

Fowler,<sup>54</sup> German King or emperor, son of Otho, the Illustrious, Duke of Saxony and Thuringia (who refused the crown of the German empire),<sup>55</sup> son of Ludolf, first Duke of Saxony, said to have been the great grandson of Wittekind, King of the Saxons north of the Elbe, who fought Charlemagne and was the son of Wernekind, King of the Saxons north of the Elbe, and married the sister of Siegfried, king of the Danes.<sup>56</sup>

### SCOTLAND.

This Edward the Atheling and his wife Agatha had one son, Edgar Atheling, and two daughters. Of these daughters, the older, Margaret, became the wife of Malcom III. (Canmore), King of Scotland.<sup>57</sup> She is famous in history as a remarkably good woman and queen and rendered illustrious the reign of her husband. Queen Margaret was canonized by Pope Innocent IV. in 1251 and made patroness of Scotland by Pope Clement X.<sup>58</sup> The son of Malcom Canmore (Great-headed)<sup>59</sup> and Queen Margaret (afterwards Saint Margaret), David I., was the greatest of the kings who sat on the throne of Scotland before Robert I.

Most of the early history of Scotland is in great confusion. The Picts and Scots were separate peoples and had different rulers. Fable and antiquity have, as usual, combined to render obscure the origins, lives and histories of their early chieftains and monarchs.

The story of the Milesians is as follows: After Noah's flood, all the inhabitants of the earth met to build the Tower of Babel, but separated into seventy-two peoples, speaking as many languages. The Scythians, descendants of Gomer, settled in the north. Feniusa Farsa or Phenius, grandson of Gomer, was their king. He wished to acquire all the seventy-two languages and sent learned men to the different peoples to learn them by a

<sup>54</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Germany.

<sup>55</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Saxony; Chambers's Ency. Saxony; Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography, Henry II.

<sup>56</sup>Chambers's Ency., Saxony; 1 Guizot's History of France, c. 10.

<sup>57</sup>Hume's History of England, c. 3; Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland.

<sup>58</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Margaret St.

<sup>59</sup>Wright's History of Scotland, 30; 1 Buchanan's History of Scotland, Book 9.

residence with these peoples of seven years. When the men returned he turned over his kingdom to his son Nenuall and with his learned men established a school of languages in the plain of Shenaar. Niul, his second son, famous for his knowledge of languages, on the death of Phenius, went to Egypt at the invitation of the king of the country, and the king gave him his daughter Scota for a wife. Their son was named for the president of the Shenaar school Gadel or Gadelas. After several generations, the Egyptian king expelled from his country the descendants of Niul, who went to Crete and thence to the home of their ancestors in Scythia. They were not kindly treated by their kindred here. When seven years had passed they set out, and, after wandering about for some time came to the country of the Goths where they remained for one hundred and fifty years, or, as others say, three hundred years. Thence these Gadelians, as they had come to be called, went to Spain. One of their chiefs was Breogan who built Birgantia, afterwards called Braganza. His grandson Milesius returned, with his kindred, to Scythia. Here he was received kindly at first. Soon, however, he quarrelled with the king and killed him. Then he removed to Egypt. King Pharaoh made a favorite of him and gave him his daughter Scota in marriage. After remaining in Egypt seven years, Milesius set out in search of an island in the extreme west, which, years before, their principal Druid, Caicar, had foretold would ultimately be the home of the Gadelians. Milesius and his people landed in northern Spain on the shores of the Bay of Biscay. Here they had many conflicts with the Goths and suffered from famine. After a while these Gadelians chose Ith, son of Breogan to lead an expedition in search of the island foretold by Caicar. Ith landed in Ireland. After receiving him hospitably, the Irish became unfriendly and attacked and killed him. His companions returned to Spain, carrying his body with them. Milesius had died while they were gone. The princes of his family, started with their people, to Ireland, which, after frequent contests with the inhabitants, they conquered. One of the leaders of this invasion by the name of Heremon became King of Ireland.

From the Irish race of kings, thus founded according to this legend, the kings of the Scots were descended. When Edward I. of England had attempted to seize the crown of Scotland he sought to justify himself to the Pope by asserting a claim through the mythical Brutus. The Scottish authorities answered Edward's preposterous claim of right by urging the descent of the Scottish monarchs from the Irish royal house and invoking this old story of the descent of this Irish royal family from *Scota*, the daughter of Pharaoh.

After the Scots had come from Ireland into Scotland, one of their chiefs whose name was *Eirck* became their king. His descendants occupied the throne for all or nearly all the time until one of them combined the Scots and Picts into a single nation over which he was king. The line of succession, however, was not always from father to son, but there were frequent instances in which the descendant of a deceased king attained the throne only after one or more intervening reigns of collateral relatives. *Eirck's* son *Fergus* obtained the crown and *Domangart* son of *Fergus*, after his father's death became king, and after *Domangart's* death, his son *Gauran* became king, and after *Gauran's* death his son *Aidan* became king, and after *Aidan's* death his son *Eocha-bui*, or *Eocha* the Yellow-haired, became king, and after the death of *Eocha-bui* his son *Donal-breac*, or *Donal* the Freckled, became king, and after the death of *Donal-breac* his son *Domangart* became king, and after the death of *Domangart* his son *Eocha*, sometimes called *Eugenius VII.*, whose wife was *Spondanada*, daughter of *Garnardus*, became king, and after the death of this *Eocha* his son *Aodh*, or *Hugh*, or *Etfinus*, became king, and after the death of *Aodh* his son *Eocha*, or *Achaius*, became king. This last *Eocha* married *Nugaria*, or *Urgaria*, or *Fergusia*, or *Fergusiana*, or *Urguist*, a Pictish queen who was daughter, or, as others say, sister of *Hungus*, or *Unnust*, the celebrated king of the Picts, and their son *Alpin* obtained the throne of the Scots and was the father of *Kenneth Macalpine*.

