

C:\\history.doc

26/4/2009

- a) data;
- b) source
- c) "quoted" reference.
- d) comments?
- e) other?

HISTORY OF THE BOYD

CONTENTS

The Early Boyd history

From the clanboyd.org website under "History"

A Brief History of the Boyds

One of the origins of the name Boyd is thought to derive from the Gaelic for Bute, which we are assured by a Gaelic Scholar it is not. He has assured us that Bod means something entirely different in Gaelic! There is also the claim that our progenitor was Robert, grandson of Walter, the first High Steward of Scotland and of Norman or Saxon origin. And let's not forget the idea that we are somehow associated with the Pendragons of King Arthur's time, which would give us a Welsh origin. We also may have come from Ireland under the name Mac Guillabuihde or Mac Giollabuihde.

They were vassals of the De Morevilles, a powerful Anglo - Norman family with vast estates around Largs and Irvine. The earliest record of them is in the burgh of Irvine in 1205, when Robertus de Boyd witnessed a contract between the Lord of Eglinton and the burgh of Irvine, Robert de Boyte is listed in the Ragman Roll of 1296, rendering homage to Edward I of England. the name soon became fairly common, especially in Ayrshire.

Duncan Boyd was executed as a partisan of Robert Bruce by the English in 1306, Sir Robert Boyd was a staunch supporter of Bruce and was one of the commanders at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. His gallantry on the field of battle was rewarded by lands which were confiscated from the Balliols, including Kilmarnock, Bondington and other substantial holdings in Ayrshire.

Robert Boyd, created Lord Boyd in 1454, became regent for the infant King James III after an accident with a siege gun killed James II in 1460. He arranged the marriage of the king to a Norwegian princess. This liaison resulted in the return of the Orkneys and Shetlands to the Scottish Crown, his younger brother was appointed military tutor to the young king. The influence of the Boyd brothers on their young charge was considerable. Lord Boyd was appointed Great Chamberlain, and his son, Thomas, was married to Princess Mary, the king's sister, with the title of "Earl of Arran."

The Boyds were viewed with suspicion and when James III grew older those that opposed them began to conspire against them, and eventually persuaded the young king that the ambition of this family was a threat to the throne itself.

In 1469, Lord Boyd, his son, the Earl of Arran, and his brother, Alexander Boyd, were summoned to appear before the king and Parliament to answer charges brought against them. Lord Boyd, realizing that appearance in Edinburgh would result in his death, made his escape to England. Sir Alexander, who was already a sick man, was brought before Parliament, and despite making a spirited defense he was executed for treason.

The Earl of Arran had been abroad on state business, and on learning of these events his exile, and was well received at royal courts throughout Europe. The king, who had now abandoned entirely his former mentors, summoned his sister back to Scotland, inducing her to come on the presence that he might yet forgive her husband. The deluded princess returned, and was promptly detained by her brother who procured an annulment of her marriage, she was then compelled to marry the elderly Lord Hamilton, whose family then supplanted the Boyds in nearness to the throne. The Hamiltons gained not only a royal wife from the Boyds but also the earldom of Arran.

The family were restored to royal favour when Robert, a descendent of the younger son of the first Lord Boyd, received confirmation from Mary, Queen of Scots, of all the estates, honours and dignities of the family, with the title of 'Lord Boyd'. After the queen's escape from Loch Leven Castle, Lord Boyd was one of the first to join her at Hamilton, and fought at the Battle of Langside. He thereafter made many visits to her during her captivity in England. He died in

1590. The family adhered to the cause of the king during the civil war, and they received their reward after the Restoration when William, Lord Boyd, was created Earl of Kilmarnock in 1661.

The third Earl opposed the Stuart claim during the rising of 1715 and commanded a regiment of Ayrshire volunteers. His son, the fourth Earl, did not share his father's sympathies and fought for Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the 'Young Pretender', who appointed him a member of the Privy Council with the rank of general. He commanded a troop of cavalry at the Battle of Culloden where he was captured. He was conveyed to the Tower of London and was beheaded on Tower Hill on 18 August 1746. All the Boyd titles were declared forfeit, but his eldest son succeeded through his mother to the earldom of Erroll in 1758, and assumed the name of Hay.

The eighteenth Earl of Erroll was created Baron Kilmarnock in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1831. The twenty-second Earl of Erroll died in Kenya in 1941 leaving a daughter who, although entitled to succeed to the Scottish earldom of Erroll and the chiefship of Clan Hay, was excluded from the barony of Kilmarnock which, as a United Kingdom title, could only pass to males. Consequently, the brother of the twenty-second Earl changed his own name back to Boyd and became known as Lord Kilmarnock and Chief of Clan Boyd.

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[I think that this comes from *The Scots Peerage*, volume 5 – WILL NEED TO COMPARE BOTH SOURCES.]

draft Article by Mike Boyd on Early Boyd history.

Boyd is from Norman origin through the father Robert FitzWalter, Sheriff of Norfolk, who married Aveline de Hesdin – the first wife of Alan Fitz Flaad. Aveline was Robert's second wife and his first wife was Sybil de Chesney.

King George II, in 1746, when the Boyd tree was done for the execution of William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, at Tower Hill, London, said that the Boyd name started in 1111 A. D. (No source was cited for this date.) This date would be about the birth of Simon FitzRobert – the son of Robert FitzWalter and Aveline de Hesdin. It would not make Simon the son of Alan Fitz Flaad, as quite a number of Scottish sources outline. Alan would be a step-father but was already dead before Simon was born.

It is not known how the name Boyd came to be selected as a family name. "Buidhe" [not sure if this is the right spelling] is the gaelic word for yellow hair. While other sources say the name comes from the gaelic name for the Isle of Bute.

Most of the members of Clan Boyd believe that they stem from the single person, Sir Robert Boyd, the son of Simon and not from the people of the Isle of Bute. This island was under Viking control until the Battle of Largs in 1263 and therefore is unlikely to be the home of the half brother of the High Stewart of Scotland.

This belief may in time be confirmed when more Boyd males take the DNA tests to confirm if those with the name Boyd stem from a single or multiple source. But it has been said by those that have knowledge of DNA matters – that the Boyd DNA does not match the Stewart DNA. Thus suggesting that Simon is not the son of Alan Fitz Flaad.

Nor is it known whom Simon married or where. It is said that he came to Scotland in 1135 A. D. (?) with his half-brother Walter Fitz Alan, who later became the High Stewart of Scotland [NEED THE DATE!!!] and was given lands in Renfrewshire by King David of Scotland.

The only known child of Simon is Sir Robert Boyd (1). One source said he had six children, including the Houston family. However the Houston Arms are not similar to the Boyd and Walter Stewart's Arms. So this connection is thought not to be correct. (The Houston's might have been vassal's of Walter.)

The Scots Peerage, Volume 5, page 138 says:-

“However this may be, the fact that the Boyds were early proprietors in Renfrew, and possessed the barony of Nodsdale and several other lands of good value in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-86) is attested by a charter, seen by Mylne, *3 granted by 'Sir John Erskine, Knight, "Johanni filio suo, juniori, quem (uxore) sua, filia Gilonani, procreavit totam terram suam ex australi partae aquae de Goghow," which is bounded with the lands of Robert the Boyd'.

Unfortunately, this source does not say where in Renfrewshire this land was located.

It is now known from Crawford's *Shire of Renfrew* (1818), pp 79-80 that the Boyds held the Barony of Gavan and Rysk, which seems to be located on the eastside of Castle Temple Lock and now has the A737 running through the middle of it, just north of the border between Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. However, as it was common to have more than one Barony, it is not known in 2017, if Simon held other Baron's in Renfrewshire in the 1100's. One of these might be Nariston, but these estate is thought to be located in Lanarkshire and it is not known if Walter's land expented into this area or was only restricted to Renfrewshire. But the 1100's boundary for Renfrewshire could have been further east than the present boundaries.

