha gambled that Ruaidhrí would not hurt the Leinster hostages which he had (including Mac Murchadha's eldest son, Conchobhar Mac Murchadha). However Ua Ruairc forced his hand and they were all killed.

Diarmaid's army then lost the battle. He sent word to Wales and pleaded with Strongbow to come to Ireland as soon as possible. Strongbow's small force landed in Wexford with Welsh and Norman cavalry and took over both Waterford and Wexford. They then took Dublin. MacMurrough was devastated after the death of his son, Domhnall, retreated to Ferns and died a few months later.

The Marriage of Aoife and Strongbow (1854) by Daniel Maclise, a romanticised depiction of the union between Aoife and Richard de Clare in the ruins of Waterford.

Strongbow married Dermot's daughter Aoife of Leinster in 1170, as she was a great heiress, and as a result much of his (and his followers') land was granted to him under the Irish Brehon law, and later reconfirmed under Norman law. The marriage was imagined and painted in the Romantic style in 1854 by Daniel Maclise.

The scholar Áed Ua Crimthainn was probably Diarmait's court historian. In his Book of Leinster, Áed seems to be the first to set out the concept of the *rí Érenn co fressabra*, the "king of Ireland with opposition", later more widely adopted. This described Diarmait's ambitions and the achievements of his great-grandfather Diarmait mac Maíl na mBó.

In Irish history books written after 1800 in the age of nationalism, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha was often seen as a traitor, but his intention was not to aid an English invasion of Ireland, but rather to use Henry's assistance to become the High King of Ireland himself. He had no way of knowing Henry II's ambitions in Ireland. In his time, politics was based on dynasties and Ireland was not ruled as a unitary state. In turn, Henry II did not consider himself to be English or Norman, but a French Angevin, and was merely responding to the realities on the ground.

Gerald of Wales, a Cambro-Norman historian who visited Ireland in 1185 and whose uncles and cousins were prominent soldiers in the army of Strongbow, repeated their opinions of Mac Murchadha:

"Now Dermot was a man tall of stature and stout of frame; a soldier whose heart was in the fray, and held valiant among his own nation. From often shouting his battle-cry his voice had become hoarse. A man who liked better to be feared by all than loved by any. One who would oppress his greater vassals, while he raised to high station men of lowly birth. A tyrant to his own subjects, he was hated by strangers; his hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him."

After Strongbow's successful invasion, Henry II mounted a second and larger invasion in 1171 to ensure his control over his Norman subjects, which succeeded. He then accepted the submission of the Irish kings in Dublin in November 1171. He also ensured that his moral claim to Ireland, granted by the 1154 papal bull *Laudabiliter*, was reconfirmed in 1172 by Pope Alexander III, and also by a synod of all the Irish bishops at the Synod of Cashel. He added "Lord of Ireland" to his many other titles. Before he could consolidate his new Lordship he had to go to France to deal with his sons' rebellion in 1173.

Ua Conchobhair was soon ousted, first as High King and eventually as King of Connacht. Attempting to regain his provincial kingdom, he turned to the English as Mac Murchadha had before him. The Lordship directly controlled a small territory in Ireland surrounding the cities of Dublin and Waterford, while the rest of Ireland was divided between Norman and Welsh barons. The 1175 Treaty of Windsor, brokered by St Lawrence O'Toole with Henry II, formalized the submission of the Gaelic clans that remained in local control, like the Uí Conchobhair who retained Connacht and the Uí Néill who retained most of Ulster.

Dermot's male-line descendants such as Art Mac Art continued to rule parts of Leinster until the Tudor conquest of Ireland in the 16th century. Today they live on with the surname "MacMurrough Kavanagh" at Borris in Co. Carlow and at Maresfield, East Sussex, being one of the few surviving "Chiefs of the name". The currently recognized chief of the name is William Butler Kavanagh, The MacMorrough Kavanagh, Prince of Leinster (b. 1944).

Through his daughter Aoife, Dermot is also an ancestor of a great number of historically-famous people, including George Washington, Marie-Antoinette, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, Charles Darwin and Winston Churchill.

More notably he is the ancestor (through Aoife's granddaughter Eva Marshal and her daughter Maude who married Roger Mortimer) of the kings of England Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, and all kings from Henry VIII onwards. There are other notable descents from Aoife's daughter Isabel de Clare such as that of Katherine Mortimer,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Aoife's great-granddaughter, who married Thomas de Beauchamp 11th Earl of Warwick, and was therefore an ancestor of the Earls of Warwick and Kings of England from Edward IV onwards (with the exception of Henry VII).

Dermot married **Mor Uí Thuathail**.

They had one child:

418223 i. **Aoife**

836447. Mor Uí Thuathail.

836450. Henry I 'Beauclerc' of England King Of England, son of **1672900. William I 'the Conqueror' of England King Of England**. Born in Sep 1068 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. Henry I 'Beauclerc' died in Saint-Denis-Le-Fermont, Picardie, France, on 1 Dec 1135; he was 67. Buried in Reading Abbey, Reading, Berkshire, England. Occupation: King From 1100 To 1135.

Henry I 'Beauclerc', King of England was born in September 1068 at Selby, Yorkshire, North Riding, England. He was the son of William I 'the Conqueror', King of England and Matilda de Flandre. He married, firstly, Editha of Scotland, daughter of Malcolm III 'Caennmor', King of Scotland and Saint Margaret 'the Exile' (?), on 11 November 1100 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England. He married, secondly, Adeliza de Louvain, daughter of Godefroi I de Louvain, Duc de Basse-Lorraine and Ida de Namur, Comtesse de Namur, on 29 January 1121 at Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He was also reported to have been married on 2 February 1121 at Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He died on 1 December 1135 at age 67 at Saintt-Denis-le-Fermont, Picardie, France, food poisoning, after supposedly overeating lampreys. He was buried at Reading Abbey, Reading, Berkshire, England.

Henry I 'Beauclerc', King of England gained the title of Lord of Domfront in 1092. He gained the title of Comte de Coutances in 1096. He gained the title of Comte de Bayeaux in 1096. He succeeded to the title of King Henry I of England on 2 August 1100. He was crowned King of England on 5 August 1100 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England, and styled 'Dei Gratiâ Rex Anglorum'. He fought in the Battle of Tinchebrai on 28 September 1106. He succeeded to the title of 9th Duc de Normandie on 28 September 1106, after defeating his brother Robert in battle.

Strangely, at the time William 'Rufus' was shot in the New Forest, Henry was also hunting there and this may or may not be coincidence. Henry was in turn in some danger from his brother Robert who claimed the throne for himself. Robert was captured at the battle of Tinchebrai in 1106 and Henry imprisoned him in Cardiff Castle for the rest of his life. Henry was successful in keeping the peace in England despite spending much time in Normandy. He developed the English system of justice and organised the civil service of the time, particularly the taxation department. He was unpopular with the church leaders. He had only one legitimate son, William and a legitimate daughter Matilda, but over twenty illegitimate children. His sons William and Richard were drowned in 1120 aboard his personal vessel the 'White Ship' when it struck a rock off the Normandy coast. He wanted his successor to be his daughter Matilda whom the English called Maud. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Henry I 'Beauclerc' married **UNNAMED**.

They had one child:

418225 i. **Joan**

836451. UNNAMED.

860800. Dugald Campbell, son of **1721600. Dugald Maull Campbell & 1721601. Anna MacDonald**. Born in Craignish, Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Dugald died ca 1220. Occupation: 2nd Of Craignish.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Dugald married **Bridget MacBane**.

They had one child:

430400 i. **Dugald** (-ca1250)

860801. Bridget MacBane, daughter of **1721602. Dugald MacBane**.

864768. Sir Colin "Cailein 'Mor'" Campbell. (Same as number 35200.)

864769. Janet St. Clair. (Same as number 35201.)

864772. Sir Reginald Craufurd, son of **1729544. Hugh de Crawford** & **1729545. Alicia de Dalsallock**. Born ca 1248 in Loudoun, Ayrshire, Scotland. Reginald died in 1297; he was 49. Occupation: Of Loudoun, Sheriff Of Ayr.

Reginald married **Cecilia Crauford**.

They had one child:

432386 i. **Sir Reginald** (ca1276-1307)

864773. Cecilia Crauford. Born ca 1256 in Easter Greenock, Renfrew, Scotland.

865056. Aymer de Macuswell, son of **1730112. Herbert de Macuswell**. Born in 1232. Aymer died ca 1264; he was 32. Occupation: Sheriff Of Dumfries ; Chamberlain, Justiciar.

Aymer married **Mary McGeachen**.

They had the following children:

432528 i. **Sir John**
865152 ii. **Sir Herbert** (-1298)

865057. Mary McGeachen.

Daughter of Roland McGeachen, of Mearns

865152. Sir Herbert de Maxwell, son of **865056. Aymer de Macuswell** & **865057. Mary McGeachen**. Herbert died in Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland on 22 Jul 1298. Residence: Of Carlaverock.

1 - Swore fealty to Edward I of England in 1296 (Ragman Roll). Alt Death: 22 July 1298 Falkirk, battle of (allegedly) 2 - Caerlaverock Throughout the Wars of Independence the Maxwells, in company with other Scottish nobles of the Saxon and Anglo-Norman race, repeatedly changed sides. In the year 1300 one, Sir Herbert Maxwell, held the castle of Caerlaverock for the patriotic cause, and was besieged by a strong English army under King Edward. 1, who had eighty seven of the most illustrious barons of England in his host, including knights of Bretagne and Lorraine. But the castle did not fear a siege. Its shape was like that of a shield, in that it had only three sides all round, with a tower in each angle, one of which was a double one, so high, so long and massive, that under it was the gate, with a drawbridge and a sufficiency of other defences. It had good walls and ditches filled to the edge with water, and for scenic beauty the castle and its surroundings stood probably alone, for at once could be seen the Irish Sea towards the west and to the north a fine country surrounded by an arm of the sea, so that no creature born could approach it on two sides without putting themselves in danger of the sea. Towards the south it was not easy, because there were numerous dangerous defiles of wood and marshes and ditches, where the sea is on cub side of it and where the river reaches it; and therefore it was necessary for the host to approach towards the cast, where the hill

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

slopes. The Maxwells, under their gallant chief, made a vigorous defence, showering upon their assailants such heavy missiles that they retired time and again; but in the end the garrison were compelled to surrender, when it was found that there were only sixty men all told, and that they had defied the whole English army for a considerable period.

Child:

432576 i. **Sir John** (-ca1310)

870400. Gilbert de Cunynghame, son of **1740800. Edward de Cunynghame & 73507. Mary Stewart**. Gilbert died in 1292. Residence: Of Kilmaurs.

Child:

435200 i. **Sir Robert** (-1330)

870404. Edward Bruce, son of **26138. Robert le Brus & 26139. Margaret**. Edward died in Killed At The Battle Of Dundalk on 14 Oct 1318. Occupation: Earl Of Carrick, King Of Ireland.

1 - Invaded Ireland and installed himself as King. Eventually killed by the disinherited and brutally oppressed Irish.

2 - 1307, Waged a fierce campaign in Galloway against de Umfraville and the English troops in their castles in support of Edward's brother Robert 1308, Defeated the combined forces of Sir Rolland of Galloway and Alasdair Mac Dhomnhull of Islay; Alisdair was captured but escaped to Castle Sween in Knapdale, Scotland 1313, Beseiged Sir Phillip Mowbray and the English forces at Stirling Castle.

Edward married **Isabel of Strathbogie**.

They had one child:

435202 i. **Alexander** (-1333)

870405. Isabel of Strathbogie, daughter of **1740810. John Comyn & 1740811. Marjory of Mar**. Isabel died in 1317.

870406. Sir Archibald Douglas. (Same as number 58888.)

870407. Beatrice Lindsay. (Same as number 36753.)

870644. Sir Robert Fleming. Occupation: Of Lenzie, Cumbernauld And Biggar.

Sir Robert of Cumbernauld is the first proven ancestor of this family but The Scots Peerage (Wigtown) reports Sir Robert Douglas as identifying Baldwin, a Fleming, as the first to come to Scotland, by 1150, and that he and his son Waldeve along with his son William and his son Sir Malcolm were the ancestors of this Sir Robert.

Child:

435322 i. **Sir Malcolm** (ca1270-ca1360)

870912. William De Hambleton, son of **1741824. Robert De Mellent**. Born ca 1150 in Buckinghamshire, Engalnd. William died in England. Residence: Strathern, Scotland.

The History of Scotland published in 1526 by Hector Boece alleges that the Hamilton's of Scotland descend from the Anglo-Norman family of Mellents, by way of William, a younger son of Robert de Mellent, 3rd Earl of Leicester. William and his older brother Roger were sons of the Countess of Ada, who descended from William the

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Conqueror. Roger went to Scotland in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214). He was made Chancellor of Scotland in 1178, Bishop of St. Andrews in 1189, and died in 1202. William followed Roger to Scotland and was surnamed "de Hambleton" from the Manor where he was born in Buckinghamshire. William de Hambleton married Mary, the daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Strathern, from whom he acquired a large estate. A sister of William's married Saer de Quinsay, Earl of Winton and Great Constable of Scotland, about the year 1220 in the time of King Alexander III. After his marriage, William was obliged to return to England. William had issue by Lady Mary a son Sir Gilbert de Hambleton.

William married **Mary**.

They had one child:

435456 i. **Sir Gilbert**

870913. Mary, daughter of **1741826. Gilbert Earl Of Strathern**.

870914. Sir Thomas Randolph. Residence: Of Strathdon.

Child:

435457 i. **Issobell**

870960. Patrick de Dunbar, son of **1741920. Patrick de Dunbar & 1741921. Ada of Scotland**. Patrick died in Marseilles, En Route To Holy Land in 1248. Occupation: 5th (Or 6th) Earl Of Dunbar.

Patrick de Dunbar, 5th Earl of Dunbar was the son of Patrick de Dunbar, 4th Earl of Dunbar and Ada of Scotland. He married Euphemia Stewart, daughter of Walter Stewart, 3rd High Steward of Scotland and Beatrix of Angus, before 1213. He died between May 1248 and December 1248 at Marseilles, France, en route to the Holy Land to join the Crusade of St. Louis of France.

Patrick de Dunbar, 5th Earl of Dunbar succeeded to the title of 5th Earl of Dunbar [S., c. 1115] on 31 December 1232. In 1235 he led troops in suppression of the rebel Bastard of Galloway.

Patrick married **Euphemia Stewart**.

They had one child:

435480 i. **Patrick** (ca1213-1289)

870961. Euphemia Stewart, daughter of **49538. Walter FitzAlan Stewart & 49539. Beatrix of Angus**.

870962. John Fraser.

Child:

435481 i. **Cecil**

871168. Geoffrey of Home.

Child:

435584 i. **Sir John**

871178. Hew Gifford. Residence: Yester.

Child:

435589 i. **Jean**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

871424. Adam of Gordon, son of **1742848. Sir Adam of Huntley & 1742849. Alicia of Gordon**.

Adam, was a supporter of Baliol in his contest with Bruce for the crown, but he died before the commencement of the War of Independence.

Child:

435712 i. **Sir Adam** (-1333)

942112. Sir William de Moravia, son of **1884224. Sir Walter de Moravia**. Residence: Of Petyn.

Child:

471056 i. **Sir Walter**

942114. Malcolm MacDuff, son of **1884228. Duncan MacDuff & 1884229. Aliz Corbet**. Malcolm died in 1266. Occupation: 7th Earl Of Fife.

Malcolm married **Helen of North Wales**.

They had one child:

471057 i. **Daughter**

942115. Helen of North Wales, daughter of **1884230. Dafydd ap Iorwerth Prince Of Wales & 1884231. Isabella de Braose**. Born ca 1246 in North Wales.

942592. Gilbert de la Haye, son of **1885184. David de la Haye & 1885185. Ethna**. Occupation: 3rd Of Erroll; Sherriff Of Perth; Regent Of Scotland, 1255,1258.

Gilbert married **Lady Idoine Comyn**.

They had one child:

471296 i. **Nicholas** (-1306)

942593. Lady Idoine Comyn, daughter of **49350. William Comyn & 104547. Margaret Of Buchan**.

943184. William de Moravia, son of **1886368. Feskin de Moravia**.

Children:

3768448 i. **William** (-1226)
471592 ii. **Hugh** (-ca1222)

943228. Roland of Galloway, son of **1886456. Uchtred of Galloway & 1886457. Gunilda of Allerdale**. Roland died on 19 Dec 1200. Occupation: Constable Of Scotland.

Roland married **Eleanor de Morville**.

They had one child:

471614 i. **Alan** (-1234)

943229. Eleanor de Morville, daughter of **1886458. Richard de Morville & 1886459. Avice de Lancaster**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

943230. David of Scotland. (Same as number 209106.)

943231. Matilda (Maude) Keveliock. (Same as number 209107.)

943360. Alexander de Ogiluill, son of 1886720. Gilbert of Angus.

Child:

471680 i. **Patrick** (-1305)

973132. Sir William Erskine Of That Ilk, son of 1946264. Sir John of Erskine. William died ca 1331.

Child:

486566 i. **Sir Allan** (-1400)

973134. Sir John Inchmartin Of That Ilk, son of 1946268. Sir John Inchmartin.

John married **Margaret Wemyss.**

They had one child:

486567 i. **Isabel**

973135. Margaret Wemyss, daughter of 1946270. Sir Michael Wemyss.

973152. William Innes, son of 1946304. William de Inays. Occupation: 7th Of That Ilk.

William married **Margaret Leslie.**

They had one child:

486576 i. **Robert**

973153. Margaret Leslie, daughter of 8196. Sir Andrew de Leslie & 8197. Maria Abernethy.

973154. David de Berkeley, son of 1946308. Sir David de Berkeley. David died on 25 Jan 1350. Residence: Of Carny And Kindersleith, Later Of Brechin.

David married **Margaret de Brechin.**

They had one child:

486577 i. **Christian**

973155. Margaret de Brechin, daughter of 1946310. David de Brechin & 1946311. Margaret de Bonkyl.
Occupation: Heiress Of Brechin.

973172. Sir Robert Stuart. (Same as number 9072.)

973184. Sir William Abernethy, son of 1946368. William Abernethy. Occupation: 3rd Of Saltoun.

Child:

486592 i. **George**

978224. Sir Alexander Dunbar, son of 217740. Sir Patrick 'the Black Beard' de Dunbar & 217741. Lady

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Marjory Comyn.

Child:

489112 i. **Sir Patrick** (-1356)

978226. Thomas Randolph, son of **1956452. Thomas Randolph**. Thomas died on 20 Jul 1332. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Moray.

Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray gained the title of 1st Earl of Moray. He fought in the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. He fought in the Battle of Byland in 1322. He held the office of Regent of Scotland between 1329 and 1332.

Thomas married **Isabel Stewart**.

They had one child:

489113 i. **Isabel**

978227. Isabel Stewart, daughter of **1956454. John Stewart** & **1956455. Margaret de Boneyll**.

21st Generation

1053632. William de Moreton, son of **2107264. Robert de Burgh** & **2107265. Maud de Montgomery**. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Cornwall, Count Of Mortain.

Child:

526816 i. **John**

1053640. Gilbert de Laci, son of **2107280. Emmeline de Laci**. Occupation: 4th Baron Lacy.

Child:

526820 i. **Hugh** (-1186)

1053650. Geoffrey de Mandeville, son of **2107300. William de Mandeville** & **2107301. Margaret de Rie**. Geoffrey died on 14 Sep 1144. Occupation: Earl Of Essex, Constable Of The Tower Of London.

Geoffrey married **Rohese de Vere**.

They had one child:

526825 i. **Maud** (ca1138-)

1053651. Rohese de Vere, daughter of **2107302. Alberic de Vere** & **2107303. Alice de Clare**.

1053656. Hugh Bigod, son of **2107312. Roger le Bigod**. Born ca 1095. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Norfolk.

Hugh married **Juliane de Vere**.

They had one child:

526828 i. **Roger**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1053657. Juliane de Vere, daughter of **2107314. Aubrey de Vere**.

1126400. Duncan Campbell, son of **2252800. Archibald (Gillespie) Campbell** & **2252801. Aoife O'Duibhne**.
Duncan died in 1097.

Duncan married **Diorbahil - Dorvail (Dorothy) MacFiachir**.

They had one child:

563200 i. **Cailen "Maol Math" (-1110)**

1126401. Diorbahil - Dorvail (Dorothy) MacFiachir.

1126402. Edmund of Scotland, son of **1672848. Malcolm III 'Caennmor' of Scotland King Of Scotland & 1672849. Princess Margaret Atheling**. Occupation: Prince Of Cumbria.

Child:

563201 i. **Eaill**

1127584. William de Lindsay, son of **2255168. Baldric de Lindsay**. William died ca 1147. Residence: Of Ercildun.

He may have been the son of Sir Walter de Lindsay, who accompanied David, Earl of Huntingdon (later King David I) in his anglicizing of the Lowlands in the early 1100s. In 1116 Sir Walter de Lindsay witnessed an inquisition for the see of Glasgow. He may have been the son of Gilbert de Ghent.

Child:

563792 i. **Walter (ca1122-ca1150)**

1127592. Gilbert de Lancaster. Occupation: Lord Kendal.

Children:

563796 i. **Roger**
1127596 ii. **William (-1170)**

1127594. William de Romare. Residence: Of Lincoln.

William married **Hadewise de Redvers**.

They had one child:

563797 i. **Rohese**

1127595. Hadewise de Redvers, daughter of **2255190. Richard de Reviers** & **2255191. Adelize Peverel**.

1127596. William de Lancaster, son of **1127592. Gilbert de Lancaster**. William died in 1170. Occupation: Lord Kendal.

William married **Gundred de Warenne**.

They had the following children:

1886459 i. **Avice (-1191)**
563798 ii. **Sir William**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1127597. Gundred de Warenne, daughter of **2255194. William II de Warenne & 787369. Elizabeth de Vermandois**. Born ca 1120. Gundred died in 1166; she was 46.

1127598. Roger de Stuteville, son of **2255196. Robert D'Estouteville & 2255197. Eneburga FitzBaldric**. Roger died in 1183. Occupation: Sheriff Of Yorkshire.

Roger married **Hawise Murdac**.

They had one child:

563799 i. **Hawise**

1127599. Hawise Murdac.

1156480. John Alan de Graham, son of **2312960. William de Graham**.

John witnessed charters in about 1170 and at the court of King William the Lion at Alyth in 1200

Child:

578240 i. **William** (-ca1200)

1156520. William D'Aubigny, son of **2313040. William D'Aubigny & 2313041. Maud le Bigod**. William died in Waverley Abbey, Surrey on 12 Oct 1176. Buried in Wymondham Priory, Norfolk, England. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Arundel.

William d'Aubigny, 1st Earl of Arundel was the son of William d'Aubigny and Maud le Bigod.² He married Adeliza de Louvain, daughter of Godefroi I de Louvain, Duc de Basse-Lorraine and Ida de Namur, Comtesse de Namur, in 1138.^{3,2} He died on 12 October 1176 at Waverley Abbey, Surrey, England. He was buried at Wymondham Priory, Norfolk, England.²

William d'Aubigny, 1st Earl of Arundel was created 1st Earl of Arundel [England] circa 1138.² In 1139 he gave shelter to the Empress Maud at Arundel Castle, but ever after adhered to King Stephen.² He held the office of Lord of the Manor of Buckenham, Norfolk in 1139.² In 1153 he was influential in arranging the treaty where King Stephen retained the crown for life, but with Henry II as heir.² In 1163/64 he was one of the embassy to Rome.² In 1168 he was one of the embassy to Saxony.² He was commander of the Royal army in Normandy, against the King's rebellious sons, where he distinguished himself with "swiftness and velocity" in August 1173.² He fought in the battle near Bury St. Edmunds on 29 September 1173, where he assisted in the defeat of the Earl of Leicester who had, with his Flemings, invaded Suffolk.

In 1138 William married **Adeliza de Louvain**.

