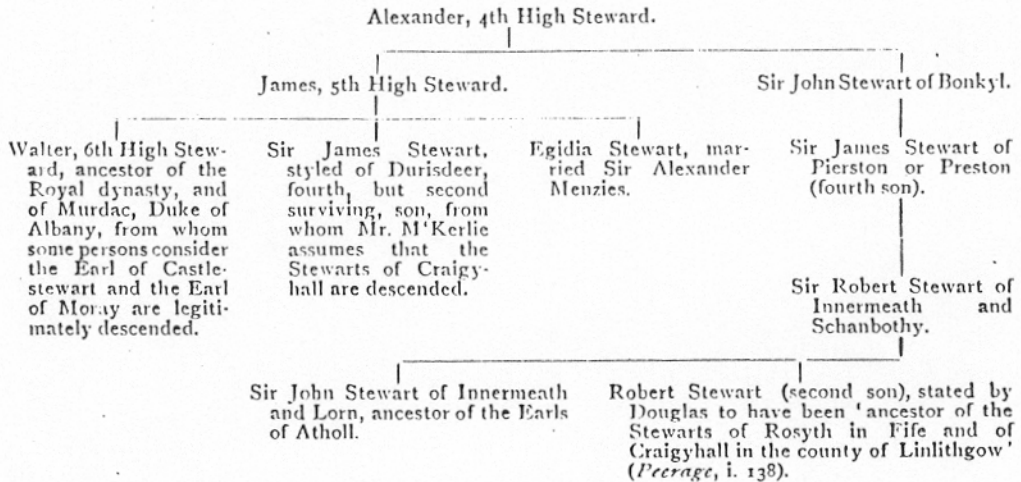


272. STEWARTS OF ROSYTH AND CRAIGYHALL.—In M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, vol. iii. p. 476, it is stated that 'the Stewarts of Durisdeer were descended from James, fourth (but second surviving) son of James, fifth High Steward'; and at page 479 we find, 'Whoever can be proved as the surviving senior of the Stewarts of Craigyhall is the undoubted male representative of the Stewarts, and chief of the name.'

Here are some strange misconceptions. In the first place, the claim advanced on behalf of the Earl of Castlestewart would, if established, give him and the Earl of Moray a higher position in the family pedigree than that of a representative of a fourth son of the fifth High Steward; and, in the second place, unless Mr. M'Kerlie is prepared to contest the com-

monly received account that Craigyhall is a junior branch of Rosyth, and to prove that it has an origin not only distinct from, but higher than that of Rosyth, he can establish for the representative of Craigyhall no position above what would have been held by a representative of Rosyth if any existed.

The following descents will explain the question at issue :—



Mr. M'Kerlie's principal mistake consists in supposing that the Sir James Stewart styled of Durisdeer was the ancestor through whom the Stewarts of Rosyth held that barony. The first we know of Durisdeer in connection with the Stewarts is that it was granted by King Robert the Bruce (1306-1329), by an undated charter, to Sir Alexander Menzies and Egidia Stewart his wife (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 8, No. 31); and in Robertson's *Index* a charter of the same king occurs, granting to 'James Stewart, brother to Walter, Stewart of Scotland, the land of Durisdeer in the valley of Neith, which Alexander Menzies resigned.' Even if this second charter took effect, there is no proof that James, the grantee, had any issue, but rather the reverse, for we find both Durisdeer and Enache (which was granted to James Stewart at the same time) went back before long to the Menzies family. There are two charters of Robert II., the first dated at Perth, 6th April 1374, granting Durisdeer, on the resignation of Sir Alexander Menzies of Redehall, to Sir Robert Stewart of Innermeath (also styled of Schanbothy, and father of the founder of the Rosyth family); and the second, dated at Stirling on the next day, confirming the resignation of Redehall and Glendochart, made by the same Menzies in favour of the king's son, Robert, afterwards Duke of Albany. The Menzies family, however, retained Enache, for we find a charter, in 1376, confirming that barony to Robert, son of John Menzies, as held by his father.<sup>1</sup>

It thus appears that the two baronies, Durisdeer and Enache, which Robert the Bruce granted to Sir James Stewart, passed into other hands, and this confirms the inference to be drawn, *e silentio*, that Sir James had no issue.