*Nugaria* was the daughter of *Urguist*, or *Fergus*, king of the Picts.<sup>60</sup>

At length in 844, *Kenneth Macalpine*, son of *Alpine* (whose mother was *Queen Fergusiana*, sister of *Hungus*, or *Unust*, king of the Picts<sup>61</sup>) son of *Eocha*, son of *Aodh*,<sup>62</sup> a prince some of whose antecedents are a little uncertain, spoken of in old records as a Scot, but in Irish *Annals* called King of the Picts, the son of a Scot father and Pict mother, became king and succeeded in uniting the Picts and Scots into one kingdom, called at first *Albania* and afterwards *Scotia*, with himself as king. *Scotia* then included all Scotland north of the *Forth* and *Clyde*, except *Caithness*, *Sutherland*, *Orkney* and *Shetland* (the northern isles or *Nordreyar*), the *Hebrides* (the southern isles or *Sudreyar*) and *Man*. These last for a time were under the dominion of the *Northmen*.<sup>63</sup>

To *Kenneth Macalpine*, after an interval, succeeded his son *Constantine I.*, and, after an interval, he was succeeded by his son *Donald II.*, and he, after an interval, by his son *Malcom I.*, and he, after an interval during which *Duff*, son of *Malcom I.*, was king for a time, by his son *Kenneth II.*, and he, after an interval, during which *Kenneth III.*, son of *Duff* was king for a while, by his son *Malcom II.*<sup>64</sup> *Malcom II.*, whose mother was a daughter of *William Longsword*, Duke of *Normandy*, was the father of *Bethoc*, whose husband was *Crinan*.<sup>65</sup>

The husband of *Bethoc*, or *Beatrice*, *Abbanath Crinan*, was "a man of great nobilitie, and thane of the Western Isles and west parts of Scotland."<sup>66</sup> *Bethoc* and *Crinan* were the parents of *Duncan*, who became king of Scotland,<sup>67</sup> the "soft, gentle"

<sup>60</sup>1 Wright's History of Scotland, c. 3; 1 Buchanan's History of Scotland, Aikman's Introduction xxiii.; Sir Walter Scott's Scotland, c. 1; 1 Logan's Scottish Gael, 64; 1 Wright's History of Ireland, 9; 3 Lingard's History of England, c. 3; MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland, 58.

<sup>61</sup>Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland, I.

<sup>62</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland; 1 Wright's History of Scotland, 20, and Chronological Table.

<sup>63</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland.

<sup>64</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland.

<sup>65</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland; Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland, 4.

<sup>66</sup>Hollinshed's Chronicle as quoted by Furness in Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth, 383.

<sup>67</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland; Hollinshed's Chronicle as quoted by Furness in Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth, 383.

king who is famous in literature as the venerable monarch who was murdered by Macbeth.<sup>68</sup> Bethoc's sister Doado or Doyada married Sinell, "thane of Glamis, by whom she had issue one Makbeth a valiant gentleman, and one that if he had not been somewhat cruell of nature, might have been thought most woorthie the governement of a realme. On the other part, Duncane was so soft and gentle of nature, that the people wished the inclinations and manners of these two cousins to have been so tempered and interchangeablie bestowed betwixt them, that where one had too much of clemencie, and the other of crueltie, the mean vertue betwixt these two extremities might have reigned by indifferent partition in them both, so should Duncane have proved a woorthie king, and Makbeth an excellent capteine." Others say that the father of Macbeth was Finlath. Macbeth's wife (Lady Macbeth), was Graoch or Gruoch, daughter of Bodhe, son of Kenneth III.<sup>69</sup>

#### SCOTS AND DANES.

Duncan's wife was Sibilla, a daughter of Siward, the famous Danish Earl or Duke of Northumberland,<sup>70</sup> a man of gigantic stature and great prowess in war,<sup>71</sup> who exercised great power during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and who now marched at the head of an army into Scotland, overcame Macbeth and restored to the Scottish throne Malcom, the son of Duncan and grandson of Siward.<sup>72</sup> This Malcom was Malcom Canmore, who married Margaret, afterwards Saint Margaret. Mary, their daughter, married Eustace, Count of Bulloign, and one of her descendants was Turenne, the famous French marshal of Louis XIV. The son of Malcom Canmore and Margaret, David I., succeeded his father on the throne.

<sup>68</sup>Holinshed's Chronicle as quoted by Furness in *Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth*, 383.

<sup>69</sup>Holinshed's Chronicle as quoted by Furness in *Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth*, 383; *Burke's Peerage* (1888), p. cxx.

<sup>70</sup>Hume's *History of England*, c. 3; *Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland*, 7, 6; *Sir Walter Scott's Scotland*, c. 2.

<sup>71</sup>*Milton's History of Britain*, Book 6; *Henry of Huntingdon*, A. D., 1052, A. D., 1053.

<sup>72</sup>Hume's *History of England*, c. 3; *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, A. D., 1054.

David I., is often called Saint David; but although in a calendar of the saints prefixed to King Charles's Prayer-book for Scotland, printed at Edinburgh in 1637, his name is included, he was never canonized or placed in the Roll of Saints of the Catholic Church.<sup>73</sup> David's wife was Maud, or Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, the famous Earl of Northumberland, Northampton and Huntingdon and son of the equally famous Siward and his wife Elfrida daughter of Ealdred, Earl of Northumberland.<sup>74</sup> Maud's mother was Judith, daughter of William the Conqueror, already mentioned.<sup>75</sup> She was the cousin of her husband David I. Their grandson, Malcom IV., called The Maiden, son of their son Henry and his wife Ada (whose mother was sister to Randolph, Count de Peron, cousin to the king of France), daughter of the Earl of Warren and Surrey, succeeded David I. on the throne of Scotland. Henry was Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, one of whose daughters, Margaret, married Conan, Duke of Britany, and was an ancestress of the family of Bourbon, which reigned so long in France and Spain.