While Sir Robert Boyd is recorded by *The Scots Peerage*, Volume 5, p 138, it said "He as *Dominus Robertus de Boyd miles*, (Crawford's, *Renfrew*, 163, where the author states the original is in the Irvine Charter-chest, and that he saw an excerpt from it made by the Provost.) was witness to a contract between Bryce de Eglinton and the village of Irvine in 1205." The village was down the river from the Barony of Gavan and Rysk which was situated in a gap in the hills and the entrance to Renfrewshire.

It is now thought that the Boyds came to Ayrshire not until after the Battle of Largs in 1263, when the Vikings were defeated and it is understood that the Boyd got the Motto "Confido" or "I trust", by King Eleander (??) III. This second Sir Robert Boyd took part in the Battle of Largs in 1263, in an action at Goldberry Hill, near Portincross, hence the '*Goldberry* in the Boyd Coat-of-Arms. For his support in the fight for the freedom of Scotland Boyd was awarded lands in Cunningham. (Goldberry Hill is just above the Hunter's of Hunterston at the opposite end of the hill that runs down to Portincross.) This was only in the second generation of the Boyds, so it is not known how many Boyds may have been with him or what other families/Clans might have also been with him at Goldberry – as the literature that I have seen does not record those details. It is thought they got Nodesdale, about 4 or 6 kms NE of Largs, Ayrshire after the Battle of Largs.

In March 1306 at the Coronation of Robert the Bruce at Scone Abbey in Perthshire, Sir Robert Boyd is one of 24 named people at this Coronation. This list included besides Robert's own brothers, Bishops, Earls, and Lords and a few Sirs including Robert Boyd at the fourth level of the Nobility. He was the only Ayrshire person listed. Sir Robert Boyd (IV) is named as a small landowner in Cunninghame, Ayrshire (but no location was given.) Nodesdale is listed in the third charter of 26 April 1467 for Thomas Boyd, who had just been created Eaerl of Arran on his marriage to Princess Mary Stewart, elder sister of King James III of Scotland.

In 1309, Sir Robert Boyd is named as attending Bruce's first Parliament at Perth.

While Sir Robert Boyd (IV) is termed a junior commander at Bannockburn in 1314.

In the literature I have seen three dates for when the Boyd got Dean Castle at Kilmarnock – 1306, 1308 and 1316. This last date is given by East Ayrshire Council at Dean Castle. Because of Sir Robert Boyd, being with Bruce on Rathlin Island County Antrim, Ireland and he led the party that captured Brodrick Castle on Arran, which allowed the Bruce to return to Ayrshire, and was at both Bruce's two coronations in March 1306 and his first Parliament in 1309 – it is "most likely" that the first date is when the Boyd were given Dean Castle. Some additional Lands might have also been given in 1316 after Bannockburn in 1314.

LIST OF BOYD HISTORY ITEMS/EVENTS

1. DNA shows
2. Stewart & Boyd Links with DNA
3. Simon Boyd's 6 children
4. First mention of the name Boyd - 1,111
5. 1205 Irvine - Scots Peerage, page 136.
6. Vessals of the de Moreville (Folder 08M #3A)
 - Not on list - check 2008 docs list
7. Battle of Largs, 1263, - 20 men!!
8. 1290's - Wallace's Second in Command.
 - Why did he not lead after Wallace's death?
9. Pre 1306 with Robert the Bruce, including Rathlin Island & attach on Arran Island
10. 1306 One of 24 names at Bruce's coronation (folder 08x #??)
11. 1306 lands given by Bruce - Balliol Lands
12. 1309 At Bruce first Parliament.
13. 1314 Bannockburn
 - said to be one of 24 Clans?
14. 1423 Hostages for King James II
 - who were the others
 - what links after? Marriages, Bonds, etc
15. William Boyd, Abott of Kilwinning (144?-1482)
 - How did he get appointed?
 - Why not an Montgomery?
16. Co - founded Glasgow University in 1451?
 - who were the other Co-founders.
17. Created Lord in 1454?
18. One of six Regents for King James III, 1460?
 - who were they?
19. Sole Regent 1466
 - Why
20. Tanist by James II.
21. Creating modern boundaries for Scotland
22. Boyd links with the Kennedy's in 1460's
23. Fall in 1469
 - Who became regents or members of the Privy Council?

- who got the ear of King James III?
- 24. Thomas Boyd Earl of Arran
- 25. Boyd Lands in April 1467
- 26. Killing of James Boyd, second Lord Boyd in 1484
 - who were involved?
- 27. Feud between Boyd's and Montgomeries from 1484 to 1560.
- 28. Why no Boyd's at Flodden in 1513?
- 29. Why was not Lord Hamilton called Earl of Arran after he married Princess Mary Stewart?
- 30. Battle of Langside 1568
 - First Cadet ship list of Boyds
- 31. 5th Lord Boyd and Queen Mary of Scots (155x-1587?)
- 32.

Other Topics

Covenantors period

Dean Castle not listed in the 1691 Hearth Tax list - Why not?

Cromwell fining Lord Boyd

- why wasn't money repaid after King restored?
- start of financial decline leading to 1746.

1661 Stones at Badendeth Castle/Tower

Dr J H Round's paper of 1902, saying Simon is from Alan Fitz Flard's wife's second family (and so Stewart Males will not have the same DNA as Boyds)

Not Jacobites in 1745

The Boyds are Norman and not Gaelic?

1. DNA shows

2. Stewart & Boyd Links with DNA

From a Email from Barry Boyd of Dallas, Texas, USA (Email) concerning the book Mount Heredom, Dicovered, by Shaun McDowell Linton, 2010 – Barry said:-

Almost every Templar research website has this document, written in that strange combination of latin and Languedoc. 1205 was the peak of the order and the land was at this time being stripped of all of its wealth to support "the Saladin Tithe" to provide for Richard of Normandy and his knights who were in 1205 at the siege of Acre. We know that the Hight Steward was among those knights who were in Palestine. It has always been my belief that this Robert de Boyt, his nephew, may have assumed his duties as exchequer for the king during the absence of the third High Steward. De Morvill was at this time still the High Constable.

This contract of 1205 between Bryce Eglington a Knight of the Temple of the Saints John and the burg of Irvine was a gift of land to the Templars which our Robert put his seal on (It would be so awesome to have a photo of that seal!). It refers to a very specific piece of land on the corner of the Eglington estate that May or MayNot have been the site of an ancient church or cell. Templar researchers who study the Geoglyphology of the landscape of Ayreshire have noted that whatever was there at this time was Very Important to the order as most of the religious buildings built in western Scotland over the next 400 years have a strange orientation that relates to a certain ley line that runs from the southern tip of Ionia to the temple mount in Jerusalem. It is today called "Bensley Wood" and no effort has ever been made to excavate it and besides a small apartment building on one corner nothing has ever been built there except a small cottage now gone that was the home of a Lady Montgomerie. It is believed by many that there once was an underground tunnel from the Eglington Castle to Bensley Wood. All of this is as yet pure fantasy. Many believe that this property was the Ancient place called Mount Heredom, a temporary resting place of the holy grail.

Here is a book that contains the theory, it's the only one I could find that is free. I think somewhere in it you will find a transcript of the document and a description of the seals on it (including Robert the Bruce of Annandale) see page 23.

<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/59102667/Discovery-of-Mount-Heredom>

This text of the 1205 Charter, Barry Boyd sent to me on 17 September 2012, which I understand comes from the above website.