<sup>1</sup> The barony of Enache or Eunach or Enoch remained with the Menzies family till the end of the 17th century. James Menzies of Enoch was served heir of his father, 19th July 1667. (See also *Acts Parl. Scot.* for 1661, vol. vii. p. 324.)

The Stewarts of Rosyth, who held Durisdeer for nearly three centuries, are descended not from Sir James Stewart, to whom Robert I. granted it before 1329, but from the second son of Sir Robert Stewart of Innermeath and Schanbothy, to whom Robert II. granted it after an interval of at least fifty years, and there are no other 'Stewarts of Durisdeer' who can aspire to the position Mr. M'Kerlie claims for them.

As very little is known of the Stewarts of Rosyth and Craigyhall, I shall transcribe the substance of the only published account of them, viz. that given in Duncan Stewart's *History of the Family of Stewart*, adding in brackets and in italics the marginal notes that some learned genealogist has made on the copy of that work in the Advocates' Library. The foot-notes are my own.

At page 188 Duncan Stewart states that the first of the Rosyth family was Robert, second son of Schanbothy, son of Pierston, son of Bonkyl, who got a charter from his brother, John Stewart of Innermeath, of an annual rent of £20 out of the barony of Durisdeer (confirmed 20th April 1385), and a resignation of the whole barony in his favour on the 1st April 1388. Hugh Wallace of Craigie,<sup>1</sup> on 10th March 1397, quits all claim to the lands of Ingleston in the said barony. In 1388 Robert Stewart accompanied the Black Douglas to Ireland, when Carlingford was taken and great booty made. He was taken prisoner at Hamildon Hill in 1401, and killed at Shrewsbury in 1409.<sup>2</sup> He had issue—

1. David, his successor.
2. William, who got a charter in 1431 from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the Barony of Kirkandris in Eskdale.
3. Elizabeth, contracted, 1396, to Michael, son and heir of Sir Andrew Mercer of Aldie.
4. Isabel, married Robert Bruce of Clackmannan.<sup>3</sup>
5. A daughter, married Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig.<sup>4</sup>

II. Sir David Stewart of Durisdeer succeeded his father, and, at Cupar in Fife, 11th May 1423, got a charter of the lands of Leucheld in Fife from Sir William Lindsay of Rossy. He was knighted at the coronation of King James I.; and at Perth, 17th October 1425, got a charter of Pitreavie.<sup>5</sup> He purchased the ancient Barony of Rosyth in Fife from several proprietors, and was thereafter designed as 'of Rosyth,' for in 1436 the king confirmed a charter by which Sir David Stewart of Rosyth granted to Henry Wardlaw, Pitreavie and the third of Fordel. He also purchased

<sup>1</sup> Certainly Craigie in Ayrshire, and unconnected with Craigyhall.

<sup>2</sup> If Craigyhall be descended from Rosyth, as is generally supposed, then Sir John Stewart, the founder of Craigyhall, must have been a younger son of this Robert. Duncan Stewart, however, seems, with some reason, to doubt this connection between the two families. (See *post.*)

<sup>3</sup> Robert Bruce, first of Clackmannan, married 'Isabel, said to be daughter, but more probably sister, of Robert Stewart, first of the House of Rosyth, killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1409' (D. P. i. 512).

<sup>4</sup> Douglas gives this daughter's name as Elizabeth (D. P. ii. 376). Perhaps she was first contracted to Michael Mercer, and subsequently married Sir William Douglas.

<sup>5</sup> He had a charter, dated at Inverness, 24th August 1428, to David Stewart *militi*, on his own resignation, of Rosyth and other lands in the counties of Fife and Perth. This is, doubtless, the 'generosae probitatis miles, Dominus David Stuart de Rossisse,' at whose request the continuator of Fordun wrote the vellum MS. in the Advocates' Library, the date of which is 7th November 1440. (See Bishop Nicholson, *Scotch Hist. Library*, 25.)