Malcom IV. was succeeded by his full brother William the Lion, so called from the rampant lion on his seal. He was the son of David I. and his wife Maud or Matilda.<sup>77</sup> The fourth Robert de Bruce married Isobel natural daughter of William the Lion by a daughter of Robert Avenell,<sup>78</sup> and the fifth Robert de Bruce was their son.<sup>79</sup> There was still another son of David I. and Maud or Matilda, and his name was David. He was Earl of Huntington and married Matilda, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester.<sup>80</sup> He went with Richard, the Lion-hearted, on a crusade to Palestine.<sup>80</sup> This last mentioned David had several daughters, one of whom, Isabella, married the fifth

<sup>73</sup>*Chambers's Ency. David I.*; *Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland*, 8.

<sup>74</sup>*Ency. Brittan.*, 9th ed., Scotland; *Henry of Huntingdon*, Roger of Hovedon, A. D., 1072; *William of Malmesbury*, A. D., 1074; *Ordericus Vitalis*, Book 4 and notes; *Rees's Cyc.*, David I.; *Chambers's Ency.*, David I.

<sup>75</sup>*Knight's History of England*, c. 15.

<sup>76</sup>*Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland*, 13; *Wyntown Chronykil VII.*, vi., 127.

<sup>77</sup>*Ency. Brittan.*, 9th ed., Scotland.

<sup>78</sup>*Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland*, 17.

<sup>79</sup>*Ency. Brittan.*, 9th ed., Robert The Bruce.

<sup>80</sup>*Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland*, 21, 15.

Robert de Bruce mentioned above and was the mother of the sixth Robert de Bruce. Some say that Robert de Bruce V. married the daughter of David and his brother William the daughter of William the Lion; some the exact reverse; some that Robert de Bruce VI. was the son of this William de Bruce.<sup>81</sup>

### ROBERT BRUCE.

A vacancy occurred in the Scottish throne when Margaret, "the Maid of Norway," died; and the sixth Robert de Bruce claimed the crown because of his being the oldest son of Isabella daughter of the Earl of Huntington and niece of William the Lion and Malcom IV. and great-granddaughter of David I., and as being thus the next of kin to David I. John Baliol, who was one degree further removed from David I., claimed the crown because of his being the grandson of Margaret, an older sister of Isabella. Primogeniture among females had not then been established as giving a priority in descent;<sup>82</sup> nor had the doctrine of representation been, up to that time, generally recognized. It was not unusual for a brother of a deceased king to take the throne in preference to the latter's son. And yet, in the devolution of a decedent's personal property representation does not prevail, even in the United States, where no provision of a statute expressly declares that it shall do so. In Scotland, moreover, among collaterals, a male in the same degree was preferred to a female. This controversy between Bruce and Baliol threatened to inflict a civil war, with all its horrors, upon the people of Scotland. In order to avert such a calamity, a Scotch bishop and some of the Scotch nobility, acting, as is sometimes stated, in behalf of the Scotch parliament, applied to Edward I., King of England, to decide the dispute and prevailed on the claimants of the crown to consent to let Edward determine which of them was entitled to the throne. Edward undertook, with pretended reluctance, to adjudge the matter between them.

<sup>81</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Robert The Bruce; Chambers's Ency., Bruce; The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans, Robert Bruce.

<sup>82</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Robert, The Bruce; Sir Walter Scott's Lord of the Isles, notes; Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland; 2 Hume's History of England, c. 13.

This Edward was a great rascal. He now formed the dishonorable purpose of getting the throne of Scotland for himself while pretending to decide as a judge the rights of others to it, and of using the confidence reposed in him by the contestants for the accomplishment of his vile purpose. Accordingly, he caused each of the two chief contestants, Bruce and Baliol, to select forty judges to pass on the controversy between them, while he chose twenty-four to sit and act with these.<sup>83</sup> Of course, this scheme enabled Edward to procure such a decision of the dispute as he wished. He then required all to acknowledge his superiority in the matter in order that he might properly act as a supervisor of the trial.<sup>84</sup> This, it will be seen, was susceptible of a construction which would recognize Edward as supreme King of Scotland. A claimant might bind himself to assert no further his claim to the throne; whether he could bind to Scotch people and his successors in claim is quite another matter. But, of course, no one understood that Edward was to be made King of Scotland in order to determine the adverse claims of others to the throne of that country. The idea that a man would sit in judgment to decide between adverse claims of others to rights which belonged to him, could hardly be entertained. It is true that not much importance was attached in those days to doing homage for kingdoms. No stronger evidence of the worthlessness of this oath of homage in such cases could possibly exist than was to be found in the conduct of this same Edward toward the French king to whom he was bound by the obligations of homage done for centuries for parts of Normandy. Whatever might be the effect in theory of an acknowledgment of fealty for a kingdom, no practical consequence attended it in the absence of power for its enforcement. It gave the rascally Edward, however, an excuse for claiming the throne of Scotland whenever he saw fit to demand it. An excuse was all that he wanted. He was powerful enough to enforce any claim which he might make and needed only a plausible pretext for the claim. No more infamous transaction was possible. Baliol was declared to be entitled to the throne and

<sup>83</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland; Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland, 3 note.  
<sup>84</sup>Wright's History of Scotland, c. 8; Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland.

