

## Possible Kincaid patriarch - Sir William Fraunceys.

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In Scotland the surname French derived from the Latin word Francus with the addition of suffixes to get Francensis, Franciscus, and Francigena. Simply put it refers to one who was a Frank. Later it took on the forms Francéis, François, Le Franc, Francus, Franc̄ (contraction of Francus), Le Franceis, Le Franc̄ (contraction for Le Franceis), Franco, Franceis, Fraunceis, Franceys, Fraunceys, Franke, Francisco, French, Frenshe, Fraunches, Frankes, Frensh, Frensch, Franche, and Francis [French, A. D. Weld. Notes on the surname of Francus, Franceis, French, etc., in Scotland, with an account of the Frenches of Thornydykes. Boston: privately printed, 1893. p. 3-5, 33-34, 41-43, 45, 47]. Other early forms to be found in the English 'A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds' included Franceise, Fraunces, Francys, Frauncays, Fraunceyse, Frauncez, Fraunseis, Franck, Fraunc', Fraunk, Fraunck, Franckis, Frankys, Fraunchis, Frenchss, Frenches, Frenshe, Frensshe, Freynsch, Freynsche, Freynssche. As this paper deals with a patriarch living in the time of the First Scottish War of Independence (1296-1328), unless particularly referenced in a record, the then common form Fraunceys will be used for consistency of spelling.

### Capture of Edinburgh Castle legend

The reason for the Kincaid belief that it was Sir William Fraunceys who was the Kincaid patriarch is because it is on record that the original Kincaid chief was valiant in the capture of Edinburgh Castle from the English in the time of Edward I. For example, Alexander Nisbet in his authoritative work recorded the following about the family's origins (accent added).

Kincaid of that Ilk, Gules, a Fesse Ermine, between two Mollets in Chief Or, and a Castle in Base. (Pont's Manuscript.)

It seems the Castle represents that of Edinburgh ; for these of the Family were a long Time Constables thereof.

I find in an old Birth-brieve, signed by several honourable Persons, in favours of Mr. Andrew Monteith; it is writ thus, That he was the Son of Alexander Monteith of Collochburn, and his Wife Janet Kincaid, lawful Daughter to David Kincaid, lineally and lawfully descended of the House of the Laird of Kincaid in Stirling-shire, Chief of the Name, whose Predecessor, **for his valiant Service, in recovering of the Castle of Edinburgh from the English, in the Time of King Edward the I. was made Constable of the said Castle**, and his Posterity enjoyed that Office for many Years, carrying the Castle in their Arms, in Memory thereof, to this Day [Nisbet, Alexander. A System of Heraldry Speculative and Practical: with the true art of blazon, according to the most approved heralds in Europe. 2 vols. Edinburgh: Printed for J. MackEuen, 1722. Vol. 1, p. 420-421].

When Alexander Nisbet cited an old birth-brieve, he was most certainly referring to the 1646 record under the Great Seal of Scotland in regards to Andrew Monteith's ancestry. It gives the account of the Kincaid founder's heroics at Edinburgh Castle in the time of Edward I. It relates the following about the Kincaid family (accent added with translation to follow):

Edinburgi, 9 Sept. {1646}. Rex dedit literas prosapie Andree Mentetho, familie Neolandie in agro Sterlinensi designato heredi, peregrinationem in Gallias repentem; testando eum ex honestis et clare prosapie majoribus oriundum in legitimo matrimonii thoro genitum fuisse, ex Alexandro M. Salmoneti in Lothiana comarchi et Rachele Sandilandia ejus conjuge; qui Alex. fuit filius legit. Roberti M. Colachburne

in agro Sterlinensi comarchi et Joanne Kinkedie filie Davidis Kinkedii (**ex antiqua familia Kinkedie baronum in eodem agro, cujus familie dominus, ob fortem operam in arce Edinburgena ex Anglorum manibus sub Edw. I. armis vindicanda patrie navatam, ejusdem arcis constabularius fieri meruit, cujus muneris dignitas in eadem familia usque ad avorum memoriam permansit, et publice data in clypei gentilitii insignibus ejusdem arcis effigies non inhonestum monumentum a posteris hactenus conservatum est**); cujus Dav. K. uxor et dicte Joanne mater fuit Eliz. Levistonia filia legit. Jacobi L. Manerstone baronis, ex stirpe Limnuchi comitum oriundi; dicti Roberti M. parentes fuerunt Andreas M. Colachburnius et Margareta Kinkedia ejus sponsa, filia legit. Joannis Kinkedii Waristone in Lothiana comarchi, genita ex Euphemia Sinclara Roselini in Lothiana baronis filia (que domus Roselina comitum Orcadensium et Cathanesiensium compluresque alias nobilitate et virtute clarissimas propagavit familias) [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1634-1651. Ed. John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1897. p. 644-646, no. 1713].  
 {Translation}

The King gave a birth-breve to Andrew Menteith, designed heir of the family of Newlands in the Stirling area, on his returning to France, testifying that he is descended from honest, great and pure stock, being born of the lawful marriage between Alexander Menteth of Salmoneto in Lothian, holding office in his own district, and Rachel Sanidlands, his spouse, which Alexander was the legitimate son of Robert Menteth of Cloachburne, in the Stirling area, and Jean Kinkaid, daughter of David Kinkaid (**of the ancient family of Kinkaid, barons of that same area, of which family it is narrated that its chief delivered his country out of the hands of the English under the armies of Edward I. by courageous work in the castle of Edinburgh, whereby he was deservedly made Constable thereof. The dignity of that office remained in memory in that family for long years and, by a no means dishonourable record from the past, has to this date been preserved by the public granting of a 'heraldic castle' as an addition to their family coat of arms**). The wife of the said David, and mother of said John, was Elizabeth Livingstone (Leviston), lawful daughter of James Livingstone of Manerstone, baron, descended from the family of the Earls of Linlithgow. The parents of the said Robert Menteth were Andrew Menteth of Colachburn and Margaret Kinkaid, his spouse, lawful daughter of John Kinkaid of Waristone in Lothian, holding office in his own district, who was descended from Euphemia Sinclare, daughter of the baron of Roslin in Lothian, which house of Roslin was the ancestor of the Earls of Orkney and Caithness and of very many other families distinguished for their nobleness and virtue. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1634-1651. Ed. John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1897. p. 644-646, no. 1713. As translated by Major David M. Maitland-Titterton, Moberty, Airlie, by Kirriemuir, Angus for Olivia Brisbin in letter dated 11 September 1969].

## Applicable captures of Edinburgh Castle

There were certainly a few events that may account for the Kincaid founder's heroics relating to the capture of Edinburgh Castle in the time of Edward I. The first may have occurred before king John Baliol rose against Edward I in 1295. Many Scottish castles, including Edinburgh Castle, had been surrendered to Edward I in 1291. No record of a subsequent forced takeover has been located but the castle certainly came to be in the complete control of the Scots in 1296. At this time, Edward I invaded Scotland and Edinburgh Castle fell into English hands for a short period. Relating to this capture by the English, the *Chronicles of Lanercost* relates the following story about how the castle was honourably defended against Edward I by the constable of the Castle. While not a Scottish capture, this constable's honourable exploits could also technically account for the Kincaid legend. The story is also given in *Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland*.

On the feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle there happened a memorable instance of the untrustworthiness of the Welsh. While my lord King Edward was besieging with a great army the lofty castle of Edinburgh, huge machines for casting stones having been set all round it, and after he had violently battered the castle buildings for the space of three days and nights with the discharge of seven score and eighteen stones, on the eve of the festival named, he chose a certain

Welshman, his swiftest runner, whom he reckoned most trustworthy, committed to him many letters and, having provided him with money, ordered him to make his way to London with the utmost dispatch. This man was named Lewyn (as befitted his fate), which in English is pronounced Lefwyn. Now, going straight to the tavern, he spent in gluttony all that he had received for travelling expenses. Early on the morning of the vigil, being Sunday, he made himself a laughing-stock to the English by ordering his comrade to carry his shield before him, declaring that he was not going to leave the place before he had made an assault upon the garrison of the castle. Presenting himself, therefore, with a balista before the gates, he cried upon the wall guard to let down a rope to him, so that, having been admitted in that manner, he might reveal to them all the secrets of their enemy. The **constable of the castle**, as he informed me, was taking the air when this rascal intruder was brought before him, holding out in his hand the case with the royal letters.

'Behold, my lord,' said he, 'the secrets of the King of England; examine them and see. Give me also part of the wall to defend, and see whether I know how to shoot with a balista.'

But when the others would have opened the letters, their commander forbade them to do so, and straightway, standing on a high place, called loudly to men passing that they were to make known in the king's court that one of their deserters had proposed to those within [the castle] that they should perpetrate a deceit, to which he [the constable] absolutely declined to consent for honour's sake.

Sir John le Despenser attended at once to this announcement, and to him the traitor was lowered on a rope, with the letters intact, and the manner of his [Lewyn's] capture was explained to the king when he got out of bed. Now that prince greatly delighted in honesty. 'I gratefully declare to God,' quoth he, 'that the fidelity of that honourable man has overcome me. Give orders that henceforth no man attempt to inflict injury upon the besieged, and that no machine cast a stone against them.'

Thus the king's wrath was soothed, for he had previously vowed that they should all be put to death. So sleep came to the eyelids of those who had watched for three days, many of them having vowed that, for security, they would so continue while alive. On the morrow, by the royal indulgence, the besieged sent messengers to King John [Balliol] who was staying at Forfar, explaining their condition and demanding assistance. But he [John] being unable to relieve them, gave leave to each man to provide for his own safety.

But let me not be silent about the punishment of the aforesaid traitor, Lewyn. He was taken, tried, drawn and hanged on a regular gibbet constructed for his crime. This tale I have inserted here in order that wise men may avoid the friendship of deceivers.

Pending the report of the messengers, King Edward raised the siege and marched with a small force to Stirling, where he found the castle evacuated for fear of him, the keys hanging above the open doors, and the prisoners imploring his mercy, whom he immediately ordered to be set at liberty. And so, in the king's absence, after fifteen days' siege, the Maidens' Castle was surrendered into the hands of Sir John le Despenser, a place whereof it is nowhere recorded in the most ancient annals that it had ever been captured before, owing to its height and strength. It was called Edwinesburgh of old after its founder, King Edwyn, who, it is said, placed his seven daughters therein for safety ["Chronicle of Lanercost." The Scottish Historical Review. Nendeln: Kraus Reprint Limited, 1967. Vol. 8 (1911): 22-24].

The only known possible capture of Edinburgh Castle under Edward I occurred in June 1302. Professor Geoffrey W. S. Barrow points out that, according to the unprinted chronicle of Hailes Abbey, the Scots captured Edinburgh Castle at that time and slew everyone inside [Barrow, G.W.S. "Lothian in the first War of Independence, 1296-1328." The Scottish Historical Review. Aberdeen: The Aberdeen University Press Ltd., 1976. Vol. 55 (1976): 160]. Professor Barrow felt that this uncorroborated report may have

been untrue or that it may relate to another castle. Professor Barrow also noted that the chronicle of Hailes Abbey is considered to be usually accurate and well informed. However, no other account is found about this event and it is certain that, if this capture occurred, the captors did not hold on to the castle. The Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland show a number of expenditures to English garrisons in Edinburgh in late 1302 and early 1303 [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in the Public Records Office and the British Library. Ed. Grant G. Simpson and James D. Galbraith. Edinburgh: Scottish Record Office, 1986. Vol. 5 (Supplementary) A.D. 1108-1516: 175-181].

The only truly known capture of Edinburgh castle around the time of Edward I was when William Fraunceys guided the forces of Sir Thomas Randolph to capture Edinburgh Castle from the English on 14 March 1314. This event was chronicled about the year 1375 by John Barbour in his epic poem *The Brus* (accent added).

LXXXIII.

Quhen Roxburgh won was on this wis,  
The erl Thomas, that he empris  
Set ay apojn soverane bounte,  
At Edinburgh with his menyhe  
5 Was lyand at the sege, as I  
Tald yhou befor, all opinly.  
Bot, fra he herd how Roxburgh was  
Tane with ane trane, all his purchas  
And wit and besynes, I hicht,  
10 He set for to purchas sum slicht  
How he micht help him throu body  
Mellit with full he chevelry  
To win the wall of the castele  
Throu sumkyn slicht, for he wist wele  
15 That na strinth micht it planly get  
Quhill tha within had men and met.  
Tharfor prevely sperit he  
Gif ony man micht fundin be  
That couth ony gud juperdy  
20 To clym the wallis prevely,  
And he suld haf his warisoun;  
For it was his entencioun  
To put him in all aventur  
Or that that sege on him misfur.  
25 Than was thar ane **Wilyham Fransas**,  
Wicht and apert, wis and curtas,  
That intill his youthed had bene  
In the castell. Quhen he has sene  
The erl sa enkirly him set  
30 Sum sutelte or wile to get  
Quharthrou the castell haf micht he,  
He com till him in prevate,  
And said, 'Methink yhe wald blithly  
That men fand yhou sum juperdy  
35 How yhe micht our the wallis win:  
And certis, gif yhe will begin  
For till assay on sic awis,  
I undirtak for my servis  
To ken yhou to clym the wall,

40 And I sall formast be of all,  
 Quhar with ane schort leddir may we,  
 I trow of tuelf fut it may be,  
 Clym to the wall up all quytyly.  
 And, gif that yhe will wit how I  
 45 Wat this, I sall yhou lichtly say.  
 Quhen I was yhoung this hendir day,  
 My fadir was kepar of yhon hous,  
 And I was sumdele volageous,  
 And lufit ane wench her in the toun,  
 50 And, for I but suspicioun  
 Micht repar till her prevely,  
 Of rapis ane leddir to me mad I,  
 And with that our the wall I slad:  
 Ane strat rod that spyit I had  
 55 Intill the crag syn doun I went.  
 And oftsis com to myn entent,  
 And, quhen it ner drew to the day,  
 I held agane that ilke way  
 And ay com in but persaving.  
 60 I usit lang that traving,  
 Sa that I can that rod ga richt,  
 Thouch men se nevir, sa mirk the nicht:  
 And, gif yhou thinkis yhe will assay  
 To pas up eftir me that way,  
 65 Up to the wall I sall yhou bring  
 Gif God us kepis fra persaving  
 Of tham that wachis on the wall:  
 And, gif that us sa far may fall  
 That we our leddir up may set,  
 70 Gif a man on the wall may get,  
 He sall defend, gif it be ned,  
 Quhill the remanand up tham sped.'  
 The erl was blith of his carping.  
 And hicht him fiill far rewarding,  
 75 And undirtuk that gat to ga,  
 And bad him sone his leddir ma  
 And hald him preve quhill tha micht  
 Set for thar purpos on ane nicht.

LXXXIV.

Sone eftir was the leddir mad,  
 And than the erl but mar abad  
 Purvait him a nicht prevely  
 With thretty men wicht and hardy,  
 5 And in ane nicht held thar way  
 That put tham in full hard assay  
 And in gret perill. Sekirly  
 I trow, micht tha haf sene clerly,  
 That gat had nocht bene undirtane  
 10 Thouch tha to let tham had nocht ane,  
 For the crag was he and hidous,  
 And the clyming richt peralous,  
 For, hapnit ony to slid or fall,  
 He suld be sone to-fruschit all.

15 The nicht was mirk, as I herd say,  
And to the fut sone cumin ar tha  
Of the crag that was he and schor:  
Than **Wilyham Fransas** tham befor  
Clam in the crykis forouth ay,  
20 And at the bak him folowit tha:  
With mekill pane, quhile to, quhile fra,  
Tha clam intill the crykis sa  
Quhill half the crag tha clummin had,  
And thar ane plas tha fand sa brad  
25 That tha micht sit on anerly.  
And tha war syndles and wery,  
And thar abad thar aynd to ta.  
And, richt as tha war sitand sa,  
Abovin tham apoun the wall  
30 The chak wachis assemblit all:  
Now help tham God that all thing may,  
For in full gret perill ar tha,  
For, micht tha se tham, thar suld nane  
Eschap out of that plas unslane,  
35 To ded with stania tha suld tham ding  
That tha micht help thamsel nathing.  
Bot wondir mirk was all the nicht  
Sa that tha had of tham na sicht,  
And nocht forthi yhet waa thar ane  
40 Of tham that swappit doun ane stane,  
And said, 'Away! I se yhou wele/,'  
The quhethir he saw tham nocht adele.  
Outour thar hedis flaw the stane.  
And tha sat still lurkand ilkane.  
45 The wachis, quhen tha herd nocht ster,  
Fra that ward passit all sammyn wer,  
And carpand held fer by thar way.  
Erl Thomas than alsone, and tha  
That on the crag thar sat him by,  
50 Toward the wall clam hastely,  
And thiddir com with mekill mane,  
And nocht but gret perill and pane,  
For fra thine up was grevouser  
To clym up na beneth be fer.  
55 Bot, quhatkyn pane that eyir tha had  
Richt to the wall tha com but bad  
That had wele ner tuelf fut on hicht,  
And forout persaving or sicht  
Tha set thar leddir to the wall,  
60 **And syn Fransas befor tham all**  
Clam up, and syn Schir Andro Gray,  
And syn the erl himself perfay  
Was the thrid man the wall can ta.  
Quhen tha thar doun thar lord sa  
65 Saw clym up agane the wall,  
As wod men tha clam eftir all:  
Bot, or up cumin all war tha,  
Tha that war wachis till assay  
Herd bath stering and ek speking,  
70 And alsua fraying of arming,

And on tham schot full sturdely,  
 And tha met tham richt hardely,  
 And slew of tham dispitwisly.  
 Than throu the castell ras the cry:  
 75 'Tresoun! tresoun!' tha cryit fast:  
 Than sum of tham war sa agast  
 That tha fled and lap our the wall:  
 Bot, to say suth, tha fled nocht all,  
 For the constabill that was hardy  
 80 All armit schot furth to the cry,  
 And with him fele hardy and stout.  
 Yhet was the erl with his rout  
 Fichtand with tham apon the wall,  
 Bot sone he tham discumfit all.  
 85 Be that his men war cumin ilkane  
 Up to the wall, and he has tane  
 His way down to the castell sone:  
 In gret perill he has him done,  
 For thar war fer ma men tharin,  
 90 And tha had bene of gud covyn,  
 Then he: bot tha affrait war,  
 And nocht forthi with wapnis bar  
 The constabill and his company  
 Met him and his richt hardely.  
 95 Thar men micht se gret bargane ris,  
 For with wapnis on mony wis  
 Tha dang on othir at thar micht,  
 Quhill suerdis that war far and bricht  
 War till the hiltis all bludy:  
 100 Than hidwisly begouth the cry,  
 For tha that fellit or stekit war  
 With gret noys can cry and rar.  
 The gud erl and his cumpany  
 Faucht in that ficht sa sturdely  
 105 That all thar fais ruschit war:  
 The constabill was slane richt thar,  
 And, fra he fell the remanand  
 Fled quhar tha best micht to warand:  
 Tha dorst nocht bid to mak debat.  
 110 The erl was handlit thar sa hat  
 That, had it nocht hapnit throu cas  
 That the constabill thar slane was,  
 He had bene in gret perill thar.  
 Bot than tha fled: thar was na mar  
 115 Bot ilk man for to saf his lif  
 And furth his dais for to drif,  
 And sum slad doun outour the wall:  
 The erl has tane the castell all,  
 For than was nane dorst him withstand.  
 120 I herd nevir quhar in ane land  
 Was castell tane sa hardely,  
 Outakin Tyre allanerly,  
 Quhen Alexander the conquerour  
 That conquerit Babilonis tour  
 125 Lap fra ane berfrois on the wall,  
 Quhar he emang his fais all

Defendit him full douchtely  
 Quhill that his nobill chevelry  
 With ledderis our the wallis yhed  
 130 That nouthir left for ded na dred,  
 For, fra tha wist wele that the king  
 Was in the toun, thar was nathing  
 Intill that tym that stint tham mocht,  
 For all perill tha set at nocht.  
 135 Tha clam the wallis, and Areste  
 Com first to the gud king, quhar he  
 Defendit him with all his micht,  
 That than was set sa hard, I hicht.  
 That he was fellit on a kne:  
 140 He till his bak had set ane tre  
 For dred tha suld behind assale.  
 Areste than to the battale  
 Sped him in all hy sturdely,  
 And dang on tham sa douchtely  
 145 That the king wele reskewit was,  
 For his men into sindry plas  
 Clam our the wall, and socht the king,  
 And him reskewit with hard fichting,  
 And wan the toun deliverly.  
 150 Outane this taking anerly  
 I herd nevir in na tym gane  
 Castell that was sa stoutly tane.  
 And of this taking that I mene  
 Sanct Mergaret the gud haly quene  
 155 Wist in hir tym throu reveling  
 Of him that knawis and wat all thing:  
 Tharfor insted of prophesy  
 Scho left ane takning richt joly,  
 That is, that scho in hir chapell  
 160 Gert wele be portrait ane castell,  
 Ane leddir up to the wall standand,  
 And ane man tharapon clymand,  
 And wrat owth him, as ald men sais,  
 In Franch, GARDYS VOUS DE FRANSAIS.  
 165 And for this word scho gert writ sa  
 Men wend the Franchmen suld it ta:  
 Bot, for **Fransas** hattin was he  
 That sa clam up in prevate, .  
 Scho wrat that as in prophesy,  
 170 And it fell eftirward suthly  
 Richt as scho said, for tane it was,  
 And **Fransas** led tham up that plas.

LXXXV.

On this wis Edinburgh was tane,  
 And tha that war tharin ilkane  
 War tane or slane, or lap the wall.  
 Thar gudis haf tha sesit all,  
 5 And socht the housis evirilkane.  
 Schir Peris Lumbard, that was tane  
 As I said er befor, tha fand



In presonn fetterit with boyis sitand:  
 Tha had him till the erl in hy,  
 10 And he gert lous him hastely:  
 Than he becom the kingis man.  
 Tha send word to the king richt than,  
 And tald how the castle was tane,  
 And he in hy is thiddir gane  
 15 With mony men in cumpany,  
 And gert myn doun all halely  
 Bath tour and wall richt to the ground,  
 And syn our all the land can fond  
 Sesand the cuntre till his pes.  
 20 Of this ded that sa worthy wes  
 The erl was prisit gretumly:  
 The king, that saw him sa worthy,  
 Was blith and joyful our the laf,  
 And to mantem his stat him gaf  
 25 Rentis and landis far eneuch:  
 And he to sa gret worschip dreuch  
 That all spak of his gret bounte:  
 His fais gretly stonait he,  
 For he fled nevir throu fors of ficht.  
 30 Quhat sail I mar say of his micht?  
 His gret manhed and his bounte  
 Gerris him yhet renounit be.

A more easily read romantic version of the event by Sir Walter Scott is as follows:

While Robert Bruce was gradually getting possession of the country, and driving out the English, Edinburgh, the principal town of Scotland, remained, with its strong castle, in possession of the invaders. Sir Thomas Randolph was extremely desirous to gain this important place; but, as you well know, the castle is situated on a very steep and lofty rock, so that it is difficult or almost impossible even to get up to the foot of the walls, much more to climb over them.

So while Randolph was considering what was to be done, there came to him a **Scottish gentleman, named Francis**, who had joined Bruce's standard, and asked to speak with him in private. He then told Randolph, **that in his youth he had lived in the castle of Edinburgh, and that his father had been keeper of the fortress**. It happened at that time Francis was very much in love with a lady, who lived in a part of the town beneath the castle, which is called the Grassmarket. Now, as he could not get out of the castle by day to see his mistress, he had practised a way of clambering by night down the castle rock on the south side, and returning at his pleasure; when he came to the foot of the wall, he made use of a ladder to get over it, as it was not very high at that point, those who built it having trusted to the steepness of the crag; and for the same reason, no watch was placed there. **Francis** had gone and come so frequently in this dangerous manner, that, though it was now long ago, he told Randolph he knew the road so well, that he would undertake to guide a small party of men by night to the bottom of the wall; and as they might bring ladders with them, there would no difficulty in scaling it. The great risk was, that of their being discovered by the watch men while in the act of ascending the cliff, in which case every man of them must have perished.