Translation of the 1205 Charter

Section one. The reason for giving the charter

In the year of Grace one thousand two hundred and five, on Monday in the vigil of saint Matthew the apostle, in the town of Irvine. This is the communing made between the burgesses and whole community of the foresaid town on the one part, and Brice of Eglunstone son of the late Hugh lord of Eglunstone on the other part. To wit, that the burgesses and whole community of the foresaid town, with the unanimous consent and assent of the same, have unanimously granted given and to feufferme let to the said Brice of Eglunstone, those whole twenty acres of land in the tenement of Eglunstone. Which Ralph son and heir of the late Hugh lord of Eglunstone gave granted and forever disposed to the burgesses and community foresaid, for a certain final concord previously made between them, by these meiths and divisions.

Section two. Defining the area of land

Beginning, to wit: At the Burghfauld at the upper end of the foresaid twenty acres towards the north, and so descending towards the east by a certain dike as far as Glyblanysburn, and so descending towards the south by Glyblanysburn foresaid, to the marches of Moorsend, bounding with the land of Ralph lord of Eglunstone. And so ascending towards the west by Moorasydes to the common Rebuca of Hyppridynges, and so ascending towards the north by the marches of Hyppridynges foresaid to a certain thorn-dike which is called Hawthorne, which dike is the march between the said twenty acres of the land of Benislai; and so across towards the east by the common Rebuca lying between the foresaid twenty acres of the land of Benislai, to a certain cairn of stones, and so ascending across from the said cairn of stones by the said common Rebuca towards the east to the foresaid dike, which is called the Burghfauld dike.

Section three. Privileges and rights

To be Holden and had to the foresaid Brice his heirs and his assignees, [of] the burgesses and community foresaid, in feuferme, by the marches above said, with all their right pertinents, easements, and free customs, of right belonging, and in time to come of right to belong, to the foresaid twenty acres of land, within their meiths aforesaid. Paying yearly therefore of the said Brice, his heirs or his assignees, in the parish church of Irvine, at the feast of St. James the apostle, in summer to the burgesses and community foresaid, ten shillings of sterling in name of feuferme, freely and quietly, well and in peace, fully, honourably, from all other burden exaction servile work and secular demand.

The said Brice in this present writ obliges him and his heirs and assignees, and as well his land of Benislay with the pertinents as the said twenty acres of land foresaid. With their pertinents, and all their other goods movable and immovable where so ever found, to be without any contradiction, lawfully distained, and shall be to whomsoever of the burgesses and community aforesaid, freely and wholly in satisfaction of their said feuferme, in all respects, no one offering any objection. It is moreover, understood, that neither the said Brice nor his heirs nor his assignees, after the death of their predecessors, shall in any wise double the said feuferme. And if it shall happen the said Brice his heirs or his assignees, or their men inhabiting the said twenty acres of land, in the court of the said burgesses and community to do wrong in any case arising, their fine shall be taken as may be just. But the said burgesses and community aforesaid shall warrant acquit and forever defend against all men and women these said twenty acres of land with all their right pertinents, with their foresaid marches Contained as is before said, to the foresaid Brice his heirs and assignees.

Section four. Witnessing and signing the deal

For the greater security hereof in all the premises, the said Brice, for his own part, has found to the burgesses and community aforesaid, Ralph lord of Eglunstone, his brother, principal surety and debtor for himself and his heirs. In witness of which, all and sundry, the premises to the one-part of this present chirographic writing. To remain with the said Brice, his heirs and assignees, the common seal of the burgesses and community foresaid. And is appended and to the other part of the foresaid writing, to remain with the said burgesses and community the seals of the foresaid Brice and Ralph are appended : Witnesses, Sir Godfred of Rosse, Sir Robert Boyd, Sir Brice of Blair, knights; Fergus of Rosse, Arthur of Rosse, brothers, William Kerr, Alexander of Blair, and many others.

Explanation of the Charter

Section one;

Brice of Eglinton meets with the Burgesses of Irvine to discuss the land of Benislay which Ralph, the brother of Brice who for one reason or another had gave to the said burgesses. At this meeting, the burgesses agree to rent (feuferme) the land back to Brice.

Section two;

This is the most interesting part of this charter, it defines the actual boundaries and area of the land of Benislay. This was common practice when drawing up charters in order to prevent future disputes over land territory. Starting from Burghfauld (called Benslee Fauld-1850 O.S. map) and following the directions given directly in section two, we can clearly see the shape in question (fig 19).

Section three;

This section deals with the legalities of the charter, typical of the medieval period. One part did stand out, ‘ And if it shall happen’, the agreement proceeds, ‘ the said Brice, his heirs or assignees, or *their men inhabiting* the said twenty acres of land, in the court of the said burgesses and community to do wrong in any case arising, their fine shall be taken as may be just’. The Burghfauld farm lay outside the site, and was already serving the Burgh, so who were these men inhabiting this land, certainly not the farmers of this area?

Section four;

The charter ends with the ‘sealing’ of the deal. This was done by using the common seal of the burgesses. Brice and Ralph his brother secured the agreement with their own seals and this act is then witnessed by Sir Godfred de Rosse, Sir Robert Boyd, Sir Brice de Blair and others. Deeds, as a rule, were sealed and not signed and the addition of a seal from an abbey or town gave it further security.

Figure Directions outline Benslie Wood

1. Beginning, to wit, at the Burghfauld (now called Benslie Fauld) at the upper end of the foresaid twenty acres towards the north and so descending towards the east by a certain dike as far as Glyblanysburn (now Millburn).
2. And so descending towards the south by Glyblanysburn foresaid, to the marches of Moorsend, bounding with the land of Ralph lord of Eglunstone (Eglinton).
3. And so ascending towards the west by Moorasydes to the common Rebucca of Hyppridynges.

4. And so ascending towards the north by the marches of Hyppridynges foresaid to a certain thorn-dike, which is called Hawthorne.
5. And so across towards the east by the common Rebuca lying between the foresaid twenty acres of the land of Benislay, to a certain cairn of stones. (Cairns-piles of stones, markers, burial places)
6. And so ascending across from the said cairn of stones by the said common Rebuca towards the east to the foresaid dike, which is called the Burghfauld dike. Hence back to (1).”

The undated, about 1315, Charter by Robert the Bruce

Barry Boyd of Dallas, Texas sent me this information on this Charter.

Mike,

As per your request here is the second charter from 1315 concerning the lands of Beneslie Wood. It is a very telling document that only further muddies the water but does reveal to us some things.

First, how Balliol lost his lands, of which the Boyd also shared in some of the spoils. This is yet another connection to de Morvill the high Constable which I believe may lead us to a wife of either our Simon or his son Robert, thus explaining the claim that the Boyd had when Bruce divided the lands of Balliol. Secondly, how the monks of Kilwinning became so rich in the period after they were remitted and enjoyed "free, pure, and perpetual peace." These were Tironensian Monks, stone masons, builders of churches in stone. We know that there were Boyd who served as Abbots of Kilwinning, and it may yet be shown that the Abbot at this time named Adam may have been familial in some way.

Like the other charter, this translation comes from Shaun Linton. I have included his commentary. Unfortunately this does not include a list of witnesses or seals if there are any. I think it would be wonderful if you could track down these two documents and have them professionally photographed. This one is supposed to be in the Eglington Archives, Eglington Park.

I think there is probably a novel in this story about the relationship between these Tironensian Monks and our Boyd ancestors.

I will post on the other thread concerning the descent of arms when I finish it. Its rather long and involved.

Barry

“The Bruce Charter

I came across another charter [32] concerning the histories of Kilwinning and for a long time, it made no sense. There were no seals or date appended to it but someone had lightly pencilled in the date, circa 1315. King Robert the Bruce had requested the charter for the monks of Kilwinning Abbey. Because of the Wars against England, the abbey and its lands had suffered extensively and the monks were reduced to poverty, and so Bruce granted them the lands of Hallande and gave it to their care in peace and forever. This land belonged to the Balliol's of Kilmarnock and its feuferme of twenty shillings nullified. No historian has yet found a record of this name in any of the existing records or land Registers of Scotland. *Abstract:*

Charter by King Robert the Bruce: in favour of the Abbot and monks of Kilwinning, the lands of Hallande, near the burgh of Irvine. To hold to them and their successors in free, pure, and perpetual peace; the King also remitting in their favour twenty shillings which they were accustomed to pay yearly to the heirs of Baliol of Kilmarnock for the land.