Wester Cleish in Fife and Hershaw in Clackmannan. He died 1444, leaving issue<sup>1</sup>—

1. Henry.

[2. Robert, married Jonet Fenton, daughter and co-heir of Walter Fenton of Buckie. He died before 1443.<sup>2</sup>]

III. Henry Stewart of Rosyth was served heir to his father in the Barony of Schanbothy, county Clackmannan, on the 10th April 1445. He married Mariota Ogilvy,<sup>3</sup> and had issue—

1. Sir David.

2. William Stewart of Briery Hill and afterwards of Rosyth.

IV. Sir David Stewart of Rosyth, who on the resignation of David Burdmore had from King James II. a charter dated at Stirling in 1450 of the messuage and lands of Easter Kennet in Clackmannan. He married Margaret Herries<sup>4</sup> and had issue<sup>5</sup> a son,

V. David Stewart of Rosyth, who in 1488 mortified £10 Scots to say masses at the Parish Church of Inverkeithing, at St. Michael's altar, for the souls of King James II., and his Queen Mary, and for the prosperity of King James III., and for Sir Henry Stewart and Mariota, his grandparents, and for Sir David Stewart and Margaret Herries, his parents, and for himself and Margaret Douglas.<sup>6</sup> In November 1490 he gave to his uncle, William Stewart<sup>7</sup> of Briery Hill, the Baronies of Schanbothy and Rosyth, and died not long after, leaving no lawful issue.

VI. William Stewart succeeded his nephew in 1492. He gave to his son and heir, David, and Christian, his wife, the lands of Schanbothy and Craigton in Clackmannan, as confirmed by charter of King James III., 31st January 1493. Who this William married, I find not [*She is called Janet Mowbray, 5th May 1513. She was probably a daughter to Barnbogle*], nor what issue he had, except David above named, and William, who was procurator for his father in 1509, to whom probably he gave Briery Hill, or to a younger son Adam. For in 1539, Helen Stewart, wife to David Lundie, is designed daughter and heir to Adam Stewart of Briery Hill, who may have been son or grandson of William Stewart of Rosyth.

William Stewart, younger, lived in Edinburgh, and by a second wife seems to have been father of William Stewart, clerk, of Edinburgh, who by

<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth, daughter of David Stewart of Rosyth, married John Bruce, fourth of Clackmannan. She probably was daughter of this David.

<sup>2</sup> She remarried William Haket. (See charter dated at Calentar, 29th June 1448, confirmed by royal charter, dated at Edinburgh, 2d September 1458.)

<sup>3</sup> She was third daughter of Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen (D. P. i. 29).

<sup>4</sup> Douglas says that Mariot, daughter of Sir Robert Herries of Terregles, married Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan as his second wife (D. P. i. 513), and adds (D. P. ii. 731), that she was relict of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth. She was probably daughter of Robert Herries of Terachty (D. P. i. 727).

<sup>5</sup> Janet, daughter of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth, married Sir Alexander Bruce, who had a charter of Earlshall in 1497, and died before 1504 (D. B. 511). She was probably a daughter of Sir David.

<sup>6</sup> She was second daughter of Robert Douglas of Lochleven, who fell at Flodden (D. P. ii. 273).

<sup>7</sup> This settlement was confirmed by an Act passed in 1587 (see *Acts*, iii. 497), where the family estates are enumerated: Barony and Mains of Rosyth, Craigie, Gartpoor, third of Fordel, Culbate and Straburne, Leuchild, Pitreavie, Wester Cleish, Dunduff, Colstoun, Balnamoil and Monctoy in Fife; Durisdeer in Dumfries; Corbies, Bacquhandis and Laitgrene in Perth; and Schambodie in Clackmannan.

Margaret Ballenden<sup>1</sup> was father of Sir Lewis Stewart of Kirkhill,<sup>2</sup> the famous advocate in the reign of Charles I.

VII. David Stewart succeeded his father, and died before 1520, leaving by Christian Erskine, his wife,<sup>3</sup>

1. Henry.
- [2. Robert.
3. John.]

VIII. Henry Stewart of Rosyth, so designed in charters from 1520 to 1555. He died before 1561, leaving by Margaret Douglas,<sup>4</sup>

1. Robert.
2. Henry, mentioned in 1573.<sup>5</sup>

IX. Robert Stewart, married Euphame,<sup>6</sup> daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, and died before 1582, leaving issue,<sup>7</sup>

1. George.
2. Henry.

X. George Stewart, married Rachel, daughter of James M'Gill of Rankeillour, and died *s.p.* 1592.<sup>8</sup>

XI. Henry Stewart succeeded his brother, and married Margaret, daughter of Lindsay of Dovehill, and had issue three sons, to whom he tailzied his estate in 1592, and failing them to Patrick Stewart of Baith,<sup>9</sup> and his heirs-male, whom failing to Walter Stewart of Cardonald, Lord Privy Seal,<sup>10</sup> and his heirs-male. The Laird of Baith had a son who was taken prisoner at Dunaverty, when Sir Alexander Macdonald was defeated

<sup>1</sup> She was second daughter of Sir John Bellenden of Auchinoull, Justice-Clerk and Lord of Session, who died *circa* 1576 (D. P. i. 211).

