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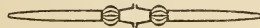
ROSYPH.



THE Editor of the "Rosyth Time-Table and Guide" having been requested to collect Historical Facts concerning Rosyth and district, has now endeavoured to satisfy this demand for information, and a number of interesting facts obtainable from among the existing charters and works of good authorities are collected herein.

After expenses of production are covered all profits go to Naval Charity.

JOHN A. RUPERT-JONES, Lieut., R.D., R.N.R.,
EDITOR.



DUNFERMLINE :
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1917.

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To
Lady Hamilton,
ADMIRALTY HOUSE,
ROSYTH,
WHOSE KINDLY INTEREST INSPIRED ITS PUBLICATION,
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED
AS A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE.

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HISTORICAL NOTES ON ROSYTH AND DISTRICT.

AGRICOLA, with a considerable Roman Army, arrived in the Firth of Forth about the year A.D. 83. The shores of the Forth, and indeed the greater part of the country were occupied by the Romans until A.D. 440. The Firth was then called the "Sea of Bodotria"; later it took the name of "Scotwater," which name was retained until about A.D. 1164; at a still later period it was named "Phorth." The Romans left many landmarks, some of which may be seen to-day on the promontory above North Queensferry in the shape of old ruined forts.

Malcolm III. (Ceanmohr) was King of Scotland from 1057 to 1093. In the year 1069 he was leading a raiding party in Durham, when the heir to the Saxon Throne of England, Eadgar Æthling, Agatha his mother, and two sisters, Margaret and Christian, sought his protection at Monks Wearmouth; readily the gallant King offered the hand of friendship, and gave them passage by ship to Scotwater. In all probability they landed at Rosyth Castle, and made their way on foot by the shortest and only direct route along what is now called Brankholm Lane, but formerly was undoubtedly known as the Grange Road, the name which it still bears (over two-thirds of its length) at the Dunfermline end. Eadgar Æthling's sister Margaret was born in Hungary in 1047, and the year after she landed in Scotland she became the bride of King Malcolm III. They were married in Dunfermline Tower, the site of which is still to be seen within the Pittencrieff Park on the right hand after entering by the Abbey Gate. Queen

Margaret had six sons and two daughters. (1) Edward, named after her father, followed his father into battle whilst besieging the Castle of Alnwick, in Northumberland. It was here King Malcolm III. met his death in November 1093. Edward died from wounds two days after his father, and his mother, on hearing the news, died next day, 16th November 1093. (2) Edgar, named after Margaret's brother, became King and won the title of "The Peaceable." (3) Edmund. (4) Alexander, named after Pope Alexander II. He became King Alexander I. in 1107, and won the title of "The Fierce." (5) David, who became King David I., better known as "The Sair Sanct" on account of his sadly pious disposition, was probably named after the youngest son of Jesse. (6) Ethelrede, named after Queen Margaret's great grandfather, died about 1117. Edmund had been named after Queen Margaret's grandfather; this naming of the sons shows at a glance the power the Queen exerted over the King. Her eldest daughter, Matilda or Edith, married King Henry I. of England; and their daughter, Matilda or Maud, married first, Henry V. Emperor of Germany, and secondly, after his death, Geoffrey Plantagenet, "The Handsome," whose son was Henry II. of England. Queen Margaret's younger daughter, Mary, married Eustace, Count of Boulogne, and the girl child of this marriage was King Stephen of England's Queen.

Queen Margaret, the bride of Malcolm III., was young, lovely, and learned; by her piety and gentleness she won the heart of this powerful monarch, and converted his court from their rough ways. She was loved and venerated by all her subjects, and became renowned for wisdom and unselfishness.

King Malcolm and Queen Margaret founded the Abbey of Dunfermline in 1072, which was completed in 1115 during the reign of Alexander I. Shakespeare in "Macbeth" evidently alludes to Queen Margaret in the following lines:—

"The Queen that bore thee
 Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
 Died every day she lived."

—MACBETH, Act IV., Scene 3.

King Edward I. of England made a stay of ninety-seven days at the Monastery, and for political reasons had the whole place destroyed by fire when he left on the morning of February 10, 1304. The Monastery was rebuilt somewhere about the year 1315. The Abbey was pillaged in 1526, after the Battle of Avon-bridge; and both the Abbey and Monastery appear to have suffered badly at the hands of the Reformers on the 28th March 1560.

Innocent IV. canonized Queen Margaret 156 years after her burial. The exact date of the Pope's action is given as "15th October in the sixth year of our pontificate, 1249," but the date of her annual festival appears to have been altered on several occasions. Since 1249, Queen Margaret has been known as Saint Margaret of Scotland, not to be confused, however, with the Christian girl who refused to marry the Roman Governor, and who, in consequence, was terribly tortured and eventually beheaded, A.D. 278, although in all probability this earlier Saint Margaret was Queen Margaret's patron saint.

Queen Margaret's head was taken from Dunfermline to Douay, and is supposed to have been lost in the French Revolution; most of her remaining relics are said to have been enshrined by Phillip II. in the Escorial at Madrid.

Mary of Gueldres, James II.'s Queen, wore St. Margaret's chemise or sark when giving birth to James III.; this chemise was also worn by the mother of James V. when he was born.

Tradition relates "A stone on the Dunfermline road bears her (Queen Margaret's) name; in walking to Dunfermline, she complained of fatigue and sat down upon this stone, which on that account was called St. Margaret's Stone. The stone thus honoured by the sacred sitting part of the Princess, who was destined to become Queen of Scotland, may be seen jutting into the highway on the Queensferry-Dunfermline Road."

NOTE.—This stone was removed from its original site by the Royal Surveyor in 1856. As Queen Margaret was constantly travelling between Dunfermline and Edinburgh, it is highly probably that she may have rested on this stone.

The ruins of the south wall of the Monastery are on the right hand when proceeding up Monastery Street towards Pittencrieff Park. They extend as far as the archway, which joins the Monastery to the Ruins of the Royal Palace on the left hand side, after the arch is passed, but within the Park railings.

From 1057 until the reign of Charles II., or about the year 1650, Dunfermline Royal Palace appears to have been a frequent Royal residence of the Scottish Monarchs. Dunfermline was to Scotsmen almost a sacred city, and was up to the time of King Robert I. (Bruce) the Capital of the Kingdom. Even after the Capital had been transferred to Edinburgh, Dunfermline remained the favourite residence of Royalty. The city takes its name from the Dun or fort, tower or mound, with the Fern water winding round it and forming a Linn or pool close to Malcolm's Tower. The name, however, may be derived from the two streams Fern and Lyne which meet due south of the town, the Lyne running nearly east to west across the lower side of the town.

Little is left of the great and glorious Abbey; only the nave remains, and that has been repaired to such an extent that it is difficult to detect the original from the artificial. Still some very fine specimens of Norman architecture remain; the nave is incorporated with the new edifice erected in 1818.

It was while the new church was being built that the remains of King Robert I. (Bruce) were discovered. The body itself was reduced to a skeleton, but the lead in which it was wrapped was intact, and all doubts as to the identity of the body were set at rest by the discovery that the breast bone had been sawn through to enable the heart to be removed. The King expressed a wish to be buried in the Holy Land, so his heart was extracted and delivered to Earl Douglas (The Black Douglas) who vowed to bury it in Jerusalem. On his way thither he turned aside to fight the Moors in Spain, where he was killed, and the casket containing Robert Bruce's heart was lost on the battlefield, but was eventually recovered, and now reposes in Melrose. The follow-

ing Royal personages were buried in Dunfermline Abbey:— Queen Margaret and her eldest son, Edward, 1093 (the body of the Queen, with that of King Malcolm III., was removed to the Lady Chapel when she was canonized in 1249); King Duncan II., who was probably a son of King Malcolm III. by his first wife Ingibiorg, widow of Torfeans, Earl of Orkney, 1094-5; Ethelrede, about 1096; King Edgar, 1107; King Malcolm III., whose body was exhumed at Tynemouth and re-interred in the Abbey, 1115, when the building was completed; King Alexander I., 1124; King David I., 1154; King Malcolm IV., 1165; Queen Margaret, consort to Alexander I., 1274; David and Alexander her sons, both in 1280; Alexander III., 1284; Elizabeth, King Robert I's (Bruce) second Queen, 1327; Robert I. (Bruce), 1329; Matilda Bruce, his daughter, 1356; Christian Bruce, his sister, 1366; Annabella Drummond, Queen to Robert III., 1403; lastly, Robert, the infant son of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England and Anne of Denmark, his Queen.

James VI. of Scotland and I. of England brought his bride, Anne of Denmark, to Dunfermline Palace. Charles I. of England was born there on the 19th November 1600; and Charles II. of England was residing there as late as the 16th August 1650.

Portus Reginæ or Queen's Port or Ferry (Queensferry).

The passage across Scotwater, or the Forth as it is now called, was always of extreme importance to travellers, and many ferries were consequently established—notably Queensferry, which possibly took its name from Queen Margaret. A curious rule obtained at Earl's Ferry, Elie Ness, which took its name from MacDuff, Thane of Fife, who fled here from Macbeth; all fugitives passing to the south shore were by law given a certain grace, no boat being allowed to start in pursuit until the first was half-way over the Forth.

South Queensferry has been a burgh of Royalty since 1639. The town contains remains of a Carmelite Friary, which in 1890 was converted into an Episcopal Church. Hawes Inn, of Scott's "Antiquary," still stands hard by Hawes Pier. In the neighbourhood are the seats of the Earl of Rosebery and Marquis of Linlithgow.

North Queensferry.

