

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY CONNECTION TO ROBERT SCOT AND THE ANCIENTS

Washington Family Genealogy Tracing the royal ancestry of the Washington Family down through the centuries from before 439AD.

(With Thanks to Audrey Fletcher O*** to before 0439AD: Eochy Munrevar (Eugenius), King of Dalriada.

Before 0439 to 958: a hereditary line of Kings of Scotland descended from Eochy Munrevar. 958 to 1034: Malcolm II, King of Scotland. A continuation of the hereditary line of Scottish Kings.

1043 to 1045: Bethoc (Beatrix), Queen of Scotland. Daughter of Malcolm II, she was born in Angus in 984 and married Crinan the Thane, "Mormaer of Atholl". He was born in 975 and died in battle in 1045 in Dunkeld, Scotland. He was the Abbott of Dunkeld.

Their eldest son, King Duncan of Scotland, died unmarried c1043.

Maldred of Scotland, Lord of Allendale and Carlisle, and King of the Cumbrians. The Washington Line is descended from this Maldred. He was the younger son of Beatrix, Queen of Scotland and Crinan the Thane. Born in 1009 or 1015 at Dunbar he was slain in battle in 1045 alongside his father. He married Aeglithia (Ealdgyth) of Northumbria sometime between 1030 and 1038. She was also known as Edith of Northumberland, and was the grand-daughter of Lady Godiva of Mercia. Her father was Ughtred of Northumberland and her grandfather was King Ethelred II. Maldred's eldest brother became Duncan I, King of Scotland and was killed by Macbeth. Macbeth was succeeded by Duncan's two sons: Malcolm III, King of Scotland, and Donald III, King of Scotland. Their story was immortalised by Shakespeare.

1066: The Norman Invasion and Conquest. Radical changes occurred in England and Scotland as a result of the Norman Invasion. The people of the North did not accept William the Conqueror as their new King and the opposing forces clashed at the Battle of Shaden's Hill in 1068, on the northern boundary of Washington, Tyne and Wear. William the Conqueror won, his weapons were better than ours. The Danes and the Scots helped us fight the battle so we didn't stand alone. Some of the fighting was on the Black Fell, but the main fighting was on Shadens Hill. Those survivors who weren't able to flee were slaughtered, whole families of them. Widespread famine followed and corpses rotted where they fell, there was no-one left to bury them. The North of England became virtually uninhabited as people were either slaughtered, fled or died of famine. This state of affairs lasted for nine years. Had William had the Domesday Book compiled a few years earlier than he did then the pages for the North of England would have been left completely blank.

Maldred, Lord of Allendale. Born around 1039, he was the elder son of Maldred of Scotland and Edith of Northumberland. He received Winlaton(from the Bishop of Durham in 1084. His younger brother, Gospatrick(also-known as, Richard de Morville), who was born about 1040, bought the Earldom of Northumbria from William the Conqueror. The cost was high; the betrayal of his cousin, Malcolm III King of Scotland, and his Scottish ancestry. This is the story of the betrayal: Malcolm III King of Scotland

was using Cumberland and Westmoreland as a base for raids against William the Conqueror in 1070. To prove his loyalty to William the Conqueror, Gospatrick plundered Cumberland and slaughtered the inhabitants. He then returned with his plunder to his fortress at Bamburgh Castle. Malcolm took his revenge, not against his cousin Gospatrick but against the people of Northern England! He was no better than William the Conqueror, he slaughtered what few inhabitants were left or took them as slaves.

This incident became known as "King Malcolm's Revenge". That Gospatrick was created the First Earl of Dunbar (whose Coat of Arms is Gules a Lion Rampant Argent) by his cousin King Malcolm of Scotland leads to the speculation that they were perhaps playing "War Games" at the cost of the Northern English.

Uchtred fitz Maldred. Not a lot is known about Uchtred fitz Maldred. He was the son of Maldred, Lord of Allendale and married Athelreda, born in Dunbar yet reputed to be an English Princess. He died in 1128/9.

fitz Uchtred, Lord Raby. Not a lot is known about Dolfin fitz Uchtred. He was the son of Uchtred fitz Maldred and married Adilicia (Alice) of Durham, whose father is said to have been Walcher, Bishop of Durham who was burnt to death in 1080 when a mob set alight a church he was in. Dolfin fitz Uchtred was appointed Lord of Raby in 1131 and died in 1136. The "Dolfin" part of his name is a reference to "the House of Dunbar".

Sir Patrick fitz Dolfin Raby. Born before 1136 at Hertburn he was a younger son of Dolfin fitz Uchtred. He died around 1190. (GARY GIANOTTI Note: The father of the line of Buccleuch goes by the name Uchtred Fitz Scoti and HEPBURNE which is of origin Northumbria, so is Hertburn. (Dates need to be checked with charters)Anselm of Molle and Wittune may also be Richard Scott, who son Richard married Avicie de London.)

GG:Note(Patrick Fitz Dolfin is Patrick De Wittune who would be from the family line of Maldred Of CARLISLE 584 677 704 (Maldred Lord of Carlisle 2, Crinan 'the Thane' Of Abbot of Dunkeld 1) was born circa 1040 in Carlisle, Scotland 584 704 and died about 1084 in Winalton Manor, Tyne & Wear, England 584 704 about age 44. Another name for Maldred was Maldred of Carlisle & WINLATON. Maldred married Wife of Maldred Of (CARLISLE) UNKNOWN circa 1065. Wife was born circa 1045 and died of Winalton Manor, Tyne & Wear, England.

About 1165, Anselm of WHITTON, afterwards styled of Molle, appears to have been in possession of a part of the territory of Molle. He left two daughters, Matildis and Isolde. The former married Richard of Lincoln, and the other, Alexander, said to be the son of William, who was the son of Edgar, and between these two ladies the estate of Anselm was divided at his death. It is difficult to ascertain the portion possessed by Anselm, but so far as can be gathered by grants from him to the monastery of Kelso, it lay on the east of Ernbrandsdene, as far as the ford of the river; and upwards towards Hunedune; all Hulasheshou, Ladhladde, Thueles, Mollehope.

GG:Note(Maldred of Carlisle is where the origins of the name Whitton, Wittune or Winlaton originate. The Foundation of Medieval Genealogy had done this documentation listen below. The Buccleuch line may derive from the lines of Maldred of Carlisle. We see the name of Uchtred Fitz Scot, who would be the father of Anselm of Whitton being Winlaton. The Foundation documents illegitimate children in the lines of the family. The name Anselm, may also have gone by the name Richard, where we know his son is named Richard of Mow and Molle. Anselm would have been named after the Bishop of Canterbury Anselm. Bishop Anselm, passed a law the forbid Bishops to marry. These families could have an association to this law passed by Bishop Anselm. *Uchtred Fitz Scot, is also referred to as Uchtred of Hepburne.

Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals, Royal ... By Henry Laing

WITTUNE, PATRICK DE.

An armed knight on horseback at full speed, a drawn sword in his right hand, and on his left arm a shield. "Sigill. Patricu Filii Ade."—*Appended to Charter by Patrick de Wittune of part of his Lands in Spot to the Abbey of Melros. c. A.d. 1160.—Melros Charters.*

849. WITTUNE, ANSELM, Of Molle.

Not on a shield, a lacertine animal.

"Signum Anselmi Wicen."—*Appended to Confirmation of some Lands in Molle, Teviotdale, to the Abbey of Melros. c. A.D. 1170.—Melros Charters.*

Upon his marriage to Cecily de Offerton he became known as Sir Patrick de Offerton and Hirsell. The lands of Offerton stand across the River Wear from Washington. He also had estates in Scotland, including Le Hirsell which lies on the north bank of the River Tweed two miles NW of Coldstream. (Today Le Hirsell is the seat of the Earls of Hume. The 14th Earl, Sir Alec Douglas Hume, was British Prime Minister 1963-1964.) Sir William Fitz Patrick de Hertburn. The eldest son of Sir Patrick Fitz Dolfin Raby he was born about 1150 in Hertburn, near Stockton-on-Tees, and died about 1194. Upon his first marriage he gained lands at Stockton-on-Tees. His second marriage was to his kinswoman Marjory (Margaret) de Huntingdon, Countess of Richmond. She was also born around 1150 and this was her third marriage. Countess Margaret was sister to William the Lion, King of Scotland, and Malcolm IV the Maiden King of Scotland. Her father was Henry, Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon and her paternal grandfather

was David I, the Saint King of Scotland. Her youngest brother, David Earl of Huntingdon, was the ancestor of the de Bruce and Balliol families.

Sir William and Countess Margaret shared the same Great-great-great-great Grandparents; Beatrix, Queen of Scotland and Crinan the Thane. The Washington family name was acquired in 1183 when William fitz Patrick de Hertburn assumed tenancy of the Washington lands from the Bishop of Durham at a cost of four ponds per year. It was to his advantage to accept Washington in exchange for his Stockton lands since he was already heir to the lands at Offerton, which lie just across the River Wear from Washington. It was upon his acquisition of the Washington lands in 1183 that Sir William fitz Patrick de Hertburn became William de Wessington I.

The Washington Line Continues: William de Wessington I was succeeded by direct male descendents and their families until the death of his great-great-great-great grandson, Sir William de Wessington V in 1399. As he and his wife, Alina, did not have a male heir the Washington Manor passed into the hands of the Tempest family, when their daughter Eleanor married Sir William Tempest, a relative from Yorkshire. However, as Sir William Tempest also died without leaving a male heir the Washington Manor then passed into the hands of the Mallory family when their daughter Dyonisia Tempest married William Mallory, Lord of Hutton Conyers. As Dyonisia was heiress to Studley Royal as well as Washington Manor, upon their marriage William Mallory became Lord of Hutton Conyers, Lord of Studley Royal and Lord of Washington Manor. They named their first daughter Jane Mallory.

George Washington, the First President of the United States of America, was descended from William de Wessington I.

William de Wessington I had a grandson, William de Wessington III. A younger son of William de Wessington III married Joan de Stickland in 1292. She was heiress to Carnforth, in Warton, Lancashire. It is from this union that George Washington, the First President of the United States of America.

GG:Note-Washington and his nephews had a very intimate relationship with Robert Scot of Pitlochrie, who was the United States Great Seal and US Mint's Chief engraver. This relationship is documented in a letter by Washington nephew, telling Washington's personal secretary(Lear) that he had to greet Scot from his return trip from England in 1791 and that they were of a near relation. A letter written to Tobias Lear by Bushrod Washington, George Washington's nephew, introducing Robert Scott - another relation of General Washington, recently arrived in Philadelphia - and asking Lear to show him around the city, introduce him to the President, &c. Lear was Washington's secretary, and as such, would have been in a prime position to introduce Mr. Scott to the President and other notable persons in the city. "Dear Sir, I have the pleasure of introducing to your acquaintance Mr. Robert Scott, a (Near Relation) of Mr. Washington, who has lately arrived in this country from Great Britain, and intends to spend a short time in Philadelphia before he returns. He appears to be a gentleman of very amiable & accomplished manners. You will much oblige me by introducing him to the President &

family & to such other of your acquaintances as may contribute to render his time in the city agreeable.”