They had one child:

578260 i. **William**

1156521. Adeliza de Louvain.

1158144. Robert de Montgomery. (Same as number 394820.)

1158145. Marjory FitzAlan. (Same as number 394821.)

1158368. Sir Henry de Graham, son of **2316736. Peter de Graham**. Henry died ca 1159. Residence: Of Dalkeith.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

579184 i. **Sir Henry** (-ca1203)

1158656. Alan FitzWalter Stewart. (Same as number 99076.)

1160966. Henry de Walton.

Child:

580483 i. **Cecily**

1160992. Alan la Zouche, son of **2321984. Geoffrey la Zouche & 2321985. Hawise Fergan**. Born in 1157. Alan died in 1190; he was 33.

Alan married **Alice de Belmeis**.

They had one child:

580496 i. **Roger** (1182-1238)

1160993. Alice de Belmeis, daughter of **2321986. Philip Belmeis & 2321987. Maud de Meschins**.

1161000. Henry II of England King Of England. (Same as number 393692.)

1161001. Ida.

Ida married **Henry II of England King Of England**.

They had one child:

580500 i. **William** (-1226)

1161002. William Fitzpatrick de Saresbury, son of **2322004. Patrick de Salisbury & 1161123. Ela Talvas**.
Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Salisbury.

William Fitzpatrick married **Eleanor de Vitri**.

They had one child:

580501 i. **Ela**

1161003. Eleanor de Vitri, daughter of **2322006. Robert de Vitri**.

1161008. Gilbert de Segrave.

Child:

580504 i. **John**

1161090. William D'Aubigny. (Same as number 289130.)

1161091. Mabel of Chester. (Same as number 289131.)

1161094. Nicholas de Verdun. Residence: Alton, Staffordshire, England.

Child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

580547 i. **Rohese**

1161096. Roger de Mortimer, son of **2322192. Hugh de Mortimer & 2322193. Maud le Meschin**. Roger died in Wigmore, Herefordshire, England on 24 Jun 1214.

Roger married **Isabel de Ferriers**.

They had one child:

580548 i. **Ralph** (1190-)

1161097. Isabel de Ferriers, daughter of **2322194. Walkelin de Ferriers & 2322195. Goda de Toni**.

1161098. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. (Same as number 52274.)

1161099. Joan of England. (Same as number 98423.)

1161100. Reginald de Braose, son of **2322200. William de Braose & 2322201. Maud de St. Valery**. Born ca 1180 in Bramber, Sussex, England. Reginald died on 9 Jun 1228; he was 48.

Reginald joined in the rebellions against King John in the barons' war. Eventually King John acquiesced to Reginald's claims to the de Braose estates in Wales in May 1216. Reginald married a second time to Gwladus Ddu "the Dark", daughter of Llewelyn Fawr, Prince of Gwynedd. Reginald became Lord of Brecon, Abergavenny, Builth and other March Lordships but was very much a vassal of Llewelyn Fawr, Prince of Gwynedd and now his father-in-law. Henry III restored Reginald to favour and the Bramber estates (confiscated from William by King John) in 1217. At this seeming betrayal, Rhys and Owain, Reginald's nephews who were princes of Deheubarth, were incensed and they took Builth (except the castle). Llewelyn Fawr also became angry and besieged Brecon. Reginald eventually surrendered to Llewelyn and gave up Seinenydd (Swansea). By 1221 they were at war again with Llewelyn laying siege to Builth. The siege was relieved by Henry III's forces. From this time on Llewelyn tended to support the claims of Reginald's nephew John concerning the de Braose lands. Reginald was a witness to the re-issue of Magna Carta by Henry III in 1225.

He married, firstly, Grecia Brieguerre, daughter of William Brieguerre and Beatrice de Vaux, before 1215. He married, secondly, Gwladus Du ferch Llywelyn, daughter of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales and Tangwystyl Goch, in 1215. He died between 5 May 1227 and 9 June 1228.

Reynold de Briouze succeeded to the title of Lord Abergavenny [Feudal] on 13 November 1215. On 26 May 1216 he had seizin of his father's lands. After 1220 he gave up Bramber to nephew John, son of his brother William.

Reginald married **Grace de Briwere**.

They had one child:

580550 i. **Sir William** (1204-1230)

1161101. Grace de Briwere, daughter of **2322202. Sir William de Briwere & 2322203. Beatrix de Vaux**. Born ca 1176 in Stoke, Devonshire, England.

1161102. William Marshal. (Same as number 209110.)

1161103. Isabella de Clare. (Same as number 209111.)

1161120. Geoffrey V Plantagenet. (Same as number 787384.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1161121. Adelaide of Angers.

Adelaide married **Geoffrey V Plantagenet**.

They had one child:

580560 i. **Hamelin** (1129-1202)

1161122. William III de Warenne, son of 2255194. William II de Warenne & 787369. Elizabeth de Vermandois.

William III de Warenne, 3rd Earl of Surrey was born circa 1119. He was the son of William II de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey and Elizabeth de Vermandois. He married Ela Talvas, daughter of William Talvas, Comte de Ponthieu. He died on 19 January 1147/48.

William III de Warenne, 3rd Earl of Surrey succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of Surrey [E., 1088] circa 11 May 1138.

William III married **Ela Talvas**.

They had one child:

580561 i. **Isabella**

1161123. Ela Talvas, daughter of 2322246. William Talvas. Ela died on 10 Oct 1174.

Ela Talvas was the daughter of William Talvas, Comte de Ponthieu. She married, firstly, William III de Warenne, 3rd Earl of Surrey, son of William II de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey and Elizabeth de Vermandois. She married, secondly, Patrick de Salisbury, 1st Earl of Salisbury, son of Walter de Salisbury and Sybil de Chaworth.

1161136. Aubrey de Vere, son of 2107314. Aubrey de Vere.

Aubrey de Vere, 1st Earl of Oxford was born circa 1110. He was the son of Aubrey de Vere and Alice FitzRichard Clare. He married, firstly, Beatrice de Guises, daughter of unknown de Guises, Comte de Guises, in 1139. He and Beatrice de Guises were divorced circa 1146. He married, secondly, Agnes de Essex, daughter of Henry de Essex, Lord Rayleigh and Haughley, circa 1162. He died on 26 December 1194.

Aubrey de Vere, 1st Earl of Oxford gained the title of 1st Earl of Oxford.

Aubrey married **Agnes de Essex**.

They had one child:

580568 i. **Robert** (ca1164-1221)

1161137. Agnes de Essex.

1162248. Galfridus de Crawford, son of **2324496. Reginald de Crawford**. Born in 1118. Galfridus died in 1189; he was 71.

Some sources show this Galfridus to be son rather than son-in-law of Swane Thorson of Crawford. His marriage is reported by several web sites. Some indicate that Galfridus's wife was a legitimate daughter of Earl David but this is not supported by information known about Earl David whose legitimate descendants became claimants for the throne of Scotland and so have been studied carefully. The connections between the branches of Crawfordjohn, Loudoun, Auchenames, Kilbirnie, and Kerse & Drumsey are reported differently by different sources. The following

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

seems to be a reasonable 'compromise' between them but should not be viewed as completely reliable.

Child:

581124 i. **John** (ca1135-)

1176104. Sir Walter de Lindsay, son of **281896. Sir William de Lindsay & 281897. Aleanora de Limesay**. Born ca 1172 in Luffness, Aberlady, East Lothian, Scotland. Walter died in 1221; he was 49.

Child:

588052 i. **Sir William** (ca1198-ca1247)

1176106. William de Lancaster, son of **281898. Gilbert FitzReindfride & 281899. Hawise de Lancaster**. Occupation: Lord Of Kendal.

William married **Agnes Brus**.

They had one child:

588053 i. **Alice**

1176107. Agnes Brus, daughter of **2352214. Piers Brus & 2352215. Hawise de Lancaster**. Born ca 1215.

1176576. Girald (Bernard) Buchanan, son of **2353152. Walter Buchanan**. Occupation: 5th Of Buchanan.

Child:

588288 i. **Macbeath**

1177472. Sir John da Haya.

Sir John was probably of the same family as the Hays of Erroll but the precise connection has not been determined. He married a daughter of Sir Robert de Lyne, of Lochorworth.

Child:

588736 i. **Sir William**

1177476. Simon Fraser, son of **2354952. Sir Simon Fraser**. Simon died in 1291. Occupation: Sheriff Of Traquair & Pebbles. Residence: Of Oliver Castle.

Child:

588738 i. **Sir Simon** (-1306)

1574736. Roger de Beaumont. Roger died on 29 Nov 1094.

Roger married **Adeline of Meulan**.

They had one child:

787368 i. **Robert (De Beaumont)** (ca1046-)

1574737. Adeline of Meulan.

Daughter of Waleron, Count of Meulan.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1574738. Hugh de Crepi, son of **3149476. Henri I roi de France**. Born in 1057. Hugh died on 18 Oct 1101; he was 44. Occupation: Count Of Vermandois, Duke Of Burgundy.

Hugh de Crépi, Comte de Vermandois et de Valois was born in 1057. He was the son of Henri I, Roi de France and Anne of Kiev. He married Aelis de Vermandois, Comtesse de Vermandois, daughter of Heribert V, Comte de Vermandois et de Valois and Adele de Crépi, circa 1080. He died on 18 October 1102 at Tarsus.

Hugh de Crépi, Comte de Vermandois et de Valois was a member of the House of Capet. Hugh de Crépi, Comte de Vermandois et de Valois also went by the nick-name of Hugh 'le Grand'. He gained the title of Comte de Vermandois. He gained the title of Comte de Valois.

Hugh married **Adelard de Vermandois**.

They had one child:

787369 i. **Elizabeth**

1574739. Adelard de Vermandois.

1574740. Raoul de Montfort. Occupation: Seigneur De Montfort Et Gael.

Raoul married **Emma**.

They had one child:

787370 i. **Raoul**

1574741. Emma, daughter of **3149482. William FitzOsbern**.

1574768. Falk V D'Anjou.

Fulk V d'Anjou, 9th Comte d'Anjou was born circa 1092. He was the son of Fulk IV 'le Rechin', Comte d'Anjou and Bertrada de Montfort. He married, firstly, Aremburga de la Fleche, Comtesse de Maine, daughter of Hélias I de la Fleche, Comte de Maine and Mathilde de Chateau-du-Loire, circa 1110. He married, secondly, Melesende of Jerusalem, Queen of Jerusalem, daughter of Baldwin II of Bourq, King of Jerusalem and Morfia of Armenia, circa 1129. He died on 13 November 1144 at Acre, Israel.

Fulk V d'Anjou, 9th Comte d'Anjou also went by the nick-name of Fulk 'the Younger'. He gained the title of 9th Comte d'Anjou in 1109.2 He succeeded to the title of King Fulk of Jerusalem in 1131.

Child:

787384 i. **Geoffrey V (1113-1151)**

1574770. Henry I 'Beauclerc' of England King Of England. (Same as number 836450.)

1574771. Editha of Scotland, daughter of **1672848. Malcolm III 'Caennmor' of Scotland King Of Scotland & 1672849. Princess Margaret Atheling**.

Editha of Scotland was born circa 1079 at Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. She was the daughter of Malcolm III 'Caennmor', King of Scotland and Saint Margaret 'the Exile' (?). She married Henry I 'Beauclerc', King of England, son of William I 'the Conqueror', King of England and Matilda de Flandre, on 11 November 1100 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England. She died on 1 May 1118 at Westminster Palace, Westminster, London, England. She was buried at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England.

From 11 November 1100, her married name became Queen Consort Matilda of England.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Editha married **Henry I 'Beauclerc' of England King Of England**.

They had one child:

787385 i. **Matilda**

1579224. Crinan of Atholl, son of **3158448. Duncan of Atholl**. Born ca 975 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland.
Occupation: Mormaer Of Atholl.

Crinan, Mormaer of Atholl was born circa 975 at Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland. He was the son of Duncan, Mormaer of Atholl. He married Bethoc of Scotland, daughter of Malcolm II of Alba, King of Scotland, circa 1000 in a Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland marriage. He died circa 1045 at Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, killed in action against MacBeth.

Crinan, Mormaer of Atholl gained the title of Mormaer of Atholl. He gained the title of Abthane of Dule. He held the office of Steward of the Western Isles. He was Lay Abbot of Dunkeld.

Ca 1000 when Crinan was 25, he married **Bethoc of Scotland** in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland.

They had the following children:

1585256 i. **Maldred** (ca1015-)
789612 ii. **Duncan I ('the Gracious') King Of Scotland** (1001-1040)

1579225. Bethoc of Scotland, daughter of **3158450. Malcolm II of Alba King Of Scotland**. Born ca 984 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland.

Bethoc of Scotland was born circa 984 at Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland. She is the daughter of Malcolm II of Alba, King of Scotland. She married Crinan, Mormaer of Atholl, son of Duncan, Mormaer of Atholl, circa 1000 in a Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland marriage.

She subsequently is portrayed as having usurped the Scottish throne with an elder son (DUNCAN I 'The Gracious', though in fact he had a genuine right to it under the then prevalent system of alternate succession by different lines descending from a common ancestor), most famously by Shakespeare. Her married name became O'Neill. She was also known as Beatrix of Scotland. She gained the title of Heiress of Scone. As a result of her marriage, Bethoc of Scotland was styled as Lady of Atholl. In 1034 the historic figure who murdered CRINAN's elder son DUNCAN I (reigned). In 1045 was killed in battle against MACBETH (reigned 1040–57).

1579226. Siward Digera. Occupation: Earl Of Northumberland.

Child:

789613 i. **Sybilla**

1585256. Maldred of Allerdale, son of **1579224. Crinan of Atholl & 1579225. Bethoc of Scotland**. Born ca 1015 in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland. Occupation: Lord Of Allerdale; King Of Cumbria.

Maldred, Lord of Allerdale was born circa 1015 at Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland. He was the son of Crinan, Mormaer of Atholl and Bethoc of Scotland. He married Ealgyth (?), daughter of Uhtred, Earl of Northumberland and Ælfifu (?), circa 1036. He died in 1045, killed in action, while attempting to avenge the murder of his brother by Macbeth.

Maldred, Lord of Allerdale gained the title of Lord of Allerdale [feudal barony]. He held the office of Regent of the Kingdom of Strathclyde between 1034 and 1045.

Child:

792628 i. **Gospatric** (ca1040-ca1075)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1585264. Duncan I ('the Gracious') of Scotland King Of Scotland. (Same as number 789612.)

1585265. Sybilla Digera. (Same as number 789613.)

1672832. Adam de Brusse, son of **3345664. Robert de Brus & 3345665. Agnes de st. Clair**. Adam died ca 1098.
Occupation: Of Skelton, Lord Of Cleveland.

Adam married **Emma de Ramsay**.

They had one child:

836416 i. **Robert** (-1141)

1672833. Emma de Ramsay.

Daughter of Sir William de Ramsay

1672848. Malcolm III 'Caennmor' of Scotland King Of Scotland, son of **789612. Duncan I ('the Gracious') of Scotland King Of Scotland & 789613. Sybilla Digera**. Malcolm III 'Caennmor' died in 1093. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 1058 To 1093.

Malcolm III 'Caennmor', King of Scotland was born circa 1031. He was the son of Duncan I 'the Gracious', King of Scotland and Sybilla (?). He married, firstly, Ingibjorg Finnsdottir, daughter of Finn Arnasson, Jarl of Halland and Bergljot (?), between 1059 and 1066.¹ He married, secondly, Saint Margaret 'the Exile' (?), daughter of Edward 'Atheling' (?) and Agatha (?), in 1069 at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. He died on 13 November 1093 at Alnwick Castle, Alnwick, Northumberland, England, killed by Arkil Morel in an ambush.² He was buried at El Escorial Palace, Madrid, Spain. He was buried at Tynemouth, Northumberland, England. He was buried at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Malcolm III 'Caennmor', King of Scotland gained the title of Prince Malcolm of Cumbria in 1034. He gained the title of King Malcolm of Strathclyde in 1034. He succeeded to the title of King Malcolm III of Scotland on 17 March 1058. He was crowned King of Scotland on 25 April 1058 at Scone Abbey, Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

He succeeded Macbeth, but was exiled to England during the reign of Macbeth. With English military help he defeated (1054 - Battle of Dunsinane) and killed (1057) Macbeth, and became King of Scotland after the death of Macbeth's stepson and successor Lulach. Five times he unsuccessfully invaded northern England, and was killed on the fifth attempt. He was effectively ruler of Strathclyde and Lothian from 1054.

Malcolm III 'Caennmor' married **Princess Margaret Atheling**.

They had the following children:

836424	i.	David King Of Scotland (-1153)
1574771	ii.	Editha
1126402	iii.	Edmund
	iv.	Mary

1672849. Princess Margaret Atheling, daughter of **3345698. Prince Edward Atheling**. Margaret died in 1093.

Saint Margaret 'the Exile' (?) was born in 1045 at Hungary. She was the daughter of Edward 'Atheling' (?) and Agatha (?). She married Malcolm III 'Caennmor', King of Scotland, son of Duncan I 'the Gracious', King of Scotland and Sybilla (?), in 1069 at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. She died on 16 November 1093 at Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. She was buried at Dunfermline Abbey, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. She was buried at Jesuit College, Douai, France.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

In 1250 she was canonised as Saint Margaret.

1672850. Waldeofus. Occupation: Earl Of Northumberland.

Waldeofus married **Judith**.

They had one child:

836425 i. **Matilda (Maude)**

1672851. Judith, daughter of **3345703. Adelaide de Gand**.

1672856. Ranulph "De Briquessart" le Meschines, son of **3345712. Ranulf de Bayeux & 3345713. Margaret D'Avranches**. Born ca 1070 in Briquessart, Livry, France. Ranulph "De Briquessart" died in Chester, England, on 17 Jan 1129; he was 59. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Chester.

Ranulph le Meschin, 1st Earl of Chester was born circa 1070 at Briquessart, Livry, France. He was the son of Ranulf, Vicomte de Bayeux and Margaret d'Avranches. He married Lucy (?), daughter of Ælfgar, Earl of Mercia, circa 1097. He died on 17 January 1128/29 at Chester, Cheshire, England. He was also reported to have died on 27 January 1128/29.

Ranulph le Meschin, 1st Earl of Chester gained the title of Vicomte de Bayeux [Normandy]. He was also known as Ranulph de Briquessart. He succeeded to the title of Vicomte d'Avranches [Normandy] on 25 November 1120.3 He was created 1st Earl of Chester [England] in 1121. He was Commander of the Royal forces in Normandy in 1124.

Child:

836428 i. **Ranulph 'de Gernons' (1099-1153)**

1672858. Robert de Mellent De Caen. (Same as number 836436.)

1672859. Mabel FitzHamon. (Same as number 836437.)

1672864. Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare, son of **3345728. Richard FitzGilbert & 3345729. Rohese Giffard**. Gilbert FitzRichard died in Jul 1114.

Gilbert fitz Richard was born before 1066 at Clare, Suffolk, England. He was the son of Richard fitz Gilbert and Rohese Giffard. He married Adeliza de Clermont, daughter of Hugues, Comte de Clermont and Marguerite de Montdidier, circa 1083. He died in 1114.

Gilbert fitz Richard was also known as Gilbert de Tonbridge. He was also known as Gilbert de Clare. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Lord of Clare [feudal baron] circa 1090.4 In 1090 he founded the Priory at Clare.

Children:

836444 i. **Gilbert (1100-)**
2107303 ii. **Alice (1092-1163)**
836432 iii. **Richard FitzGilbert (ca1084-1136)**

1672872. Henry I 'Beauclerc' of England King Of England. (Same as number 836450.)

1672873. Sybilla Corbet, daughter of **3345746. Robert Corbet**.

Sybilla married **Henry I 'Beauclerc' of England King Of England**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

836436 i. **Robert** (ca1090-1147)

1672874. Robert FitzHamon. Robert died in Mar 1107. Occupation: Earl Of Gloucester.

Robert married **Sybil de Montgomery**.

They had one child:

836437 i. **Mabel**

1672875. Sybil de Montgomery, daughter of **3345750. Roger de Montgomery**. Born in 1085. Sybil died in 1157; she was 72.

1672886. Patrick de Chaworth.

Child:

836443 i. **Sybil**

1672888. Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare. (Same as number 1672864.)

1672890. Robert (De Beaumont) de Meulan. (Same as number 787368.)

1672891. Elizabeth de Vermandois. (Same as number 787369.)

1672892. King Enna MacDonnchada, son of **3345784. King Murchad mac Diarmata**. Enna died in 1115. Occupation: King Of Leinster.

Child:

836446 i. **Dermot** (1110-1171)

1672900. William I 'the Conqueror' of England King Of England. Born ca 1027 in Falise Castle, Falaise, Normandy, France. William I 'the Conqueror' died in Priory Of St. Gervais, Rouen, Caux, France, on 9 Sep 1087; he was 60. Buried in St. Stephen Abbey, Caen, Normandy, France. Occupation: King From 1066 To 1087.

William I 'the Conqueror', King of England was born between 1027 and 1028 at Falise Castle, Falaise, Normandy, France, illegitimately. He was the son of Robert I, 6th Duc de Normandie and Herleva de Falaise. He married Matilda de Flandre, daughter of Baldwin V de Lille, Comte de Flandre and Adela de France, Princesse de France, in 1053 at Cathedral of Notre Dame d'Eu, Normandy, France. He died on 9 September 1087 at Priory of St. Gervais, Rouen, Caux, France, from wounds received while fighting. He was buried at St. Stephen Abbey, Caen, Normandy, France.

William I 'the Conqueror', King of England also went by the nick-name of William 'the Conqueror'. William I 'the Conqueror', King of England also went by the nick-name of William 'le Batard' (or in English, the Bastard). In 1035 on his father's death, William was recognised by his family as the heir - an exception to the general rule that illegitimacy barred succession. His great uncle looked after the Duchy during William's minority, and his overlord, King Henry I of France, knighted him at the age of 15. He succeeded to the title of 7th Duc de Normandie on 22 June 1035. He gained the title of Comte de Maine in 1063. He fought in the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066 at Hastings, Sussex, England. He gained the title of King William I of England on 25 December 1066. He was crowned King of England on 25 December 1066 at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England, and styled 'Willielmus Rex Anglorum'. He fought in the Siege of Mantes in September 1087.

From 1047 onwards, William successfully dealt with rebellion inside Normandy involving his kinsmen and threats from neighbouring nobles, including attempted invasions by his former ally King Henry I of France in 1054

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

(the French forces were defeated at the Battle of Mortemer). William's military successes and reputation helped him to negotiate his marriage to Mathilda, daughter of Count Baldwin V of Flanders. At the time of his invasion of England, William was a very experienced and ruthless military commander, ruler and administrator who had unified Normandy and inspired fear and respect outside his duchy. William's claim to the English throne was based on his assertion that, in 1051, Edward the Confessor had promised him the throne (he was a distant cousin) and that Harold II - having sworn in 1064 to uphold William's right to succeed to that throne - was therefore a usurper. Furthermore, William had the support of Emperor Henry IV and papal approval. William took seven months to prepare his invasion force, using some 600 transport ships to carry around 7,000 men (including 2,000-3,000 cavalry) across the Channel. On 28 September 1066, with a favourable wind, William landed unopposed at Pevensey and, within a few days, raised fortifications at Hastings. Having defeated an earlier invasion by the King of Norway at the Battle of Stamford Bridge near York in late September, Harold undertook a forced march south, covering 250 miles in some nine days to meet the new threat, gathering inexperienced reinforcements to replenish his exhausted veterans as he marched.

At the Battle of Senlac (near Hastings) on 14 October, Harold's weary and under-strength army faced William's cavalry (part of the forces brought across the Channel) supported by archers. Despite their exhaustion, Harold's troops were equal in number (they included the best infantry in Europe equipped with their terrible two-handled battle axes) and they had the battlefield advantage of being based on a ridge above the Norman positions. The first uphill assaults by the Normans failed and a rumour spread that William had been killed; William rode among the ranks raising his helmet to show he was still alive. The battle was close-fought: a chronicler described the Norman counter-attacks and the Saxon defence as 'one side attacking with all mobility, the other withstanding as though rooted to the soil'. Three of William's horses were killed under him. William skilfully co-ordinated his archers and cavalry, both of which the English forces lacked. During a Norman assault, Harold was killed - hit by an arrow and then mowed down by the sword of a mounted knight. Two of his brothers were also killed. The demoralised English forces fled. In 1070, as penance, William had an abbey built on the site of the battle, with the high altar occupying the spot where Harold fell. The ruins of Battle Abbey, and the town of Battle, which grew up around it, remain.