Kilmarnock was under the jurisdiction of Cunningham and Baliol inherited these lands through the line of Richard de Morville. His daughter Helena married Rolland of Galloway who inherited his father-in-law's title 'Constable of Scotland'. From this union a son was born called Alan. After the death of Rolland (1200), Alan became the Constable and married several times. However on his death (1234), all of his lands including Galloway were divided between his three daughters and their husbands. It was one of Alan's daughters, Dervorguilla, who inherited Cunningham. She had married John de Balliol, the 5th feudal baron of Barnard Castle and founder of Balliol College of Oxford. Their son also called John was to become a King of Scotland for a short period (1292-96). His principal rival was Robert the Bruce (crowned 1306) which may explain why he is remitting the twenty shillings in favour of the monks of Kilwinning for the land. By the beginning of the 14th century, de Baliol held this land, so we may conclude that they had been forfeited. The monks were accustomed to pay this yearly. Was this charter describing the same land of Benislay?

After all, the land in question, Hallande lay near the burgh of Irvine and Benislay is right on the edge of the Burgh boundary. What then does this name mean? It made no sense until much later when I came across a similar name in two different poems, the first was the early charges of Freemasonry and the second was the famous Grail poem '*Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*', both of which were penned around the late 14th century. Typical with reading old charters, the characters within the documents often defaced or obscured due to poor management of their safekeeping. Water, fire and mould are the most common causes. So how do we make sense of this word? Simple, add a letter m at the end and you have Hallandem. The word Hallandem, when spoken phonetically equates to Halidom. Remember, there was no formal grammar for the English or Lowland tongue in the 1300's, so when a scribe or monk composed a charter, they wrote down what they heard to the best of their abilities. This word Halidom derives from the following; HALI Germanic: hailaga- 'holy, bringing health', Old English haila- 'holy', 'healthy', Dutch helig- 'holy'. DOM Latin: domus- 'house, a building'. This would then equate to 'Holy House'. Nesta Webster in her book *Secret Societies and Subversive Movements* (p 112) reports;

'It is thus at Heredom of Kilwinning, the Holy House of Masonry, Mother Kilwinning, as still known to Freemasons—that a speculative element of a fresh kind may have found its way into the lodge'.

Thus Hallandem (Halidom) can be taken to mean 'Holy House'; surely this reveals Benslie Wood as the site of the Holy House of Freemasonry, the Mount Heredom of legend in the higher degrees. "

3. Simon Boyd's 6 children

I believe you **are** referring to the material I shared with you on one of your visits to my home. I dug out the tube and aside from the HUGE chart, there are 8.5x11 sheets.

Sons of Simon Fitz Alan died

1. Sir Hugh Fitz Simon 1190
aka Hugh de Padinianian
Knighted - England & Scotland
Progenitor of Houstouns

2. Sir Baldwin Fitz Simon 1195
aka Baldwin de Biggar
Knighted - England & Scotland
Progenitor of Fleming and Biggar

3. Sir Flaald Fitz Simon 1200
aka Fold de Winginhale
Knighted - England
Progenitor of Howards

4. Sir Peter Fitz Simon 1205
aka Peter de Winginhale
Knighted - England
Progenitor of Simons

5. Sir Alan Fitz Simon 1208
aka Alan de Wiginhale
Knighted - England
Progenitor of Fitz Simons

6. Sir Robert Fitz Simon died 1210
Knighted - Scotland
Progenitor of Boyds

Source: Wallace Houston

Yours Aye,

Lauren

From: Lauren Boyd McLachlan
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2012 4:09 PM
To: boyd@rootsweb.com
Subject: Re: [BOYD] Simon's Children of the 1100s

4. First mention of the name Boyd - 1,111 A. D.

From the publication *Memoirs of the Lives and Families of the Lords Kilmarnock, Cromertie and Balmerino, Together with A Faithful Nattative of the Procesings againft them: and the Genuine Speekes of the Lords Kilmarnock and Cromertie*, 1746, pages 5-6

"The Life and Family of William Boyde, *Earl of Kilmanrock and Lord Boyde*.

The Earl of *Kilmarnock* takes his Title of Earl of from a Royal Borough of that name, in the Shire of *Cunningham*: The firft [first] remarkable Man of his Family, and the firft [first] who affumed [assumed] the Sirname of *Boyde*, is faid [said] by *Scotch Genealogifts* [Genealogist], to be *Robert*, Son of *Simon*, third Son of *Allan*, Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Year 1111; fo [so] in Right of this *Robert*, from whom the Earl of *Kilmarnock* is lineally defcended [descended], this Branch of the Name of *Boyde* claims to be Chief, and acted in that Capacity, when Chieftainfhip [Chieftainship] was in Repute in that Part of the Country; but for more than a Century and a half, Chiefs in that part of *Scotland*, neither have nor claim any other Advantage, but that of Precedency.

Hiftorians [Historians] have left a Blank in the Genealogy of the family, from the laft [last] memtioned *Robert Boyde*, in the Year 1111, to a Defcendant [Descendant] of his, called Sir *Robert Boyde*; who, in the Year 1263, gave figual [sigual] Proofs of his Valour and military Skill, in that famous Battle of the *Larges*, fought by the Scots againft [against] the *Norvegians*, who attempted to make a Defcent [Descent] upon that Part of the Country; for which (for it feems [seems] in thofe [those] Days Merit was rewarded) he obtained a Grant from the Crown, of feveral [several] Lands in the Shire of *Cunninghham*:* He was fucedded [succeeded] by another Sir *Robert*, who, like his Predeceffor [Predecessor], exercifed [exercised] his Valour in Defence of his King and Country; and like him, happeneing to live in a Age when Virtue was the only Way to Preferment [Preserment], he received as a Reward of his Service, the Lands of *Kilmarnock*, from Robert the Firft [First], then King of Scotland; which Lands have continued ever fince [since] in the Family, and now give the Title of Earl to the prefont [present] Lord."

[In 1746 it was common to use an F in place of an S - againft - so I will put the modern english word in [] brackets after these words to make it easier to read.]

* It now appears that Sir Robert Boyd in 1306 got other Lands from Robert the Bruce outside of Shire of Cunnighame in Ayrshire in areas like Dumfriesshire and other parts of Galloway. [NEED TO FIND REFERENCES FORM 2008 TRIP NOTES.]

Mike Boyd's comments to the above statement.

- a) This date of 1,111 is the earliest date linked to the name Boyd.
- b) Mike Boyd's reading of the first paraggraph, is that it was in 1,111 that Simon's son Robert took the name Boyd. Meaning that it was highly likely that he was born at least 20 years prior to this date, if not even earlier.
- c) Does the Stewart "History" provide any dates for the birth of these three sons - [Get names from Origins section chapter 1]
- d) "*Scotch Genealogifts* [Genealogist]" who were these Genealogist prior to 1746 that the author may have consulted.
- e) Dr J H Round's paper of 1902 - said that Simon was from Alan's wife's second family.

While *The Scots Peerage*, ed. Sir James Balfour Paul, 1880, Vol. V p136, says that this Robert died in 1153.

"Nisbet (*Heraldry*, Edinburgh, 1722, i. 54.) a few years later, says, 'The first of the sirname of Boyd was Robert, son of Simon, third son of Allan, second Lord High Steward of Scotland, who died in 1153, which Robert is designed in the charters of Paisley nephew to Walter the son of Allan Dapifer, Great Steward of Scotland', and Chalmers (*Caledonia, or an Account Historical and Topographical of North Britain*, etc., 1807-24.) adds that

Simon, who was a witness to a foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley 1160, followed his brother into Scotland."