When Bushrod mentions in his letter that Scot had just arrived from England. This is very important to know, especially when so little is known about Scot's personal life. Scot went to Scotland to attend to his father's estate after he had passed and this glimpse of his life allows us to know that after 1785, Scot went back home after having completed Washington's Militia officers organization. The Society of Cincinnati membership diploma, engraved plates. What is now known is that Scot went to England and Scotland for a few years time, after the American Revolution.

The Washington family genealogy allows historians to see an entire new relationship that the President had with Robert Scot. The relationship being that Robert Scot's, great grandfather is George Scot of Pitlochrie, George of Pitlochrie is the son of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit and Sir John is directly traced to the direct male line of the Buccleuch family line. The Buccleuch line is traced to Richard Scott who married Avicia de London or Molle. Richard Scott's father Richard Scott is the son of Anselm of Winntune or Winalton then Molle. Which would point out that Anselm was most likely from the direct family line as George Washington, traced back to Maldred of Carlisle, were both Washington and Robert Scot, share identical male DNA. Adding to this strong evidence of the Buccleuch family lineage is Uchtred Fitz Scott's name of origin, going by the name of Hepburne may be mistaken for Hertburne? Both Hepburne and Hertburn may be of the same origin of family name, further study may provide the answer.

Reference to the dates of Uchtred Fitz Scott, he was alive and witnessed charters with David I in 1128 and 1130 at Holyrood. Uchtred's son, Richard Scott II is documented as a witness of a charter granted by the bishop of St. Andrews to the abbey of Holyroodhouse about 1158. This time line, brings us up to Richard's son, Richard of Molle or Mow, who prior to 1200, married Lady Eschina (mother of Alan Stewart) of Molle's daughter Avicia de Londonis, daughter of Henry London of Molle. Eschina, was the heiress of Uchtred, son of Liulf/Liulph of Lumley (Killed by men associated to Bishop Walcher, it is said that Walcher's who was burnt to death, his daughter Adilicia (Alice) is said to have married Dolfin Fitz Uchtred, Lord of Raby, son of Uchtred Fitz Maldred.

Richard Scott II of Molle who married Avicia de Londonis (Molle) produced one child, named William Scott. William attended the court of Alexander II and witnessed several charters. William Scott's son is Richard Le Scott of Murdiestoun born about 1265-1320, which gives a very important timeline for what is going to be mentioned in this document.

The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire and Adjacent ..., Volume 3
By Alexander Jeffrey and Origines Parochiales Scotiae: The Antiquities Ecclesiastical and ..., Volume 1. Both books give excellent reference to the history of Mow which is Molle. Offering vital information on the history of Anselm, father of Richard Scott and

Richards two sisters. The elder sister was Matildis who married Richard de Lincoln, who is also the Bishop of Moray.

Four monasteries held land in the territory of Molle, Kelso, Melros, Paisley and Jedburgh. Before the year 1189, King William the Lion confirmed to the monks of Kelso, lands, rights, possession, pastures, liberties and rights. All of the families associated to Molle, Anselm and his son and daughter granted land and livestock and other things to the monks of Kelso, as did Richard de Lincoln and Lady Eschena of Molle.

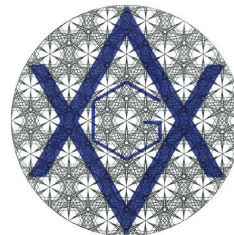
Anselm and his family had to be very important, knowing that Richard Scott would marry the Lady Eschena's daughter, who brothers line will become the line of the Stuart Kings and Queens that the Scott, Buccleuch family stuck together like glue for nearly 600 years until the War of 1745, with the plot that was organized in Canongate at Robert Scot the American Great Seal engraver, fathers Lodge. This was was the last attempt to restore the Stuart family back on the thrown of Scotland, England and Ireland. Everything on George Scot had been removed on purpose, his identity to which family he came was unkwon to today's historian at the lodge he founded. All the record minutes from 145-1781 were removed, the only thing known was his name.

Recently with the support of the Canongate Lodge or Scot's Lodge historian, George and his families identity to the Pitlochie line was rediscovered. This is the same lodge that the famous author, writer, who documented the history of the Scott families was a Masonic member, Sir Walter Scott. The Lodge was chartered two days before the War errupted in Edinburgh and its believed the the HQ for the Bonnie Prince Stuart was located at this Scott Lodge of Canongate.

Anselm is documented having his wifes name given as Agnes Umquhile, who was the mother of Anselm's 2nd daughter who is named Isolda. Here is a royal history twist, Isolda or Isoulde is documented with her husband Alexander giving to the Monks. About 1200 Isolda the daughter of Anselm of Molle and her husband Alexander her husband is documented in the book *Origines Parochiales Scotiae: The Antiquities Ecclesiastical and ...*, Volume 1 Pg 420. *Where it states that her husband Alexander is the son of William, where William is the son of Edgar. The question is? Who is Alexander, William and Edgar? Evidence suggests that Robert Scot of Pitlochie and George Washington from come from the direct ancestral father, who would be Maldred Fitz Crinan.

Pictured below is the personal seal, purchased by George Washington for his nephew Lawrence Washington. Made between 1791-1793 in Philadelphia by Robert Scot. This is the only relic of any Washington family member surviving that depicts symbolism of sacred geometry of the flower of life. This flower of life symbol in association to the Washington and Robert Scot family represents much more.

There forefather's were the Kings of the Dalriada. Ancient Geometry was brought to Britanica by their Scotia ancestor's, who were the Scythians and Egyptians. This science of mathmatics was not introduced to these royal families by Masonry or Christian Monks. The knowledge was brought by the Scythian Prince and Scota from Turkey-Iran and Egypt. the same Geometry with building Stonehenge, was there before these families arrived. This would explain why Washington has used six pointed stars on his flag. New research shows indications that Robert Scot may have made his flag and pressed the silk with engraved symbolism. Scot made several flags and painted them also, leaving his makers marks.



Knights Templar tombstone from St Magnus cathedral in Kirkwall, the origin of "G" for Freemasonry.

[Dunbar Royal Lineage - Dunbar DNA Project](http://www.dunbardna.org/dnadunbarlineage.htm)
www.dunbardna.org/dnadunbarlineage.htm

ii. Maldred of Atterdale, 'King of Cumbria' (d 1045)

m. Edith/Aeldgyth (dau of Uchtred, 5th lord of Bamburgh, Earl of Bernicia, Earl of Northumbria)

a. Dolfín (a 1092) reported in TCP (Dunbar)

b. Waltheof (a c1126) reported in TCP (Dunbar)

m. Sigrid

-1Alan (a 08.1139, dspms)

-2Gospatric (a c1156, possibly illegitimate)

(A) Waltheof (dspm before 1200)

c. Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, 1st Earl of Dunbar (b c1040, a 1072)

d. Maldred of Winalton (a 1084)

-1Uchtred FitzMaldred (a 1116)

Gary Gianotti Note: This link, has origins of Winalton being the history associated to the Molle documents of Battlemore website. Where it mentions of Anselm of Molle, who was prior to being called of Molle/Mow was first of Whitton. Hepburn and Hertburn are Northumbrian, Burn is the same family. Where Whitton and Winalton may be the same family. The missing illegitimate or legitimate lines of the family of Buccleuch may be through these lines of Maldred Fitz Crain.

Fergus has been mentioned, where he is said to be a son of a Roman and where little is known of his origins. Also it is seen that Fuergus is the brother of Richard of Dunbar, who is Cos and Gospartic and Furgus can be the father of the Buccleuch lines aswell. DNA from members of these families can or already have solved this mystery. Trick part, my say is if Fergus is the same bloodline as Dunbars, then it still can be said he is not Maldreds line directly, not brothers. Furguss could be from any of the number of direct lines of the same fathers from farther back. Still it answers many important questions with resolutions if correct, we will know the Buccleuh come from very important stock.

There is an important history of the Christian Monks the ancient ST. who may be bloodline directly. Uchtred Fitz Scott-Buccleuch-Anselm of Moll to Richard Scott who married Avice of Molle. He can be from Madreds brothers line and you can not rule out any other Kings who share their same male DNA. The fact is by comparing the DNA of the Dunbar males and the Fergus of Galloway male DNA to see if they match, with Buccleuch DNA.

After long hours of learning the endless possibilities, what is known of interest. The first Catholic Saint was very early on in the 6th Century converting Picts and Scoti. Who's to say that St. Columba is not the father of the line of some of these

families. open the page below and read about his history as the son of Kings and not a Rome if the Story True. If you open the family of the Nine Hostages, see the name of Fergus. Columba has history association to ST. Patrick and so do the families of Maldred and his fathers lines. Why else name your children after St. Patrick, especially when they were Royals. More fitting from those positions of family rank of 950-1200, that their families ruled 500 years before and had this association. So, what would his male DNA be line

[Saint Columba - History About Christianity - Iona Scotland](#)
[Niall of the Nine Hostages](#)

Audrey Fletcher who's George Washington family association to the start of this document. Notes that Washingtons earliest father is Eochy Munrevar(Eugenius) King of the Dalriada. (Niall of the Nine Hostages Link go to) ***Washingtons fathers and our families associated in question to Dunbar and Maldren. Their father then go all the way back to Eochy(**Niall** was one of the great Irish kings. He was the only son of Eochaid Muighmedon, high king and his wife Catharann, daughter of an English king). Does this show that Eochy links to the same male DNA Eochaid? Apperently there is an important connection and this can be figured out starting with the Dunbar, Fergus and Buccleuch DNA comparisons. Before Moving on into Niall's history, after his brief history and the Dalriada. Presented will be information on these Scoti and the Picts. The Irish Kings originate from the Scythian Prince and his wife Scota. Of all the various Irish tribes, the Romans knew the people of Dal Riata as the Scotti, derived from their maternal ancestor, Scota. Of all the tribes which descended from Milesius and his ancestors, the Dal Riata was the most successful at retaining and spreading the Gaelic language. Perhaps that is why, of the various tribes of Scythian/Galacian origin, the Dal Riata alone has been viewed in history as the inheritors of the legacy begun by Gaodhal Glas and passed through the sons of Milesius. In an time when the history of a nation or people could only be preserved through vocal means, the importance of language was paramount.

Niall was one of the great Irish kings. He was the only son of Eochaid Muighmedon, high king and his wife Catharann, daughter of an English king. Eochaid later married Mong-Fionn, daughter of the king of Munster, and had another four sons. These sons were Brian, Fiachra, Ailill and Fergus.