was crowned and did homage to Edward for the kingdom. According to strict feudal law, an appeal lies from a decision of one who has done homage to him to whom such homage has been done. This law was in the matter of kingdoms obsolete. Edward waited his time. He had not long to wait. Baliol decided some causes which came up in Scotland for his decision as king of that country. The losing parties, acting no doubt, upon hints from the English king, appealed to Edward. He promptly asserted the pretended rights of lord paramount and proceeded to entertain the appeals and to review Baliol's decisions. Baliol was powerless to resist. He had cheated his opponent, degraded himself and betrayed his country, all for the mere name of king. Edward now deprived him of even the name, and forced him to renounce all claims of every kind to the Scotch throne.<sup>85</sup>

But the people of Scotland were not content to have their kingdom stolen in this manner. Many of them united under William Wallace, who defeated Edward's armies in two or three engagements. Edward, by bribing a Scotch traitor, Sir John Monteith, got Wallace into his power and carried him to London and murdered him there.<sup>86</sup>

By this time Robert de Bruce the sixth of the name and Robert de Bruce the seventh of the name (who followed Saint Lewis, of France, in one of the crusades), were both dead and Robert de Bruce the eighth, grandson of Robert de Bruce the sixth, had succeeded to the rights and claims of this sixth Robert de Bruce. Robert de Bruce the eighth, the oldest son of the seventh Robert de Bruce and his wife Margaret, daughter of Nigel, or Neil, second Earl of Carrick, and granddaughter of Walter the third Lord High Steward of Scotland,<sup>87</sup> now began to assert his right to the Scottish throne. Edward endeavored to entrap and murder him, but failed. Bruce escaped and became a fugitive. After great sufferings and privations and many misfortunes Bruce succeeded in raising an army of Scotch

<sup>85</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland, Edward I.

<sup>86</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Scotland.

<sup>87</sup>Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography, Bruce; Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Robert called The Bruce; Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland, 34.

people with which to defend his country and his rights. The English king assembled a much more powerful force for the invasion of Scotland. He died, however, at this time and his son and successor, Edward II., led this English army into Scotland. Bruce awaited it at a stream which the English would call a brook and the Americans a creek, but which the Scotch call a burn. The name of this stream was Bannock or Bannockburn. Confident of success, the English king, with one hundred thousand men, on June 24th, 1314, attacked Bruce here, but met with a complete defeat, losing thirty thousand men, as many as there were in Bruce's army. Edward II. was glad to escape into his own kingdom with the scattered remnants of his immense army of invasion. Robert Bruce, having, at Biland Abbey in Yorkshire, again defeated Edward II., and having achieved the independence of his country, became its king under the title of Robert I. By a wise administration of its affairs and numerous victories in the field, he established the government on a firm basis.

This very great man was born March 21st, 1274, and died at Cardross, June 7th, 1329. On his death-bed he requested that his heart should be taken out after his death and embalmed and carried by his friend and comrade Sir James Douglas to Palestine and buried in Jerusalem. Douglas received the heart in a silver casket and started with it upon his mission, but on the way was killed in Spain in a fight with the Moors. Bruce's heart was recovered by Sir William Keith and brought back to Scotland and buried at Melrose. The body of the great king was buried under the pavement of the choir in the abbey-church of Dunfermline, a burying place of the Scottish kings, and when in 1819 it was exhumed in repairing the foundations of that church, the skeleton was sufficiently sound to show where the breastbone had been severed so as to allow the heart to be taken out. Before he came to the throne, Robert Bruce was, through his mother, Earl of Carrick, and, through his father, fifth Lord of Annandale.

"And ages after he was laid in earth,

"The Good King Robert' was the name he bore."

Marjory, the only child of Robert Bruce by his first wife,

Isabella, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar, or as others say, David, sixth Earl of Mar (the oldest title in the British Isles), married Walter, the hereditary Lord High Steward of Scotland, a distinguished and able Scotch general, her cousin, who served under his father-in-law.<sup>88</sup>

### STEWARTS.

This Walter was descended as follows:

Kenneth II., King of Scotland, was the father of Eth, King of Scotland, who was the father of Doir, Thane of Lochaber, who married Osfleda, daughter of Egbert, or Osbert, King of Northumberland and who was the father of Murdoch who married Helen, or, as others say, Dervegil, daughter of Hugh, ancestor of the Douglasses, and who was the father of Ferquhard, Thane of Lochaber, who married Idua daughter of Eric (descended from Harold, Protector of Norway), and who was the father of Kenneth, Thane of Lochaber who married Dunclina, daughter of Kenneth III., King of Scotland and who was the father of Bancho, Thane of Lochaber, who was murdered by Macbeth. Bancho married Maud, daughter of Phaelus son of Lauchlan, son of Garede, Thane of Athole. Bancho was the father of Fleance, who, on the murder of his father, escaped into Wales where he married Nesta, daughter of Griffith ap Lewellin, Prince of Wales, and was the father of Walter who went to the court of Edward the Confessor, and from that court to the court of Alan, Earl of Brittany, where he married Christian, daughter of Alan, Earl of Brittany, by Emma, daughter of Siward, Earl of Northumberland. From Brittany he went to Scotland. This Walter was the father of Alan, or Aldane, who went to the first crusade with Godfrey of Buloign and was at the taking of Jerusalem. He married Margaret, daughter of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and was the father of Walter who married Eschina, daughter of Thomas de Londoniis Hostiarius Dom. Regis Gulielmi. This Walter was the father of Alan who went on a crusade to Palestine. After his return to Scotland

<sup>88</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Stuart; 1 Taylor's Great Historic Families of Scotland, 7.