<sup>2</sup> Sir Lewis Stewart, knighted 12th July 1633, purchased Kirkhill and Strabrock in Linlithgowshire, and was fined £1000 by Cromwell in 1654. He married (1) Margaret, daughter of James Windram of Libberton, and (2) Marion Arnot, widow of James Nisbet of Craigentenny (see *Acts*, v. 117), and had by his first wife a son, Sir James Stewart, who was served heir to his father, 17th April 1656, and married (1) Katherine, daughter of Sir John Morrison of Darsie; (2) Elizabeth Dickson. By his first wife he had a son, Sir William, who was served heir to his father 22d February 1666, and died *s.p.*; and two daughters, Nicolas, wife of the tenth Earl of Glencairn and mother of the Countess of Lauderdale, and Katherine, who married, 3d March 1671, Henry Erskine, third Lord Cardross. These two ladies inherited the estate of their grandfather Sir Lewis.

<sup>3</sup> She was eldest daughter of Alexander, second Lord Erskine.

<sup>4</sup> She was only daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven (D. P. ii. 273).

<sup>5</sup> Henry Stewart seems to have had a third son, Lawrence, to whom as brother of Robert Stewart of Rosyth, his daughter Isabella was served heir 16th July 1631.

<sup>6</sup> She was Sir William's second daughter by Catherine, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. After her first husband's death she remarried Robert Pitcairne, Commendator of Dunfermline, who was Secretary of State from 1572 till his death on 18th October 1584. She married, thirdly, Patrick Gray of Innergowrie (D. P. i. 146).

<sup>7</sup> He also had a daughter, Margaret, wife of Robert Durie, fiar of that ilk. She and her husband petitioned in 1587 about the entail of Rosyth (see *Acts*, iii. 497). Robert Stewart of Rosyth sat in the Parliament of 1560 (*idem*, ii. 526).

<sup>8</sup> Rachael M'Gill, his widow, married, secondly, Archibald Wauchope, heir-apparent of Niddrie, who was forfeited along with the Earl of Bothwell (see her petition at page 540 of vol. iii. of the *Acts of Parliament*).

<sup>9</sup> Probably the same person who on 27th April 1608 was served heir of (1) Marjorie Lindsay *avie ex parte patris*; (2) David, Lord Lindsay of Byres, *fratris proavi*; (3) George Lindsay father of Marjory Lindsay, *proavi*; (4) John Lindsay of Byres, *proavi*; (5) John, Lord Lindsay of Byres, *fratris proavi*. I am unable to explain these relationships. Sir James Stewart of Beath (?=Baith) married Margaret, eldest daughter of John, third Lord Lindsay of the Byres, widow of Richard, third Lord Innermeath. I find also that on 6th April 1650, Patrick Stewart of Baith was served heir of Henry Stewart of Baith, his father.

<sup>10</sup> This is Walter, the first Lord Blantyre:

by General Leslie at Kintyre in 1648. The Laird of Baith got his life from General Leslie at the entreaty of Major James Stewart of Ardvorlich, while all the rest of the garrison, to the number of nine hundred, were put to the sword after being made prisoners. His son, Harry Stewart of Baith, died without issue.

XII. James Stewart of Rosyth succeeded his father Henry in 1672;<sup>1</sup> he had to wife Margaret,<sup>2</sup> daughter of John Napier of Merchiston, by whom he had,

1. James.
2. Archibald.
3. Alexander.
4. Daughter, married Winton of Strickmartin.
5. Daughter, married Aiton of Inchderny.<sup>3</sup>

XIII. James Stewart of Rosyth,<sup>4</sup> married (1), 1642, Mary, second daughter of Sir Robert Innes, first Baronet of that Ilk, by whom he had a daughter, Grizel, wife of George Hutcheson of Scotstoun;<sup>5</sup> and (2), 1649, Margaret, daughter of Sir George Buchanan of that Ilk, and by her had two sons. This James was very loyal to Kings Charles I. and II., as is to be seen by a warrant under Lord Balcarres's hand for double quartering on his lands for professed malignancy. His house was possessed for the King's use before the Inverkeithing field, and was thereafter battered and surrendered, garrisoned, and plundered, by the English army, himself oppressed and harassed, and his estate sequestered and plundered. But all these things never moved him.

