

Documentary evidence of Lilius Stewart's descent from Charlemagne

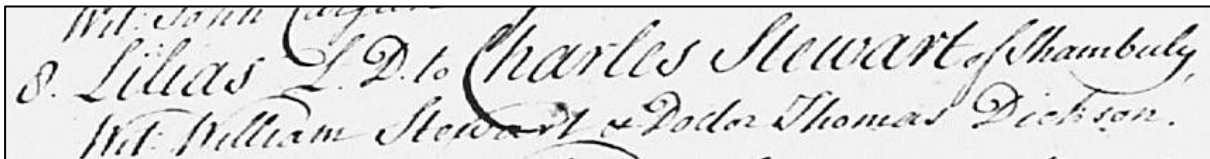
The source information for the tree provided on: www.staigfamily.wordpress.com for Lilius Stewart's descent from William "the Lion", King of Scotland is as detailed below.

Lilius Stewart of Shambellie married David Staig (1743-1826), for many years the Provost of Dumfries.

King William's descent from Charlemagne through the de Warennes and the Counts of Vermandois is very easily confirmed from a great many publications and therefore it was not considered necessary to show evidence here of that descent.

There are at least seven known descents from Charlemagne for Lilius Stewart, only one of those descents is presented here.

Lilius Stewart as daughter of Charles Stewart of Shambellie



"Lilius Stewart L.D. (lawful daughter) to Charles Stewart of Shambellie, witnesses William Stewart and Doctor Thomas Dickson." [The extract was sourced from Scotland's People: O.P.R. Births 821/00 0020 0214 Dumfries.]

Charles Stewart of Shambellie's wife, Ann (Lilius) Hay's descent from the Hays of Park

William, son of William Stewart, seems to have predeceased his father, as on the 26th May 1746, Charles Stewart of Shambellie, as heir to his deceased brother William, had sasine of the lands of Shambellie, Craigsie, and Clauchan, etc. He married Ann, eldest daughter of Doctor James Hay, Dumfries, and as his wife she had sasine on the 15th April 1748. They appear, so far as known, to have had issue,

In the various publications of Burke, Ann Hay is given as "Lilius Hay" who married a Mr. C. Stewart of Shambellie.¹ This is still the case in the modern editions of Burke publications such as the *Peerage, Baronetage and*

Knightage.² Her name was almost certainly Ann and Lilius may have been a middle name.³ Those publications also give her parents as **James Hay, a physician in Dumfries** and Dorothea

¹ See for instance: *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire*, John Bernard Burke, 14th edition, London, Colburn & Co., 1852, page 497.

² See for example: *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes*. Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003, Mosley, Charles, editor, Volume 2, page 1840.

³ The book, *A Scion of Heroes*, by Stuart J. McCulloch, Matador, 2015 states (on page 64) that her name was Ann, from information that was provided by a family member of the Stewarts of Shambellie. Her eldest daughter was also named Ann and another daughter was named Lilius, a name that reoccurs over subsequent generations.

Crichton of Crawfordton. Her father's identity is confirmed by *History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway*⁴, an extract of which is reproduced above.

Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage and the *Complete Baronetage*⁵ state that **James Hay** (the physician in Dumfries) was the second son of Sir Charles Hay, 2nd Baronet of Park (1662-1733).

James Hay descended from the Agnew Baronets of Lochnaw

Sir Charles Hay's wife was Grisel (or Grizel) Agnew, the daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, 3rd Baronet of Lochnaw (1628-1701) and 10th Hereditary Sheriff of Galloway.⁶ Grizel Agnew and Sir Charles Hay were first cousins.

The Baronetcy of Lochnaw was created on 28 July 1629 for Sir Patrick Agnew, 1st Baronet of Lochnaw (d.1661) and 8th Hereditary Sheriff of Galloway.⁷ The Agnews had been Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway since the time of Sir Andrew Agnew (d.1455), the first Hereditary Sheriff and five greats grandfather of Sir Patrick Agnew, 1st Baronet of Lochnaw.⁸

Sir Andrew Agnew, 3rd Baronet of Lochnaw (1628-1701) was the son of Sir Andrew Agnew, 2nd Baronet of Lochnaw (d.1671) and Ann (or Agnes) Stewart, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, 1st Earl of Galloway.⁹

Sir Andrew Agnew, 2nd Baronet of Lochnaw (d.1671), was the son of Sir Patrick Agnew, 1st Baronet of Lochnaw (d.1661).¹⁰ Patrick Agnew's wife was Margaret Kennedy, daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean (d. 1602).¹¹

Sir Andrew Agnew (2nd Baronet's) descent from the Kennedys of Cassillis

Sir Thomas Kennedy was raised to the rank of knighthood at the coronation of Queen Anna on 17 May 1590.¹² He took an active part in the feuds which affected his family, and these brought about his own murder by the treachery of John Mure of Auchindrane on 11 May 1602.¹³ He

⁴ *History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, Volume 5, Edinburgh, 1879, Peter M'Kerlie, page 13.