the last named Alan married Eve, daughter of Suan, son of Thor, Lord Tippernuir in Perthshire and Tranent, or Traverment, or, as others say, Alesta, daughter of Morgund, Earl of Mar. He was the father of Walter who first assumed the surname of Stewart. This Walter was called Dundonald, and married Beatrix, daughter of Gilchrist, commonly called Earl of Angus. He was the father of Alexander and of Margaret who married Niel de Galloway, alias Carrick, Earl of Carrick and who was the mother, by her second husband, Robert de Bruce VII., of Robert de Bruce VIII., afterwards Robert I., King of Scotland. Alexander married Jean, daughter of James, son of Angus Macrory, or Roderick, Lord of Bute. This Alexander was called Dundonald and went on a crusade with St. Lewis of France, and was the father of James, a crusader, who married Cecilia, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and first Earl of March, and was the father of Walter, who married Marjory, daughter of Robert de Bruce who was King Robert I. of Scotland.<sup>89</sup> "Thou shalt get kings though thou be none," said the witch to Banquo.

Other authorities deny this descent of the Stewarts from King Kenneth II. down to Walter the son of Fleance inclusive;<sup>90</sup> and their genealogy of the Stewarts, which seems to be now the commonly accepted one, is as follows:

Alan, son of Flahald,<sup>91</sup> was a Norman baron who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. He had three sons, William, who settled in England and was the ancestor of the Earls of Arundel, and Walter and Simon, both of whom settled in Scotland. Walter was appointed Lord High Steward of Scotland by David I.<sup>92</sup> This dignity was made hereditary in his family by Malcom IV.,<sup>93</sup> and descended from father to son, without a break, for seven generations and was adopted by the

<sup>89</sup>Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland, 43-53; Holinshed's Chronicle as quoted by Furness in Varlorum, Shakespeare, Macbeth, 383.

<sup>90</sup>Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland, 43.

<sup>91</sup>People's Cyc., Stuart.

<sup>92</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Stuart.

<sup>93</sup>The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans, Royal Stewarts.

family as a surname, they calling themselves no longer Fitz Alans but Stewards, Stewarts, Steuarts, or Stuarts.<sup>94</sup>

The son of Walter, the first Steward of Scotland, was Alan the second Steward,<sup>95</sup> and his son Walter was the third Steward, and his son Alexander was the fourth Steward and his son James was the fifth Steward, and his son Walter was the sixth Steward, and his son Robert was the seventh Steward.<sup>96</sup>

Alexander, the fourth Steward, married Jean, daughter of Angus, son of Somerled; and James, the fifth Steward, was their son.<sup>97</sup> Walter, the sixth Steward, married Marjory, daughter of Robert de Bruce VIII. (Robert I. of Scotland). The son of this marriage was Robert, the seventh Steward,<sup>98</sup> afterwards Robert II., King of Scotland, who was the founder and first king of the Steward, Stewart, Steuart, or Stuart dynasty, one member of which, James VI. of Scotland, became James I. of Great Britain and Ireland and an ancestor of the present King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India and also of the present Emperor of Germany.

Robert II. first married Elizabeth Mure daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan.<sup>99</sup> This name Mure is also spelled Muir, that is in Scotch, More.

### HEBRIDES.

The Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland is the name applied to the islands on the western coast of Scotland, about four hundred and ninety in number, of which only about one hundred and twenty are inhabited or of any considerable size. They are mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy under the name of Eboudai and by Pliny are called Hebudes. It is said that this last word was misprinted in a printing office in Paris "Hebrides," and that this misprinted name has since maintained its place to the exclusion of the correctly spelled one. The

<sup>94</sup>People's Cyc., Stuart.

<sup>95</sup>Penny Cyc., Robert II.; New American Cyc., Stuart.

<sup>96</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Stuart.

<sup>97</sup>Ency. Brittan., 9th ed., Stuart; *The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans*, Macdonald of the Isles; 2 *History of the Highland Clans*, 134.

<sup>98</sup>Peoples Cyc., Stuart; Penny Cyc., Robert II.

<sup>99</sup>Penny Cyc., Robert II.; *Stewart's Royal Family of Scotland*, 56.

Norwegians called them Sudreyjar (Southern Islands) in contradistinction to the Orkneyjas (Northern Islands) or Orkneys. Sudreyjar was Latinized Sodorenses, a word which has been preserved in modern times in the title of the Bishop of *Sodor* and Man. The original inhabitants were Celtic, as were the converts of Saint Columba on the mainland about the middle of the sixth century. In 793 the Norse visited these islands. The oppressions of Harold Haarfager, the Norwegian King, in the ninth century, caused numbers of his people to emigrate. Many of these settled in the Hebrides. It is said that here they multiplied rapidly and sent out colonies which settled on the north and west coasts of Scotland, Cumberland and Westmoreland and probably founded the Norwegian kingdoms of Dublin, Waterford and Limerick, and in 874 sent a colony to Iceland. In 870 they were subdued by the Norwegians to whom they remained subject for many years. In 1266 they were transferred to Scotland. About 1095 Godred Crovan, King of Dublin, of Man and of the Hebrides, died in Islay. Olaus or Olave the Swarthy, his third son succeeded to the kingdom about 1103. His daughter married Somerled or Sorlet of Argyle, who became the founder of the dynasty of the Lord of the Isles. The fame of these sovereigns has been increased by Sir Walter Scott's poem, *The Lord of the Isles*. Descendants of Somerled continued to rule the Hebrides for a long while. The lords of Lorn sprung from a younger son of Somerled and took the patronymic of Macdougall. The Lords of the Isles were surnamed McDonald. John Macdonald of Isle of Islay, first adopted the title of Lord of the Isles. He married a daughter of the Earl of Strathern, Steward of Scotland, and was one of the most powerful of his dynasty. His son Donald, Lord of the Isles, became famous chiefly for his contest for the earldom of Ross, which he lost after he was compelled to retire by the result of the Battle of Harlaw. In that great battle he commanded one side while his cousin, one of the greatest generals of the age, grandson of Robert II., Alexander, Earl of Mar, son of Alexander of Badenoch, commanded the opposing forces of his uncle the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. Alexander, son of Donald, resumed the war in which his father