Three months after his coronation, he was confident enough to return to Normandy leaving two joint regents (one of whom was his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, who was later to commission the Bayeux Tapestry) behind to administer the kingdom. However, it took William six years to consolidate his conquest, and even then he had to face constant plotting and fighting on both sides of the Channel. In 1068, Harold's sons raided the south-west coast of England (dealt with by William's local commanders), and there were uprisings in the Welsh Marches, Devon and Cornwall. William appointed earls who, in Wales and in all parts of the kingdom, undertook to guard the threatened frontiers and maintain internal security in return for land.

In 1069, the Danes, in alliance with Prince Edgar the Aetheling (Ethelred's great-grandson) and other English nobles, invaded the north and took York. Taking personal charge, and pausing only to deal with the rising at Stafford, William drove the Danes back to their ships on the Humber. In a harsh campaign lasting into 1070, William systematically devastated Mercia and Northumbria to deprive the Danes of their supplies and prevent recovery of English resistance. Churches and monasteries were burnt, and agricultural land was laid to waste, creating a famine for the unarmed and mostly peasant population which lasted at least nine years. Although the Danes were bribed to leave the north, King Sweyn of Denmark and his ships threatened the east coast (in alliance with various English, including Hereward the Wake) until a treaty of peace was concluded in June 1070.

Further north, where the boundary with Scotland was unclear, King Malcolm III was encroaching into England. Yet again, William moved swiftly and moved land and sea forces north to invade Scotland. The Treaty of Abernethy in 1072 marked a truce, which was reinforced by Malcolm's eldest son being accepted as a hostage. William consolidated his conquest by starting a castle-building campaign in strategic areas. Originally these castles were wooden towers on earthen 'mottes' (mounds) with a bailey (defensive area) surrounded by earth ramparts, but many were later rebuilt in stone. By the end of William's reign over 80 castles had been built throughout his kingdom, as a permanent reminder of the new Norman feudal order.

William's wholesale confiscation of land from English nobles and their heirs (many nobles had died at the battles of Stamford Bridge and Senlac) enabled him to recruit and retain an army, by demanding military duties in exchange for land tenancy granted to Norman, French and Flemish allies. He created up to 180 'honours' (lands

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

scattered through shires, with a castle as the governing centre), and in return had some 5,000 knights at his disposal to repress rebellions and pursue campaigns; the knights were augmented by mercenaries and English infantry from the Anglo-Saxon militia, raised from local levies. William also used the fyrd, the royal army - a military arrangement which had survived the Conquest. The King's tenants-in-chief in turn created knights under obligation to them and for royal duties (this was called subinfeudation), with the result that private armies centred around private castles were created - these were to cause future problems of anarchy for unfortunate or weak kings. By the end of William's reign, a small group of the King's tenants had acquired about half of England's landed wealth. Only two Englishmen still held large estates directly from the King. A foreign aristocracy had been imposed as the new governing class.

The expenses of numerous campaigns, together with an economic slump (caused by the shifts in landed wealth, and the devastation of northern England for military and political reasons), prompted William to order a full-scale investigation into the actual and potential wealth of the kingdom to maximise tax revenues. The Domesday survey was prompted by ignorance of the state of land holding in England, as well as the result of the costs of defence measures in England and renewed war in France. The scope, speed, efficiency and completion of this survey was remarkable for its time and resulted in the two-volume Domesday Book of 1086, which still exists today. William needed to ensure the direct loyalty of his feudal tenants. The 1086 Oath of Salisbury was a gathering of William's 170 tenants-in-chief and other important landowners who took an oath of fealty to William. William's reach extended elsewhere into the Church and the legal system. French superseded the vernacular (Anglo-Saxon). Personally devout, William used his bishops to carry out administrative duties. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1070, was a first-class administrator who assisted in government when William was absent in France, and who reorganised the Church in England. Having established the primacy of his archbishopric over that of York, and with William's approval, Lanfranc excommunicated rebels, and set up Church or spiritual courts to deal with ecclesiastical matters. Lanfranc also replaced English bishops and abbots (some of whom had already been removed by the Council of Winchester under papal authority) with Norman or French clergy to reduce potential political resistance. In addition, Canterbury and Durham Cathedrals were rebuilt and some of the bishops' sees were moved to urban centres.

At his coronation, William promised to uphold existing laws and customs. The Anglo-Saxon shire courts and 'hundred' courts (which administered defence and tax, as well as justice matters) remained intact, as did regional variations and private Anglo-Saxon jurisdictions. To strengthen royal justice, William relied on sheriffs (previously smaller landowners, but replaced by influential nobles) to supervise the administration of justice in existing county courts, and sent members of his own court to conduct important trials. However, the introduction of Church courts, the mix of Norman/Roman law and the differing customs led to a continuing complex legal framework. More severe forest laws reinforced William's conversion of the New Forest into a vast Royal deer reserve. These laws caused great resentment, and to English chroniclers the New Forest became a symbol of William's greed. Nevertheless the King maintained peace and order. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 1087 declared 'he was a very stern and violent man, so no one dared do anything contrary to his will ... Amongst other things the good security he made in this country is not to be forgotten.'

William spent the last months of his reign in Normandy, fighting a counter-offensive in the French Vexin territory against King Philip's annexation of outlying Normandy territory. Before his death on 9 September 1087, William divided his 'Anglo-Norman' state between his sons. (The scene was set for centuries of expensive commitments by successive English monarchs to defend their inherited territories in France.) William bequeathed Normandy as he had promised to his eldest son Robert, despite their bitter differences (Robert had sided with his father's enemies in Normandy, and even wounded and defeated his father in a battle there in 1079). His son, William Rufus, was to succeed William as King of England, and the third remaining son, Henry, was left 5,000 pounds in silver. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography. (Burkes Peerage)

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------|--|
| | i. | William II King Of England |
| 836450 | ii. | Henry I 'Beauclerc' King Of England (1068-1135) |
| | iii. | Adela |

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1721600. Dugald Maull Campbell, son of **281600. Gillespic (Archibald) Campbell** & **281601. Finvol Fraser**. Born in Lochow, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: 1st Of Craignish.

Dugald Maull married **Anna MacDonald**.

They had one child:

860800 i. **Dugald** (-ca1220)

1721601. Anna MacDonald. Born in Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland.

She predates Donald, grandson of Somerled, the progenitor of Clan MacDonald.

1721602. Dugald MacBane. Occupation: Thane Of Lochavich.

The true origin of this race must remain uncertain, for while it is alleged they left Lochaber with Eva, heretrix of Clan Chattan when she married Angus MacKintosh of that Ilk about 1291, other legends describe them as a Moray clan akin to the MacBeaths. That they had early affinity with the Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan is undoubted, for at Harlaw in 1411 they suffered heavily fighting in their cause. It is claimed that a line of MacBain chiefs can be traced through the 14th and 15th centuries but no 'duthus' can be ascertained until 1609, when Angus MacBain, de jure chief, received a charter of the lands of Kinchyle in Dores parish from Campbell of Cawdor. Kinchyle, as representer of his race, signed the Bond of Union between the kindred of Clan Chattan the same year, and in 1672 the clan was officially recognised by Lyon Court as a branch of the Chattan Confederation. Principal cadet families were those of Drummond near Dores; of Faillie in Strathnairn, and Tomatin in Strathdearn. In the Jacobite Rising of 1745 the chief's son was a Major in the Regiment raised for the Prince by 'Colonel Anne', Lady Mackintosh, and many MacBains/MacBeans appear in the 'muster rolls' of the same regiment. Kinchyle was lost in 1760 when lawyers acting for MacBain sold his lands to meet debts while he was fighting the French in America as an officer in the Fraser Highlanders. The chiefly line continued in Canada until 1958 when MacBean of Glen Bean resigned the chiefship in favour of Hughston M. MacBain, a U.S. citizen, who was vested in the chiefly arms as McBain of McBain by decree of Lyon Court in 1959. He recovered part of Kinchyle and created the MacBain Memorial Park there above Loch Ness. The Bains, or Baynes of Tulloch in Ross-shire are regarded as a sept of the Clan Mackay, who also claim origins in the old Royal House of Moray and as Bain/Bean and MacBain/MacBean are interchangeable in the records, with the Beaths and MacBeaths (MacBeths) of Moray and the vicinity, most may well share common origin.

Child:

860801 i. **Bridget**

1729544. Hugh de Crawford, son of **3459088. Hugh de Crawford**. Born ca 1223 in Loudoun, Ayrshire, Scotland. Hugh died in 1228; he was 5.

Hugh married **Alicia de Dalsallock**.

They had one child:

864772 i. **Sir Reginald** (ca1248-1297)

1729545. Alicia de Dalsallock.

1730112. Herbert de Macuswell, son of **3460224. Hugo de Macuswell**. Occupation: Sheriff Of Teviotdale.

Child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

865056 i. **Aymer** (1232-ca1264)

1730304. Aymer de Macuswell. (Same as number 865056.)

1730305. Mary McGeachen. (Same as number 865057.)

1740800. Edward de Cunynghame, son of **3481600. Hervey de Cunynghame** & **3481601. Riddell of Glengarnock**. Edward died in 1285. Residence: Of Kilmaurs.

The Scots Peerage indicates that this Edward married a daughter of Alexander Stewart, 4th High Steward of Scotland. Edward de Cunynghame of Kilmaurs, maybe married Mary? Stewart, daughter of Alexander the 4th High Steward and Jean MacRory. He possibly died about 1285. A member of the Cunynghame family certainly did marry an (unnamed) sister of James the Steward, but it may not have been Edward. The first names of Edward's two sons are not certain. Burke's says that Edward's son and heir was called Gilbert, but this confuses a man called Gilbert de Cuningburgh with the Cunynghame family. Another source gives Edward a second son called Richard, but he has not been identified. Children (possibly by Mary? Stewart): Robert? de Cunynghame of Kilmaurs (#7) Reginald? de Cunynghame of Glengarnock, married Jonet Riddell, the heiress of Glengarnock => descendants.

Edward married **Mary Stewart**.

They had one child:

870400 i. **Gilbert** (-1292)

1740801. Mary Stewart. (Same as number 73507.)

1740808. Robert le Brus. (Same as number 26138.)

1740809. Margaret. (Same as number 26139.)

1740810. John Comyn, son of **3481620. Sir David Comyn** & **3481621. Isabel de Chilham**. John died in LONDON, Anged By Edward I Of England on 10 Nov 1306. Occupation: 9th Earl Of Atholl. Residence: Of Strathbogie.

John married **Marjory of Mar**.

They had one child:

870405 i. **Isabel** (-1317)

1740811. Marjory of Mar, daughter of **26136. Sir Donald Of Mar** & **26137. Susannah Ferch Llywelyn**. Born in 1280.

1741824. Robert De Mellent. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Leicester.

See #19708, not sure of this lineage, as descibed under son William.

Child:

870912 i. **William** (ca1150-)

1741826. Gilbert Earl Of Strathern.

Child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

870913 i. **Mary**

1741920. Patrick de Dunbar, son of **3483840. Waltheof (Waldeve) de Dunbar & 3483841. Aline**. Born in 1152. Patrick died on 31 Dec 1232; he was 80. Occupation: 4th (Or 5th) Earl Of Dunbar; Earl Of Lothian.

Patrick de Dunbar, 4th Earl of Dunbar was born in 1152. He was the son of Waltheof de Dunbar, 3rd Earl of Dunbar and Aline (?).² He married Ada of Scotland, daughter of William I 'the Lion', King of Scotland, in 1184. He married, secondly, Christine (?) before 1214. He died on 31 December 1232.

Patrick de Dunbar, 4th Earl of Dunbar succeeded to the title of 4th Earl of Dunbar [S., c. 1115] in 1182. He held the office of Justiciar of Lothian. He held the office of Keeper of Berwick. He was the first to fully style himself as the Earl of Dunbar though referred to by at least one contemporary source as Earl of Lothian.

In 1184 when Patrick was 32, he married **Ada of Scotland**.

They had one child:

870960 i. **Patrick** (-1248)

1741921. Ada of Scotland, daughter of **3483842. William I of Scotland King Of Scotland & 3483843. Ada de Warenne**. Ada died in 1200.

1741922. Walter FitzAlan Stewart. (Same as number 49538.)

1741923. Beatrix of Angus. (Same as number 49539.)

1742848. Sir Adam of Huntley. Adam died ca 1270.

Adam married **Alicia of Gordon**.

They had one child:

871424 i. **Adam**

1742849. Alicia of Gordon, daughter of **3485698. Thomas of Gordon**. Alicia died in 1280. Occupation: Heiress Of Gordon.

1884224. Sir Walter de Moravia, son of **3768448. William de Moravia**. Walter died in 1244. Residence: Of Petyn.

Child:

942112 i. **Sir William**

1884228. Duncan MacDuff, son of **3768456. Duncan MacDuff**.

Duncan married **Aliz Corbet**.

They had one child:

942114 i. **Malcolm** (-1266)

1884229. Aliz Corbet.

Daughter of Walter Corbert, of Makerstoun

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1884230. Dafydd ap Iorwerth Prince Of Wales, son of **52274. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth & 98423. Joan of England**. Born ca 1208 in Walesey, Caernarvonshire, Wales. Dafydd died on 25 Feb 1246; he was 38.

Dafydd (Welsh for "David") was the only legitimate son of Llewelyn the Great, and was due to inherit his father's land and title. However Dafydd's illegitimate elder brother, Gruffydd (Welsh for "Griffith") contested the inheritance. King Henry III of England took advantage of the dispute and led a campaign against Dafydd in 1245. Dafydd died a year later.

Dafydd married **Isabella de Braose**.

They had one child:

942115 i. **Helen** (ca1246-)

1884231. Isabella de Braose, daughter of **580550. Sir William de Braose & 580551. Eva Marshal**. Born ca 1238 in Castle Bramber, Arundel, Sussex, England.

1885184. David de la Haye, son of **3770368. William de la Haye & 3770369. Eva**. David died on 27 Apr 1241. Occupation: 2nd Of Erroll; Sherriff of Forfar, 1214.

David married **Ethna**.

They had one child:

942592 i. **Gilbert**

1885185. Ethna, daughter of **144564. Gilbert & 3770371.** .

1885186. William Comyn. (Same as number 49350.)

1885187. Margaret Of Buchan. (Same as number 104547.)

1886368. Feskin de Moravia.

Child:

943184 i. **William**

1886456. Uchtred of Galloway, son of **418224. Fergus of Galloway & 418225. Joan**. Uchtred died on 22 Sep 1174. Murdered. Occupation: Lord Of Galloway.

Uchtred married **Gunilda of Allerdale**.

They had one child:

943228 i. **Roland** (-1200)

1886457. Gunilda of Allerdale, daughter of **3772914. Waldeve of Allerdale**.

1886458. Richard de Morville. Richard died ca 1189. Occupation: Constable Of Scotland.

Richard married **Avice de Lancaster**.

They had one child:

943229 i. **Eleanor**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1886459. Avice de Lancaster, daughter of **1127596. William de Lancaster & 1127597. Gundred de Warenne**. Avice died on 1 Jan 1191.

1886720. Gilbert of Angus, son of **198156. Gillbride (Gilbert) of Angus & 198157. Daughter Of Gospatric de Dunbar**. Born ca 1172. Gilbert died in 1204; he was 32.

Ancestor of Ogilvy of the Ilk.

Child:

943360 i. **Alexander**

1946264. Sir John of Erskine, son of **72386. Sir John Erskine**. John died ca 1296.

Child:

973132 i. **Sir William** (-ca1331)

1946268. Sir John Inchmartin, son of **3892536. David de Inchmartin**. John died in Killed At The Battle Of Durham on 17 Oct 1346. Occupation: Lord Of That Ilk.

Sir John was Sheriff of Perth in 1328 and was killed at Durham in 1346. Signed the Declaration of Arbroath 1320, John of Inchmartin, Lord of that Ilk Seal Attached to Declaration: A shield of arms : Billetté, a lion rampant. Shield between two wyverns. Legend : S'JOHANNIS DE HINCMARTIN A Sir Henry Inchmartin, Lord of that Ilk, bore circa 1305, a lion rampant. So John's coat, with the billetty field may represent a differencing as Sir Henry may well have still been the head of the family at the time of the signing of the letter. Proposed Arms : Argent billetty Sable a lion rampant of the second armed and langued Gules.

Child:

973134 i. **Sir John**

1946270. Sir Michael Wemyss, son of **3892540. Sir David Wemyss & 3892541. Annabel Sinclair**. Michael died ca 1342.

Child:

973135 i. **Margaret**

1946304. William de Inays.

Child:

973152 i. **William**

1946306. Sir Andrew de Leslie. (Same as number 8196.)

1946307. Maria Abernethy. (Same as number 8197.)

1946308. Sir David de Berkeley, son of **3892616. Hugh de Berkeley**. Born in 1270. David died in Bannockburn, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland, on 24 Jun 1314; he was 44.

Child:

973154 i. **David** (-1350)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1946310. David de Brechin, son of **3892620. Sir William de Brechin & 3892621. Elena Comyn**. Occupation: Lord Of Brechin.

David married **Margaret de Bonkyl**.

They had one child:

973155 i. **Margaret**

1946311. Margaret de Bonkyl.

1946368. William Abernethy, son of **3892736. William Abernethy & 147013. Margaret de Lindsay**. William died ca 1320. Occupation: 2nd Of Saltoun.

Child:

973184 i. **Sir William**

1956448. Sir Patrick ‘the Black Beard’ de Dunbar. (Same as number 217740.)

1956449. Lady Marjory Comyn. (Same as number 217741.)

1956452. Thomas Randolph. Residence: Strathdon, Scotland.

Child:

978226 i. **Thomas (-1332)**

1956454. John Stewart. Residence: Of Bonkyl.

John married **Margaret de Boneyll**.

They had one child:

978227 i. **Isabel**

1956455. Margaret de Boneyll.

22nd Generation

2107264. Robert de Burgh. Occupation: Count Of Mortain (Normandy), 1st Earl Of Cornwall.

Robert married **Maud de Montgomery**.

They had one child:

1053632 i. **William**

2107265. Maud de Montgomery, daughter of **4214530. Roger de Montgomery & 4214531. Mabel de Talvas**.

2107280. Emmeline de Laci, son of **4214560. Walter de Laci**.

Child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1053640 i. **Gilbert**

2107300. William de Mandeville, son of **4214600. Geoffrey de Mandeville** & **4214601. Athelaise**.

William married **Margaret de Rie**.

They had one child:

1053650 i. **Geoffrey** (-1144)

2107301. Margaret de Rie, daughter of **4214602. Euor de Rie**.

2107302. Alberic de Vere, son of **4214604. Alberic de Vere** & **4214605. Beatrice de Gand**. Born in 1062. Alberic died in London, Middlesex, England, on 15 May 1141; he was 79. Occupation: Great Chamberlain.

Alberic married **Alice de Clare**.

They had one child:

1053651 i. **Rohese**

2107303. Alice de Clare, daughter of **1672864. Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare**. Born in 1092. Alice died in 1163; she was 71.

2107312. Roger le Bigod. Roger died in Earsham, Norfolk, England on 8 Sep 1107.

Roger le Bigod was born before 1071. He married, secondly, Alice de Tosny, daughter of William de Tosny, Lord of Belvoir. He died on 8 September 1107 at Earsham, Norfolk, England. He was also reported to have died on 15 September 1107.

Child:

1053656 i. **Hugh** (ca1095-)

2107314. Aubrey de Vere.

Aubrey de Vere was born in 1090. He was the son of Aubrey de Vere and Beatrice (?). He married Alice FitzRichard Clare. He died on 15 May 1141, killed.

Children:

1053657 i. **Juliane**

1161136 ii. **Aubrey**

2252800. Archibald (Gillespic) Campbell. Residence: Of Menstrie, Clackmannanshire.

1 - The question of the origin of the Campbells cannot, until further light be thrown upon it, be determined with certainty at the present day. It is possible that the favourite story of the genealogists may be true; they declare that the predecessors of the Argyll family, on the female side, were possessors of Lochow or Lochawe in Argyllshire, as early as 404 A.D. Of this, however, there is no proof worthy of the name. The first of the race who comes prominently into notice is one Archibald (also called Gillespic, which in Gaelic means "servant of the Church") Campbell, as likely as not, we think, to be a gentleman of Anglo-Norman lineage, who lived in the 11th century. He acquired the lordship of Lochow by marriage with Eva, daughter and heiress of Paul O'Duin, Lord of Lochow, denominated Paul Insporran, from his being the king's treasurer." Frank Adam's book, Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands, as revised by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney in 1970, places Eva, the daughter of Paul

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

O'Duine, Pol an Sporain, in the 13th century, but Beryl Platts agrees with the earlier version and identifies Archibald with Erkenbald, living in the reign of David I. Research into this difficult area continues, and the detailed genealogy given here begins with Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, Calein Mor, who lived in the latter half of the 13th century and whose father, Sir Gillespic (or Archibald) Campbell may perhaps have been the Gillespic (or Archibald) who married the heiress of Lochow. Erkenbald is the Flemish equivalent of Archibald, which reinforces John Keltie's supposition that the husband of the Lochow heiress was an "Anglo-Norman" (for until very recently most historians have treated the substantial Flemish presence in the Conqueror's army at Hastings as "Norman", and neglected the subsequent near-monolithic structure of Flemish society and influence in post-Conquest England, a substantial political force that moved north to Scotland with David I and his Flemish wife, Maud). We shall take the liberty of quoting here some ingenious speculations on the origin of the name and the founder of the clan, from the pen of a gentleman who for several years has devoted his leisure to the investigation of the subject, and has placed the results of his researches at our disposal. He declares that the name itself is the most inflexible name in Scotland. In all old documents, he says, in which it occurs, either written by a Campbell, or under his direction, it is spelled always Campbell, or Campo-Bello; and its southern origin he believes is past question. It has always seemed to him to have been the name of some Roman, who, after his countrymen retired from Britain, had settled among the Britons of Strath-Clyde. "I am not one," he continues, "of those who suppose that the fortunes of Campbell depended entirely on the patrimony of his wife. As a family who had been long in the country, the chief of the name (it is improbable that he was then the sole owner of that name, although his family is alone known to history), as a soldier, high in his sovereign's favour, was likely to have possessed lands in Argyll before his marriage took place. Men of mark were then necessary to keep these rather wild and outlandish districts in subjection, and only men high in royal favour were likely to have that trust, - a trust likely to be so well rewarded, that its holder would be an eligible match for the heiress of Paul Inpsorran. "It is also quite likely that Eva O'Duin was a king's ward, and on that account her hand would be in the king's gift; and who so likely to receive it as a trusted knight, connected with the district, and one whose loyalty was unquestioned?" 2 - The armorial evidence supports the hypothesis that the man who first took the name of de Campo Bello was a Fleming (as were so many of the incoming "Anglo-Normans"), the gyronny partition lines not being then in use other than with Flemish families. Moreover, as Beryl Platts 2 has reported, the first Campbell lands marched with those of the Engayne Morvilles at Cunningham (the d'Enghien family in Flanders bearing Gyronny Argent and Sable), and in those early days the adoption "for affection" of similar arms was not uncommon. Alternatively, of course, the first Campbell may have been a d'Enghien cadet surnamed de Campo Bello who had gone to Scotland with his de Morville cousins in search of fortune. Peering through the murky mists then we may speculate that the first Campbell arrived in Scotland in the 12th century, doubtless travelling north with the newly succeeded King David, that as a d'Enghien cadet he bore a version of the d'Enghien arms, and that he or one of his descendants down as far as the Gillespic/Erkenbald in the next century gave the heiress of Lochow the Campbell name. After the King had given the O'Duine heiress in marriage, [the Campbells] were henceforth the chiefs. Eva was the heiress of Lochore and the chiefship of the old O'Duine clan passed through her to her Campbell descendants.

Archibald (Gillespic) married **Aoife O'Duibhne**.

They had one child:

1126400 i. **Duncan** (-1097)

2252801. Aoife O'Duibhne.

Daughter of Paul "the Sporrán MacDuibhn (O'Duin), Lord of Lochow, King's Treasurer, and Marion of Man.

