

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF

THE STEWARTS.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY ^c

OF

THE STEWARTS,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF THEIR AUTHENTIC HISTORY
TO THE PRESENT TIMES.

Containing

A particular Account of the ORIGIN and SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS of
the *STUARTS* of DARNLEY, LENNOX, and AUBIGNY, and of the
STUARTS of CASTELMILK; with PROOFS and REFERENCES;

AN

APPENDIX OF RELATIVE PAPERS;

AND

A SUPPLEMENT,

Containing COPIES of various DISPENSATIONS found in the Vatican at Rome,
in the Course of a Search made by the Author in the Year 1789; particularly
Copies of Two *very interesting* DISPENSATIONS which had long been sought for
in vain, relating to ROBERT the STEWART of SCOTLAND (King ROBERT II.) his
much contested Marriages with ELIZABETH MORE and EUPHEMIA ROSS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A GENEALOGICAL TABLE RELATIVE TO THE HISTORY.

By ANDREW STUART, Esq. M. P.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR A. STRAHAN; AND T. CADELL JUN. AND W. DAVIES,
IN THE STRAND.

1798.

P R E F A C E.

1248153

IT is so well known in various quarters, that much of my time and attention has been employed for many years past in collecting and arranging the materials from which the following Genealogical History has been composed, that there is little hazard of my being subject to the imputation of having finished the work too hastily; or of having proceeded with too much rapidity in the researches and inquiries necessary for acquiring sufficient information. But there is a criticism of a different tendency against which I am not so secure; some of my friends may be disposed to think that I stand in need of an apology for having bestowed so much time and labor on a work of this nature. Some of them indeed have insinuated, that the large portion of time and labor bestowed on this work might have been employed to better purpose, either by my engaging in some active pursuit of business, public or private; or by my making choice of a subject more connected with the general interests of society, and more likely to be interesting to an extensive circle of readers.

Considering myself as thus put on my defence, I must try what can be said in justification of the choice of the subject, and of the time and attention which have been dedicated to it.

Having passed many years of my life in business that required much unremitting attention, and which produced too much anxiety;

I was

I was sensible that any occupations attended with similar anxieties, and likely to keep the mind too much upon the stretch, ought to be avoided during the remainder of my life. On this subject I recollected an admonition of Sir William Temple's, which had probably been suggested to him by his own experience: it is in his *Miscellanea*, and is in these words: "When after much working, one's head is very well settled, the best is not to set it a-working again." In support of this advice, he adds the following observation: "The more and longer the head has worked at first, perhaps the finer and stronger; but every new working does but trouble and weaken it."

Whether the reason thus given for the admonition be well or ill founded, I shall not pretend to judge; but I felt in myself a great disposition to adopt the salutary advice proceeding from the respectable authority of Sir William Temple, who in the course of his life had been employed in many important and responsible situations; and who, besides being a man of much just observation, and of a philosophical turn of mind, had, in his own case, much experience of the anxieties belonging to certain situations of real business, and of their consequences.

At the same time it has long been a settled opinion with me, that no man whatever is entitled to pass his life in idleness, indolence, or inactivity; and that the employment of time in some useful business or pursuit which gives exercise to the faculties, affords more satisfaction and even relaxation to the mind, and certainly contributes much more to the happiness of the individual, than the abstaining from all manner of serious occupation.

With these impressions, the only thing left for me, was to select some proper object that might occupy my attention, without creating too much anxiety; in short, to discover something that, without being real business, might bear such a resemblance to it as to require a discriminating eye to discern the difference.—The work
about

about which I have been engaged will be found to answer this description in all points. For histories, of the nature of that now given to the public, afford an agreeable occupation, by having for their object the discovery of truth, and the correction of error: in the pursuit of such objects, the attention must be employed, as in real business, in canvassing the truth or falsehood of asserted facts according to the laws and rules of evidence; so as that every proposition or assertion intended to stand as a part of the history may be brought to the test of a strict examination.

To discover truth, and to detect error, is, of itself, a proper object at all times, and affords a pleasing employment to the mind, without being attended with those anxieties which are incident to that species of real business, where the individual interests of parties may happen to be deeply concerned.

These reasons occurred in favor of the choice of the subject. At the same time, I must acknowledge that there were some accidental circumstances which contributed, not less than any deliberate choice, to the employment of my time and attention in the manner they have been much employed for many years past.

In the year 1787, I happened to pay a visit at Castelmilk to my near relations and particular friends, Sir John and Lady Stuart. The conversation turned upon the strange indolence or want of curiosity which so pervaded many families, that no pains had been taken to learn any thing concerning the ancestors from whom they had derived their existence, neglecting to be informed either as to what sort of persons they had been, or what characters they had enjoyed; and in frequent ignorance even of the names and other particulars concerning them. We agreed in opinion that these observations were applicable to the Castelmilk family as much as to any other; for that there was not any tolerable Genealogical History of them, nor even any accurate account of the names of the successive representatives; this negligence seemed to be a reproach upon every individual

individual belonging to the family. It was observed, that the only excuse given for it was, a traditional report, that Queen Mary having slept in the house of Castelmilk about the time of the battle of Langside fought in that neighbourhood, the party adverse to the Queen came there in a day or two thereafter, set fire to the house, demolished part of it, and burnt or destroyed the papers belonging to the family.

This was the reason given by Sir John Stuart to Sir Robert Douglas, who, when composing his *Baronetage of Scotland*, had, through me, applied for access to the family papers at Castelmilk, or for information from them concerning the Genealogical History of the family. Sir John Stuart at that time declined making any search for old papers, being persuaded they had all been burnt or destroyed in the time of the civil dissensions in Scotland about two hundred years ago.

In this conversation Lady Stuart desired me to attend to the information she had now to give to me : she said it was very true Sir John Stuart her uncle had often said, and believed, that all the old papers belonging to the Castelmilk family had been burnt or destroyed in Queen Mary's time ; but that it now appeared this was a mistake, for that since his death she had discovered in the house of Castelmilk a great collection of old papers and parchments which she was impatient to communicate to me, that we might unite in our efforts for tracing the history of the family from authentic materials.