had been engaged against the ruling authorities in Scotland. John, the son and successor of Alexander, in 1462 entered into a treaty with Edward IV. of England. Alexander Macdonald, son of Donald, had three sons, John, Hugh and Celestine, and died in 1447. This family of the Lord of the Isles had begun to decline, and from the time of Robert Bruce (Robert I.) the Campbells began to gain the ascendancy in Argyle which they still possess.<sup>100</sup> The noble Lords of the Isles had ceased to exist.

#### LORDS OF THE ISLES.

Somerled (Samuel), called in Gaelic Somhairle, the great Thane of Argyle and Lord of the Isles, was the son of Gillebrede, a very common Pictish name signifying the followers of Saint Bride or Bridget, of Pictish origin. This was Gillebrede Mac Gille Adomnan (son of Gille Adomnan), descended from the Irish King Con, son of Feidhlim, whose family was in consequence said to be of the race of Con. Somerled, his son, was an independent sovereign of the twelfth century, and "did more to free his countrymen from the rule of the Danes and Norwegians than any other, and in consequence attained to a power greater than has fallen to the lot of a subject of present Scotland." He married Effrica Ragnhilds, daughter of Olaus, or Olave the Swarthy, or Red, King of Man and the Isles, son of Godred Crovan, son of Harold the Black of Iceland,<sup>101</sup> and waged war, and, as an independent prince, made peace with Malcom IV., King of Scotland, in 1157. From Somerled sprang all the large family of the Macdonalds. "'Of all the clans, that of the Macdonalds is by every rule of antiquity, power and numbers, fully entitled to be spoken of before any other,' says Robertson." The word Dhonuill whence the name of Donald is derived, is said to signify, "brown eye." Shakespeare speaks of "the merciless Macdonwald." One of the Macdonalds, an ancestor of that Donald, Lord of the Isles, who

<sup>100</sup>Ency. Britt., 9th ed., Hebrides; Chambers's Ency., Hebrides; 2 History of the Highland Clans, 140, 141.

<sup>101</sup>The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans, Macdonald of the Isles; Camden's Britannia, Chronicle of the Kings of Man; 2 History of the Highland Clans, 133; 1 Wright's History of Ireland, 18.

commanded the Highland hosts at the great battle of Harlaw, was the patriot who sheltered Robert Bruce in Dunavertie in 1306. Stephen James Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, Napoleon's great Marshal Macdonald, was of the Clanranald branch of this family. He was the son of Neil MacEachin. The Macdonalds of Glencoe were a branch of these Macdonalds and inhabited the valley in which the poet Ossian was born where runs "the roaring stream of Cona" and stands the Hill of Fingal near "the sunny place of DARTHULA." But what chiefly served to render these Macdonalds of Glencoe forever memorable is that they were the murdered victims of the Dutch brute called William of Orange who disgraced the British throne and acquired an immortality of infamy by this fiendish massacre.<sup>102</sup> Flora Macdonald was one of the world's greatest heroines, an illustrious daughter of an illustrious race.

Angus Og was the son of Angus Mor, the son of Donald, the son of Ronald, the son of Somerled. He was the protector of Robert Bruce in Bruce's misfortunes and distress. John Fernyear, a son of August Og, married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, King of Scotland (Robert II.) Donald, Lord of the Isles, was a son of this marriage. He was the Donald, Lord of the Isles, who led the Gaelic hosts in the Battle of Harlaw, or Garioch. He married Mary, sister of Alexander, Earl of Ross.<sup>103</sup>

#### ALEXANDERS.

Alexander Macdonald, son of Donald, Lord of the Isles, whose mother was Mary, sister of Alexander, Earl of Ross, was himself Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross. He had two sons who for a surname assumed the given name of their father, Alexander, or, as the Scotch often called it, Alaster. From them the Scotch Alexanders are descended.<sup>104</sup> These Scotch

<sup>102</sup>The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans, The Clan of Macdonald, Macdonald of the Isles and Sleat, Macdonald of Clanranald; Sir Walter Scott's Lord of the Isles; 2 History of the Highland Clans, 156.

<sup>103</sup>Sir Walter Scott's Lord of the Isles, notes; 2 History of the Highland Clans, 139.

<sup>104</sup>Edmund Lodge's Genealogy of the British Peerage cited in Record of the Alexander Family, 8, 196; 2 History of the Highland Clans, 139, 140; 3 Burton's History of Scotland, 65.



Alexanders lived originally in the vicinity of Edinburgh, Stirling and Glasgow. Their chief men were the Earls of Stirling, of Selkirk, and of Ross. From them are descended the Irish Earls of Caledon.