2252804. Malcolm III 'Caennmor' of Scotland King Of Scotland. (Same as number 1672848.)

2252805. Princess Margaret Atheling. (Same as number 1672849.)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

2255168. Baldric de Lindsay. Baldric died ca 1086.

Child:

1127584 i. **William** (-ca1147)

2255190. Richard de Reviers, son of **4510380. William de Vernon**. Richard died on 8 Sep 1107. Buried in Montebourg Abbey. Occupation: Earl Of Devon.

Richard married **Adelize Peverel**.

They had one child:

1127595 i. **Hadewise**

2255191. Adelize Peverel.

2255192. Gilbert de Lancaster. (Same as number 1127592.)

2255194. William II de Warenne, son of **4510388. William I de Warenne**.

William II married **Elizabeth de Vermandois**.

They had the following children:

1127597 i. **Gundred** (ca1120-1166)

1161122 ii. **William III**

2255195. Elizabeth de Vermandois. (Same as number 787369.)

2255196. Robert D'Estouteville, son of **4510392. Robert D'Estouteville** & **4510393. Adeliza de Beaumont**. Occupation: Lord Of Cottenham.

Robert married **Eneburga FitzBaldric**.

They had one child:

1127598 i. **Roger** (-1183)

2255197. Eneburga FitzBaldric, daughter of **4510394. Hugh FitzBaldric**.

2312960. William de Graham. Born ca 1127. William died in 1147; he was 20. Residence: Of Abercorn And Dalkeith.

1 - William came to Scotland with King David I some time before 1128. 2 - Legend has it that the first Graham was one Gramus who forced a breach in the Roman Antonine wall known as Graeme's Dyke in 420 A.D. However, historians generally believe that the Grahams were of Norman descent. The first record of the name was William de Graham who received the lands of Aberdeen and Dalkeith from David I in 1127. From him descend all the Grahams of Montrose. They became numerous in Liddesdale and the Borders and later obtained lands in Strathearn and Lower Perthshire, the area with which the clan is now associated. The main line of Graham chiefs were long and loyal supporters of the Scottish cause.

Another account of the clan... The surname Graeme, or Graham, is said to be derived from the Gaelic word grumach, applied to a person of a stern countenance and manner. It may possibly, however, be connected with the British word grym, signifying strength, seen in grime's dyke, erroneously called Graham's dyke, the name popularly given to the wall of Antoninus, from an absurd fable of Fordun and Boece, that one Greme, traditionally said to have

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

governed Scotland during the minority of the fabulous Eugene the Second, broke through the mightly rampart erected by the Romans between the rivers Forth and Clyde. It is unfortunate for this fiction that the first authenticated person who bore the name in North Britain was Sir William de Graeme (the undoubted ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose and all "the gallant Grahams" in this country), who came to Scotland in the reign of David the First, from whom he received the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith, and witnessed the charter of that monarch to the monks of the abbey of Holyrood in 1128. In Gaelic grim means war, battle. Anciently, the word Grimesdike was applied to trenches, roads and boundaries and was not confined to Scotland. This Anglo-Norman knight, Sir William de Graham, had two sons, Peter and John, in whom the direct line was carried on.

Children:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|------------------|
| 2316736 | i. | Peter |
| 1156480 | ii. | John Alan |

2313040. William D'Aubigny. William died in 1139. Buried in Wymondham Priory, Norfolk, England.

William d'Aubigny held the office of Lord of the Manor of Buckenham, Norfolk. He migrated from the Continent to England.

William married **Maud le Bigod**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|----------------|----|------------------------|
| 1156520 | i. | William (-1176) |
|----------------|----|------------------------|

2313041. Maud le Bigod.

2316736. Peter de Graham, son of **2312960. William de Graham**. Residence: Of Dalkeith And Abercorn.

Child:

- | | | |
|----------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1158368 | i. | Sir Henry (-ca1159) |
|----------------|----|----------------------------|

2321984. Geoffrey la Zouche, son of **4643968. Alan la Zouche & 4643969. Constance of Brittany**. Born in 1126.

Geoffrey married **Hawise Fergan**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|----------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1160992 | i. | Alan (1157-1190) |
|----------------|----|-------------------------|

2321985. Hawise Fergan.

2321986. Philip Belmeis. Born in 1110.

Philip married **Maud de Meschins**.

They had one child:

- | | | |
|----------------|----|--------------|
| 1160993 | i. | Alice |
|----------------|----|--------------|

2321987. Maud de Meschins.

2322004. Patrick de Salisbury, son of **836442. Walter de Salisbury & 836443. Sybil de Chaworth**. Patrick died in Poitou, France on 7 Apr 1168. Killed in action. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Salisbury.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Patrick married **Ela Talvas**.

They had one child:

1161002 i. **William Fitzpatrick**

2322005. Ela Talvas. (Same as number 1161123.)

2322006. Robert de Vitri.

Child:

1161003 i. **Eleanor**

2322192. Hugh de Mortimer, son of **4644384. Ralph de Mortimer**. Born in 1108. Hugh died in 1185; he was 77.

Hugh married **Maud le Meschin**.

They had one child:

1161096 i. **Roger** (-1214)

2322193. Maud le Meschin, daughter of **4644386. William le Meschin** & **4644387. Cecilia de Rumilly**.

Maud le Meschin, daughter of William le Meschin, Lord of Copeland and Cecilia de Rumilly, Lady of Skipton

2322194. Walkelin de Ferriers.

Walkelin married **Goda de Toni**.

They had one child:

1161097 i. **Isabel**

2322195. Goda de Toni.

2322200. William de Braose, son of **4644400. William de Braose** & **4644401. Bertha of Hereford**. Born in Bramber, Sussex, England. William died in Paris, France on 9 Aug 1211. Buried in Abbey Of St. Victoire, Paris. Occupation: 4th Lord Of Bramber.

At his peak William was Lord of Bramber, Gower, Abergavenny, Brecknock, Builth, Radnor, Kington, Limerick, Glamorgan, Monmouth and Gwynllwg as well as the three castles of Skenfrith, Grosmont and Whitecastle. William inherited Bramber, Builth and Radnor from his father; Brecknock and Abergavenny through his mother. He was the strongest of the March Lords involved in constant war with the Welsh and other lords. He was particularly hated by the Welsh for the massacre of three Welsh princes, their families and their men which took place during a feast at his castle of Abergavenny in 1175. He was sometimes known as the "Ogre of Abergavenny". One of the Normans' foremost warriors, he fought alongside King Richard the Lionheart at Chalus in 1199 when King Richard received his fatal wound. William received Limerick in 1201 from King John. He was also given custody of Glamorgan, Monmouth and Gwynllwg in return for large payments. William captured Arthur, Count of Brittany at Mirebeau in 1202 and was in charge of his imprisonment for King John. He was well rewarded in February 1203 with the grant of Gower. He may have had knowledge of the murder of Arthur and been bribed to silence by John with the city of Limerick in July. His honours reached their peak when he was made Sheriff of Herefordshire by John for 1206-7. He had held this office under Richard from 1192 to 1199. His fall began almost immediately. William was stripped of his office as bailiff of Glamorgan and other custodies by King John in 1206/7. Later he was

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

deprived of all his lands and, sought by King John in Ireland, he returned to Wales and joined the Welsh Prince Llewelyn in rebellion. He fled to France in 1210 via Shoreham "in the habit of a beggar" and died in exile near Paris. Despite intending to be interred at St. John's, Brecon, he was buried in the Abbey of St. Victoire, Paris by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, another of John's chief opponents who was also taking refuge there. His wife and son William were murdered by John, possibly starved to death at Windsor Castle.

William married **Maud de St. Valery**.

They had one child:

1161100 i. **Reginald** (ca1180-1228)

2322201. Maud de St. Valery. Born ca 1155. Maud died in Corfe, Windsor, England, in 1210; she was 55.

Maud (Matilda) de Braose was also known as the Lady of la Haie and to the Welsh as Moll Walbee. Married to William de Braose, the "Ogre of Abergavenny", she was a significant warrior in her own right. Her long defence of Pain's Castle when it was besieged by the Welsh earned it the name "Matilda's Castle". The local people saw her as a supernatural character. She was said to have built Hay Castle single handed in one night, carrying the stones in her apron. When one fell out and lodged in her slipper she picked it out and flung it to land in St Meilig's churchyard, three miles away across the . The final fall of her husband may owe a lot to her hasty reply to King John when he requested her son William as a hostage in 1208. She refused on the grounds that John had murdered his nephew Arthur whom he should have protected. The dispute between John and the de Braoses led to Maud dying of starvation in the King's castle at Windsor along with her son, while her husband, stripped of all his lands, died the following year in exile in France. Matilda's parentage was uncertain for a long time. Many writers have suggested that she may have been a daughter of Reginald de St Valery. A recently discovered a reference to her in L'Histoire des Ducs de Normandie et des Rois d'Angleterre, ed. Francisque Michel (Paris, 1840), written in the 13th century describes her as a "daughter of Bernard de St Valery".

2322202. Sir William de Briwere, son of **4644404. Henry de Briwere**. Born in Stoke, Devonshire, England. William died in Stoke, Devonshire, England in 1226. Residence: Of Horsley.

William married **Beatrix de Vaux**.

They had one child:

1161101 i. **Grace** (ca1176-)

2322203. Beatrix de Vaux.

2322244. William II de Warenne. (Same as number 2255194.)

2322245. Elizabeth de Vermandois. (Same as number 787369.)

2322246. William Talvas. Occupation: Comte D'Alençon; Comte De Montreuil-Sur-Mer; Comte De Ponthieu.

Children:

1161123 i. **Ela** (-1174)
4214531 ii. **Mabel**

2322272. Aubrey de Vere. (Same as number 2107314.)

2324496. Reginald de Crawford, son of **4648992. Gegan de Crawford**. Reginald died in 1146.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

1162248 i. **Galfridus** (1118-1189)

2352208. Sir William de Lindsay. (Same as number 281896.)

2352209. Aleanora de Limesay. (Same as number 281897.)

2352212. Gilbert FitzReindfride. (Same as number 281898.)

2352213. Hawise de Lancaster. (Same as number 281899.)

2352214. Piers Brus, son of **4704428. Piers Brus & 4704429. Joan le Grammaire**. Born ca 1181. Piers died on 7 Sep 1241; he was 60. Occupation: Lord Of Skelton And Danby.

Piers married **Hawise de Lancaster**.

They had one child:

1176107 i. **Agnes** (ca1215-)

2352215. Hawise de Lancaster, daughter of **281898. Gilbert FitzReindfride & 281899. Hawise de Lancaster**. Born ca 1190.

2353152. Walter Buchanan, son of **4706304. Anselan Buchanan**. Occupation: 4th Of Buchanan.

Child:

1176576 i. **Girald (Bernard)**

2354952. Sir Simon Fraser, son of **401536. Sir Gilbert Fraser & 401537. Christian Lascelles**. Residence: Oliver Castle.

Child:

1177476 i. **Simon** (-1291)

3149476. Henri I roi de France. Occupation: King Of France.

Henri I, Roi de France was born in April 1008. He was the son of Robert II, Roi de France and Constance d'Arles. He married Anne of Kiev, daughter of Jarislaus I, Grand Duke of Kiev and Ingegarde of Sweden, on 29 January 1044.2 He died on 4 August 1060 at age 52 at Vitry-en-Brie, France. He was buried at Saint-Denis, Île-de-France, France.

Henri I, Roi de France was a member of the House of Capet. He succeeded to the title of Roi Henri I de France in 1031.

Child:

1574738 i. **Hugh** (1057-1101)

3149482. William FitzOsbern. William died in Flanders, Belgium on 20 Feb 1071. Killed in action. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Hereford.

Child:

1574741 i. **Emma**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

3149542. Malcolm III 'Caennmor' of Scotland King Of Scotland. (Same as number 1672848.)

3149543. Princess Margaret Atheling. (Same as number 1672849.)

3158448. Duncan of Atholl, son of **6316896. Duncan.** Occupation: Mormaer Of Atholl.

Duncan, Mormaer of Atholl was Lay Abbot of Dunkeld. He was also known as Duncan O'Neill. He gained the title of Mormaer of Atholl. He fought in the Battle of Luncarty circa 990, where he commanded the left wing, and where the Danes were so crushingly defeated that their raids on that part of what subsequently became Perthshire, ceased.

Child:

1579224 i. **Crinan** (ca975-)

3158450. Malcolm II of Alba King Of Scotland, son of **6316900. Kenneth II of Alba King Of Scotland.** Born ca 954. Malcolm II died in Glamis Castle, Glamis, Angus, Scotland, on 25 Nov 1034; he was 80. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 1005 To 1034.

Malcolm II of Alba, King of Scotland was born circa 954. He was the son of Kenneth II of Alba, King of Scotland. He married an unknown person circa 980. He died on 25 November 1034 at Glamis Castle, Glamis, Angus, Scotland, killed by his kinsmen. He was buried at Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Malcolm II of Alba, King of Scotland succeeded to the title of King Malcolm of Strathclyde between 990 and 991. He was deposed as King of Strathclyde in 995. He gained the title of King Malcolm of Strathclyde in 997. In 1005 reigned. He succeeded to the title of King Malcolm II of Scotland on 25 March 1005. He gained the title of King Malcolm of Lothian circa 1016. He gained the title of King Malcolm of Alba. He gained the title of Prince Malcolm of Cumbria.

Child:

1579225 i. **Bethoc** (ca984-)

3170512. Crinan of Atholl. (Same as number 1579224.)

3170513. Bethoc of Scotland. (Same as number 1579225.)

3345664. Robert de Brus. Residence: England (1066), Came With William The Conquerer.

Son of Robert de Brus, Castellan of Bruges, and Emma, of Brittany.

Robert married **Agnes de st. Clair.**

They had one child:

1672832 i. **Adam** (-ca1098)

3345665. Agnes de st. Clair.

3345696. Duncan I ('the Gracious') of Scotland King Of Scotland. (Same as number 789612.)

3345697. Sybilla Digera. (Same as number 789613.)

3345698. Prince Edward Atheling, son of **6691396. Edmund Ironside King Of England.**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Edward 'Atheling' was the son of Edmund II 'Ironside', King of England and Ealdgyth (?). He married Agatha (?), daughter of Conrad II, Holy Roman Emperor, at Hungary. He died in 1057 at London, England. He was buried at Old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England. Edward 'Atheling' also went by the nick-name of Edward 'the Outlaw'.

Child:

1672849 i. **Princess Margaret** (-1093)

3345703. Adelaide de Gand. Occupation: Countess Of Abermarie.

Half-sister to William the Conqueror.

Child:

1672851 i. **Judith**

3345712. Ranulf de Bayeux. Born ca 1050 in Bayeaux, Normandy, France. Occupation: Vicomte De Bayeux.

Ranulf, Vicomte de Bayeux was born circa 1050 at Bayeaux, Normandy, France. He was the son of Ranulph, Comte de Bayeux and Aliz de Normandie. He married Margaret d'Avranches, daughter of Richard le Goz, Vicomte d'Avranches and Emma de Contville, circa 1069 at Avranches, Normandy, France. He died in November 1120. He died in 1129.

Ranulf, Vicomte de Bayeux gained the title of Vicomte de Bayeux [Normandy], or 'de la Bessin', of which Bayeux is the capital.

Ranulf married **Margaret D'Avranches**.

They had the following children:

4644386 i. **William**
1672856 ii. **Ranulph "De Briquessart"** (ca1070-1129)

3345713. Margaret D'Avranches. Born ca 1054 in Avranches, Normandy, France.

She is the daughter of Richard le Goz, Vicomte d'Avranches and Emma de Contville. She married Ranulf, Vicomte de Bayeux, son of Ranulph, Comte de Bayeux and Aliz de Normandie, circa 1069 at Avranches, Normandy, France.

3345728. Richard FitzGilbert. Born ca 1024 in Bienfaite, Normandy, France. Richard died ca 1090; he was 66. Buried in St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, England.

Richard fitz Gilbert was born circa 1024 at Bienfaite, Normandy, France. He was the son of Gilbert, Comte de Brionne and Gunnora d'Aunou. He married Rohese Giffard, daughter of Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville and Agnes Ermentrude Fleitel. He married Rohese Giffard, daughter of Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville and Agnes Ermentrude Fleitel, circa 1054. He died circa 1090. He was buried at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, England.

Went with his cousin WILLIAM I THE CONQUEROR to England and was granted 176 Lordships, 95 of them associated with the Honor (feudal unit of administration) of Clare, Suffolk, and others with Tonbridge, Kent. He gained the title of Lord of Orbec [Normandy]. Also known as de Bienfaite (from the quantity of his fiefs).¹ De CLARE or de TONBRIDGE (from actual fiefs).¹ He was also known as Richard de Clare.⁴ Richard fitz Gilbert also went by the nick-name of Richard de Bienfaite.⁴ He gained the title of Lord of Bienfaite [Normandy]. Circa 1066 he accompanied William the Conqueror to England.⁴ He received 176 Lordships, 95 in Suffolk.⁴ He was created 1st Lord of Clare [feudal baron]. He held the office of Joint Chief Justiciar.⁴ In 1075 He helped to suppress the revolt. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Richard married **Rohese Giffard**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

1672864 i. **Gilbert FitzRichard** (-1114)

3345729. Rohese Giffard.

3345746. Robert Corbet. Occupation: Earl Of Cornwall.

Child:

1672873 i. **Sybilla**

3345750. Roger de Montgomery. Roger died on 27 Jul 1094. Occupation: Earl Of Shrewsbury.

Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury was the son of Roger de Montgomery, Seigneur de Montgomery. He married Mabel de Bellême, daughter of William Talvas, Seigneur d'Alençon, between 1050 and 1054. He died on 27 July 1094.

Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury was styled as Earl of Chichester. He was created 1st Earl of Arundel [England] in December 1067, receiving grants including one third of the county of Sussex, including the city of Chichester and the Castle of Arundel. He was created Earl of Shrewsbury [feudal barony] in 1070, receiving grants of nearly the whole of Shropshire.

Child:

1672875 i. **Sybil** (1085-1157)

3345784. King Murchad mac Diarmata, son of **6691568. Dermot mac Mail Na MBo** & **6691569. Dearbforgail**. Murchad died in 1070. Occupation: King Of Leinster.

Murchad mac Diarmata (died 1070) was a King of Leinster and Dublin. He was a member of Leinster's Uí Cheinnselaig dynasty.

Murchad was survived by his father Diarmait mac Maíl na mBó (died 1072). He was succeeded as King of Leinster by his son Domnall mac Murchada (died 1075), his brother Enna (died 1092) and Enna's son Diarmait (died 1098). The family of Mac Murchadha (MacMurrough) and MacMurrough-Kavanagh took their name from him. His grandson, Dermot MacMurrough was King of Leinster 1126–1171, and became known as the man who brought the Normans to Ireland.

Child:

1672892 i. **King Enna** (-1115)

3443200. Gillespic (Archibald) Campbell. (Same as number 281600.)

3443201. Finvol Fraser. (Same as number 281601.)

3459088. Hugh de Crawford, son of **6918176. Reginald de Crawford** & **6918177. Margaret de Loudoun**. Born ca 1197. Hugh died in 1246; he was 49. Occupation: Of Loudoun, Sherriff Of Ayr.

Child:

1729544 i. **Hugh** (ca1223-1228)

3460224. Hugo de Macuswell, son of **6920448. Maccus de Macuswell**.

Child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

1730112 i. **Herbert**

3481600. Hervey de Cunynghame, son of **6963200. Richard de Cunynghame**. Hervey died ca 1263.

Hervey is famed in tradition for his gallant conduct against the Danes at the Battle of Largs in 1263. He had a charter for Kilmaurs from King Alexander III in 1264, and he founded the collegiate church at Kilmaurs. According to Burke's Extinct Peerage, Hervey married the heiress of Riddell of Glengarnock, but she probably married his grandson Reginald. Burke's also wrongly attributed a son called Sir William de Cunynghame to Hervey, and described Edward as William's son and Hervey's grandson.

Hervey married **Riddell of Glengarnock**.

They had one child:

1740800 i. **Edward** (-1285)

3481601. Riddell of Glengarnock. Occupation: Heiress Of Glengarnock.

3481620. Sir David Comyn, son of **6963240. John Comyn & 6963241. Ada 6th of Atholl**. Born ca 1240. David died in Carthage, Of The Plague While On Crusade, on 6 Aug 1270; he was 30. Occupation: 8th Earl Of Atholl. Residence: Of Strathbogie.

David married **Isabel de Chilham**.

They had one child:

1740810 i. **John** (-1306)

3481621. Isabel de Chilham, daughter of **6963242. Richard de Chilham & 6963243. Maud (Matilda) Countess Of Angus**.

3481622. Sir Donald Of Mar. (Same as number 26136.)

3481623. Susannah Ferch Llywelyn. (Same as number 26137.)

3483840. Waltheof (Waldeve) de Dunbar, son of **6967680. Gospatric de Dunbar & 6967681. Derdere**. Waltheof (Waldeve) died in 1182. Occupation: 3rd (Or 4th) Earl Of Dunbar; Earl Of Lothian.

Waltheof de Dunbar, 3rd Earl of Dunbar succeeded to the title of 3rd Earl of Dunbar [S., c. 1115] circa 1166. In 1175 he was hostage for King William 'the Lion' of the Scots (then held captive by the English).

Waltheof (Waldeve) married **Aline**.

They had one child:

1741920 i. **Patrick** (1152-1232)

3483841. Aline.

3483842. William I of Scotland King Of Scotland, son of **418212. Prince Henry of Scotland & 418213. Ada de Wareene**. William I died in Sterling, Scotland on 4 Dec 1214. Occupation: King Of Scotland 1165-1214.

William I 'the Lion', King of Scotland was born circa 1143. He was the son of Henry of Huntingdon, Earl of Huntingdon and Ada de Warenne. He married Ermengarde de Beaumont, daughter of Richard de Beaumont,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Vicomte de Beaumont-le-Maine and Constance (?), on 5 September 1186 at Woodstock Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. He died on 4 December 1214 at Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He was buried at Arbroath Abbey, Scotland.

William I 'the Lion', King of Scotland gained the title of Earl of Huntingdon. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Northumberland on 12 June 1152. He abdicated as Earl of Northumberland in 1157. He succeeded to the title of King William I of Scotland on 9 December 1165. He was crowned King of Scotland on 24 December 1165 at Scone Abbey, Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

He succeeded his older brother, Malcolm IV. William fought to regain Northumberland from England, beginning the 'Auld Alliance' with France, but was captured at Alnwick and forced to acknowledge Henry II as Scotland's overlord in 1174. He bought back Scotland's sovereignty from Richard I for #6600 (1189) towards the Third Crusade and in 1192 won long-canvased papal recognition of the Scottish Church's independence under Rome. His reign of almost 49 years was the longest in Scottish history. A strong and popular king. He was buried at Tironensian Abbey, Arbroath. Succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

William I married **Ada de Warenne**.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1741921 | i. | Ada (-1200) |
| | ii. | Alexander II King Of Scotland |

3483843. Ada de Warenne.

3485698. Thomas of Gordon.

Child:

- | | | |
|----------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1742849 | i. | Alicia (-1280) |
|----------------|----|-----------------------|

3768448. William de Moravia, son of **943184. William de Moravia**. William died on 5 Oct 1226.

Child:

- | | | |
|----------------|----|---------------------------|
| 1884224 | i. | Sir Walter (-1244) |
|----------------|----|---------------------------|

3768456. Duncan MacDuff, son of **7536912. Duncan (Donnchad I) McDuff**. Duncan died in Apr 1203. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Fife.

Children:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|
| 13926480 | i. | David |
| 1884228 | ii. | Duncan |

3768460. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. (Same as number 52274.)

3768461. Joan of England. (Same as number 98423.)

3768462. Sir William de Braose. (Same as number 580550.)

3768463. Eva Marshal. (Same as number 580551.)

3770368. William de la Haye. William died ca 1201. Occupation: 1st Of Erroll; Butler Of Scotland 1153-1214; Envoy To England, 1199. Residence: Granted Charter Of The Feudal Barony Of Erroll, Tay Estuary, Perthshire.