Mike Boyd's comments to the above statement.

???

f) Does the "died in 1153" apply to Allan Dapifer, Great Stewart of Scotland or to Robert Boyd?

g)

5. 1205 Irvine - Scots Peerage, page 136.

From the publication *The Scots Peerage*, ed. Sir James Balfour Paul, 1880, Vol. V p 137, says:-

"Sir Robert Boyd, said to have been so called from the Celtic *Boidh*, signifying fair or yellow. *4 He as *Dominus Robertus de Boyd miles*, *5 was witness to a contract between Bryce de Eglington and the village of Irvine in 1205."

*4 Douglas's *Peerage*, ii. 30. *5 Crawford's, *Renfrew*, 163, where the author states the original is in the Irvine Charter-chest, and that he saw an excerpt from it made by the Provost.

Mike Boyd's comments to the above statement.

a) No age is given for this Sir Robert Boyd in 1205, whoever, if Robert Boyd in (4.) took the name of Boyd in 1,111, you may expect that one, two or even three generations may be missing between these two Robert Boyds.

b)

6. Vessals of the de Moreville
 - Not on list - check 2008 docs list

From the publication *The Scots Peerage*, ed. Sir James Balfour Paul, 1907, Vol. V p 137, says:-

"The first reliable information we have of the family is as vassals of the de Morevilles in the regality of Largs, and it may be that their progenitor accompanied the first de Moreville to Scotland and obtained a grant of lands from him. (See *Topographical Account of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire*, compiled about the year 1600 by Mr. Timothy Pont, Maitland Club, 1858.)"

1	Connects of Folder D	
2A	<i>Cuninghame, Topgraphized, by Timothy Pont, 1604-1608, With Continuations and Illustrative Notices</i> , James Dobie of Crummock, 1876	Title of Book for whole of pt D
14A	Book same as # 2A, p 301, Kilmarnock Castle - conferred by Bruce in 1308 - [NEED TO CHECK DATE]	p 300 missing; Bought in 1785 by Henrietta Scott. (EMAIL)
13B	Book same as # 2A, p 290-291, Marnock	G1

[NEED TO FIND PAGE IN PONT WHERE HE STATES THIS LINK]

So was *Pont* the original source of this claim that the Boyd's were vassals of the de Moreville's?

1	Connects of Folder 08M	
2A	<i>Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Society, Collections 1950-1954, Second Series Vol 3, 1955</i> , title	
2B	same as #2A, pp 62-63, 1548 Adam Boyd in Penkill	ch 17?
3A	same as #2A, pp 70-73, Vassals of De Moreville; Stewart Vassals in Kyle; Vassals in Carrick	No Boyd or Kennedy!!

From the *Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Society, Collections 1950-1954, Second Series Vol 3, 1955*, pages 71-72, it has a list of Vassals in Cunningham, Kyle and Carrick. However, no Boyd or Kennedy are listed.

At the beginning of this section it says:-

"The subjugation and settlement of the major area of Ayrshire necessitated the intrusion of lesser military vassals in to each region. ... In Cuninghame all such subordinate areas were held from the De Morevilles, in Kyle-Stewart from the Stewart, in Carrick from the Earl" (I assume that "from the Earl" means from the Earl of Carrick. So was this a Bruce at this time or some other family?)

The author of this does say that "a complete list is out of the question, for charter evidence for many localities is non-existent".

So the questions now becomes - "were the Boyd vassals of the de Moreville's AND no charter has been found to indicate this" or is it a myth?

I have been told by other sources that Simon came to Scotland with his half-brother Walter (Dr Round's paper calls this Walter a half-brother) but does not say where they settled in Scotland. [**This will need further expansion.**]

While on page 73 of the above article, it says:-

"Such enclosures, surrounded by a fence or a wall called *l'enclos*, bore in Lowlands Scots vernacular the name of 'ton.' Ayrshire has many such, e.g. Roccarton, Symonton, Eglinton, Boydston, Shewalton, Lambrochton and Galston."

I am not sure where this Boydston is located but there is a farm of that name about 3 kms east of Craigie and just north of the A719 road which may be this place.

In May 2017, I asked the Ayrshire net list when the De Moreville's were "masters" of Ayrshire?

And I got these replies

1. Google is your friend:
Hugh de Morville, Lord of Cunningham

Hugh de Morville, Lord of Cunningham
Hugh de Morville (died 1162) of Appleby in Westmorland, England, hereditary Constable of Scotland, was a Norman ... | |

From: Elizabeth Russon
Sent: Thursday, May 25, 2017 8:55 PM
To: ayrshire@rootsweb.com
Subject: Re: [AYR] AYRSHIRE Digest, Vol 12, Issue 29

2.
Thank you Elizabeth. You remind me of one thing misleading in the Gazetteer account. It would not be THE Hugh de Morville who died about 1200 but his son Hugh de Morville, Lord of Westmorland. However, I don't think the younger Hugh ever had the title Lord of Cunningham. It would be great to know who held it between the elder Hugh, who died in 1162, and Robert Stewart, who was granted the title 150-some years later in 1316-20.

BTW, I should have also pointed out that the term vassal in Scotland also meant "one who holds lands or entitlements from a superior", and superior in turn meant "an overlord who made an original grant of land to his vassal in return for payment of an annual sum, performance of certain services, or both". A good illustration of the standing of certain vassals is the relationship between the Lynns of that Ilk and the Hunters of Hunterston. The Hunters were themselves a titled family, but, "for counsel rendered and to be rendered", Andrew Lynn of that Ilk in 1452 granted to William Hunter a charter for the property of Highlees, which the Lynns continued to own outright. Whenever the heir in one family or the other changed, the Lynns granted a new charter to the Hunters. With respect to Highlees ONLY, the Hunters were vassals of the Lynns.

My point is that it's very possible the Boyds were vassals to the de Morvilles only with respect to one certain piece of property. Unfortunately, the term vassal seems to conjure up the image of a serf.

Loretta

From: Loretta Layman
Sent: Thursday, May 25, 2017 10:02 PM
To: 'Elizabeth Russon'; ayrshire@rootsweb.com
Subject: Re: [AYR] AYRSHIRE Digest, Vol 12, Issue 29

3.
I was also thinking that perhaps the Boyds were vassals to the de Morvilles for land other than in Ayrshire which is why it was interesting to see the link to Westmoreland.
Elizabeth

On Thursday, May 25, 2017 8:02 AM, Loretta Layman <Lynneage@comcast.net> wrote:

From: Elizabeth Russon
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2017 7:47 AM
To: Loretta Layman ; ayrshire@rootsweb.com
Subject: Re: [AYR] AYRSHIRE Digest, Vol 12, Issue 29

4.

7. Battle of Largs, 1263, - 20 men!!

It is not known where the Boyd lived prior to 1263 and the Battle of Largs.

From the booklet *Dean Castle*, pp 18-23, it tell us that:-

"He Took part in the Battle of Largs in 1263, in an action at Goldberry Hill, near Portincross, hence the 'Goldberry' in the Boyd Coat-of-Arms. For his support in the fight for the freedom of Scotland Boyd was awarded lands in Cunninghame."

This booklet does not say where in Cuninghame this land was granted. It is known that King Alexander III, did knight Robert Boyd for his actions in this incident at Goldberry Hill.