Upon this occasion Lady Stuart mentioned a report she had lately heard, that Lord Galloway had applied to me for my assistance in tracing the history of his family from the most remote times, and that I was giving him every aid in my power for placing him at the head of all the Stewarts. In mentioning this report, she, with her usual pleasantry and good humour, reproached me as an unworthy Cadet of the Castelmilk family, by thus taking part with any competitor contrary to the allegiance I owed to my real chief, Sir John Stuart, her husband.

I ac-

I acknowledged that Lord Galloway had applied to me, and that I had told his Lordship I should be very ready to assist him in tracing the history of his family, and in discovering the truth; but that any assistance I could give would be of little consequence, as I had not yet acquired a competent knowledge of facts to found an opinion upon, which opinion must depend on the evidence yet to be discovered. In answer to Lady Stuart's charge against me for taking part against my real chief, I defended myself by saying, that I had understood that the Castelmilk family was out of the question, as they, according to their own account, had no old papers to produce; and without proper materials, it was impossible to say any thing in their favor: on the other hand, that I had been accustomed to believe, because I had often heard it asserted, that Lord Galloway's family had the best pretensions to be at the head of the Stewarts after Cardinal York's death, though as yet I was ignorant of the particulars.

Lady Stuart then produced to me a bundle of old papers and charters as a specimen of what she had discovered. In that bundle I found an original charter, which had been granted near four hundred years ago by Archibald Earl of Douglas in favor of John de Park, to which *Sir William Stewart*, described of *Castelmilk*, and as *cousin to the Earl of Douglas*, was one of the witnesses.

In the same bundle there were many other ancient charters and title-deeds, and particularly a charter and precept of *clare constat* which had been granted in the year 1579 by Robert Earl of Lennox as the Superior, in favor of Archibald Stuart of Castelmilk as the vassal in the lands of Castelmilk; in which title-deeds the Earl of Lennox describes Archibald Stuart as his beloved cousin.

From these and other material papers in the collection thus produced by Lady Stuart, I soon perceived that they would be of very essential service in tracing the history of the Castelmilk family. We therefore agreed to unite our efforts from

that moment for tracing their history from the authentic materials in their possession, and from such others as could be discovered in private repositories and in the Public Records; that being the only means for obtaining an accurate Genealogical History.

Tom. viii.
p. 58, 59.

We knew from Rymer's *Fœdera*, that in a Convention held at Lochmaban on the 6th of November 1398, between commissioners on the part of England and of Scotland, in consequence of a truce then subsisting between the two kingdoms, certain articles respecting the Western Marches were agreed upon; for the fulfilling of which on the part of Scotland, *Sir William Stewart of Castel-mylke, Knight*, was one of the sureties. As near four hundred years had elapsed since that time, it was agreed that our first object should be to ascertain the successive generations of the Castelmilk family from the year 1398 to the present times. In consequence of this resolution, much research and much epistolary correspondence took place during several years subsequent to the year 1787; particularly much epistolary correspondence with Lady Stuart, which served to encourage me exceedingly in the prosecution of this business; for she has the happy talent of making every subject interesting on which she writes. Her letters contained many useful suggestions and observations proceeding from that soundness of judgment for which she is so much distinguished; and it was owing to her industry in discovering where old papers were to be found, and to the proper applications made by her for the communication of them, that I obtained access to ancient writings and documents in the possession of various individuals, which in the course of the investigation turned out to be very serviceable in connecting the proofs.

After having accomplished this first object of our investigations, it remained to discover the ancestors of the first Sir William Stuart of Castelmilk. This led me into a much wider field; for it necessarily produced the investigation of what related to the Stuarts of Derneley, Lennox, and Aubigny.

I read

I read every book I could find on the subject, and made many searches in the Public Repositories of Records, and elsewhere; the result of which was, a conviction that nothing could be more imperfect and inaccurate, and in many respects erroneous, than the general run of the Genealogical Histories of these families.

This gave me a desire to have those errors corrected; and my zeal on this point was much increased from being made acquainted with the characters and actions of some of the distinguished members of the families of Derneley, Lennox, and Aubigny; which, I found, had, in remote times, and in the course of many successive generations, produced some very great men, whose names and actions ought not to sink into oblivion.

When entering upon this wide field of investigation, I was not at all aware of the extent of the researches, and of the time and labor it was to cost me; but having embarked I was resolved to persist in it till brought to a conclusion, if the state of my health could admit of it.

In this resolution I was the more confirmed, from reflecting that I had then the command of my time much more than had ever fallen to my lot at any former period of my life; and having formed the resolution of passing a year or two in France and in Italy, I determined to take that opportunity of making searches in the records, and in the public or private collections of those countries, which might afford much authentic information relating to the Stuarts of Derneley and Aubigny, particularly to those members of the family who had distinguished themselves in the wars in France and in Italy; and accordingly it will appear in the course of the following work, that the result of the searches made in the records in France fully answered my expectations.—All these circumstances made me feel it to be more particularly incumbent on me to pursue this undertaking; persuaded, that if with such advantages this oppor-

tunity was lost, it was most probable that nothing of the same kind would ever be undertaken by any other person.

If Genealogical Histories can pretend to any merit, it must consist in their accuracy, for without that recommendation they would not only be void of any merit, but become even reprehensible from their tendency to mislead; my chief object, therefore, has been accuracy, and to this having sacrificed much time and attention, I must acknowledge that it has been an unfortunate employment of both if I have failed in that object.

It will not be reckoned presumptuous to say, that I am not conscious of any inaccuracies or errors in the state of facts given in these sheets; for had I been sensible of any, I certainly should not have allowed them to remain, but should instantly have corrected them, as it was my duty to do: but though not conscious of them myself, yet, in a work of this extent, errors and inaccuracies may be discovered by others, notwithstanding all the pains I have taken to avoid them: if there are such, I shall reckon myself much obliged to those who will point them out to me, that I may take the very first opportunity of having them corrected.