Nevertheless, Randolph did not hesitate to attempt the adventure. He took with him only thirty men (you may be sure they were chosen for activity and courage,) and came one dark night to the foot of the rock, which **they began to ascend under the guidance of Francis, who went before them**, upon his hands and feet, up one cliff, down another, and around another, where there was scarce room to support themselves. All the while, these thirty men were obliged to follow in a line, on after the other, by a path that was fitter for a cat than a man. The noise of a stone falling, or a word spoken from one to another, would have alarmed the watchman. They were obliged, therefore, to move with the greatest precaution. When they

were far up the crag, and near the foundation of the wall, they heard the guards going about their rounds, to see that all was safe in and about the castle. Randolph and his party had nothing for it but to lie close and quiet each man under the crag, as he happened to be placed, and trust that the guards would pass by without noticing them. And while they were waiting in breathless alarm, they got a new cause of fright. One of the soldiers of the castle, willing to startle his comrades, suddenly threw a stone from the wall, and cried out, "Aha, I see you well!" The stone came thundering down over the heads of Randolph and his men, who naturally thought themselves discovered. If they had stirred, or made the slightest noise, they would have been entirely destroyed; for the soldiers above might have killed every man of them, merely by rolling down stones. But being courageous and chosen men, they remained quiet, and the English soldiers, who thought their comrade was merely playing them a trick (as, indeed, he had no other meaning in what he did and said,) passed on, without farther examination.

Then Randolph and his men got up, and came in haste to the foot of the wall, which was not above twice a man's height in that place. They planted the ladders they had brought, and **Francis mounted first to show them the way**; Sir Andrew Gray, a brave knight, followed him, and Randolph himself was the third man who got over. Then the rest followed. When once they were within the walls, there was not so much to do, for the garrison were asleep and unarmed, excepting the watch, who were speedily destroyed. Thus was Edinburgh Castle taken in March, 1312-13.

To put things into context, not long thereafter, on 23-24 June 1314, Robert the Bruce defeated the forces of king Edward II of England at the Battle of Bannockburn. This allowed him to then secure his throne and, with the fall of the English stronghold at Berwick in 1318, Scotland was clear of English forces. On 6 April 1320 the nobility of Scotland submitted their famous Declaration of Arbroath to Pope John XXII asserting their independent status. In 1324 Pope recognized Robert I as king of an independent Scotland. Finally, the treaty of Edinburgh-Northampton ratified by the Parliament of England on 1 May 1328 saw king Edward III renouncing all claims to the sovereignty of Scotland. Thus ended the First War of Scottish Independence (1296-1328). Peace would not last long as Robert the Bruce died the next year and the Second War of Scottish Independence began with invasion of the English supported Edward Balliol and the 'Disinherited' on 6 August 1332 and their victory at the battle of Dupplin Moor just five days later. The war was to last until 1357.

### William Fraunceys's reward for role in capture of Edinburgh castle

After the 14 March 1314 capture of Edinburgh Castle, little is known for certain of our hero, William Fraunceys, other than it has long been claimed that he was likely the William Franceis/Francis who received a grant of the £20 lands of Sprouston in Roxburghshire in the reign of Robert I (25 March 1306 to 7 June 1329). The following are two notations of his grant. The second record indicates that it was in the 16th year of reign of Robert I given what was marked on the back of the roll. Thus, one assumes William Fraunceys was granted the lands sometime between 25 March 1321 and 24 March 1322.

Ane Roll of Robert the First, marked on the back with this mark, E, wherein eighteen Infetments are illegible ... 56 Carta to **William Franceis**, of the 20 l. land of Sproustoun, in vic. de Roxburgh, whilks were in the King's hands by forfaulture of William Rict, Henry Drawer, Thomas Alkoats, John, Thomas and William, filii Alani Hugo Limpetlaw, &c. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 12, no. 56. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=zitDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA12&dq>].

Ane Roll of Robert the First, markit with this mark on the back, R. I. F. reign 16 ... 20 Carta to **William Franceis**, of the lands of Sprowstoun, in vic. de Roxburgh. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 15, no. 20. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=zitDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA15&dq>].

Sprouston is east of Kelso on the opposite side of the river Tweed. Directly across the river from Kelso Abbey was Maxwellheugh (called Maccuswell of old) and Pinnaclehill. A little west of Maxwellheugh was Roxburgh Castle and the river Teviot. Maxwellheugh was homeland of the Maxwell family [History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club: Instituted September 23, 1831. Alnwick, 1876. Volume 7 (1873-1875), p. 488-489. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=cXAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA488>].

Moving east downriver we first come the estate of Wooden, then Mellendean and then Sprouston. The principal lands to its east of Sprouston are Latham, Cockerlaw, Bamfhill, and then Redden (Reveden) – the later which was long held by the monks of Kelso Abbey [The Bannatyne Club. *Origines Parochiales Scotiae: The antiquities ecclesiastical and territorial of the parishes of Scotland.* Edinburgh, 1851. Vol. 1, p. 438-39. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=iowwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA438&lpg>]. Just below Redden was Hadden (Howden, Hauden, Haldane, Halden) for many years the lands of the Haldane of that Ilk family [The Bannatyne Club. *Origines Parochiales Scotiae: The antiquities ecclesiastical and territorial of the parishes of Scotland.* Edinburgh, 1851. Vol. 1, p. 428. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=iowwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA438&lpg>].

- King David gave them the Domain of Revedene, or Redden, with right of Water, Pastures, and Petary, as fully as he possessed the same himself, only excepting a Ploughgate of Land which he gave to the Hospital of Roxburgh. He added the Land of Osulf, the son of Wictburg, which was to fall to the Abbey after the death of the said Osulf. Bernard de Hauden Resigned his claim to the Miln and Miln-Pool of Reveden in favour of the Monks of Kelso ; and also to the piece of Meadow Land lying on the North side of their half Ploughgate near the Brook, which was the ancient Boundary between Hauden and Reveden. Hugh de Reveden gave up his claim to some Land called Floris, in the Territory of Reveden, of which he and his Ancestors had long kept possession, contrary to justice, and the will of the Abbot. He Resigned it in the Abbot's Court, at the Bridge of Etterick, in the year 1258. His grandson, Hugh, the son of John de Reveden, Resigned, for a sum of money, to his Lords the Abbot and Convent of Kelso, in the Court of the Abbot Richard, in 1285, all the Land which he and his Ancestors had at any time held in the Territories of Reveden and Home. [Gordon, Rev. James Frederick Skinner. *Ecclesiastical Chronicle for Scotland.* London: James Macveigh, 1875. Volume III (Monasticon): p. 450-451. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924092327919/page/451/mode/1up?view=theater>].
- King David I., with the consent of John, Bishop of Glasgow, gave them the Church of Sprouston ; also 1 Ploughgate and 10 Acres of Arable Land, with Buildings, and 3 Acres of Meadow. King Malcolm IV. gave 2 Oxfangs near Prestre Bridge, in Sprouston, in exchange for 2 Oxfangs at Berwick. Ralph de Veir, or Weir, in the time of King William, gave an Oxfang. Serlo, the King's Clerk, gave half a Ploughgate. Sir Eustace de Vesci, who, in 1193, Married Margaret, the illegitimate daughter of the King, by a daughter of Sir Adam Hutcheson, had the Manor of Sprouston granted to him by a Royal Charter ; and, in 1207, he obtained permission from the Abbot and Monks to have a Private Chapel at his Mansion, the usual rights of the Parish Church being reserved. He was slain by an arrow in 1216, when he was reconnoitring Castle Bernard, in company with Alexander II. About 1300, they had in Sprouston, 2 Ploughgates, with a right to common Pasture for 12 Oxen, 4 work Horses, and 300 year-old Lambs ; an Oxfang which let at 10 Shillings a-year ; 6 Cottages, one of which, situated near the Vicarage, had a Brewhouse and 6 Acres of Ground with it, and was let at 6 Shillings a-year. The other 6, situated at the other extremity of the Village, which is called Latham, had each an Acre and a half, and were let severally for 3 Shillings and 6 days' work. The Rectory of Sprouston was valued at £40 per annum. [Gordon, Rev. James Frederick Skinner. *Ecclesiastical Chronicle for Scotland.* London: James Macveigh, 1875. Volume III (Monasticon): p. 452-453. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924092327919/page/452/mode/1up?view=theater>].

To Sprouston's rear are the lands of Kersquarter, Windywalls, Softlaw, Lurdenlaw, and Lempitlaw (Lompatelaw, Lempidlaw). The barony of Lempitlaw is supposed to have been those forfeited with Sprouston in the Succession Wars and to have been given by king Robert I. to William Franceis (Lib. de Calchou, pp. 128, 145) [*Origines Parochiales Scotiae: Diocese of Glasgow.* p. 444].



Matthew Stobie 1770 map of Roxburghshire

[National Library of Scotland, County Maps, Roxburghshire. <https://maps.nls.uk/joins/671.html>]

Around the same time as William Fraunceys got his lands in Sproustoun, the superiority of the barony of Sproustoun was first granted by king Robert the Bruce to his illegitimate son Sir Robert Bruce. The latter died without issue at the Battle of Dupplin Moor on 11 August 1332. As a result, the barony reverted back to the Crown. The barony was then granted by king David II to Maurice Murray (Moravia, Moray). This would be Maurice, earl of Strathearn. He married Joan de Menteith, the daughter of Sir John Menteith of Ruskie, and died at the Battle of Neville's Cross on 17 October 1346. Maurice, earl of Strathearn left a daughter Joan who married Sir Thomas de Moray of Bothwell. Sir Thomas got from king David II a grant of the barony of Hawick and Sproustoun before dying in London without issue in 1361. His widow remarried to Sir Archibald 'the Grim' Douglas, afterwards 3<sup>rd</sup> earl of Douglas, bringing the barony of Sproustoun and Bothwell to the Douglasses (see Scots Peerage, Moray of Strathearn, volume viii, p. 255-258).

- {Reign of Robert I - 25 Mar 1306 × 7 June 1329} And to **Robert Bruce, son to the King**, of the barony of Sprowstoun.' [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 12, no. 62. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=zitDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA12>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Roll of David II. marked on the back, Da. II. M. M. ... [Carta] to **Maurice Murray**, of the barony of Sproustoun, vicecom de. in Roxburgh.' [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 54, no. 3. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=zitDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA54>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} Ane Roll of David the II. marked on the back, F, soverne... '[Carta] to **Thomas Murray**, of the barony of Hawick and Sproustoun, in vicecom. de Roxburgh.' [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 45, no. 17. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=zitDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA45>].

- In 1402 King Henry IV made a grant to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland of the barony of Spraweston with the military fiefs advowsons franchises and liberties pertaining to the said barony apparently part of the demesne lands of the Earl of Douglas and Johanna the lady of Bothwell his mother 'Sprouston'. *Origines Parochiales Scotiae: The antiquities ecclesiastical and territorial of the parishes of Scotland.* Edited by Cosmo Innes. Edinburgh, 1851. Volume first, p. 441. <http://books.google.ca/books?id=0GTIAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA436> citing *Rotuli Scotiae*, volume II, p. 163. <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.478156/page/n207/>].
- Letters by **Archibald Duke of Touraine** &c. by which for the honour and praise of God, the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, for the weal of his own soul and that **of Eupheme his spouse**, &c, he gives and confirms to the prior and convent of the Charterhouse " domus vallis virtutis " of the Carthusian order near the burgh of Perth, the lands comprehended in the following marches, viz., " Incipientes ex parte orientali a Scurrikrag et ascendentes per ffogleburne vsque ad Cocardene et sic extendentes versus oriens per marchias terramm monasterii de Kelsou vsque ad terras de Reddane et sic vltra versus austrum vsque ad marchias terrarum de Hawdane ; et ex parte occidentali incipientes ad le Hall yardis et exinde extendentes versus boriarn ad aquam de Tweide, vna cum omni libertate et vsu dicte aque et sic sursum Pakouburne sicut Yenisdene se extendit versus austrum vsque ad Murikluch, et a le hede de Murykluch extendentes versus austrum vsque ad marchias de Lempatlaw et postremo extendentes vsque ad Hawdane stanke, jacentes in baronia de Sproustone infra vicecomitatum de Teuidale;" to be held to the prior and convent and their successors in pure and perpetual alms, with bonds, bondages, natives and their sequels, peat bogs &c. fees & foifitures &c. justiciary high & low &c., without any tolls, subsidies, taxes or contributions, for offering continually the voice of supplication to God for the granter and the souls above named. Dated at Edibredschelis, 2 February 1433/4; witnesses, Henry Wardlaw, bishop of St. Andrews, Robert of Cardeny bishop of Dunkeld and John Crannok bishop of Brechin, Mr. John Fogo abbot of Melrose, William Douglas Earl of Angus and Alexander Stewart Earl of Mar, James Douglas of Balvany, Archibald Douglas sheriff of Teviotdale, Nicolas of Rutherford, George Pringill and Alexander Pringill, squires. Seal attached. [Precept of Sasine, same place & date, directed to Sheriff of Teviotdale.] [Historical Manuscripts Commission. Fourteenth Report, Appendix, Part III. The Manuscripts of the Duke of Roxburghe; Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart.; The Earl of Strathmore; and the Countess of Dowager of Seafield. London, 1894. p. 24. no. 47].

### Connection between Sprouston and Campsie parish where Kincaids originated

As noted above Sprouston was just east of Kelso Abbey albeit on the other side of the river Tweed. Just east of Sprouston was the lands of Redden long held by the monks of Kelso Abbey. Kelso Abbey also had a significant role in the Parish of Campsie in Stirlingshire where the Kincaids originated.

The parishes of Campsie and Antermoney were established by a grant to Kelso Abbey by David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of king William I of Scotland [Liber S. Marie de Calchou: Registrum Cartarum Abbae Tironensis de Kelso 1113-1567. Ed. Cosmo Innes. Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club, 1846. Volume 1: p. 186, no. 226. <https://archive.org/details/libersmariedecal01kels/page/186>]. David was granted the earldom of Lennox between 1178 and 1192 [Chartulary of the Abbey of Lindores 1195-1479. Ed. Rev. John Dowden. Edinburgh: Printed at the University Press by T. and A. Constable for the Scottish History Society, 1903. p. 1-2, no. 1]. Kelso Abbey's title to the parishes of Campsie and Antermoney was confirmed by king William I three separate times [Liber S. Marie de Calchou: Registrum Cartarum Abbae Tironensis de Kelso 1113-1567. Ed. Cosmo Innes. Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club, 1846. Volume 1: p. 14-18, no. 13; p. 304-305, no. 386; & p. 316-317, no. 409].

Alwyn, earl of Lennox challenged Kelso Abbey's title by granting the same parishes sometime between 1208 and 1214 to the see of Glasgow [Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis: Munimenta ecclesie metropolitan Glasguensis a sede restaurata seculo ineunte XII ad reformatam religionem I. ed. Cosmo Nelson Innes. Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club, 1843. Volume I: p. 86-87, no. 101]. This was confirmed about the same time by his son Maldouen, earl of Lennox [Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis: Munimenta ecclesie metropolitan Glasguensis a sede restaurata seculo ineunte XII ad reformatam religionem I. ed. Cosmo Nelson Innes. Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club, 1843. Volume I: p. 87-88, no. 102].

The grant to two different Catholic authorities caused a dispute between them that was resolved in 1221 with an agreement that Kelso Abbey would get 10 merks of annual rents from Campsie parish [Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis: Munimenta ecclesie metropolitan Glasguensis a sede restaurata seculo ineunte XII ad reformatam religionem I. ed. Cosmo Nelson Innes. Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club, 1843. Volume I: p. 100, no. 116 & Liber S. Marie de Calchou: Registrum Cartarum Abacie Tironensis de Kelso 1113-1567. Ed. Cosmo Innes. Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club, 1846. Volume 1: p. 189, no. 230].

Coming to the time of the First Scottish War of Independence we find that, on 12 April 1321, king Robert the Bruce directed the dean and chapter of Glasgow to secure payment to Kelso Abbey of an annual of 10 merks due from Campsie kirk [*The Acts of Robert I King of Scots 1306-1329*. Ed. Archibald A.M. Duncan. Regesta Regum Scottorum, 1153-1424 Vol. 5. Edinburgh: University Press, 1988. p. 453, no. 181]. This is around the same time that William Fraunceys got his grant of the £20 pound land of Sprouston. There is good evidence that this timing was not coincidental. William Fraunceys likely grew up in the vicinity of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire due to ties to Kirkintilloch castle.

### Sir William Fraunceys, keeper of Kirkintilloch castle from 1302-1306

The account of the 14 March 1314 capture states that William Fraunceys knew Edinburgh castle because when he was a youth, his dad was the keeper of the castle. There is no known keeper of Edinburgh Castle in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century that would be an obvious fit for his dad. However, there is a record of one Sir William Fraunceys who was keeper of Kirkintilloch castle in that period – his service seemingly to have begun on 1 September 1302 and lasted till 31 August 1306:

- {1302 A.D.} August 15-September 1. (File of indentures, in the original ligature, for keeping castles in Scotland, at the close of the 30th year.) (1). Wednesday the Feast of the Assumption of Our Lady (15th August), Sir John de St John the K.'s lieutenant in Scotland, ... (2). On 1st September same year Sir Rauf de Mantone, Sir Richard Siward and the Council, agree with **Sir William Fraunceys to keep the castle of Kirkintilloch** till Christmas, with 28 men-at-arms, whose names are endorsed, (Sir Henry de Pinckene, Thomas de Rameseye and Gilbert de Menetethe being among them) and 60 foot, with a chaplain, petty officers, and artificers to repair the gate, drawbridge, and other defences, and the services of the tenants of the barony of Kirkintilloch on forays. His pay till Christmas advances. Whenever he sees the war recommence he is to provide the castle with all necessaries. These when taken from the lieges, to be honestly valued. Done at Berwick, 5th September. The signet, red wax, of Sir William Fraunceys appended to tag. On a shield with rounded tracery, a bend charged with 3 birds(?). A wyvern on either side of shield and a leopard's head affronté above, from which the shield is suspended. ... (5). On the Assumption of Our Lady, at Lochmaben, Sir John de Kyngestone undertakes the keeping of Edinburgh castle with 10 men-at-arms, till Christmas, for 60 l. providing other 3 for his lands in Scotland. If he makes forays at the K.'s or lieutenant's command out of his bailliary, he shall be paid full wages, abating a proportion of the 60 l. per diem. (The names of 28 others (including 14 serving for lands in Scotland) endorsed.) He is also to have 40 foot in the K.' pay. Done at Berwick, 4th September. His signet, in red wax, appended. A lion rampant. Tracery around. ... (Exchequer, Q. R. Miscellanea (Army), No. 27/40.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 335-338, no. 1321. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/335/>].
- **Francis, Sir William**. On a bend three birds. The shield has a wyvern on either side of it, and a leopard face above, from which it is suspended. The whole within rounded tracery. Signet, in. Record Off. Ch. 1 Sep. 1302. [MacDonald, William Rae. Scottish Armorial Seals. Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1904. p. 122, no. 986].
- {1302 A.D.} September 5-20. On 5th September in the 30th year, the mayor or Newcastle-on-Tyne and Thomas de Frismarisco burgess, delivered by orders of Sr Ralph de Manton(?), the K.'s cofferer, to William of Werk apparitor, for the K.'s fortresses in Scotland, ... (From endorsement 10 lances to **Sir William Fraunceys**, and 20 for Linlithgow ; **Sir William**, 15 crossbows ; and William Arnaldi of Anieres for Linlithgow castle, 27. For Linlithgow, 9 'costera' for crossbows, and 6 stones canvas ; 3 stones for

Kirkintilloch. (m. 1.) ... September 20. List of officers and garrisons in Scottish castles. 1. ... 8. Edinburgh :--Sir John de Kingestone sheriff of Edinburgh has in his force 41 men-at-arms and 40 foot (including 20 crossbowmen). ... 10. **Kirkintilloch :--Sir William le Fraunceys, dwelling in the castle**, has in his own force 27 men-at-arms and 60 foot (including 20 crossbowmen)... (The next two membranes contain the indentures by the keepers, and the names of all the officers, bannerets, knights, men-at-arms, crossbowmen, and archers in the above castles. Total, 508 ; of which 113 serve for lands, the remaining 395 being in the K.'s pay. Very few bear Scottish surnames, besides the Earl of March, Sir Alexander de Balliol, and Sir Archibald de Livingstone. The only Scotsman in Kirkintilloch seems to be Gilbert de Meneteth, a man-at-arms, though several in Carstairs may be Scots.) (m. 9 & 8.) (*Exchequer, Q. R. Miscellanea (Army)*, No. 27/12.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 339-341, no 1324. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/339/>].

- {November/December 1302 A.D.} (Names of men at arms staying in the garrisons of Scottish castles. 2ms.) .. Kirkintilloch; **Sir William Fraunceys**, 3 covered horse; Sir John de Gymmynges, 2; Sir Henry de Pynkeny, 3. (19 men at arms, including Thomas de Rameseys and Gilbert de Meneteth. Total, 27. 2 smiths, a watchman, an attillator, 19 balisters and 19 archers, all named. 20 archers chosen by **Sir William Fraunceys at Linlithgow**, whose names he has. Total of footmen and officers, 64 [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in the Public Records Office and the British Library. Edited by Grant G. Simpson and James D. Galbraith. Edinburgh: Scottish Record Office, 1986. Vol. 5 (Supplementary) A.D. 1108-1516: p. 175, no. 305. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/175/>].
- {1302/3 A.D.} (Part of a file of documents concerning the composition and wages of Scottish garrisons.) ... to **Sir William Fraunceys**, £9 5s 0d [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in the Public Records Office and the British Library. Edited by Grant G. Simpson and James D. Galbraith. Edinburgh: Scottish Record Office, 1986. Vol. 5 (Supplementary) A.D. 1108-1516: p. 181, no. 345. <https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocu05grea/page/181/>].
- At Kirkintilloch, the works appear to have been on a lesser scale. There are, however, several references to the fortification or the castle in the years 1302-3. In September 1302 it was agreed the **constable, Sir William Francis**, should have 4 carpenters and 4 masons to repair the gate and the drawbridge, and soon afterwards one of the carpenters at Linlithgow was sent over to take charge. Between 1 September 1302 and 31 July 1303 Francis received £37 towards the cost of repairing the buildings, gates and ditches and 'new making the peel'. The works carried out in 1302 helped to maintain English authority south of the Forth, but it was at best a precarious occupation of a hostile land, and a new effort was needed to achieve an effective conquest... [The History of the King's Works. Ed. Howard Colvin. Edinburgh: H.M. Stationery Office, 1963. Volume 1: The Middle Ages, page 416.].
- {1304 A.D.} April 17. Letters patent by **William Francis warden of Kirkintilloch**, acknowledging receipt for his garrison from the K.'s stores of 20 qrs. wheat, 13 1/2 qrs. malt, 1000 herrings, and 100 hard fish. Edinburgh, 17th April, 32nd year. (Seal lost.) (*Exchequer, Q. R. Miscellanea (Army)*, No. 29/36.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 391, no. 1513. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/391/>].
- {1304 A.D.} May 6. (Names of various garrisons in Scotland. 1 m.) **Sir William de Fraucoys, constable of Kirkintilloch castle**, has 1 esquire, 11 other men at arms, 6 officarii, 20 crossbowmen and 38 archers... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in the Public Records Office and the British Library. Ed. Grant G. Simpson and James D. Galbraith. Edinburgh: Scottish Record Office, 1986. Vol. 5 (Supplementary) A.D. 1108-1516: p. 185, no. 373. <https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocu05grea/page/185/>].
- {1304/5 A.D.} March 31. Writ to John de Sandale chamberlain of Scotland, to pay William de Feltone 138 l. 12 s. 2 1/2 d.; to **William le Fraunceis**, 70 l. 11 s. 8 d. ; and Ebulo de Montibus, 12 l. 9 s. 8 d. ; arrears of their robes, pay and others while they were in various castles in Scotland. Westminster. (*Liberate*, 33 Edw. I. m. 5.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 445, no. 1655. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/445/>].
- {1305 A.D.} August 20. Memorandum :— that John de Westone the K.'s clerk received from Sir James de Dalileghe the K.'s clerk, by the hands of **Sir William Fraunceis constable of the castle of Kirkintulloch**

for 54(?) men-at-arms and foot, the garrison thereof at the K.'s pay and victuals, for wages, 179(?) l. 17s. 5 d., viz., from John Cane, Sir James's clerk, who delivers money and victuals at Glascu and Kirkintolaghe, 28 l. in money, 16 chalders flour at 13s. 4 d. per chalder, 2 chalders salt, value 55(?)s. 4d., 40 stones iron, value 13s. 4 d. From Master Stephen de Roberdestone, Sir James's clerk, who delivers money at Kirkintolaghe, 40 l. 13s. 4 d. (From) Nicholas de Carrew constable of Bothwell castle delivering money in name of said Sir James, 97 l. 4s. 1d. Total amount ut supra, 179 l. 17s. 5d., whereof he acknowledges receipt in the Wardrobe. Westminster, 20th day of August(?) . . . in the 33rd year. (*Exchequer, T. R. Miscellanea (Placita, Extents, &c.)*, No. 902/26). Seal lost. Document destroyed in places by galls. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 455, no. 1686. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/455/>].