The Scots Peerage, Vol. V p 137, ed. Sir James Balfour Paul, 1908,

However this may be, the fact that the Boyds were early proprietors in Renfrew, and possessed the barony of Noddsdale * and several other lands of good value in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-86) is attested by a charter, seen by Mylne, (Mss. Advocates' Library.) granted by 'Sir John Erskine, Knight, "Johanni filio suo, juniori, quem (uxore) sua, filia Gilronani, procreavit totam terram suam ex australi partae aquae de Goghow," which is bounded with the lands of Robert the Boyd'.

* Is this "Noddsdale" the same as Noddsdale a few kms north of Largs. So could this be the land in Cuninghame, Ayrshire, that Alexander III gave to Robert Boyd after the Battle of Largs in 1263.

"20 men?"

For some years now, I thought that Robert Boyd had "twenty men" at Goldberry. As this was in the second known generation of the Clan, I questioned in my own mind that the Clan could raise 20 men. However, reading the *Dean Castle* booklet, again there is no mention of the number of Boyd's that were with Robert Boyd at Goldberry.

So it now raises the question of "who" were with Robert Boyd at Goldberry? I assume that some members of the Clan - but these would not have been great in number. Could some of these men have been Templars or Monks from Kilwinning Abbey?

The number of "20 men" comes up with reference to this Robert Boyd's son [B1], Robert Boyd [C1] with Wallace and not with the Battle of Largs - according to the *Dean Castle* booklet.

"... Blind Harry in his epic poem, Wallace, makes no fewer than twenty-two references to Boyd. In Book XI he is described as 'Robert Boid quhilk was wys and wicht (strong)' but Book III shows him as a champion of freedom:

"And Robert Boid quhilk wald no longer bide
Under the thrillage of Segis of England
To that fals King he had nevir maid band."

"His relationship and importance to Wallace is also described:

'Gud Robert Boid on till a tawern zeid (went)
With XX^{ti} men that douchty war in deid,
Off Wallace hous, full cruell of entent
He governyt them quhen Wallace was absent.' "

So it would appear that "over time" Mike Boyd has become confused with this reference to Wallace in the 1290's and it was not used in terms of the Battle of Largs in 1263. So how many men did Robert Boyd [B1] have at Goldberry. And how many Norsemen did they face at in this section of the Battle.

It is known that when the Fort and Dun which is only about a kms north of Farland Head (or just above Portencross Castle) was first built on this hill and who occupied it before 1,306? This "fort" would have been very important to the defence of western Scotland, as it overlooks Clyde.

8. 1290's - Wallace's Second in Command.

- Why did he not lead after Wallace's death?

The Scots Peerage, Vol. V p 138, ed. Sir James Balfour Paul, 1880 (?),

"Robert Boyd occurs in the Ragman Roll as taking the oath of the allegiance to Edward I. at Berwick-on-Tweed 28 August 1296. (*Cal. Doc. Scot*, ii. 202.) He is said to have afterwards joined Sir William Wallace in his gallant attempt to assert the independence of his country. (Douglas.)"

I have read that Robert Boyd [C1] was second in command to Wallace. However, this reference is not in *The Scots Peerage*, or in *Dean Castle*. So, I will need to search for this reference.

9. Pre 1306 with Robert the Bruce, including Rathlin Island & attach on Arran Island

Said to have been with Bruce on Rathlin Island

[LOOK AT 2005 FOLDERS]

10. 1306 One of 21 names at Bruce's coronation on 27 March 1306 (folder 08L #11B)

From *The Scottish War of Independence, a Critical Study*, Evan Macleod Barron, 2nd ed, 1934, pp 214-215 it says:-

"Bruce was crowned at Scone on 27th March 1306 in the presence of a company small in numbers but great in gallantry"

"First on the list of the little gathering at Scone come four churchmen"

1. Bishop of St Andrews *;
2. Bishop of Glasgow;
3. Bishop of Moray *;
4. Abbot of Scone *;

"Come we now to the new king's lay friends. There was, first of all, his own near relatives, his four gallant brothers"

5. Edward Bruce;
6. Nigel Bruce;
7. Thomas Bruce;
8. Alexander Bruce;
9. Thomas Randolph, afterwards Earl of Moray (his nephew)
10. Christopher de Seton, (his brother-in-law) and English knight

11. Malcolm, Earl of Lennox *;
12. John, Earlof Athol *;
13. Gilbert de la Haye of Errol *
14. his brother Hugh *;
15. David Barclay of Cairns *;
16. Alexander Fraser *;
17. Walter de Somerville of Carnwath;
18. David de Inchmartin *;
19. Robert Boyd;
20. Robert Fleming;
21. James de Douglas.

* Those north of Forth and Clyde.

While others were at Scone on this day, these are the only names who are listed.

The author's point is that support for Bruce was from north of the Forth and not so much from the lowlands from where he came.

While page 223, the author goes onto say:-

"... Yet at Bruce's coronation the Borders and the southern Lowlands were represented only by Robert Fleming, at that time a man of neither standing nor importance; Robert Boyd, an obscure Ayrshire landholder *; by Sir William Somerville of Carnwath, who owned a small estate in Lanarkshire; by the youthful James Douglas, who had neither lands nor following, the estates of his family having been confiscated seven or eight years before, and he himself being as yet young and untried; and by the Bishop of Glasgow."

[* This only confirms that the Boyds where in Ayrshire, but not which of the three shires they may have lived.

Besides the four Churchmen, there were two Earls. From the above list there does not appear to have been any Lords present at the Coronation. While the other nine all seem to have been knights or heads of families. So why were such "low" ranking nobles at this Coronation?

11. 1306 lands given by Bruce - Balliol Lands

It would appear that Sir Robert Boyd, in 1306, was given Baliol and the Ross lands. (Where these Ross land owners part of the Earl of Ross's family who supported Edward, King of England?)

The Scots Peerage, Vol. V p 138, ed. Sir James Balfour Paul, 1880 (?),

"For his faithful adherence to his cause, he had a grant from King Robert to 'Roberto Boyd, militi, dilecto et fideli nostro,' of the lands of Kilmarnock, Bondington, and Hertschaw, which were John de Baliol's (*); the lands of Kilbryd and Ardnell (Portincross), which were Godfrey de Ross's son to the deceased Reginald de Ross; all the land which was William de Mora's, in the tenement of Dalry; with seven acres of land, which were Robert de Ross's in the tenement of Ardnell; all erected into an entire and free barony to be held of the King. (*Reg. Mag. Sag.*, fol. ed; 6, No. 46.) He had also a charter of the lands of Nodelles dale; *10 (*Ibid*, No. 47.) and a third, granting Hertschaw in free forest. (*Ibid*, No. 48. See Robertson's *Index*. Among the missing charters of King Robert I. are five to Robert Boyd, of Duncoll and Clark's lands in Dalswinton (p. 13, No. 77), to Robert Boyd, son of William Boyd, of the lands of Duncoll and the barony of Dunswinton and lands of Dalgathe (p. 13, No. 86), to Robert Boyd, of the lands of Glenkin (p. 13, No. 87), of the five-pound land of Trabeache, in Kyle regis (p. 14, No. 104), and of the five-penny lands of Trabeche, in Kill (p. 22, No. 58). Also a charter of David II. to John Boyd of the lands of Guaylistoun in Galloway, forfeited by John Guailstoun.)"

[(*) John Balliol was king from 1292 to 1296.]

Comment.

(a) Where these ALL the Balliol lands in Cuninghame. Or did others receive some of other Balliol lands in Cuninghame and Ayrshire. If so, whom and where?

In the book *History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway*, P. H. M'Kerlie, vol, Fourth 1878, p 108, which says:-

"We next find that John of Gevelston the owner. In the Ragman Roll of 1296, he is called John de Geneleston, and swore fealty to Edward I. 'Johannes de Gevelestone tenet wardem de Hotone Jon, et reddit per annum ad festum Scanti Martini et Pentecostes xiil vis viiid.' No doubt he is the same as mentioned in the Liber quot; Garderobae, as serving under Edward I. in 1300, and whose lands of Gauyliston were forfeited by Robert the Bruce, and given to James Boyd (*vide* Robertson's *Index* of Charters). [It is not clear from the entry whether King Robert or his son gave the charter.]"