I must now beg leave to express my grateful acknowledgments to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who, either at the request of Sir John and Lady Stuart, or at my own request, were pleased to give me communication of their ancient papers and documents, for the purpose of assisting in the investigation of facts, and for ascertaining the truth. No one ever met with more liberality and frankness in these respects than I have experienced in the course of this undertaking: no person having refused the papers in his possession, upon being informed of the object of the request.

The perusal of this Genealogical History will shew the extent of the obligations of this sort which have been conferred by some persons

persons of the highest rank and property in Scotland, whose family archives supplied many of the material proofs therein referred to: particularly it will appear how much the Public, as well as Sir John and Lady Stuart and myself were indebted to the Duke of Montrose for the communication of the Derneley papers in his Grace's possession, which had come to his family in consequence of the acquisition made by his ancestors of great part of the property which had formerly belonged to the Stuarts of Derneley and Lennox.

The contents of the following Work will also shew the obligations conferred by similar communications from the papers belonging to the Dukes of Hamilton and Queensberry, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Cathcart, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Mr. Carruthers of Holmends, the representatives of General Lockhart of Carnwath, Mr. Murray of Broughton, and others of whom mention is made in those parts of the History where the utility of the papers communicated is pointed out.

I am therefore obliged to acknowledge, that if any facts remain unexplained, or not sufficiently proved, I shall not be entitled to the excuse of the proofs being withheld from me by those to whose possession they had been traced; but must impute it to my not having yet discovered in whose possession these papers might be found; for such is the liberality which prevails in this Island, for giving every useful information in matters of this sort, that I am satisfied the most ready access would be given in all quarters to every paper or proof that could be specified as likely to be of use.

There is also great reason to be persuaded that the publication and perusal of this Genealogical History may suggest many additional researches, and induce many proprietors of estates which formerly belonged to or were connected with the Derneley family, to make diligent search among their papers for any that may be of use relative to these matters: the consequence of which would be,

the bringing to light some material papers from the repositories where they now lie concealed, and where they are at present most probably unknown even to the proprietors and possessors of them. I shall always be ready to communicate to the Public such additional pieces of evidence as may come to my knowledge, whether favorable or unfavorable to any conjectures that have been offered on my part in the course of this Work. It will, however, be found, that the number of these conjectures is confined within a very narrow compass; and where any thing is stated merely as a conjecture, subject to future inquiry or future discoveries, the distinction is usually made.

It remains now only to say a few words concerning the arrangement of the matters contained in this Genealogical History.

In order to avoid confusion in a work which embraces a period of between six and seven hundred years, and which, from the extent of the matters treated of, and the multiplicity of the proofs or articles of evidence, stands in need of every aid that can be derived from order and arrangement, it has been thought proper to divide the whole into Seven Parts, whereof the First comprehends the period from Walter the High Stewart, who lived in the twelfth century, to the time when his descendants became Kings of Scotland in the fourteenth century. In a similar manner, the other Six Parts comprehend each of them a considerable portion of time; which is subdivided according to the respective Generations of the family; stating separately each Generation, and the members of it; applying to each the evidence relating to them, and referring to the original papers themselves, the Public Records of the country, or the charter-chests of individuals, where these articles of evidence are to be found.

By

By this arrangement it will be very easy for every person who wishes to examine accurately and in the strictest manner the various articles of the Pedigrees and Genealogical History, and the proofs of them, to form his judgment, not only on the total amount and final result of the evidence, but likewise on all the intermediate branches and each article thereof, as every article is accompanied with the statement of the proofs which tend to establish it. And for assisting the reader in this examination, there is on a separate sheet a Genealogical Table, where the several Generations since the first Stewart of Scotland, with whom this History begins, are placed in their order, corresponding with the arrangement observed in the following work.

LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET,
March 1798.

CON-

C O N T E N T S.

INTRODUCTION, - - - - -	Pages. 1—2
-------------------------	---------------

PART FIRST.

Comprehending the Period from Walter the High Stewart, who lived in the Twelfth Century, to the Time when the Descendants from him became Kings of Scotland in the Fourteenth Century.

FIRST GENERATION.

Walterus Filius Alani Seneschallus vel Dapifer Regis Scotiæ, - -	3—7
--	-----

SECOND GENERATION.

Alan, Son and Heir of the preceding Walter the High Stewart, - -	8—9
--	-----

THIRD GENERATION.

Walter, Son and Heir of Alan, - - - - -	10—12
---	-------

FOURTH GENERATION.

Alexander the High Stewart, Son and Heir of Walter, - - -	12—14
---	-------

FIFTH GENERATION.

James the High Stewart, Son and Heir of Alexander, - - -	15—16
--	-------

SIXTH GENERATION.

Walter the High Stewart, Son and Heir of James, - - - -	17—22
---	-------

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Robert the Stewart, afterwards King of Scotland—Historical Sketch of the Situation of Scotland in his Time, - - - -	23—40
---	-------

INTRODUCTION to PART SECOND, - - - -	Pages. 41—42
--------------------------------------	-----------------

PART SECOND.

Beginning with Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, second Son of Alexander the High Stewart, and Ancestor of the Stewarts of Angus, Derneley, and Lennox, who was killed at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298. This Part Second ending with Sir Alexander Stewart of Derneley, who died between the Years 1400 and 1404.

FIFTH GENERATION RESUMED.

Proofs concerning Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, the second Son of Alexander the Stewart, and his Descendants Earls of Angus, - -	43—59
--	-------

SIXTH GENERATION RESUMED.

Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, second Son of Sir John of Bonkyl, -	60—66
---	-------

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Sir John Stewart of Derneley, and his Brothers Walter and Alexander, -	66—82
--	-------

EIGHTH GENERATION.