It is said that Mong-Fionn was jealous of her stepson Niall; she wanted Brian to succeed to Eochaid. She did not rest until she had Niall as an outcast and his mother reduced down to servant.

As Niall was entering manhood, he was returned to the court and welcomed by his father. One of his first acts was to restore his mother to her rightful place. Niall underwent many tests and did excellent on every one.

Niall's stepmother still had her hopes for Brian and upon Eochaid's death, she managed to get her brother king until Brian came of age. Once in power,

however, Crimthann betrayed his sister and took full control of the kingdom instead of regency. To Crimthann's credit, he proved to be a strong king and ruled for twenty years.

During his early reign, Niall consolidated his power and home by subduing his enemies and taking hostages from the families in opposition. Meanwhile the Picts were getting wary of the small Irish colony of Dalriada which is now Scotland. They attacked and severely damaged the colony. In response Niall ventured to Scotia Minor and the land of the Picts, here again subduing all and gaining submission through the taking of royal hostages – hence the name, Niall of the Nine Hostages.

After a short consolidation, he marched south with his Scot and Pict allies against the Romans in Britain. It was there that Niall's forces took hostage one Succat, who is better known by his later name of St. Patrick.

Besides taking St. Patrick in his youth, Niall is known mainly for two things. First, he consolidated the northern region of Ireland and created a dynasty that kept his descendants High Kings of Ireland for six hundred years. Second, his military ability led him to the Irish taking control of all of Alba and a large part of Britain. He seriously damaged the Roman's ability to control Britain and even managed to carve out some Irish controlled territory in France. It is said this Irish empire was only eclipsed in size by Dathi's, Niall's nephew and successor.

[The Former Parish of **Mow** or **Molle**, Morebattle Scotland, Scottish ...](http://www.morebattle.bordernet.co.uk/history/parish-history.html)

www.morebattle.bordernet.co.uk/history/parish-history.html

So Jeffrey, writing in 1836, describes the origins of **Mow** or **Molle** in his History ... About 1165, **Anselm** of Whitton, afterwards styled 'of **Molle**', appears to have had part of ... de **Molle** was probably the "Alicia de Molla" who married **Richard Scott**, ...

Crinan and Bethoc's children are **Maldred** and Duncan I. Duncan I ... Atholl, House of Atholl (or Dunkeld) of Scotland , Crinan, Duncan I, **Maldred**, **Gospatrick**, Earls of Huntingdon, Earls of Orkney. Dunbar 1 **Maldred** of **Winlaton** (a 1084).

[SCOTLAND EARLS - Foundation for Medieval Genealogy](#)

Chapter 13. DUNBAR - A. ORIGINS

MALDRED, son of CRINAN "the Thane" Mormaer of Atholl [Scotland] & his wife Bethoc of Scotland Lady of Atholl (-killed in battle [1045]). He is named son of Crinan by Roger of Hoveden[1346]. Lord of **Allerdale**. Regent of Strathclyde 1034/35.

m ([before 1040]) **EALDGYTH** [Ælfgifu], daughter and heiress of UHTRED Earl of Northumbria & his third wife Ælfgifu of England (1016 or before-). Simeon of Durham names "*Algiva daughter of earl Uchtred [and] of Algiva daughter of king Agelred*" when recording that her father arranged her marriage to "*Maldred the son of Crinan*"[1347], although her father was long since dead when she married. Named daughter of Uhtred and Elgiva by Roger of Hoveden, who also names her husband and his father[1348].

Lord Maldred & his wife had two children:

1. **GOSPATRICK** ([1040/48]-[1075]). Simeon of Durham names "*Cospatric son of Maldred son of Crinan*" when recording that he was appointed Earl of Northumberland[1349]. Earl of Northumberland from Dec 1067.
 - **see below**.
2. **MALDRED** . Balfour Paul names "*Maldred*" as second son of Maldred but does not cite the corresponding primary source [1350]. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m ---. The name of Maldred's wife is not known. Maldred & his wife had one child:
 - a) **ROBERT** . The History of Richard Prior of Hexham records the devastations of "*Eadgarus filius nothus Cospatrici*

comitis et Robertus et Uctred filii Meldred, principales ac duces" in Northumbria, dated to the 1130s from the context [1351].

- b) **UHTRED** (-6 Nov ----). The History of Richard Prior of Hexham records the devastations of "*Eadgarus filius nothus Cospatrici comitis et Robertus et Uctred filii Meldred, principales ac duces*" in Northumbria, dated to the 1130s from the context [1352]. The Obituary in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham records the death "*VIII Id Nov*" of "*Uhtredus filius Maldredi*" [1353]. m ---. The name of Uhtred's wife is not known. Uhtred & his wife had one child:

- i) [1354]**DOLFIN** . The Prior of Durham granted him Staindrop (in which Raby is a township) in 1131 [1355]. m ---. The name of Dolfin's wife is not known. Dolfin & his wife had one child:

- (a) [1356]**MALDRED** . m ---. The name of Maldred's wife is not known. Maldred & his wife had one child:

- (1) [1357]**ROBERT FitzMaldred** (-[25 Jun 1242/26 May 1248]). Lord of Raby and Brancepeth, co. Durham. m as her first husband, **ISABEL de Neville**, daughter of **GEOFFREY de Neville** & his wife Emma de Bulmer (-before May 1254). "*Robert fitz Maldred, who has to wife Isabella, sister and heiress of...Henry de Neville*" paid homage to the king "*for the lands formerly of Henry de Neville*", dated to [Mar] 1227 [1358]. She married secondly **Gilbert de Brakenberg**. Robert & his wife had one child:

- a. **GEOFFREY FitzRobert** (-1242). He assumed the name Neville after his mother's family.

- **see ENGLISH NOBILITY. EARLS of WESTMORELAND (NEVILLE).**

- ii) **[GOSPATRICK .** "*...Cospatric filius Uctred...*" witnessed inquisitions by "*David...Cumbrensis regionis princeps*", dated 1124, concerning land owned by the church of Glasgow[1359].] m ---. The name of Gospatrick's wife is not known. Gospatrick & his wife had one child:
 - a) **GODEREDA** (-after 1129). The 1130 Pipe Roll records "*Godereda filia Gospat'c fil Aldreti*" in Yorkshire, Northumberland[1360].

No relationship has been proved between the following small family groups and the Dunbar family, however the common use of the first names Gospatrick and Dolfin indicate that a connection is likely.

1. **GOSPATRICK** (-[28] Dec 1065). "*Noble Northumbrian thane*", Florence of Worcester records that he was murdered on the orders of Queen Eadgyth at the king's court "*on the fourth night of Christmas for the sake of her brother Tostig*"[1361].
2. **DOLFIN** . m ---. The name of Dolfin's wife is not known. Dolfin & his wife had one child:
 - a) **ULF** (-murdered York 1064). Florence of Worcester records that Tostig "*perfidiously caused him to be assassinated in his own chamber*"[1362].

GOSPATRICK, son of MALDRED Lord of Allerdale & his wife Ealdgyth of Northumbria ([1040/48]-[1075]). Simeon of Durham names "*Cospatric son of Maldred son of Crinan*" when recording that he was appointed Earl of Northumberland[1363]. His parentage is given by Roger of Hoveden[1364]. He paid William I King of England a heavy fine so he could succeed as Earl of Northumberland in Dec 1067, although he did have a hereditary claim through his mother's family. He rebelled against King William and joined the invading Norwegians who sailed up the river Humber in Sep 1069 and captured York by storm[1365]. Gospatrick fled but was pardoned. In [Oct/Nov] 1072 old charges were brought against him and he was deprived of the

earldom of Northumberland, fleeing to Scotland. Simeon of Durham records that he fled to Malcolm King of Scotland who granted him "*Dunbar with the lands adjacent in Lothian*"[1366].

m ---, sister of EDMUND, daughter of ---. Her family connection is confirmed by the charter dated Feb 1136 under which King Stephen confirmed the donation by "*Gospatricio fr[at]r[i] Dolfini*" of "*terram Edmundi avunculi sui*" and "*terram Liolfi filii Uctredi*"[1367].

Earl Gospatrick & his wife had four children:

1. **GOSPATRICK** (-[killed in battle Cowton Moor, near Northallerton 22 Aug 1138]). Simeon of Durham names "*Dolfin, Walther and Cospatric*" as the sons of Gospatrick[1368]. A memorandum dated to [1275] records that "*Earl Cospatryk formerly earl of Dunbar in Scotland had a brother Dolfin earl of Northumbarland...both...bastards*", that they had "*a legitimate brother Waldeve and a legitimate sister Etheldreda...of one father and one mother*"[1369].

- **see below**.

2. **ETHELREDA** (bur Dunfermline Abbey, Fife). A memorandum dated to [1275] records that "*Earl Cospatryk formerly earl of Dunbar in Scotland had a brother Dolfin earl of Northumbarland...both...bastards*", that they had "*a legitimate brother Waldeve and a legitimate sister Etheldreda...of one father and one mother*"[1370]. The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "*Waldevus filius comitis Cospatricii*" enfeoffed "*Waldeve filio Gileminii*" with property and "*Ethreda sorore sua*"[1371]. The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "*Ethreda sorore Waldevi patris sui*" married "*Doncani comes de Murrayse*" and that their son "*Willielmus*" succeeded his cousin "*Alanus filius Waldevi*"[1372]. The primary source which confirms her second marriage has not yet been identified. It is assumed that Duncan was Ethelreda's first husband and Waltheof her second husband. m firstly ([1090]) **DUNCAN of Scotland**, son of MALCOLM III "Caennmor/Bighead" King of Scotland & his first wife --- ([1060]-murdered Monthechim/Mondynes, Kincardineshire 12 Nov 1094, bur Dunfermline Abbey, Fife). He succeeded in 1094 as **DUNCAN II King of Scotland**. m secondly **WALTHEOF**, son of GILLEMIN & his wife ---.

3. **GUNHILDA** . The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "*Waldevus filius comitis Cospatricii*" enfeoffed "*Ormo Ketelli*" with property and "*Gurwelda sorore sua*"[\[1373\]](#). m as his first wife, **ORM**, son of KETIL & his wife ---.
4. **MATILDA** . The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "*Waldevus filius comitis Cospatricii*" enfeoffed "*Dolfino filio Alwardi*" with property and "*Matilda sorore sua*"[\[1374\]](#). m **DOLFIN**, son of AILWARD & his wife ---. "*Alanus filius Waldevi*" confirmed the donation of "*unam plenariam toftam apud Scadebuas*" made to St Bees by "*pater meus*" by undated charter witnessed by "...*Gospatricio filio Horm, Uctredo filio Uctredi, Ailwardi filio Dolf[ini], Gospatricio fratre suo...*"[\[1375\]](#). "*Alanus filius Waldeu*" donated land "*in Goseford*" to St Bees, for the souls of "*mea...et uxoris mee Emme*", by undated charter, witnessed by "*Waltero priore Carl [eoensi], Gosp[atricio] fratre suo. Gospatricio filio Horm, Radulfo de Lund, Uctredo filio Uct[redi], Chetello filio Ulfchil...*"[\[1376\]](#). "*Gospatricio filio Horm, Elwardo filio Dolfini, Gospatricio et Walthevo et Horm fratribus suis...*" witnessed the undated charter under which "*Alanus Walthevi filius*" donated salmon at Cockermouth to St Bees[\[1377\]](#).