- {20 February 1306-7July 1307} (Account book of John de Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland. 30 fos.) Receipts. ... (vi) (Wages of knights and their esquires. Full details are not given here. Unless otherwise stated, payment commenced on the day when the horses were values.) ... **William Fraunceis** and 2, from 24 June - 31 Aug. 1306, £13 16s. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in the Public Records Office and the British Library. Edited by Grant G. Simpson and James D. Galbraith. Edinburgh: Scottish Record Office, 1986. Vol. 5 (Supplementary) A.D. 1108-1516: p. 208-217, no. 492. <https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocu05grea/page/210>].
- {1306/7 A.D.} **William le Fraunceys, who was his constable of Kirketoulogh**, prays the K. That for his service is said castle he would remember his promise at his pleasure. (No date.) Norman French. (Endorsed) 'Let the Guardians and Chamberlain provide him in some place where he may be recompensed, and inform the K.' (Tower Miscellaneous Rolls, No. 459/64.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Volume II (A.D. 1272-1307), p. 521, no. 1962. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/521/>].

As constable of Kirkintilloch Castle, Sir William Fraunceys would at least been quite familiar with the lands of Kincaid just across the Kelvin river from Kirkintilloch castle. Being a constable of the castle for the English would also explain our hero's reason for approaching Sir Thomas Randolph. Like Randolph, William Fraunceys would be eager to redeem his family for their previous support of the English. Randolph would be sympathetic to William's case while others may not have; thus accounting for the private meeting and Randolph's acceptance of this little known figure in history. With his father being a constable of one of the primary royal castles, William Fraunceys would also have been a well trained fighter and worthy of being first over the top.

Given that he was constable of Kirkintilloch castle it would not be a stretch to suggest Sir William Fraunceys might have been at one time keeper of Edinburgh castle especially since the 31 March 1304 writ states they were being paid arrears for service 'while they were in various castles in Scotland.' This seems to imply they might have served at more than one castle; albeit it could be just referring to them collectively. However, the records do show that he also had a connection to Linlithgow where he obtained some archers and a carpenter.

### **Persons with the Fraunceys surname giving homage to Edward I in 1296**

Just six years prior to his service as keeper of Kirkintilloch castle, we see that one Sir William Fraunceys, knight, rendered homage to king Edward I of England on 4 July 1296 at Forfar.

- 4 July 1296 {24 Edward I}. At the same place [Forfar], on the same day [4 July 1296], with the same witnesses and the Notary present, the lord **William Francis, knight**, of his own free will attaining the trust and goodwill of the lord king of England, annulled any alliances etc. entered into in his name with the king of the French against the king of England; and having taken hold of and kissed the holy gospels, he performed fealty to the king of England, made his letters patent upon his fealty so performed, sealed with his pendant seal. **William Francis, knight**, having attained the trust and friendship of Edward, king of England etc., promises on his own part, and on that of his heirs, upon pain of body and property, that he



will support King Edward, and will serve him well and loyally against all people whenever called on or summoned by the King or his heirs; and that he shall know no harm to him, nor trouble him. ( TNA, MS C47/23/3, m. 5 & TNA, MS E39/99/15) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 6/2/53 (IP, 77-8) & 6/2/54 (IP, 78). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/6679/> & <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/6680/>. Reference document - Bannatyne Club. Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitatibus et homagiis Scotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI. Ed. Thomas Thomson. Edinburgh, 1834. p. 77-78. <https://archive.org/details/instrumentapubli00bann/page/77/mode/1up>. See also Palgrave, Docs, no. 58; CDS, ii, no. 757].

- {1296 A.D.} (Roll whereon are recorded the original instruments of submission and fealty by John de Balliol King of Scotland, with the clergy, nobles, and community of Scotland, to Edward I, in the 26th year of his reign, commonly called in Scotland The Ragman Roll.) // (Begins with a statement of the reasons for which the record is drawn up at the King's command.) (m. 1.) // May 13. Roxburgh:—Sir James the Steward of Scotland, knight, of his own free will, renounced the league with the King of France, and swore fealty, tactis sacrosanctis, and kissing the Holy Evangelists. // May 15. Roxburgh:—John the Steward, brother of the said James, swore fealty, ut supra. ... July 4. Forfar:—Pieres de Chaumpaigne rector of the church of Kynkel, Sir William Fraunceys knight, and Master William de Kingorne rector of Lyston church, ut supra. [m. 6.] [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 193, 194, no. 823. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/193/>].
- {1296} July 4. Palgrave, p. 163. **Sir William Fraunceys knight**, swears fealty. Forfar. (Chapter House (Scots Documents), Box 99, No. 15 ; Ragman Roll, m. 6.) Seal red wax. Device two open hands crossed ; foliage above and below : . . . VIDIVR. EME DONENT'(?) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 179, no. 757. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/179/>].
- William Francis. Device, two hands clasped; foliated background. “. . . Wide Vir Me Domini.” (?) A poor seal.—Appended to the Homage of “**Will. Francis, Chevalier**,” 1296.—H.M. Record Office. [Laing, Henry. Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals: royal, baronial, ecclesiastical, and municipal: embracing the period from A.D. 1150 to the eighteenth century: taken from original charters and other deeds preserved in public and private archives. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1866. p. 65, no. 386].

There was a further homage by one Sir William Fraunsays circa 1296 A.D.

- Francis, William. A lion rampant. Legend (Goth. Caps.) : **s' w FRAVNSAYS**. Diam. in. Reg. Ho. Edinb. Homage, c. A.D. 1296. [MacDonald, William Rae. Scottish Armorial Seals. Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1904. p. 122, no. 984].
- Francis, William. A bird perched on a rose or star. Legend (Goth. Caps.) : **s WILELMI FRAVNSEIS**. Diam. in. Record Off. Homage, c. A.D. 1296, detached seal 560, Bain, ii. [MacDonald, William Rae. Scottish Armorial Seals. Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1904. p. 122, no. 985].
- Seal Compendium 4. The following list describes a number of 'detached seals' which have become separated from the main collections of Ragman Roll seals and are currently held in the Scottish Record Office collections (Seal Cabinet, drawer 57). To distinguish them from other groups of seals, they have been given a four figure code of the type 40xy where x represents the string number and y is the number on the string. 1st string ... 4th string...  
4044. A lion rampant **S'W FRAVNSAYS** RR813 (SHS36310) William le Fraunceys, EDN Compare seal 3560 A bird perched on a rose or star S'WILELMLFRAVNSEIS = RR813. Two seals, one homager. Possibly for RR787 William le Fleming, DNB?  
[McAndrew, Bruce A. The sigillography of the Ragman Roll. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 129 (1999), p. 752. Note: SHS36310 represents Scottish Heraldic Seals, p. 363 no. 10. RR813 represents Ragman Roll homager no. 813].
- Seal Compendium 3: Part 2. Bain, CDS, II, Appendix III, Nos 150-631 renumbered as 3150-631. Bain refers to them as 'uncatalogued seals'; the vast majority, but not all, were once attached to the Ragman Roll homages... Tray 13 ... Joined by strings are ...

3560. A bird perched on rose or star S'WILELMI:FRAVNSEIS RR813 (SHS35311, SAS985) William le Fraunceys, EDN. Note comment under seal 4044.

[McAndrew, Bruce A. The sigillography of the Ragman Roll. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 129 (1999), p. 744. His was last on the string after Henry del Lardere, Edinburgh and Johan de Elfinston, Edinburgh. Note: SHS35311 represents Scottish Heraldic Seals, p. 353 no. 11 and SAS985 represents Scottish Armorial Seals no. 985. RR813 represents Ragman Roll homager no. 813].

Seals connected with Scotland, unattached to documents or only to fragments. — Chapter House Collection. ... (III.) Uncatalogued Seals. ... 27. Fragment of homage :— ... Tray 13... Shield with a bird perched(?) on a rose or star(?) : 'S' **Wilelmi** : **Fravnseis**.' Joined by strings. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 557, no. 560].

Then we have the homages of William le Fraunceys of Edinburgh and William Franceys of Fife at Berwick-on-Tweed on 28 August 1296. Subsequent documents suggest one was a tenant of the bishop of St. Andrews while the other a tenant of John de Drokesmuth. Thus we appear to have three Williams rendering homage - Sir William Frauncey, knight, at Forfar on 4 July 1296 and William le Fraunceys of Edinburgh and William Franceys of Fife at Berwick-on-Tweed on 28 August 1296.

28 August 1296 {24 Edward I}, Berewyk sur Twede. Duncan son of Aulay, knight, Henry de Vieuxpont, knight, Humphrey of Colquhoun, knight, William Fleming, Alan son of Aulay, Maurice of Ardencaple, John mac Gilmochan, Duncan son of Nelgos, and John the napier, of the county of Dumbarton; John of Johnstone knight, and John le Blunt of Esbie, of the county of Dumfries; Hector Askoloc, and Arthur of Galbraith of the county of Wigtown; Walter Sproull of the county of Dumbarton; Roger of Burdon of Blackadder, Ralph of Edgarhope, Adam 'Bernak' of Hilton, Gregory de St Clare, Edith of Coldingham, Agnes of Molesworth, Roger the Harper of Home, Ralph of Hauden, parson of the church of Whitsome, William 'Caffurlong', Robert Mautalent, Henry of Ellem, Nicholas 'del Despense', and Robert [of] Cogan [Glamorgan?], of the county of Berwick; Domnall son of Anecol of the county of Dunbarton, John of Halkerston, **William le Fraunceys**, John of Elphinstone, Walter of Congalton, of the county of Edinburgh; Gilbert of Kilbride, Alexander of Stirling, of the county of Lanark; Henry of the Orchard, Matthew de Gourlay, John of Graham, Henry 'le Ferour' (the smith) of Tranent, Constance of 'Kiphop', Ralph [of] Echline, William the Marshall, Henry Kerr, Walter of Berkeley, Michael Hippereysone, Alan 'le Littester' (the dyer), Henry of the Larder, Robert of Falside, John of Whitelaw, William parson of the church of Bara, John of Halkerston, Richard the steward of Cranston, of the county of Edinburgh; Gilbert of Drummond of the county of Dunbarton; Henry of Graham, John de la Leye, John of Seton, Peter of Graham, Beatrice of Carlisle, Adam of Hoddam, Eustace de Boiville, Ivo the messenger, Richard of Seton, James of Torthorwald, of the county of Dumfries; Nicholas of Badby, John Otter, William son of 'le Stywarde' (the steward), Robert of Spottiswood, of the county of Berwick; having come to the faith and will of their lord, Edward, king of England, promise to serve him well and loyally; and each one performed fealty to their lord the king. (TNA, C47/23/3, mm. 24-5) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 6/2/222 (IP, 139-41). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/7552/>. Reference document - Bannatyne Club. Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitatibus et homagiis Scotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI. Ed. Thomas Thomson. Edinburgh, 1834. p. 139-141. <https://archive.org/details/instrumentapubli00bann/page/139/mode/1up>].

{1296 A.D.} Ragman Roll. ... August 28. Berwick-on-Tweed :— ... Donald le fiz Ancol de counte de Dunbretan, Johan de Haukerstone, **William le Fraunceys**, Johan de Elfinstone, Wautier de Congeltone, del conte de Edneburke, Gilbert de Kilbride, Alisaundre de Strivelyn, del counte de Lanark... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 193, 203. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/203/>].

28 August 1296 {24 Edward I}, Berewyk sur Twede. Walter of Auchterlony, Adam de Valognes, Henry of Denmuir, William of Lamberton, Matthew of Balram, Randolph of Rires, Walter of Bickerton, **William Francis**, John of Kinnear (I), Richard de Maleville, Murdoch of Carrick, Hugh of Lochore, William de Valognes, John of Moray, John de la Haye, John of Kinnear (II), David of Wemyss, Richard Cuyot, William de Lascelles, Nicholas de Soules, Andrew Fraser, John Moneyppenny, Patrick of Pitglassie, David of Meldrum, of the county of Fife; Malcolm le Engleys, of the county of Perth; Ace of Kinross, Alexander

of Abernethy, Alexander of Islay, Gillescop son of Roland, of the county of Perth; Margaret of Ramsey, Thomas of Harcarse, of the county of Berwick; John of Lindsey, Thomas de Soules, of the county of Roxburgh; Walter Comyn, of the county of Peebles; Gilbert MacCoinnich, of the county of Dumfries; William MacCulloch, of the county of Wigtown; Malcolm earl of Lennox, David of Berkeley, Edmund of Hastings, of the county of Fife; Robert Cameron of Balnely, David of Brechin and Alexander of Lamberton, of the county of Forfar; John Wishart, Alexander of Allardice, Humphrey of Middleton, Robert the Falconer, Michael the Fleming, Robert de Tremblay, John of Thornton, of the county of Kincardine in Mearns; William of Meldrum, James of Mar, and James de Maleville, of the county of Aberdeen; Ayelmer Comyn, of the county of Banff; William of 'Rothenethe' (Rathenach), William Wiseman, of the county of Elgin; John Prat, Gilbert of Glencarnie, Roland son of Alan MacRuadri, of the county of Inverness; Gervase Rait, of the county of Invernairn; since they have come to the faith and will of their lord, Edward, king of England etc., they promise for themselves and for their heirs to serve him well and loyally; and each one has done homage to him; and each one has performed fealty to him; and they have sealed these letters patent with their seals. (TNA, C47/23/3, m. 29) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 6/2/240 (IP, 157-9). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/7601/>. Reference document - Bannatyne Club. Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitibus et homagiis Scotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI. Ed. Thomas Thomson, 1834. p. 157-159. <https://archive.org/details/instrumentapubli00bann/page/157/mode/1up>].

- {1296 A.D.} Ragman Roll. ... August 28. Berwick-on-Tweed :—Wauter de Ogtherloveny, Adam de Valoyns, Henry de Dundemor, William de Lambretone, Matheu de Balran, Randulf de Ronays, Wauter de Bikertone, **William Fraunceys**, John de Cuere, Richard de Maleville, Morthak de Carryk, Huwe de Loghore, William de Valoynes, Johan de Morref, Johan de la Haye, Johan de Kuere, David de Wymes, Richard Cuyot, William de Lasceles, Nicol de Soules, Andreu Fresel, Johan Manipeny, Patrick de Pedglassy, David de Melkedrum, del counte de Fyfe ... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 193, 209. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/209/>].
- {1296 A.D.} Copies of writs ordering restoration of lands in Scotland... Berwick, 3 Sept. Same for **William de Frauncyse**, tenant of the bishop of St Andrews, to the sheriff of Forfar, for William de Fenton, tenant of William de Moravia, to the sheriff of Edinburgh, and for **William Fraunceys**, tenant of John de Drokesmuth .... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in the Public Records Office and the British Library. Edited by Grant G. Simpson and James D. Galbraith. Edinburgh: Scottish Record Office, 1986. Vol. 5 (Supplementary) A.D. 1108-1516: p. 153, no. 162. <https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocu05grea/page/153>].

It is not surprising that William Fraunceys got rewarded with a grant of the lands of Sprouston. The Fraunceys surname had strong ties in Roxburghshire during the time of Edward I. John Fraunceys of Longa Neuton, Roxburghshire (i.e. Longnewton immediately northwest of the Knights Hospitallers holdings at Ancrum above Jedburgh south of Dryburgh and St. Boswell's); Aleyne Fraunceys of Roxburghshire and Symon Fraunceys of Roxburghshire all rendered homage to king Edward I on 28 August 1296 at Berwick-on-Tweed. A few days later, on 3 September 1296, Alan le Fraunceys had his lands restored by Edward I.

- {1296 A.D.} Ragman Roll ... August 28:— Berwick-on-Tweed:— Adam de Hepe, ... Thomas de Roule, William de Farningdon, Roger de Midelburgh, **John Fraunceys of Longa Neuton**, Reynaud de Dolfinestone ... and Bernard de Hauden, del counte de Roxburgh, ...[Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 193,199. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/199/>].
- I. Seals appended to homages.—Chapter House Collection. ... 2. Seals appended to homage no. 811 of Calendar. ... (38) An eight-rayed figure (fir branches?): 'S' **IOH'IS FRAVNSAYS**. ... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 531-532. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/531/>. **Note:** homage no. 881 was on p. 199 and relates to 'Adam Hepe and other men of Roxburgh and Perthshire' so this would be

the seal of JohnFraunceys of Longa Neuton] .

- {1296 A.D.} Ragman Roll ... August 28:— Berwick-on-Tweed: ... **Aleyn Fraunceys**, Henry Braceor of Jeddworthe, del counte de Rokeburk ... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 193,213. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/199/>].
- {1296 A.D.} Ragman Roll ... August 28:— Berwick-on-Tweed: ... Jone de Laundales, **Symon Fraunceys**, Robert du Val de Esk, Richard le fiz Geffrai de Ekford del counte de Rokesburk ... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 193,203. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/199/>].
- 3 September 1296. Writ to the sheriff of Fife to restore his lands to Peter de Impetrany of Innerkethene. Berwick-on-Tweed. // Similar writs for the following persons: ... for Walter de Sherewyndelawe and **Alan le Fraunceys**, the the sheriff of Roxburgh ... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 218, no 832. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/218/>].

The only other person with the Fraunceys surname outside of Roxburghshire who gave homage was John Fraunceys de Beneston, Edinburghshire. Beneston (Beniston, Beanston) was northeast of Haddington and immediately south of Gilmertoun. It was west of Hailes castle - the stronghold of the Hepburns that was originally built by Hugo de Gourlay. There is an unattached seal in the Ragman Roll collection for one Hugh Fraunceys which was by Joseph Bain in his Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland series under the name John Fraunceys of Beneston, Edinburghshire. Perhaps an error occurred or John Fraunceys was using the seal of his father or predecessor.

- {1296 A.D.} Ragman Roll ... August 28:— Berwick-on-Tweed: ... Matheu de Hauthorndene, **John Fraunceys of Benestun**, John Pygaz of Lyntone ... and Eymmer de Haudene, del counte de Edenburk, ut supra. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 193,201. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/199/>].
- Seals connected with Scotland, unattached to documents or only to fragments. —Chapter House Collection. ... (III.) Uncatalogued Seals. ... 21. Fragment of homage:— ... Tray 9 ... A hawk(?) sitting on a left arm holding the jesses: '**S' HVGONI FRANCISCI**. ... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 554, no. 470. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/554>].

### Homage of Sir William Fraunceys suggests Knights Hospitallers connection

Giving homage just before Sir William Fraunceys, on 4 July 1296, was Pieres de Chaumpayne, parson of the church of Kynkel.

- 4 July 1296 {24 Edward I}. At Forfar, on 4 July, in the year [1296] and indiction [9] recorded before, in the presence of the Notary and of the witnesses last written, **Peter de Champagne, rector of the church of Kinkell**, attained of his own free will to the trust and goodwill of the lord king of England; and he annulled any alliances etc. entered into in his name with the king of the French against the king of England; and having taken hold of and kissed the holy gospels, he performed fealty to the king of England; and made his letters patent upon his fealty so performed, sealed with his pendant seal. Peter de Champagne, parson of the church of Kinkell, having attained the trust and goodwill of Edward, king of England etc., promises on his own part, and on that of his heirs, upon pain of body and property, that he will support King Edward, and will serve him well and loyally against all people whenever called on or summoned by the King or his heirs; and that he shall know no harm to him, nor trouble him. (TNA, MS C47/23/3, m. 5 & TNA, MS E39/99/22) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 6/2/51 (IP, 77a) & 6/2/52 (IP, 77b). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/6677/> & <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/6678/>. Reference document - Bannatyne Club. Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitibus et homagiis Scotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI. Ed. Thomas Thomson. Edinburgh, 1834. p. 77.

<https://archive.org/details/instrumentapubli00bann/page/77/mode/1up>. See also Palgrave, Docs, no. 57; CDS, ii, no. 756].

Peter de Champagne, parson of the church of Kynkel, would have been affiliated with the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem and Malta who had significant holdings at Kinkell / Tella. It is likely coincidental that a large part of the Kincaid of that Ilk's original estate was called Kynkell/Kinkel – often being identified together as the £5 lands of old extent of Kincaid and Kinkel. At times they were referred to as the Temple lands of Kincaid and Kinkell. In 1728 we see from an annualrent given by John Kincaid of Kincaid to that his lands were referred to as the lands of Mains, Milntown and Temple of Kincaid and Kinkell. [National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. RS3/352, General Register of Sasines, Reversions, etc.: Third Series. vol. CCCLIII, ff. 28-43, registered 12 December 1777 & Glasgow City Archives, Glasgow, UK. Lennox of Woodhead Papers, T-LX 1/18/3]. Previously, Andrew Kinkaid in Temple, parish of Campsie, had his testament testamantar dated 6 November 1675 registered in the Edinburgh Commissary Court on 25 March 1676. Furthermore, the Kincaids of that Ilk were tied to other Templar/Hospitaller locations. A charter of 11 August 1665 shows that Thomas Kincaid of Coates held lands on the west side of the Temple lands in Edinburgh on the north side of High Street [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Sotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1660-1668. Edited by John Horne Stevenson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1914. p. 410, no. 81].

- The Hospitallers or Knights of St John of Jerusalem or Malta, had houses at Ancrum, **Kinkell**, Bothwell, Torphichen, and St John's Hill, near Edinburgh. [Carrick, John Charles. The abbey of S. Mary, Newbottle: A memorial of the royal visit, 1907. Edinburgh, 1908. p. 358. <https://archive.org/details/abbeyofsmarynewb00carruoft/page/358/>].

Less coincidental though is that one William Champnay of Balcorroch was an adjacent landholder of the Kincaids of that Ilk in the mid 1400s - holding their lands under wadset from the Lairds of Kincaid ["Protocol Book of Nicol Thounis 1559-1564." Ed. James Beveridge and James Russell. Edinburgh: Printed for the Society by J. Skinner & Company, Ltd., 1927. Scottish Record Society. 57: p. 22, no. 103]. Champnay/Champney is noted as a surname that refers to one from the Champagne region of France.

### Sir William Fraunceys homage followed by possible Knight Templar

It is very significant that the next person who rendered homage after Sir William Fraunceys was Master William of Kinghorn, rector of Liston church. Liston church would be at present day Kirkliston in West Lothian on the north side of a loop in the Almond river. It's older name was Temple Liston.

- 5 July 1296 {24 Edward I}, Forfar. In the year [1296] and indiction [9] said before, on 5 July, in the presence of the lords Peter Corbet, John Wake, Brian fitz Alan, Robert of Hilton, and Walter of Huntercombe, barons, with many others, in the presence of the Notary written below; **Master William of Kinghorn, rector of the church of Liston**, of his own free will attained the trust and goodwill of the lord king of England, and annulled any alliances etc. entered into in his name with the king of the French against the king of England; and having taken hold of and kissed the holy gospels, he performed fealty to the king of England, and made up his letters patent upon his fealty so performed, sealed with his pendant seal. **William of Kinghorn, parson of the church of Liston**, having attained the trust and friendship of Edward, king of England etc., promises on his own part, and on that of his heirs, upon pain of body and property, that he will support King Edward, and will serve him well and loyally against all people whenever called on or summoned by the King or his heirs; and that he shall know no harm to him, nor trouble him. (TNA, MS C47/23/3, mm. 5-6 & MS C47/23/3, m. 6) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 6/2/55 (IP, 78a) & 6/2/56 (IP, 78b). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/6681/> & <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/6682/>. Reference document - Bannatyne Club. Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitatibus et homagiis Sotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI. Ed. Thomas Thomson. Edinburgh, 1834. p. 78. <https://archive.org/details/instrumentapubli00bann/page/78/mode/1up>].