Sir Alexander Stewart of Derneley, Son and Heir of the preceding Sir Alexander—with some Account of Dame Janet Keith his Wife, -	83—100
--	--------

PART THIRD.

Containing the Proofs relating to Sir John Stewart of Derneley, eldest Son of Sir Alexander Stewart, and the first Lord of Aubigny in France of the Stewart Line; and also those relating to his Brother William, both of whom engaged in the Wars in France, where they lost their Lives in the same Battle, during the Siege of Orleans in February 1428-9.

NINTH GENERATION.

Branch First.—Concerning Sir John Stewart, and his Brother Sir William, before their Expedition to France, - - - - -	101—112
--	---------

Branch Second.—Proofs relating to Sir John Stewart of Derneley, and his Brother Sir William, after their Arrival in France in 1420, to the Time of their Death in 1429, - - - - -	113—160
---	---------

PART

Pages.

PART FOURTH.

Beginning from the Death of Sir John Stuart of Dernely in February 1429, and tracing the Male Descendants from him to the Death of John Stuart the first Lord Derneley and Earl of Lennox, who died in the Year 1494; continued to the Year 1508, when Bernard Stuart of Aubigny died.

TENTH GENERATION.

Sir Alan Stuart of Derneley, eldest Son of Sir John, - - - -	161—166
Alexander Stuart, second Son, - - - -	166—167
John Stuart, third Son, - - - -	167—169

ELEVENTH GENERATION.

John Lord Derneley and Earl of Lennox, eldest Son of Sir Alan, -	170—196
Alexander Stuart of Galfoun, second Son of Sir Alan, - - -	196—197
Bernard Stuart of Aubigny, only Son of the Chevalier Jean Stuart, Brother of Sir Alan, - - - -	197—210

PART FIFTH.

Beginning with Matthew Stuart, Lord Derneley, the second Earl of Lennox, eldest Son of John Lord Derneley and Earl of Lennox, who died in the Year 1494, and ending with Matthew Stuart fourth Earl of Lennox, who died in September 1571.

TWELFTH GENERATION.

Matthew Stuart, second Lord Derneley and Earl of Lennox, eldest Son of John Lord Derneley and Earl of Lennox, - - - -	211—221
Robert Stuart of Aubigny, Marechal of France, second Son, - - -	222—227
William Stuart, third Son, - - - -	227—228
John Stuart, fourth Son, - - - -	228
Alexander, fifth Son, - - - -	229
Alan Stuart, sixth Son, - - - -	229—230

THIRTEENTH GENERATION.

John, second Son of Matthew Earl of Lennox, who succeeded his Father, and became the third Earl, - - - -	231—238
---	---------

FOURTEENTH GENERATION.

Matthew, fourth Earl of Lennox, eldest Son of John, - - - -	239—244
Robert Stuart, Bishop of Caithness, second Son, - - - -	244—245
John Stuart, Lord d'Aubigny, third Son - - - -	245

	Pages.
FIFTEENTH GENERATION.	
Henry Lord Derneley, eldest Son of Matthew fourth Earl of Lennox, -	246—247
Charles Stuart, second Son, - - - - -	247—248
Efme Stuart of Aubigny, only Son of John of Aubigny, Brother of Matthew fourth Earl of Lennox, - - - - -	248

PART SIXTH.

Beginning from the Death of Matthew fourth Earl of Lennox, on the 4th of September 1571, and continued to the Year 1672, when, upon the Death of Charles Stuart, sixth Duke of Lennox, King Charles II. succeeded as the nearest collateral Heir Male of the Stuarts Earls and Dukes of Lennox.

SIXTEENTH GENERATION.

King James VI. of Scotland, and first of England, only Son of Henry Lord Derneley, - - - - -	249—254
Efme Stuart, first Duke of Lennox, Son of John Lord d'Aubigny, the youngest Brother of Matthew fourth Earl of Lennox, - - -	255—260
Ludovic, second Duke of Lennox, eldest Son of Efme the first Duke, -	261—265
Efme, third Duke of Lennox, second Son of Efme the first Duke, -	266—267

SEVENTEENTH GENERATION.

James, fourth Duke of Lennox and Duke of Richmond, eldest Son of Efme the third Duke, - - - - -	268—272
Lord Henry and Lord Francis Stuarts, second and third Sons, - -	273
Lord George Stuart, Lord d'Aubigny, fourth Son, - - - - -	273—274
Lord John Stuart, fifth Son, - - - - -	274—275
Lord Bernard Stuart, sixth Son, - - - - -	276—277
Lord Ludovic Stuart, seventh Son, - - - - -	277—278

EIGHTEENTH GENERATION.

Efme, fifth Duke of Lennox, only Son of James, fourth Duke, - -	279
Charles, sixth Duke of Lennox, only Son of George Lord d'Aubigny, fourth Son of Efme the third Duke of Lennox, - - - - -	279—281
CONCLUSION of PART SIXTH, and Inferences, - - - - -	282—288

RESULT of the FACTS established by the Contents of the preceding Six Parts of this Genealogical History.

<i>First</i> , with respect to the Characters and Actions of the Stuarts of Derneley, Lennox, and Aubigny, - - - - -	289—295
<i>Secondly</i> ,	

C O N T E N T S.

	Pages.
<i>Secondly</i> , with respect to the <i>Identity</i> of Sir William Stuart of Castelmilk, Knight, with Sir William Stuart, Knight, Brother of Sir John Stuart of Derneley, - - - - -	295—314
STATE of the COMPETITION for the Representation of the Derneley and Lennox Families, - - - - -	315—322

P A R T S E V E N T H.

Comprehending the Period from the Year 1398, at which Time Sir William Stuart of Castelmilk is mentioned in Rymer's Fœdera, to the Year 1798 ; shewing the successive Representatives of the Castelmilk Family during that Period, commencing with the said Sir William Stuart of Castelmilk, the Brother of Sir John Stuart of Derneley, with References to the Proofs.