Earl Gospatrick had two illegitimate children by an unknown mistress or mistresses:

5. **DOLFIN** (-after 1092). Simeon of Durham names "*Dolfin, Walther and Cospatric*" as the sons of Gospatrick[\[1378\]](#). He is named first of the three sons of Gospatrick given by Roger of Hoveden[\[1379\]](#). He was expelled from Carlisle in 1092[\[1380\]](#). His illegitimacy is confirmed by a memorandum dated to [1275] records that "*Earl Cospatryk formerly earl of Dunbar in Scotland had a brother Dolfin earl of Northumberland...both...bastards*", that they had "*a legitimate brother Waldeve and a legitimate sister Etheldreda...of one father and one mother*"[\[1381\]](#). m ---. The name of Dolfin's wife is not known. Dolfin & his wife had one child:
 - a) **UHTRED FitzDolfin** de Cungeston [Conistone] . He held land at Conistone in the honour of Skipton and in Burnsall in the Bulmer fief [\[1382\]](#). m ---. The name of Uhtred's wife is not known. Uhtred & his wife had two children:
 - i) **SIMON** . He was ancestor of the Hebden family[\[1383\]](#).
 - ii) **KETEL** .
6. **WALTHEOF** . Simeon of Durham names "*Dolfin, Walther and Cospatric*" as the sons of Gospatrick[\[1384\]](#). He is named second of the three sons of Gospatrick given by Roger of Hoveden[\[1385\]](#). His illegitimacy is confirmed by a memorandum dated to [1275] records that "*Earl Cospatryk formerly earl of*

Dunbar in Scotland had a brother Dolfin earl of Northumbarland...both... bastards", that they had "a legitimate brother Waldeve and a legitimate sister Etheldreda...of one father and one mother"[1386]. The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "Ranulphus de Meschines" enfeoffed "Waldevum filium Cospatricii de Dunbar comitem in Scotia" with "tota baronia de Allerdale" and that "Willielmus de Meschines dominus de Coupland" enfeoffed "Waldevum filium Cospatricii" with "tota terra inter Cocar et Derwent"[1387]. "...Cospatric frater Dalfin, Waldef frater suus..." witnessed inquisitions by "David...Cumbrensis regionis princeps", dated 1124, concerning land owned by the church of Glasgow [1388]. Lord of Allerdale. Abbot of Crowland [1126] to Dec 1138, when he was deposed at the legatine council of Westminster[1389]. An undated agreement between Geoffrey abbot of St Albans and "Gospatric the earl" recites that the abbot granted Gospatric and "his son Adam (...formerly called Waldief)" the "land of Archil Morel...Beuuicke"[1390]. "Waldevus filius Cospatrici comitis" donated property to Gysburn Priory, with the consent of "uxore mea Sigrida et filiis meis Cospatrigo et Alano", by undated charter which names "El. filio Erlafi presbyteri cognate meo"[1391]. A charter of King Henry II records donations to York St Mary, including the donation of "villam de Stainburn" by "Waltheof filius Gospatrici" and "villam de Saltergh et...de Whyrkingtona" by "Gospatricius filius eorundem"[1392]. m as her first husband, SIGRID, daughter of ---. "Waldevus filius Cospatrici comitis" donated property to Gysburn Priory, with the consent of "uxore mea Sigrida et filiis meis Cospatrigo et Alano", by undated charter[1393]. Sigrid married secondly [Roger FitzGilbert](#). Her second marriage is confirmed by the undated charter under which [her son] "Alanus filius Waltheof et Sigrid mater et Rogerus vir eius" donated land "in Aspatrick" to St Bees by undated charter[1394]. "Rogerus filius Gilberti" donated "terram de Walton" to St Bees, with the consent of "uxoris mee Sigeride", by undated charter, witnessed by "Roberto fratre meo...Roberto filio meo..."[1395]. Waltheof & his wife had three children:

- a) **ALAN** . A memorandum dated to [1275] records that "Earl Cospatryk formerly earl of Dunbar" was succeeded by "his son and heir Alan...under age and in the ward of K. David of Scotland...and on obtaining majority obtained all his father's lands in Allerdale"[1396]. "Waldevus filius Cospatrici comitis" donated property to Gysburn Priory, with the consent of "uxore mea Sigrida et filiis meis Cospatrigo et Alano", by undated charter[1397]. "...Alano filio Waldeof et Gospatrigo fratre suo..." witnessed a charter dated 1139 under which "David Rex Scotie" confirmed the grant of Coldingham by "Gospatricus comes frater Dolfini" to St Cuthbert[1398]. "Alanus filius Walleovi, filii Cospatrici comitis" donated property to Gysburn Priory by undated charter, witnessed by "matre mea Sigarith...", which names "Athelwardo clerico, filio Erlavi sacerdotis"[1399]. "Alanus filius Waltheof et Sigrid mater et Rogerus vir eius" donated land "in Aspatrick" to St Bees by undated charter[1400]. "Alanus filius Waldevi" confirmed the donation of "unam plenariam toftam apud Scadebuas" made to St Bees by "pater meus" by undated charter witnessed by "...Gospatricio filio Horm, Uctredo filio Uctredi, Ailwardi filio

*Dolff[ini], Gospatricio fratre suo...***[1401]**. A charter of King Henry II records donations to York St Mary, including the donation of land "in Goseford..." by "Alanus filius Waldevi"**[1402]**. "Alanus filius Waldeui" donated land "in Goseford" to St Bees, for the souls of "mea...et uxoris mee Emme", by undated charter, witnessed by "Waltero priore Carl [eoensi], Gospatricio fratre suo. Gospatricio filio Horm, Radulfo de Lund, Uctredo filio Uct[redi], Chetello filio Ulfchil..."**[1403]**. m EMMA, daughter of ---. "Alanus filius Waldeui" donated land "in Goseford" to St Bees, for the souls of "mea...et uxoris mee Emme", by undated charter**[1404]**. Alan & his wife had one child:

- i) son . A memorandum dated to [1275] records that "Alan" donated certain property "with the corpse present of his son"**[1405]**.
- b) **ETHELREDA** . The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "Alanus filius et hæres eiusdem Waldevi" enfeoffed "Ranulpho" with property and "Etheldreda sorore sua"**[1406]**. "Willelmus de Essevilla" confirmed the donation of "capellam de Lousewater" made to St Bees by "Radulphus de Lyndesay et Hethreda sponsa mea" by undated charter**[1407]**. "Willelmus de Esseby" donated land "in Loretona" to St Bees, with the consent of "Hectrudis uxoris mee et Symonis heredis mei", by undated charter**[1408]**. m firstly **RANULF de Lindsay**, son of --- (-before 1158). m secondly (before 1158) **WILLIAM de Eseyby**, son of ---.
- c) **GUNHILD** . The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "Alanus filius et hæres eiusdem Waldevi" enfeoffed "Ugthredo filio Fergus domino Galwedix" with property and "Guynolda sorore sua"**[1409]**. "Uctredus filius Fergi et Gunnild filia Waldef sponsa sua" donated "ecclesiam de Torpennoth" to Holyrood abbey by undated charter**[1410]**. m **UHTRED**, son of FERGUS Lord of Galloway & his wife --- (-1174). He succeeded his father in [1136] as Lord of Galloway.

Waltheof had one illegitimate son by an unknown mistress:

- d) **GOSPATRICK** . The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "Alanus filius et hæres eiusdem Waldevi" had "unum fratrem bastardum...Cospatricium" to whom he granted property**[1411]**. A memorandum dated to [1275] records that "Alan", son of "Earl Cospatryk formerly earl of Dunbar", had "a bastard brother on his father's side...Cospatryk to whom he gave the township of Bolton within the forest, and Bastenthwynt outside the forest, and Hestholm in Derwentwatre"**[1412]**. "Alexander nepos regis Alexandri, Beth comes, Gospatricius Dolfini, Mallus comes, Madach comes, Rothri comes, Gartnach comes, Dufagan comes, Willelmus frater regine, Edwardus constabularius, Gospatricius filius Walthef, Ufieth Africus pincerna" witnessed the charter dated to [1114/15] under which "Alexander...rex Scottorum filius regis Malcolmi et regine Margerete et... Sibilla regina Scottorum filia Henrici regis Anglie" reformed Scone Abbey **[1413]**. A charter of King Henry II records donations to York St Mary, including the donation of "villam de Stainburn" by "Waltheof filius Gospatrici" and "villam de Saltergh et...de Whyrkingtona" by

"*Gospatricius filius eorundem*"[1414]. "...*Gospatricius filius Waltheof*..." witnessed the possibly spurious charter dated to [1120] of "*Alexander... Rex Scottorum...Sibilla regina Scottorum*"[1415]. "...*Gospatricio filio Waltheu*" witnessed the charter dated 1124 under which "*Alexander... Rex Scottorum*" granted jurisdiction to the prior of Scone[1416]. "...*Alano filio Waldeof et Gospatrigo fratre suo*..." witnessed a charter dated 1139 under which "*David Rex Scotie*" confirmed the grant of Coldingham by "*Gospatricus comes frater Dolfini*" to St Cuthbert[1417]. "*Waldevus filius Cospatrici comitis*" donated property to Gysburn Priory, with the consent of "*uxore mea Sigrida et filiis meis Cospatrigo et Alano*", by undated charter[1418]. 1156. m ---. The name of Gospatrick's wife is not known. Gospatrick & his wife had [one child]:

- i) [WALTHEOF (-before 1200). Balfour Paul says that Gospatrick was "*probabl[y]...the father of*" this Waltheof, on the basis of common holding of lands at Dundas[1419]. m ---. The name of Waltheof's wife is not known. Waltheof & his wife had two children:
 - (a) CHRISTIANA . m DUNCAN Lascelles, son of ---.
 - (b) GALIENA . m PHILIP Moubray, son of ---.