North Queensferry is situated on the promontory known as the Cruicks. In the year 1270 a somewhat extraordinary project in connection with Inverkeithing was conceived by some wealthy Jews, who planned to establish a New Jerusalem on the promontory, with the idea of gathering all the trade of the coast and establishing a centre of wealth as well as a harbour of refuge for their distressed nation. They laid plans for fortifying the headlands and developing the harbours of Inverkeithing and Rosyth. However, all their efforts to purchase the land proved unavailing and owing to lack of encouragement the scheme failed. Opposite North Queensferry is the island of Inchgarvie, which supports one of the cantilevers of the Forth Bridge. This island was at one time used as a State prison, until that institution was transferred in the reign of Charles II. to the Bass Rock. From the Carlingnose Quarry, on the eastern side of the promontory, stone was obtained for the paving of London's streets, for the building of the great Russian fortress of Kronstad, and the Docks at Leith.

Inverkeithing.

Inverkeithing, spoken of in the Papal Bull of 7th June 1163 as the Burgh of Innirkeithin, probably derived its name from the stream called the Keithin which empties into the inner harbour, and from the word Inver, meaning a mouth. In the year 1120

it is stated that there was a Church, a Chapel Royal, and a Royal Palace at Inverkeithing. King David I. appears to have built the Palace in 1124; a portion of it still stands, and is known as the "Palace" at Rotmills Inns. The Chapel Royal appears to have been erected by King Malcolm IV., better known as "The Maiden," about 1158, a little to the south of the Palace; a wall was placed round the Chapel in 1236, and repairs were executed to this wall in 1710, as a stone set therein testifies.

Rosyth Castle.

Rosyth, spelt Rasyth in the second edition of Blaeu's Atlas, vol. vi., 1654; Rossyth in 1363, and variously Rosaith, Rossith, Rossith, Rossive, Rossithe, Rosyith, Rosiyth, Rossythe, Rasith, Rasythe, Resith, Resythe, Resyth, and Rossissi throughout the records up to about 1830, probably takes its name from Ross, meaning a promontory or peninsula, and Hythe or Hithe, an Anglo-Saxon word, meaning a landing place. At highwater the Castle was surrounded by water; and was connected with the mainland by an artificial causeway. Brankholm Lane and the Grange Road, joining Rosyth Castle to Dunfermline Abbey, seldom diverges to any extent from the straight line; in fact, in some parts of this road where the hedges are high, looking southward the Castle fills the field of view, and looking northwards the spire and tower of the Abbey, which were originally connected with the Monastery and Palace, are all that can be seen over the fields. It is probable that Rosyth Castle was the landing-place for visitors to the sacred city of Dunfermline. We have some proof that Rosyth Castle was of more than slight importance, in the fact that Queen Mary's Arms are in the wall of an upper compartment over the main gateway. In the year 1561 Queen Mary returned from France to take up the Crown of Scotland, and it is believed that she spent considerable time at Rosyth Castle on more than one occasion, probably using it as a seaside resort.

We know that she passed to the east of Dunfermline or through it on her escape from Loch Leven with George Douglas on 2nd or 3rd May 1568, and it is not at all unlikely that she embarked from Rosyth, although it is thought to be improbable by some historians.

Chalmers' "History of Dunfermline," Vol. I., p. 209 (Footnote), states:—"There is frequent mention made in the Register of the Schire of Gellald or Gelland, the gift of King Edgar, and of the Port of the Grange thereof, or at Wester Rosyth, the gift of King David II. It is not improbable that the district, so named, may have been the southern part of the parish of Dunfermline, where were the two properties of Easter and Wester Gellet—(NOTE.—There is a property about half a mile north of Limekilns called Gellet, likewise a conspicuous rock (also in the Broomhall estate) named the "Gellet Rock.")—and where is the harbour now named Brucehaven, near the old church, at the west end of the ancient parish of Rosyth. It is mentioned, too, as adjoining to Pitliver, in the south-east part of the parish, and separated by a stream from the land of Abercromby. It may even have extended to the eastern part of the Torryburn Parish, where there is a farm and still is a toll, named Gellanderston."

Ibid, p. 578, the author gives a free translation of a charter to the Monastery, dated 22nd March 1450, granted by James II. of Scotland:—"The gift of King Edgar, the shire of Gellald." In Henderson's "Annals of Dunfermline," on p. 139, is given a free translation of part of a charter by David II., granting to the Abbey of Dunfermline the privilege of a port or harbour at either "The Grange of Gellald or at Wester Rosyth." 1362.—"David, by the Grace of God, King of Scots, to the whole upright men in the kingdom, Greeting—Know ye that I have given and granted to God and to the blessed Margaret the Queen, to the Abbot and Monks of Dunfermlyn serving God there forever, for themselves, their burgesses, and merchants, that they hold a port or harbour at Grange, of Gellald, or at Wester Rosyth, with the

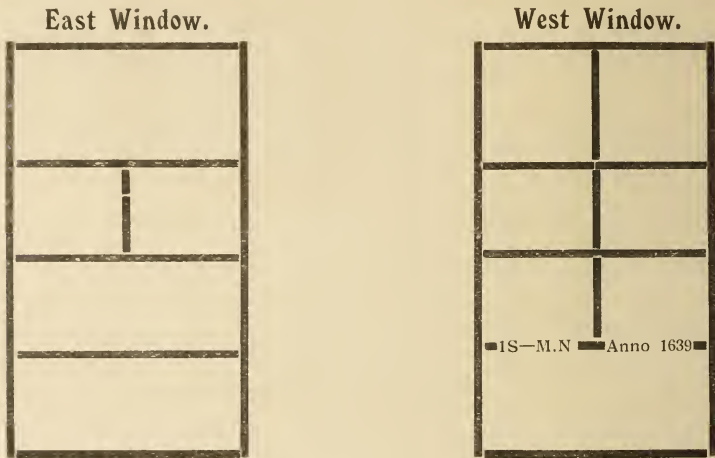
consent of the owners thereof, for all sorts of goods and merchandise, as well as wool, hides, and skins; and at the said harbour by the merchants of the same, for carrying, importing, exporting, and weighing, freely, lawfully, as they may see most expedient for themselves—reserving to ourselves always the Great Customs,” etc. (Print. Regist. Dunf. No. 891, pp. 270, 271.)

The Ruins of Rosyth Castle, as they appear to-day, present from a distance a large square tower, with an old wall to the north-west and west; this building, which, owing to the excellency of the workmanship has stood for centuries, is a Norman Keep; before it there probably stood a Roman Fort, erected by the followers of Agricola, as a guard house to maintain the safe passage of the Forth against an enemy from land or sea, as indeed it was used until as late as 1651, when it fell to Oliver Cromwell’s forces.

The Norman Keep we see to-day has undergone but slight architectural alterations since its date of erection in an age of which history has long since closed the pages so far as we are able to discover. On examination, the Tower is almost square, being 48 feet 6 inches long and 41 feet 3 inches broad measured over the walls, the battlements are 57 feet 6 inches above the ground, and the highest gables of the main building, only a small portion of which remain to-day, rose to the height of 68 feet.

It is a four-storied building, with the main hall on the first floor, the basement (kitchens) being a few feet below the level of the ground. The hall and basement both have vaulted or arched roofs (ceilings). The principal room being, of course, the main hall, is 20 feet high, 20 feet broad, and 27 feet long. It contains two large windows, one looking east and one west; these windows, 13 feet high and 4 feet 7 inches in width, are mullioned and transomed, that is, divided vertically and horizontally into four double compartments. The initials, I.S.-M.N. Anno 1639, on the transom of the fourth and lowest compartment of the outside of the west window, still remain as indisputable

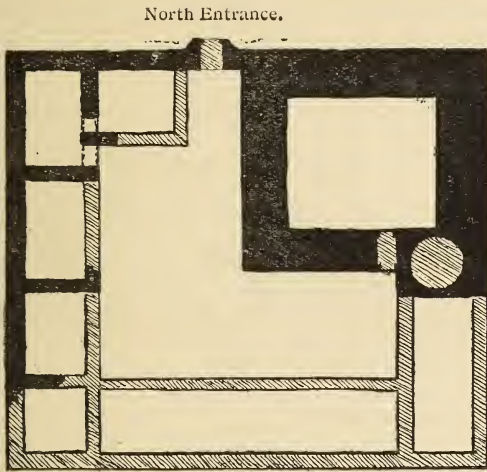
evidence of the date and ownership of the Castle when these latter day windows took the place of the arrow-shaped slits that existed before, one of which is still to be found in the north wall of the hall, some distance above the floor. The initials are those of James Stewart, who married Margaret Napier, daughter of John Napier of Merchiston, "the Inventor of Logarithms," who succeeded to the ownership of Rosyth Lands and Castle in 1607 (but probably did not take possession before 1622), and died about 11th May 1641. The upper mullions and transomes of the west window are distinctly shown in the frontispiece.



The fire-place, with a large flat arch and a simple rounded moulding, is built into the south wall of the great hall of which it occupies nearly the whole.

The lower walls of the Keep measure 10 feet 6 inches in thickness at the ground, decreasing to 6 feet in the upper storeys. The main staircase was a winding staircase tower, containing a circular stairway leading to the highest part of the Castle. It was situated in the south-east corner of the Keep, next to the main entrance, which is nearly in the middle of the south wall facing the Forth. A considerable number of years before 1561 the north wall of the Keep was added to by a wall with a gabled roof, 30 feet high, attached to which were living rooms, 30 or

more feet broad, probably enclosing a Castle-Chapel. These walls or rooms formed part of a square or oblong, with the Keep in the north-east corner, enclosing an open courtyard with a large, well-guarded entrance porch facing north over the causeway to the mainland; a portion of the north and west walls remain but nothing is left of the east wall save the broken masonry where it joined the Keep on the south-east corner.