XIV. James Stewart, the eldest son, succeeded his father,<sup>6</sup> and married Maria, daughter of Sir George Maxwell of Pollock.<sup>7</sup> He died *s.p.*, and was succeeded by his brother,

XV. William Stewart of Rosyth, who made a frank disposition of his estate to his intimate friend, David Drummond of Invernay, says Mr. Symson, and died without issue at Rosyth in 1694, and so in his person ended this family.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This date is evidently wrong. James Stewart of Rosyth in 1609 had a 2000 acre grant in the plantation of Ulster (*Reg. Pr. Coun.* viii. 336).

<sup>2</sup> She was eldest daughter of John Napier (who invented logarithms), by Agnes Chisholm, his first wife.

<sup>3</sup> It is through this marriage that Mr. Sinclair-Aytton of Inchdairny quarters the arms of Rosyth '*or*, a fesse checquy *arg.* and *az.* within a bord. *gu.*, charged with 8 buckles *or.*' It is evident, however, that the descendants (if any exist) of Grizel Stewart, who married George Hutcheson of Scotstoun, must be preferred as representatives of Rosyth to the descendants of her aunt, Mrs. Aytoun.

<sup>4</sup> He was, on 11th March 1641, served *haeres masculus et tallie* to James Stewart of Rosyth, his father, in the Barony of Rosyth, situated in the counties of Fife, Perth, and Clackmannan, and in the Barony of Durisdeer in Dumfriesshire.

<sup>5</sup> George Hutcheson was son of Archibald Stewart (the second son of Sir Archibald Stewart, Knight, of Blackhall and Ardgowan), who married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Hutcheson of Scotstoun, and he took the name of Hutcheson on succeeding to Scotstoun. His wife, Grizel, was, on 9th October 1697, served heir of her half-brothers, James and William Stewart of Rosyth.

<sup>6</sup> On 1st September 1675 he was served heir to his father in Rosyth and Durisdeer, as above. His resignation to Alexander and James Spittle of the lands of Leuquhat and Letham was ratified in 1695 (*Acts*, ix. 514).

<sup>7</sup> She remarried Sir Charles Murray (D. B. 452). In the later editions of Burke's *Peerage* he is styled Sir Charles Murray, Bart., of Dreghorn.

<sup>8</sup> The Laird of Rosyth was Commissioner of Supply for Fife in 1678, as also was 'Stuart of Rosyth' in 1685, and the 'Laird of Rosyth' was added to the Commission 4th June 1686 (see *Acts*, vol. ix.).

This is all that Duncan Stewart has put in record about Rosyth. I have come across the following references to the family:—(a) John Bethune, second Laird of Balfour, married the daughter of Stewart of Rosyth. Her son had a charter in 1421. (b) Nisbet says that John Dundas of Newliston married a daughter of the Stewarts of Rosyth (*Heraldry*, vol. ii., Appendix, page 147). This marriage is not mentioned in the Newliston pedigree in Douglas's *Baronage*, page 176, where John Dundas is said to have married Margaret Crichton. (c) Margaret Stewart, 'descended from the ancient family of Stewart of Rosyth,' married John Dick, and was mother of Sir William Dick of Braid, knighted before 1642, and said to have been created a baronet (D. B. 269). (d) Elizabeth, daughter of William Stewart of Kinnaird, 'of the family of Rosyth,' married, 1630-40, John Stewart of Dalguise, who died 1653.

I am uncertain if there are any descendants of Grizel Stewart, the half-sister of the last two Lairds of Rosyth. Her husband sold Scotston in 1691, and I suspect the family is extinct. At page 27 of Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland* it is stated that Alexander Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun 'married Annabella, daughter of George Stewart of Scotston, Esq., brother of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Bart.' Here is a double error, for George Stewart or Hutcheson of Scotston was cousin, not brother, of the Baronet, and Annabella was his sister, not his daughter. If there are no descendants of Grizel, Mrs. Hutcheson, and if the Wintons of Strickmartin are likewise extinct, then the assumption of the Rosyth arms by the Aytouns of Inchclairny is not to be questioned.