GOSPATRICK, son of GOSPATRICK Earl of Northumberland & his wife --- (-[killed in battle Cowton Moor, near Northallerton 22 Aug 1138]). Simeon of Durham names "*Dolfin, Walther and Cospatric*" as the sons of Gospatrick[1420]. He is named third of the three sons of Gospatrick by Roger of Hoveden[1421]. A memorandum dated to [1275] records that "*Earl Cospatryk formerly earl of Dunbar in Scotland had a brother Dolfin earl of Northumbarland...both... bastards*", that they had "*a legitimate brother Waldeve and a legitimate sister Etheldreda...of one father and one mother*"[1422]. "*Alexander nepos regis Alexandri, Beth comes, Gospatricius Dolfini, Mallus comes, Madach comes, Rothri comes, Gartnach comes, Dufagan comes, Willelmus frater regine, Edwardus constabularius, Gospatricius filius Walthef, Ufieth Alfricus pincerna*" witnessed the charter dated to [1114/15] under which "*Alexander...rex Scottorum filius regis Malcolmi et regine Margerete et...Sibilla regina Scottorum filia Henrici regis Anglie*" reformed Scone Abbey[1423]. He appears to have held the position of an earl but is not referred to as such in any known document in his lifetime[1424]. Henry I King of England gave him the serjeanty of Beanley, Northumberland[1425]. "...*Cospatrigo fratre Dalfini*..." witnessed the charter dated to [1120] under which

"*David comes filius Malcolmi Regis Scottorum*" founded the abbey of Selkirk[1426]. "...*Gospatricius [frater] Dolfini...*" subscribed the possibly spurious charter dated to [1120] of "*Alexander...Rex Scottorum...Sibilla regina Scottorum...*"[1427]. "...*Cospatric frater Dalfin...*" witnessed inquisitions by "*David...Cumbrensis regionis princeps*", dated 1124, concerning land owned by the church of Glasgow[1428]. "*Cospatricu comite*" donated "*ecclesie sci Nicholai de Houm et...dimidium Gordune*" to Kelso monastery by charter dated 22 Mar (no year) signed by "*Cospatricius, Edwardus et Edgarus filios comitis et sponsa illud*"[1429]. As "leader of the men of Lothian", he was killed in the battle of the Standard fighting the English[1430]. King Stephen confirmed the donation by "*Gospatricio fr[atr]i Dolfini*" of "*terram Edmundi avunculi sui*" and "*terram Liolfi filii Uctredi*" by charter dated Feb 1136[1431]. "*David Rex Scotie*" confirmed the grant of Coldingham by "*Gospatricus comes frater Dolfini*" to St Cuthbert by charter dated 1139[1432].

m ---. The name of Gospatrick's wife is not known.

Gospatrik & his wife had four children:

1. **GOSPATRICK de Dunbar** (-1166[1433]). "*Cospatricu comite*" donated "*ecclesie sci Nicholai de Houm et...dimidium Gordune*" to Kelso monastery by charter dated 22 Mar (no year) signed by "*Cospatricius, Edwardus et Edgarus filios comitis et sponsa illud*"[1434]. He witnessed a charter at Kelso as "*Cospatricius comes filius Cospatricii comitis*" in 1140[1435]. "*Cospatricius comes*" donated "*Hertesheued*" to Melrose abbey, for the souls of "*regis David et comitis Henr dominorum meorum*", by undated charter, witnessed by "*Waldeuo filio meo...*"[1436]. The wording of this charter suggests that King David and his son were not deceased at the time. The charter is therefore probably dated to [1152/53] as the same donation was confirmed by Malcolm IV King of Scotland[1437]. The Red Book of the Exchequer refers to "*Comes Gospatrick xii m vi milites*" in Northumberland in [1160/61][1438]. He founded the Cistercian convents at Coldstream and Eccles, co Berwick[1439]. "*Cospatricius comes*" founded Coldstream, with donations by "*sponse mea Derder... Addic cognate mea et...Normannum filium Edulfi*", by undated charter, signed by "*Waltero filio meo...*"[1440]. m **DERDERE**, daughter of ---. "*Cospatricius comes*" founded Coldstream, with

donations by "*sponse mea Derder...Addic cognate mea et... Normannum filium Edulfi*", by undated charter, signed by "*Waltero filio meo...*"[1441]. Gospatrick & his wife had [four] children:

a) **WALTHEOF de Dunbar** (-1182[1442]). "*Cospatricius comes*" founded Coldstream, with donations by "*sponse mea Derder...Addic cognate mea et...Normannum filium Edulfi*", by undated charter, signed by "*Waltero filio meo...*"[1443]. "*Cospatricius comes*" donated "*Hertesheued*" to Melrose abbey, for the souls of "*regis David et comitis Henr dominorum meorum*", by undated charter, dated to [1152/53] (see above), witnessed by "*Waldeuo filio meo...*"[1444]. He succeeded his father as **Earl** in 1166. "*Walleuuf comes...et Willem fratrem ei et omnes liberos eos*" confirmed the donation of "*Halden*" to Kelso monastery by charter dated to [1170][1445]. "*Comes Waldeuus*" confirmed the donation to Coldstream of "*ecclesie de Llaynal*", confirming the donations of "*Derder comitissa mater mea...et Cospatricius comes pater meus*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio fratre comitis...*"[1446]. He was one of the hostages for the release from imprisonment of William I King of Scotland in 1175[1447]. m **ALINE**, daughter of --- (-20 Aug 1179[1448]). "*Ricardus filius Normanni de Leinha*" donated "*terram de Scaithemor*" to Coldstream, for the souls of "*comitis Waldeui et comitisse Alin sponse eius*" and for the health of "*comitis Patricii...et...comitisse Ade sponse eius*", by undated charter, signed by "*Dominis Patricio, Johanne et Alexandro filiis nostris...*"[1449]. Waltheof & his wife had one child:

i) **PATRICK de Dunbar** (1152-31 Dec 1232, bur Eccles, Berwick). He assumed the style "**Earl of Dunbar**", from his castle at Dunbar.

- **see below.**

b) **PATRICK** (-[after 1228]). "*Patricius filii comitis Cospatrici*" confirmed the donation of "*ecclesiam de Grenlaw et capellas de Lambeden et de Halyburtun*" to the monastery of Kelso, made by "*patris mei et matris mee et fratris mei*

Walleui comitis et uxoris mee", by charter dated to [1170] [1450]. "*P comes de Dunbar*" confirmed the donation to Coldstream of "*ecclesiam de Herisehill*", confirming the donations of "*comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui et Patricii avunculi mei et Willelmi filii sui*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio filio comitis, Willelmi filio Patricii... Fergus filio comitis...*" [1451]. "*Comes Waldeuus*" confirmed the donation to Coldstream of "*ecclesie de Llaynall*", confirming the donations of "*Derder comitissa mater mea... et Cospatricius comes pater meus*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio fratre comitis...*" [1452]. Witness to a charter dated 1228 as "*filius comitis Cospatric et frater comitis Waldevi dominus de Greenlaw*" [1453]. *Burke's Extinct Peerage* identifies the Patrick in question as a younger son of Gospatrick de Dunbar. In addition, according to the *Complete Peerage* [1454], the family of Home (of which George Home was created Baron Home of Berwick in 1604 and Earl of Dunbar in 1605) claimed descent in the male line from this Patrick, younger son of Gospatrick. However, the chronology of this reconstruction is suspect. If it is correct that Patrick Earl of Dunbar (who would have been this Patrick's nephew) was born in 1152, this Patrick must have been a near centenarian if the charter cited is correctly dated to 1228. An alternative explanation is that the witness to the charter was Earl Patrick himself, although there is no explanation why he would be described as "*dominus de Greenlaw*" not "*comes*". This alternative would also mean that Earl Patrick was the younger brother not the son of Waltheof as shown above. While *Complete Peerage* [1455] cites no authority to substantiate the generally accepted relationship, there is no reason to suppose that it is incorrect. The existence of "William FitzPatrick of Greenland" who according to *Europäische Stammtafeln* [1456] was the third husband of Ada, daughter of Patrick Earl of Dunbar, also suggests that Patrick of Greenlaw was not the same person as Patrick Earl of Dunbar. It is assumed that this William was the son of Patrick, as shown

below, and that "Greenland" and "Greenlaw" refer to the same place. m ---.] Patrick & his wife had one child:

- i) **WILLIAM FitzPatrick** . "*Wills filius Patricii*" confirmed the donation of "*ecclesiam de Grenlaw*" to the monastery of Kelso by charter dated to [1230][1457]. "*P comes de Dunbar*" confirmed the donation to Coldstream of "*ecclesiam de Herisehill*", confirming the donations of "*comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui et Patricii avunculi mei et Willelmi filii sui*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio filio comitis, Willelmi filio Patricii...Fergus filio comitis...*"[1458]. According to *Burke's Extinct Peerage*[1459], William was "*William Dunbar, ancestor of the Earls of Home*", which supports the assumption made about the identity of his father. Balfour Paul states that there is no proof this descent is correct, highlighting that the surname Home was in use long before the time of William FitzPatrick[1460]. [m as her third husband, **ADA de Dunbar**, widow firstly of **WILLIAM de Courtenay** and secondly of **THEOBALD de Lascelles**, daughter of PATRICK Earl of Dunbar & his first wife Ada of Scotland. William FitzPatrick is shown in *Europäische Stammtafeln* as the third husband of Ada de Dunbar[1461]. Balfour Paul states that there is no proof of Ada's supposed third marriage[1462].]
- c) **WILLIAM** (-after [1170]). "*Walleuuf comes...et Willem fratrem ei et omnes liberos eos*" confirmed the donation of "*Halden*" to Kelso monastery by charter dated to [1170][1463].
- d) [daughter . The *Complete Peerage* says that Gillbride "seems to have married a daughter of Gospatrick Earl of Dunbar" but does not specify the primary source on which this is based[1464]. Although it does not specify which Earl Gospatrick was her father, it is more likely from a chronological viewpoint that it was the Gospatrick who died in 1166, assuming that this parentage of Gillbride's first