Ground Plan of Rosyth Castle. The darker shades represent the ruins that remain.

A few hundred yards from the Castle, out of the north or main gateway, on the mainland, stands the original Doocots or Dovecot about 30 feet high and 20 feet by 20 feet square, the inside walls being lined with partitions for the birds like a honey-comb, except that the cells are square instead of six-sided, accommodating a huge flock of pigeons, probably 1,500, which at that time formed a very important item on the menu.

Over the porch in the wall of an upper compartment, at the main entrance facing the causeway, is a square armorial bearing, with the date 1561, and the initials M.R. (Maria Regina), each initial being surmounted by a Royal Crown; in the centre is

a carved shield bearing the Scottish Lion Rampant. The shield is held between two floriated thistles, and surmounted by a large crown, the whole resting on a crouching unicorn.



There is a second coat-of-arms over the main entrance, but wind and weather have very completely obliterated all trace of design. It probably bore the arms of the Stewarts of Rosyth.

Various Charters mention a Mill and Fortalice, and there is evidence of the farm lands of Rosyth being of considerable extent, as shown by the following entry in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials (4to, p. 162):—" April 26, 1533—Janet Andersone, convicted of art and part of fire-raising and burning of a byre of the

Laird of Rosyth, and sixty oxen and eleven cows therein. Drowned.”

There do not appear to be any indications of any written titles of land, the property of individuals, in Scotland, earlier than the reign of David I.; and several of the charters of his reign, which have been preserved, as well as many of those of his immediate successors, show that the Crown was already looked to as the source of all property in land, and contain stipulations of vassalage and military service (Preface to Acts of Parliament, Scotland, Vol. I., folio. 1844). It is stated that various charters give the following owners:—Robert Stewart, First Duke of Albany, appears to have owned the Lands of Rosyth at the commencement of the 14th century; in 1437 the grounds of Rosyth belonged to David Stewart; in 1490, to Robert Stewart; in 1559, to Robert Stewart (junior); in 1580, to James Stewart; in 1603, to another James Stewart; and from 1641 to 1663, to a third James Stewart.

The owners of the Castle and Lands of Rosyth were derived from the ancestors of the Royal House of Stewart. The surname Stewart, in Gaelic *Stiubhard*, is spelt Stewart, Steuart, Stuart, or Steward. It is said that King Malcolm IV. (Maiden) made the office of Lord High Steward hereditary in the Stewart Family, and this he confirmed by charter. Alexander Stewart was the fourth Lord High Steward. He lived between 1214 and 1283, and married the daughter and heiress of Angus M'Rory, Lord of Bute. He was Regent of Scotland during King Alexander III.'s minority. In 1263 Alexander Stewart, with King Alexander III., finally defeated the great expedition of King Haco of Norway after a succession of skirmishes, at the battle of Largs in Ayrshire; he also annexed the Isle of Man to the Scottish Crown, and died in 1283, leaving issue two sons and one daughter:—

- (1) Sir James Stewart, 5th Lord High Steward.
- (2) Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosyth.
- (3) Elizabeth.

Sir James succeeded his father as 5th Lord High Steward of Scotland. He was one of the Regents after the sudden death of King Alexander III. in 1286. He died, leaving issue four sons and one daughter :—

(1) Andrew Stewart.

(2) Walter Stewart, 6th Lord High Steward, his successor.

(3) Sir John Stewart, killed at Dundalk 1318.

(4) Sir James Stewart of Durisdeer, *Obit. s.p.*

(5) Egidia married Alexander de Meyners.

“ Drumlanrig and the Douglasses,” by C. T. Ramage, page 89.

“ In connection with the Parish of Durisdeer, during the time of Robert Bruce (1306-1329), there is a charter (Robertson’s Index, 13) by King Robert I. (Bruce) in favour of Alexander de Meyners and Egidia Stewart, his spouse, of the barony of Durisdeer, dated 1327. This Egidia Stewart was the daughter of James, High Steward of Scotland. Egidia resigned the barony of Durisdeer to her brother, Sir James Stewart, who received a charter of these lands, and another charter to him and his wife of the barony of Enache (Enoch) from King Robert I. (Bruce). This James commanded his brother’s vassals in 1327, in a hostile incursion into England led by Randolph and Douglas.” (*Ibid.*, p. 95.) “ The Barony of Durisdeer consisted in 1327 of the following lands :—Castlehill, where the manor house was situated; Upper and Nether Dalveen, Thirstane, Gateslack, Stanebut, Burngrains, Muirhouse, Hafland, Inglestoun, and also Annolstoun (called also Colin and Chapel).”

Sir Walter Stewart succeeded his father as 6th Lord High Steward. He led the left wing of the army at the Battle of Bannockburn, where he was knighted on the field by King Robert I. (Bruce). He married (first) Marjorie, daughter of King Robert I. by his first wife Isabella, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar; he married (secondly) Isabella, Countess of Fife. He had issue by his first wife, one son (born 1315-16), who succeeded him as 7th Lord High Steward, and who became King Robert II. after the death of King David II.

King Robert II. married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, who was closely related to him. There were nine children of this marriage, who were legitimized by Papal dispensation. Secondly, he married Euphemia, Countess of Moray, by whom he had four children. He also had three illegitimate sons—Sir John Stewart, Thomas Stewart, and Alexander Stewart. The lawful sons were :—

- (1) John Stewart, who styled himself King Robert III. when he became king, and married Annabella Drummond, who lived in Inverkeithing Palace. From this marriage the Kings of Scotland and England were descended, commencing with James I. of Scotland, their son.
- (2) Walter Stewart.
- (3) Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, Nat. 1339, Obit. 1419, married (1st) Margaret, Countess of Menteith, by whom he had issue Murdac, an only son, who became 2nd Duke of Albany in 1420, and Earl of Buchan 1424. He was beheaded by James I.

Robert Stewart married secondly, Muriella, daughter of Sir Walter de Keith, by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters. The sons were as follows :—

- (1) Sir John Stewart of Coul, Earl of Buchan. Nat. about 1380. Killed at Verneuill 1424.
- (2) Andrew Stewart.
- (3) Robert Stewart.

GENEALOGY OF KING ROBERT I. (BRUCE).

King Robert I. (Bruce), so far as can be definitely stated, originated with Robert de Bruis, one of William the Conqueror's followers in 1066. Robert Bruce, his successor, 1st Lord of Annandale, was companion in arms to King David I., and died 1141, leaving issue two sons :—(1) Adam Bruce, whose lineal

descent ended with Peter Bruce 1271; (2) Robert Bruce, 2nd Lord of Annandale, who left issue two sons:—

(1)—Robert Bruce, who married a natural daughter of William the Lion, and Obit. s.p. in 1191.

(2)—William Bruce, who succeeded as 3rd Lord of Annandale, and left as successor:—

Robert Bruce, 4th Lord of Annandale, who married Isobel, the second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdonshire and Chester, and brother of William the Lion. It was from this marriage that Robert I. (Bruce) claimed the throne of Scotland. Isobel died 1251, leaving issue:—

Robert Bruce, 5th Lord of Annandale, Nat. 1210. In 1255 he was made Sheriff of Cumberland and Constable of Carlisle Castle. He was one of the Regents during the minority of King Alexander III, and Obit. 1295, leaving issue:—

(1) Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, 6th Lord of Annandale, who married Margaret, Countess of Carrick. Obit. 1304.

(2) Unknown.

(3) Sir Bernard Bruce of Conington in Huntingdonshire and of Exton, married (1st) Alicia de Clare, (2nd) Constance de Modeyn.

(4) John Bruce.

(5, 6, 7) Daughters—Isabella, Alaysia, and Christian, who married Patrick Dunbar, 7th Earl of March.

Sir Robert Bruce, 6th Lord of Annandale, eldest son and successor, married Margaret, Countess of Carrick, by whom he had issue:—

(1) Robert Bruce, afterwards King Robert I. (Bruce). Nat. July 11, 1274.

(2) Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, afterwards King of Ireland, slain at Dundalk 1318, married (1st) Isabel, daughter of John, Earl of Athole, by whom he had issue one son, Alexander, who was killed at Halidon Hill 1333. Edward Bruce married (2nd) Isabel Ross about June 1317.

King Robert I. (Bruce), married (1st) Isabella, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar, by whom he had issue one child, a daughter Marjorie, who married Walter, the 6th Lord High Steward of Scotland. King Robert married (2nd) Elizabeth, daughter of Aymes De Burgh, Lord of Ulster, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

(1) Matilda, obit. 20th July 1353, married Thomas Isaac, who left issue one daughter and heiress, Joanna, who married John or Eugene, Lord of Lorn, who left issue two daughters and co-heiresses—Isobel de Ergadia or Argyle, who married Sir John Stewart of Innermeath, who was Lord of Lorn in 1407, and obit. 26th April 1421; and Janet de Ergadia or Argyle, who married his younger brother Sir Robert Stewart, Lord of Durrisdeer, ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosyth.

(2) Margaret, married 1343 William, Earl of Sutherland, and died before November 1347.

(3) King David II., born at Dunfermline, 5th March 1324, married, firstly, Edward II.'s daughter, Joanna; secondly, in 1363, Margaret Logie, a comely widow, whom he divorced in 1369. Obit. s.p., 22nd February 1371.

(4) John, who died young.