William married **Eva**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

1885184 i. **David** (-1241)

3770369. Eva.

3770370. Gilbert. (Same as number 144564.)

3770371. UNNAMED.

UNNAMED married **Gilbert.**

They had one child:

1885185 i. **Ethna**

3772912. Fergus of Galloway. (Same as number 418224.)

3772913. Joan. (Same as number 418225.)

3772914. Waldeve of Allerdale. Occupation: Lord Of Allerdale.

Child:

1886457 i. **Gunilda**

3772918. William de Lancaster. (Same as number 1127596.)

3772919. Gundred de Warenne. (Same as number 1127597.)

3773440. Gillbride (Gilbert) of Angus. (Same as number 198156.)

3773441. Daughter Of Gospatric de Dunbar. (Same as number 198157.)

3892528. Sir John Erskine. (Same as number 72386.)

3892536. David de Inchmartin. David died in Newcastle, Northumberland, England in 1306.

Sir David de Inchmartin, was at the coronation of the Bruce in March, 1306 but was captured by the English after the Battle of Methven in June of the same year. He was hanged, without trial at Newcastle shortly after.

Child:

1946268 i. **Sir John** (-1346)

3892540. Sir David Wemyss, son of **7785080. Sir Michael Wemyss & 7785081. Daughter Of David Lochore.**
David died in 1332.

David married **Annabel Sinclair.**

They had one child:

1946270 i. **Sir Michael** (-ca1342)

3892541. Annabel Sinclair, daughter of **212608. Sir William Sinclair & 212609. Amicia de Roskelyn.**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

3892616. Hugh de Berkeley, son of **7785232. Roger de Berkeley**. Born in 1225. Hugh died in 1300; he was 75. Occupation: 6th Of Towie.

Child:

1946308 i. **Sir David** (1270-1314)

3892620. Sir William de Brechin, son of **7785240. Henry of Brechin**.

William married **Elena Comyn**.

They had one child:

1946310 i. **David**

3892621. Elena Comyn, daughter of **117902. Alexander Comyn & 117903. Elizabeth de Quincy**.

3892736. William Abernethy, son of **65576. Laurence de Abernethy**. Occupation: 1st Of Saltoun.

William married **Margaret de Lindsay**.

They had one child:

1946368 i. **William** (-ca1320)

3892737. Margaret de Lindsay. (Same as number 147013.)

23rd Generation

4214530. Roger de Montgomery, son of **8429060. Roger de Montgomery & 8429061. Josceline de Bolbec**. Roger died on 27 Jul 1094. Occupation: Earl Of Shrewsbury, Earl Of Ardunel.

Roger married **Mabel de Talvas**.

They had one child:

2107265 i. **Maud**

4214531. Mabel de Talvas, daughter of **2322246. William Talvas**.

4214560. Walter de Laci. Walter died in Apr 1084. Occupation: 1st Baron Lacy.

Said to have fought at Hastings

Child:

2107280 i. **Emmeline**

4214600. Geoffrey de Mandeville.

Geoffrey married **Athelaise**.

They had one child:

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

2107300 i. **William**

4214601. Athelaise.

4214602. Euor de Rie. Occupation: Dapifer (Steward) Of Normandy.

Child:

2107301 i. **Margaret**

4214604. Alberic de Vere. Alberic died ca 1112. Buried in Colne Priory.

Alberic married **Beatrice de Gand.**

They had one child:

2107302 i. **Alberic** (1062-1141)

4214605. Beatrice de Gand.

4214606. Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare. (Same as number 1672864.)

4510380. William de Vernon.

Child:

2255190 i. **Richard** (-1107)

4510388. William I de Warenne. William I died on 24 Jun 1088. Occupation: 1st Earl Of Surrey.

Child:

2255194 i. **William II**

4510392. Robert D'Estouteville, son of **9020784. Robert D'Estouteville** & **9020785. Jeanne de Talbot.**
Occupation: Baron Of Cottingham.

Robert married **Adeliza de Beaumont.**

They had one child:

2255196 i. **Robert**

4510393. Adeliza de Beaumont, daughter of **9020786. Ivo de Beaumont.**

4510394. Hugh FitzBaldric.

Child:

2255197 i. **Eneburga**

4633472. William de Graham. (Same as number 2312960.)

4643968. Alan la Zouche. Born in 1093.

Alan married **Constance of Brittany.**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

2321984 i. **Geoffrey** (1126-)

4643969. Constance of Brittany.

4644008. Walter de Salisbury. (Same as number 836442.)

4644009. Sybil de Chaworth. (Same as number 836443.)

4644384. Ralph de Mortimer, son of **9288768. Roger de Mortimer**. Occupation: Seigneur De Saint Victor-En-Caux. Residence: Wigmore, Herefordshire, England.

Child:

2322192 i. **Hugh** (1108-1185)

4644386. William le Meschin, son of **3345712. Ranulf de Bayeux & 3345713. Margaret D'Avranches**. Occupation: Lord Of Copeland.

William married **Cecilia de Rumilly**.

They had one child:

2322193 i. **Maud**

4644387. Cecilia de Rumilly, daughter of **9288774. Robert de Rumilly**. Occupation: Lady Of Skipton.

4644400. William de Braose, son of **9288800. Philip de Briouze & 9288801. Alinor de Totnes**. Occupation: Lord Of Bramber.

William de Briouze was the son of Philip de Briouze and Aenor (?). He married Bertha of Hereford, daughter of Miles of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford and Sybil de Neufmarché, before 1150. He died after 1179.

William de Briouze succeeded to the title of Lord de Briouze, Normandie. He was also known as William de Braose. He succeeded to the title of Lord of Bramber, Sussex [Feudal]. He gained the title of Lord Abergavenny [Feudal] circa 1173. He held the office of Sheriff of Hereford Easter 1173 to 1175.

William married **Bertha of Hereford**.

They had one child:

2322200 i. **William** (-1211)

4644401. Bertha of Hereford, daughter of **9288802. Miles FitzWalter & 9288803. Sybil de Neufmarche**.

4644404. Henry de Briwere. Born in 1115 in Stoke, Devonshire, England.

Child:

2322202 i. **Sir William** (-1226)

4648992. Gegan de Crawford. Born ca 1080. Gegan died ca 1128; he was 48.

Gegan (or Alan) may have been one of those who accompanied King David on his return to Scotland around 1127. He is reported to have saved the life of Reginald, son of the Earl of Richmond in 1127 (presumably this was Reginald la Zusche) whilst he or another 'Alan of Crawford' is said around this time to have married Bertha,

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

daughter of Conan, Duke of Brittany, possibly the Conon (1138-1171) who married Margaret, sister of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and who was half-brother of Reginald la Zusche.

Child:

2324496 i. **Reginald** (-1146)

4704428. Piers Brus, son of **9408856. Adam de Brus** & **9408857. Joanna de Meschines**. Born ca 1152. Piers died ca 1222; he was 70. Occupation: Lord Of Skelton.

Piers married **Joan le Grammaire**.

They had one child:

2352214 i. **Piers** (ca1181-1241)

4704429. Joan le Grammaire.

Daughter of Richard le Grammaire

4704430. Gilbert FitzReindfride. (Same as number 281898.)

4704431. Hawise de Lancaster. (Same as number 281899.)

4706304. Anselan Buchanan, son of **9412608. John Buchanan**. Occupation: 3rd Of Buchanan.

Child:

2353152 i. **Walter**

4709904. Sir Gilbert Fraser. (Same as number 401536.)

4709905. Christian Lascelles. (Same as number 401537.)

6316896. Duncan.

Duncan (?) died circa 965 at Duncrub, Scotland, killed in action fighting for Colin, representative of a rival royal line of Aodh, when the latter was defeated by Duff, eldest son of Malcolm I, King of the Scots.

Duncan (?) was Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, to the north of Perth in what subsequently became the Scottish county of Perthshire. He fought in the Battle of Duncrub circa 965.

Child:

3158448 i. **Duncan**

6316900. Kenneth II of Alba King Of Scotland, son of **12633800. Malcolm I of Alba King Of Scotland**.

Kenneth II died in Finella's Castle, Fettercain, Scotland in 995. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 971 To 995.

Kenneth II of Alba, King of Scotland was the son of Malcolm I of Alba, King of Scotland. He died in 995 at Finella's Castle, Fettercain, Scotland, possibly murdered. He was buried at Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Kenneth II of Alba, King of Scotland gained the title of King Kenneth of Alba. He succeeded to the title of King Kenneth II of Scotland in 971.

He was possibly killed by Finvela, a noblewoman whose son was killed by the king. She is said to have lured Kenneth into her home promising to unmask traiters. In one room, a statue was connected to several hidden crossbows which were set to fire bolts from every side when a golden apple on the statue was lifted. After a great

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

feast, at which wine flowed freely, Finvela took her drunken guest into the fatal room and offered him the golden apple as a gesture of peace. As he lifted the apple, he was struck by a hail of bolts. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Child:

3158450 i. **Malcolm II King Of Scotland** (ca954-1034)

6691396. Edmund Ironside King Of England, son of **13382792. Ethelred II King Of England & 13382793. Elfreda Thored**. Born in 990. Edmund died on 30 Nov 1016; he was 26. Occupation: King Of England, 1016.

Edmund II 'Ironside', King of England was born between 988 and 993. He was the son of Æthelred II 'the Unready', King of England and Ælgyfu (?). He married Ealdgyth (?) circa August 1015 at Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England. He died on 30 November 1016 at Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, murdered. He was buried at Glastonbury Abbey, Glastonbury, Somerset, England.

Edmund II 'Ironside', King of England succeeded to the title of King Edmund II of England on 23 April 1016. He was crowned King of England in April 1016 at St. Paul's Cathedral, The City, London, England.¹ He fought in the Battle of Assandun on 18 October 1016, where he was defeated by Cnut. Due to King Ethelred having been so inept, Cnut was accepted as King by a large section of the country after Ethelred's death. Cnut ruled most of the country North of the Thames whilst Edmund was accepted in the South. Cnut laid siege to London and wished to control it with his fleet but his ships could not pass London Bridge, so he had a cutting made on the South side of the bridge and passed his ships around it. Edmund marched on London through the woods at Tottenham and a fierce battle ensued. Cnut withdrew and fought Edmund at Ashington (Assandun) in Essex but this time Edmund was beaten. Cnut was wise and knew that Edmund was popular so he met him on an island in the Severn near Deerhurst and it was agreed that Edmund should rule Wessex and Canute would rule the land North of the Thames, including London.

Child:

3345698 i. **Prince Edward**

6691568. Dermot mac Mail Na MBo, son of **13383136. Donnchad mac Diarmata & 13383137. Aife**. Dermot died in 1072. Occupation: King Of Leinster And Ireland.

Diarmait mac Maíl na mBó (died 7 February 1072) was King of Leinster, and also High King of Ireland (with opposition).

He was one of the most important and significant Kings in Ireland in the pre-Norman era. His influence extended beyond the island of Ireland into the Hebrides, the Isle of Man and even into England.

Dermot married **Dearbforgail**.

They had one child:

3345784 i. **King Murchad** (-1070)

6691569. Dearbforgail, daughter of **13383138. Donnchad mac Brian**. Dearbforgail died in 1080.

6918176. Reginald de Crawford, son of **581124. John de Crawfordjohn**. Born in 1190 in Clydeside, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Reginald died in 1226; he was 36.

Reginald married **Margaret de Loudoun**.

They had one child:

3459088 i. **Hugh** (ca1197-1246)

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

6918177. Margaret de Loudoun, daughter of **13836354. James de Loudoun**.

6920448. Maccus de Macuswell. Maccus died in 1116.

1 - The founder of the Maxwell family is said to be a certain Maccus, the son of Undwin, a Saxon noble, who at the time of the Norman Conquest took refuge in Scotland. He was a distinguished person in the reigns of Alexander 1st and David 1st and received from the latter a grant of fertile lands on the banks of the Tweed, near Kelso, to which was given the appellation of Maccuswell, and later shortened into Maxwell, which became the designation of his descendants. 2 - William Haggerston Constable married Lady Winifred Maxwell and their heirs became the Constable Maxwell family of Everingham with estates in Scotland belonging to the earls of Nithsdale and barons Herries. Winifred Maxwell could trace her history back to Undwin and his son Maccus in the eleventh century; Maccus gave his name to the barony of Maccuswell, or Maxwell. His grandson, John de Maccuswell (d.1241), was first Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock.

Child:

3460224 i. **Hugo**

6963200. Richard de Cunynghame, son of **13926400. Robert de Cunynghame**.

Child:

3481600 i. **Hervey** (-ca1263)

6963240. John Comyn, son of **13926480. David Comyn**. Occupation: 7th Earl Of Atholl. Residence: Of Strathbogie.

John married **Ada 6th of Atholl**.

They had one child:

3481620 i. **Sir David** (ca1240-1270)

6963241. Ada 6th of Atholl, daughter of **13926482. Sir David of Hastings & 13926483. Fernelith**.

6963242. Richard de Chilham, son of **13926484. Richard FitzRoy & 13926485. Roesia of Dover**. Richard died on 6 Aug 1270. Residence: Of Dover.

Known variously as Richard Fitzroy, Richard de Dover, and Richard de Chilham

Richard married **Maud (Matilda) Countess Of Angus**.

They had one child:

3481621 i. **Isabel**

6963243. Maud (Matilda) Countess Of Angus, daughter of **13926486. Malcolm of Angus & 13926487. Mary Berkeley**.

6967680. Gospatric de Dunbar, son of **396314. Gospatric de Dunbar & 396315. Sybil Morel**. Occupation: 2nd (Or 3rd) Earl Of Dunbar; Earl Of Lothian.

Gospatric married **Derdere**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

They had one child:

3483840 i. **Waltheof (Waldeve)** (-1182)

6967681. Derdere.

6967684. Prince Henry of Scotland. (Same as number 418212.)

6967685. Ada de Wareene. (Same as number 418213.)

7536896. William de Moravia. (Same as number 943184.)

7536912. Duncan (Donnchad I) McDuff, son of **15073824. Gillemichael McDuff.** Occupation: 4th Earl Of Fife.

Child:

3768456 i. **Duncan** (-1203)

7785080. Sir Michael Wemyss, son of **15570160. Sir John Wemyss.**

Michael married **Daughter Of David Lochore.**

They had one child:

3892540 i. **Sir David** (-1332)

7785081. Daughter Of David Lochore. Occupation: Heiress Of Lochore.

Daughter of David Lochore.

7785082. Sir William Sinclair. (Same as number 212608.)

7785083. Amicia de Roskelyn. (Same as number 212609.)

7785232. Roger de Berkeley, son of **15570464. Walter de Berkeley.** Born in 1185. Roger died in 1226; he was 41. Occupation: 5th Of Towie.

Child:

3892616 i. **Hugh** (1225-1300)

7785240. Henry of Brechin, son of **209106. David of Scotland & 15570481. .**

Child:

3892620 i. **Sir William**

7785242. Alexander Comyn. (Same as number 117902.)

7785243. Elizabeth de Quincy. (Same as number 117903.)

7785472. Laurence de Abernethy. (Same as number 65576.)

24th Generation

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

8429060. Roger de Montgomery.

Roger married **Josceline de Bolbec.**

They had one child:

4214530 i. **Roger** (-1094)

8429061. Josceline de Bolbec.

8429062. William Talvas. (Same as number 2322246.)

9020784. Robert D'Estouteville, son of **18041568. Roger de Verdun**. Robert died in 1090. Occupation: Governor Of Ambriences Castle .

Robert married **Jeanne de Talbot.**

They had one child:

4510392 i. **Robert**

9020785. Jeanne de Talbot, daughter of **18041570. Robert de Talbot.**

9020786. Ivo de Beaumont. Occupation: Count De Beaumont .

Child:

4510393 i. **Adeliza**

9288768. Roger de Mortimer. Occupation: Roger De Mortimer Fought In The Battle Of Hastings In 1066.

Child:

4644384 i. **Ralph**

9288772. Ranulf de Bayeux. (Same as number 3345712.)

9288773. Margaret D'Avranches. (Same as number 3345713.)

9288774. Robert de Rumilly. Residence: Skipton, Yorkshire, England.

Child:

4644387 i. **Cecilia**

9288800. Philip de Briouze, son of **18577600. William de Braose & 18577601. Agnes de st. Clair**. Occupation: Lord Of Bramber, Sussex [Feudal]; Lord De Briouze, Normandie.

Philip married **Alinor de Totnes.**

They had one child:

4644400 i. **William**

9288801. Alinor de Totnes.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

9288802. Miles FitzWalter. Miles died on 24 Dec 1143. Buried in Llanthony Priory, Gloucester, England.
Occupation: Of Gloucester, Earl Of Hereford.

Miles of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford is the son of Walter Fitz Roger de Pitres. He married Sybil de Neufmarché, daughter of Bernard de Neufmarché, Lord of Brecon and Nest (?), in 1121. He died on 24 December 1143.

Miles of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford held the office of Hereditary Sheriff of Gloucester. He held the office of King's Constable. He was created Earl of Hereford on 25 July 1141. He succeeded to the title of Lord Abergavenny [Feudal] in 1141/42.

Miles married **Sybil de Neufmarche**.

They had one child:

4644401 i. **Bertha**

9288803. Sybil de Neufmarche, daughter of **18577606. Bernard de Neufmarche**.

9408856. Adam de Brus, son of **18817712. Adam de Brus & 18817713. Jueta (Ivetta) D'Arches**. Born ca 1143. Adam died in 1196; he was 53. Occupation: Lord Of Skelton.

Adam married **Joanna de Meschines**.

They had one child:

4704428 i. **Piers** (ca1152-ca1222)

9408857. Joanna de Meschines, daughter of **836428. Ranulph 'de Gernons' de Meschines & 836429. Maud FitzRobert**.

9412608. John Buchanan, son of **18825216. Anselan Buey O' Kyan**. Occupation: 2nd Of Buchanan.

Child:

4706304 i. **Anselan**

12633800. Malcolm I of Alba King Of Scotland, son of **25267600. Donald II of Alba King Of Scotland**.

Malcolm I died in 954. Buried in Isle Of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 943 To 954.

Malcolm I of Alba, King of Scotland was born before 900. He was the son of Donald II of Alba, King of Scotland. He died in 954 killed. He was buried at Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Malcolm I of Alba, King of Scotland succeeded to the title of King Malcolm I of Scotland in 943.

Succeeded Constantine II Killed in the Mearns (Grampians) by the people of Moray, whom he had forcibly subjugated on his accession in 943. Succeeded by Indulf.

Children:

i. **Duff**
6316900 ii. **Kenneth II King Of Scotland** (-995)

13382792. Ethelred II King Of England, son of **26765584. Edgar King Of England & 26765585. Elfrida**.
Occupation: King From 978 To 1016.

ETHELRED II THE UNREADY, KING OF THE ENGLISH (978-1016) was born Abt. 968, and died April 23, 1016 at London. He married (1)ELFREDA (ELFGIVA) Abt. 985, daughter of EALDORMAN THORED. He

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

married (2) EMMA OF NORMANDY 1002, daughter of RICHARD and GUNNOR. She died 1052.

More About ETHELRED II THE UNREADY: Burial: St. Paul's

Children of ETHELRED and ELFREDA are:

i. EDMUND II IRONSIDE, KING OF ENGLAND (1016) 6, b. 990, d. November 30, 1016 at London. Buried at Glastonbury

ii. ATHELSTAN.

iii. EGBERT, d. 1005.

iv. EDRED.

v. EDWY, d. 1017.

vi. EDWARD.

vii. EDGAR.

viii. EDITH, m. EALDORMAN EDRIC OF MERCIA STREONA.

ix. ELGIVA, m. UCHTRED.

x. WULFHILDA, m. EALDORMAN ULFCYTEL OF EAST ANGLIA SNYLLING.

xi. (DAUGHTER), m. ATHELSTAN.

Children of ETHELRED and EMMA are:

xii. ALFRED ATHLING 6, d. 1036.

xiii. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, KING OF ENGLAND (1042-1066) b. Abt. 1002, Islip, Oxfordshire, England; d. January 5, 1066; m. EDITH (EADGYTH), January 23, 1045; d. January 5, 1066. She was the daughter of Earl Godwin of Kent.

More About EDWARD THE CONFESSOR: Burial: January 6, 1066, Westminster, Abbey, London, England

More About EDITH (EADGYTH): Burial: Westminster, Abbey, London, England. Her brother was HAROLD II, KING OF ENGLAND (1066) b. 1022, died in Battle of Hastings October 14, 1066. Harold married 1) Eadgyth Swan-neck and 2) Eadgyth widow of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn.

More about EMMA OF NORMANDY. She married (2) CNUT (CANUTE), KING OF DENMARK (1014-1035) AND ENGLAND (1016-1035) b. 995, d. November 12, 1035 at Shaftesbury. He was buried at Winchester. Nephew of EMMA was WILLIAM I THE CONQUEROR, DUKE OF NORMANDY AND KING OF ENGLAND (1066-1087) b. 1027 at Falaise in Normandy, d. September 9, 1087.

Children of CNUT and EMMA

i. HARTHACNUT, KING OF DENMARK (1035-1042) AND ENGLAND (1040-1042) b. 1018, d. June 8, 1042 in London. buried in Winchester.

ii. GUNHILD.

Children of CNUT and ELFIGFU OF NORTHAMPTON

i. SVEGN

ii. HAROLD I HAREFOOT, KING OF ENGLAND (1035-1040) b. 1017, d. March 17, 1040 at Oxford.

Ethelred II married **Elfreda Thored**.

They had one child:

6691396 i. **Edmund King Of England** (990-1016)

13382793. Elfreda Thored.

13383136. Donnchad mac Diarmata.

Donnchad married **Aife**.

They had one child:

6691568 i. **Dermot** (-1072)

13383137. Aife, daughter of **26766274. Gilla Patraic mac Donnchada**.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

13383138. Donnchad mac Brian, son of **26766276. Brian Boru & 26766277. Gormflaith**. Donnchad died in Rome in 1064. Buried in Basilica Of Santo Stefano Al Monte Celio. Occupation: King Of Munster 1023-1063.

Donnchad mac Briain (died 1064), formerly anglicised as Donough O'Brian, son of Brian Bóruma and Gormflaith, was King of Munster.

Brian's son Murchad, Donnchad's half-brother, died with his father at Clontarf. Another brother or half-brother, Domnall, had died in 1011. Two other half-brothers, Conchobar and Flann, are mentioned in some sources but leave no trace in the Irish annals. So, of Brian's sons, only Donnchad and his half-brother Tadc are known to have survived their father. According to Geoffrey Keating's account in *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*, an account which is not backed by any annalistic evidence, Donnchad, leading the survivors of the Dál gCais back from Clontarf faced armies from Osraige and Munster which were faced down.

The Munster king lists have Brian followed by Dúngal Ua Donnchada of the Cashel branch of the Eóganachta rather than by one of his sons. Dúngal did not die until 1025, at about the time that Donnchad started to make his presence felt outside Munster. His half-brother Tadc was assassinated in 1023—the *Annals of Tigernach* add that this was done on Donnchad's order—while he had himself lost his right hand in what may have been a failed assassination attempt in 1019.

Donnchad arranged an alliance with Echmarcach mac Ragnaill, King of Man and the Isles, or at least of the Hebrides, enemy of his half-brother Sitric Silkbeard, King of Dublin. This was sealed by his marriage to Echmarcach's sister Cacht in 1032. Another ally was Echmarcach's cousin, Donnchad mac Gilla Pátaric, King of Osraige and, from 1036, King of Leinster.

Beginning in the late 1050s, Donnchad came under attack from his neighbours. His nephew, Tadc's son Toirdelbach Ua Briain, may have been the force behind these attacks. Donnchad's main rivals were Diarmait mac Máil na mBó, King of Leinster from 1042, and Áed in Gaí Bernaig, King of Connacht from 1046. Diarmait in particular was a serious threat; allied with Niall mac Eochada, King of Ulster, he installed his son Murchad as ruler of Dublin in 1052, driving out Donnchad's brother-in-law and ally Echmarcach mac Ragnaill. Toirdelbach first joined with Áed in the early 1050s, raiding into Tuadmumu in 1052 and inflicting a heavy defeat on Donnchad's son Murchad in Corco Mruad, the north-west of modern County Clare in 1055. By 1058 Toirdelbach had gained Diarmait's support, for he was present when Diarmait, the Leinstermen and the Osraige drove Donnchad from Limerick, which he burned so that it would not fall into the hands of his enemies, and defeated him at Sliabh gCrot in the Galtee Mountains. Donnchad was finally deposed in 1063 and went on pilgrimage to Rome. He died there the following year and was buried in the basilica of Santo Stefano al Monte Celio.