- 28 August 1296 {24 Edward I}, Berewyk sur Twede. Sir Herbert of Maxwell, Sir Richard Fraser, of the county of Dumfries; Dubgall Godricson, Michael MacCulloch, of the county of Wigtown; **Master William of Kinghorn, parson of Liston, of the county of Linlithgow**; Sir William de Mowat, Sir Walter de Sherwinglaw, James of Lindsay, Sir Alexander of Lindsay, of the county of Roxburgh; Sir John de Saint-Michel, William de Maleville, lord of Tartraven, of the county of Roxburgh; Alan of Moray, of the county of Forres; Sir Donald Campbell of the county of Dunbarton; Laurence of Cramond of the county of Forfar; Sir Michael of Wemyss of the county of Fife; Alan of Collielaw, Walter of Lindsay, of the county of Berwick; Sir Walter of Lindsay, Sir William of Ruthven, Sir Archibald of Livingston, John de Montfort, Sir William of Ramsey, Alexander of Seton vallet, William of Pilmuir, Patrick of Halton, William de Gourlay, of the county of Edinburgh; Roger de Mortimer, John ‘Curryk’, William of Clunie or Cluny, Henry de la Despense, John de Contegarvy, Thomas of Catton, Adam of Stewarton, of the county of Perth; Sir Nicholas of Graham, of the county of Linlithgow, and John of Badby of the county of Peebles; since they have come to the faith and will of their lord, Edward, king of England etc., they promise for themselves and for their heirs to serve him well and loyally; and each one has done fealty to the king; and each one has performed fealty to him; and they have sealed these letters patent with their seals. (TNA, C47/23/3, mm. 30-1) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 6/2/244 (IP, 162-3). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/7624/>. Reference document - Bannatyne Club. Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitatibus et homagiis Scotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI. Ed. Thomas Thomson. Edinburgh, 1834. p. 162-163. <https://archive.org/details/instrumentapubli00bann/page/162/mode/1up>].
- Besides the House of the Temple in Mid-Lothian, the following Establishments or Priors of the Order may be enumerated, viz. St. Germain's, in East Lothian ; Inchynan, in Renfrewshire ; Maryculter, in Kincardineshire ; Aggerstone, in Stirlingshire ; Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire ; Derville or Derval, in Ayrshire; Dinwoodie, in Dumfriesshire; Red-abbey-stedd, in Roxburghshire, and **Temple Liston, in West-Lothian**. [Burnes, James. 'The Knights Templars of Scotland.' Sketch of the history of the Knights Templars. Edinburgh: Wm. Blackwood & Sons, 1840. p. 59. <https://archive.org/details/sketchofhistoryo00burn/page/n114/>].
- **Temple Liston, the older name of Kirkliston**, shows their presence on the Almond in Linlithgowshire, which is proved also by the mention of their neighbours at Liston in the Inquisition of 1309; but the fine old Norman church at that place was not in their hands. At Falkirk and in the case around it they had land and salt pits. ['The Knights Templars in Scotland.' The Scottish Review. Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1898. Volume XXXII. (July 1898): p. 11. [https://www.google.ca/books/edition/The\\_Scottish\\_Review/dllcAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1](https://www.google.ca/books/edition/The_Scottish_Review/dllcAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1)].

It is long well known that Pope Alexander III allowed clergeymen and priests to join the Knights Templars. Thus, William of Kinghorn could have been then a chaplain for the Order at their house in Liston.

- Pope Alexander's famous bull, omne datum optimum ... "And that nothing may be wanting to the plenitude of your salvation, and the care of your souls; and that ye may more commodiously hear the divine service, and receive the sacraments in your sacred college ; we in like manner ordain, that it shall be lawful for you to admit within your fraternity, honest and godly clergymen and priests, as many as ye may conscientiously require ; and to receive them from whatever parts they may come, as well in your chief house at Jerusalem, as in all the other houses and places depending upon it, so that they do not belong to any other religious profession or order, and so that ye ask them if the bishop, if they come from the neighbourhood ; but if peradventure the bishop should refuse, yet nevertheless ye have permission to receive them by the authority of the holy apostolic see. ... [Addison, Charles Greenstreet. The History of the Knights Templars. London, 1842. p. 66. <https://archive.org/details/historyofknights00addiuoft/page/66/>].

By 17 November 1309 William of Kinghorn had a successor at Liston. This successor was simply called Robert, chaplain of Liston He appeared at the trials of the Knights Templar at Edinburgh because the Knight Templars' barony of Liston was adjacent to the church. He was not sympathetic to the them and his testimony was laced with wild suspicions.

- Decimus quartus testis.—Item dominus Robertus capellanus de Lyston, vicinus Templariorum Scotiæ,

juratus super præmissis, dixit idem, quod Abbas de Dunfermelyn prædictus ; hoc addito, quod dixit, quod conscientia sibi dictat quod Templarii Scotiæ, et alii ejusdem ordinis non sunt penitus immunes a criminibus, per suos majores in curia confessis ; et hoc propter identitatem statutorum et observantiarum suarum, et mutuam visitationem. Item dixit, quod nunquam audivit pro certo, nec vidit ubi aliquis frater Templi fuisset sepultus, vel quod naturali morte mortuus sit. Item dixit, quod quantumcunque possunt, semper fuerunt contra ecclesiam, et super hoc laborat publica vox et fama. [Spottiswoode Society. *The Spottiswoode Miscellany: a collection of original papers and tracts, illustrative chiefly of the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland.* Edited by James Maidment. Edinburgh, 1845. Volume II: p. 14. <https://archive.org/details/spottiswoodemisc02maid/page/14/mode/1up>].

- In addition to the two Templars, nearly fifty witnesses, lay and clerical, were examined at Holyrood on that 17th of November, 1309; but their evidence, although strikingly significant of the general dislike and suspicion of the Templars, is almost entirely of the vaguest and most worthless kind. ... **The chaplain of Liston, a 'neighbour' of the order in Scotland**, declared that its members had always been hostile to the Church, and swore that for his own part he had not heard of any of them dying a natural death, nor had he ever seen a Templar's grave. This last statement, of course, has reference to the ridiculous story of the Templars burning the bodies of deceased brethren, and making the ashes into a powder for the younger brethren to drink as a pledge of secrecy. ['The Knights Templars in Scotland.' *The Scottish Review*. Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1898. Volume XXXII. (July 1898): p. 31. [https://www.google.ca/books/edition/The\\_Scottish\\_Review/dllcAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1](https://www.google.ca/books/edition/The_Scottish_Review/dllcAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1)].

### Downfall of the Knights Tempars and merger with Knights Hospitallers

The era of the Knights Templars had come to end thanks to king Philip IV of France intriguing with Pope Clement V to eliminate his massive financial obligations to them. Their achilles heel was their secret initiation ceremony which the king targeted to fuel accusations of ungodly behaviours. On 22 November 1307, Pope Clement V issued his famous papal 'Pastoralis praeeminentiae' calling for all Knights Templars to be arrested on the same day in king Edward II's realm. Edward II clearly did not believe the chargers against the Templars. On 4 December he wrote to the kings of Portugal, Castille and Leon, Sicilly and Aragon to caution them against 'giving credence to reports against the Knights Templars.' Six days later he wrote back stating that the Templars 'everywhere bear a good name in England.' However, he capitulated to the Pope's wishes and within a couple of weeks ordered their simultaneous arrest. Following trials throughout Europe, Pope Clement V issued his papal bull *Ad providam* on 12 May 1312 dissolved the order and granted all their entire goods to the Knights Hospitallers. If William of Kinghorn was a Knight Templar, then his days as rector of Liston church would have been over. He would have been either been arrested or have gone into hiding.

- Nov. 22. 1307. Pope Clement [V.] requests the K. to arrest (on the same day) all the Knights Templars within his realm. Poitiers. R.ii.16. O.iii.30. H.1.p.iv.99. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. *Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera."* London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 148. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/148/>].
- Nov. 26. 1307. The K. orders the seneschal of L'Agennois to meet him at Boulogne at Christmas, to giv him information respecting the Templars and the condition of that country. Langley. R.ii.17. O.iii.32. H.1.p.iv.100. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. *Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera."* London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 148. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/148/>].
- (Dec. 1. 1307.) Ordinances by the K. and his council for the simultaneous seizure of the Knights Templars by the several sheriffs throughout England and Ireland. R.ii.18. O.iii.34. H.1.p.iv.101. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. *Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera."* London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 148. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/148/>].
- (Dec. 4. 1307.) The K. of England to the Kings of Portugal, Castille and Leon, Sicilly and Aragon, cautioning them against giving credence to reports against the Knights Templars, circulated by their enemies. Reading. R.ii.19. O.iii.35. H.1.p.iv.101. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. *Syllabus (in Englis) of the*

documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 148. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/148/>.

- Dec. 10. 1307. The K. to pope (Clement V.) ; is unable to credit the horrible charges brought against the Knights Templars, who everywhere bear a good name in England. Westm. R.ii.24. O.iii.37. H.1.p.iv.102. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 148. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/148/>].
- Dec. 15. 1307. The K. orders various sheriffs to arrest the Knights Templars on the morrow of the Epiphany. Westm. R.ii.23. O.iii.43. H.1.p.iv.104. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 148. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/148/>].
- Dec. 20. 1307. The K. orders the simultaneous arrest of the Knights Templars throughout Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Byfleet. R.ii.23. O.iii.45. H.1.p.iv.104. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 149. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/149/>].
- Sept. 29. 1309. The K. orders that the Irish and Scotch Templars be sent for examination to Dublin. Windsor. R.ii.93. O.iii.180. H.1.p.iv.157. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 158. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/158/>].
- Oct. 3., 1309. The K. requests that the inquisitor sent into Scotland for the examination of the Templars be respectfully treated. Langley. R.ii.94. O.iii.182. H.1.p.iv.158 // Oct. 6. 1309. The K. orders that the Templars who are yet at large in Scotland shall be arrested and kept in safe custody. La Grove. R.ii.94. I.iii.182. H.1.p.iv.158. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 159. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/159/>].
- May 2. 1312. Pope Clement (V.) grants the entire goods of the order of the Templars to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem. Vienne. R.ii.167. O.iii.323. H.ii.p.i.5. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 171. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/171/>. Known as the Papal Bull *Ad providam*. It followed on the Papal Bull *Vox in excelso*, dated 22 March 1312 and approved by the Council of Vienne on 3 April 1312, which dissolved the Knights Templars.
- May 16. 1312. Pope Clement (V.) informs the K. of the grant to the Hospitalers made with the sanction of the general council at Vienne. Liberon, dioc. Valence. R.ii.168. O.iii.326. H.ii.p.i.6. // Pope Clement (V.) asks the aid of the abps. and bps. of England in carrying out the above mentioned grant. Liberon. R.ii.168. O.iii.326. H.ii.p.6. // Pope Clement (V.) to the nobility of England, to the same effect. Liberon. R.ii.169. O.iii.327. H.ii.p.i.7. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 171. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/171/>].

### John of Kingston, constable of Edinburgh castle rewarded with Templar lands in England

In spite of the Pope's bull, king Edward II told the prior of the Knights Hospitallers in England not to meddle with the goods of the Templars. He then started to grant the custody of Templar lands to others – with John of Kingston getting custody of their lands in Northumbland.

- Aug. 1. 1312. The K. charges the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England not to meddle with the goods of the Templars by virtue of any bull from the pope. London. R.ii.174. O.iii.337. H.ii.p.i.10. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co.,



1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 172. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/172/>].

- April 30, 1313. The K. commits to **John de Kyngeston** the custody of the manor of Thornton and of the other lands of Templars in Northumberland. Westm. R.ii.209. O.iii.402. H.ii.p.i.35. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 177. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/176/>].

Sir John of Kingston had been constable of Edinburgh castle and sheriff of Edinburgh for the English from 24 November 1298 to at least 1306 – excepting the year 1303 when Eble de Mountz held those positions. He appears to have succeeded Sir Walter de Huntercombe. On 27 March 1306, John of Kyngeston is noted as a guardian of Scotland.

- 1298. July 24. Memorandum:—that **Sir Walter de Huntercombe keeper of Edinburgh castle** received on this day at the port of Leith near Edinburgh, 100 qrs. wheat, London measure; and 10 casks of wine; likewise 10 casks of salt... [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 255, no. 997. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/255/>].
- 24 November 1298, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The king (Edward I) commits his sworn-man, **John of Kingston, constable of his castle of Edinburgh and sheriff of the county** of the same, to receive the peace of the men of the county of Edinburgh (except the earls, barons, knights and other free tenants whose lands, tenements and rents exceed 20s. yearly) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document: 1/27/0 (Stevenson, Docs., ii, no. 544a). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8023/>].
- 25 November 1298, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The king writes to his sworn-man, Simon Fraser, noting that he has charged his sworn-man, **John of Kingston, his constable of Edinburgh Castle and sheriff of the same place**, to make a raid, which he cannot do with his own company without having more sufficient aid. The king commands Simon that whensoever the said constable shall let him know or command him to go to him with twenty armed horses, doing whatever he shall enjoin him on the king's behalf. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 1/27/0 (Stevenson, Docs., ii, no. 545). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8025/>].
- 25 November 1298, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The king has granted to his sworn-man, **the knight John of Kingston, his castle and the county of Edinburgh**, with pertinents, to keep as long as it shall please the king. And Walter de Huntercombe is ordered to cause to be delivered, by indenture made between them the said castle with arms, provisions and other things, and the county with rolls and writs and all other things, to the keeping of the said John. And the bishops, abbots, priors, earl, barons, knights, and all other tenants of the castle and county of Edinburgh are ordered to be attentive and obedient to the said John. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 1/27/0 (Stevenson, Docs., ii, no. 546). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8026/>].
- 2 December 1298. Memorandum that Sir John of Droxford has assigned in the king's name a clerk to Sir Philip de Vernay, keeper of the villa of Berwick, that is, William de Rue. The said clerk shall reside at Berwick, answerable to Sir John of Kingston, constable of Edinburgh, and to his orders, to send thither all kinds of food-supplies for men and horses as the said Sir John shall order him and let him know by his letter. Further terms are stipulated. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/0/0 (Stevenson, Docs., ii, no. 549). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8028/>].
- 22 April 1299. The king commands his lieges Patrick, earl of Dunbar, and John of Kingston, constable of Edinburgh Castle, to inquire by a jury of Berwick, Roxburgh and Edinburgh into charges brought by Joanna de Clare, countess of Fife against Herbert de Morham of Scotland, that is, that while she and her retinue under the king's safe conduct were on their way to England, he laid wait for them between Stirling and Edinburgh, and took her by force to his brother Thomas's house of Gertranky, where he imprisoned her because she would not consent to marriage with him, under her oath to the king not to marry without his licence, and seized her jewels, horses, robes and goods, to the value of £2,000, to her grave loss and scandal, and in contempt of the king, who is greatly commoved thereat. They are to make the inquiry in presence of the accused persons, Herbert being brought under safe conduct from Edinburgh Castle to the trial, and taken back at its close. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 1/27/0 (CDS, ii, no. 1066). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/7769/>].

- 29 October 1299 x 26 November 1300. Account of **John of Kingston, constable of Edinburgh**.
- [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, v, no. 235). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8645/>].
- 1301. May 13. The K. grants to **John de Kyngeston, constable of Edinburgh castle**, authority to receive certain classes of Scotchmen into "the K.'s peace." Kemesey. R.1.934. O.ii.888. H.1.p.iv.11. [Hardy, Thomas Duffus. Syllabus (in Englis) of the documents relating to England and other Kingdoms contained in the collection known as "Rymer's Fœdera." London: Longmans Green & Co., 1869. Vol. I (1066-1377): p. 132. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924007439213/page/132/>].
- 1302 A.D. Memorandum that **Sir John of Kingston, constable of Edinburgh Castle** is owed £151 14s 3 ½d. in the wardrobe from his account for year 29 and 30, up to 14 Feb. 1302. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, v, no. 277). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8579/>].
- 12 February 1302. Indenture whereby **Sir John of Kingston, sheriff of Edinburgh** undertakes the keeping of the castle and sherifffdom. Similar indentures follow. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, ii, no. 1286). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8144/>].
- 30 June 1302, Linlithgow. Memorandum that **John of Kingston, sheriff of Edinburgh**, and Archibald of Livingstone, sheriff of Linlithgow have received the sum of £100 12s. 10d. from John of Weston, clerk, which was owed to them for building works at Linlithgow. Witnessed and sealed by Kingston and Livingston. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, v, no. 282). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8563/>].
- 1303. July 15. The K. to **Eble de Mountz constable of Edinburgh castle**. As he wishes that the engine 'esplente' which was at Jeddeworthe, and the best engine in Edinburgh castle (after the great engine there), with their equipment, should arrive soon by sea at Montrose, he commands him to send these, with timber and sufficient quantity of stones, by Master Renaud Lengynour and William le Gettour the K.'s mariner, as soon as possible in a good vessel to Montrose. The town of St John of Perth, under his privy seal, 15th July 31st year. (Exchequer, Q. R. Miscellanea (Army), No. 29/21.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 355, no. 1386. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/355/>].
- 1303. Nov. 21. The K. to **Eble de Mountz sheriff of Edinburgh**. Commands him if no master carpenter is with him, to seek out all the other carpenters in his bailliary and about Haddington, and send them at once to the K. with their tools, providing their food. And to write by the bearer as precisely as he can, how many can be relied on. Dunfermline, under the privy seal, 21st November, 32nd year. // Addressed on a tag affixed to back by the seal, 'A Monsire Eble de Montz n're visconte Dedeneborghe par le Roy.' (Exchequer, Q.R. Miscellanea (Army), No. 29/21.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 370-371, no. 1414. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/370/>].
- 1302. September 4. (5). On the Assumption of Our Lady, at Lochmaben, **Sir John de Kyngestone undertakes the keeping of Edinburgh castle** with 10 men-at-arms, till Christmas, for 60l. providing other 3 for his lands in Scotland. If he makes forays at the K.'s or lieutenant's command out of his bailliary, he shall be paid full wages, abating a proportion of the 60l. per diem. (The names of 28 others (including 14 serving for lands in Scotland) endorsed.) He is also to have 40 foot in the K.'s pay. Done at Berwick, 4th September. // His signet, in red wax, appended. A lion rampant. Tracery around. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 336, no. 1321. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/336/>].
- 1304 A.D. Memorandum that **Sir John de Kingston, constable of Edinburgh castle**, is owed £56 11s. 3d. for arrears of wages due to himself and others for their stay in the garrison of that castle from 2 Feb. to 24 Apr. 1304. Witnessed under the seal by John de Weston. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, v, no. 384). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8618/>].
- 20 March 1304. The king to **Sir John of Kingston, constable of Edinburgh**, commands him to see that Master Thomas the king's engineer takes in the wood of Newbattle all the timber he needs for repair of the engines at Edinburgh. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/1/0 (CDS, ii, no. 1475). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8198/>].

- {20 Nov 1304 x 19 Nov 1305} Claus. 33 Ed. I. m. 13. dorso in cedula... Item qe Monsieur **Iohan de Kingeston demoege Constable & Gardeyn du Chastel de Edeneburgh**. [Ryley, William. Pleadings in Parliament with the judgements thereon, in the reigns of Edward the first and Edward the second, Kings of England, whereunto is an appendix annexed... (Placita Parliamentaria...). London, 1661. Appendix, p. 505. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=mIY2AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA505>].
- 1305. Shortly after Sept. 15. Ordance by the K. for the settlement of Scotland. ... 5. The Lieutenant shall have in his hand the castles of Roxburgh and Jeddeworth; **Sir John de Kingstone shall remain constable of Edinburgh castle**; Piers Lubaud of Linlithgow castle; William Bysset of Stirling castle; Sir John de Menetethe of Dumbarton.[Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 458, no. 1691. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/458/>].
- 1305. Oct. 25. Writ to the Barons of Exchequer for John de Sandale for 100l. yearly while chamberlain of Scotland. Westminster. // Writ of liberate to the said Chamberlain for John de Segrave late warden of Scotland south of Forth and justiciar of Lothian (Leveney) for 400 marks, his fee from St Hilary 1304-5 till 1st August thereafter. Westminster. // Similar writs : — **John de Kingeston constable of Edinburgh castle**, 50l. ; Robert de Hastang', late constable of Roxburgh castle, 50l. ; Richard de Hastang, late constable of Jeddeworth castle, 25l. ; William de Feltone keeper of the pele of Linlithgow, 40l.; William Bysset, constable of Stirling castle, 100 marks for keeping same since the K. left that place, till now ; **John de Kyngeston**, 50l. for men-at- arms retained by him up to the first Sunday of next Lent, (20th February 1305-6.) (Liberate, 33 Edw. I. m. 1.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 462, no. 1707. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/462/>].
- 20 February 1306 X 7 July 1307 ... to **John Kingston, constable of Edinburgh**, admitted to wages by the council at Berwick immediately after John Comyn's death and whom he retains in the castle for his annual fee of £80, in that he rides continuously in the company of Aymer de Valence; ... [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, v, no. 492a). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8824/>].
- 27 March 1306. Letter from John de Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland, and **John of Kingston, two of the guardians of that land**, to William of Mulcaster, sheriff of Cumberland. They understand from James de Dalilegh, king's clerk, that the sheriff has delayed acting on their order to him, to the king's loss and manifest peril. They order on the king's behalf on pain of all he can forfeit to the king, that on sight of these letters he deliver to James corn and other victuals, and money from the issues of the county, for supplying the king's castles. If any peril comes to these castles the king will impute it solely to the sheriff. They will cause him to have due allowance in his account at exchequer of all delivered to James. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8622/>].
- (s) On the 8th of July 1292, Edward I, received the fealty of various persons, "in Capella Castri Puellarum," in presence of Radulph Basset, the Constabularius of the same castle, Rym. ii. 569. In 1299, and 1300, John de Kingeston was constable of the castle, and sheriff of Edinburghshire. Wardrobe Account, 114. On the 15th of May 1301, John de Kingston, the constable of Edinburgh castle, was empowered to receive the submission of various people to Edward I. Ib. 888. On the 26th of October 1305, John de Kingston was appointed one of the Custodes Scotie. Ib. 970. [Chalmers, George. Caledonia; or, An account, historical and topographic, of North Britain; from the most ancient to the present times. London, 1810. Vol. II, p. 579 (footnote). <https://archive.org/details/caledoniaoraccou02chal/page/579/>].

### William of Kinghorn was almost certainly a former constable of Edinburgh castle

It is peculiar that John of Kingston was rewarded with Templar lands because records suggest that William of Kinghorn held the office of constable of Edinburgh castle before John de Kyngeston. William of Kinghorn was constable of Edinburgh castle during the period 1284-1292. He first appears as such on 1 July 1284 as 'Willelmo de Kynggorn tunc constabularii dicti castri nostri' when granted to Newbattle Abbey alms tied to the lands of Eastir Craig of Gorgie. In 1291 he was replaced in that office by Ralph Basset of Drayton. However, on 13 February 1292 Ralph Basset was noted as keeper of Edinburgh castle and on 23 June 1292 William of Kinghorn is once again noted as constable of Edinburgh castle – albet this is the last record of him in that position.

- {1 July 1284} Gives, grants and by this charter confirms to the monks of Newbattle abbey the land of Easter Craig of Gorgie (Midlothian), for a pittance to be paid annually on the feast of St James, on which day they shall celebrate mass for his ancestors, children and heirs. The said land was formerly held by Thomas son of William de Lamberton, who resigned and quitclaimed it into the king's hands on the vigil of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, at Edinburgh before Patrick de Graham, knight, **William de Kinghorn, then constable of the said castle**, and Ranulf of the king's wardrobe. To be held in pure and perpetual alms. Stirling, 1 July a.r. 35 [1284]. // Alexander Dei gratia rex Scottorum. omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue. salutem. Cum Thomas filiws Willelmi de Lambirton'. in vigilia beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli. apud Castrum Puellarum. in presencia nostra constitutur. coram Patricio de Graham milite. **Willelmo de Kynggorn tunc constabulario dicti castri nostri**. et Ranulpho de gardropa nostra. totum ius et clamium. quod habuit vel habere potuit in terra de. Estircrag. de Gorgyn. cum pertinenciis pro se et heredibus suis in perpetuum nobis per fustum et baculum reddiderit resignauerit. et quietum clamauerit non coactus sua bona et spontanea voluntate. Sciant presentes et futuri nos pro anime nostre salute et pro animabus regum antecessorum nostrorum. Puerorum. et heredum nostrorum dedisse . concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse. Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Neu'. et monachis ibidem Deo seruientibus. et seruituris ad vnam pitanciam singulis annis faciendam habenda die beati Jacobi apostoli illam terram de Estircrag de Gorgyn cum iustis pertinenciis suis per rectas suas diuisas. et eadem die beati Iacobi celebrabunt missas pro nobis. Antecessoribus. Pueris. et heredibus nostris in perpetuum .Tenendam et habendam predictis monachis. de nobis. et heredibus nostris in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. adeo libere. quiete. plenarie et honorifice. sicut aliqua elemosina de nobis concessa. in regno nostro liberius et quocius iuste tenetur et possidetur extra regale. cum libertatibus et aysiamendis ad dictam terram pertinentibus. Testibus. Waltero comite de Meneteth. Patricio de Graham Andrea de Morauia. Johanne de Kynros. Waltero de Lynddessay. militibus primo die Julii. anno regni nostri. tricesimo quinto apud Striuelyn. [The Acts of Alexander III King of Scots 1249-1286. Edited by Cynthia J. Neville and Grant G. Simpson. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2012. p. 184-185, no. 152. <https://archive.org/details/the-acts-of-alexander-iii-king-of-scots-1249-1286-book/page/184/>. X-ref Bannatyne Club. Registrum S. Marie de Neubotle: Abbacie Cisterciensis Beate Virginis de Neubotle chartarium vetus, accedit appendix cartarum originalium 1140-1528. Edited by Cosmo Innes. Edinburgh, 1849. p. 31-32, no. 41. <https://archive.org/details/registrumsmaried00bann/page/31/>].
- {undated but circa 25 January 1285} Charter by Symon Korneth, son of John Korneth, to John of Preston, son of the grantor's aunt, of lands of Mylis called Krawwoyth, for payment of 1d. annually if asked and performance for the chief lords of the king's forinsec service which pertains to said land. Witnesses: Sir William de Sancto Claro, sheriff of Edinburg, Sir Alan of Ormyston, Sir Mark de Baylof, kt., sir Robert, vicar of Muskilburg and dean of Hadington, sir Richard, vicar of Travernenth, **William of Kyngorn, constable of Edinburg**, Ralph of Eyghling, bailie of Hadington, John of Elfinston, lord of Elfinston, Archibald de Wymeth, Ralph his son, Henry son of the chaplain of Muskilburg, Ralph, chaplain of Muskilburg. [National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. AD1/7. [Discussion](#): for date x-ref People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 3/174/2 (NRS, AD 1/7), <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/4866/> & Document 3/174/1 (RPS, A1285/1), <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/4865/> - the later citing the following].