King Robert I. (Bruce) also had two illegitimate sons and three natural daughters:—Sir Robert, Nigel of Carrick, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Christian of Carrick.

THE ROYAL STEWARTS OF ROSYTH. ARMS.

The House of Steward appears to have originated with the Norman Alan Fitz-flaad, who received property in Shropshire from King Henry I.

Alan Stewart's second son, Walter (obit. 1177), became the first Lord High Steward of Scotland in the reign of King David I., and gave to his family the surname of Stewart. "The Fesse Cheque," emblematical of the chequer of the Steward's board,

appears to have been adopted as the Stewart's coat of arms about A.D. 1100.

Sir John of Bonkill sealed with a Fesse Chequy surmounted by a bend.

The Stewarts of Durrisdeer and Rosyth bore on their Arms:—Or, a fesse chequy and argent, within a bordure gules, charged with eight buckles of the first. (Esplen's Blazons.) (Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. I., p. 50.)

The Stewarts of Craigie, now called Craighall:—Quarterly, first and fourth, Or, a fesse chequy, argent and azure, in chief three buckles of the second, for Stewart of Bonkill; second and third, ermine on a fesse sable, three crescents argent, for Craigie or Craig.

THE ROSYTH FAMILY.

Sir John Stewart of Bonkill or Boncle, second son of Alexander Stewart, the 4th Lord High Steward, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Bonkill. He was slain at the Battle of Falkirk, 22nd of July 1298-99. Sir John of Bonkill was designated "Frater Germanus Jacobi," and in the Ragman Roll (Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. II.), "John Le Senescal." He left issue:—

- (1) Sir Alexander Stewart, created Earl of Angus by King David II. in 1337. This line ended in a daughter, who carried the title Earl of Angus to the Earls and Dukes of Douglas..
- (2) Sir Alan Stewart, ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Lennox and Stewarts of Darnley. He was killed at the Battle of Halidon Hill, 1333.
- (3) Sir Walter Stewart, ancestor of the Earls of Galloway.
- (4) Sir James Stewart of Pierston, ancestor of the Stewarts of Innermeath, and of the Lords of Lorn, of Durrisdeer, and of Grandtully, of the Earls of Athol, of the Lords of Shandbothy, and of the Lords of Rosyth.
- (5) John Stewart, slain at Halidon Hill, 1333.

- (6) Hugh Stewart.
- (7) Robert Stewart.
- (8) Isabel.

Sir James Stewart of Pierston or Pearston, fourth son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, was the founder and original ancestor of the Lords of Lorn, Innermeath, and Athol. This Sir James received a charter from King Robert I. (Bruce) of the lands of Pierston and Warrickhill, in Baronia de Cuningham. In the deed he is designated "Jacobus Senescalli Filius Quondam Domini Johannis Senescalli, Militis." He was slain at Halidon Hill, 1333. He left issue three sons:—

- (1) Sir John Stewart of Pierston, and designed as such in the charter of 1356. He also had a charter from King Robert II. of the lands and barony of Kelly in Forfarshire in 1384. He left an only daughter, who married Sir William Douglas, and who became "Dominus de Pierson" in her right. In the Charter of 1384, Sir John Stewart is styled by the King "Dilectus Consanguineus Noster J. S. Miles, &c."
- (2) Sir Robert Stewart, Lord of Shandbothy, Lord of Innermeath, ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosyth.
- (3) Sir Alan Stewart of Ugletree or Ochiltree, who gave to Sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven the lands and barony of Lugton in 1377. In the deed he calls himself "Filius Quondam Jacobi Senescalli, Militis." Sir Robert Stewart of Innermeath, Knight, is a witness to this deed, and is spoken of as "Frater Suus Germanus." Sir Alan Stewart died without issue.

Sir Robert Stewart, second son of Sir James Stewart, who was killed at Halidon Hill, was designed first of Shandbothy and then of Innermeath. He had a charter of the lands of Shandbothy from his cousin:—"Thomas De Moravia Dominus De Bothwell Panitarius Scotiæ Roberto Senescallo, De Omnibus Terris De Shandbothy In Baronia De Bothuel, Ac Vicecomitatu De Clackmannan." Sir Robert Stewart received from King

David II. in 1362 the following charter :—“ Roberto Senescallo de Shandbothy terris de Dalziel et de Modervile, cum pertinentis, In Vice comitatu de Lanark, nos contingen pro eo quod haeredis quondam Roberti Delvall, Militis, contra fidem et pacem nostram in Anglia commorantus, tenend et habend dictis terris in liberam baroniam adeo libere sicut quondam Malcolmus Fleming, et praedictus Robertum de Lavall, tenuerunt apud Edinburgh, 20 March, anno regni nostri 33.” [1362]. Sir Robert Stewart was the ancestor of the Stewarts of the Family of Rosyth in Fife and Craige Hall in Linlithgowshire.

Sir Robert Stewart got a charter, as shown above, of the lands of Dalziel, in the shire of Lanark, then in the Crown, by forfeiture of Robert de la Wall. The same Sir Robert Stewart, “ Robert Senescal Dominus de Shandbothy,” on the 8th March, the 38th of King David II., 1367, got a charter of one-half of the Barony of Redcastle, in the county of Forfar, on the resignation of Sir Andrew Campbell, who was of Loudoun. At Methven, 18th October 1372, King Robert II. confirmed this lease by Ingeramus M’Gillelan to Sir Robert Stewart. He appears first mentioned as of Innermeth (Innermeath), as witness to a donation by Walter Murray of Tullibardin in 1362, to the Abbey of Culross; and in the Parliament of King Robert II., held at Scone. A charter was granted at Perth by King Robert II., dated 6th April, in the fourth year of his reign [1374] :—
 “ Robertus Dei gratia rex, &c. Sciatis nos dedisse, &c., dilecto consanguineo nostro Roberto Senescallo de Innermuth, Mil. Omnes et singulas terras baroniæ de Dorrisher cum pertinentiis infra Vic de Drumf. que fuerunt Alex. de Meyners de Redehell et quas idem Alex. nobis sursum Reddidit et Resignavit.
 . . . Ten. et Hab. . . in unam liberam baroniam, &c.”
 He died between the years 1384 and 1388, leaving issue two sons and one daughter :—

- (1) Sir John Stewart of Lorn and Baron of Innermeath.
- (2) Sir Robert Stewart, Lord of Durrisdier, and ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosyth.

- (3) Catherine or Elizabeth, a daughter of Invermay, who is said to have married John Betoun or Bethune of Balfour.

The eldest son, Sir John Stewart, succeeded to the Barony of Innermeath, and (by the Ragman's Roll, Vol. II. of Nisbet's Heraldry) "in 1367, Joannes de Craigy, Dominus ejusdem, is made mention of in the chartulary of St Giles. He got the Lands and Barony of Braidwood in Lanarkshire, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Monfode, [who had the lands erected into a barony by King Robert I. (Bruce)], by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret, called Domina de Craigy, heiress of Craigy and Braidwood, who in 1387 married Sir John Stewart, whom King Robert II. calls "consanguineous," a younger son of Sir Robert Stewart of Durrisdere and ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosyth, to whom came the Stewarts of Craigiehall, who sold these estates in King Charles I.'s time. They quartered the Craigy and Stewarts' Arms." This Sir John Stewart married Isobel, daughter and co-heiress of Eugene de Ergadia or John of Argyle, Lord of Lorn. This family were the descendants of the Lords of Lorn and Earls of Athol, &c. He left issue four sons and three daughters:—

- (1) Robert Stewart, Lord of Lorn, married Johanna, daughter of Robert, 1st Duke of Albany, by whom he had issue:—(1) John, Lord of Lorn, his successor; (2) Walter Stewart, 1st Lord of Innermeath, whose charter as such was dated 6th May 1471.
- (2) Archibald Stewart.
- (3) Sir James Stewart, The Black Knight of Lorn, who married the Queen Dowager, Joanna Beaufort.
- (4) Alexander Stewart.
- (5) Christian Stewart.
- (6) Isabel Stewart.
- (7) Jean Stewart* of Innermeath and Lorn, who married in 1415, Sir David Bruce, the IVth Baron of Clackmannan, from whom descended the Bruces of Clack-

* See Page 40.

mannan, The Earls of Elgin, and The Lords of Kincardine.

Sir Robert Stewart, of Durrisdeer (second son of Sir Robert Stewart, Lord of Shandbothy), received a Charter from his brother, Sir John Stewart of Innermeath, of an annuity of £20 sterling, payable out of the Barony of Durrisdeer, which is confirmed under the Great Seal of King Robert II., the 20th April, in the 15th year of his reign, and later the same Sir Robert Stewart, of Durrisdeer, had a charter of the lands of Durrisdeer on the resignation of Sir John Stewart of Innermeath, his brother, "Roberto Seneschallo Frati Suo Germano," bearing date April 1388. He appears to have married Janet de Ergadia, daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord of Lorn. Sir James Balfour Paul, in "Scots Peerage," Vol. V., pp. 1-3, 1908, states:—" — of Sir John of Innermeath. He exchanged with his brother Robert the lands of Durrisdeer for the Lordship of Lorn, to which the latter succeeded through his wife, Janet de Ergadia. He (Sir John) is designed Lord of Lorn in 1407. Douglas and the older writers state that his wife was Isobel de Ergadia, daughter and co-heiress of Eugene, or John, Lord of Lorn. This has been doubted by Mr Sinclair and Sir Joseph Bain. But they do not seem to have noticed that his wife's name was certainly Isobel, and that she died 21st December 1439, and that her son James, the Black Knight of Lorn, needed a dispensation to marry the Queen Dowager Joanna Beaufort, being within . . . [certain prohibited] . . . degrees of consanguinity and affinity relationships which can be reconciled with the statement of Douglas, as the wife of John, Lord of Lorn, was Joanna, daughter of Thomas De Ysak and Matilda, daughter of King Robert I. (Bruce).