N I N T H G E N E R A T I O N R E S U M E D.

Sir William Stuart of Castelmilk, second Son of Sir Alexander Stuart of Derneley, - - - - -	323—334
---	---------

T E N T H G E N E R A T I O N.

David Stuart of Castelmilk and Fynnart, eldest Son of the first Sir William of Castelmilk, - - - - -	335—341
Archibald Stuart, second Son, - - - - -	341—347
Matthew Stuart of Cassiltoun, Castelmilk, and Fynnart, third Son, -	348—351
Walter Stuart of Arthurly, youngest Son of the first Sir William Stuart of Castelmilk, - - - - -	351—356

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N.

William Stuart of Castelmilk, eldest Son of Matthew, third Son of the first Sir William, - - - - -	357—359
John Stuart, second Son of Matthew, - - - - -	359

T W E L F T H G E N E R A T I O N.

Alexander Stuart of Castelmilk, eldest Son of William, - - - - -	360—361
John Stuart, second Son of William, - - - - -	361

T H I R T E E N T H G E N E R A T I O N.

Archibald Stuart of Castelmilk and Fynnart, eldest Son of Alexander, } James Stuart, second Son, - - - - -	} 362—363
---	-----------

F O U R T E E N T H G E N E R A T I O N.

Archibald Stuart of Castelmilk, son of the preceding Archibald, - - -	364—366
---	---------

	Pages.
FIFTEENTH GENERATION.	
David Stuart of Castelmilk, eldest Son of the preceding Archibald, -	367
Alexander Stuart of Craigs, Tutor of Castelmilk, second Son of Archibald, died without Male Issue, - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
John Stuart, third Son, Rector of the College of Glasgow, - -	367—369
SIXTEENTH GENERATION.	
Alan Stuart, eldest Son of David of Castelmilk, - - - - -	369—370
Archibald Stuart, second Son of David, - - - - -	370—374
SEVENTEENTH GENERATION.	
Sir Archibald Stuart of Castelmilk and Fynnart, Son of Archibald, and Grandson of David, married Anne daughter of Robert Lord Semple, -	374—375
EIGHTEENTH GENERATION.	
Archibald Stuart of Castelmilk, eldest Son of Sir Archibald, married Lady Mary Fleming, - - - - -	376—377
James Stuart of <i>Torrance</i> , second Son of Sir Archibald Stuart of Castelmilk—and Continuation of the <i>Torrance</i> Branch of the Family to the present Time, - - - - -	377—379
NINETEENTH GENERATION.	
Sir Archibald Stuart of Castelmilk, Son of Archibald by Lady Mary Fleming, - - - - -	379—380
TWENTIETH GENERATION.	
Sir William Stuart of Castelmilk, eldest Son of Sir Archibald, Archibald Stuart, second Son, - - - - -	} 380—381
Daniel Stuart, third Son - - - - -	
James Stuart, fourth Son - - - - -	
TWENTY-FIRST GENERATION.	
Sir Archibald Stuart of Castelmilk, eldest Son of Sir William, -	} 382—383
John Stuart, second Son, - - - - -	
TWENTY-SECOND GENERATION.	
Sir John Stuart of Castelmilk, - - - - -	} 383—384
William Stuart Crawford, - - - - -	
Francis Stuart Crawford, - - - - -	

Pages.

APPENDIX.

No. I. 1. Charter, dated in the Year 1356, by Robert the Stewart of Scotland, in favor of his Cousin Sir John Stewart, Lord of Crookyston, and the Heirs Male therein mentioned, - - -	387—388
2. Charter, dated in the Year 1361, by Robert the Stewart of Scotland, in favor of Sir John Stewart of Derneley, Knight, and the Heirs Male therein mentioned, - - - - -	388—390
3. Charter, dated in the Year 1361, by John Stewart, Lord of Kyle Stewart, in favor of his Cousin Sir John Stewart of Derneley, Knight, and the Heirs Male therein mentioned, of the Lands of Torboulton and Derneley, - - - - -	391—392
No. II. Grant by Charles VII. King of France, to John Stewart of Derneley, Constable of the Scotch Army, of the Lands and Lordship of Aubigny in France, - - - - -	393—395
No. III. Extracts from the Records of the Chambre des Comptes at Paris,	396—399
No. IV. Signature of Remission by King James III. in favor of John Lord Derneley and others, dated 19th October 1482, - - - - -	400—401

S U P P L E M E N T ;

Containing Copies of various Dispensations found in the Vatican at Rome, in the Course of a Search made in the Year 1789; particularly Copies of two very interesting Dispensations, which had long been sought for in vain, relating to Robert the Stewart of Scotland (King Robert II.), his much contested Marriages with Elizabeth More and Euphemia Rofs, - - - - -	403—468
--	---------