- wife is correct. m as his first wife, **GILLBRIDE Earl of Angus**, son of --- (-[1187]).]
2. **EDWARD** (-before [1152/53]). "*Cospatricu comite*" donated "*ecclesie sci Nicholai de Houm et...dimidium Gordune*" to Kelso monastery by charter dated 22 Mar (no year) signed by "*Cospatricius, Edwardus et Edgarus filios comitis et sponsa illud*"[1465]. A second charter of King Malcolm IV, which confirms the donation by "*Cospatricius comes*" of "*Hertesheued*" to Melrose abbey, refers to "*terram quam de Edward fratre suo...teneat*"[1466], which indicates that Edward probably died before the original donation which is dated to [1152/53] (see above). The *Liber Vitæ* of Durham lists (in order) "*Edwardus filius comitis Cospat'c, Waldeuus filius eius, Sibilla mater eius, Johannes filius Waldeui*"[1467]. m **SIBYLLA**, daughter of ---. The *Liber Vitæ* of Durham lists (in order) "*Edwardus filius comitis Cospat'c, Waldeuus filius eius, Sibilla mater eius, Johannes filius Waldeui*"[1468]. Edward & his wife had one child:
- a) **WALTHEOF** . The *Liber Vitæ* of Durham lists (in order) "*Edwardus filius comitis Cospat'c, Waldeuus filius eius, Sibilla mater eius, Johannes filius Waldeui*"[1469]. m ---. The name of Waltheof's wife is not known. Waltheof & his wife had one child:
- i) **JOHN** . The *Liber Vitæ* of Durham lists (in order) "*Edwardus filius comitis Cospat'c, Waldeuus filius eius, Sibilla mater eius, Johannes filius Waldeui*"[1470].
3. **EDGAR** . The History of Richard Prior of Hexham records the devastations of "*Eadgarus filius nothus Cospatrici comitis et Robertus et Uctred filii Meldred, principales ac duces*" in Northumbria, dated to the 1130s from the context[1471]. A charter of Henry I King of England confirms that he arranged the marriage of "*Ranulpho de Merlay*" and "*Julianam filiam comitis Cospatrici*", that she was granted "*Horsley, Stanton, Witton, Ritton, Wyndgates*" as her dower, and that they later founded Newminster Abbey, witnessed by "*Patricio filio...Johanne Peverell de Baalcampo*" and confirmed by "*Edgarus filius Cospatrici comitis*"[1472]. "*Cospatricu comite*" donated "*ecclesie sci Nicholai de Houm et...dimidium Gordune*" to Kelso

monastery by charter dated 22 Mar (no year) signed by "*Cospatricius, Edwardus et Edgarus filios comitis et sponsa illud*"[1473]. "*Com Patricius*" paid a fine relating to an inquisition whether "*Edgar avunculus com Walth patris com Patric*" was seised "*de servicio Liolf fil Liolf*" in Northumberland, dated 1201 [1474]. m **ALICE**, daughter of IVO FitzForne of Greystoke, Cumberland & his wife Agnes ---. Her parentage and marriage are confirmed by the charter dated to [1150/62] under which "*Walterus filius Yvonis*" confirmed the grant of property to "*Edgaro filio Cospatrici comitis cum Aliz sorore mea*" made by "*pater meus Yvo et Agnes mater mea*" for their marriage[1475]. They were ancestors of the Kilstern family[1476].

4. **JULIANA** (-bur Newminster Abbey). A charter of Henry I King of England confirms that he arranged the marriage of "*Ranulpho de Merlay*" and "*Julianam filiam comitis Cospatrici*", that she was granted "*Horsley, Stanton, Witton, Ritton, Wyndgates*" as her dower, and that they later founded Newminster Abbey, witnessed by "*Patricio filio...Johanne Peverell de Baalcampo*" and confirmed by "*Edgarus filius Cospatrici comitis*"[1477]. She and her husband were both buried at Newminster[1478]. m **RANULF de Merlay** of Morpeth, son of WILLIAM de Merlay of Morpeth, Northumberland & his wife Menialda --- (-after 1137, bur Newminster Abbey). A manuscript narrating the foundation of Newminster Abbey records the descendants of "*Ranulphus de Merlay*" and his wife until the 16th century[1479].

B. EARLS of DUNBAR

PATRICK de Dunbar, son of WALTHEOF Earl [of Dunbar] & his wife Aline --- (1152-31 Dec 1232, bur Eccles St Mary, Berwick[1480]). He assumed the style "**Earl of Dunbar**", from his castle at Dunbar, the first of his family to do so although *Burke's Peerage*[1481] and the *Complete Peerage*[1482] refer to him as fourth Earl, with his predecessors numbered accordingly. "...*Comite Patricio*..." subscribed the undated charter under which "*Comes David frater regis*

Scottorum" founded Lindores Abbey[1483]. "*P. comes de Dunbar et P. filius eius*" donated property which "*Willo de Curteneya et A. uxori ei teneant...de Home*" to Kelso monastery by charter dated to [1200] [1484]. "*Com Patricius*" paid a fine relating to an inquisition whether "*Edgar avunculus com Walth patris com Patric*" was seised "*de servicio Liolf fil Liolf*" in Northumberland, dated 1201[1485]. The Red Book of the Exchequer records "*comes Patricius*" holding "*baroniam de Beneleghe*" with three knights' fees in Northumberland in [1210/12] [1486]. "*Patricius comes de Dumbar*" donated land "*iuxta Emudestu*" to Melrose abbey, for the souls of "*Ade comitisse quondam uxoris mee... et Christine comitisse uxoris mee et...Patricii filii mei et omnium filiorum meorum et filiarum*", to Melrose abbey by undated charter [1487]. "*P comes de Dunbar*" confirmed the donation to Coldstream of "*ecclesiam de Herisehill*", confirming the donations of "*comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui et Patricii avunculi mei et Willelmi filii sui*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio filio comitis, Willelmi filio Patricii...Fergus filio comitis...*"[1488]. Justiciary of Lothian, and Keeper of Berwick. He founded a monastery of the Red Friars at Dunbar in 1218[1489]. The *Liber Pluscardensis* records that "*comes Marchiarum et dominus de Dunbar*" became a monk in 1231 and died soon after[1490]. John of Fordun's *Scotichronicon* (Continuator) records the death of "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" in 1232 after becoming a monk and his burial "*in ecclesia de Eglez*"[1491]. "*Ricardus filius Normanni de Leinha*" donated "*terram de Scaithemor*" to Coldstream, for the souls of "*comitis Waldeui et comitisse Alin sponse eius*" and for the health of "*comitis Patricii...et...comitisse Ade sponse eius*", by undated charter, signed by "*Dominis Patricio, Johanne et Alexandro filiis nostris...*"[1492]. "*Comes Patricius de Dunbar*" donated "*ecclesiam de Laynall*" to Coldstream, for the souls of "*predecessorum meorum comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui patris mei*", by undated charter[1493].

m firstly (1184[1494]) **ADA**, illegitimate daughter of WILLIAM "the Lion" King of Scotland & his mistress --- (-1200). The Chronicle of Melrose records the marriage in 1184 of "*William king of Scotland...his daughter Ada*" and "*earl Patrick*"[1495]. "*Ricardus filius Normanni de Leinha*" donated "*terram de Scaithemor*" to Coldstream, for the souls of "*comitis Waldeui et comitisse Alin sponse eius*" and for the health of "*comitis Patricii...et...comitisse Ade sponse eius*", by undated charter,

signed by "*Dominis Patricio, Johanne et Alexandro filiis nostris...*"[1496]. John of Fordun's *Scotichronicon* (Continuator) records the death in 1200 of "*Ada comitissa filia regis*"[1497].

m **secondly** (probably before 1208[1498]) as her second husband, **CHRISTINE**, widow of **WILLIAM de Brus** of Annandale, daughter of ---. "*Patricius comes de Dumbar*" donated land "*iuxta Emudestu*" to Melrose abbey, for the souls of "*Ade comitisse quondam uxoris mee... et Christine comitisse uxoris mee et...Patricii filii mei et omnium filiorum meorum et filiarum*", to Melrose abbey by undated charter [1499]. Christine was the sister of Eva, second wife of Robert de Quincy (see the document ENGLISH EARLS 1207-1466), as shown by the undated charter under which "*Eua quondam uxor Roberti de Quinci*" donated property "*de Edmundesten*" to Melrose abbey, for the souls of "*minorum meorum Robti de Quinci et Walteri de Berkeley et Rolandi fratris mei et Johis filii mei et Christine sororis mee*"[1500].

Earl Patrick & his first wife had [five] children:

1. **PATRICK de Dunbar** (-Marseille [May/Dec] 1248). "*P. comes de Dunbar et P. filius eius*" donated property which "*Willo de Curteneya et A. uxori ei teneant...de Home*" to Kelso monastery by charter dated to [1200][1501]. "*Patricius comes de Dumbar*" donated land "*iuxta Emudestu*" to Melrose abbey, for the souls of "*Ade comitisse quondam uxoris mee...et Christine comitisse uxoris mee et...Patricii filii mei et omnium filiorum meorum et filiarum*", to Melrose abbey by undated charter[1502]. "*P comes de Dunbar*" confirmed the donation to Coldstream of "*ecclesiam de Herisehill*", confirming the donations of "*comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui et Patricii avunculi mei et Willelmi filii sui*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio filio comitis, Willelmi filio Patricii...Fergus filio comitis...*"[1503]. He succeeded his father in 1232 as **Earl of Dunbar**. The *Extracta ex Cronicis Scocie* records that "*Patricius filius, regis nepos*" succeeded on the death of "*Patricius de Dumbare comes Marchie*"[1504]. "*Willelmus filius Patricius*" donated "*ecclesiam de Herissille*", confirming the donations of "*comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui et Patricii patris mei*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio comitie, Patricio filio eius...*"[1505]. "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated property "*in feodo de Lawedir*" to Melrose abbey, with the consent of "*dñi Patricii filii mei et heredis*", by

undated charter witnessed by "*dño Patricio fil meo et herede, Dño Willo fratre meo, Dño Roberto senescall fratre meo, Dño Malcolmo fil Walleui...*"[1506]. He commanded the army which quelled the rebellion of the Bastard of Galloway in 1235. He left on Crusade with Louis IX King of France in Nov 1247 but died en route[1507]. Matthew Paris records the death of "*comes Patricius qui inter magnates Scoitiæ potentissimus habebatur*"[1508]. The Chronicle of Lanercost records that "... *magistri Patricii*" died "*apud Marsilium*"[1509]. **m** (1213 or before) **EUPHEME**, daughter of [WILLIAM de Brus of Annandale & his wife Christine ---] (-1267). "*Eufemia comitissa*" donated revenue from land in "*Kirkinfyde*" to Dryburgh monastery, for the soul of "*domini mei Patricii comitis*", by undated charter[1510]. Her parentage is suggested by MacEwan[1511]. If correct, she was her husband's step-sister, daughter of his father's second wife by her first husband. The Chronicle of Lanercost records the death in 1267 of "*domina mater domini comitis Patricii de Dunbar, Eufemia...magistri Patricii qui apud Marsilium obiit*"[1512]. Earl Patrick & his wife had one child:

a) **PATRICK de Dunbar** ([1213]- Whittingham 24 Aug 1289, bur Dunbar). "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated property "*in feodo de Lawedir*" to Melrose abbey, with the consent of "*dñi Patricii filii mei et heredis*", by undated charter witnessed by "*dño Patricio fil meo et herede, Dño Willo fratre meo, Dño Roberto senescall fratre meo, Dño Malcolmo fil Walleui...*"[1513]. He succeeded his father in 1248 as **Earl of Dunbar**.

- **see below**.