John Stewart, Knight, Lord of Lorn, kinsman of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Isabella, his wife, obtained from Benedict XIII., antipope, a dispensation, dated at Peniscola 23rd December 1418, for a plenary indulgence at the hour of death, for licence to choose a confessor, and for a portable altar. He died 26th April 1421."

C. T. Ramage, in "Drumlanrig and the Douglasses," p. 96, states that there is an obligation still extant, dated 10th November 1390, at Bruges, "by William de Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale, Robert Stewart, Lord of Durisdeer, William Douglas of Strathbrock, and James Douglas of Strathbrock, to pay to Laurence of Prestoun and David Palleyburg, of Edinburgh, £26, 13s. 4d. sterling, for money lent in their necessities in the town of Bruges. This William, Lord of Nithsdale, was called 'the Black Douglas,' from the swarthy nature of his complexion. He was the natural son of Archibald the 'Grim,' and the first Lord of Nithsdale, being of enormous strength. He obtained in marriage Egidia, daughter of King Robert II., the fairest woman of her age, getting with her Nithsdale as her dowry. Sir Robert Stewart, of Durrisdeer, joined with him in an expedition into Ireland to punish some marauding attacks of the Irish. They laid siege to Caringford, took it, and returned home with great spoil. (Hume of Godscroft, Vol. I., p. 201.) When a truce was made, after the battle of Otterburn, 1388, between England and Scotland, disliking a life of inactivity, Douglas joined the Teutonic Knights of Prussia against the pagan natives of their country, and it was no doubt on his way thither that he and Robert Stewart of Durrisdeer, his companion in arms, borrowed the money at Bruges to relieve them of their difficulties. Of the Stewarts we hear nothing more, but William de Douglas distinguished himself, was made Admiral of the Prussian Fleet, Duke of Prussia, and Prince of Danzig. He was murdered by a band of assassins on the Bridge of Danzig, in the pay of Lord Clifford, an Englishman, with whom he had had a quarrel."

From the "Drumlanrig Charters":—Robert Stewart, Lord of Durrisdeer, granted a charter to his kinsman, James de Dalrymple, of the Lands resigned to his use by Hugh de Walays (Wallace family), viz., those of Inglistoun and Annistoun, lying in the Barony of Durrisdeer, dated 20th April 1398.

NOTE.—Douglas de Skot (the Scot) founded the mint of Bruges in the 14th Century, which became of immense importance and manufactured the Coinage for all the Low Countries. His descendants still bear the Bleeding Heart of the Douglas Family in their coat of arms.

Sir Robert Stewart was taken prisoner at Homildon in 1401, and fell at Shrewsbury 1409, leaving issue:—

- 1.—(1) Sir David Stewart, Lord of Durrisddeer, first Stewart of Rosyth.
- (2) William Stewart, who received from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, a charter of the Barony of Kincardine in 1431, which, failing male heirs, was to pass to David Stewart, of Durrisddeer.
- (3) Elizabeth Stewart, who married Michael, son and heir of Sir Andrew Mercer.
- (4) Isobel Stewart,* who married Sir Robert Bruce, the third Baron of Clackmannan, from whom were descended the Bruces of Clackmannan, the Earls of Elgin, the Lords of Kincardine, and the Bruces of Earlshall, and Lords of Airth.
- (5) A daughter, who married Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig.

“ Drumlanrig and the Douglasses, by C. T. Ramage, 1876,” page 37, states:—“ Sir William de Douglas, the first Baron of Drumlanrig, Knighted at the Coronation of King James I., and said to have lost his life at the Battle of Agincourt in 1427, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart, of Durrisddeer and Rosyth, by whom he had at least one son, who succeeded him,” from whom is descended the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, the present Montagu—Douglas—Scott family.

1.—Sir David Stewart received a charter of the Lordship of Durrisddeer in 1431, and a charter, dated 11th May 1423, in which he had received the Lordship of Lucheld, in Fife, from Sir William Lindsay of Rossy. In Perthshire he held the lands of Crob, Buchondy, and Laidgreen (Ladegreven). He was knighted at the coronation of King James I. By charter, dated 17th October 1425, at Perth, from the King, he received the lands of Pitreavie. He resigned certain lands, by charter dated at Inverness, 24th August 1428, and appears to have received the Barony of Rosyth. He is probably the “ generous and upright knight, Sir David Stewart of Rossissi,” at whose request Walter

* See Page 39.

Bower, the continuator of Fordun's "Chronicle," wrote the vellum manuscript preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and dated 7th November 1440. In 1436-37 King James I. confirmed the charter of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth, to Henry Wardlaw, of the lands of Pitreavie and the third part of the lands of Fordel. Sir David also held Cragy Gerpot, Wester Cleish, in Fife, and Kershaw in Clackmannan. He died in 1444, leaving issue:—

II.—(1) Henry Stewart who succeeded.

(2) Elizabeth Stewart,* who married John Bruce, the Vth Baron of Clackmannan, from whom were descended the Bruces of Clackmannan, the Earls of Elgin, and the Lords of Kincardine. It may be that she married, secondly, after her husband's death, 26th March 1473, Henry Admuthy. She died before 1502-3.

II.—Henry Stewart of Rosyth was served heir to Sir David Stewart his father, in the Barony of Shandbothy, in Clackmannan, 10th April 1445, by a brief from Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow and Euphame, Countess of Douglas and Lady Bothwell his wife, to Andrew Garrick, constituted Baillie of Bothwell to that effect.

"Drumlanrig and the Douglasses," by C. T. Ramage, page 91, states:—"John Menzies of Enoch had a grant by Stewart of Rosyth, the descendants of Sir James Stewart of Durrisdere, of the lands of Upper Dalveen, in the Lordship of Durisdere, 15th July 1461."

Henry Stewart of Rosyth, married Marion or Mariote Ogilvy, daughter of Sir John Ogilvy. By a charter, dated 5th January 1458-9, Marjorie is the wife of Henry Stewart of Rosyth, but her last name is not stated. Her grandson, David Stewart of Rosyth, had masses said for "Henry Stewart and Margaret Ogilvy, his grandfather and grandmother." Henry Stewart left issue:—

III.—(1) Sir David Stewart of Rosyth his successor.

(2) William Stewart, Lord of Briery Hill, afterwards of Rosyth.

* See Page 41.

- (3) Christian Stewart,* who married Edward Bruce of Kinnard and Halls of Airth in 1492. They were in 1502-3 executors and trustees on the estate of her late brother David, for Dame Marion Herries, Lady Rosyth. The other heirs were Stewart of Duddingstone and Janet his spouse, and Henry Admuthy spouse of Umqll Elizabeth Stewart of Rosyth.

III.—Sir David Stewart of Rosyth received from King James II., at the resignation of Thomas Bradmore, dated Stirling 1458, a charter of the lands of Easter Kennet in Clackmannan. He married Marion Herries, daughter of John Herries of Terreagles, and died before 1497.

“The Exchequer Rolls” show certain grants made to David Stewart in 1459 and 1460, in which he is spoken of as “David Stewart de Rossith,” and the following entries are extracted from “The Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer,” 1473-4:—

“Item componit in Faucland with
Williame Brownie for the marriage of ane
Spittale tennand of Rossith.

“xxvj^l. xiiij s iijd.”

“Item xx^o Octobris, to ane passand to
Rossitht with the Kingis lettres.

“xvjd.”

Sir David Stewart was a Baron in the Parliament of 1467. Dame Marion Herries, Lady Rosyth, married (as his second wife), before 1497, Sir David Bruce, VIth Baron of Clackmannan, from whom were descended the Bruces of Clackmannan, the Earl of Elgin and the Lords of Kincardine. Sir David Stewart left issue by his wife Marion Herries:—

IV.—(1) David Stewart of Rosyth, his successor.

- (2) Janet Stewart,* who married Sir Alexander Bruce of Birgham, who bought Earlsall between 1488-1495, and was mother of the famous Sir William Bruce who built Earlsall (Nat. 1486, Obit. 1584), whose remains lie buried in Leuchars or Earlsall Kirk.

† See Page 40.

* See Page 41.

IV.—David Stewart of Rosyth married [probably about 1484 (Charter of confirmation, Edinburgh, 11th Feb. 1487-8), when she had a charter from him of the lands of Laidgreen] Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Loch Leven. He is said to have succeeded his father before 1483. In 1488 he founded the Chaplaincy at the Altar of St Michael Archangel, in the Parish Kirk at Inverkeithing, and mortified £10 Scots* to say masses for the souls of King James II. and his Queen Mary, and for the prosperity of King James III., and for Henry Stewart and Margaret Ogilvy, his grandfather and grandmother, and for Sir David Stewart and Marion Herries his father and mother, and for himself and his wife Margaret Douglas. (In the confirmation charter, dated Edinburgh, 14th July 1491, Marjorie Ogilvy is mentioned.). In November 1490, Sir David Stewart granted a charter of the Baronies of Rosyth and Shandbothy (Schanbody) to his uncle, William Stewart of Briery Hill, and died, leaving no issue, before 1492-93.