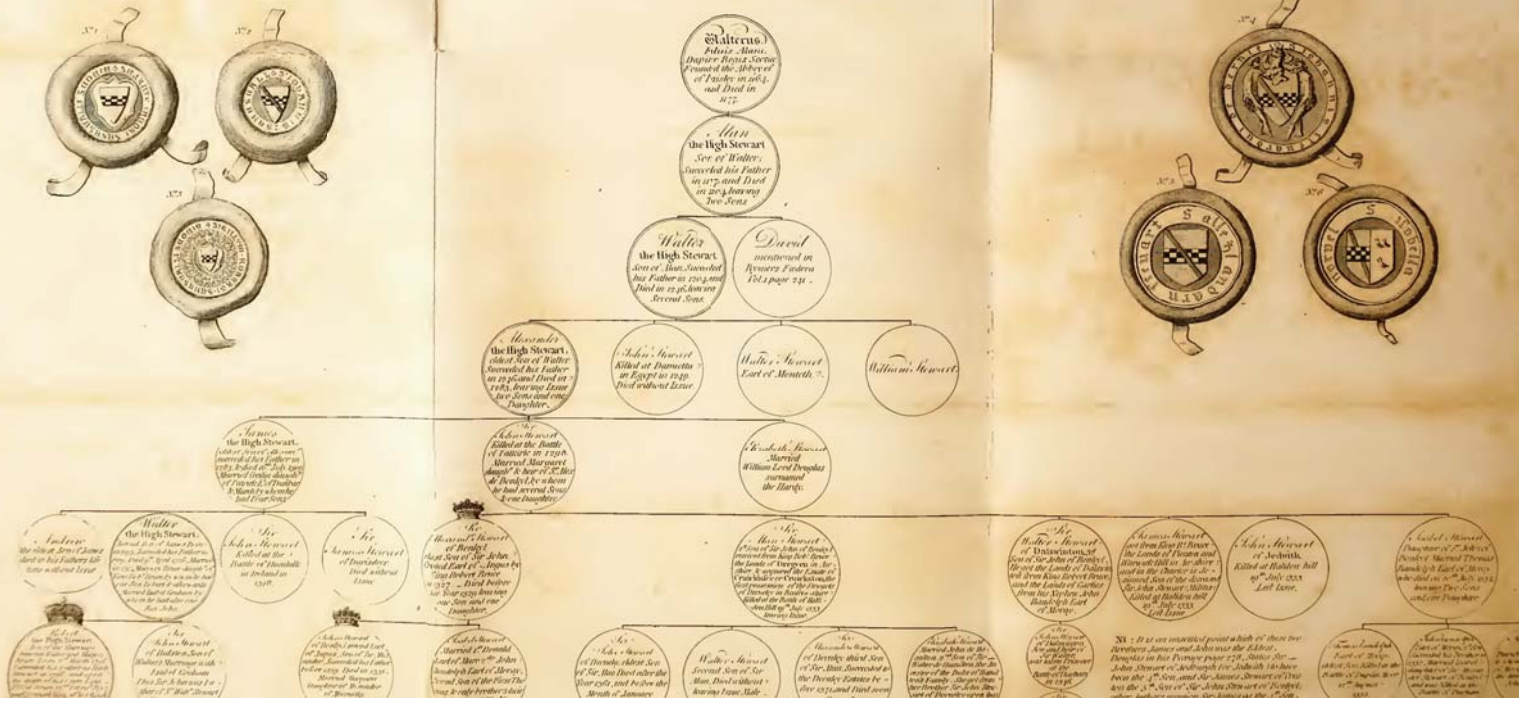
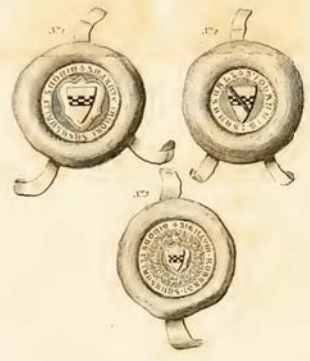
GENEA-

Genealogical Table of the Stewarts

commencing with **WALTERUS filius ALANI** the Stewart of Scotland, who founded the Abbey of Paisley in 1163, and Died in 1177, leaving His Posterity in the line of the

HIGH STEWARTS and Kings of SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.

and likewise in the Line of the Stewarts of **DERNELEY, LENNOX, AUBIGNY**, with the various Collateral Branches of that Family.



GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF

THE STEWARTS.

VARIOUS Historians and Genealogical Writers, in tracing the Pedigree of the HIGH STEWARTS of Scotland, have deduced them from BANCHO, Thane of Lochaber, thus :

- I. BANCHO, Thane of Lochaber, who flourished in King Duncan's reign, and was murdered by Macbeath in the year 1043.
- II. FLEANCE, son of Bancho, who, it is said, married Nefla daughter of Griffith ap Lewellin, Prince of Wales, and was murdered by some ruffians in Wales, in the year 1045 or 1047.
- III. WALTER, son of Fleance, who, being obliged to leave Wales, retired to the Saxon court of Edward the Confessor, where, it is alledged that, having quarrelled with a courtier, he withdrew to the court of Alan Earl of Brittany, a remote relation of his mother: That there this Walter married a daughter of this Earl of Brittany, and accompanied him to the battle of Hastings in the year 1066.—That falling into disgrace at William the Conqueror's court, he withdrew to Scotland, his paternal country, and was well received by King Malcolm III.—That he was made *DAPIFER DOMINI REGIS*, in reward of his services to Malcolm, and died about the year 1093.
- IV. ALAN, son of the preceding Walter. This Alan is said to have gone to the Holy War with Godfrey of Bouillon, and to have been at the taking of Jerufalem, anno 1099: That he returned home in the reign of King Edgar, and was made

Lord High Stewart of Scotland: That he died about the year 1153.

V. WALTER, the second of that name, son of the preceding Alan. This second Walter is witness to many charters in the time of David the First, under the description of *Walterus filius Alani*.

There is no manner of doubt concerning the existence or authenticity of this WALTER the HIGH STEWART last above-mentioned; but there is great reason to suspect the truth of the four generations preceding him as above-stated; for notwithstanding the particular account given by the Scottish Historians and Writers of Pedigrees concerning *Bancho, Fleance, Walter the First, and Alan, the son of that Walter*, there is no satisfactory authority hitherto discovered concerning any of them. The evidence relating to these four generations has been justly criticised and rejected by Sir David Dalrymple in his Annals, vol. i. p. 358; while at the same time Sir David acknowledges, that Walter, who lived in the twelfth century, in the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV., and who founded the Abbey of Paisley in 1164, was *indeed* Stewart of Scotland.

Rejecting, therefore, all the fabulous stories about the ancestors of this Walter the High Stewart, until some authentic instrument shall be found for discovering who were his real ancestors; the following Genealogical History begins with Walter, who lived in the twelfth century, and who is universally acknowledged to have been the real Stewart of Scotland.