#### Craigyhall.

Duncan Stewart's account of this family is very brief and rather confused, nor do the notes of the anonymous annotator help much to elucidation. I shall reproduce both text and notes.

He says (page 203)—'Sir John Stewart of Craigie Hall in West Lothian is designed consanguineus to King Robert III. by original writs in the hands of Lockhart of Lee, anno 1387.<sup>1</sup> He married the heiress of Craigie Hall, called Craigie.<sup>2</sup> His carrying the buckles in his arms would

<sup>1</sup> This date seems incorrect, as Robert III. began to reign in 1390. There is a charter by Robert II., 8th December, in the 10th year of his reign (1380), confirming to William Cockburn the Barony of Scralyne, Co. Peebles, on the resignation of Margaret of Craigy, 'sponsa Johi. Seneschalli militis consanguinei nostri.' It is improbable that the Sir John of 1380 was second son of Robert of Durisdeer, who had his first charter in 1385, and whose eldest son had his first charter in 1423, and it may be necessary to find another origin for Craigiehall than the one stated by Sir Robert Douglas. If Duncan Stewart's suggestion that Craigiehall came from Sir Alan of Ughiltree be accepted, Craigiehall's position in the family will be junior to Rosyth, and below that which Mr. M'Kerlie would assign to it. [One of the first causes recorded in the *Acta. Parl. Scot.* was heard in the Parliament at Perth, 10th March 1429. Margareta de Cragy, with her prolocutor, John de St. Michael, sued Philip de Mowbray, with his prolocutor, Jacobus de Lawdre, for the lands of Leuchald, lying in the Barony of Dumany, in the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh. The decision was in her favour. The retour quoted in a footnote that follows shows that these lands of Leuchald remained in the possession of her descendants till 1600.]

<sup>2</sup> 'Joannes de Craigy is without a question the ancient family of Craigie of that Ilk, or Craigiehall in Linlithgowshire. They were ancient proprietors of the estate of Craigie, for Joannes de Craigy is a witness to Dundas's first charter in King David's time. After this they came to be designed of that Ilk. In 1367 Joannes de Craigy Dominus ejusdem is made mention of in the chartulary of St. Giles'; he got the lands and barony of Braidwood in Lanarkshire by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and

intimate that he is come of Sir John of Bonkyl. [Adding in a footnote—Perhaps he was son to Sir Alan of Ughiltrie, second son to Sir James Stewart of Perseton and Warwick Hill, Lorn's ancestor. Mr. Crawford in his memorial of the family of Athole in the appendix to *Nisbet's Heraldry* says that Craigie Hall is come of Rosythe.]

The annotator here observes—[*Alexander Stewart filius et hæres Joh. S. de Craigyhall, 1406, ch. 1, vol. 12, 8 die August 1474 . . . John Stewart de Craigy, 1465, chap. 28, lib. 7.*]<sup>1</sup>

'David Stewart of Craigyhall is mentioned ad annum 1489;<sup>2</sup> his son, Sir John Stewart de Craigyhall,<sup>3</sup> married daughter of William Stewart of Castlemilk, anno 1500.'

[*Alanus<sup>4</sup> Stewart de Craigyhall, 18 die Martii, ch. 286, lib. 14 . . . . Jacobus Stewart nepos et . . . . Alani de Craigyhall, 1531, ch. 9, lib. 22.*]

'John Stewart of Craigyhall subscribed Bond of Association for crowning King James vi., anno 1567. Henry Stewart of Craigyhall is mentioned in King James vi. time [1587].<sup>5</sup> Sir James Stewart of Craigyhall is mentioned in an old list of Knights of Scotland, 1603.<sup>6</sup> Sir John Stewart

heiress of Sir John de Monfode, who had the lands erected into a barony by King Robert the Bruce, by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret, called Domina de Craigie, heiress of Craigie and Braidwood, who in 1387 married Sir John Stewart, whom King Robert III. calls his consanguineus, a younger son of Sir Robert Stewart of Durisdeer, ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosyth, of whom came the Stewarts of Craigiehall, who sold their estate in King Charles I.'s time. They quartered the coat of Craigie with their own arms of the Stewarts. Though they be out of the estate the family is not extinct.'—*Historical and Critical Remarks on the Ragman Roll*, Nisbet, ii. 39.

<sup>1</sup> 'John Stewart of Cragy' was a Commissioner for Inquisition in Linlithgowshire, 1468, and attested a service 23d May 1479, and was one of the assize on Sir Alexander Boyd (*Acts*), vol. ii., pages 91, 126, 186.