V.—William Stewart of Rosyth, Lord of Briery Hill, second son of Henry Stewart of Rosyth, succeeded his nephew David Stewart, 1492-93. He was alive in 1513, and probably fell at Flodden. William Stewart gave to his son David, and his wife Christian Erskine, all the lands of Shandbothy and Craigton in Clackmannan, upon which grant King James IV. gave a charter of confirmation. In 1514, William Stewart granted a charter of the fee of Rosyth to his married son Henry.

From the "Drumlanrig Charters":—On 16th April 1495, there is a charter granted by the superior, William Stewart of Rosyth, as Baron of Durisdeer, to Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, and his heirs, upon the resignation of John Dalrymples, sometime of Laich.

The "Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, 1494-5," have the following entry:—

"Item, ane composicione maid with William Steuard
of Rossith convict of errour.

"ijc£."

The following persons are also mentioned on the same page,

* £10 Scots=16/8 sterling.

being "convict of error":—Robert Douglas of Lochleven, John Lindsay of the Dowhill, and David Lindsay of the Mownth.

C.T. Ramage in "Drumlanrig and the Douglasses," pp. 85, 86, states there is a grant made by Stewart of Rosyth to Hugh Douglas of Half-pennyland (Hapland) on the 6th August 1500.

There is a charter of James IV., dated Edinburgh, 6th May 1513:—"Rex concessit Dav. Stewart, filio Gul. Stewart de Rossith, terras baronie de Durisdere, infra Vic. do Drumf., que quidem terre fuerunt dicti Gul. unite bar. de Rossith, Vic. Perth." Here we find that the two baronies of Rosyth and Durisdeer had been united. The following year they seem to be disunited, as we find the following charter of James V., in the first year of his reign, dated July 14th, at Edinburgh (1514): "Rex cum consensu matris suæ Reginæ concessit Henrico Stewart fil. Dav. Stewart de Rossith, &c. . . . Terras et Baroniam de Durrisdere, &c."

V.—William Stewart of Rosyth and of Briery Hill left issue:—

VI.—(1) David Stewart of Rosyth his successor.

(2) William Stewart, who in 1509 became Lord of Briery Hill.

(3) A son or grandson, Adam Stewart, whose daughter Helen Stewart, "daughter and heiress of Adam Stewart of Briery Hill," married David Lundie in 1539.

VI.—David Stewart of Rosyth succeeded his father in 1514. He married Christian, daughter of Lord Erskine, Earl of Mar. He was Lord of Shandbothy and of Craighton in Clackmannan; charter of confirmation by James IV. By his wife Christian Erskine, he left issue two sons, Henry and Patrick.—*Vide* Charter 13th April 1542.

VII.—Henry Stewart of Rosyth, who is said to have succeeded in 1520. He is designated Henry Stewart of Rosyth in charters dated 1520, 1542, 1550, and 1555. He married before

the 12th August 1516 his cousin Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, and died about 1556, leaving issue two sons:—

VIII.—(1) Sir Robert Stewart of Rosyth, who succeeded in 1556 or thereabout. In 1576 he signed a charter mentioning the castle and lands of Rosyth. He was a baron in Parliament in 1560, and married by contract, dated 6th September 1550, Euphame, seventh child of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine. She was still Lady Rosyth in 1576.

“Drumlanrig and the Douglasses,” by C. T. Ramage, page 86:—“Stewart of Rosyth, as superior, granted seisin to William, son and heir of Hugh Douglas of Dalveen, of the lands of Upper and Nether Dalveen, Gateslack, Hapland, Enterkinefoot Mill, and the merkland of Muirhouse, dated 13th March 1567.”

Ibid. pp. 76, 77:—

“There is a precept of Clare Constat and seisin of the above lands, granted by Stewart of Rosyth to Mungo Napier, brother and heir of Alexander, the younger of Merchistoun, 20th April 1573, and also Mungo’s resignation of the lands to Stewart of Rosyth, with a seisin in favour of Robert Douglas of Coshogle and his wife Nicholas Jonstoun, 18th July 1573. It was in this way these lands at last became part of Coshogle property.”—

Sir Robert died before 1582 (probably 1577), leaving issue two sons.

(2) Henry Stewart mentioned in 1573.

From the “Diurnal of Occurrences,” p. 292:—

“Upon the xv. day of April, 1572, the suddartis of the Blackness past ovir the wattir in ane bott, and spoulzeit the touns on the coist syid, and als wan the houssis of Rysith, quhairin thai gat greit ritches and came without hurt to Blackness.”

IX.—(1) George Stewart, who succeeded his father in the Barony of Rosyth. In 1577, complaint was made against the young Laird of Rosyth (George Stewart) for burying his (father) “Umquill Laird of Rosyth” within the Abbey of Dunfermline.

X.—(2) Henry Stewart, who married Margaret Lindsay, and succeeded his brother.

IX.—George Stewart of Rosyth married (by register), 9th May 1576, to Rachel Makgill, daughter of Makgill, Viscount of Oxfuird (Parliament passed a special Act allowing her to keep Rosyth although her second husband, Archibald Wauchope, had forfeited his property). She still held Rosyth with her third husband in 1601. George Stewart died 1587, leaving no issue.

X.—Henry Stewart, who succeeded his brother, George Stewart, married Margaret Lindsay, daughter of Dovehill. He obtained a special Act of Parliament in 1587 for the "Entail of estate to himself and children."

ACT OF PARLIAMENT, A.D. 1587.

"Oure Soverane Lord now efter his perfite aige of xxj zeiris compleit wt. advise of the thrie estaittis of his pnt parliament having consideratioun of ye annxietie of ye hous of Rossyth and of ye gude service done to his maties pre-dicessouris be ye heretable proprietairis of ye samin and yet ye samin sall not pas fra ye surname in his maties tyme, &c. . . . Ratifies and approvis all and quhat sumever infetmentis of tailzie gevin be vmqle david stewart of rossyth to vmqle william stewart of baroyhill his airis maill and assignais of all and hail ye baronie and manis of rossyth wt. ye toure fortalice milne fischeingis dowcattis annexis conexis pairtis pendicles and ptinentis yairof."

The Land of Craigie gartpor.

Thrid pt lands of fordell culbate and straburne.

The lands of leucheld pitravey wester cliesche dunduff colstoun balnamvill and monctoy.

The lands and baronie of durisdeer.

The lands of corbies bacquhandies laitgrene and ye pertinentis liand within ye Shrefdome of Perth all vnit and annext in ane baronie callit ye baronie of Rossyth and als of all and hail,

Ye lands and baronie of schambodie lyand within ye Shrefdome of Clackmanna, &c., &c.

He left issue three sons, to whom he tailzied his estate; and, failing them, to Patrick Stewart of Baith and his heirs male; whom failing, to Walter Stewart of Cardonald, Lord Privy Seal, and his heirs male. He died circa 1607, leaving issue three sons:—

XI.—(1) James Stewart who succeeded.

(2) Henry Stewart.

(3) John Stewart.

XI.—James Stewart succeeded his father in 1607, but probably did not take possession until 1622, the date of Rachel Makgill's death.

Note.—"Peter Chalmers' 'History of Dunfermline,' Vol. II., p. 394, states that the charters in 1580 show a James Stewart in possession. In 1603 a second James Stewart in possession, and again from 1641 to 1633 a third James Stewart in possession of Rosyth."

His banns were published 1st January 1608, and shortly after this date he married Margaret, the daughter of John Napier of Merchistoun, "the Inventor of Logarithms." This James and his wife Margaret were the owners of Rosyth when the long eastern and western windows were built into the Castle of Rosyth. He died in 1641, leaving issue three sons and two daughters, see below.

Margaret was mentioned as his wife, 1st January 1608, and had a charter dated 7th December 1613.

The records of 1621 note three Commissions to James Stewart of Rosyth, and others to hold Courts within the Tolbooth of Inverkeithing, etc., etc., to try three women "suspected guilty of the detestable crymes of witchcraft, sorcerie, charmeing, and inchantmentis and utheris devilishe crymes and practizes."

XII.—(1) James Stewart, who succeeded.

(2) Archibald Stewart.

(3) Alexander Stewart.

(4 and 5) Two daughters.

XII.—James Stewart was served heir to his father, 11th May 1641. He married (1st) Mary Innes, by whom he had one daughter, Grizel Stewart, who married George Hutcheson of Scotstoun. He married (2ndly) Margaret, daughter of Sir John Buchanan, by whom he had two sons, who succeeded him in turn. James Stewart of Rosyth was loyal to Charles I. and II. By a warrant under the hand of Lord Balcarres for double quartering on his lands for his professed malignity, his house was possessed for the King's use by His Majesty's troops before Inverkeithing Field (Battle of Pitreavie), and was thereafter battered and surrendered, garrisoned and plundered by the English Army—himself oppressed and harassed, and his estates sequestered and plundered; but all these things never altered his convictions. He won for himself the title of “Obstinate.” He was again returned owner in September 1675.

In “Drumlanrig and the Douglasses,” by C. T. Ramage, page 51, a Sir James Stewart is included in “A list of persones who are to be perseued by the Earle of Queensberie and my Lord drumlanrig before the parliament for besiging and fying the house of drumlanrig, waisting and distroying the Lands of the haill tenements belonging to the saids noble Earle and Lord in away taken ther cornis cattell and other plenishing in Anno, 1650, in the moneth of October.”

Durrisdeer appears to have passed out of the hands of the Stewarts of Rosyth finally in 1675, when it became the property of the Earl of Queensberry. The Valuation Rolls for 1873 give the value of the property as £9,285, 15s. od.