  - 25 January 1285, Holyrood. Letters: resignation and regrant. To all who see or hear these letters, to Giles Cornet son and heir of of the late John Cornet, eternal greeting in the Lord. Know that on the day of the conversion of St Paul [25 January] in the year of grace 1284 in the church of Holyrood in Edinburgh, at the king's colloquium, in the presence of trustworthy men, namely in the presence of Sir Malise, then earl of Strathearn, Sir John Comyn, Sir William de Soules, then justiciar of Lothian, Sir John Comyn of Buchan, Sir William Comyn of Kirkintilloch, Sir Hugh de Perisby, Sir John de Stirling, and many other king's men, I vacated, quitclaimed and resigned by rod and staff for me and my heirs in perpetuity, all my right and claim which I had, have or may be able to have hereafter in the lands of Mylis, with the pertinents, which were the said late Sir Miles Cornet's, or any reservation, into the hand of Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan, then the constable and justiciar of Scotland, for infetting William Preston, my kinsman, with the proviso that neither I nor my heirs nor anyone of our name may henceforth exact or sell right or claim in the said lands. In testimony of which I have appended my seal to this letter of resignation and quitclaim. Witnesses written (above). [The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707, K.M. Brown et al eds (St Andrews, 2007-2022), A1285/1].

- {1288-1290 A.D.} Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro, vicecomitis de Edinburgh, redditum apud Linlithgow, xij Marci anno M.CC.LXXXVIII, per **Willelmum de Kingorn, constabularium de Edinburgh**, et attornatum suum, de receptus et expensis suis factis in ballia sua, ab vltimo computo suo reddito apud Hadington xij Marcii M.CC.LXXXVII, vsque in hunc diem computi. ... [Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum: The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Edited by George Burnett. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1886. Volume I (A.D. 1264-1359), p. 41. <https://archive.org/details/rotuliscaccariir01scot/page/41/>].

  - Edinburgh. Computum Willelmi de sancto claro vicecomitis de Edinburgh redditum apud Linlithqow xij Marcii anno M CC lxxxviii per **Willelmum de kingorn constabularium de Edinburgh** et attornatum suum de receptus et expensis suis factis in dicta ballia sua ab ultimo computo suo reddito apud Had xij Marcij M CC lxxxvij vsque in hunc diem computi ... [Bannatyne Club. Accounts of the great chamberlains of Scotland, and some other officers of the crow, rendered at the exchequer. Edinburgh, 1817. Vol. I: p. 64. <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78125708/>].
- {1291 A.D.} Compotus of Walter de Langton in the Wardrobe from 20th November 1290 till 20th November 1291, attested by John de Drokenesford, comptroller. // Expenses while the King was in Scotland.— ... **Ralph Basset knight, appointed by the King keeper of Edinburgh castle** at 1 mark per diem for himself and retinue, from 18th June till 27th July, 26l. 13s. 4d. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 133, no. 547. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/133/>].
- Anno & indictione prædictis {24 June 1291, 19 Edward I}, Adam, abbas Sanctæ Crucis de Edenburg, & Ricardus Fresel, fecerunt fiselitatem prædicto domino Regi, in capellâ Castri Puellarum, octâ die intrante dicto mense Julio; Præsentibus, Nobilibus viris dominis Willelmo le Latymer, **Radulpho Basset, constabulario dicti castri**, Thoma le Huisser, Et multi aliis, qui aderant tunc ibidem. [Foedera, conventiones, litterae et cujuscunque generis Acta Publica, inter Reges Angliae et alios quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontifices, principes, vel communitates; ab ingressu Gulielmi I. in Angliam, A.D. 1066. ad nostra usque tempora habita aut tractata. Edited by Adam Clarke and Fred. Holbrooke. London, 1816. Vol. I, part II (1272-1307): p. 772. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=umn.31951002098036i&view=1up&seq=328&skin=2021>].
- CCIII. 1292. Feb. 13.—Ralph Bassett of Drayton acknowledges the Receipt of Forty Marks for the Custody of Edinburgh Castle. // A touz ceus ke cele lettre orront e verront, Rawf Basset, seynur de Draytoun, gardeyn du Chautel a Puceles {footnote- Edinburgh}, saluz. // Sachest moy aver receu de **Wyllem de Kingorn, jadis conestable du Chautel a Puceles**, quaraunte mars pur mes gages de quaraunte jours a moy grauntes par nostra seigneur le rey de Èngleterre e sovereyn seynur du reame de Escoce, pur la garde de le avaunt dist chautel; ce est asaver, comensaunt les quarante jours le Vendredi prochein apres la circumcision nostre Seigneur en le an du regne le rey Edward fiz le rey Henri vintime, e durant par quaraunte jours dekes le Mardi procheyn devaunt la feste seint Valentin {footnote- Jan. 4—Feb. 12, 1292} en meme le an. En temoynaunce de quel chose je ly ay fest ma lettre patenta. // Translation. // To all those who shall hear or see this letter, **Ralph Basset, lord of Drayton, keeper of Maiden Castle**, sends greeting. // Be it known to you that I have received of **William de Kingorn, late constable of Maiden Castle**, forty marks for my wages for forty days, granted to me by our lord the king of Enland, and sovereign lord of the realm of Scotland, for the custody of the castle aforesaid ; that is to say, these forty days beginning on the Friday next after the circumcision of our Lord, in the 20th year of the reign of king Edward, son of king Henry, and continuing for forty days until the Tuesday next before the feast of saint Valentine in the same year. In witness whereof, I have made him my letter patent. [Documents illustrative of the history of Scotland from the death of King Alexander the third to the accession of Robert Bruce MCCLXXXVI—MCCCVI from originals and authentic copies in London, Paris, Brussels, Lille, and Ghent. Edited by Rev. Joseph Stevenson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1870. Vol. I: p, 274. <https://archive.org/details/documentsillust02stevgoog/page/n332/>].
- 23 June 1292 {on the Friday nearest before the feast of Nativity of Saint John the Baptist (24 June) in the year of grace 1292}. Brother John, abbot of Newbattle, and the convent of the same place, by the consent and assent of their whole convent, have resigned and quitclaimed to William Bisset, his knight and heir, or his assignees, the whole demand and whole claim which applies to them or was able to apply in that land

which belonged to Resum son of Robert in the tenement of Mertoun with all its rights and pertinents. It is to be held and had by William and his heirs and assignees in perpetuity. The monks recognize this resignation and quitclaim of the land and acknowledge that they made it on the account of the need of their monastery because Sir William and his heirs or assignees will render to them forty shillings of sterling at the feast of St James the apostle every year in perpetuity for the resignation and quitclaim. And if happens that the monks go against the present resignation and quitclaim, they wish and grant that specified penalties will be occur. Witnesses: Sir William de Sancto Claro, now sheriff of Edinburgh, Sir Richard of Stratoun, knight; William of Ramesay, **William of Kyngorn, now constable of Edinburgh**; William of Prestoun, Henry of Prestoun [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 2/78/2 (Newb. Reg., C.O., no. 7). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/6651/>. x-ref Bannatyne Club. Registrum S. Marie de Neubotle: Abbatie Cisterciensis Beate Virginis de Neubotle chartarium vetus, accedit appendix cartarum originalium 1140-1528. Edited by Cosmo Innes. Edinburgh, 1849. p. 291-292, no. VII. <https://archive.org/details/registrumsmaried00bann/page/292/>).

### William of Kinghorn granted lands just outside of Kinghorn

His name alone indicates that William of Kinghorn was of the former Royal Burgh of Kinghorn lying on the coast of Fife. The former royal castle of Kinghorn once stood on the headland above Pettycur. On 19 March 1286, king Alexander III, the last of the kings of the House of Dunkeld, was returning on horseback to Kinghorn Castle to see his new wife Yolande of Dreux, when he fell and was later found dead on the beach of Pettycur Bay. William of Kinghorn's residence in the the area is confirmed by him getting a grant of the two carucates of land of Sefield and Tyrie from king Robert the Bruce. Sefield and Tyrie are just outside of old Kinghorn along the coast on the way to Kirkcaldy and can be seen Seafield on Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland in 1654 (Fifae Vicecomitatus) and the 1856 Six-inch 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map of Fife, sheet 37 [National Library of Scotland, County Maps, Fife.

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000444> & <https://maps.nls.uk/view/228777655>]. Seafield is next to Kinghorn and then follows Tyrie. The Grange of Kinghorn is on the west side of Seafield.

- Ane Roll of Robert the First, marked on the back with this mark, G.R.I. Burnet. ... Vicecomitatus de Fyffe. ... 113 Carta to **William Kinghorne**, carucat de Sefield, terra Dromdyuan. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 20, no. 113. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/20/mode/1up>].
- Carta **Willelmi de Kingorne clerici**. Robertus, etc. Sciatis nos, etc. confirmasse **Willelmo de Kingorne clerico et burgensi ejusdem** duas carucas terre domin(i)i nostri de Kingorne, videlicet carucatam de Sefeld et de Tyri cum Dromdyuane ad feodo firmam. Tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris cum pratis stagnis aquis molendinis ac omnibus aliis commoditatibus tam non nominatis quam nominatis et tam sub terra quam super terram et cum omnibus servitiis que ad terras nostras dominicas ibidem pertinent secundum portionem suam. Reddendo inde predictus Willelmus et heredes sui nobis et heredibus nostris singulis annis perpetuo tres celdras boni et pacabilis frumenti in terra sua crescentis, ita ut pistores nostri per rationabilem (sic) se teneant contentos, ad festum Sancti Martini in hieme in manerio nostro de Kingorne, et octo mercas starlingorum ad festum Penthecostes proxime sequentis. In cuius rei, etc. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. Appendix 1, p. 467, no. 84. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA542&lpg=PA542>. X-ref Appendix 2, p. 542, no. 491].

### Kinghorn and Sir John Lyon – another constable of Edinburgh castle

Another fortification, Glamis Tower, once stood just behind the High Street in Kinghorn. It is clearly shown on the above noted 1856 Six-inch 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map of Fife, sheet 37. It's name clearly relates to the Lyon of Glamis family dominant at Kinghorn after the Wars of Independence.

Apparently, the barony of Kinghorn, and its tower, went to Sir John Lyon in 1376 upon his marriage to Princess Johanna, daughter of king Robert II. Sources have noted this since at least 1661. Sir James Balfour Paul, in his Scot Peerage writeup on the Lyon, earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne, notes that Sir John Lyon acquired all of the burgh of Kinghorn by charter dated 24 December 1381 - citing the original charter at Glamis. Balfour Paul also notes that Sir John Lyon, knight, was keeper of Edinburgh castle from about 1375 and Lord Chamberlain of Scotland from 20 October 1377 until he was murdered by Sir James Lyndsay on 4 November 1382. His widow remarried James Sandilands of Calder.

- Pluribus decoratur acribus & Castris. Ad Gouream in primo statim limine Castrum est Glanys, & Baronia Familiæ Lions. Primus ex hac Domo maximam meruit laudem I. Lion, qui Rege Robert II Baronis dignitatem cum **Baronia de Kinghorn, cum Regis filia, in dotum accepit**. Sunt qui & Cognomen à Rege simul immutatum scribant, ut pro Lions diceretur Leonis, accepto in insigne Leone intra tractum liliatum, quem & Reges ipsi habent sed distinctis tantum coloribus. [Hermannides, Rutgerus. Hermannidæ Britannia Magna: Sive Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ & adjacentium insularum, geographica-historica descriptio. Amsterdam, 1661. Volume I, p. 468-469. [https://www.google.ca/books/edition/Britannia\\_magna\\_sive\\_Angliae\\_Scotiæ\\_Hib/W8B9EiqzWw8C?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA468](https://www.google.ca/books/edition/Britannia_magna_sive_Angliae_Scotiæ_Hib/W8B9EiqzWw8C?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA468)].
- Kinghorn. ... The **castle was given to Sir John Lyon**, the ancestor of the Earls of Strathmore, by King Robert II. This John Lyon was called from his complexion the White Lyon, and he was secretary to King Robert, who in 1371-72 granted him the Thanedom of Glamis, and afterwards created him Great Chamberlain of Scotland. He also made him a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Glamis, and gave him in marriage the Lady Jane Stewart, his third and youngest daughter by Elizabeth Muir, his first wife, and **the Castle and Barony of Kinghorn were given along with her as her tocher**. [Porteous, Alexander. The Town Council Seals of Scotland: historical, legendary and heraldic. Edinburgh, 1906. p. 171. [https://www.google.ca/books/edition/The\\_Town\\_Council\\_Seals\\_of\\_Scotland/u34WAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA171](https://www.google.ca/books/edition/The_Town_Council_Seals_of_Scotland/u34WAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA171)].
- "He further received from the Crown on 9 August 1378 the Loch of Forfar with the fishings thereof and eel chest; on 27 September 1379 certain lands in Thuriston, Wodhall, and Wodoley, in the constabulary of Haddington; on 24 December 1381 **the whole burgh of Kinghorne with the manor place, lands, rents, and forests belonging to the King in the Constabulary of Kinghorne**, reserving only the whole great customs of the burgh due from wool, skins and hides; ..." ["Lyon, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne." The Scots Peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: containing an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1911. Volume VIII, p. 266. <https://archive.org/details/scotspeeragefoun08paul/page/266/>].

## Sir John Lyon gets lands of Antermony in Campsie parish across from Kirkintilloch



Charles Ross map of Stirlingshire, 1780  
(National Library of Scotland- <https://maps.nls.uk/counties/rec/6662>)

On 28 June 1379, king Robert II had granted to Sir John Lyon the lands of Antermony (formerly appearing as Altermony) which are directly across the Glazert river from the Kincaid lands [National Library of Scotland, charter 16092]. The grant appears under the Great Seal on 29 May 1381/82 and were the result of the forfeiture of William Clerk of Falkirk (terras de Altirmony et de Dalrevach cum pertinenciis, infra vicecomitatum de Strivelyn que fuerunt quondam Willelmi Clerc de Fawkirc).

- Ane Roll of Robert II. marked on the back with this mark, F. ... Carta to **John Lyon, of the lands of Altermonie and Dalrevach**, in Stirlingshire fallen to the King **by the forfeiture of William Clerc of Fawkirk** [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 129, no. 18. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/129/mode/1up>].
- Ane Roll of Robert II. marked on the back with G, Rutherglen, 13l. Sterling ... 37 Carta to **Sir John Lyon, of the lands of Altermony and Dalrevach**, in Stirlingshire, **by forfaultrie of William Clerc of Falkirk**. See p. 129. No. 18 [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 133, no. 37. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/133/mode/1up>].
- {1381/2 A.D., 11 Robert II} Carta Johannis Lyoun. Robertus, etc., omnibus, etc., salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto filio nostro **Johanni Lyoun, militi**, omnes et singulas illas terras de Altyrmony et de Dalrevache cum pertinenciis, infra vicecomitatum de Strivelin **que fuerunt quondam Willelmi Clerc de Fawkyrke**, et que nos contingunt racione forisfacture ejusdem quondam **Willelmi Clerc**, ex eo quod dictus quondam Willelmus contra pacem et fidem nostram diem clausit extremum. Tenendas et habendas eidem Johanni heredibus suis et assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris senescallis Scocie in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus, etc., adeo libere et quiete, etc., in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus quondam Willelmus dictas terras pertinenciis aliquo tempore liberius et quietius, etc., juste tenuit seu possedit. Faciendo inde servicia debita et consueta. In cujus rei, etc. Testibus ut supra. Apud



Perthe, vicesimo nono die Maii anno regni nostri undecimo. R. vi. 18. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. p. 259, no. 699. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259>].

- {1381/2 A.D., 11 Robert II} Carta Johannis Lyoun. Rex, etc. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto filio nostro **Johanni Lyouna militi**, omnes et singulas illas terras de Altirmony et de Dalrevach cum pertinenciis, infra vicecomitatum de Strivelyn **que fuerunt quondam Willelmi Clerc de Fawkirc**, et que nos contingunt racione forisfacture ejusdem quondam **Willelmi Clerc**, ex eo quod dictus Willelmus contra pacem et fidem nostram diem clausit extremum. Tenendas et habendas eidem Johanni heredibus suis et assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris senescallis Scocie in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, etc., adeo libere et quiete, etc., in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus quondam Willelmus dictas terras cum pertinenciis aliquo tempore liberius et quocius, etc., juste tenuit seu possedit. Faciendo inde servicia debita et consueta. In cujus rei, etc. Testibus ut supra. Apud Perth, vicesimo nono die Maii anno regni nostri undecimo. R. viii. 37. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. p. 292, no. 787. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA292&lpg=PA292>].

This last point brings things back full circle. William de Kinghorn was preceded by William Clerk who was in that role in 1278. Clerk could be the English translation for Clericus which is indicative of one in holy orders – i.e. a priest. It is quite possible that we are talking of another Knight Templar priest.

- 21 May 1278, Edinburgh {First Saturday after the feast of St Dunstan the archbishop in the month of May, 1278, at the Castle of Maidens in Edinburgh}. John of Strachan, son and heir of the late Sir Ranulf of Strachan knight, at Edinburgh Castle in the king's chamber in the presence of Sir William de St Clare, sheriff of Edinburgh; Sir John of Lindsey, chamberlain of the lord king; Sir Richard of Straiton; Patrick of Lemington, clerk of the livery; Master John of Musselburgh, clerk of the provender; Master William of Cramond, clerk of the Wardrobe of the lord king; Sir William Bisset; **William Clerk, constable of the castle of Edinburgh**; William of Ramsey; John of Ramsey; Simon of 'Eskendy'; Simon of Leslie; Randino de Wardrobe; Alexander of Meldrum; Alan of Wauchope; William of Moray; William of Mastertown; Thomas of Logie; Alan de Camera, and others, has restored and resigned by rod and staff into the hand of Sir Alexander [III], illustrious king of Scotland, all his land of Beath Waldeve, with all men and cottars staying on that land, and with all their posterity. [People of Medieval Scotland. Document 3/551/4 (Dunf. Reg., no. 86). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/5836/>].
- {1278 A.D.} The castle still continued to be the residence of Alexander in later years, when he held the reins of government in his own hands. In 1278 he wrote a letter to "fell Edward, Scotland's deadliest foe," dated apud Castrum Puellarum. // In the same year, we find John of Strathechyn resigning the lands of Bethwaldeoff into the king's hands, in presence of **William Clerk, constable of the fortress**, and several great barons, assembled in the blessed Margaret's chamber, where, for many a year thereafter, "the gude king Alisander" sat in court, hearing and deciding pleas as chief justice. // In 1278, **William de Kinghorne was constable** {Chart. de Newbottle}. // The fortress appears always to have had an officer bearing that title, whatever his powers may have been. De Kinghorne continued to exercise his civil and military authority until the demise of Alexander III., one of the saddest epochs in our history. [Grant, James. Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and sons, 1850. p. 25. <https://archive.org/details/memorialscastle00grangoog/page/n47/>].

### William Clerk of Falkirk was perhaps William of Mungal

The first record of the Campsie lands of Antermony was about 1314-1318 when the lands were granted to William of Mongale by Walter, Stewart of Scotland. Mongale is Mungal on the north side of Falkirk and can be seen as Mungill next to Daldarse (Daldarse) on Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland in 1654 (Sterlinensis Præfectura) [National Library of Scotland, County Maps, Stirlingshire.

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000441>]. The lands were formerly held by Alexander son of Glay of Umfred

of Kirkpatrick who both resigned their interests in favour of the new grant to William of Mungal. The latter had apparently given homage to king Edward I at Berwick on 28 August 1296. The last reference to him seems to be in the mid to late 1330s as a witness to lands just northeast of Falkirk. He is a clerk operating in the Falkirk area so fits well as the William Clerk of Falkirk noticed in the grant to Sir John Lyon.

- Charter by Walter, Steward of Scotland, narrating that **Alexander, son of Glay**, for himself and his heirs, had resigned his whole lands of Altermony with its pertinents to **Umfred of Kircpatrik**, from whom he held the lands in fee and heritage; and now Unfred has resigned the right of lordship which he held over said land with an annualrent of two merks falling to him from it, which he held from the grantor, who now grants and confirms to **William of Mongale, clerk**, for his homage and service, the whole lands of Altermoni, without any drawback, to be held to him and his heirs of the granter and his heirs, freely and quietly, &c, rendering a silver penny at Whitsunday in name of blench farm, for all other secular services, &c, with clause of warrandice. Witnesses, Sirs Murdach, Earl of Menteith, James Lord of Douglas, James Stewart the granter's brother, Malcolm Flemyng, Robert Boyd, Walter son of Gilbert, John Stewart, Robert of Coningham, William of St. Clair, Robert of Bard, knights, John of Kalentire, Reginald More, Richard of Bard, Fergus his brother, Robert Simpil, Adam son of Huchtred. (No date, 1314-1318). [Historical Manuscripts Commission, Mss. of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn. 14th report, Appendix, Part III, p. 177-178].
- 28 August 1296 {24 Edward I}, Berewyk sur Twede. Michael de Mowat, knight, Ewen son of Duncan, **William of Mungal**, John Manuel, Angus of Auchenross, Robert of 'Redeboghe', John de Louvetot, Robert son of Ralph, parson of the church of St Cuthbert of Ewesdale, Nicholas de Camp, vicar of the church of Greenlaw, John of Conveth, parson of the church of Ancrum, Master Waleran, parson of the church of Yetholm, Robert of Doon, parson of the church of Wilton, Hugh Hurrie, Thomas of Aberdalgie, Reginald of Crawford, John son of John of Langmuir, of the county of Ayr; Peter de Montfort, Henry Golightly of Aberdeen, John de Grailly, knight, Walter Bisset, Malcolm de Overee, of the county of Aberdeen; William of 'Knokyntynnone', William son of Stephen of Aird, of the county of Inverness; Henry of Preston, Gilbert the messenger, Michael the messenger, Edward, vicar of the church of Wedale (Stow), Peter of Graham, Richard, parson of the church of Ratho, of the county of Edinburgh; Thomas of Blanerne, Alan the ferrouer of Kelloe, William the wetherherd, John the Grieve, Nicholas of Legerwood, chaplain, warden of the hospital of Legerwood, of the county of Berwick; Alwin of Callander, of the county of Stirling; William Brown of 'Gamelscheles', Alexander son of William 'Estreville', William, vicar of the church of Dalmeny, Nicholas, vicar of the church of Lasswade, Michael of 'Enderkelyn', Marjory of Sydeserff, Marjory of Riccarton, Robert of 'Faudene', of the county of Edinburgh; Andrew of Rait, knight, of the county of Invernairn; Malcolm, brother of Alexander of Argyll, Andrew of Ramsey, of the county of Argyll; Stephen le Riche, John of Kenmuir, of the county of Stirling; Thomas of Balinhard, of the county of Linlithgow; David de Munfichet, of the county of Angus; Robert of Ravensgrass, Thomas of Fulton, John the marshall, of the county of Lanark; Thurbrand of Logan, John of Cardoness, of the county of Dumfries; Walter de Merlay, John Corbet, Alexander the furber, Henry 'del Ferye', Master Edmund of Letham, of the county of Roxburgh, and John son of Adam of East Nesbit; since they have come to the faith and will of their lord, Edward, king of England etc., they promise for themselves and for their heirs to serve him well and loyally; and each one has performed fealty to him; and they have sealed these letters patent with their seals. (TNA, C47/23/3, m. 30) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 6/2/243 (IP, 161-2). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/7617/>. Reference document - Bannatyne Club. Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitatibus et homagiis Scotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI. Ed. Thomas Thomson. Edinburgh, 1834. p. 161-162. <https://archive.org/details/instrumentapubli00bann/page/161/mode/1up>].
- {c1340 A.D.} Charter by Thomas of Erth, knight, lord of Walughtoun, granting to Alexander of Elfingestoun, son of the late John of Elfingestoun, all that land, with the pertinents, which belonged to the late Marjory, his mother, in the holding of Erthbeg ; which land the said Marjory resigned to Sir Thomas, as her superior, in his full court held at Erth, in her free widowhood, and of her own free will. To be held by Alexander and his heirs of his body, of the granter and his heirs, in fee and heritage, with the fishing of Qwikslyk, and pasture for six horses in the isle of Erth, and with common pasture, for payment of one pound of cumin at the feast of St. Ethot, at Erth yearly. Clause of warrandice. Witnesses, Sir Robert of Lawedre, then justiciary of Lothian, Sir Malcolm Fleming, Sir Walter son of Gilbert, knights ; Reginald

More, then chamberlain of Scotland, John of Kalenter, **William of Munghale, clerk** [Fraser, William. The Elphinstone family book of the Lords Elphinstone, Balmerino and Coupar. Edinburgh, 1897. Vol. II. (Memoirs &c.): p. 249-250. no. 5. <https://archive.org/details/elphinstonefamv200fras/page/249/>. See p. 221 for Latin transcription of charter & also Historical Manuscripts Commission, 9th report, part II, p. 185]. **Discussion**: Reginald de Mure was Chamberlain of Scotland from 1329-1333 and again from 1334-1340. Sir Robert de Lawedre of the Bass was Justiciary of Lothians died in September 1337.