This land of Glestoun, in the Parish of Kelton, Kirkcubrightshire, was held by the Boyds until David II. rule when it was given to Andrew Buttergask - no date.

Gevelston is later called Gelston and Gilestown. This property was also linked to Keltoun.

Comment

(b) There is no reference as to how this James Boyd may link to the Head of the Clan - Sir Robert Boyd [C1].

The next land mentioned in Galloway that according to *History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway*, P. H. M'Kerlie, vol, Fourth 1878, page 39 mentions Kenmure in the Parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire:-

".... It (Kenmure) afterwards (with Buittle and Kirkandrews) belonged to John Baliol, as the heritage of his family though the marriage with Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, last Lord of Galloway of this line, and thus was held independent of the Crown. After his downfall it was bestowed by King Robert the Bruce, by charter, on Robert Boyd. * It then, with Lock-a-bhar, now Lockinvar, formed a part of the Glenkens. We next learn that King David II. granted the lands of Kenmure to Gilbert Ker. ..."

* It is not clear from this reference if this is the same Sir Robert Boyd, now of Dean Castle, Kilmarnock, or another Robert Boyd. So if it WAS Sir Robert Boyd [C1], does it mean that a Cadet Branch of the Boyd actually lived hear? If so, whom? Could it have been a brother to Sir Robert?

Kenmure was next owned by Patrick, Earl of March, which he resigned 25th July 1368 in favour of George Dunbar, his eldest son, consanguineo nostro George de Dunbar terrarum de Glenken et Mochrum (parish of Mochrum). (*Ibid*, page 40.)

G1 Sir¹ Thomas Boyd, fourth Feudal Baron of Kilmarnock, b 13xx (Kilmarnock)², d 7/7/1432, bu Kilmarnock, m 14xx, Joanna³ Montgomery, said to be daughter of Sir John Montgomery of Ardrossan by his 2nd wife Margaret Maxwell who was dau of Robert Maxwell of Caerlaverock, b 13xx (Ardrossan)⁴, d 14xx, bu Kilmarnock, and had issue:-
[Lived:]

H4 Margaret Boyd, b / /142x (), d / /14xx (), bu , m / /144x (church, town, county, etc), Patrick Dunbar, son of Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, and ??????, b / /142x (), d / /14xx (), bu , and had issue:-
[Lived:]

The Scots Peerage, Vol. V p 138, ed. Sir James Balfour Paul, 1908,

Sir Robert Boyd, the faithful companion of Robert the Bruce in the War of Independence. *4 A Robert Boyd attended the King's escheators from Dumbarton to Renfrew with Sir John Walleys and their men at arms, October 1304, *5 and Sir Robert de Boyt was taken prisoner by the English in the Castle of Kildrummie shortly before 13 September 1306,

Why wasn't he killed like Nigel Bruce or the Earl of Athol who had escaped capture at Kildrummie but was caught shortly afterwards?

*4 Dalrymple's *Annals*, ii. 2 *5 *Cal. Doc. Scot*, ii. 443. *6 *Ibid*, ii. 490. *7 *Ibid*, ii. 486.

12. 1309 At Bruce first Parliament.

¹From notes by Robert H. Boyd, 2221 SE Gowin Dr., Port St Lucie, Florida. USA. 34952. based on *History of the Boyd Clan and Related Families* by Fredrich T. Boyd PhD 1962.

²From notes by Robert H. Boyd, 2221 SE Gowin Dr., Port St Lucie, Florida. USA. 34952. based on *History of the Boyd Clan and Related Families* by Fredrich T. Boyd PhD 1962.

³Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, 1970, 105 ed., p 910 said Joan

⁴From notes by Robert H. Boyd, 2221 SE Gowin Dr., Port St Lucie, Florida. USA. 34952. based on *History of the Boyd Clan and Related Families* by Fredrich T. Boyd PhD 1962.

Clan boyd history as from Wikipeadia

Email

From: <Charivari2@aol.com>
To: <Boyd@rootsweb.com>
Subject: Re: [BOYD] Wiki Boyd history
Date: Friday, 25 May 2012 9:46 AM

Christian, as to your comment about Boyd on Wikipedia, there is some Boyd history here, but I noticed that there is a note saying it needs some correction!
[_http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Boyd_](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Boyd)
(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Boyd)

Charlene

From: Charivari2@aol.com
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2012 9:43 AM
To: Boyd@rootsweb.com
Subject: Re: [BOYD] Wiki Boyd history

Data from website

Melanie Gustin's version of 26 May 2017-05-29

History of the Boyds

The Boyds descend from a noble Norman family. The first record of our Boyd ancestors in Scotland was when **Simon FitzRobert**, progenitor of the Boyds, born 1111, witnessed, signed, and applied his seal to the foundation charter of the monastery in Paisley in 1160. His mother, **Avelina de Hesdin**, is buried there. His father was **Robert FitzWalter**, sheriff of Norfolk.

In the Battle of Largs in 1273, **Robert Boyd** fought alongside **King Alexander III**, driving off the Viking invaders for the final time. In 1296, his son **Robert de Boyde** signed the Ragman Rolls, giving allegiance - on pain of death - to brutal King Edward I of England.

The family had strong connections to the Wars of Scottish Independence. In 1297, **Sir Robert Boyd**, probably the grandson of the Largs warrior, served as deputy under **William Wallace** and fought with him in the Battle of Stirling Bridge. He was a staunch supporter of **King Robert the Bruce**, and was one of the commanders at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. For his service and valor on the field of battle, he was rewarded by the Bruce with lands in Ayrshire, including Kilmarnock, where Dean Castle, the seat of the Boyd family for over 400 years, has

been restored. He was granted other substantial holdings in Galloway, the Borders, Dumbartonshire, Fifeshire and Perthshire.

In the 1460's, another **Robert, the 1st Lord Boyd**, was one of the regents for young **King James III** and became the sole Governor of the Realm in 1466, after essentially kidnapping the boy king. Lord Boyd's brother **Alexander Boyd** was the Edinburgh Castle keeper at the time, where they tucked the king away, and Lord Boyd's son **Thomas** soon married the king's sister, **Princess Mary Stewart**. These maneuvers created many powerful enemies for the Boyds. The nobles rose up against them in 1469 and accused them of treason, capturing and beheading Alexander. Lord Robert escaped to England. Thomas was returning from Denmark with **Princess Margaret**, betrothed to **King James III**, just having negotiated the acquisition of the Orkney and Shetland Islands as part of her dowry. Warned by his wife Mary, Thomas had to dash back out to sea to escape death!

Robert, 5th Lord Boyd, was a confidant to **Mary, Queen of Scots** from the mid-1560's until her death. She returned all his lands and titles and honors. He served as a messenger between her and others, including **Queen Elizabeth of England**. He was present with Mary on her last night prior to her beheading in 1587.

William Boyd, 4th Earl Kilmarnock and a member of **Prince Charles Edward Stuart's** Privy Council and one of his Generals, paid the highest price for his part in the Battle of Culloden (16 April 1746), being tried for treason against the English Crown and beheaded at Tower of London (18 August 1746). Because of this treasonous act, his son **James** could not succeed to his father's titles. James instead changed his name to his grandmother's maiden name of **Hay** and succeeded to his great aunt's title as **15th Earl of Erroll** in 1758, living in Slains Castle on the North Sea.

In 1941, **Gilbert Allan Rowland Hay, 6th Baron Kilmarnock** changed his name back to Boyd by warrant of the Lord Lyon King of Arms. He became chief of Clan Boyd. The title has since passed to **Alastair Boyd, the 7th Baron Kilmarnock**, now deceased, and the **Heir Presumptive as 8th Baron and Clan Chief** is **Dr. Robin Boyd** of London.