2. **WILLIAM** (-1253[1514]). "*Willelmus filius Patricius*" donated "*ecclesiam de Herissille*", confirming the donations of "*comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui et Patricii patris mei*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio comite, Patricio filio eius...*"[1515]. "*Robto de Ros, David de Graham...Willelmo filio comitis, Henrico de Graham, Nicholao Corbeth, Waltero filio Walterii senescalli, Roberto filio comitis...*" witnessed the undated charter, dated to before 1232, under which "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" reached agreement with Melrose abbey about "*terra sita in territorio de Halsingtune*"[1516]. "*Patricius comes de*

Dunbar donated property "*in feodo de Lawedir*" to Melrose abbey, with the consent of "*dñi Patricii filii mei et heredis*", by undated charter witnessed by "*dño Patricio fil meo et herede, Dño Willo fratre meo, Dño Roberto senescall fratre meo, Dño Malcolmo fil Walleui...*"[1517]. m **CHRISTIANA de Corbet**, daughter and heiress of WALTER de Corbet, of Mackerston & his wife Alice --- (-1241, bur Melrose Abbey[1518]). "*Wills fil comitis Patricii de Dunbar*" donated "*Colpinhope cum molendino*" to Kelso monastery, with the consent of "*Cristiane sponse mee... filie et heredis Walteri Corbet*", by charter dated to [1230][1519]. An undated charter records a claim by "*dñi Willi filii dñi Patricii comitis de Dunbar...et Christiane Corbet uxor eius*" relating to "*terra de Cliftona*"[1520]. William & his wife had three children:

- a) **PATRICK Corbet** (-after [1270/80]). "*Patricius Corbet filii dñi Willi filii quondam dñi Patricii comitis de Dunbar*" donated "*terram in territorio de Fogo...Hardlau et Hunggerig*" to Melrose abbey by undated charter, which names "*dño Nicholao fratri meo*"[1521]. "*Nicholas Corbet*" confirmed the grant of "*the hospital in Newton in Glendale*" made to "*Simon of Holtehall and his wife for their lifetime*" by "*Sir William son of Earl Patrick father of the grantor*" by charter dated to [1253/80], witnessed by "*...Patrick Corbet parson of Kinhulle...*"[1522]. "*Patrick Corbet, brother and heir of Sir Nicholas Corbet*" granted land to "*Thomas Baker of Langetoun in Glendale*" by charter dated to [1270/80][1523].
- b) **NICHOLAS Corbet** (-before 25 Dec 1280). "*Patricius Corbet filii dñi Willi filii quondam dñi Patricii comitis de Dunbar*" donated "*terram in territorio de Fogo...Hardlau et Hunggerig*" to Melrose abbey by undated charter, which names "*dño Nicholao fratri meo*"[1524]. "*Nicholas Corbet*" confirmed the grant of "*the hospital in Newton in Glendale*" made to "*Simon of Holtehall and his wife for their lifetime*" by "*Sir William son of Earl Patrick father of the grantor*" by charter dated to [1253/80], witnessed by "*...Patrick Corbet parson of Kinhulle...*"[1525]. "*Nicholas Corbet*" granted "*the lordship of Langetoun in Glendale [in Northumberland]*" to "*his brother Sir Walter Corbet*" by charter dated to

- [1253/80][1526]. m (before 1262) as her first husband, **MARGERY de Bolebec**, daughter of HUGH de Bolebec & his wife Tiphaine --- ([1240/41]-before Feb 1301). A writ dated 23 Oct "46 Hen III", after the death of "*Hugh de Bolebek alias de Bolebech*" records "*his daughters... Margery aged 21 and more married to Nicholas Corbet... are his heirs*"[1527]. She married secondly (royal licence 1 Nov 1281) as his second wife, **Sir Ralph FitzWilliam**.
- c) **WALTER Corbet** . "*Nicholas Corbet*" granted "*the lordship of Langetoun in Glendale [in Northumberland]*" to "*his brother Sir Walter Corbet*" by charter dated to [1253/80][1528].
3. **ROBERT** . "*Robto de Ros, David de Graham...Willelmo filio comitis, Henrico de Graham, Nicholao Corbeth, Waltero filio Walterii senescalli, Roberto filio comitis...*" witnessed the undated charter, dated to before 1232, under which "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" reached agreement with Melrose abbey about "*terra sita in territorio de Halsingtune*"[1529]. "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated property "*in feodo de Lawedir*" to Melrose abbey, with the consent of "*dñi Patricii filii mei et heredis*", by undated charter witnessed by "*dño Patricio fil meo et herede, Dño Willo fratre meo, Dño Roberto senescall fratre meo, Dño Malcolmo fil Walleui...*"[1530].
4. **ADA de Dunbar** . "*P. comes de Dunbar et P. filius eius*" donated property which "*Willo de Curteneya et A. uxori ei teneant...de Home*" to Kelso monastery by charter dated to [1200][1531]. Bracton records a claim, dated 1220, by "*Theobaldus de Lasceles...et Ada uxore eius*" against "*Willelmum de Cantelupo*" for "*terre...in Bulewico*" which was "*dotem ipsius Ade unde Willelmus de Curtenay quondam vir suus*"[1532]. "*Ada de Curtenay filia Patricis comitis de Dumbar*" donated property "*in territorio de Home*" to Kelso monastery, for the souls of "*maritorum meorum*", by charter dated to [1230][1533]. William FitzPatrick is shown in *Europäische Stammtafeln* as the third husband of Ada de Dunbar[1534]. Balfour Paul states that there is no proof of Ada's supposed third marriage[1535]. m firstly **WILLIAM de Courtenay**, of Bulwick, Upminster and Morle, son of ROBERT de Courtenay Lord of Sutton, Berkshire & his first

wife Matilda of Bulwick (-18 Jan before [1214/15]). Lord of Montgommery 30 Jun 1207. [1536]m secondly THEOBALD de Lascelles of Aylesby, son of [1537][ROGER de Lascelles & his wife Beatrice ---]. [m thirdly WILLIAM FitzPatrick "of Greenland"[1538], son of [PATRICK de Dunbar Lord of Greenlaw & his wife ---].

5. [FERGUS . "*P comes de Dunbar*" confirmed the donation to Coldstream of "*ecclesiam de Herisehill*", confirming the donations of "*comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui et Patricii avunculi mei et Willelmi filii su*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio filio comitis, Willelmi filio Patricii...Fergus filio comitis...*"[1539].]

PATRICK de Dunbar, son of PATRICK Earl of Dunbar & his wife Eupheme Stewart ([1213][1540]-Whittingham 24 Aug 1289, bur Dunbar). "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated property "*in feodo de Lawedir*" to Melrose abbey, with the consent of "*dñi Patricii filii mei et heredis*", by undated charter witnessed by "*dño Patricio fil meo et herede, Dño Willo fratre meo, Dño Roberto senescall fratre meo, Dño Malcolmo fil Walleui...*"[1541]. "*Willelmus filius Patricius*" donated "*ecclesiam de Herissille*", confirming the donations of "*comitis Cospatricii et comitis Waldeui et Patricii patris mei*", by undated charter, signed by "*Patricio comitie, Patricio filio eius...*"[1542]. He succeeded his father in 1248 as **Earl of Dunbar**. He was one of the barons who in 1255 rescued Alexander III King of Scotland from the power of the Comyn family. He was one of the signatories of the treaty with Norway 6 Jul 1266 under which the Hebrides and the Isle of Man were transferred to Scotland. "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated "*terram in villa...de Laynal*" to Coldstream, for the soul of "*Cecilie sponse nostre*", by undated charter, signed by "*Dominis Patricio, Johanne et Alexandro filiis nostris...*"[1543]. The Chronicle of Lanercost records the death "*in festo sancti Bartholomæi...apud Wytyngnam*" in 1289 of "*comes de Dunbar Patricius*" and his burial "*in ecclesia de Dunbar*"[1544]. The Inquisitions on the death of "*Patricius de Dunbarre*" are dated 3 Jan 1290 and name "*Patricius filius prædicti Patricii propinquor heres eius*" aged 47[1545].

m (1242) **CECILIA**, daughter of JOHN --- & his wife ---. "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated "*terram in villa...de Laynal*" to Coldstream, for the soul of "*Cecilie sponse nostre*", by undated charter, signed by "*Dominis Patricio, Johanne et Alexandro filiis nostris...*"[1546]. Her parentage is confirmed by the charter dated to [1289] under which her son "*Patrici miles filius et heres dni Patricii comitis de Dunbar et Cecilie filie Johannis*" confirmed donations to the monastery of Kelso [1547]. MacEwen suggests that Cecilia's parents were John FitzRobert of Warkworth, co. Northumberland & his wife Ada de Baliol [1548]. His article has not yet been consulted so the basis of his reasoning is not known.

Earl Patrick & his wife had [four] children:

1. **PATRICK de Dunbar** ([1242]-10 Oct 1308). "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated "*terram in villa...de Laynal*" to Coldstream, for the soul of "*Cecilie sponse nostre*", by undated charter, signed by "*Dominis Patricio, Johanne et Alexandro filiis nostris...*"[1549]. "*Patrici miles filius et heres dni Patricii comitis de Dunbar et Cecilie filie Johannis*" confirmed donations of "*ecclesias de Foghou de Home et de Grenelaw*" made to the monastery of Kelso by "*bone memorie Cospatricii Waldeui Patricii et Patricii avi mei comitu de Dumbar...[et] dns Patricii quondam dns de Dunbar et dns Wills filii eiusdem dns de Grenlawe*", by charter dated to [1289][1550]. He succeeded his father in 1289 as **Earl of Dunbar**. The Inquisitions on the death of "*Patricius de Dunbarre*" are dated 3 Jan 1290 and name "*Patricius filius prædicti Patricii propinquor heres eius*" aged 47[1551]. He also styled himself Earl of March from Mar 1290. He was a claimant to the throne of Scotland in 1291, second in order on the Great Roll of Scotland, as the descendant of Ada illegitimate daughter of William "the Lion" King of Scotland. He swore fealty to Edward I King of England 25 Mar 1296 and took the English side during the hostilities later that year. He was appointed the king's lieutenant for Scotland in 1298[1552]. m (1282 or before) **MARJORY Comyn**, daughter of ALEXANDER Comyn Earl of Buchan & his wife Elizabeth de Quincy of Winchester. Andrew Wyntoun's *Cronykil* records that "*Jhon and Alysandyre*" had five sisters, the eldest of which married "*Erle Patryke*" by whom she had "*Patryk, that Erle wes efftyr*"[1553]. She was forced to

surrender the castle of Dunbar to Edward I King of England 29 Apr 1296. Earl Patrick & his wife had three children:

a) **PATRICK Dunbar** ([1285]-11 Nov 1368). Andrew Wyntoun's *Cronykil* records that "*Jhon and Alysandyre*" had five sisters, the eldest of which married "*Erle Patryke*" by whom she had "*Patryk, that Erle wes efftyr*"[\[1554\]](#). He succeeded his father in 1308 as **Earl of Dunbar** or Earl of March. After the battle of Bannockburn 24 Jun 1314, he welcomed Edward II King of England to his castle and enabled the king to escape back to England. Thereafter he supported the Scots, taking part in the parliament at Ayr which settled the succession in Apr 1315, was Sheriff of Lothian in Mar 1318 when Berwick was captured, and signed the letter of 1320 to the Pope asserting Scottish independence. He briefly joined the English side again after the surrender of Berwick to Edward III King of England in 1333, before rejoining the Scots[\[1555\]](#). He assumed the title Earl of Moray on the death of his wife's brother in 1346, although he had no title to this earldom[\[1556\]](#). He was one of the sureties for the release of King David II from captivity in 1357, when the town of Dunbar was erected as a free burgh in his favour. He resigned his earldom to the Crown 25 Jul 1368, it being re-granted to his great-nephew[\[1557\]](#).
m firstly **ERMENGARDE**, daughter of ---. m secondly (after Sep 1320) **AGNES Randolph**, daughter of THOMAS Randolph Earl of Moray & his wife Isabel Stewart of Bonkyll (-after 24 May 1367). Known as "Black Agnes", she forced the English to withdraw from their 19 week siege of Dunbar castle in 1338[\[1558\]](#). She was co-heiress of her brother John Earl of Moray in 1346. Earl Patrick & his first wife had [two] children:

i) **PATRICK Dunbar** (1304-before 5 Sep 1351).