Regardless, between William of Mongale, clerk, and Sir John Lyon we see grants of the lands of Antermony to Elizabeth de Mongall and later to her and Sir William Forrester, her spouse. In the former case they were stated as lands which pertained to Alexander, her father. In the latter case they are noted as having pertained to William Falkirk which would have been William Clerk of Falkirk. Her father Alexander is interesting as it suggests that she was the daughter of Alexander son of Glay. John Maitland Thomson's edition of The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland adds the 'de Mongelle' surname to the reference.

- {7 Jun 1329 x 22 Feb 1371} Ane Roll of David the Second, marked on the back with this mark, D.2.A.x. ... 9 Carta to **Elizabeth de Mongall**, of all the **lands whilk pertained to Alexander her father, except the lands of Aldmanyn, belonging to Robert Wallace**. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 30, no. 9. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/30/mode/1up>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} Index A. Carta **Elizabeth de Mogale** de omnibus terris **Alexandri de Mungale sui patris**. Index B. (9) To **Elizabeth de Mongall**, of all the lands whilk pertained to **Alexander her father**, except the lands of Aldmanyn belonging to **Robert Wallace**. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. Appendix 2, p. 592, no. 1189. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA592&lpg=PA592>].
- {Reign of Robert I - 25 March 1306 x 7 June 1329} Index A. And ane charter written on the other syde quilk appeiris to be made to the samen man of the samen lanis. Index B. Carta, ane bounding infeftment of **Uchterbannock** to **Robert Wallace**, ibidem. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. Appendix 2, p. 548, no. 581. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA548&lpg=PA548>].
- {Reign of Robert I - 25 March 1306 x 7 June 1329} Index A. Carta **Willielmi Waleis de terris de Ouchtirbannoke**. Index B. Carta of bounding the **lands of Uchterbannock** to **William Wallace**, vicecomitatus [de] Striviling. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. Appendix 2, p. 548, no. 580. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA548&lpg=PA548>].
- {7 Jun 1329 x 22 Feb 1371} Ane Roll of David II, marked D.II.B.x. ... 9 Carta to **Elizabeth Mongalle**, of the lands of Alderminnyn. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 35, no. 9. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/35/mode/1up>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} Index A. Carta **Elizabeth de Mongelle** de terris **quondam Alexandri de Mongelle**. Index B. (9) To **Elizabeth Mongalle**, of the lands of Alderminnyn. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. Appendix 2, p. 590, no. 1143. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA590&lpg=PA590>].

id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA590&lpg=PA590].

- {7 Jun 1329 x 22 Feb 1371} Ane Roll of Da. II. marked on the back, S, Dundie, Gask... 4 Carta to **Sir William Forrester, and Elizabeth Mungall his spouse**, of all the lands whilk pertained to **William Falkirk, except Alderrumny, whilk Robert Wallace got**. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 61, no. 4. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/61/mode/1up>].
  - {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} Index A. Carta **Willielmi Forester de terris quondam Willielmi clerici de Fawkirk**. Index B. (4) To **Sir William Forrester and Elizabeth Mungall** {footnote-Br. Mus. MS. Mcungall} **his spouse**, of all the lands whilk pertained to **William Falkirk**, except Alderrumny whilk Robert Wallace got. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. Appendix 2, p. 600, no. 1299. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA600&lpg=PA600>].

### Alexander son of Glay's brother was keeper of Kirkintilloch castle before Sir William Fraunceys

As noted above, the lands of Antermony were formerly held by Alexander, son of Glay, of Umfred of Kirkpatrick but were resigned by them in favour of William of Mongale, clerk. Alexander son of Glay was one of the many Scots captured by the English at the battle of Dunbar. He was held in an English prison at Rockingham, but was released on 31 July 1297 and nothing further is heard of him.

- 16 May 1296, Roxburgh. List of Scottish prisoners taken at the battle of Dunbar and committed to named prisons. ... William son of John of Moray, knight, Herbert of Morham, **Alexander le fiz Gley**, Gregory fitz Audoen, esquires, to Rockingham Castle. ... [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, ii, no. 742). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/7870/>].
- Scottish prisoners in England. ... Rockingham: Sir William, son of Sir J. Murray, Herbert of Morham, **Alexander son of Glay**, Gregory son of Audoen [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, iv, no. 1768). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/9111/>].
- 29 May 1296. Allowance made to Scottish prisoners in Rockingham Castle, Thomas de Hanville, constable of the said castle. William son of John Murray, knight, Herbert of Morham, **Alexander son of Glay**, Gregory son of Audoen, squires, prisoners, enemies of the king, captured at Dunbar. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (Stevenson, Docs., ii, no. 361). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8847/>].
- 11 July 1297 x 16 July 1297, Westminster. Writ to late sheriff of Nottingham and Derby for allowance to unnamed Scottish prisoners. Similar on 16 July 1297 to constable of Nottingham for monies paid to William son of John Murray knight, Herbert of Morham, **Alexander son of Glay** and Gregory son of Owen, squires, prisoners from Dunbar. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/1/0 (CDS, ii, no. 911). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8875/>].
- 25 July 1297. Warrant to Thomas de Hauville, late constable of Rockingham castle and steward of the king's forest between bridges of Oxford and Stanford, for monies paid to William son of John Murray, knight, Herbert de Morham, **Alexander son of Glay**, George son of Audoen, squires, Scottish prisoners in the castle. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, ii, no. 925). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8876/>].
- 30 July 1297. Memorandum that on 30 July in King Edward's 25th year, the king of his special grace freed John earl of Atholl from prison, on the mainprise of Hugh de Mortimer, lord of Castle Richard in Salop, John ap Adam of Somerset, Guncelin de Badlesmere of Kent, and others, before Walter de Beauchamp, steward of the household; the earl undertaking to deliver his eldest son as a hostage, and to serve the king beyond seas and elsewhere on pain of forfeiture. ... Similar for John Grant, Laurence of Angus, Alexander Corbet, Ralph Grant, Brice Taylor, Alan de Lascelles, Herbert de Morham, **Alexander son of Glay**, William Marischal, and William de Ros, on the mainprise of John Comyn of Badenoch senior and David de Graham. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/3/0 (CDS, ii, no. 940a). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8884/>].

- 31 July 1297, St Paul's London. The king to his lieutenant in Scotland; John, earl of Atholl, John Comyn, junior, Richard Siward, David son of Patrick de Graham, David de Graham, Godfrey de Ros, Hugh of Airth, John of Glenurquhart, Robert Comyn, Herbert of Morham, **Alexander son of Glay**, William Marischal, and William de Ros, lately prisoners, have been freed by mainprise. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/1/0 (Rot. Scot., i, 44a (1)). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/9151/>].

Alexander son of Glay's brother, William son of Glay, was a keeper of Kirkintilloch castle in 1296 – just a few years before Sir William Fraunceys held that position. During the First Scottish War of Independence he surrendered himself to the English to be a prisoner in exchange for John de Curry on 7 April 1299.

- 2 October 1296, Brunton. **William son of Glay** appointed keeper of the castle of Kirkintilloch. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 1/27/0 (CDS, ii, no. 853b). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/8510/>].
- 7 April 1299, Westminster. The king to A., bishop of Durham, and John of Brittany and William Latimer senior. The wife of William, son of Warin, and other friends of our prisoners, have asked us to liberate them from prison. Therefore, for the good service which the said William and Marmaduke de Twenge, and other prisoners detained in Scotland, showed us, they shall be released as follows, that is, William son of Warin [exchanged] for Henry Sinclair; Marmaduke de Twenge for John Mowbray; Robert Constable for Arthur of Dunoon; **William son of Glay for John de Curry**; ... John of Callendar for Reginald le Cheyne; William de Ros for William of Cathcart; Peter of Dunwich for a certain squire of Sir Arthur of Dunoon; Walter of Thornton for a certain squire of Sir W. of Cathcart; Stephen the Clerk for Gilbert MacKristi; Geoffrey of Middenhale for William of Angus. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 5/1/0 (Stevenson, Docs., ii, no. 564). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/9174/>].

This chain of documents paints a scenario where by William Clerk, constable of Edinburgh castle in 1278 was the same person as William son of Glay and William of Falkirk, clerk William of Mongale, clerk. He was a priest and his heir would have been his brother, Alexander son of Glay who becomes Alexander of Mongale. This Alexander of Mongale's heir was his daughter Elizabeth of Mongale who married William Forrester. However, for some unstated reason the lands were deemed to be lost due to the forfeiture of William of Falkirk, clerk.

### Melgdrum interest in Antermony possibly via marriage with Comyns of Kirkintilloch

On 17 June 1379, the Campsie lands of Antermony (then spelt Altermony) were resigned into the hands of king Robert II by William of Melgedrum, son of William of Melgedrum, Lord of Auchneve, and his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Walter de Carrick (therein de Karak), knight [National Library of Scotland, charter 16091]. The next week, on 26 June 1379, king Robert II then granted a charter of the lands of Altermony to his son-in-law John Lyon, knight [National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. Charter no. 16092]. In the charter to Sir John Lyon reference is given to William, son of William of Melgdrum of Achneve, and Margarete, his spouse. It is not clear how the Meldrums tied into the lands of Antermony. It is likely that William of Meldrum and/or his wife were never entered into the lands. This would account for the re-grant a few years later to tie back to William clerk of Falkirk. However, Agnes Comyn, wife of Sir Philip de Meldrum, was an apparent aunt to the first John 'the Red' Comyn, Lord of Badenoch whose children included William Comyn of Kirkintilloch (d. 1291) and a daughter who was married to Sir William Galbraith ['Comyn, Lord of Badenoch.' The Scots Peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: containing an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1904. Volume I, p. 503. <https://archive.org/details/scotsppeeragefoun01paul/page/503/>]. Sir William Galbraith was from the parish of Campsie. He at least held the lands of Baldernock next to the Kincaid lands and may the same person as William son of Arthur son of Galbraith who was granted the lands of Baldernock and Kincaid in 1238/9 (see Kincaid, Peter Anthony. 'The earliest holders of the lands of Kincaid'. (27 June 2014) Kyncades.org. <https://kyncades.org/Early.pdf>). The family of the first John 'the Red' Comyn

formerly held the barony of Kirkintilloch so it is possible that there was some residual long-term interest by marriage of the Meldrums in the Antermony lands. Otherwise, it may tie back to the former superior interest of Walter, Stewart of Scotland at the beginning of the century.

- 23 January 1263. Richard, bishop of Aberdeen, states that in the case between **Sir Philip of Meldrum, knight, and Lady Agnes Comyn, his spouse**, and Arbroath Abbey, regarding the advowson of Bethelnie and its pertinents, in the presence of the dean of Dunkeld and the precentor of Moray and other commissioners, it was decided that the office of rector of the church would be held by the abbey for their own uses, and that Sir Philip would present to the abbey for the altarage of the church of Bethelnie with all the teinds of Bethelnie, 'Senglassangorty', 'Glessangorty', 'Ordnadulach' and Cardrum. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 4/33/21 (Arb. Lib., no. 254). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/3948/>].
- 30 December 1303. Inquisition at Lanark on Monday the morrow of St Thomas the Martyr 1303, by the K.'s command, in presence of Magnus de Stratherne and Nicholas de Benhathe, vicegerents of the Earl of Carrick sheriff of Lanark, by Patrick de Achenlek, Hugh de Galbrathe, Adam the Black, Adam of Dowan, William Casse, John son of the widow, William Crille, Adam the miller, David son of Adam, Laurence son of William, John Littil, John Cabok, jurors; who say that **Sir John Comyn, grandfather of the present Sir John Comyn, gave the land of Dalserfe to Sir William de Galbrathe, in frank marriage with his daughter**. It is held neither by ward and relief, nor any other service till the third heir. The said **Sir William gave it to his son William in frank marriage with Lady Willelma, daughter of the late Sir William de Duglas; which 'said Williams' begot four daughters co-heiresses**. Johanna the mother of Bernard de Cathe, was the eldest; to whom the demesne should belong, and was at the K.'s peace at her death at Candlemas 1301. Her mother Lady Willelma died after her daughter, in possession of the tenement, within the Feast of the Lord's Nativity 1302. They say that Dalserf was held of the late Sir John Comyn, and now of Sir Robert the Constable by the King's gift. The fourth part pays yearly 3l. 0s. 4d. in all issues [Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. Ed. Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1884. Vol II (A.D. 1272-1307): p. 372, no. 1420].
- {25 March 1306 x 7 June 1329}. Robert, king of Scots, has given his beloved and faithful Malcolm Fleming, for his homage and service, the whole barony of Kirkintilloch, which belonged to **the late John Comyn knight**; in feu and heritage, for the service of one knight in his army, and suit at his sheriff court of Dumbarton at a single pleas held there. [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. Document 1/53/495 (RMS, i, no. 80). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/10430/>].
- A bundle of old Writs and Evidents of the barony of Auchtermony, of old called Altermony, lying within the earldom of Lennox and sheriffdom of Stirling, which were holden of the Stewarts of Scotland blench, and being resigned in the king's hands by **William of Melgedrum, son to William of Melgedrum of Auchneve, and Margaret, his spouse**, Robert II., King of Scotland, disposes the same to his beloved son John Lyon, knight, Chamberlain of Scotland (in which Charter, John, the king's eldest son, Earl of Carrick and Stewart of Scotland; Robert, Earl of Fife and Monteith, his son, William, Earl of Douglas and Mar ; James of Lyndsay, his lawful nephew, and Alexander of Lyndsay, his cousin, are witnesses ; dated 22nd June (1379) and 9th year of the king's reign), and the said lands were afterwards disposed by way of excambion by the Lord Glamis to Lord Fleming, there being a Charter by King James I. to Robert Fleming of Biggar of the said lands, and which are now alienated and sold off. [Scottish Record Society. Charter Chest of the Earldom of Wigtown, 1214-1681. Edited by Francis J. Grant. Edinburgh, 1910. p. 104, no. 866].

### Sir John Lyon and the Erskines of that Ilk

Sir John Lyon clearly held the lands of Banchory on the north side of Kinghorn which he conveyed to Sir Allan Erskine – brother of Sir Robert Erskine – on 24 October 1380.

- Ane Roll of Robert II. marked on the back with Ro. II. C. ... 87 Carta to **Allan de Erskyn**, of the lands of Inchmartyn, in the barony of Lanforgund, in vicecom. de Perth, by resignation of John Lyon Chamberlain of Scotland // 87 Carta to Allan de Erskyn, of the lands of Banchory, in the constabularie of Kinghorne, in vic. Fyfe, **quilk John Lyon, the King's son-in-law and Chamberlane of Scotland, resigned**. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different

sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 121, no. 86,87.

<https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/121/mode/1up>]. **Discussion:** The Banchory here is just north of Kinghorn (56.082 / 56°4'55"N, -3.1899 / 3°11'23"W).

- {Reign of Robert II – 22 January 1371 – 19 April 1390} ‘Ane Roll of Robert II. marked on the back with Ro. II. C. ... {Carta} to **Allan de Erskyn**, of the lands of Inchmartyn, in the barony of Lanforgund, in vicecom. de Perth, **by resignation of John Lyon Chamberlain of Scotland.** // {Carta} to **Allan de Erskyn**, of the lands of Banchory, in the constabularie of Kinghorne, in vic. Fyfe, quilk John Lyon, the King's son-in-law and Chamberlain of Scotland, resigned’ [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 121, no. 87 & 88. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=zitDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA121>].
- {24 October 1380, 9 Robert II} [Carta Alani de Erskyn.] Robertus, etc., Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro **Alano de Erskyn militi**, omnes et singulus terras infra territorium de Inchemartyn, in baronia de Langforgrund infra vicecomitatum de Perth que fuerent dilecti filii nostri **Johannis Lyona camerarii nostri Scocie**, et quas idem Johannes non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus sed mera, etc., resignavit, etc. acquietum clamavit imperpetuum. Tenendas et habendas dicto Alano et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, etc., adeo libere et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus Alanus alias terras suas de Inchemartyn de nobis ante resignacionem suam nobis exinde factam liberius quocius plenius integrius et honorificencius juste tenuit seu possedit. Faciendo inde consimilia servicia que de dictus terris suis de Inchemartyn nobis facere tenetur. In cujus rei, etc. Testibus ut supra. Apud Kilwynyn, vicesimo quarto die Octobris anno regni nostro nono. R.v.86. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. p. 232, no. 641. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA232&lpg=PA232>].
- {24 October 1380, 9 Robert II} Carta Alani de Erskyn. Robertus, etc., omnibus, etc., salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro **Alano de Ersky(n) militi**, terram de Banchory cum pertinenciis, in constabularia de Kyngorn infra vicecomitatum de Fyfe que fuit dilecti filii nostri **Johannis Lyoune camerarii nostri Scocie**, et quam idem Johannes non vi aut metu ductus, etc., resignavit, etc., ac quietum clamavit imperpetuum. Tenendam et habendam dicto Alano et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, etc., adeo libere, etc., in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus Johannes dictam terram cum pertinenciis de nobis, etc., juste tenuit seu possedit. Faciendo servicia que dictus Johannes de dicta terra facere tenebatur. In cujus rei, etc. Testibus ut supra. Apud Kilwynyn, vicesimo quarto die Octobris anno regni nostri nono. R. v. 87. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. p. 232, no. 642. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA232&lpg=PA232>].

### Sir Robert Erskine head of the Knights Hospitallers in Scotland at that time

The Erskine connection is significant. Sir Robert Erskine had first married Beatrice Lindsay, daughter of Alexander Lindsay of Crawford and widow of Sir Archibald Douglas (d. 19 Jul 1333), Regent of Scotland. He married secondly Christian, widow of Sir Edward Keith of Sinton. Sir Robert Erskine was a predecessor of Sir John Lyon, having been Chamberlain of Scotland from c1350 to 1357 and again from c1363 to 1364 [‘Erskine, Earl of Mar.’ The Scots Peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: containing an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1908. Volume V, p. 592. <https://archive.org/details/scotspeeragefoun05paul/page/592/>].

The lands of Erskine on the river Clyde in Renfrewshire are next to Southbar and just above Inchinnan –

the site of a former Knights Templar priory. This is quite relevant. At the time Sir John Lyon conveyed to Allan de Erskine, his brother was guardian of the lands of the Knights Hospitallers in Scotland. Sir Robert Erskine was succeeded in that role a few years later by his son Sir Thomas Erskine who was then keeper of Edinburgh castle.

- 14 June 1372. Charter by **Robert de Erskyne, lord of that ilk and keeper of all the lands and rents of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland**, to Thomas Yung of Hawcarstoun, of the four oxgangs specified in No. 25 ante, which were resigned in the said Robert's hands on 14 June 1372 by John de Wyniet. Witnesses: Fersyth, clerk to the constable of the castle of Strivelyne, sir Alexander de Fonte Rubeo (Reidwell), parson of Inchebrok, John de Mernys, parson of Auldbare (Fragment of seal of house of Torphichen). Precept following on charter directed to Adam Forster bailie of the lands of the hospital of St. John within the Sheriffdom of Lothian [National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. GD150/27].
- In 1380-2 the estates were leased to **Sir Robert of Erskine, Chamberlain of Scotland, and in 1387 to his son, Sir Thomas Erskine, Keeper of Edinburgh Castle**. {footnote: M. Delaville Le Roulx has found these lessees mentioned in the Archives as 'Robert Eslrin, Chevalier Seigneur d'Arqui,' and Thomas d'Arquin, Seigneur d'Arquin.} // The disputes regarding administration of the Scottish preceptories and estates eventually gave rise to the determination to place these under the direct control of the Order at Rhodes. In 1410 John de Bynnyng received from the Grand Master a grant of the bailliage of Scotland for five years. Philibert de Naillac, Grand Master, appears to have visited England in this year, as he had a safe conduct on March 8th, 1410. {footnote: Hardy, Rymer's Foedera, R.S., i, p. 565} In 1415 Brothers Alexander de Lyghton, John of Bynnyng, and Thomas Goodwyn, Scottish Hospitallers, come into view as possessors of a safe conduct from the English king to attend the Chapter in England, and in the autumn of that year the last of these was preparing to travel to Rhodes. He was then designated Chaplain of the Scottish Hospitallers. {footnote: Bain, Calendar, iv. 854, 868, 869}. [Edwards, John. 'The Hospitallers in Scotland in the fifteenth century.' Scottish Historical Review. Volume Ninth. Glasgow: James Maclehose and sons, 1912. p. 56. <https://archive.org/details/scottishhistoric09edinuoft/page/56/>].
- 6 December 1388. Charter by **Sir Thomas de Erskyne, guardian of the lands of the Temple in Scotland**, confirming grant by Thomas Sympil to Sir Henry de Douglas, of the lands within the towns of Hawkerstoune and Esperstoune held of the Temple of Ballyntrodowch in Lothian. Witnesses: **Alan de Erskyne, uncle**, and Nicholas de Erskyne, brother of the granter, James de Valence, Alexander Portare, William de Erskyne, knights, kinsmen of the granter, John de Ogilvy, William Portar and John de Lyndesay. At Edynburgh. [National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. GD150/57].

### Sir Robert Erskine once held the lands of Ednam across the Tweed river from Sprouston

Sir Robert Erskine at one time owned the lands of Ednam and Nisbit – having been granted them in the time of king David II by Robert Stewart (later king Robert II). The lands of Ednam are directly across the river Tweed from Sprouston – the lands formerly granted to William Fraunceys by king Robert I as apparent reward for his capture of Edinburgh castle. At the time Sir Robert Erskine was guardian of the lands of the Knights Hospitallers. Sir Robert Erskine and his then wife surrendered these lands to the king in exchange for an annualrent.