### CONCLUSION.

Thus we have seen that the Scotch Alexanders can trace their ancestry for fifteen hundred years to Cerdic, the Saxon prince, and even for about nineteen hundred years to his ancestor Woden; and have in their veins the bloods of eminent crusaders, of the Norman nobility, of the ancient Celtic nobility, of the old Picts nobility, of the Guelphs, of the Danish nobility, of Dukes of Normandy, of Dukes of Saxony, of Dukes of Bavaria, of Earls of Mar, the oldest title in Great Britain, of the Earls of Flanders, of Kings of Man and the Isles, of the Dukes of France, the ancestors of Hugh Capet who founded the Capetian dynasty of French monarchs, of Emperors of Germany, of Saxon Kings of England, of Kings of the old Picts, of the Kings of early Scots, of the ancient Irish Kings, of ancient Kings of Scotland, and of Kings of the Franks, of the great Danish Earls of Northumberland, Siward and Waltheof, and of the first king of the Stuart royal family; and are descendants of Cerdic, the Saxon prince, conqueror and founder of English royalty; of Alfred the Great, the greatest of England's kings; of Rollo, the founder of Normandy; of William the Conqueror; of Charles le Martel, the savior of Europe and Christendom; of Duncan king of Scotland, immortalized in Shakespeare's Macbeth; of Robert Bruce, one of the world's very greatest heroes; of Charlemagne, Emperor of the Romans; and of Somerled, the independent prince and heroic Lord of the Isles (Innisgall, the Isles of the Gael, the general name given to the Hebrides) and Thane of Argyle, ancestor of the Lords of Lorn and the Lords of the Isles; and that among the ancestors of these Alexanders are included at least three saints of the Catholic Calendar, namely, Henry II., Emperor of Germany, and Cunigunde his wife, and Saint Margaret of Scotland, and also Woden who was deified as the chief god of Norse Mythology from whom

Wednesday is named and Freya his wife, from whom Friday is named. A better blood than theirs it would be impossible to find in any age or country or among any people.

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"Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,  
From yon blue heavens above us bent  
The gardener Adam and his wife  
Smile at the claims of long descent."

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me,  
'Tis only noble to be good.  
Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood."

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### SHIELD OF ROBERT DE BRUCE I.

Black in cut represents cardinal on shield; white in cut represents white on shield.

This cut represents the shield carried by De Bruce at the Battle of Hastings.



## TABLES.

The foregoing genealogical data may be summed up as follows:

## (1)

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Geat.       | 24. Eta.  |
| 2. Godwulf.    | 25. Alchmond.   |
| 3. Finn.       | 26. Egbert and Redburg.   |
| 4. Frithuwulf. | 27. Ethelwolf, mother was Redburg.                              |
| 5. Frithowald. | 28. Alfred the Great (mother was Osburh), and Elswitha.         |
| 6. Woden.      | 29. Edward the Elder, mother was Elswitha.                      |
| 7. Bealdeag.   | 30. Edmund, mother was Edgiva.                                  |
| 8. Brand.      | 31. Edgar, mother was Saint Elfgiva.                            |
| 9. Freothgar.  | 32. Ethelred, mother was Elfrida or Elfthryth.                  |
| 10. Frearwine. | 33. Edmund Ironside, mother was Elfgiva, daughter of Ethelbert. |
| 11. Wig.       | 34. Edward the Atheling, mother was Algiva or Elgitha.          |
| 12. Gewis.     |   |
| 13. Esla.      |   |
| 14. Elesa.     |   |
| 15. Cerdic.    |   |
| 16. Cynric.    |   |
| 17. Ceawlin.   |   |
| 18. Cuthwine.  |   |
| 19. Cutha.     |   |
| 20. Ceolwald.  |   |
| 21. Cenred.    |   |
| 22. Inigild.   |   |
| 23. Eoppa.     |   |

## (2)

1. Pepin of Landen, The Ancient.
2. Bega, wife of Anségise, son of Arnulph.
3. Pepin of Heristal.
4. Charles le Martel, mother was Alpaide.
5. Pepin the Short.
6. Charlemagne.

7. Louis le Debonnair, mother was Hildegarde, daughter of Godfrey.
8. Charles the Bald, mother was Judith, daughter of Welf.
9. Louis the Stammerer.
10. Charles the Simple, whose wife was Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder.
11. Gisla or Giselé, whose mother was Ogina, daughter of Edward the Elder and granddaughter of Alfred the Great.

## (3)

1. Rollo and Gisla or Giselé.
2. William Longsword.
3. Richard the Fearless.
4. Richard the Good, whose sister was Emma.
5. Robert II. and Herleva.
6. William the Conqueror.
7. Judith,  
or,  
6. Adelaide.
7. Judith.

## (4)

1. Fulbert.
2. Herleva.

## (5)

1. Ealdred.
2. Elfrida.

## (6)

1. Siward and Alfrida or Elfrida.
2. Waltheof.

## (7)

1. Waltheof and Judith.
2. Maud or Matilda.

## (8)

1. Siward, Earl of Northumberland.
2. Sibilla, whose mother was Elfreda.

## (9)

1. Eirck.
2. Fergus.
3. Domangart.
4. Gauran.
5. Aidan.
6. Eocha-bui or Eocha, the Yellow-haired.
7. Donal-breac, or Donal the Freckled.
8. Domangart.
9. Eocha, or Eugenius VII.
10. Aodh, or Hugh, or Etfinus, whose mother was Spondanada.
11. Eocha, or Achaius.

## (10)

1. Garnardus.
2. Spondanada.

## (11)

1. Uргуист, or Fergus.
2. Nugaria, or Urgaria, or Fergusia, or Fergusiana.

## (12)

1. Aodh, whose mother was Spondanada.
2. Eocha and wife, Nugaria, Urgaria, Fergusia or Fergusiana.
3. Alpine, whose mother was Queen Fergusiana.
4. Kenneth Macalpine.
5. Constantine I.
6. Donald II.
7. Malcolm I.
8. Kenneth II., and wife, a daughter of William Longsword, Duke of Normandy.
9. Malcom II., whose mother was daughter of William Longsword, Duke of Normandy.

10. Bethoc or Beatrice, wife of Abbanath Crinan.
11. Duncan.
12. Malcom Canmore (Malcom III.), mother Sibilla was daughter of Siward and wife Elfreda, daughter of Ealdred.