<sup>2</sup> David Stewart of Craigiehall married, 1489, Helen or Helenor, daughter of first Lord Cathcart; on the 18th February 1490 the Lord Auditors decreed that Alan, Lord Cathcart, should infest her and her husband in certain lands in the counties of Linlithgow and Ayr (D. P. i. 340).

<sup>3</sup> M'Kerlie says that James Stewart of Craigiehall married a daughter of William Stewart of Castlenorth. Here for James read John, and for Castlenorth read Castlemilk.

<sup>4</sup> A reversion by Alan Stewart of Craighall and Margaret Stewart, his spouse, of the lands of Damshoit, dated 31st August 1520, is mentioned in the Lennox settlement of 1581 (*Acts*, vol. iii. 250).

<sup>5</sup> This probably was the Laird of Craigyhall who, with Lord Seton and other proprietors in West Lothian, was appointed in 1587 to examine the Brig of Crawford and report thereon. The 'young Laird of Craigie Hall' was one of the gentlemen pensioners or gentlemen of the Privy Chamber appointed in 1580, the Duke of Lennox being Great Chamberlain (see George Crawford's *Scotch Officers of State*, page 331). Harry Stewart of Craigyhall is repeatedly mentioned in vols. viii. and ix. of the *Register of the Privy Council*. The author of the appendix to Nisbet's *Heraldry* (vol. ii. p. 131) says that Henry Stewart of Craigiehall married Jean, daughter of James, Lord Ross. This must have been the fourth Lord Ross, who died circa 1581. In the Ross pedigree, at page 517 of Robertson's edition of Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire*, four daughters are ascribed to him, none of whom is named Jean. In Wood's *Douglas' Peerage* (vol. ii. p. 419) two daughters are ascribed to him, of whom Jean is said to have married James Sandilands of Calder, who died 1577. Henry Stewart may have been her second husband. Their daughter Elizabeth Stewart married Sir William Maxwell or Baillie, son of Edward Maxwell, Commendator of Dundrennan (third son of Sir Robert Maxwell of Terregles, fifth Lord Herries), by Margaret Baillie, heiress of Lamington. The marriage of Elizabeth Stewart and Sir William Baillie probably took place about 1590-1600. Sir William was served heir to his father 26th March 1607. He is ancestor of Lord Lamington. Edward Maxwell, the Commendator of Dundrennan, is omitted in the Nithsdale pedigree in Wood's *Douglas*.

<sup>6</sup> There are several Craigiehall entries about this time, which cannot be made to fit into Duncan Stewart's account. On the 11th January 1690, 'Dominus Henricus Stewart de Craigyhall miles' was served heir of Sir John Stewart of Craigiehall his father, 'in terris



of Craigyhall was great-grandfather to Alexander Stewart of Newhall, at the Queensferry, so that Craigiehall was lately represented by Stewart of Newhall, who is likewise now in a manner extinct.'<sup>1</sup>

Here we part with Duncan Stewart; and I would revert to a statement made by Mr. M'Kerlie (vol. iii. page 481), that the lands of Cally, in Kirkcudbright, were owned by 'John, younger son of Robert Stewart of Durisdeer,' and were by him sold in 1418. I cannot find any authority for this statement. The person who sold Cally in 1418 was Sir John Stewart, Knight, Lord (*jure uxoris*) of Dalswinton and Garlies, and ancestor of the Earl of Galloway.

Again, at page 483, Mr. M'Kerlie says: 'We have shewn that the Stewarts of Durisdeer obtained the lands (of Cally) in A.D. 1387 by marriage with the daughter and heiress of John Craigie of that ilk,' but I suspect that the daughter and heiress of John Craigie of Craigiehall did not convey Cally to her husband, and I am certain that Mr. M'Kerlie nowhere shows that she did so. Neither Duncan Stewart, nor his annotator, nor any other authority hints that the family of Craigiehall in Linlithgowshire owned land in Kirkcudbrightshire. Mr. M'Kerlie refers (p. 476) to a grant by Robert I. to John Craigie of the lands of Girthon (in the parish of which name Cally is situated), but no trace of the grant occurs in the *Great Seal Register*, nor is any connection asserted or proved between John Craigie to whom Girthon is stated to have been granted, and the Linlithgowshire Craigies.