- 3 April 1373. Robert, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all good men of his whole land, greeting. Since formerly, during the time of the lord, our uncle and predecessor of renowned memory, the lord David [II], illustrious king of Scotland, we then [being] steward of Scotland and earl of Strathearn, gave and granted hereditarily to **Sir Robert Erskine, our beloved kinsman**, our lands of Nisbet and of Ednam, with the pertinents, by our charter, the tenor and contents of which follow. // To all who shall see or hear this charter, Robert, the Steward of Scotland and earl of Strathearn, eternal greeting in the Lord. All of you shall know that we have given, granted and confirmed by this our present charter to our beloved and faithful **Sir Robert de Erskine, knight, and Lady Christiana de Keith, his spouse**, and the longest surviving of them, all our lands of Nisbet and of Ednam, with the pertinents, in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh. To be held and had by the aforesaid Sir Robert and Lady Christiana, his spouse, and the longest surviving of them, and the heirs male procreated or to be procreated between them, whom perhaps [failing], the legitimate and nearest heirs of the same Lady Christiana, of us and our heirs in fee and heritage, by all its rightful boundaries and divisions, freely and quietly, fully and honourably, well and in peace, in woods and plains, roads and footpaths, muirs, marshes and peat-bogs, meadows, grazing-lands and pastures, rivers, ponds and



fisheries, mills, brew-houses and other outbuildings with their multures and appurtenances, with patronages of churches and hospitals if there are any, with the tenancies and services of the freeholders, with bonds, bondages and natives and their appurtenances, with hawking-places, hunting-grounds and fisheries, and with all manner of other liberties, profits and easements, both named and unnamed, both far and near, both below and above ground, pertaining to the aforesaid lands with the pertinents, or which may rightly pertain in future. The aforesaid Sir Robert and Lady Christiana, and the longest surviving of them and their aforesaid heirs, making foreign service thereupon to the lord our king so far as pertains to the aforesaid lands, and paying to us and our heirs annually one penny of silver only at Nisbet at the end of the bridge if asked, in name of blenche ferme, for all manner of other services, exactions, customs or demands which can be exacted or demanded by us or our heirs from the aforesaid lands with the pertinents. And we, the aforesaid Robert, steward of Scotland, and our heirs, shall guarantee, discharge and defend the aforesaid lands of Nisbet and Ednam, with the pertinents, in perpetuity for the aforesaid Sir Robert and Lady Christiana, his spouse, and for the longest surviving of them and their heirs noted before, against all men and women. In testimony of which matter our seal is appended to our present charter. Witnesses the venerable father in Christ the lords William [de Landels], bishop of the church of St Andrews, and Patrick [de Leuchers], bishop of the church of Brechin, then chancellor of Scotland, by the grace of God, the reverend and religious men the lords, by the same grace, John [de Strathmiglo], abbot of Dunfermline, William, abbot of Scone, and John, abbot of Inchaffray, the noble men John Stewart, lord of Kyle, our firstborn son, Robert Stewart, our son, lord of Menteith, Sir Thomas Bisset, David de Graham, Archibald de Douglas, Hugh de Eglinton, John Stewart, our brother, David Fleming and Thomas de Fawside, knights, John de Erth, John de Ross and Hugh de Ross, esquires, John de Mercer and John Gillie, burgesses of Perth, and many others. // You shall know that we, having previously had diligent discussion with the aforesaid Robert and Christiana, and our men, having considered the greater usefulness in this matter, have given, granted and confirmed by this our present charter **to the same Robert de Erskine and Christiana, his spouse**, £100 sterling due to us annually from the fermes of the burgh of Aberdeen in exchange for the aforesaid barony of Ednam with the pertinents, which the said Robert gave back and resigned purely and simply into our hands, and quitclaimed altogether all right and claim which he had and may have in future for himself and the said Christiana, his spouse, and for their heirs, in perpetuity. The said £100 to be held, had and received annually by the same Robert and Christiana and the longest surviving of them, and the heirs procreated or to be procreated between them, and they perhaps failing, the true and legitimate heirs of the aforementioned Christiana, in fee and heritage, freely, quietly, fully and honourably until we or our heirs shall have infeft the said Robert and Christiana and their aforesaid heirs hereditarily in £100 worth of land within the lowland parts of the sheriffdoms of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Clackmannan, Stirling or Edinburgh, as above, in an adequate place in the same form, effect and condition, and by the same liberty and guarantee by which the same Robert and Christiana and their heirs were infeft in the abovesaid barony of Ednam, as is clear by the tenor of the charter written above. The aforementioned Robert and Christiana, and the longest surviving of them, and their abovesaid heirs, paying to us and our heirs annually for the aforementioned £100 to be received annually from the fermes of the burgh of Aberdeen, one penny of silver only at Aberdeen at the end of the bridge, by way of blenche ferme, as they were held to pay according to the tenor of the aforesaid charter for the barony of Ednam. And also we and our heirs, as above, shall guarantee, discharge and defend the aforementioned £100 to be raised annually in perpetuity, according as the aforementioned barony of Ednam was to be held by our same abovesaid earlier charter. We also grant to the same Robert and Christiana and their heirs, in the event that the bailies of our said burgh of Aberdeen do not make prompt payment annually of the said £100 at the abovesaid times to the same Robert and Christiana or their aforesaid heirs, as shall be lawful, the same Robert and Christiana and their aforesaid heirs themselves, namely whichever of them it then concerns, [the power] to distrenze and seize the said burgh for the same money then being absent in the same way that they distrenze or seize their own land for their ferme without our licence or that of our officer. In testimony of which matter we have ordered our seal to be appended to our present charter. Witnesses the venerable fathers, by the grace of God, William, bishop of the church of St Andrews, Michael, bishop of the church of Dunkeld, Alexander, bishop of the church of Aberdeen, Alexander, bishop of the church of Moray, Patrick, bishop of the church of Brechin, Alexander, bishop of the church of Ross, Malcolm, bishop of the church of Caithness, our firstborn son, John, earl of Carrick, steward of Scotland, Robert, earl of Fife and of Menteith, Alexander, lord of Badenoch, David, earl of Strathearn, our most beloved sons, William, earl of Douglas, George de Dunbar, earl of March, John de Dunbar, earl of Moray, our beloved kinsmen, John de Carrick, canon of Glasgow, our chancellor, Walter de Biggar, parson of the church of Erroll, our

chamberlain, Sir James de Lindsay, our nephew, Sir Archibald de Douglas, Sir William de Keith, our marischal of Scotland, Sir Hugh de Eglinton and Duncan Wallace, knights. In our full parliament held at Scone on 3 April in the third year of our reign. [The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707, K.M. Brown et al eds (St Andrews, 2007-2022), 1373/2. <http://www.rps.ac.uk/trans/1373/2>].

## Sir Robert Erskine also once held the reputed Knights Templar lands of Adamton in Kyle

In addition to living next to the Knights Templar house at Inchinnan in Renfrewshire, Sir Robert Erskine also once held the lands of Adamton in Kyle, Ayrshire where the Templars had another significant house. He was granted these lands by Thomas Stewart, earl of Angus around 1351/2. In 1363 he exchanged these lands with James Blair for the lands of Maler in Perthshire. The lands of Maler were previously granted to Hugh Blair and records show that James was his successor. James Blair became the head of the Blairs of Adamton.

- At the end of the 12th century and during the 13th century, as in other countries, large endowments were lavished on the Order in Scotland.<sup>1</sup> {footnote 1: Besides Balantrodach, their principal Preceptory, the Templars had houses at Aboyne and Tullich (Aberdeenshire) ; Aberdeen ; **Adamton in Kyle** ; Holmound (Edinburgh) ; **Inchinnan (near Renfrew)** ; Maryculter ; Oggerstone (Stirlingshire) ; Redabbeysead (near Newstead, Roxburghshire) ; St. Germain's (near Seton, Prestonpans) ; Stenhouse, and Turiff. The Knights of Rhodes and Malta held the Hospital of St. Germain's in E. Lothian till 1494, when it was dissolved, and most of the revenue was conferred by James IV on King's College, Aberdeen. [Cutts, Rev. Alfred. "The Knights Templars in Scotland." Scottish Church History Society. (1941). p. 125. <https://archive.org/details/rschsv07p2cutts/page/126/mode/1up>].
- {1342X1352} Charter by Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus, Lord of Bonckyll, to **Sir Robert Erskyne, Kt**, for homage and service, of lands of Adamtoun, in barony of Kyle, for payment of 1d silver annually, if asked, and performance of customary forinsec service. Witnesses: William, Bishop of St Andrews, William, Bishop of Glasgow, Sir Robert, Steward of Scotland, granter's lord, William Douglas of that ilk, Sir John Stewart, lord of Crokystoun, granter's kinsman, Sir William Conynghame, Sir John Douglas, Sir John Lyndessay, lord of Thorystoun, and Adam Foulertoun, Kts, William Symple, Norman Lesley, Reginald Crauforde [National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. GD124/1/1119. **Discussion:** Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus was just an infant baby when his father, John Stewart, Earl of Angus, Lord of Bonkyl died at the end of 1331. Thomas would only have been of age around 1352 and died in 1361. William Douglas became Lord of Douglas in 1342 and became Earl of Douglas on 26 January 1358. He was Lord of Liddesdale from February 1354 so the charter must date from 1342x1354 and likely 1351/52 when confirmed by King David II – see next].
  - 28 Feb {1351/52, A.R. 23}, at Scone. Confirmation by King David II of GD124/1/1119). Witnesses: William, Bishop of St Andrews, John, Bishop of Aberdeen, Duncan, Bishop of Dunkeld, Thomas, Bishop of Caithness, Robert, Steward of Scotland, King's nephew, Duncan, Earl of Fyf, his kinsman, William, Earl of Suthirland, Malcolm Flemyng, Earl of Wygtoun, Kts, Mr William Cauldwell, Chancellor. (Regesta Regum Scottorum', vol 6 'The Acts of David II: King of Scots 1329-1371.' Regesta Regum Scottorum: Volume VI. Edited by Bruce Webster. Edinburgh, 1982. p. 145, no. 117 & HMC Supp, 5 for abstract) [National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. GD124/1/1120].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Roll of David the Second, marked with C on the back.' ... 13 Carta to **Hew Blair, of the lands of Maler eist**, paying 5 chalders of victuall yearly, in vic. de Perth. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 38, no. 13. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/36/>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Roll of David II. marked on the back, Da.II.Y.' ... 12 Carta to **Hew Blair, of the lands of Easter Maler**, for 10l. Sterling, in vicecom. de Perth. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 68, no. 12. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/68/>].

- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Roll of David II. R. Thanedom of Cluny to the Frazer.' ... 2 Carta to **Hew Blair**, of the forfaultrie of Eustace Lorane in generall. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 59, no. 2. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/59/>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Book in Parchment, containing the Charters following, granted by King David.' ... 86 Carta Confir. duarum cartarum Abbati et Monachis de Kylwynnyne, prioris per Johannem de Meneteth, Dominum de Arane et Knapdall, juris patronatus ecclesiarum Sancte Marie, et Sancte Brigide, insule de Arane ; hiis testibus, Domino Beano rectore ecclesie Sancte Marie de Arane, Willielmo de Foulartoun, Christiano M'Nawych, Comedino Medico, Hugone filio Johannis, Buano Weir, Roberto Boyman, Thoma de Infirmatorio, et multis aliis; date in monasterio predicto, 12. Octob. anno Domini 1357 ; alterius carte concesse per Johannem de Maxwell, Dominum ejusdem, juris patronatus ecclesie de Libertoun, cum una acra terre juxta terram ecclesie, "quam ego coram pluribus perambulavi" et eisdem assignavi, salvo jure Domini Roberti de Glene, rectore ejusdem, quousque cedat vel decedat ; testibus Domino Roberto Senescallo Scotie, Mauricio de Moravia, Johanne Senescallo Domino de Peristoun, Johanne de Lyndesay Domino de Cragine, Hugone Domino de Eglyntoun, Militibus; Godfrido Domino de Ardrossane, Alano Cambell, **Hugone del Blare, et Johanne fratre suo**, et multis aliis; caret data ; et carta Regis caret et testibus et data. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 75, no. 86. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/75/>]. **Discussion:** The king was confirming two charters with the first being dated 12 October 1357. The second, to which the Blairs were witnesses has no apparent date. However, one of the witnesses was Maurice de Moravia who first appears in records in 1335 and was assigned the earldom of Strathearn in 1344. He died at the battle of Neville's Cross on 17 October 1346. John Stewart of Pearston father, Sir James Stewart of Pearston, died at the Battle of Halidon Hill on 19 July 1333 so it would be after that date. The charter would be probably between 1335 and 1344 based on these two witnesses; certainly no earlier than 19 July 1333.
  - **Hugh del Blare and John, his brother**, were witnesses to a charter by John of Maxwell and Christiana, his wife, to the Abbey of Kilwinning of the right of patronage and advowson of Liberton, with an acre of land next to the church [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. p. 50-51, no. 182. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAYAAJ&pg=PA292&lpg=PA292>].
- {21 March 1358} ... Redditus assise. ... Et de v li., de firmis terre de Maler, de termino Sancti Martini, anno, etc., quinquagesimo septimo. Et de ix li. vj s. viij d., de firmis dictie terre, de terminis Pentecostes et Sancti Martini predictis, Et nihil hic de terminis precedentibus hoc comptum de predicta terra de Maler, quia **in manu Jacobi de Blare**. ... Expense eiusdem. ... Item, allocantur computanti v li., de terra de Maler, de termino Martini, anni, etc. quinquagesimi septimi, quia in manu Jacobi de Blar, illo termino tantum, ex concessione domini regis per literam. [Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum: The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Edited by George Burnett. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1886. Volume I (A.D. 1264-1359), p. 554, 557. <https://archive.org/details/rotuliscaccariir01scot/page/557/>].
- 25 August {1363}. Copy of attested copy of extract of charter by King David II to **Robert de Arskine, Kt**, of land of Malerbe, in sheriffdom of Perth, **resigned by James de Blair in return for land of Adamtoun, in barony of Kyle, granted to him by said Robert**. Witnesses: William, Bishop of St Andrews, Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, King's chancellor, Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Stratherne, King's nephew, Robert de Erskine, his chamberlain of Scotland, and Thomas Byset, Kts. (RMS i, 157). Appended are copy notes of charter by James Blair to Robert Erskin, and of charter by King David II to Allan Erskine of lands of Adamtoun. [National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. GD124/1/1122]. **Discussion:** NRS gives the lands of Malerbe being Mailer. Charter is under the Great Seal and specifically dated to and follows.
  - {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Book in Parchment, containing the Charters following, granted by King David.' ... 61 Carta **Roberto de Erskyne, Militi**, terre de Malerbe, in vic. de Perth, et annuo redditu tresdecim solidorum et quartuour denariorum Sterlingorum, de particula terre que fuit Johannis de Petscoty, quam terram **Jacobus de Blar**

resignavit ; 15 . Aug. a.r.34. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 74, no. 61. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/74/>].

- 25 August 1363 {regnal year 34}, Edinburgh. David, king of Scots, has given his beloved and faithful **Robert Erskine knight** all his land of Marlee in the sheriffdom of Perth with an annual rent of 13s 4d owed the king from a certain piece of land contained in the same which is John of Pitscottie's, which land of Marlee **James of Blair resigned** by staff and baton due to the donation of the land of Adamton in the barony of Kyle made to him by Robert Erskine; in feu and heritage, in perpetuity, for the payment on Pentecost to his sheriff of Perth of one penny as blanchferme, if requested. Witnesses: Patrick of Leuchars, bishop of Brechin; Robert Erskine, chamberlain; Robert Stewart; Thomas Bisset, knight; William Landellis, bishop of St Andrews (RMS, i, no. 157; RRS, vi, no. 300) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. 1/54/380. <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/10668/>] **Discussion:** Matthew Hammond's article on regnal years of David II suggest the year should be 1362 (x-ref <https://cotr.ac.uk/blog/weirdness-david-iis-regnal-years/>)].
- {Reign of Robert II - 22 January 1371 x 19 April 1390} 'Ane Roll of Robert II. marked on the back, Ro. II. B. Fleming of Biggar, Fleming of Leinzie.' ... 36 Carta to **James de Blair**, of the lands of Heroud, and all the lands in general of Eustace Lorreyn, vic. Roxburgh, Drumfries, Air, by his forfaultrie. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 115, no. 36. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/115/>].
- 23 July 1375. Carta Jacobi de Blare Dei gracia rex Scottorum omnibus, etc. Sciatis nos dedisse, etc., dilecto et fideli nostro **Jacobo de Blare**, totam terram de Heroude cum pertinenciis, ac omnes alias et singulas terras cum pertinenciis que fuerunt quondam Eustachii de Lorreyn, infra vicecomitatus de Roxburghe, de Drumfres et de Are et que terre nos contingunt exeo quod dictus quondam Eustachius contra pacem et fidem nostram ad pacem et fidem regis Anglie diem clausit extremum. Tenendas et habendas dicto Jacobo et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, ac aliis capitalibus dominis feodi dictarum terrarum si que sint, in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas, etc., cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, etc., libere et quiete. Faciendo inde servicia debita et consueta. In cujus rei, etc. Testibus, etc. Apud Dunfermelyne, vicesimo tercio die Julii anno regni nostri quarto. R. ii. 36. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. p. 166, no. 463. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA166&lpg=PA166>].

## The Blairs originally had the surname Francis and held lands in Campsie parish near Kincaids



William Roy- Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755  
National Library of Scotland, <https://maps.nls.uk/roy/index.html>

It has long been stated that the Blairs of that Ilk originally had the surname Francis as their original charters attest. At the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century Hugh Francis, lord of Blair, conveyed to his son James Francis lands in his holding of Blair next to Alan Fleming. In the time of David II James Blair was granted the lands of Kilwinnet near the Kincaid lands in Campsie parish. On 16 June 1430, close to the time the Kincaids emerge in Campsie parish, we see that John Blair of Adamtoun was holding the lands and was then resigning these in favour of his son John and his wife Elizabeth.

- Blair castell is ane ancient castell and strong dounioun, veill beutified vith gardens, orchards and partiers; seatted one the brinke of the riuier Garnock. It is the ancient patrimoney and **heritage of the lairds of Blare de eodem**, to quhome a grate portione of the parish of Dalray does lykwayes belonge. The place giuing nou name to the possessor showes it to be locall. Blair, in our old Scotts language, as Buchanan interpritts it, signifiing solum arboribus liberum. **Bot in former ages the ouners of their lands (quhen as Sr Richard Morawell foundett the abbay of Kilwinning) wer surnamed Francisci**, as the ancient records of the fundatione of this abbay, yet extant, bears vittnes. [Maitland Club. Topographical Account of the District of Cunningham, Ayrshire: Compiled about the year 1600, by Mr. Timothy Pont: With notes and an appendix. Glasgow, 1858. p. 12. <https://archive.org/details/topographicalac00pontgoog/page/n49/>].
- {late 13th century} **Hugh Francis, lord of Blair gives to his son James Francis all of that land by stated bounds that is within his holding of Blair** bordering on the land of Alan Fleming, as he perambulated in the presence of responsible men. James and his heirs or assignees shall have their own free court for all kinds of escheats, and if James or any of his heirs brings a plaint in his court of Blair, he shall pay six pence as forfeiture. If James or his heirs want to grind their corn at his mill wherever it be placed in the holding of Blair, they shall be free of multure, but if their men want to grind their corn at his mill, they shall pay the thirtieth container as multure. James and his heirs or assignees will render annually one pair of spurs or three pence on Whitsun at the chief house of Blair in the name of feuferme, for all secular service. Witnesses: Adam of Hume; David de Ros; Godfrey de Ros; Godfrey de Ros, knight, sheriff; James de Ros; Ralph of Eglinton; Reginald de Ros; Robert Boyle; Robert de Ros; Roger, abbot of Kilwinning; William Kerr [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. 3/233/2 (NLS, Acc. 7043, Adamton Charters, no. 9). <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/9416/>]. **Discussion:** This is the only reference to Roger being Abbot of Kilwinning. Bernard was Abbot of Kilwinning at the time of Edward I's Parliament at Berwick on 28

August 1296. Adam was Abbot of Kilwinning from 1312-1327 so Roger was Abbot either between Bernard and Adam or before Bernard.

- {Reign of Robert I - 25 Mar 1306 x 7 June 1329} Robert, king of Scots, has given his beloved and faithful **Roger of Blair**, that annual render of four chalders of oatmeal and one pound of peppers, which Alan la Zouche and William de Ferrers, knights, used to receive in the name of feuferme from the land of Bourtrees which now belongs to James Francis, in the barony of Cunningham, in feu and heritage, for a pair of gilt spurs or 12d. on Pentecost. (RMS, i, no. 50; Roll IV, no. 50; Index, no. 164) [People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1371. 1/53/475. <https://www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/10411/>. & Hammond, Matthew. "Calendar of the Robert I rolls charters not mentioned in Duncan, RRS, v.: The acts of Robert I, second series.: I. Documents from the surviving charter roll (Roll IV). The community of the realm in Scotland, 1249-1424: History, law and charters in a recreated kingdom. <https://cotr.ac.uk/robert-charters/calendar-robert-i-rolls-charters-not-mentioned-duncan-rrs-v/>. See also RMS, i, no. 50 at <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA292&lpg=PA292>].
  - {Reign of Robert I - 25 March 1306 x 7 June 1329} 'Ane other Roll of Robert the First, marked on the back with this mark, Rob. I. B. reign 16.(a)' ... David the II. marked on the back, F, soverne.' ... 50 Carta to **Rodger Blair**, of three chalders meal, que Alanus le Suche et Williellmus de Ferrariis, milites, recipere consueverunt, furth of the lands of Burtries, in the barony of Cuningham, que nucn est Jacobi Fraunces, Aire. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 6, no. 50. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/6/>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Roll of David the Second, marked on the back with this mark, D.2.A.x. ... 37 Carta to **James Blair, of the lands of Kilkennet, in comitatu de Lenox**, in vicecom. de Dumbarton, whilk Gilbert Norie forisfecit, Dumbarton. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 31, no. 37. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/31/>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Roll of David II. marked D.II.B.x. ... 38 Carta to **James Blair, of the lands of Kilvynet, in vicecom. de Dumbart.** [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 36, no. 38. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/36/>].
- {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Book in Parchment, containing the Charters following, granted by King David.' ... 143 Carta **Jacobo de Blare**, omnium terrarum et annuorum reddituum que fuerent quondam Ade Chiry, in vic. de Are: 3tio Februarii, an. reg. 39o. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 80, no. 143. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/80/>].
- 28 May 1374 {a.r. 4} Confirmacio Jacobi de Blare. Robertus Dei gracia, etc., omnibus, etc. Sciatis nos approbasse, etc., illam et concessionem quas recolende memorie dominus avunculus et predecessor noster dominus David rex Scottorum illustris fecit et concessit **Jacobo de Blare, de terra de Corschogyll cum pertinenciis, in baronia de Drumlangryge infra vice comitatum de Drumfres**. Tenenda habenda eidem Jacobo et heredibus suis, adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia sicut carta dicti domini avunculi nostri eidem Jacobo exinde confecta in se juste continet et proportat. Salvo servicio nostro. In cujus rei, etc. Testibus, etc. Apud Cumbray, vicesimo octavo die Maii anno regni nostri quarto. R. ii. 52. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424, New Edition, to which are added indexes and remains of the lost charter rolls. Edited by John Maitland Thomson. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1912. p. 171, no. 479. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZLFCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA171&lpg=PA171>].
  - {Reign of David II - 7 June 1329 x 22 February 1371} 'Ane Roll of David the II. marked on the back, F, soverne.' ... 9 Carta to **James Blair**, of the lands of Corschogill, in the barony of Drumlanrig, in vic. de Dumfr. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and

1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 44, no. 9. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/44/>].

- {Reign of Robert II - 22 January 1371 x 19 April 1390} 'Ane Roll of Robert II. marked on the back, Ro. II. B. Fleming of Biggar, Fleming of Leinzie.' ... 52 Carta to **James Blair**, of the lands of Corshogil, in the barony of Drumlanrig, in vicecom. de Dumfreis. [Robertson, William. An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing. Edinburgh: Murray & Cochrane, 1798. p. 115, no. 52. <https://archive.org/details/indexdrawnupabou00grea/page/115/>].
- 31 March 1401. Charter by **Hugh of Blare, lord of that ilk**, to his beloved cousin William of Cunyngham, lord of Bennali, of his lands of the Lie lying on the water of Kert in the sheriffdom of Clidisdale for accustomed service. Dated at Irvine. Witnesses, Sir William of Cunyngham and Sir Robert of Cunyngham, chaplains, and others. [National Archives of Scotland, GD148/6].
- {undated} Charter by **Hugh of Blare, son of the deceased John of Blare, lord of that ilk** in favour of his beloved cousin, William of Conyngame, son of Sir William of Conyngame knight, sheriff of Ayr, of his lands of Lee in the barony of Renfrew, for service used and wont. No date. Witnesses, Adam Foulerton, laird of Corsby, **John of Blare, laird of Adamton**, Thomas of Petcon, laird of that ilk, John of Crawford, laird of Badelane, and others. [National Archives of Scotland, GD148/7].
- 27 July 1427. Charter by Joachim of Lecprewike, laird of Lee, confirming a Charter (in vernacular) by **Hugh of Blare of that ilk**, to his beloved cousin William of Conyngame, lord of Bennale, of his lands of the Lee, dated at Irvine 31 March 1401. Dated at Irvine. Witnesses, James of Douglas of Periston, Rocaldus of Dalzell, and others. [National Archives of Scotland, GD148/8].
- Apud Perth, 16 June {1430 A.D.}. Rex concessit **Johanni de Blare, filio et heredi Joh. de Blare de Adamton**,—[terras de Kylwynet in comitatu de Lenax](#), vic. Strevyling ;—quas dictus Joh., pater, resignavit :—Tenend. dicto Joh., filio, et **Elizabeth sponse ejus** et eorum diutius viventi et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis, quibus deficientibus, legitimis et propinquieribus heredibus quibuscunque dicti Joh., patris, in feodo, de rege et successoribus suis, comitibus de Lenax :— Test. Joh. Episc. Glasguensis, Cancellarius; Willelmus Foulis, Custos Privato Sigilli; Johannes Forestarii de Corstorfyne, Camerarius; Walterus de Ogilby de Luntrethen, miles, Thesaurarius; M. Tho. de Myrtoun, Decanus Glasguen. iii. 71. [Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1424-1512. Edited by James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1882. p. 34, no. 159. <https://archive.org/details/registummagnisi02scot/page/33>].
- **Blair of Adamton.** // This was the most ancient Cadet of the family of Blair of that Ilk in Ayrshire; and, though other families of the name may be derived from the same source, I have found none but this, that can distinctly trace the connexion. Their immediate progenitor was James Blair of that Ilk, the sixth in the line of that family, (see Vol. I.) who had a charter from King David Bruce, dated in 1368 : which is mentioned here, merely to mark the era in which he lived. He left two sons: 1. James, who carried on the line of the family of Blair ; and 2. // I. Sir John Blair, who was the first of Adamton, & considerable property in the parish of Monkton, in Ayrshire, about four miles northward of the town of Ayr. This he received as his patrimony from his father. That he had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him, appears by a writ in the chartulary of Paisley, dated in the year 1390, in the last year of the reign of Robert II:—"Licentia per Johannem Blair militem, dominum de Adamton, cum consensu Johannis Blair, filii sui, &c. trahendi aquam per Adamton," &c. In a donation to the monastery of Paisley, by Sir Adam Fullarton of that Ilk, John Blair, miles, dominus de Adamton, in Kyle, is a witness in 1392. Again, Sir John, with consent of John, his son and apparent heir, made a donation himself to the monastery of Paisley, out of his lands of Adamton, viz. of 40 shillings yearly,—dated in the year 1397.—These are the only public transactions in which he is mentioned, that appear in record. Who he married, does not appear; but he is supposed to have died early in the reign of James I. when he was succeeded by his son, // II. John Blair of Adamton, who got a charter under the great seal—Johanni Blair de Adamton, tararum de Kyle, &c. in the shire of Ayr—dated 16th June, 1430.—He married the eldest daughter of Sir William Douglas of Peirston, (near Irvine,) a property Sir William had acquired by marriage of an heiress of the Stewarts of Dreghorn; who themselves had obtained this and many other lands in the neighbourhood, by gift from Robert Bruce, on the forfeiture of John Balliol, and his relatives, William de Ferrars, and Alan de la Suche. (See Vol. I. p. 75.)—Sir William Douglas left three daughters, co-heiresses: one, as above, married to Blair of Adamton;

another, to Crawford of Thirdpart; and the third, to Robert Barclay, the progenitor of the Barclays of Peirston. This John Blair of Adamton died in the reign of James II. and was succeeded by his son, // III. David Blair of Adamton. ... [Robertson, George. A genealogical account of the principal families in Ayrshire, more particularly in Kyle and Cunninghame. Irvine, 1824. Vol. II., p. 73-75. <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/788658/?offset=2#page=85&>].