ii) [JOHN Dunbar (-before Jul 1368). The *Complete Peerage* records his marriage[\[1559\]](#). Although it does not specify the parents of "John de Dunbar", John son of Patrick Earl of Dunbar appears to be the most likely possibility. m ([after Apr 1365]) as her fourth husband, **ISABEL Ctss of Fife**, widow firstly of Sir

WILLIAM Ramsay of Colluthie, secondly of **WALTER Stewart**, and thirdly of **Sir THOMAS Bysset** of Upsetlington, daughter of **DUNCAN** Earl of Fife & his wife **Mary de Monthermer** (-2 Aug 1389).

b) **Sir ALEXANDER Dunbar** (-after 1331[1560]). m ---. The name of Alexander's wife is not known. Sir Alexander & his wife had one child:

i) **Sir PATRICK Dunbar** (-Candia, Crete [Oct/Dec] 1356). He fought at the battle of Poitiers 19 Sep 1356[1561]. m **ISABEL Randolph**, daughter of **THOMAS Randolph** Earl of Moray & his wife **Isabel Stewart** of Bonkyll. She was co-heiress of her brother **John** Earl of Moray in 1346. Her issue became sole heirs after the death of her older sister **Agnes** Ctss of Dunbar without surviving issue in [1367]. Sir Patrick & his wife had four children:

(a) **GEORGE Dunbar** ([1336]-[1416/20]). He succeeded as **Earl of Dunbar** in 1368, following the resignation of his great uncle and re-grant of the earldom in his favour.

- **see below.**

(b) **JOHN Dunbar** (-before 15 Feb 1392). He was created Earl of Moray by his father-in-law **Robert II** King of Scotland 9 Mar 1372.

- **EARLS of MORAY.**

(c) **AGNES Dunbar** (-before 1378, bur Newbottle Monastery). **David II** King of Scotland granted revenue from "*burgi...de Aberdeen...[et] de Hadyngton*" to "*Agneti de Dunbarr*" by charter dated 21 Jan 1370[1562]. The date of her marriage is shown in *Burke's Peerage*, Vol. II, p. 2001, although this shows Agnes as the daughter of Patrick Earl of Dunbar & his second wife **Agnes Randolph** of Moray[1563], which is clearly impossible from a chronological point of view. Her parentage and marriage are confirmed by the undated charter under which **Robert II** King of Scotland confirmed the

property of "*Georgii de Dunbarr comitis Marchie consanguinei nostri*" and which names "*dñm Jacobum de Douglas milite dñm de Dalketh...[et] sororem nostram Agnetem de Dunbarr...uxorem*"[1564]. Her place of burial is confirmed by the testament of her husband "*Jacobus de Douglas dominus de Dalkeith*", dated 30 Sep 1390, which requested burial "*in monasterio...de Newbotyll juxta corpus quondam Agnetis socie mee*"[1565]. m (21 Nov 1372) as his first wife, **Sir JAMES Douglas** of Dalkeith and Arbroath, son of Sir JOHN Douglas & his wife Agnes --- (-1420).

(d) [1566]ELIZABETH Dunbar . *Burke's Peerage* records the marriage of "Agnes" and John Maitland[1567]. m JOHN Maitland of Thirlestane and Lethington, son of Sir ROBERT Maitland of Thirlestane & his wife --- Keith (-[1395]).

c) **GEORGE Dunbar** of Mochrum .

- His descendants include:

i) ---.

(a) **PATRICK Dunbar** of Mochrum, co. Wigton . m ---. Patrick & his wife had one child:

(1) **JANET Dunbar** . m (before 1474) **PATRICK Dunbar**, illegitimate son of PATRICK Dunbar Master of the March & his mistress ---.

2. **JOHN de Dunbar** . "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated "*terram in villa...de Laynal*" to Coldstream, for the soul of "*Cecilie sponse nostre*", by undated charter, signed by "*Dominis Patricio, Johanne et Alexandro filiis nostris...*"[1568]. "*Dñis Johanne filio comitis...Adam de Gordon...*" witnessed the undated charter under which "*Patricius de Dunbar comes Marchie*" confirmed his predecessors' donations to Melrose abbey[1569].

3. **ALEXANDER de Dunbar** . "*Patricius comes de Dunbar*" donated "*terram in villa...de Laynal*" to Coldstream, for the soul

of "*Cecilie sponse nostre*", by undated charter, signed by "*Dominis Patricio, Johanne et Alexandro filiis nostris...*"[1570].

4. [CECILIA de Dunbar (-before 1278). Symson records that James Stewart married "*Cecilia daughter to Patrick Earl of Dunbar...the first of that family who quitted that title and assumed that of March*", adding that Cecilia was the mother of James's children. without citing the corresponding primary source[1571]. Andrew McEwen indicates that "*no documentary evidence has been found*" to support this statement, but adds that "*though hardly free from error, Symson's work is always deserving of respect*", and highlights that "*it is highly unlikely that Muriel of Strathearn, whom he married in 1278, was James's first wife*"[1572]. m [as his first wife,] **JAMES Stewart** High Steward of Scotland, son of ALEXANDER Stewart High Steward of Scotland & his wife Jean [of Bute] ([1243]-16 Jul 1309).]

GEORGE Dunbar, son of Sir PATRICK Dunbar & his wife Isabel Randolph of Moray ([1336]-[1416/20]). He succeeded as **Earl of Dunbar** in 1368, following the resignation of his great uncle and regent of the earldom in his favour. Robert II King of Scotland confirmed the property of "*Georgii de Dunbarr comitis Marchie consanguinei nostri*" by undated charter which names "*dñm Jacobum de Douglas milite dñm de Dalketh...[et] sororem nostram Agnetem de Dunbarr...uxorem*"[1573]. After the repudiation of the betrothal of his daughter Elizabeth to David Stewart Duke of Rothesay, Earl George renounced his allegiance to the Scots 25 Jul 1400 and joined the English. Henry IV King of England granted him the forfeited estates of Lord Bardolf 14 Sep 1402. He was restored in Scotland by charter 2 Oct 1409, after resigning the lordship of Annandale.

m **CHRISTIAN Seton**, daughter of ALAN de Seton [formerly Wintoun] & his wife Margaret Seton Lady of Seton (-after 7 Mar 1402).

Earl George & his wife had eight children:

1. **GEORGE Dunbar** ([1370]-[1455/57]). He succeeded his father in [1420] as **Earl of Dunbar**. James II King of Scotland seized his lands in 1434 on the pretence of the invalidity of the pardon granted to his father in 1409, confirmed by parliament 10 Jan 1435 when his title and estates were declared forfeited. At the

same time, the king conferred on him the empty title of Earl of Buchan which he never used. He fled to England[1574]. m **BEATRICE**, daughter of --- (-before 1421). [1575]Betrothed (Papal dispensation 7 Aug 1421) to **ALICE Hay**, daughter of Sir **WILLIAM Hay** of Locherwort and Yester & his wife Alice [de la Haya of Erroll]. The Papal dispensation for the marriage of "*Georgii de Dunbar comitis Marchiarum regni Scotie*" and "*Halysie Wilhelim de Haya militis quondam domini de Uhestyr nate*", issued by Pope Martin V, is dated 7 Aug 1421[1576]. She later married Gilbert de la Haya of Erroll. Earl George & his wife had one child:

a) **PATRICK Dunbar** . Master of the March, a title which he continued to use after his father's attainder[1577]. m **ELIZABETH Sinclair**, daughter of --- (-[1453/54]). Master Patrick had one illegitimate son by an unknown mistress:

i) **PATRICK Dunbar** . m (before 1474) **JANET Dunbar**, daughter and co-heiress of **PATRICK Dunbar** of Mochrum, co. Wigton & his wife ---.

- Some of this couple's descendants are set out in the Complete Peerage[1578].

2. Sir **GAWIN Dunbar** of Cumnock .

3. **COLUMBA Dunbar** (-1435). Bishop of Moray.

4. Sir **PATRICK Dunbar** of Beil .

5. **JOHN Dunbar** .

6. **DAVID Dunbar** .

7. **ELIZABETH Dunbar** . The *Liber Pluscardensis* records the betrothal in 1399 of "*dux Rothsay David princeps, primogenitus regis Roberti tercii*" and "*domina Elizabeth filia domini Georgii de Dunbar comitis Marchiarum*" but adding that the marriage did not take place[1579]. Betrothed (contract broken before Feb 1400) to **DAVID Stewart** Duke of Rothesay, son of **ROBERT III King of Scotland** & his wife **Annabella Drummond** (24 Oct 1378-Falkland Castle 26 Mar 1402, bur Lindores Abbey).

8. **JANET Dunbar** . Her first husband was probably her first cousin once removed, on her mother's side. [1580]m firstly **Sir WILLIAM Seton**, son of Sir **JOHN Seton** of Seton & his wife **Catherine [St Clair]** (-killed in battle Verneuil 17 Aug 1424). [1581]

m secondly (after 1424) **Sir ADAM Johnstone** of Johnstone, son of ---.

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- [605] CP IX 175-6, footnote e, gives some background concerning the possible identity of the fourth Earl's mistress.
- [606] CP IX 179.
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- [629] Inchaffray, XXV, p. 23.
- [630] Lindores, V, p. 10.
- [631] Lindores, XXIX, p. 32.
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- [655] Inchaffray, IX, p. 6.

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- [658] Inchaffray, XLVII, p. 41.
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- [1536] ES III 629.
- [1537] CP VII 444-5.
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- [1541] Melrose Liber, Tome I, 230, p. 204.
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- [1572] MacEwen 'Wives of Sir James the Steward', Appendix, p. 398.
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- [1577] CP IV 509.
- [1578] CP IV 510.
- [1579] Liber Pluscardensis, Vol. I, Liber X, CXV, p. 339.
- [1580] CP XI 633.
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