The observations drawn up by Sir David Dalrymple on the origin of the House of Stewart, conclude with the following just remark: that “ In the reign of David the First, before the middle
Annals, vol. i.
 App. No viii. “ of the twelfth century, the family of the Stewarts was opulent and
 “ powerful; it may, therefore, have subsisted for many ages previous
 “ to that time, but when and what was its commencement, we
 “ cannot determine.”

PART FIRST.

Comprehending the Period from WALTER the HIGH STEWART, who lived in the Twelfth Century, to the Time when the Descendants from him became KINGS of SCOTLAND, in the Fourteenth Century.

FIRST GENERATION.

WALTERUS, FILIUS ALANI SANESCHALLUS *vel*
DAPIFER REGIS SCOTIÆ.

He founded the Abbey of Paisley in 1164, and died in the year 1177.

PROOFS *concerning* WALTERUS, FILIUS ALANI.

THERE are still extant many deeds and charters of the Kings of Scotland, in which *Walterus, filius Alani*, so described, is one of the witnesses; particularly there are in the Scotch College at Paris, amongst the papers which formerly belonged to the Bishopic of Glasgow, the following charters:

PART
I.
N^o I.

Charter by King David I. in favour of the Church of Glasgow, dated at Cadzow, without mentioning the year, the witnesses to which are, "Willielmus Cuming, Cancellarius; Hugo de Morevilla; Ferg. de Galweia; Hugh Breton; *Walterus, filius Alani*," &c.

Other two charters by King David to St. Mungo's Church at Glasgow, wherein *Walterus, filius Alani*, is also witness.

Though these charters have no precise date, yet they must necessarily have been granted between April 1124, and 24th May 1153, being the period of King David's reign.

PART
I.
Nº I.

There is also in the Scotch College at Paris, a charter by Henricus Comes, son of King David I. in favour of the Church of St. John, of the Castle of Roxburgh; which charter is granted at Traquair, without specifying the date; and amongst the witnesses to Henry's granting it, there is *Walterus, filius Alani*, so described. The other witnesses to this charter are, Comes Gospatricius, Willielmus de Riddale, &c.

N. B. As Henry pre-deceased his father David, having died in June 1152, this charter must have been granted before that period.

There are two charters in the Scotch College at Paris granted by King Malcolm the IVth, (whose reign began in 1153, and ended in 1163,) to which charters *Walterus, filius Alani* is witness; but in both these charters he is designed *Dapifer*, though not so designed in the said charters by King David and Prince Henry. One of these charters is dated at Jedworth; the first witness named in it is the Cancellarius, and the witness named immediately after him is *Walterus, filius Alani, Dapifer*.

There is also a charter by Ricardus de Moreville, Constabularius Regni Scotiæ, in which the first witness is *Walterus, filius Alani, Dapifer*. There is no date to the charter, but from the contents, it appears that it was to take place from Pentecost 1170, and to continue for fifteen years.

King Malcolm the IVth, in the fifth year of his reign, which began on the 24th of May 1153, granted a charter in favor of Walter, the son of Alan, confirming the grant which he had received from King David, grandfather of Malcolm, of certain lands in the shire of Renfrew, and also confirming the grant he had received from King David of the Stewartry. As this is the oldest charter that can now be traced on that subject, an exact copy of it is here inserted.

“ Malcolm Rex Scottorum, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus,
“ Baronibus, iudicibus, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis Ministris, cunc-
“ tisque

“ tisque aliis probis hominibus Clericis et Laicis Francis & Anglis
 “ Scotis & Gallowidensibus totius terre sue tam presentibus quam
 “ futuris salutem notum sit vobis omnibus quod priusquam arma
 “ suscepi concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi *Waltero filio Alani*
 “ *Dapifero meo*, & heredibus suis in feodo & hereditate donationem
 “ quam Rex David avus meus ei dedit scilicet Rensfrew et Passielet
 “ et Polloc et Talahec et Kerkert et Le Drep et le Mutrene, et
 “ Eglisbam et Lauchinauche et Innerwick cum omnibus istarum
 “ pertinentiis et similiter ei hereditarie dedi et hac mea carta con-
 “ firmavi Senescalliam meam tenendam sibi et heredibus suis de me
 “ & heredibus meis liberaliter in feodo et hereditate ita bene
 “ et ita plenarie *Sicut Rex David ei Senescalliam suam melius et*
 “ *plenius dedit et concessit*, et sic ipse eam melius et plenarius
 “ ab eo tenuit; preterea ego ipse eidem Valtero in feodo et here-
 “ ditate dedi et hac eadem carta confirmavi *pro servitio quod ipse*
 “ *Regi David et mihi ipse fecit*, Prethe quantum Rex David in
 “ manu sua tenuit et Inchenan et Stemtum et Halestonefdene et
 “ Legardsuade et Birchinsyde et preterea in unoquoque Burgo meo
 “ et in unaquaque dominica Gista per totam terram meam
 “ unum plenarium Toftaim ad hospitia sibi in eo facienda et
 “ cum unoquoque Tofto viginti acras terre, quare volo et pre-
 “ cipio ut idem Valterus & heredis suus in feodo et hereditate
 “ teneant de me et heredibus meis in capite omnia prenomi-
 “ nata tam illa que ipse habet ex donatione Regis David quam
 “ illa que ex mea habet donatione cum omnibus eorum pertinentiis
 “ & rectitudinibus & per rectas divisas omnium prenominarum
 “ terrarum libere & quiete honorifice & in pace cum facca & focca
 “ cum tol et them & infangtheeffe in villis in scallingis in campis
 “ in pratis in pascuis in moris in aquis in molendinis in piscariis.
 “ in forrestis in bosco et plano in viis in semitis sicut aliquis ex
 “ Baronibus meis liberius & quietius feudum suum de me tenet
 “ faciendo mihi & heredibus meis de illo feudo servitium quinque
 “ militum..

PART
I.
N^o I.