## (13)

1. Ludolf, Duke of Saxony, great grandson of Wittekind, son of Wernekind, Saxon Kings.
2. Otho, Duke of Saxony and Thuringia.
3. Henry the Fowler.
4. Henry.
5. Henry the Wrangler.
6. Henry II., Saint and Emperor.
7. Agatha, daughter of Saint Henry and Saint Cunigunde.

## (14)

1. Edward the Atheling and Agatha.
2. Margaret, Saint and Patroness of Scotland.

## (15)

1. Malcom Canmore and Margaret.
2. David I.

## (16)

1. David I. and Maud or Matilda.
2. Henry, Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon.
3. William the Lion, whose mother was Ada, daughter of Earl of Warren and Surrey.
4. Isobel.

## (17)

1. Saluart and Eringarde.
2. Lideric le Buc, whose mother was Eringarde.
3. Ingelramn.
4. Baldwin I., Audacer, Bras de Fer, Iron Arm, and Judith.
5. Baldwin II. (whose mother was Judith), and Aelfthryth or Ethelswitha.

6. Arnulf I. (whose mother was Aelfthryth, or Ethelswitha), and Adela, daughter of the Count of Vermandois.
7. Baldwin III., whose mother was Adela, daughter of the Count of Vermandois.
8. Arnulf II.
9. Baldwin IV., Comely Beard.
10. Baldwin V., the Debonnair, and Adela.
11. Matilda, whose mother was Adela, daughter of Robert, Duke of France.

## (18)

1. Gerard, Lord of Rousillon.
2. Eringarde.

## (19)

1. Charles the Bald, King of France.
2. Judith.

## (20)

1. Alfred the Great.
2. Aelfthryth, or Ethelswitha.

## (21)

1. Robert the Strong.
2. Robert, Duke of France.
3. Adela.

## (22)

1. Kenneth II., King of Scotland.
2. Eth, King of Scotland.
3. Doir, Thane of Lochaber, and Osfleda.
4. Murdoch, whose mother was Osfleda, daughter of Egbert, or Osbert, or Osbryht King of Northumberland.
5. Ferquhard, Thane of Lochaber, whose mother was Helen, or Dervegil, daughter of Hugh.
6. Kenneth, Thane of Lochaber, whose mother was Idua.
7. Bancho, Thane of Lochaber, whose mother was Dunclina.
8. Fleance, whose mother was Maud.
9. Walter, whose mother was Nesta.

10. Alan, whose mother was Christian.
11. Walter, whose mother was Margaret.
12. Alan, whose mother was Eschina.
13. Walter (whose mother was Eve), called Dundonald and Stewart.
14. Alexander, whose mother was Beatrix, and Margaret, whose mother was Beatrix.
15. James, whose mother was Jean.
16. Walter, whose mother was Cecelia, and Marjory.
17. Robert II., whose mother was Marjory, daughter of Robert de Bruce VIII.

## (23)

1. Egbert, or Osbert, or Osbryht, King of Northumberland.
2. Osfleda.

## (24)

1. Hugh, ancestor of the Douglasses.
2. Helen, or Dervegil.

## (25)

1. Eric, descended from Harold, Protector of Norway.
2. Idua.

## (26)

1. Kenneth III., King of Scotland.
2. Dunclina.

## (27)

1. Garede, Thane of Athole.
2. Lauchlan.
3. Phaelus.
4. Maud.

## (28)

1. Griffith ap Lewellin, Prince of Wales.
2. Nesta.

## (29)

1. Alan, Earl of Brittany, and Emma.
2. Christian.

## (30)

1. Siward, Earl of Northumberland.
2. Emma.

## (31)

1. Fergus, Lord of Galloway.
2. Margaret.

## (32)

1. Thomas de Londoniis Hostiarius Dom. Regis Gulielmi.
2. Eschina.

## (33)

1. Thor, Lord Tippermuir in Perthshire and Tranent or Travernent.
2. Suan.
3. Eve, or,

## (34)

1. Morgund, Earl of Mar.
2. Alesta.

## (35)

1. Gilchrist, Earl of Angus.
2. Beatrix.

## (36)

1. Angus (son of Somerled), called Angus Macrory, or Roderick, Lord of Bute.
2. James.
3. Jean [or, according to others, she was daughter and not granddaughter of Angus. See Table (43)].

## (37)

1. Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and first Earl of March.
2. Cecilia.

## (38)

1. Malcom I., King of Scotland.
2. Duff, King of Scotland.
3. Kenneth III.

## (39)

1. David I., and Maud, or Matilda.
2. Henry, Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland.
3. David, Earl of Huntingdon (Crusader), and Matilda, whose mother was Ada, daughter of Earl of Warren and Surrey (Ada's mother being sister to Randolph, Count of Peron and cousin of French king).
4. Isabella.

## (40)

1. Hugh, Earl of Chester.
2. Matilda.

## (41)

1. Robert de Bruce I., and Agnes.
2. Robert de Bruce II., whose mother was Agnes.
3. Robert de Bruce III.
4. Robert de Bruce IV. and Isobel.
5. Robert de Bruce V. (whose mother was Isobel); and Isabella.
6. Robert de Bruce VI., whose mother was Isabella.
7. Robert de Bruce VII. (Crusader).
8. Robert de Bruce VIII (Robert I.), whose mother was Margaret. *m. Isabella of Mar*

## (42)

1. Fulco Paynel.
2. Agnes.

## (43)

1. Walter, third Steward. *— see 46.*
2. Margaret.

## (44)

1. Nigel, or Neil de Galloway, Earl of Carrick, and Margaret.
2. Robert de Bruce VIII. (Robert I.)