Child:

6691569 i. **Dearbforgail** (-1080)

13836352. John de Crawfordjohn. (Same as number 581124.)

13836354. James de Loudoun, son of **27672708. Lambinus de Loudoun**. Born ca 1126 in Loudoun, Ayrshire, Scotland. Residence: Of Loudoun.

Child:

6918177 i. **Margaret**

13926400. Robert de Cunynghame, son of **27852800. Robert de Cunynghame & 27852801. Richenda de Barclay**.

Child:

6963200 i. **Richard**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

13926480. David Comyn, son of **3768456. Duncan MacDuff**. Residence: Of Strathbogie.

Child:

6963240 i. **John**

13926482. Sir David of Hastings. David died in 1269. Occupation: 5th Earl Of Atholl.

David married **Fernelith**.

They had one child:

6963241 i. **Ada**

13926483. Fernelith, daughter of **27852966. Henry**. Occupation: 4th Countess Of Atholl.

13926484. Richard FitzRoy, son of **196846. John I of England King Of England & 27852969. Suzanne de Warenne**. Born ca 1186. Richard died on 6 Aug 1270; he was 84.

Richard married **Roesia of Dover**.

They had one child:

6963242 i. **Richard** (-1270)

13926485. Roesia of Dover.

Daughter of Robert, of Dover

13926486. Malcolm of Angus, son of **27852972. Duncan of Angus**. Occupation: 6th Earl Of Angus.

Malcolm married **Mary Berkeley**.

They had one child:

6963243 i. **Maud (Matilda)**

13926487. Mary Berkeley, daughter of **27852974. Sir Humphrey de Berkeley**.

13935360. Gospatric de Dunbar. (Same as number 396314.)

13935361. Sybil Morel. (Same as number 396315.)

15073824. Gillemichael McDuff, son of **30147648. Constantine McDuff**. Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Fife.

Mormaer Gille Míchéil, (d bef Jul 1136) is the second man we know for certain to have been Mormaer of Fife from 1130 to 1133, although it is unlikely he actually was the second. He probably had at least one son, called Aed (=Hugo). Aed would have succeeded Donnchad I under a Celtic system, but as feudal rules of primogeniture came into force during the reign of Donnchad I, it was Donnchad's son, and not Gille Míchéil's, who became the next mormaer. Aed though, probably succeeded to the leadership of Clann Duib , at least during Donnchad I's minority.

Child:

7536912 i. **Duncan (Donnchad I)**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

15570160. Sir John Wemyss, son of **31140320. Michale Wemyss**. John died ca 1263.

Child:

7785080 i. **Sir Michael**

15570464. Walter de Berkeley, son of **31140928. de Berkeley**. Born in 1150. Walter died in 1210; he was 60.
Occupation: 4th Of Towie.

Child:

7785232 i. **Roger** (1185-1226)

15570480. David of Scotland. (Same as number 209106.)

15570481. UNNAMED.

UNNAMED married **David of Scotland**.

They had one child:

7785240 i. **Henry**

25th Generation

18041568. Roger de Verdun. Occupation: Governor Of Ambriences Castle .

Child:

9020784 i. **Robert** (-1090)

18041570. Robert de Talbot.

Child:

9020785 i. **Jeanne**

18577600. William de Braose. Occupation: Lord Of Gower.

William married **Agnes de st. Clair**.

They had one child:

9288800 i. **Philip**

18577601. Agnes de st. Clair.

18577606. Bernard de Neufmarche. Occupation: Lord Of Brecknock.

Child:

9288803 i. **Sybil**

18817712. Adam de Brus, son of **836416. Robert de Brus** & **836417. Agnes de Paganell**. Born ca 1121. Adam died in 1143; he was 22. Occupation: Lord Of Skelton.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Adam married **Jueta (Ivetta) D'Arches**.

They had one child:

9408856 i. **Adam** (ca1143-1196)

18817713. Jueta (Ivetta) D'Arches.

Daughter of William d'Arches

18817714. Ranulph 'de Gernons' de Meschines. (Same as number 836428.)

18817715. Maud FitzRobert. (Same as number 836429.)

18825216. Anselan Buey O' Kyan. Born in Ireland. Anselan died ca 1016. Occupation: 1st Of Buchanan (998 AD).

The reputed founder of the Buchanans was Anselan, son of O'Kyan, king of Ulster in Ireland, who is said to have been compelled to leave his native country, by the incursions of the Danes, and take refuge in Scotland. He landed, with some attendants, on the northern coast of Argyllshire, near the Lennox, about the year 1016, and having, according to the family tradition, in all such cases made and provided, lent his assistance to King Malcolm the Second in repelling his old enemies the Danes, on two different occasions of their arrival in Scotland, he received from that king for his services, a grant of land in the north of Scotland. 'Stathendrick' reports that the first of this family in Scotland was Anselan, son of a petty king of South Ulster, who was "obliged by the Danes to flee" from Ireland in about 1016. That book reports that it is not until the 7th laird that "we reach the firm ground of documentary proof" and starts its genealogy from that laird. We show the intervening lairds, their names having been obtained from various web sites.

Child:

9412608 i. **John**

25267600. Donald II of Alba King Of Scotland, son of **50535200. Constantine I King Of Scotland**. Donald II died in Donfother, Scotland in 900. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 889 To 900.

Donald II of Alba, King of Scotland was the son of Constantine I, King of Scotland. He died in 900 at Dunfother, Scotland, killed in action. He was buried at Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Donald II of Alba, King of Scotland succeeded to the title of King Donald II of Scotland in 889.

Succeeded the joint rule of Giric and Eochaid. Succeeded by Constantine II.

(The Peerage)

Child:

12633800 i. **Malcolm I King Of Scotland** (-954)

26765584. Edgar King Of England, son of **53531168. Edmund I**. Occupation: King From 959 To 975.

Edgar married **Elfrida**.

They had one child:

13382792 i. **Ethelred II King Of England**

26765585. Elfrida.

26766274. Gilla Patraic mac Donnchada. Occupation: King Of Osraige.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Child:

13383137 i. **Aife**

26766276. Brian Boru. Brian died on 23 Apr 1014. Occupation: King Of Ireland 1002-1014.

Brian Bóruma mac Cennétig, (c. 941–23 April 1014), (English: Brian Boru, Middle Irish: Brian Bóruma, Irish: Brian Bóroimhe), was an Irish king who ended the domination of the so-called High Kingship of Ireland by the Uí Néill. Building on the achievements of his father, Cennétig mac Lorcaín, and especially his elder brother, Mathgamain, Brian first made himself King of Munster, then subjugated Leinster, making himself ruler of the south of Ireland. He is the founder of the O'Brien dynasty.

The Uí Néill king Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill, abandoned by his northern kinsmen of the Cenél nEógain and Cenél Conaill, acknowledged Brian as High King at Athlone in 1002. In the decade that followed, Brian campaigned against the northern Uí Néill, who refused to accept his claims, against Leinster, where resistance was frequent, and against the Norse Gaelic kingdom of Dublin. Brian's hard-won authority was seriously challenged in 1013 when his ally Máel Sechnaill was attacked by the Cenél nEógain king Flaithbertach Ua Néill, with the Ulstermen as his allies. This was followed by further attacks on Máel Sechnaill by the Dubliners under their king Sihtric Silkbeard and the Leinstermen led by Máel Mórda mac Murchada. Brian campaigned against these enemies in 1013. In 1014, Brian's armies confronted the armies of Leinster and Dublin at Clontarf near Dublin on Good Friday. The resulting Battle of Clontarf was a bloody affair, with Brian, his son Murchad, and Máel Mórda among those killed. The list of the noble dead in the Annals of Ulster includes Irish kings, Norse Gaels, Scotsmen, and Scandinavians. The immediate beneficiary of the slaughter was Máel Sechnaill who resumed his interrupted reign.

The court of Brian's great-grandson Muirchertach Ua Briain produced the Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh, a work of near hagiography. The Norse Gaels and Scandinavians too produced works magnifying Brian, among these Njal's Saga, the Orkneyinga Saga, and the now-lost Brian's Saga. Brian's war against Máel Mórda and Sihtric was to be inextricably connected with his complicated marital relations, in particular his marriage to Gormflaith, Máel Mórda's sister and Sihtric's mother, who had been in turn the wife of Amlaíb Cuarán, king of Dublin and York, then of Máel Sechnaill, and finally of Brian.

Brian married **Gormflaith**.

They had one child:

13383138 i. **Donnchad** (-1064)

26766277. Gormflaith, daughter of **53532554. Murchad mac Finn**. Born in 960 in Naas, Co. Kildare. Gormflaith died in 1030; she was 70.

Gormflaith was born in Naas, County Kildare, Ireland, around 960. She was the daughter of Murchad mac Finn, King of Leinster, sister of his successor, Mael Mórdha mac Murchada, and widow of Olaf Cuaran, the Viking king of Dublin and York. The main source of her life history is the Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh. She was also the mother of King Sigtrygg Silkbeard of Dublin.

Gormflaith married Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill after Olaf's death, but she is best known for being the third wife of Brian Ború, the High King of Ireland. She was the mother of Donnchad, who succeeded Brian as King of Munster. In 999, Brian defeated Mael Mordha and Sigtrygg 'Silkbeard' at the Battle of Glen Mama. To negotiate peace, Brian married one of his daughters to Sigtrygg and took Gormflaith as wife. According to Njal's saga, which refers to her as "Kormloð": "she was endowed with great beauty... [but] was utterly wicked." She was later divorced by Brian, and she began engineering opposition to the High King. She prompted Sigtrygg into gathering support from Vikings outside Ireland, most notably Earl Sigurd of Orkney and Brodir of the Isle of Man.

The conflict she caused came to its climax at the Battle of Clontarf, at which Brian was killed. Brian's forces were victorious, however, and neither Gormflaith nor Sigtrygg were killed, as they were safe behind the walls of Dublin. She died in 1030.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

27672708. Lambinus de Loudoun. Born ca 1100. Residence: Of Loudoun.

Child:

13836354 i. **James** (ca1126-)

27852800. Robert de Cunynghame, son of **55705600. Wernebald de Cunynghame.**

Robert made a donation of the patronage of the church of Kilmaurs and other lands to the abbey of Kelso in about 1153.

Robert married **Richenda de Barclay.**

They had one child:

13926400 i. **Robert**

27852801. Richenda de Barclay.

27852960. Duncan MacDuff. (Same as number 3768456.)

27852966. Henry, son of **55705932. Malcolm.** Occupation: 3rd Earl Of Atholl.

Child:

13926483 i. **Fernelith**

27852968. John I of England King Of England. (Same as number 196846.)

27852969. Suzanne de Warenne.

Suzanne married **John I of England King Of England.**

They had one child:

13926484 i. **Richard** (ca1186-1270)

27852972. Duncan of Angus, son of **99078. Gilchrist of Angus & 55705945. Marjory Canmore.** Occupation: 5th Earl Of Angus.

Child:

13926486 i. **Malcolm**

27852974. Sir Humphrey de Berkeley, son of **55705948. Theobald de Berkeley.** Humphrey died in 1225. Occupation: 4th Of Gartley.

Child:

13926487 i. **Mary**

30147648. Constantine McDuff, son of **60295296. Dufagen (Beth) McDuff.** Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Fife.

Child:

15073824 i. **Gillemichael**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

31140320. Michale Wemyss. Born ca 1165. Michale died ca 1214; he was 49. Occupation: Senior Clerk Of The 3rd Earl Of Fife. . Residence: Of Wemyss And Methil.

Child:

15570160 i. **Sir John** (-ca1263)

31140928. de Berkeley, son of **62281856. Alexander de Berkeley**. Born in 1110. Occupation: 3rd Of Towie.

Child:

15570464 i. **Walter** (1150-1210)

26th Generation

37635424. Robert de Brus. (Same as number 836416.)

37635425. Agnes de Paganell. (Same as number 836417.)

50535200. Constantine I King Of Scotland, son of **101070400. Kenneth I MacAlpin King Of Scotland**. Born in 836. Constantine I died in Inverdorat, The Black Cove, Angus, Scotland, in 877; he was 41. Buried in Isle Of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 862 To 877.

Constantine I, King of Scotland was born in 836. He was the son of Kenneth I MacAlpin, King of Scotland. He died in 877 at Inverdorat, the Black Cove, Angus, Scotland, killed in action against the Danes. He was buried at Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Constantine I, King of Scotland gained the title of King Constantine of Alba. He gained the title of King Constantine of the Picts and Scots. He succeeded to the title of King Constantine I of Scotland in 863.

Most of his reign was spent in beating off Viking assaults or attempting to extend his authority southwards. Although he ordered the murder of King Artgal (his brother in law and the refugee ruler of Strathclyde) in 871, sometimes he bought peace with his enemies by paying tribute. King of the Scots and Picts for 14 years and was killed in a battle with the Danes at Inverdoval. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Child:

25267600 i. **Donald II King Of Scotland** (-900)

53531168. Edmund I, son of **107062336. Edward The Elder King Of England**. Born in 922. Edmund I died in 946; he was 24. Buried in Glastonbury. Occupation: King From 940 To 946.

Children:

26765584 i. **Edgar King Of England**
ii. **Eadwig King Of England**

53532554. Murchad mac Finn. Murchad died in 972. Occupation: King Of Leinster.

Child:

26766277 i. **Gormflaith** (960-1030)

55705600. Wernebald de Cunynghame. Wernebald died ca 1140. Residence: Of Kilmaurs.

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

The family of Cunynghame, also spelt Cuninghame or Cunningham, were associated with the county of Ayrshire, in Scotland, in medieval times. They were especially associated with the area also called Cuninghame, to the north of modern Ardrossan and Kilmarnock. The wholly reliable genealogy only starts with Sir William de Cunynghame of Kilmaurs, and the different secondary sources for Scottish genealogy disagree over his ancestry. Many of the generations and links are unproven. The most reliable of these secondary sources is The Scots Peerage. Other, less reliable, lines are to be found in Burke's Extinct Peerage and a manuscript written in 1740 by Robert Cunyngham, descendant of the line. Wernebald had settled in Scotland from Flanders, and was a vassal of Hugo de Morville. Hugo granted him Kilmaurs, near Kilmarnock in Ayrshire.

Child:

27852800 i. **Robert**

55705932. Malcolm, son of **111411864. Malcolm**. Born ca 1178. Occupation: 2nd Earl Of Atholl.

Child:

27852966 i. **Henry**

55705944. Gilchrist of Angus. (Same as number 99078.)

55705945. Marjory Canmore, daughter of **418212. Prince Henry of Scotland & 418213. Ada de Wareene**.

Residence: Of Huntingdon.

Marjory married **Gilchrist of Angus**.

They had one child:

27852972 i. **Duncan**

55705948. Theobald de Berkeley.

Child:

27852974 i. **Sir Humphrey** (-1225)

60295296. Dufagen (Beth) McDuff, son of **120590592. MacDuff Thane Of Fife**. Dufagen (Beth) died in 1114.

Occupation: 1st Earl Of Fife.

1 - Succession of the early Earls of Fife may well have been by prowess in battle rather than blood line, so it is by no means sure until the 4th Earl that each of the early Earls was the son of the preceding Earl. 2 - Mormaer Beth is a name of a Mormaer mentioned in a unreliable charter granted to Scone Priory, later Scone Abbey, by king Alexander I of Scotland. The charter (Lawrie XXXVI) says, merely, Beth comes (i.e. Mormaer Beth). This could be a mistake for Heth, a form often used for the Gaelic name Áed, or perhaps MacBethad, or even a real name as Beth, meaning life. Alternatively, the name may have been made up by either the scribe or his overseer. The only reason for associating Beth with Fife is that he appears first in the witness list, an honour often but certainly not always given to the Mormaers of Fife amongst the other Scottish Mormaers. It is more probable that Beth this is the same person as Áed, either Mormaer of Moray or Mormaer of Ross, attested in two early charters of David I. Áed disappears from the record c.1130. His identification as the ancestor of the MacHeths is uncertain. Conflation with Ethelred of Scotland is spurious, and based on the unlikely idea that Ethelred ever was Mormaer of Fife.

Child:

30147648 i. **Constantine**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

62281856. Alexander de Berkeley, son of **124563712. John de Berkeley**. Born in 1081. Alexander died in 1136; he was 55. Occupation: 2nd Of Towie.

Child:

31140928 i. **UNNAMED** (1110-)

27th Generation

101070400. Kenneth I MacAlpin King Of Scotland, son of **202140800. Alpin of Kintyre King Of Scotland**. Born in 810 in Isle Of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. Kenneth I died in Forteviot, Perthshire, Scotland, in 859; he was 49. Occupation: King Of Scotland From 843 To 858.

Kenneth I MacAlpin, King of Scotland was born in 810 at Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. He was the son of Alpin of Kintyre, King of Scotland. He died in 859 at Forteviot, Perthshire, Scotland. He was buried at Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Kenneth I MacAlpin, King of Scotland succeeded to the title of King Kenneth I of Galloway on 20 July 834. He gained the title of King Kenneth I of Dalriada in 841. He gained the title of King Kenneth I of the Picts between 843 and 844. He gained the title of King Kenneth I of Scotland in 846. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Child:

50535200 i. **Constantine I King Of Scotland** (836-877)

107062336. Edward The Elder King Of England, son of **214124672. Alfred The Great King Of England**. Occupation: King Of England 899-924.

Children:

53531168 i. **Edmund I** (922-946)
ii. **Athelstan King Of England**
iii. **Edred King Of England**

111411864. Malcolm, son of **396316. Madach & 222823729.** . Residence: Of Atholl.

Child:

55705932 i. **Malcolm** (ca1178-)

111411890. Prince Henry of Scotland. (Same as number 418212.)

111411891. Ada de Wareene. (Same as number 418213.)

120590592. MacDuff Thane Of Fife.

1 - Earlsferry, the older of the two villages, was first settled in time immemorial. It is said that MacDuff , the Earl of Fife, crossed the Forth here in 1054 while fleeing from King Macbeth . In particular the legend tells of his escape being aided by local fishermen, an act which may have led directly to the village being promoted to royal burgh status due to Macduff's later influence over Malcolm III . 2 - There is mystery surrounding the identities of the early holders of the Earldom of Fife and it is by no means certain that (for example) Gillemichael (shown below as the 3rd Earl) was in fact descended from Dufagan (shown below as the 1st Earl). Some web sites report the old

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

suggestion that Dufagan was son of MacDuff, ie. grandson of King Duff (or Dubh) , but this is rejected by most serious genealogists simply because MacDuff is thought to have never existed. 3 - Macduff is a fictional character in Shakespeare 's play Macbeth . A Scottish nobleman hostile to Macbeth's kingship from the start. He eventually becomes a leader of the crusade to unseat Macbeth. The crusade's mission is to place the rightful king, Malcolm. He is the Thane of Fife , and flees to England to Malcolm, the son of King Duncan when he suspects that the king was slain by Macbeth . He later fights Macbeth during a war to take back the throne; it has been prophesied that Macbeth cannot be killed by any "man of woman born," but Macduff reveals he was born by caesarean section , and kills him.

Child:

60295296 i. **Dufagen (Beth)** (-1114)

124563712. John de Berkeley. Occupation: 1st Of Towie.

Moved to Scotland about 1069 from the family of de Berkeley in Nottingham, England.

Child:

62281856 i. **Alexander** (1081-1136)

28th Generation

202140800. Alpin of Kintyre King Of Scotland. Alpin died in Galloway, Scotland on 20 Jul 834. Occupation: King Of Scotland.

Alpin of Kintyre, King of Scotland was the son of Eochaid IV 'the Poisonous', King of Dalraida and Fergus (?). He died on 20 July 834 at Galloway, Scotland, killed fighting the Picts.

Alpin of Kintyre, King of Scotland gained the title of King Alpin of Scotland in 843. He gained the title of King Alpin of Kintyre.

Child:

101070400 i. **Kenneth I King Of Scotland** (810-859)

214124672. Alfred The Great King Of England. Born in 849. Alfred The Great died in 899; he was 50. Occupation: First King Of England 871-899.

Grandson of Egbert, King of Wessex

Child:

107062336 i. **Edward The Elder King Of England**

222823728. Madach. (Same as number 396316.)

222823729. UNNAMED.

UNNAMED married **Madach.**

They had one child:

111411864 i. **Malcolm**

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Index

Agnes	32797
Agnes	36121
Aife	13383137
Alfred The Great King Of England	214124672
Aline	3483841
Annabelle	36141
Athelaise	4214601
Athelstan King Of England	child of 107062336
Beatrice	122279
Clementina	196847
Constantine I King Of Scotland	50535200
Daughter Of Somerled Of Argyll	70417
Dearbforgail	6691569
Derdere	6967681
Duff	child of 12633800
Duncan	104556
Duncan	6316896
Eadwig King Of England	child of 53531168
Eaill	563201
Edgar King Of England	26765584
Edmund I	53531168
Edred King Of England	child of 107062336
Prince Of Wales Edward	child of 18136
Edward The Elder King Of England	107062336
Elfrida	26765585
Emma	1574741
Ethelred II King Of England	13382792
Ethna	1885185
Eva	3770369
Fernelith	13926483
Fertheth	289128
Fonia	49537
Gartnait	13068
Gilbert	235802
Gilbert	144564
Gormflaith	26766277
Gospatric	792628
Helen	73511
Henry	27852966
Ida	1161001
Isabel	18387
Joan	418225
Judith	1672851
Kenneth	26112
Madach	396316
Malcolm	70416

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Malcolm	111411864
Malcolm	55705932
Malise	32796
Malise	117900
Malise	578256
Malise	58950
Margaret	26139
Margaret	98421
Margaret	25097
Margaret Countess Of Orkney	396317
Mary	870913
Mary	child of 1672848
Matilda	73569
Maud	117901
Melmar (Mailmuir)	792632
Neil	52278
Robert	72282
Waldeofus	1672850
6th of Atholl	
Ada	6963241
Abernethy	
Elizabeth	1907
George	243296
George	486592
Helen	7603
James	15206
Laurence	30412
Margaret	147173
Maria	8197
Sir William	60824
William	121648
Sir William	973184
William	1946368
William	3892736
Abernethy, Of That Ilk	
Sir Alexander	16394
Acarsane	
Mariota	3405
ap Cynan	
Gruffyd	418192
ap Gruffyd	
Owain	209096
ap Iorwerth	
Dafydd Prince Of Wales	1884230
Llywelyn	52274
ap Llywelyn	
Helen	49211
ap Owain	
Ioworth	104548

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Atheling

Prince Edward	3345698
Princess Margaret	1672849

Balfour

Margaret	7621
----------	------

Balloch

Margaret	1029
----------	------

Bassett

Maud	197401
------	--------

Beaufort

Lady Joan	2267
Joan	child of 9068
John	child of 4534

Belmeis

Philip	2321986
--------	---------

Berkeley

Mary	13926487
------	----------

Bigod

Hugh	1053656
------	---------

Bissett

Sir Hugh MacEoin	8234
Marjory 'Caivala'	4117

Borthwick

Janet	9031
Katherine	3401
Margaret	60825
Sir William	54416
William	27208
William	13604
William	6802
Sir William	18062

Boru

Brian	26766276
-------	----------

Boyd

Elizabeth	13603
Margaret	108153
Margaret	2263
Sir Robert	72416
Robert	144832
Robert	27206
Sir Thomas	36208
Sir Thomas	18104
Sir Thomas	9052
Sir Thomas	4526