“ militum. Testibus Ernesto Episcopo Sancti Andreae, Herberto
 “ Episcopo de Glasgow, Johane Abbate de Kelkow, Willielmo
 “ Abbate de Melros, Waltero Cancellario, Willielmo & David
 “ fratribus Regis, Comite Gospatrick, Comite Duncano, Richardo
 “ de Morweill, Gilberto de Wmphraweill, Roberto de Bruis,
 “ Radolpho de Soulis, Philipo de Colveille, Willielmo de Sumer-
 “ villa, Hugone Riddell, Davide Olifard, Valdeno filio Comitum
 “ Gospatrick, Willielmo de Morweill, Baldwino de la Mar, Liolfo
 “ filio Maccus, &c. Apud Arcem de Roxburgh in festo St.
 “ Johannis Baptistae, Anno Regni nostri 5^{to} *.”

George Crawford, in his History of the Stewarts, page 3, says, that Walter, High Stewart of Scotland, founded the Monastery of Paisley in the year of our Lord 1160, the 7th year of the reign of King Malcolm the IVth; and in pages 3 and 4, Mr. Crawford gives a complete copy of the charter of foundation, which, he says, he transcribed from the register of the Paisley Monastery, communicated to him by John Earl of Dundonald.

The introductory part of that charter of foundation is in these words: “ Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego *Walterus filius Alani*
 “ *Dapifer Regis Scotiae*, pro anima *Regis David, Regis Henrici* et
 “ *Comitis Henrici*, necnon pro salute corporis et animae Regis
 “ *Malcolmi*, et mei ipsius, et uxoris meae, et haeredum meorum,
 “ etiam pro animabus omnium parentum et benefactorum meorum,
 “ ad honorem Dei et Beatæ Virginis Mariæ, constitutam quandam
 “ domum Religionis infra terram meam de Pafelet (ordinis fratrum
 “ de Wenlock), viz. Secundum ordinem Cluniacensem communi

* The above charter is accurately copied from a manuscript in the Harleian collection at the British Museum, Nos 4693, 4694, and 4697, consisting of three Parts, whereof Part First, containing 49 folios, is described to be in the hand-writing of Sir James Balfour, and on folio 45 of that manuscript, the above charter is inserted at full length, where it also appears, (folio 44,) that this, and some other charters in that book, had been taken from a manuscript of the hand-writing of Sir John Skene, Clerk-Register of Scotland, who had copied them from the originals.

“ confensu conventus de Wenlock, et ad domum illam construendam habeo de domo de Wenlock tredecem fratres et prior qui de illis tredecem procedere. Domum regendæ perficiatur per me et per meum concilium elegatur *,” &c.

PART
I.
N^o I.

There are seventeen witnesses to this charter of foundation, but no date. In the course of the charter mention is made of Alan the son of the granter of the charter.

Sir David Dalrymple in his *Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 298, has the following paragraph at the date of the year 1164:

“ Walter, the Stewart of Scotland, founded (in the year 1164) an abbey at Paisley in the shire of Renfrew, for the monks of Clugny, a remarkable monument of his opulence and liberality.— He died in 1177.”

Spottiswoode's
Religious
Houses, v. viii.
p. 1.
Chron.
Melros, 174.

In the *Chronicle of Melros* there is the following article: “ Anno Domini 1177, obiit Walterus, filius Alani, Dapifer Regis Scotiæ, qui fundavit Pasleto, cujus beata anima vivit in gloria.”

* In the Appendix subjoined to an *Essay on the Origin of the Royal Family of the Stewarts*, by Richard Hay of Drumboote, published in the year 1722, there are two charters; the one, a charter granted by Walterus, filius Alani, in relation to his foundation of the monastery of Paisley, by which he promises, that in consideration of certain liberties to be obtained for the proposed monastery of Paisley by the prior and convent of Wenlock, from the abbot of the monks of Clugny, he the said Walter son of Alan shall give to the said house of Wenlock, in perpetuam eleemosinam unam plenariam maysuram in burgo meo de Renfrew et unum rete piscatorium ad salmone capiendos per proprias aquas meas et sex retia ad allecia capienda et unum batellum.

To this charter, dated at Fodrigeam, one of the witnesses is Simon, brother of Walter the son of Alan.

The other charter in the said Appendix, is a charter granted by Eschina, wife of Walterus, filius Alani, Dapifer Regis Scotiæ, by which she gives to the prior and monks of Paisley, for the souls of the several persons therein named, one carucat of land in Moll, and the pasturage of five hundred sheep, &c.

Amongst the witnesses to this grant there is her husband Walterus filius Alani, described, Dominus Meus, and Alanus filius ejus.

SECOND GENERATION.

ALAN, Son and Heir of the preceding WALTER
the HIGH STEWART.

This ALAN succeeded to his Father WALTER in 1177, and
died in the year 1204.

PROOFS *relating to* ALAN.

PART
I.
Nº II. **T**WO charters, at the Scotch College at Paris, granted by King
William the Lion, to which one of the witnesses is Alanus,
Dapifer.

Charter by King William the Lion, confirming an agreement
between the Bishop of Glasgow and Robert de Brus, concerning
certain lands and churches in Annandale; which charter of confirm-
ation is dated at Lanerk, and one of the witnesses to it is Alanus,
Dapifer.

Convention or agreement between the Bishop of Glasgow and
Roger de Vallens, concerning the Church of Kilbride, to which the
witnesses are: , “ Hiis testibus Domino Rege, Comite Patricio,
“ Roberto Capellano, Hug. Clerico, Ric. de Moreville, Const. Regis;
“ Alano, Dapifero Regis; Philippo de Vallen; Adam filio Gilberti,
“ Waltero de Berkeley Cam. Regis.”

Charter by King William, confirming the above agreement, to
which charter, dated at Traquair, Alanus, Dapifer, is witness.

All the preceding charters are in the old Chartulary of the
Bishopric of Glasgow, kept at the Scotch College at Paris. Of
which a complete and certified copy was in the year
transmitted by that College to the University at Glasgow.

There