History of the Boyds

The Boyds descend from a noble Norman family. The first record of our Boyd ancestors in Scotland was when **Simon FitzRobert**, progenitor of the Boyds, born 1111, witnessed, signed, and applied his seal to the foundation charter of the monastery in Paisley in 1160. His mother, **Avelina de Hesdin**, is buried there. [First time I have heard where she was buried - what source gave you this information?] His father was **Robert FitzWalter**, sheriff of Norfolk.

In the Battle of Largs in 1273, [1263 not 1273] **Robert Boyd [II]** fought alongside **King Alexander III**, driving off the Viking invaders for the final time. In 1296, his son **Robert de Boyde [III]** signed the Ragman Rolls, giving allegiance - on pain of death - to brutal King Edward I of England.

The family had strong connections to the Wars of Scottish Independence. In 1297, **Sir Robert Boyd, [IV]**, probably [take out probably] the grandson of the Largs warrior, served as deputy under **William Wallace** and fought with him in the Battle of Stirling Bridge. He was a staunch supporter of **King Robert the Bruce**, [include - he was one of the 24 named people at attend Bruce's coronation in March 1306; he was named as being at Bruce's first Parliamnet in Perth in 1309,] and was one of the commanders at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. For his service and valor on the field of battle, [I thnk this is wrong and he got lands from 1306 and not in 1316 as suggested by East Ayrshire Council - need to take out or use some other words] he was rewarded by the Bruce with lands in Ayrshire, including Kilmarnock, where Dean Castle, the seat of the Boyd family for over 400 years, has been restored. He was granted other substantial holdings in Galloway, the Borders, Dumbartonshire, Fifeshire and Perthshire.

In the 1460['s] take out - it was 1460] , another **Robert, the 1st Lord Boyd**, was one of the [six] regents for young **King James III** and became the sole Governor of the Realm in 1466, [after the death of Bishop Kennedy] after essentially kidnapping the boy king. Lord Boyd's brother **Alexander Boyd** was the Edinburgh Castle keeper at the time,

[where they tucked the king away] take out, and Lord Boyd's son **Thomas** soon married [in april 1467] the king's sister, **Princess Mary Stewart**. These maneuvers created many powerful enemies for the Boyds. [Some of] the nobles rose up against them in 1469 [we donot know who they were?] and accused them of treason, capturing and beheading Alexander. Lord Robert escaped to England. Thomas was returning from Denmark with **Princess Margaret**, betrothed to **King James III**, just having negotiated the acquisition of the Orkney and Shetland Islands as part of her dowry. Warned by his wife Mary, Thomas [had to dash back out to sea to escape death! - take out and replace with (and Mary reboarded the ship and returned to Denmark and had two children.)

Robert, 5th Lord Boyd, was a confidant to **Mary, Queen of Scots** from the mid-1560's until her death, [despite being a Presbyterian]. She returned all his lands and titles and honors. He served as a messenger between her and others, including **Queen Elizabeth of England**. He was present with Mary on her last night prior to her beheading in 1587.

William Boyd, 4th Earl Kilmarnock and a member of **Prince Charles Edward Stuart's** Privy Council and one of his *Generals*, paid the highest price for his part in the Battle of Culloden (16 April 1746), being tried for treason against the English Crown and beheaded at Tower of London (18 August 1746). Because of this treasonous act, his son **James** could not succeed to his father's titles. James [succeeded to his great aunt's title as **15th Earl of Erroll** in 1758,] instead [take out instead and replace with "and" changed his name to his grandmother's maiden name of **Hay** and living in Slains Castle on the North Sea [in Aberdeenshire, Scotland].

In 1941, **Gilbert Allan Rowland Hay, 6th Baron Kilmarnock** changed his name back to Boyd by warrant of the Lord Lyon King of Arms. He became chief of Clan Boyd. The title has since passed to **Alastair Boyd, the 7th Baron Kilmarnock**, now deceased, and the **Heir Presumptive as 8th Baron and Clan Chief** is **Dr. Robin Boyd** of London.

13. 1314 Bannockburn
- said to be one of 24 Clans?

14. 1423 Hostages for King James II
- who were the others

- what links after? Marriages, Bonds, etc

This a article I posted in 2018 to the Boyd list on this topic

[from 017/postings.doc - # 36]

36. Who were held hostage with Sir Thomas Boyd (7th Chief of Boyd) in 1423 for the release of King James I?

According to *The Scots Peerage*, ed Sir James Balfour Paul, Volume V, 1908, pp 140-141 it says:-

"THOMAS BOYD of Kilmarnock, who occurs as a witness at Edinburgh 29 March 1422. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 2 October 1427.) He was a hostage for the ransom of King James, having a safe-conduct till 30 April to go to Durham, 3 February 1423-24 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iv 942) and was delivered to the English envoys 28 March following. His revenue at this time was estimated at 500 merks. (*Ibid.*, iv 952.) He was confined in Dover Castle, being sent there from Fotheringay 21 May 1424. (*Ibid.*, 960.) By a warrant of 28 February 1424-25 he was sent for exchange to Durham, (*Ibid.*, 973) being delivered at York Castle 16 June, (*Ibid.*, 981) and had leave to return to Scotland till Martinmas, 16 July 1425. ..."

Does anyone have access to the list of Scottish Nobles who were held by England as part of King James I's reason? Or do you know of any source that might provide such information when I visit Glasgow and Edinburgh in early June 2019?

If I recall, some information that I saw some years ago, Sir Thomas revenue of 500 merks was one of the wealthiest amongst the nobles of that period.

I am wanting to see if some of these Barons did not have their children marry to each other's children, as result of their time in captivity together and after they came home to Scotland over the next decade or two. It seems that the Boyds had some linkage to the Maxwell's, as the first Lord Boyd, Robert Boyd, married Mariota (or Janet), daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood – which I estimate would have been in the 1440's.

I just realised that I do not even know the total amount of the King's ramson, to get some idea of the number of Barons that might have been involved in this hostage situation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Mike Boyd
Chairman
Historical Committee, HBS
23/4/2018

- 15 William Boyd, Abott of Kilwinning (144?-1482)

- How did he get appointed?
- Why not an Montgomery?

- 16 Co - founded Glasgow University in 1451?

- who were the other Co-founders.

17. Created Lord in 1454?

18. One of six Regents for King James III, 1460?
 - who were they?

19. Sole Regent 1466
 - Why

- 20 Tanist by James II.

21. Creating modern boundaries for Scotland

22. Boyd links with the Kennedy's in 1460's
23. Fall in 1469
 - Who became regents or members of the Privy Council?
 - who got the ear of King James III?
24. Thomas Boyd Earl of Arran
25. Boyd Lands in April 1467
26. Killing of James Boyd, second Lord Boyd in 1484
 - who were involved?
27. Feud between Boyd's and Montgomeries from 1484 to 1560.
28. Why no Boyd's at Flodden in 1513?
29. Why was not Lord Hamilton called Earl of Arran after he married Princess Mary Stewart?
30. Battle of Langside 1568
 - First Cadet ship list of Boyds
31. 5th Lord Boyd and Queen Mary of Scots (155x-1587?)
- 32.

Other Topics

Covenantors period

Dean Castle not listed in the 1691 Hearth Tax list - Why not?

Cromwell fining Lord Boyd

- why wasn't money repaid after King restored?
- start of financial decline leading to 1746.

1661 Stones at Badendeth Castle/Tower

Dr J H Round's paper of 1902, saying Simon is from Alan Fitz Flard's wife's second family (and so Stewart Males will not have the same DNA as Boyds)

Not Jacobites in 1745

The Boyds are Norman and not Gaelic?