Bruce

Alexander	435202
Lady Christina	13069
David II King Of Scotland	child of 16462

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Edward	870404
Eleanor	217601
Princess Marjorie	12389
Lady Mary	58881
Matilda	16397
Maud (Matilda)	8231
Brus	
Agnes	1176107
Piers	4704428
Piers	2352214
Buchanan	
Anselan	294144
Anselan	4706304
Daughter Of Patrick	841
Gilbert	147072
Girald (Bernard)	1176576
John	9412608
Macbeath	588288
Margaret	1149
Margaret	18385
Sir Maurice	73536
Sir Maurice	36768
Patrick	4596
Patrick	1682
Sir Walter	9192
Walter	2353152
Sir Walter	18384
Walter	2298
Buey O' Kyan	
Anselan	18825216
Byset	
Sir John	99126
Muriel	49563
Cameron	
Allan	1544
Allan MacDonald Dubh 'nan Creach'	386
Daughter Of Allan Dubh	193
Donald Dhu	772
Evere	2217
Ewen Allanson	4434
John 'Ochterly'	3088
Miss	785
Campbell	
Agnes	141
Sir Andrew	108096
Archibald	564
Archibald	2256
Archibald	1680
Archibald (Gillespie)	2252800
Sir Archibald Gillespie	4400

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Archibald 'red'	286
Sir 'Black' Colin	550
Cailen "Maol Math"	563200
Catherine	2209
Catherine Mary	429
Sir Colin	24770
Colin	1718
Colin	1128
Colin	3362
Sir Colin "Cailein 'Mor'"	35200
Sir Colin 'Callen Oig'	8800
Sir Colin "Ionganlach"	2200
Colin "Mailach"	282
Colin Og	13448
Donald	432384
Dougal	8804
Dugald	215200
Dugald	430400
Dugald	860800
Dugald	3360
Sir Dugald	210
Dugald Maull	1721600
Duncan	1126400
Duncan	6720
Sir Duncan	140800
Duncan	216192
Duncan	840
Duncan	420
Sir Duncan 'Na-Adh' (The Fortunate)	1100
Effrick (Elesick)	70401
Florence	105
George	13512
George	54048
George	6756
Sir George	3378
Sir Gillespic	49540
Gillespic (Archibald)	281600
Sir Gillespic (Archibald)	70400
Helen	3099
Helen	3439
Helen	275
Sir Hugh	27024
Sir Iain	3436
Iain 'Gorm'	13450
Isabel	1689
Lady Janet	831
Janet	143
John	4402
John 'Gorm'	858
John "Riabhaich (The Freckled)"	6724
Malcolm	107600

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Malcolm	53800
Margaret	1683
Margaret	1681
Margaret	845
Margaret (Mariota)	2201
Marion	213
Marion 'Mor'	6293
Marion More	6725
Mary	859
Miss	12385
Sir Neil MacCailen "Mor"	17600
Ronald	26900
Canmore	
Aedh	792636
Marjory	55705945
Chaucombe	
Lady Annabelle	290253
Colquhoun	
Maria	13453
Comyn	
Agnes	58951
Alexander	117902
Daughter Of John	3075
Daughter Of Sir John 'the Red'	235529
David	13926480
Sir David	3481620
Elena	3892621
Elizabeth	52273
Lady Idoine	942593
Isabel	140945
Joan	24675
John	6150
John	1740810
John	6963240
John 'The Black'	24600
Sir John 'the Red'	32914
John 'The Red'	12300
Juliene	16457
Margaret	117889
Lady Marjory	217741
Richard	98700
Richard	65828
Sir Walter	281890
Walter	child of 49350
William	49350
William	child of 471059
Corbet	
Aliz	1884229
Robert	3345746
Sybilla	1672873

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Countess Of Angus

Maud (Matilda) 6963243

Crauford

Cecilia 864773

Craufurd

Sir Reginald 864772

Sir Reginald 432386

Susanna 216193

Crawford

Daughter Of Sir John 294025

Sir John 290562

Margaret 145281

Margaret 17601

Crichton

Christian 3377

Edward 13508

Edward 6812

Elizabeth 2265

Janet 15267

Sir John 61068

Sir John 9060

Margaret 3811

Margaret 1703

Sir Patrick 30534

Robert 7622

Sir Robert 6754

Robert 3406

Robert 60976

Robert 30488

Sir Robert 15244

Sir William 18120

Crichton Of That Ilk

William 4530

Croc

Marion 36161

Cumming

Isabel 281889

Sir Walter 563778

Cunningham

Alexander 1700

Margaret 425

William 850

Cunynghame (Cunningham)

Alexander 27200

Cuthbert 6800

Jonet 4597

Robert 54400

Robert 13600

Sir William 3400

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sir William	108800
da Haya	
Daughter Of Sir Thomas	54417
Sir Gilbert	294368
Sir John	1177472
Sir Thomas	36796
Sir Thomas	147184
Sir William	73592
Sir William	588736
D'Angoulême	
Isabella	290177
Danielston	
Elizabeth	54415
Margaret	108801
Sir Robert	108830
D'Anjou	
Falk V	1574768
Hamelin	580560
D'Arches	
Jueta (Ivetta)	18817713
D'Artois	
Blanche	72573
D'Aubigny	
Isabel	580545
Matilda	child of 578260
Maud	144565
William	289130
William	578260
William	1156520
William	2313040
D'Avranches	
Margaret	3345713
de Aberchirder	
Janet	243289
de Abernethy	
Laurence	65576
Orm	131152
de Abernethy, Of That Ilk	
Hugh	32788
de Barclay	
Christian	486577
Richenda	27852801
de Bayeux	
Ranulf	3345712
de Beauchamp	
Isabella	72575
William	290300
William	145150

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

de Beaufort	
John	4534
de Beaumont	
Adeliza	4510393
Hawise	418219
Ivo	9020786
Robert	196842
Robert	393684
Roger	1574736
de Belmeis	
Alice	1160993
de Berkeley	
UNNAMED	31140928
Alexander	62281856
David	973154
Sir David	1946308
Hugh	3892616
Sir Humphrey	27852974
John	124563712
Roger	7785232
Theobald	55705948
Walter	15570464
de Bidun	
Amicia	563795
de Bolbec	
Josceline	8429061
de Bolebec	
Isabel	580569
de Boneyll	
Margaret	1956455
de Bonkyl	
Margaret	26141
Margaret	1946311
de Bonkyl Of That Ilk	
Sir Alexander	52282
de Braose	
Isabella	1884231
Margaret	290255
Marjory	263411
Reginald	1161100
William	2322200
William	4644400
William	18577600
Sir William	580550
de Brechin	
David	1946310
Margaret	973155
Sir William	3892620

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

de Brewes	
Robert	104552
de Brienne	
Blanche	24607
Jean	49214
de Briouze	
Maud	290275
Philip	9288800
de Briwere	
Grace	1161101
Henry	4644404
Sir William	2322202
de Brus	
Adam	18817712
Adam	9408856
Robert	836416
Robert	3345664
Sir Robert	418208
William	209104
de Brusse	
Adam	1672832
de Burgh	
Elizabeth	16463
John	526816
Richard 'the Great'	131704
Richard 'the Red'	32926
Robert	2107264
Walter	65852
William	263408
de Burgo	
Margaret	32927
de Cambrun	
Angus	395264
Gillespick	197632
John	24704
John	98816
Sir Robert	12352
Robert	49408
de Cambrun (Cameron)	
John	6176
de Castilla	
Eleanor	72545
de Chaworth	
Matilda	36287
Patrick	1672886
Sir Patrick	72574
Sybil	836443
de Chilham	

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Isabel	3481621
Richard	6963242
de Clare	
Alice	2107303
Aveline	263413
Gilbert	104554
Gilbert	836444
Gilbert FitzRichard	1672864
Isabella	52277
Isabella	209111
Richard	209108
Richard FitzGilbert	836432
Richard FitzGilbert "Strongbow"	418222
Roger	418216
de Columbers	
Alan	580482
Cecily	290241
de Comyn	
Daughter Of William	117897
John	394800
Robert	789600
William	197400
de Conigburg	
Alicia	200769
de Crawford	
Galfridus	1162248
Hugh	3459088
Hugh	1729544
Reginald	6918176
de Crawfordjohn	
John	581124
de Crawford	
Gregan	4648992
Reginald	2324496
de Crepi	
Hugh	1574738
de Crichton	
William	27016
de Cuningesburgh	
Lora	147185
de Cunynghame	
Edward	1740800
Gilbert	870400
Hervey	3481600
Richard	6963200
Sir Robert	435200
Robert	13926400
Robert	27852800
Wernebald	55705600

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sir William	217600
de Dalsallock	
Alicia	1729545
de Danielston	
Sir Hugh	435320
Sir John	217660
de Dreux	
Eleanor	425217
de Dunbar	
Cecilia	24777
Daughter Of Gospatric	198157
Gospatric	6967680
Gospatric	396314
Patrick	870960
Patrick	1741920
Patrick	435480
Sir Patrick	108870
Sir Patrick 'the Black Beard'	217740
Waltheof (Waldeve)	3483840
de Erskine	
Henry	144772
de Essex	
Agnes	1161137
de Faslane	
Amelec (Aulay)	49568
Aulay	12392
Sir Duncan	24784
Walter	6196
de Fenes	
Joan	12303
de Fenton	
Alice	106305
de Ferriers	
Isabel	1161097
Walkelin	2322194
de Fiennes	
Sir William	24606
de France	
Isabella	36273
Louis VIII	290292
Marguerite	72565
Philippe IV Roi De France	72546
Phillippe III	145130
Robert I	145146
de Galbrathe	
Johanna	217733
de Galloway	
Alan	471614

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Helen	235807
de Gand	
Adelaide	3345703
Beatrice	4214605
de Graham	
Sir David	72280
Sir David	144560
David	289120
Henry	289592
Sir Henry	579184
Sir Henry	1158368
Sir Henry	144796
John	72686
John Alan	1156480
Margaret	18133
Sir Nicholas	72398
Sir Patrick	36140
Peter	2316736
William	578240
William	2312960
de Hainaut	
Guillaume	36274
Philippe	18137
De Hambleton	
Sir Gilbert	435456
William	870912
de Hibburne	
Adam	72240
Nicholas	144480
de Holand	
Lady Margaret	4535
Mathew	580480
Sir Robert	72560
Sir Robert	290240
Robert	145120
Robert	36280
Thomas	18140
Thomas	9070
de Hyburne	
Robert	288960
de Inays	
William	1946304
de Inchmartin	
David	3892536
de Keith	
Sir John	117888
Sir Robert	30542
Robert	217732
William	30528

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sir William	58944
de Kellett	
Adam	290242
Margaret	145121
de la Hay	
Sir William	14728
de la Haye	
Sir David	58912
David	1885184
Elizabeth	121921
Gilbert	235648
Gilbert	942592
Nicholas	117824
Nicholas	471296
Sir Thomas	29456
William	3770368
de la Zouche	
Alan	290248
Roger	145124
de Laci	
Egidia (Jill)	131705
Emmeline	2107280
Gilbert	1053640
Hugh	526820
Walter	263410
Walter	4214560
de Lacy	
Matilda	145127
Walter	290254
de Lancaster	
Alice	588053
Avice	1886459
Avice	140949
Gilbert	1127592
Hawise	281899
Hawise	2352215
William	1127596
Sir William	563798
William	1176106
de Landells	
Katherine	108899
Mariotta	27225
William	54450
de Lennox	
Helena	8801
de Leslie	
Sir Andrew	8196
de Levenax	
Amelec (Aulay Mor)	99136

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Donald	12394
Sir Duncan	3098
Sir John 'Mor'	17602
Malcolm	70408
Malcolm	35204
Malcolm	24788
Margaret	6197
Mary	1549
de Limesay	
Aleanora	281897
Gerard	563794
de Lindsay	
Sir Alexander	73580
Sir Alexander	73506
Alicia	471059
Baldric	2255168
Sir David	294024
Sir David	147012
Sir David	147160
Margaret	147013
Walter	563792
Sir Walter	1176104
Walter	294026
William	1127584
Sir William	281896
Sir William	140948
Sir William	588052
de Loudoun	
James	13836354
Lambinus	27672708
Margaret	6918177
de Louvain	
Adeliza	1156521
de Louvaine	
Eleanor	117777
de Lusignan	
Alice	145141
Hugues X	290282
de Lutegareshale	
Piers	526824
de Macuswell	
Aymer	865056
Herbert	1730112
Hugo	3460224
Maccus	6920448
de Mandeville	
Geoffrey	1053650
Geoffrey	4214600
Maud	526825

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William	2107300
de Mar	
Donald	6534
Margaret	24789
Margaret	29445
Martha	3267
de Maxwell	
Sir Herbert	865152
Sir John	216288
Sir John	432576
De Mellent	
Robert	1741824
de Mellent De Caen	
Robert	836436
de Meschines	
Alice	836433
Joanna	9408857
Ranulph 'de Gernons'	836428
de Meschins	
Maud	2321987
de Meulan	
Robert (De Beaumont)	787368
de Molle	
Eochyna	198153
de Monmouth	
Rose	526821
de Montfort	
Amicia	393685
Bertrada	418215
Raoul	787370
Raoul	1574740
de Montgomerie	
Sir Alan	144768
Sir John	72384
Margaret	1131
de Montgomery	
Sir Alan	579072
Egidia	98705
Hugh	197410
Sir John	140946
Sir John	36192
Sir John	289536
Margaret	70473
Maud	2107265
Robert	394820
Roger	3345750
Roger	4214530
Roger	8429060
Sybil	1672875

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

de Montifex

Sir William (Montfichet) 18134

de Moravia

Andrew 117764
Sir Andrew 235528
Feskin 1886368
Freskin 117898
Hugh 471592
Mary 58949
Sir Walter 471056
Sir Walter 1884224
Walter 235796
Sir William 942112
William 3768448
William 943184

de More

David 70476

de Moreton

William 1053632

de Mortimer

Hugh 2322192
Isabel 145137
Ralph 4644384
Ralph 580548
Roger 1161096
Roger 9288768
Roger 290274

de Morville

Eleanor 943229
Richard 1886458

de Muschamp

Marjory 144799
Sir Robert 289598

de Neufmarche

Bernard 18577606
Sybil 9288803

de Ogiluill

Alexander 943360
Patrick 471680

de Paganell

Agnes 836417

de Quency

Helen 290249

de Quincey

Hawise 290285

de Quincy

Elizabeth 117903
Hawise 24605

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Robert	49210
Roger	235806
Saher	98420
de Ramsay	
Emma	1672833
de Redvers	
Hadewise	1127595
de Reviers	
Richard	2255190
de Ridelsford	
Emeline	290251
Walter	580502
de Rie	
Euor	4214602
Margaret	2107301
de Romare	
Rohese	563797
William	1127594
de Roskelyn	
Amicia	212609
Henry	425218
de Ross	
Eupheme	4099
Euphemia	235797
Isobel	27017
Matilda (Marjorie MacTaggart)	16399
Robert	54034
de Rumilly	
Cecilia	4644387
Robert	9288774
de Salisbury	
Patrick	2322004
Sybil	418221
Walter	836442
de Samlesbury	
Elizabeth	72561
de Saresbury	
William Fitzpatrick	1161002
de Saundford	
Alice	145143
Gilbert	290286
de Segrave	
Eleanor	72563
Gilbert	1161008
Gilbert	290252
John	580504
Nicholas	145126
de Seton	

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Barbara	58945
Christian	244557
Margaret	18113
Sir William	9056
de Singleton	
Matilda	290243
de Somerville	
Sir Thomas	72224
Sir William	36112
de st. Clair	
Agnes	3345665
Agnes	18577601
Robert	425216
de st. Hilare	
Maud	418217
de St. Hilary Du Harcouet	
Matilda	578261
de St. Valery	
Maud	2322201
de Strathbogie	
Margaret	13057
de Stuteville	
Hawise	563799
Roger	1127598
de Synton	
Alexander	58946
Isabel	29473
de Talbot	
Jeanne	9020785
Robert	18041570
de Talvas	
Mabel	4214531
de Teyden	
Beatrice	209105
de Toni	
Goda	2322195
de Totnes	
Alinor	9288801
de Valence	
Johanna	12301
de Valois	
Jeanne	36275
de Vaux	
Beatrix	2322203
de Verdun	
Nicholas	1161094
Roger	18041568
Rohese	580547

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

de Vere

Alberic	4214604
Alberic	2107302
Anne	4593
Aubrey	2107314
Aubrey	1161136
Hugh	290284
Joan	72571
Juliane	1053657
Robert	145142
Robert	580568
Rohese	1053651

de Vermandois

Adelard	1574739
Elizabeth	787369

de Vernon

William	4510380
---------	---------

de Vitri

Eleanor	1161003
Robert	2322006

de Walton

Henry	1160966
-------	---------

de Wareene

Ada	418213
William	836426

de Warenne

Ada	3483843
Alice	36285
Gundred	1127597
Isabella	580561
John	145140
Suzanne	27852969
William	72570
William	290280
William I	4510388
William II	2255194
William III	1161122

de Wyntoun

Alan	18112
------	-------

D'Estouteville

Robert	2255196
Robert	4510392
Robert	9020784

di Saluzzo

Alasia	72569
--------	-------

Digera

Siward	1579226
Sybilla	394807
Sybilla	789613

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Douglas

Sir Andrew	289688
Sir Archibald	58888
Archibald	2270
Archibald	9080
Archibald	4540
Archibald	13602
Lady Beatrix	3683
Daughter Of Sir William	60823
Egidia	6645
Eleanor	435203
Eleanor	7361
Lady Elizabeth	30483
Lady Elizabeth	7633
Lady Elizabeth	61083
George	27204
George	18396
George	child of 13602
Helen	4599
Jacoba (Janet)	27217
James	18160
James	30532
James	61064
Sir James	122128
Sir James	54434
Sir James	217736
James	7366
James	72422
James	14722
Janet	4595
Joanna	36211
John	15266
Sir John	108868
Margaret	7643
Margaret	769
Margaret	18097
Margaret	27039
Margaret Beatrix	1135
Lady Margaret (Mary)	119
Marjorie	61137
Marjory (Marion)	6801
Robert	238
Robert	952
Sir Robert	3808
William	29444
Sir William	13290
Sir William	121646
Sir William	243292
William	144844
William	9198

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William	1904
William	476
Drummond	
Annabel	4533
Sir John	72528
Sir John	9066
Sir Malcolm	18132
Sir Malcolm	36264
Sir Malcolm	145056
Sir Malcolm	580224
Malcolm Beg	290112
Dunbar	
Agnes	54435
Sir Alexander	978224
George	122278
George	244556
Janet	4523
Janet	61139
Sir Patrick	489112
Durward	
Miss	14741
Earl Of Strathern	
Gilbert	1741826
Eglinton	
Elizabeth	9049
Eglinton, Of That Ilk	
Sir Hugh	18098
Egmond (Von Gelden)	
Marie	13611
Erschine	
Alexander	3376
Sir Alexander	422
Sir Allan	486566
Christian	9197
Christian	60977
Isobel	2297
Janet	36193
Sir John	72386
Sir John	844
Margaret	243283
Margaret (Muriella)	30529
Mary	211
Robert	1688
Thomas	4594
Sir Thomas	18376
Erschine Of That Ilk	
Sir Robert	9188
Sir Robert	36752
Sir William	973132

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Fentoun	
Janet	13257
Ferch Llywelyn	
Susannah	26137
Fergan	
Hawise	2321985
Fitz Alan	
Walter	198152
FitzAlan	
Alice	9071
Edmund	36284
John	290272
John	580544
John	145136
Marjory	394821
Richard	72568
Richard	18142
Robert 'Boyd'	289664
FitzAlan (Stuart)	
Simon	579328
FitzBaldric	
Eneburga	2255197
Hugh	4510394
FitzGilbert	
John 'the Marshal'	418220
Richard	3345728
FitzHamon	
Mabel	836437
Robert	1672874
FitzHugh	
Robert	98702
Sarah	49351
FitzJohn	
Avelina	65853
Maud	145151
FitzMaurice	
Ela	145125
FitzOsbern	
William	3149482
FitzPiers	
Geoffrey	263412
Sir John FitzGeoffrey	131706
FitzReindfride	
Gilbert	281898
Roger	563796
FitzRobert	
Amice	209109
Maud	836429

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

William	418218
FitzRoy	
Richard	13926484
FitzWaldeve	
Hextilda	98701
Uchtred	197402
FitzWalter	
Miles	9288802
Fleming	
Sir David	18114
Janet	9057
Sir Malcolm	435322
Mary	217661
Sir Robert	870644
Forbes	
Alexander	61082
Annabella	30541
Isobel	231
Sir John	122164
Fourbour	
Mariota	72241
Fraser	
Agnes	1657
Agnes	205
Agnes	843
Alexander	1840
Sir Alexander	3680
Sir Alexander	14720
Sir Alexander	58880
Alexander	460
Sir Andrew	50192
Cecil	435481
Daughter Of	1665
Daughter Of Hugh	3137
Euphemia	121645
Finvol	281601
Sir Gilbert	401536
Hugh	6274
Hugh	13256
Hugh	3314
Hugh	800
Hugh	400
Hugh	1686
Hugh	50
Hugh Alexander	12548
Jean	115
John	870962
John	200768
John	36238

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Margaret	25
Margaret	18119
Mary	294369
Sir Richard	100384
Sir Simon	588738
Simon	1177476
Sir Simon	2354952
Sir Simon	25096
Thomas	6628
Thomas	3330
Thomas	230
Udard	803072
Sir William	7360
Sir William	29440
Sir William	920
William	200
William	100
Giffard	
Rohese	3345729
Gifford	
Alice	18105
Elizabeth	61065
Hew	871178
Hugh	36210
Hugh	72420
James	122130
Jean	435589
Joanna	36797
Glen	
Isobel	121641
Sir John	243282
Godredson	
Olaf "The Black"	24656
Godredsson	
Olaf 1	198146
Ragnhildis	99073
Gordon	
Sir Adam	72464
Alexander	566
Sir Alexander	6662
Sir Alexander	54464
Lady Elizabeth	15265
Elizabeth	4529
George	1132
Lady Isabella	15273
Sir James	1702
Janet	283
Janet	3331
Janet	851
John	18116

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sir John	6808
Mary	217729
Sir Robert	3404
Roger	27232
Roger	108928
Sir Adam	435458
William	13616
William	217856
Gordon Of That Ilk	
Sir Adam	9058
Sir Adam	36232
Graham	
Alexander	1148
Alexander	18392
Sir David	24782
Sir David	18168
Sir David	49562
Euphemia	2271
Euphemia	24781
Isabella	36199
Isabella	2299
Janet (Margaret)	3437
Sir John	18070
Malise	4592
Margaret	9035
Margaret	12391
Margaret	36265
Margaret	287
Sir Patrick	72530
Sir Patrick	4542
Sir Patrick	9084
Patrick	2296
Patrick	9196
Patrick	6874
Sybilla	36343
William	574
Sir William	36784
William	4598
William	13748
Grandmesnil	
Pernel	196843
Grant	
Barbara	229
Sir Duncan	6632
Elizabeth	829
John	458
John	1658
John	3316
Sir John Roy	13264
Gray	

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Andrew	15270
Andrew	61080
Sir Andrew	122160
Janet	7635
Sir John	488640
Margaret	14729
Patrick	30540
Sir Patrick	244320
Sir Patrick	29458
Grenislaw	
Christian	61069
Haliburton	
Christian	30481
Walter	60962
Sir Walter	61136
Halliday	
Katherine	36113
Halyburton	
George	15284
Jayne	13289
John	30568
Mariot	3821
Patrick	7642
Sir William	26578
Hamilton	
Agnes	child of 13608
Alan	child of 108864
Alexander	child of 13608
Andrew	child of 54432
Daughter Of Sir David FitzWalter	child of 108864
David	child of 27216
David	54432
Elizabeth	child of 54432
Elizabeth	child of 6804
Euphame	child of 13608
Gavin	child of 13608
George	child of 54432
James	3402
James (Secundus)	child of 13608
Janet	child of 13608
Janet (Joanna)	1701
John	child of 13608
John	child of 217728
John (Secundus)	child of 54432
Katherine	child of 27216
Mary	61057
Sir David Fitzwalter	108864
Sir James	13608
Sir James	6804
Sir John	27216