Note.—Durrisdeer, in Gaelic “Doris-darach,” literally meaning “at the door or opening of the oak-wood,” comprises a parish of 12,717 acres, with a population of about 1500 souls, in Dumfriesshire, situated about 15 miles north of Dumfries not far from the G. & S.W. Railway. The name is generally spelt Durisdeer.

XIII.—(1) James Stewart of Rosyth, who succeeded his father, married Marion Maxwell, daughter of Sir George Maxwell of Polloc, *Ob. s.p.*

XIV.—William Stewart, second son of James Stewart, succeeded to the Barony of Rosyth on the death of his brother. He made a frank disposition of his estate to his friend David Drummond of Innermay, and died at Rosyth without issue or heirs, A.D. 1694. There appears to have been a third brother, Archibald Stewart, living in 1693, mentioned in the minutes of Parliament for that year, but of him nothing further is known. In 1705 David Drummond sold Rosyth Castle and lands to Archibald Primrose, 1st Earl of Rosebery, and the property was eventually acquired by the Hopetoun Family, whose present representative is the Marquis of Linlithgow. (“Laing Charters,” No. 1651, Box 42, Edinburgh University Library.)

In the month of March 1903, Mr Balfour announced in the House of Commons that the Government had determined on the north of the Forth at St Margaret’s Hope as a Naval Base.

As the Bruce Family were so closely connected with the Stewarts of Rosyth, it is of interest to give a few details of the ancestors of the present Family of Elgin.

BRUCE OF CLACKMANNAN.

I.—Thomas de Bruis of Clackmannan, the earliest person on record to be mentioned in connection with Clackmannan, left a widow, who had a provision on the estate of Clackmannan, “a tierce,” and thus the charter from King David II., 1358-59, was a charter of confirmation. This Thomas was an associate of Robert, the 7th Lord High Steward, afterwards King Robert II., and obit. 1348, leaving issue:—

II.—Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, his successor, nat. before 1348, received a Crown charter of the lands and barony of Clackmannan dated 1359, also of Kennet dated 1365, also of Rait in Perthshire dated 1369. Each of these charters was from King David II., and in each he is designated “Dilectus Consanguineus Noster.” He left issue:—

III.—Sir Robert Bruce (his successor) of Clackmannan, who succeeded before 1389, and married Isobel,* daughter of Sir

* See Page 30.

Robert Stewart of Durrisdeer and Innermeath, who fell at Shrewsbury in 1409. He has been spoken of as Sir Robert Bruce of Germanyston, and is said to have married a daughter of Sir J. Scrimgeour of Dudhope, but proof of this marriage cannot be found. He received a charter of Rait in Perthshire dated 1393, and a charter of Clackmannan from the King dated 24th October 1394. In both charters he is styled "Consanguineus," and his son David, his successor, is also so termed in the second charter. He had a younger brother who was Bishop of Dunkeld, who died in 1447. Sir Robert Bruce obit. 1405, leaving issue two lawful sons and one illegitimate son.

IV.—Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, the elder lawful son, married in 1415 Jean Stewart, † daughter (seventh child) of Sir John Stewart, Lord of Lorn, Durrisdeer, and Innermeath, by Isobel, daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord of Lorn, who had married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Isaac and Matilda, elder daughter of King Robert I. (Bruce). From this marriage the Bruces of Clackmannan, the Lords of Kincardine, the Bruces of Earlshall, and the Earls of Elgin were descended.

Sir Alexander Bruce, the second lawful son of Sir Robert Bruce, the 3rd Baron of Clackmannan, known as Sir Alexander Bruce of Stenhous and Airth, married one of the three daughters of Sir William Airth, and had issue two sons:—

- (1) Sir Robert Bruce of Airth married Janet Livingston, whose father died in 1451, from whom were descended the Bruces of Airth, and eventually of Earls of Airth.

Sir Robert Bruce of Airth appears to have left issue, two sons, as shown by a statement by the younger brother Edward Bruce in 1502, when signing for his brother Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, "They were the sons of Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, by Janet, daughter of Sir Malcolm Forrester of Torwoodhead." This Edward Bruce of Kinnaird married Christian,* daughter of Henry Stewart of Rosyth (who was served heir 10th April 1445, and married Marion Ogilvy 1458-59), in 1492. Edward

† See Page 27.

* See Page 32.

Bruce signs himself as of Kinnaird and Halls of Airth, therefore it was likely Sir Alexander was dead in 1502, and that Edward and Christian were the ancestors of the Bruces of Airth, and later Earls of Airth.

- (2) Sir William Bruce, who was sent by James III. to France, where he so distinguished himself under Charles VIII. that the King gave him the Seignorie of Concessault, made him a Knight of St Michael, and allowed him the Fleur-de-lys in his Arms. Some reports say that he died in France, others that he was killed at Flodden in 1513. He left issue one son, who took a daughter of Rosyth to wife, and was the ancestor of the famous Sir William Bruce.

This son was Sir Alexander Bruce of Birgham or Byrgham, who married Janet Stewart,* daughter of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth. He bought Earlshall from Alexander the second Lord Monypenny between 1488-1495; it was then called Leuchards, but the name appears to have been then changed to Earlshall. The son of this marriage was Sir William Bruce, knighted by James IV.; he married Margaret, daughter of Meldrum of Leggie.

V.—John Bruce of Clackmannan, eldest son and successor of Sir David Bruce, the fourth Baron of Clackmannan, married Elizabeth,† daughter of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth. Obit. 26th March 1473, leaving as successor:—

VI.—Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, who married (1st) Janet, daughter of Sir William Stirling, by whom he had one son who did not succeed him; married (secondly) Marion Herries, daughter of John Herries of Terreagles, and widow of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth. (Charter dated 4th September 1497 granted after his successor, Sir David Bruce, seventh Baron of Clackmannan, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Patrick Blackadder, was born.) It was from this second marriage that

† See Page 31.

* See Page 32.

the Earls of Elgin were descended. The 3rd, the 4th, and the 5th Barons of Clackmannan each married Stewarts of the House of Rosyth or very closely related to that noble house. The Bruces of Airth, as well as the Bruces of Earlshall, both sought partners from the same family.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE DISTRICT.

“ From the shore of Stirling (the port of the town) to Queensferry the length of navigation is about $25\frac{1}{2}$; Alloa to Grangemouth, 5; Grangemouth to the mouth of the Queensferry, 10 miles. At Queensferry the width of the Forth is contracted by the projection of the headland from the north, which shelters the deep anchorage of St Margaret’s Hope within the same.

“ From Grangemouth to Long Craig, Beacon, at North Queensferry, a distance of 10 nautical miles, proceeding downwards, the depth increases in the first mile from 10 to 15 feet, and in the second mile to 25 feet at the time of low water, and at the third mile to 53 feet, while the remaining part of the distance, viz., of seven miles, including St Margaret’s Hope, has a depth generally of about 60 feet at low water. The lower seven miles of this sea reach is so deep and ample, and so centrally situated to Scotland, as to constitute it a fit place for a Naval and Mercantile port.

“ Besides forming the passage to Grangemouth, Charlestown, Bo’ness, Alloa, Stirling, and other harbours of the Forth, Queensferry is the entrance to the important anchorage of St Margaret’s Hope, which, with the exception of Cromarty Firth, may be said to be the only harbour of refuge on the East Coast of Scotland, and simply requires lights and beacons to be available as such, by night as well as by day. This passage, therefore, in addition to the shipping which regularly trade to the harbours of the Forth, amounting in 1846 to 10,635 vessels, 754,055 tons (including the transit trade by the Forth and Clyde

Canal) is often crowded by fleets of vessels, either making for or leaving St Margaret's Hope."

"Between the Humber and the Firth of Cromarty there is no other harbour or sheltered anchorage into which large ships of war can safely run in to shelter or rendezvous, other than the Firth of Forth, and more particularly in the reach above Queensferry, where the shelter is complete. But as the Firth of Cromarty is away from any important interests, the Firth of Forth must be considered the only War Port north of the Humber, and therefore a most fitting place for a Naval Arsenal."

"Lieutenant Cudlip, R.N., who has made an excellent survey and chart of the Forth and Queensferry to Stirling Bridge, has stated that on some occasions he has counted as many as three hundred vessels at St Margaret's Hope either taking shelter or windbound, and that it is the most important harbour for Men-of-War on the east coast of Great Britain."

(See Admiralty Report and Queensferry Passage Improvement Bill of 1848, and Lords Commissioners Admiralty Report on Glasgow Waterworks Bill. Preliminaries Act, 14 and 15 Vic. Cap. 49).

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Several historians have stated that Oliver Cromwell stayed a night at Rosyth Castle, presumably because his mother was a Stewart. It is within the bounds of probability that he did sojourn at the Castle, after it had fallen to his arms, and it is also true that his mother was a Stewart, but of entirely another branch so far as has been ascertained. Oliver Cromwell was by direct male line descended from the Welsh Kings. He appears to be a direct descendant of Bleddyn or Bledhyn (Blethin), (son of Cynfyn, King of Powys), who was King of Powys, and by Usurpation, of both North and South Wales, A.D. 1063. From Bleddyn the direct male descent can be carried to about 1540, when Sir Richard Williams assumed the name of Cromwell at

the desire of King Henry VIII. He was Sheriff of Cambridge-shire and Huntingdon in 1541; M.P. for Huntingdon, 1542; Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and Captain of the Horse to Henry VIII., and Constable of Berkeley Castle; married in 1518 to Francis, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Murfyn, of Ely, Lord Mayor of London.

His eldest son, Sir Henry Cromwell of Hitchinbrooke, M.P., Knighted in 1563, married Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph Warren, and died 1603.