### Sir William Fraunceys's coat of arms



In his 4 July 1296 homage to Edward I, Sir William Fraunceys's seal was noted as a pendant seal depicting two open hands crossed or clasped with a foliage above and below. Reasonably common in antique jewelry are those depicting two hands coming to clasp together. This kind of depiction is known as fede hands. The clasped hands are most commonly seen on rings but also in other types of jewelry like chains, earrings and brooches. It is said that the fede rings are the earliest examples of the modern-day wedding ring. Thus, the device is probably meaningless in terms of family coat of arms.

In the charter of 1 September 1302, as noted above, Sir William Fraunceys, keeper of Kirkintilloch castle attached a signet seal depicting 'on a bend three birds' on a shield. It is not obvious from this description what the birds were as even Joseph Bain's entry has a question mark attached. There are at least 117 references to eagles in William Rae MacDonald's Scottish Armorial Seals so one first assumes that this was not the bird in question. Other references to a bird in this source are few and basically include those of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, Andrew Ker of Cessford (which he added martlet with a question mark), and Andrew Roxburgh. None help in drawing any conclusions, but two were from Roxburghshire where, as noted above, the Fraunceys surname had strong ties to.

- Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, and spouse to Cuthbert Montgomerie, third of Skelmorlie. Quarterly of two full quartered coats dimidiated and impaled :— 1st: Three fleurs de lis. 3rd : Three gemmed rings, being the dexter side of the arms of Montgomerie of Skelmorlie. 2nd : A bird. 4th : A roundle ? (Houston arms dimidiated ?). Legend (Goth, l.c.): . . I . . . . Diam. [about 1 in.], c. a.d. 1513, Montgomerie Book, i. 155, fig. [MacDonald, William Rae. Scottish Armorial Seals. Edinburgh: William Green and sons, 1904. p. 170, no. 1354].
- {Ker}, Andrew of Cessford. Three lozenges or mascles with a bird (martlet?) in middle chief. Legend, illegible. Diam. in. Record Off. Ch. 30 Jan. 1520/1, Laing, ii. 561 [MacDonald, William Rae. Scottish Armorial Seals. Edinburgh: William Green and sons, 1904. p. 185, no. 1474].
- Roxburgh, Andrew. Couché. A bird. The shield is supported on the shoulder of a lion sejant, the whole within a carved trefoil panel. Legend (Goth. Caps.): SIGILLVM ANDREE DE ROXBVRG. Diam. 13/16 in. Glamis Ch. A.D. 1367, Laing, i. 705, B.M. 16810. [MacDonald, William Rae. Scottish Armorial Seals. Edinburgh: William Green and sons, 1904. p. 294, no. 2340].



or

Due to the Roxburghshire connections one could legitimately suggest that the bird in question was a rook (like a crow or raven) and the seal looked more like that above on the right versus three eagles displays above on the left.. Roxburgh comes from comes from Old English \*hrōcas burh (i.e. rook's burgh). The



local civic arms of the county had rooks perched on a sabre and the original seal of Kelso, county Roxburgh had two rooks in a tree as depicted above the door of the town hall.



Sir William Fraunceys (Galloway roll)

However, the birds in question were indeed most likely eagles. This is because ‘The Galloway Roll’, an English armorial roll which commemorates around 250 knights who served in south-west Scotland in 1300, has one Sir William Fraunceys with the coat of arms ‘Gules on a bend argent two eagles displayed vert’ (Sir William Fraunceys, de gueules a une bende d'argent o deux egles de vert en la bende) [Galloway Roll, GA40. <http://perso.numericable.fr/briantimms1/rolls/gallowayGA1.htm>]. Key to this is that his coat of arms follows that of Patrick, earl of Dunbar (GA36), Sir Hugh Ridel (GA37), John Dunbar (GA38), Patrick de Dunbar, son of the earl (GA39). These consecutive entries were clearly a party of affiliated individuals because, as will be shown next, records for that period show that Sir William Fraunceys, William Fraunceys, and Sir Hugh Ridel were in the service of Patrick, earl of Dunbar and his son Patrick de Dunbar.

The other 1296 homage by a Sir William Fraunceys had two reputed unattached seals for the one homage. The first was a lion rampant and the other had a bird perched on a rose or star. The lion rampant was the primary charge of Patrick IV and Patrick V earls of Dunbar. Secondary were cinquefoils which can be confused with a rose or star. So the coat of arms could be related to the earls of Dunbar as 1) a lion rampant for Dunbar or 2) an eagle for Fraunceys perched on a cinquefoil for Dunbar would be intuitive.

### Sir William Fraunceys and his apparent son as vassals of the earls of Dunbar and Ross

William Fraunceys served as a vallet for Patrick, earl of Dunbar and received 20 s. on 28 August 1301 while Sir William Fraunceys served as a knight for Patrick, son of the earl of Dunbar, and received 10 s. on 18 September 1301. Furthermore, at that time Sir Hugh Ridel served as knight for Patrick, earl of Dunbar receiving 3 August 1301. Later, Sir William Fraunceys, as sheriff of Peebles, received letters from king Edward I in February 1304 while William Fraunceys, was vallet for William, earl of Ross, and received payments on behalf of the earl from king Edward I in December 1304.

- {1300/1 A.D.} Domino Patricio comiti de Dunbar de prestito per manus Ade capellani sui apud Selkerk, xxv die Julii, x marcas; per manus ejusdem domini Ade apud Tresquer, xviii die Julii, xl s., per manus dicti domini Ade apud Pebles, ix die Augusti, xij marcas; per manus domini Hugonis Ridel militis sui apud Dombur, iij die Augusti, xl s.; per manus Edwardi de Cokebourne valleti sui apud Edenbourgh, v die Augusti, j marcam ; per manus **Willelmi Fraunceys** vallet sui apud Edenbourgh, xxviii die Augusti, xx s.; ... // Domino Patricio filio comitis de Dounbar de prestito super vadiis suis, per manus Raulini de Wottone valleti sui, apud Berwycum super Twedam xxvii die Septembris, . . . xij l. // Domino Patricio filio comitis de Dounbar de prestito super vadiis suis, per manus Raulini de Wottone valleti sui, apud Berwycum super Twedam xxvii die Septembris, . . . xij li. // **Domino Willelmo le Fraunceis, militi** filii comitis de Donnbar de prestito super eodem per manus proprias ibidem, xviii die Septembris, . . . x s. [Calendar of documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1888. Volume IV (A.D. 1357-1509, Addenda 1221-1435): p. 454-455. <https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocume04grea/page/454>].
- {23 February 1303/4 A.D.} Ade de Glasham, pro denariis per ipsum solutis cuidam garcioni deferenti literas regis comiti de Levenax, **domino Willelmo Fraunceys**, vicecomiti de Pebbles, hominibus de

Pebles, iij s. [Calendar of documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1888. Volume IV (A.D. 1357-1509, Addenda 1221-1435): p. 481. <https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocume04grea/page/481>].

- {1303-04 A.D.} Comes de Ross:—Domino Willelmo comiti de Ross', de dono regis, in precio unius equi nigri liardi empti de Henrico Tonk' et liberati eidem comiti pro equo suo ad arma, apud Dunfermelyn mense Decembris, . . . . . xxxv marcas... // Eidem, de dono regis, in subsidium expensarum suarum eundo versus partes proprias, per manus **Willelmi le Franceys valleti** sui, recipientis denarios ad deferendos eidem apud Dunfermelyn xjo die Decembris, . . . . . xx marcas. [Calendar of documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1888. Volume IV (A.D. 1357-1509, Addenda 1221-1435): p. 473. <https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocume04grea/page/473>].

The earl that William Fraunceys served as a valet for was Patrick IV, earl of Dunbar and March (1242-1308). Patrick IV was the son of Christiana Bruce, daughter of Robert de Brus, fifth Lord of Annandale (grandfather of king Robert the Bruce). Patrick IV reputedly married Marjorie Comyn, daughter of Alexander Comyn, second earl of Buchan ['Dunbar, Earl of Dunbar.' The Scots Peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: containing an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1906. Volume III, p. 239. <https://archive.org/details/DouglasRScotsPeerageVol31906/page/n254/>].

Patrick IV, earl of Dunbar and March died on 10 October 1308 based on the escheator's account of 1 Edward II, no. 1. An inquisition done on 8 March 1308/9 relating to his lands in Northumberland stated that Patrick de Dunbar was his son and next heir and was at the time 24 years of age. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1887. Volume III (A.D. 1307-1357), p. 15, no. 77; p. 20, no. 109. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754402/page/15/> & <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754402/page/20/>]. Sir William Fraunceys served Patrick IV's son and heir - who became Patrick V, earl of Dunbar and March (1284-1368). In 1324, Patrick V married Agnes Randolph – i.e. the famous Black Agnes who successfully defended Dunbar castle against the English in 1338. Black Agnes was the daughter of Thomas Randolph, first earl of Moray – William Fraunceys's famous companion in arms at the capture of Edinburgh castle on 14 March 1314.

A first cousin of Marjoire Comyn, daughter Alexander Comyn, second earl of Buchan, was William II, second earl of Ross (d. 1323), only known son of William I, third earl of Ross (d. 1274), by his wife, Jean Comyn, daughter of William Comyn, Lord of Badenoch ['The Ancient Earls of Ross.' The Scots Peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: containing an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1910. Volume VII, p. 233. <https://archive.org/details/scotspeeragefoun07paul/page/233>]. William II, earl of Ross was the earl that William Fraunceys was a valet for in 1304.

William Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, was the William Comyn who was granted the barony of Lenzie that included Kirkintilloch. He married twice with his first wife's name being unknown. His second wife was Marjory, Countess of Buchan and upon their marriage he became jure uxoris earl of Buchan. They were the parents of Alexander Comyn, 2<sup>nd</sup> earl of Buchan ['Comyn, Earl of Buchan.' The Scots Peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: containing an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1905. Volume II, p. 252. <https://archive.org/details/scotspeeragefoun02paul/page/252/>]. In addition to Jean Comyn, William Comyn also had Richard Comyn by his first wife. Richard Comyn was the father of the first Sir John 'the Red' Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, whose daughters included one who married Sir William Galbrathe – as previously noted above ['Comyn, Lord of Badenoch.' The Scots Peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: containing an historical

and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1904. Volume I, p. 503. <https://archive.org/details/scotspeeragefoun01paul/page/503/>].

- A Charter granted by King Alexander II to William Cumming of all the lands of Lennoch, now Lenzie, which King William, his father, had in his own hand on the day in which he gave it to the said William, by the same boundings, with all these pertinents with which the said King William had it in his own hand when he gave it to him, to be holden of the said King Alexander in fee and heritage, &c., for the service of one knight and soldier, according to the tenor of King William's Charter granted to him thereof. Witnesses, William, Bishop of St Andrews ; William de Bosco, Chancellor ; Thomas, Earl of Athole ; Walter, son of Allan Stewart ; Robert of Loudon, the King's brother ; Henry of Baillol ; John of Haya ; John of Maccuswell ; Galfrid, son of Richard. Dated at Edinburgh the 22nd of September. There is neither year of God nor king's reign set down, but he succeeded to the Crown Anno 1214. [Grant, Francis J. (ed.). Charter Chest of the earldom of Wigtown, 1214-1681. Scottish Record Society. Edinburgh, 1910. p. 1, no. 1. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=bohAAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v>. see Stringer, Keith J. (ed.). The Acts of Alexander II: King of Scots 1214-1249 in Regesta Regum Scottorum, Volume III. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2020. no. 53].

Sir Hugh Ridel was also tied to the Comyns. In April 1310/11, Lady Maria Comyn was wife of Sir Hugh Ridel. Presumably, his wife was part of the family of the John Comyn of Scraesburgh who Sir Hugh Ridel rendered homage with at the same time on 10 July 1296. Scraesburgh is southeast of Jedburgh in Roxburghshire and about halfway between it and Oxnam. Perhaps John Comyn of Scraesburgh was the John 'le jeon' Comy, the second son named John of the first Sir John 'the Red' Comyn. Regardless, Sir Hugh Ridel's wife was probably why he was enumerated with Patirck IV, earl of Dunbar and March in the Galloway Roll. The Comyns were clearly the reason Sir William Fraunceys was keeper of Kirkintilloch castle and why he and his son William subsequently served the family of Patrick IV earl of Dunbar and March.

- 1310-11. Nov. 27-April. Wardrobe Book. (Extracts.) Sir Malice earl of Srathearn had a prest at Berwick, 30th November, for price of 6 qrs. wheat instead of a cask of flour, at 12s. per qr., 72s; and a cask of wine, 4l.—7l.12s. Lady Agnes countess of Strathearn, per Patrick of Combri her clerk, for her support at Berwick, 27th November, price of 2 qrs. wheat at 12s. per qr., 24s. **Lady Maria Comyn wife of Sir Hugh Ridel**, for support of herself and family at Berwick in April, value of 4 qrs. wheat at 12s. 3 qrs. malt at 10s. —total, 105s. (fol. 29.) (Exchequer, Q.R. Miscellanea (Wardrobe), No. 20/4.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1887. Volume III (A.D. 1307-1357), p. 42, no. 208. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754402/page/42/>].
- **Sir Hugh Ridelle or Ridel, of Cranston-Ridel**, a family which seems always to have been in the English interest, appears to have been the **husband of Lady Maria Comyn**, another circumstance doubtless attaching Sir Hugh to that side. This family also possessed Wittering, in Northamptonshire, which remained in their hands long after they had lost their Scottish possessions. Sir Hugh seems to have given it to Geoffrey his son in 1316, perhaps many years earlier, if the same grant is referred to in his recognisance on 1st August 1317. It may be this Sir Hugh who died in 1318, a pensioner of the house of Wenlock. In 1335, Hugh Ridell, son and heir of Sir Geoffrey Ridell, and in all likelihood a grandson of Sir Hugh, asks from Edward III restoration of their old possession of Craneston. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1887. Volume III (A.D. 1307-1357), p. lxii. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754402/page/n65/>].
- {1296 A.D.} (Roll whereon are recorded the original instruments of submission and fealty by John de Balliol King of Scotland, with the clergy, nobles, and community of Scotland, to Edward I, in the 26th year of his reign, commonly called in Scotland The Ragman Roll.) // (Begins with a statement of the reasons for which the record is drawn up at the King's command.) (m. 1.) // May 13. Roxburgh:—Sir James the Steward of Scotland, knight, of his own gree will, renounced the league with the King of France, and swore fealty, tactis sacrosanctis, and kissing the Holy Evangels. ... July 10. Montrose.—Sir Alexander Kennedy canon of Glasgow, Sir Nicholas de la Haye knight, Sir John Seincler of Hurmaneston, Andrew de Chartres, William de Silkesworthe, Alexander de Erth, **Sir Hugh Rydel knight, and John Comyn of Scraesburgh**, swore fealty separately, ut supra. (m. 10.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland

preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884. Vol. II A.D. 1272-1307: p. 193, 194, no. 823.  
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754394/page/193/>].

## William Fraunceys flips to the English side to aid the fleeing king Edward II

The younger William Fraunceys continued in the service of Patrick V, earl of Dunbar and March as on 24 April 1315 he was rewarded by king Edward II for some good service done in his presence at Dunbar. After Edward II's defeat at the Battle of Bannockburn on 24 June 1314, the found shelter at the castle of Dunbar and the earl helped him escape to Berwick-on-Tweed ["Dunbar, Earl of Dunbar." The Scots Peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: containing an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1906. Volume III, p. 264.

<https://archive.org/details/DouglasRScotsPeerageVol31906/page/n278>]. Edward II was at Berwick-on-Tweed by 30 June 1314 and Westminster on 24 April 1315 [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1887. Volume III (A.D. 1307-1357), p. 70, no. 366, p. 81, no. 430.

<https://archive.org/details/cu31924091754402/page/70/>]. So the good service William Fraunceys had done in his presence at Dunbar was to help king Edward II escape! It is interesting that Patrick V, earl of Dunbar made his peace with Robert the Bruce and was at the Scottish Parliament at Ayr on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1315 [The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707, K.M. Brown et al eds (St Andrews, 2007-2022), 1315/1]. On 13 October 1320 York received an abatement on the amount rewarded William Fraunceys but just a week later they were told to pay him 25 marks for Michaelmas term last. No further payments are noted which means 1) he found other compensation like land, 2) he received the full sum of the the amount the king desired him to be rewarded with 3) he fell out of favour with the king, 4) he returned to Scotland, or 5) passed away soon thereafter.

- Membrane 20... 1315. {8 Edward II} April 24. Grant, during pleasure, to **William Fraunceys, on account of the good service which he lately did in the king's presence at Dunbarre**, of 50 marks a year, to be received out of the farm of the city of York at Easter and Michaelmas. By K. // Mandate in pursuance to the mayor and bailiffs of the city of York to make the above payment, for which an allowance will be made to them in their account. [Calendar of Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. London, 1898. Edward II, A.D. 1313-1317): p. 273.  
<https://archive.org/details/calendarofpaten02grea/page/273/mode/1up>].
- Membrane 2... 1316 {9 Edward II}. June 24. Westminster. To the treasurer and barons of the exchequer. Order to allow the mayor and bailiffs of York 25 marks paid by them to **William Fraunceys**, by virtue of the king's order to pay him 50 marks yearly out of their ferm at Michaelmas and Easter, which the king granted him, on 24 April, in the eighth year of his reign, for **his late service in the king's presence at Dunbarre**. [Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. London: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1893. Edward III, A.D. 1313-1318: p. 298. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=CnUfAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>].
- Membrane 9... 1317 {10 Edward II}. May 4. Windsor. To the mayor and bailiffs of York. Order to pay to **William Fraunceys** 25 marks out of the ferm of their city for the instalment due at Easter last of the 50 marks yearly from their ferm, granted to him by the king, on 24 April, in the eighth year of his reign, for **his good service in the king's presence at Dunbarre**. [Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. London: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1893. Edward III, A.D. 1313-1318: p. 403. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=CnUfAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>].
- {1317 A.D.} May 4. The K. commands the Mayor and bailiffs of York to pay **William Fraunceys** the half year, due at Easter last past, of the 50 marks yearly from their ferm, granted to William on 24th April 1315 **for his good service in his presence at Dunbarre**. Windsor. (Close, 10 Edw. II. m. 9) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1887. Volume III. (A.D. 1307-1357), p. 105, no. 548.  
<https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocume03edin/page/105>].

- Membrane 22... 1317 {11 Edward II}. Sept. 8. York. To the mayor and bailiffs of York. Order to pay to William Fraunceys 25 marks of the ferm of their city, for the sum due to him at Michaelmas next of the yearly sum of 50 marks from their ferm, granted to him by the king on 24 April in the eights year of his reign, **for his good service before the king at Dumbar**. [Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. London: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1893. Edward III, A.D. 1313-1318: p. 497. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=CnUfAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>].
- Membrane 32... 1318. March 3. Westminster. The king having granted, 24 April 8 Edward II during pleasure, to **William Fraunceys, on account of his great service in the king's presence at Dunbar**, 50 marks a year out of the farm of the city of York, commands the mayor and bailiffs of York to pay the said William the arrears of that sum from that date, and the sum itself as it shall fall due. By K. on the information of Master John de Charleton. [Calendar of Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. London, 1903. Edward II, Vol. III., A.D. 1317-1321): p. 111. <https://archive.org/details/calendarpatentr13offigoog/page/111/>].
- 13 October 1320. Writ allowing the Mayor and bailiffs of York abatement of 25 marks paid to **William Fraunceys**, to whom the K. had granted an annuity of 40 marks **for his good service in his presence at Dunbar** on 24th April 1315 ; charged on their city farm. Westminster. (Exchequer, Q.R. Memoranda, 15 Edw. II. m. 10.) [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record, London. Edited by Joseph Bain. Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1887. Volume III. (A.D. 1307-1357), p. 133, no. 705. <https://archive.org/details/calendarofdocume03edin/page/133>].
- Membrane 18... 1320. Oct. 20. Westminster. To the bailiffs of York. Order to pay to **William Fraunceys** 25 marks out of the ferm of the city for Michaelmas term last, in accordance with the king's grant of 24 April, in the 8th year of his reign, of 50 marks yearly from that ferm during pleasure **in consideration of his service to the king at Dunbar**. [Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. London: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1895. Edward III, A.D. 1318-1323: p. 267. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924091068985/page/267/mode/1up>].

Before moving on it is important to bear in mind the age of William Fraunceys. At the time of the capture of Edinburgh castle in 1314 he talks of a mistress he had in his youth. Presumably he was talking about when he was around 18 and now he was considerably older to consider 18 a somewhat more distant time. One would think at least 25 years old – the legal perfect age of majority – and probably a few more years on that. Using a minimum of 26 William Fraunceys would have been born before 1288. Assuming his father was Sir William Fraunceys, keeper of Kirkintilloch castle then the latter was over 25 when he gave homage in 1296 making him born before 1271 – which would make him over 30 when he was the keeper of Kirkintilloch castle. Bearing this in mind, and keeping in mind the constant state of warfare going on then, it would be pushing things to see Sir William Fraunceys in records past the 1320s and William Fraunceys, the son, in records past the 1340s.

Now there were three key events affecting the fortunes of Sir William Fraunceys and his family. First of all, the rivals of his Comyn and Dunbar patrons, Robert the Bruce, was crowned king of Scotland on 25 March 1306. Second, on 22 November 1307, Pope Clement V issued his famous papal 'Pastoralis praeeminentiae' calling for all Knights Templars to be arrested on the same day in king Edward II's realm. This cut off further possible patronage. And third, Patrick IV, earl of Dunbar and March died on 10 October 1308. Clearly the Fraunceys's family's tenure in Scotland was in peril, so, like many others in Scotland at that time, loyalty was a shifting thing. Patrick V, earl of Dunbar made his peace with Robert the Bruce and was at the Scottish Parliament at Ayr on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1315 – albeit following the Battle of Halidon Hill in July 1333 the Earl of Dunbar once again would be compelled to serve the English under King Edward III and his vassal king Edward Balliol (who nominally held the crown of Scotland from 24 September 1332 to 20 January 1356).

So it is easy to see Sir William Fraunceys preceeding or following his son to England. However, he may have remained with Patrick V, earl of Dunbar and died in Scotland. His son William clearly went to

England where he received a pension until 1320. Perhaps he returned to Scotland. The timing seems quite coincidental that in Scotland one William Fraunceys was granted the lands of Sprouston sometime between 25 March 1321 and 24 March 1322. Certainly possible as England was in turmoil thanks to the baronial rebellion led by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster following Edward II's failed campaign in Scotland in 1319.

The answer to whether Sir William Fraunceys went to England, and whether his son eventually returned to Scotland, will only be found in English records. So in the next paper on the family I will further follow the trail in England.

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updated to 30 June 2023.