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sir John	child of 108864
Sir Walter Fitzgilbert	217728
Sir William	child of 54432
Thomas	child of 27216
Walter	child of 27216
Walter	child of 108864
Haraldsdottir	
Marjory	99079
Hay	
Alice	7365
Alicia	18399
Beatrice	6663
Lady Elizabeth	1909
George	3818
Gilbert	7364
Janet	108897
Margaret	9199
Margaret	1841
Thomas	7636
William	15272
William	3682
Sir William	14730
Sir William	217794
Sir William	435588
Sir William	18398
Hepburn	
Sir Adam	9030
Adam	54402
Agnes	13613
Elizabeth	13753
Helen	4515
Margaret	27201
Patrick	18060
Sir Patrick	36120
Sir Patrick	108804
Herries	
Daughter Of Sir Herbert	13519
Sir Herbert	27038
Sir John	54076
Herries-Heryz	
Sir John	108152
Home	
Alexander	1910
Alexander	6806
Alexander	13612
Sir Alexander	54448
Sir Alexander	108896
Sir Alexander	27224
Alexander	846
Elizabeth	3403

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Ellen	54403
George	3820
Sir John	435584
Margaret	955
Margaret	423
Home Of That Ilk	
Sir Thomas	217792
Hoppringle, Of That Ilk	
Mariot	13605
Houstoun	
Marion	3363
Houstoun, Of That Ilk	
Sir John	6726
Sir Patrick	13452
Hungerford	
Lucy	959
Inchmartin	
Isabel	486567
Sir John	1946268
Inchmartin Of That Ilk	
Sir John	973134
Innes	
Alexander	243288
Margaret	30411
Sir Robert	60822
Robert	486576
Walter	121644
William	973152
Ironside	
Edmund King Of England	6691396
Isaac	
Joan	4115
Sir Thomas	8230
Keith	
Alexander	7634
Andrew	7368
Lady Anne	477
Christian	54405
Sir Edward	36754
Sir Edward	29472
Elizabeth	9059
Elizabeth	921
George	954
Sir Gilbert	1842
Janet	18377
Janet	15271
John	14736
Joneta (Johanna)	54433
Margaret	3817

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Margaret	108155
Sir Patrick	3684
Robert	7632
Sir Robert	122112
Sir William	108866
William	1908
William	3816
William	15264
Sir William	61056
Sir William	18118
Sir William	36236
Sir William	15268
Kennedy	
Daughter Of Gilbert	3379
Elizabeth	122165
Gilbert	6758
Sir Gilbert	27032
James	13516
John	54064
Katherine	6877
Kent	
Helen	289537
Ker	
Sir George	13614
Margaret	1911
Nichole	6807
Sir Walter	3822
Keveliock	
Matilda (Maude)	209107
la Zouche	
Alan	4643968
Alan	1160992
Alan	72562
Geoffrey	2321984
Maude	36281
Roger	580496
Lady Of Mar	
Isabel	24779
Lamont	
Agnes	3361
Celestin	26888
Christina	13449
Duncan	53796
Isabella	4401
Jennet	215201
Sir John (Iain)	6722
Sir John 'Mor'	8802
Robert 'Duncan' Maclagmayn	26898
Lamont, Of That Ilk	

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Duncan	13444
Lascelles	
Christian	401537
Lauder	
John	108898
Marion	54449
le Bigod	
Hugh	263414
Maud	2313041
Roger	526828
Roger	2107312
le Bigot	
Isabella	131707
le Botiller	
Maud	290273
Theobald	580546
le Brus	
Sir Robert	52276
Robert	26138
le Cheyne	
Beatrix	50193
Bernard	235792
Mariota	14737
Sir Reginald	29474
Sir Reginald	58948
Sir Reginald	117896
William	471584
le Grammaire	
Joan	4704429
le Meschin	
Maud	2322193
William	4644386
le Meschines	
Ranulph "De Briquessart"	1672856
Lesley	
Mariota (Mary)	2049
Walter	4098
Leslie	
Lady Agnes	1905
Andrew	15240
George	3810
Sir George	121920
George	30480
John	243840
Margaret	973153
Sir Norman	60960
William	7620
Lindsay	

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Beatrice	36753
Christian	294027
Christian	13601
Christine	9087
Christine	36785
David	36790
Elizabeth	18395
Elizabeth	6809
Elizabeth (Isabel)	54067
Euphemia	54077
Sir James	108154
Sir James	108134
Sir John	27202
Margaret	35237
Sir William	108808
William	70474
Sir William	54404
Livingston	
Alexander	27218
Janet	13609
Llywelyn	
Gwladus Du Ferch	580549
Lochore	
Daughter Of David	7785081
Logie	
Margaret	7637
Logie Of That Ilk	
Lyon	15274
Longespée	
Stephen	290250
William	580500
Lyon	
Jean	953
John	1906
Violetta	3315
mac Brian	
Donnchad	13383138
mac Diarmata	
Donnchad	13383136
King Murchad	3345784
mac Donnchada	
Gilla Patraic	26766274
mac Finn	
Murchad	53532554
mac Mail Na MBo	
Dermot	6691568
mac Ragnall	
Donald (Domhnall)	24768

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

mac Ruairi	
Dugall	65800
Mac Somhairle	
Dugall	131648
Reginald (Raghnall)	49536
Ruairi (Roderick)	131600
Mac-In-Toisich	
Sheagh (Shaw)	197408
MacAlpin	
Kenneth I King Of Scotland	101070400
MacAuley	
Isabel	3265
MacBane	
Bridget	860801
Dugald	1721602
MacCrotan	
Fionghual	6165
MacDonald	
Agnes	15105
Agnes	6723
Agnes	4525
Alan	928
Alan Mor	232
Alan Og	116
Alastair MacAllan	272
Alexander	58
Alexander	child of 2
Alexander	child of 16
Alexander	1024
Sir Alexander	786
Alexander	464
Alexander (Alasdair Carrach)	1548
Alexander MacIain	4120
Alexander MacIain	860
Alexander MacIain	274
Alexandrina ("Lexy")	child of 2
Allan	2056
Allan	514
Allan	68
Angus	child of 2
Rev. Angus	child of 16
Angus	70
Angus (VIII)	2
Angus Beag	child of 16
Angus (III)	64
Angus MacIain	8240
Angus Mor	12384
Angus Og	6192
Ann	5

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Anna	1721601
Anne	59
Anne	26899
Archibald	child of 4
Archibald 'Cleirich'	944
Archibald (VI)	8
Catherine	7553
Catherine	child of 2
Catherine MacIain	279
Celestine	1572
Christiana	1
Sir Donald	118
Donald	10
Donald	child of 4
Donald	child of 16
Sir Donald	472
Donald	2048
Sir Donald	108
Donald	child of 2
Donald Alexander MacIain	1030
Donald Balloch	2058
Donald 'Gallach'	15104
Donald 'Gorm'	3776
Donald 'Gormeson'	1888
Donald 'Gruamach'	7552
Donald Herraich (Harris)	256
Donald MacIain	1720
Dorothy	273
Elizabeth	103
Flora	17
Florence MacIain	515
Fynvola	4435
Hugh (IV)	32
Hugh (Uisdean) Alexander	512
Iain (John)	13446
Iain Mor Tanister	4116
Iain Sprangach	16480
Ian Muiderteach	136
Isabel Dougall	child of 3096
Sir James	140
Sir James 'Mor'	236
John	child of 16
John	54
John (Eoin)	3096
John MacIain	1096
John MacIain	2060
John MacIain	430
John MacIain 'Brayach'	548
Sir John Mor	1112
John (V)	16
John (VII)	4

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Maeve (Meve)	833
Margaret	99
Margaret	35
Margaret	1543
Margaret	393
Margaret	951
Margaret MacIain	137
Marion	257
Marion	27
Mary	29
Mary	217731
Mary	12585
Mary	13317
Mary	139
Mary	109
Mary	child of 2
Ranald	34
Ranald (II)	128
Ranald Og	child of 34
Ranald (Reginald)	4112
Roderick	child of 8
Ruari	1028
Una	215
MacDonnchada	
King Enna	1672892
Macdonnell	
Alasdair Na Coille	1568
Alexander MacIan Cathanach	278
Alexander Ranaldson	392
Angus	774
Angus Aluinn Macalister	196
Donald	3136
Donald MacAngus MicAlister (8th)	98
Sir Ian MacIan Cathanatch	556
Isabella	49
John Ranaldsounne	784
Mariot (Mary)	387
MacDougall	
Alexander	16456
Anna	3313
Duncan	65824
Ewen	4114
Ewen 'Mor'	32912
Isabel	4537
Janet	2057
John	6626
John 'lame John'	8228
Mary 'de Ergadia'	32789
Morna	26113
MacDuff	

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Duncan	3768456
Duncan	1884228
Malcolm	942114
MacEarchan Of Kingerloch	
Daughter Of	4433
MacFiachir	
Diorbahil - Dorvail (Dorothy)	1126401
MacGilleadamnan	
Gillebride	198144
MacGillean (MacLean)	
Maoliosa (Malise)	12296
MacGillebride	
Somerled (Somhairle Mor)	99072
MacGilmory	
Findoig (Finval)	140801
MacGlyocher	
Morgund	209088
MacHeth	
Malcolm	396318
MacInnes	
Alexanderina	child of 1
Angus	child of 1
Ann/Nancy	child of 1
Christiana	child of 1
Eliza Ann	child of 1
Jannet	child of 1
Malcolm	child of 1
Mary	child of 1
Miles	spouse of 1
Ranald	child of 1
MacIntosh	
Daughter Of Ferquhard	6169
Ferquhard	12338
Shaw	24676
Shaw	98704
William	49352
Mackay	
Mariota	12589
MacKenzie	
Agnes	7601
Alexander	114
Alexander 'Tonraic'	816
Anne	57
Sir Colin	228
Hector Roy	408
Janet	473
Janet	207
Janet	1901
John	13056

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

John	828
John Glassic	204
John Roy	102
Kenneth	946
Kenneth	6528
Kenneth	1656
Kenneth 'na Cuirc' (Of The Whittle)	414
Margaret	237
Margaret	51
Murdoch	1632
Murdoch Dubh 'of The Cave'	3264
Sir Roderick	474
MacKintosh	
Muriel	3317
MacLachlan	
Beatrix	6659
Klavice	53801
MacLauman	
Malcolm	17604
MacLean	
Alexander	448
Aliein Mac Ian Duy	214
Allan	child of 896
Ann	7
Archibald	224
Catherine	13
Daughter Of Hector Og	465
Daughter Of Iain	385
Donald	2216
Donald	112
Eachan 'Ruadh Nan Cath'	6292
Eachuinn Buidhe (Fair Haired Hector)	13316
Eachuinn (Hector)	106
Eachuinn (Hector) An Cleireach Beag	832
Eachuinn Ruadh (Hector Roy)	52
Ewan	1108
Ewan	6658
Finvola	1573
Gillean 'nan Tuaghe' (Of The Battle-Axe)	24592
Gilliecallum (Malcolm)	6148
Hector Mor	138
Hector Odhar	1104
Hector Og	142
Hector Reganach	1540
Hector Roy (Eachuinn Ruodh)	416
Iain	770
Iain Dubh	428
Iain Garbh (John Garve)	104
Iain Ruodh	554
Janet	3329

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Janet	69
Jeanette	107
Jill	97
John	28
John Cam	1664
John Dubh	3074
John Garbh MacLean	6656
John (Iain) Abrach	3328
John Mor	896
Lachlan	26
Lachlan	13312
Lachlan	552
Lachlan	208
Lachlan Bronneach	3146
Lachlan Cattanach	276
Lachlan Lubanach	12584
Sir Lachlan Mor	424
Lachlan Og	2208
Lachlan Og	212
Margaret	1537
Marion	53
Marion	417
Marion	277
Mary	1889
Mary	1569
Mary (Finvola)	71
Neil Bane	56
Niall Ban Bronnach	1792
Rev. John	14
Tearlach Maceachan (Charles)	26632

Macleod

UNNAMED	513
Alexander 'the Humpbacked' (Alasdair Crotach)	192
Anna	13313
Catherine	3
Christina	1541
Daughter Of Ruaidhri Mor	771
Donald (I)	24
Finguala	1633
Florence	209
Fynvola Finguala	6529
John (Iain Ciar)	3072
John 'the Turbulent' (Iain Borb)	768
Malcolm	3266
Malcolm	3800
Malcolm (Gillecaluim)	6144
Margaret	199
Margaret	child of 384
Margaret	1903
Marion	55

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Mary	3777
Mary	421
Miss	16481
Murchadh (Murdoch)	3082
Norman (II)	12
Norman Roderick	6168
Norman (Tormod)	6164
Norman (Tormod)	96
Rev. Donald III	6
Roderick	7554
Roderick	1900
Sir Roderick (Rory More)	48
Roderick Ruaidhri	7600
Roderick (Ruaidhri Mor)	1542
Torquil	12336
Torquil	15200
Torquil Conanach	950
Torquil Og	3084
William	842
William 'Long Sword' (Uilleam Dubh)	384
William 'the Clerk' (Uilleam Cleireach)	1536
MacMorrough	
Aoife	418223
Dermot	836446
MacNicol	
Margaret	3085
MacPhee	
Angus	1550
Daughter Of Angus	3145
Daughter Of Angus	775
MacRanald	
Anne	409
MacRory	
James	99106
Jean	49553
MacRuairi	
Allan	32900
Amie	8225
Ruairi	16450
MacTaggart	
Ferquard (O'Bjolans)	49348
Maddadson	
Harald	198158
Marshal	
Eva	580551
Matilda	263415
William	209110
Marshall	
Lady Isabela	104555

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Maxwell

Agnes	27033
Herbert	13518
Sir Herbert	27036
Janet	121647
Sir John	54066
Sir John	108132
Sir John	432528
Sir John	108144
Katherine	6759
Margaret	4527
Marion	15245
Mariota	27207
Sir Robert	216264
Sir Robert	54072
Sir Robert	54414

McCoull

Margaret	817
----------	-----

McDuff

Constantine	30147648
Dufagen (Beth)	60295296
Duncan (Donnchad I)	7536912
Gillemichael	15073824

McGeachen

Mary	865057
------	--------

McLeod

Margaret	475
----------	-----

M'Cowle

Anna	6721
------	------

Menteith

Alan	36142
Eva	198273
Gilchrist	290612
Isabella	child of 145306
Joan	18163
Sir John	73510
Sir John Stewart	36326
Margaret	36769
Maurice	145306
Sir Walter	73538

Menteith (Stewart)

Mary	18071
------	-------

Menzies

Catherine	461
Marjorie	3681

Moddandottir

Helga	792635
-------	--------

(Montfichet) Montifex

Mary	9067
------	------

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Montgomerie

Joanna 9053

Montgomery

Agnes (Anne) 54401

Sir Alexander 18096

Alexander 6876

Alexander 13752

Alexander 2262

Hugh 3438

Sir John 9048

Sir John 4524

Matilda 1719

Moore

Alicia 18171

Moray

Sir Andrew 58882

Joan 9081

Sir John 36324

Margaret 29441

Morice 18162

Morel

Sybil 396315

Morham

Euphame 72421

Mortimer

Edmund child of 290274

Janet 122161

Sir Roger 244322

Mowat

Elaine 3089

Murdac

Hawise 1127599

Mure

Sir Adam 281888

Sir Adam 17618

Sir Archibald 70472

Christian 108809

Elizabeth 8809

Sir Gilchrist 140944

Janet 17619

Reginald 36342

Ronald 35238

Sir William 35236

Murray

Margaret 72385

NicGillebride

Bethoc 396319

Noble

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Agnes	144561
O'Beolan	
Daughter Of Patrick 'the Red'	1025
Dorothea	12337
Johanna	14721
Patrick 'the Red' (Gillepatrick Roy)	2050
O'Beolan De Ross	
Euphemia	6195
Hugh	12390
William	24780
William	24674
William	8198
O'Brien	
Mor	263409
O'Cathan	
Agnes	6193
Guy	12386
O'Duibhne	
Aoife	2252801
of Alba	
Donald II King Of Scotland	25267600
Kenneth II King Of Scotland	6316900
Malcolm I King Of Scotland	12633800
Malcolm II King Of Scotland	3158450
of Allerdale	
Gunilda	1886457
Maldred	1585256
Waldeve	3772914
of Angers	
Adelaide	1161121
of Angus	
Beatrix	49539
Duncan	27852972
Gilbert	1886720
Gilchrist	99078
Gilchrist (Dufagan)	396312
Gillbride (Gilbert)	198156
Malcolm	13926486
of Antwerp	
Lionel	child of 18136
of Ardnamurchan	
Finvola	30209
MacIan	60418
of Atholl	
Crinan	1579224
Duncan	3158448
of Batail	
Constance	72641

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

of Brechin	
Henry	7785240
of Brittany	
Constance	4643969
Of Buchan	
Fergus	209094
Margaret	104547
of Chester	
Mabel	289131
of Douglas	
Sir Archibald	145280
William	290560
Sir William 'Le Hardi'	36320
Sir William 'Longlegs'	72640
of Dover	
Roesia	13926485
of Earl Of Fife	
Daughter	471057
of England	
Adela	child of 1672900
Aethelreda	792629
Edward I King Of England	72544
Edward II King Of England	36272
Edward III King Of England	18136
Henry I 'Beauclerc' King Of England	836450
Henry II King Of England	393692
Henry III King Of England	145088
Joan	98423
John I King Of England	196846
Matilda	787385
Richard I King Of England	child of 393692
William I 'the Conqueror' King Of England	1672900
William II King Of England	child of 1672900
of Erskine	
Sir John	1946264
of Galloway	
Fergus	418224
Gilbert	209112
Roland	943228
Uchtred	1886456
of Gaunt	
John	9068
of Glencarnie	
Matilda	13265
of Glengarnock	
Riddell	3481601
of Gordon	
Sir Adam	435712

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Adam	871424
Alicia	1742849
Thomas	3485698
of Hastings	
Sir David	13926482
of Hereford	
Bertha	4644401
of Home	
Geoffrey	871168
of Huntingdon	
Lady Isabella	104553
of Huntingdon	
Margaret	471615
of Huntington	
Matilda (Maude)	836425
of Huntley	
Sir Adam	1742848
of Kent	
Joan	18141
of Keveliock	
Hugh	418214
of Kintyre	
Alpin King Of Scotland	202140800
of Lamont	
Sir Laumanus	35208
of Lennox	
Ada	290113
Alwin	198272
Alwin Og	396544
Fiona	4113
Maldouen	140816
of Leslie	
Sir Norman	16392
of Levenax	
Muredach	793088
Of Mar	
Sir Donald	26136
Duncan	104544
Margaret	70403
Marjory	1740811
William	52272
of Meulan	
Adeline	1574737
Isabella De Beaumont	836445
of Monteith	
Mary	72653
of North Wales	
Helen	942115

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

of Provence

Eleanor 145089

of Ross

Gornflaeth (Grelod) 198159

of Salisbury

Ela 580501

of Scotland

Ada 1741921
 Alexander II King Of Scotland child of 3483842
 Bethoc 197403
 Bethoc 1579225
 David 209106
 David King Of Scotland 836424
 Donald III ('Donald Bane'), 394806
 Duncan I ('the Gracious') King Of Scotland 789612
 Editha 1574771
 Edmund 1126402
 Prince Henry 418212
 Malcolm III 'Caennmor' King Of Scotland 1672848
 Malcolm IV King Of Scotland child of 418212
 William I King Of Scotland 3483842

of Strathbogie

Isabel 870405

of Strathearn

Helen 29475
 Maria 72399

of Woodstock

Edmund 36282

Ogilvy

Elizabeth 3685
 Sir James 30410
 Sir John 7370
 Margaret 1659
 Mary 15205
 Patrick 117920
 Sir Patrick 235840
 Sir Walter 60820
 Sir Walter 14740
 Sir Walter 29480
 Walter 58960

Olafsson

Leod (Leòd) 12328

O'Neil

Felim 2226
 Sarah 1113

O'Neill

Conn 4118
 Joanna 2059

Papedy

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Nicole	217793
Paulsson	
Hakon	792634
Peverel	
Adelize	2255191
Plantagenet	
Edmund	72572
Edmund	child of 18136
Lady Eleanor	18143
Geoffrey V	787384
Henry	36286
Plessy	
Christine	580505
Ramsay	
Isabel	29481
Marjory	117921
Randolph	
Isabel	489113
Issobell	435457
Sir Thomas	870914
Thomas	978226
Thomas	1956452
Robertson	
Alexander	7638
Margaret	3819
Roet	
Catherine	9069
roi de France	
Henri I	3149476
Ross	
Ann	947
George	1894
Janet	1687
Margaret	108865
Sagart	
An	98696
Saunders	
Audrey	957
Savage	
Cecilia	557
Seton	
Sir Alexander	4528
Catherine	2261
Christian	60961
Elizabeth	3087
Janet	30543
Janet	30569
Sir John	121922

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Sir John	61086
Sir William	4522
Sir William	61138
Seton (Gordon)	
Sir Alexander	2264
Sibbald	
Isobel	27205
Sinclair	
Annabel	3892541
Beatrice	7367
Catherine	27501
Eleanor	1661
Elizabeth	15241
Elizabeth	6727
Sir Henry	106304
Henry	6644
Henry	13288
Henry	70402
Katherine	121923
Margaret	73587
Margaret	60821
Sir William	243846
Sir William	26576
Sir William	53152
Sir William	212608
William	3322
Somerville	
Elizabeth	2257
John	4514
Thomas	18056
William	9028
St. Clair	
Janet	35201
St. John	
Barbara	479
Sir John	958
Stewart	
Alan FitzWalter	99076
Alexander	72284
Sir Alexander	13070
Alexander	6294
Alexander	49552
Alexander	27500
Alexander	13750
Sir Alexander "The Wolf"	12588
Annabella	1133
Beatrix	24769
Christian	36755
Daughter Of Sir Robert	9189

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Egidia	9085
Egidia (Jill)	13291
Elena	72529
Lady Elizabeth	415
Elizabeth	36791
Elizabeth	36321
Elizabeth	6757
Elizabeth	243293
Elizabeth	140817
Euphemia	870961
Isabel	978227
Isabel	9193
Isabel	1129
Isabella	60963
Isabella	6535
James	24776
James I King Of Scotland	2266
James II King Of Scotland	13610
James III King Of Scotland	child of 13610
Janet	3147
Janet	18057
Janet (Jean)	567
Joan	30533
Joan (Margaret)	4517
John	147172
John	1956454
Sir John	18170
Sir John	2202
Sir John	54074
John 'Mourach'	2258
Katherine	27037
Margaret	7623
Margaret	36793
Margaret	1101
Margaret	6875
Princess Margaret Ross	3097
Maria	121649
Mary	73507
Mary	27203
Mary	6805
Murdoch	18386
Sir Robert	486586
Sir Robert	9034
Sir Robert	4516
Robert Bruce King Of Scotland	6194
Thomas	73586
Walter	108148
Walter	12388
Walter Bailloch	72652
Walter FitzAlan	49538

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Stirling

Catherine	73581
Sir John	147162
Margaret	551

Strathearn

Isabel	8199
Malise	16398

Strathnaver

Lady Johanna	117899
--------------	--------

Stuart

Sir Alan	36160
Sir Alan	2260
Sir Alexander	18080
Alexander	9040
David	9086
Egidia	18099
Elizabeth	29457
Elizabeth	122129
Elizabeth	565
Euphemia	4543
Isobel	7639
Sir James	18144
Sir James	2268
Sir John	26140
Sir John	4536
John	830
Sir John	4520
Sir John	1130
John	1134
Margaret	52279
Margaret	4541
Marion	30489
Lady Mary	13517
Matthew	child of 1130
Sir Robert	9072
Robert III (John)	4404

Sutherland

Alexander	6646
Marjorie	3323

Talvas

Ela	1161123
William	2322246

Thane Of Fife

MacDuff	120590592
---------	-----------

“the” Bruce

Robert King Of Scotland	16462
-------------------------	-------

Thored

Elfleda	13382793
---------	----------

Uí Thuathail

Christiana MacDonald Ancestry

Mor	836447
Urquhart	
Alexander	15204
Christian	3801
Thomas	7602
Vaux	
Miss	18061
Villiers	
Sir Edward	478
Elizabeth	239
Sir George	956
Wake	
Baldwin	24604
John	12302
Margaret	6151
Waleton	
Cecily	580483
Wallace	
Ellen	108805
Wawane	
Christian	13749
Wemyss	
Sir David	3892540
Elizabeth	61081
Sir John	122162
Sir John	15570160
Margaret	973135
Sir Michael	1946270
Sir Michael	7785080
Michale	31140320
Wishart	
Alicia	486593