Robert Cromwell, M.P. for Huntingdon, was his eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stewart (or Stuart) of Ely, and widow of William Lynn, and died 1617. His eldest son Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, born the 25th April 1599 at Huntingdon, married Elizabeth Bouchier at St Giles, Cripplegate, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, Knt. of Finstead, Essex.

Richard Cromwell was the only son of Oliver Cromwell, and he married Dorothy Mayor or Major; they had no sons but several daughters. Richard Cromwell was better known as "Tumble Down Dick." This is now the Major Family, branches of which are living in Bermuda and St George's, Grenada.

On the night of July 17th, 1561, Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, commenced to cross the Forth from Blackness to Port Laing, near Inverkeithing Harbour. With 1,500 men he surprised two forts and captured the shipping in Inverkeithing Harbour, and during the next few days landed the remainder of his forces, nearly 5,000 men, horse and foot.

The Royalist Scots, under Sir John Brown and Colonel Holborn, acting under the Generalship of Sir David Leslie (a most excellent general) gathered their forces at Dunfermline, and on Sunday, the 20th July, met the Parliamentary Troops in the neighbourhood of Pitreavie. Each army consisted of approximately 5,000 men. Cromwell's foot were concealed from the advancing Scots by a hill close to Pinkerton Burn, probably at a point close to where the Inverkeithing-Dunfermline railway

now runs, facing Pitreavie house, having probably approached by the lane which crosses the railway near the Brick-kilns. The English horse first advanced and then retired, drawing the Royalist horse, and when they had retired sufficiently to rest on their own concealed infantry they turned to charge, the results being a severe contest between the English left and the Scots right. The Parliamentarians were now hard put to it, but were relieved by Captain Bramstone's Dragoons, who poured in an effective fire. The Scots horse were beaten, and their infantry were driven back to the walls of Pitreavie house, where Sir Henry Wardlaw and his followers threw down stones upon them. It is said 500 MacLeans (Highlanders) fell to a man fighting with their backs to the walls of Pitreavie house. Oliver Cromwell's report to the Commons states that the heat of the (first part of) action only lasted a quarter of an hour, and he uses the expression, "it was an unspeakable mercy." Other reports say the battlefield was like unto "a hairst field of stooks of corpses," and that Pinkerton Burn ran red with blood for three days.

The Scots lost between 1,600 and 2,000 slain, and 600 to 1,200 taken prisoners, including General Sir John Brown. Holborn was accused of treachery. Major General and Colonels Overton and Lambert seem to have led the Parliamentary English force, and the fight appears to have occupied the whole of the afternoon between 3 p.m. and sunset, as far as can be judged from the conflicting reports existing.

The Royalist force was beaten and fled, while the English troops invested Dunfermline and awaited reinforcements.

The English were billeted in Dunfermline, 30th September 1651; English horse and foot were expected there 18th October 1653; a detachment of English troops were quartered there in May 1655. The Palace and the Queen's house were occupied by English soldiers in 1656, and it is recorded that English troops were still in Dunfermline in 1659. There does not seem to be the slightest doubt about the result of this Battle of Pitreavie. It assured Oliver Cromwell's Lord Protectorship being well established South of the Forth.

The Port of Burntisland was besieged by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, but he did not succeed in reducing it; only after he had promised to pave the streets did it capitulate. Oliver Cromwell, like all good Welshman, kept his word, and rendered this habitation a fine clean town.

The Pitreavie Hospital, marked on the local maps near Pitreavie House, was instituted by Sir Henry Wardlaw for the residence and support of four poor widows.

VARIOUS HISTORICAL NOTES.

In the year 1155 a charter was granted by the King to the Abbot of Dunfermline, wherein Heads of Crespeis (probably a corruption of crassi pisces, thick fishes) except the Tongues, which were evidently considered a delicacy, and reserved for the King's table, were to become the property of the Abbot of the Monastery. These fish were probably the Bottle-nosed or Grampus whale.

A large whale, 80 feet long, stranded near Limekilns in the year 1652, and yielded a large amount of oil and 500 tons of Baleen (whalebone). In 1689 a whale, 52 feet long, is reported to have stranded in the Forth.

In 1815 a shoal of whales reached Stirling, where some were caught and killed, and in 1843 a 51 foot whale was captured at North Queensferry. In the month of August 1850, Bottle-nosed or Grampus whales were in the Forth in considerable quantities. In 1857 H.M.S. Chieftain is reported to have turned her guns on to a whale of about 40 feet in length, which eventually escaped out of the Forth.

An entire skeleton of a whale was found at a height of 22 feet above high water mark; the skeleton was intact, 70 feet in length. It was found embedded in the blue silt below the clay on the Airthrey Estate, north of Stirling. This fact is taken as an example to prove that many centuries before the Roman occupation the waters of the Forth stood at a height not less than twenty-six feet higher than they do to-day.

Robert Stewart signed a charter mentioning the Castle and Lands of Rossyth in 1576, and in the following year George Stewart (who married Rachael Makgill) was the young laird of Rossyth against whom complaint is made for burying (his father) "Umquhill Laird of Rossyth" within the Abbey at Dunfermline.

George Stewart died between 1582 and 1587. His widow appears to have married Archibald Wauchope younger of Niddry, whose name appears in the Parliamentary Records of James VI.'s reign. "Vpon the nynth day of ye same moneth and zeir of God (1592) foirsaid I Niniane Weir messenger foirsaid past at comand as said is and lauchfullie summound warnit and chairgit Archibald Vauchope Zounger of nudrie at his dwelling place of Rossythe Becaus I could not apprehend him persounalie And Efter I had knockit sax knockkis at ye zett zairof I affixit ane copie thairvpoun of thir Our Souerane lordis letrez within writtin To compeir in Parliament day and place within written To the effect . . . &c."

Archibald Wauchope died about 1598, and a year or so later the Lady of Rosyth took unto herself a third husband, Andrew Wood. In the year 1601 the following sentence of Outlawry is registered against him by the Privy Council:— "Complaint by Castin Gropinhome, skipper, Dutchman, against Andro Wod, spouse of the Lady Rasyth, as follows:— The complainer's ship 'being lyand at Sanct Margaretis Hoip neir his hous,' the said Andro Wod 'come to his schip upoun Sunday last, about ellevin houris befor none, and wald have the said complenar and ane uther skippar of ane uther schip to his hous to dyne with him: quhilk they did, and dynit and sowpit with him and returnit againe to their schippis saiff. Nochttheles, upoun quhat occasioun the said complenar knawis not, the said Andro Wod, being led and careit with ane evil spirit as appeirit, come in the said complenaris schip, with thrie and himselff about tuelf houris at evin, enterit in quhair he was lyand sleipand in his bed, knawand nathing, dang the said complenar with his handis sindrie tymes upoun the face, misusit him and

his hail company, tulk his compass and nycht glas, brak thame, and kaist thame in the sey, and said that he sould drown and brek their schip upoun the craigis, And thairefter, not being contentit thairwth, they prayand him for Godis cause to let thame allane and that they wald not mell with him for feit of cummer, he gaid to cut their taickills; and, the marineris staying him to do any forder skaith, in the meanetyme he tuik out a knyfe of his boyis scheith and strak ane of the marineris in the belly, be the quhilk straik he is lyand deid in thair schip.'—The pursuer appearing by Archibald Douglas, his procurator, the defender, for not appearing, is to be denounced rebel." Further complaints are made by the Privy Council in 1603, 1605, 1606, and in 1607 against Andrew Wood. The last entry appears about November 1607: "Complaint by Robert Durie of that Ilk, that Rachell M'Gill, Lady Rossyth, and Andro Wod, her spous, remain unrelaxed from a horning of 5th November last for not paying him 1600 merks as principal and £106 for expenses, &c., &c."

A.D. 1660 (24th April).—A young laird of Rosyth again caused trouble, as had occurred in 1577, by attempting to bury a relative within the Abbey of Dunfermline. Old M.S. Deeds of a slightly later date record that "parte of the roof of auld Rosyth Castle fel in this yeare 1698," and that considerable repairs had been made to Rosyth Castle in the year 1655.

The Castle was reported to be in a ruinous condition in 1750.

1761.—The village of Charlestown was founded by Charles, Earl of Elgin, for his men employed on the limekilns, then called "Limekills."

FORTH BRIDGE.

The Railway Bridge across the Forth, shown in the frontispiece, was designed by Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., and Sir Benjamin Baker, Engineers; and was erected by Sir William Arrol & Co., Contractors. The Bridge was opened by the late

King Edward VII. when Prince of Wales, on the 4th March 1890. It is the largest and most magnificent bridge in the world, the total length of the viaduct including the three piers, named Fife, Inchgarvie, and Queensferry, is 8296 feet. It is built on the cantilever girder principle, in what is technically termed "stable equilibrium," the cantilever girders requiring only centre supports, the overhanging parts on each side being balanced. The bridge consists of three cantilevers, forming two spans of 1,710 feet each across the navigable channels north and south of Inch Garvie, where the centre pier is situated; the two outer cantilever girders support the shore-end spans, each 675 feet in length. The total height of the vertical column is 370 feet above high water, and there is clear headway of 150 feet above high water for a distance of 160 yards under the spans, over the navigable channels. There are 44,500 tons of steel in the superstructure, representing a surface requiring paint of 20 acres; this mass of metal is supported on masonry representing 120,000 cubic yards.

MAGNETIC ATTRACTION.

North Sea Pilot, Part II., 1914, p. 292.—The compasses of vessels passing under the Bridge have been observed to be deflected quite half a point; it is therefore advisable to steady the ship on a distant object before arriving at the Bridge.