⁵ *Complete Baronetage*, G.E. Cokayne (Editor of *The Complete Peerage*), Volume III, 1649-1664, Exeter, William Pollard & Co. Ltd. 1903, page 341.

⁶ *Ibid*, page 341.

⁷ *Complete Baronetage*, G.E. Cokayne (Editor of *The Complete Peerage*), Volume II, 1625-1649, Exeter, William Pollard & Co. Ltd. 1902, page 368.

⁸ *The Agnews of Lochnaw, A History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway (with contemporary anecdotes, traditions, and genealogical notices of old families of the Sheriffdom 1330-1747)*, Sir Andrew Agnew (Bart.), M.P., Edinburgh, Adam & Charles Black, 1864, pages 628-629.

⁹ *Complete Baronetage*, G.E. Cokayne (Editor of *The Complete Peerage*), Volume II, 1625-1649, Exeter, William Pollard & Co. Ltd. 1902, page 368-369.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, page 368.

¹¹ *The Scots Peerage Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom)*, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, Volume II, Edinburgh, 1905, page 488.

¹² *Ibid*, page 486.

¹³ *Ibid*, page 486.

married Elizabeth Makgill (d.1622), the daughter of David Makgill (d.1595/96) of Cranstoun Riddel.¹⁴

Sir Thomas Kennedy was the son of Gilbert Kennedy, 3rd Earl of Cassillis (1515-58) and **Margaret Sophia Kennedy** (d. bef. 12 January 1596/97) of Bargany.¹⁵

The Kennedys of Cassillis were descended from King Robert III of Scotland (1337-1406) through the marriage of Robert III's daughter, Princess Mary Stewart to Sir James Kennedy of Dunure in 1405.¹⁶

Margaret Sophia Kennedy's descent from the Dunbars of Cumnock & Mochrum, Westfield, Earls of Moray and of Dunbar

Margaret Sophia Kennedy's maiden and married name was Kennedy, she was descended from the Kennedys of Bargany (another branch of the same Kennedy family that held the Earldom of Cassillis). Her father was Alexander Kennedy of Bargany and her mother was Mariot (or Marion) Dunbar.¹⁷

Mariot (or Marion) Dunbar was the daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum.¹⁸

Sir John Dunbar was the son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield (d. 1497/98) and Isobel Sutherland of Duffus.¹⁹

Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield was the illegitimate son of James Dunbar, 4th Earl of Moray (d.c.1430) and Isobel Innes.²⁰

[The coat of arms of Dunbar of Westfield is completely different to the Earls of Dunbar because Sir Alexander Dunbar adopted the arms of his paternal grandmother's family – the Randolphs, who were the original holders of the Earldom of Moray.]

The 4th Earl of Moray had two legitimate daughters, Janet and Elizabeth.²¹ Elizabeth married Archibald Douglas who became the next Earl of Moray²², Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield being barred from succeeding to the Earldom on account of his illegitimacy.

¹⁴ Ibid, page 486.

¹⁵ *The Scots Peerage Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom)*, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, Volume II, Edinburgh, 1905, page 471.

¹⁶ Ibid, page 444.

¹⁷ *History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigton [Scotland], Volume II: Carrick*, James Paterson, 1864, page 191.

¹⁸ Ibid, page 191. [He inherited the estate of Cumnock on the death of his older brother James Dunbar.]

¹⁹ *Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions Chiefly in Scotland*, Printed for D. MacVean, Glasgow, 1834, page 255. See also: *The Scots Peerage Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom)*, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, Volume VI, Edinburgh, 1909, page 306.

²⁰ Ibid, page 306. See also: *An Account of the Family of Innes*, compiled by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Aberdeen 1864, page 15.

²¹ Ibid, page 306.

²² Ibid, page 306.

James Dunbar, 4th Earl of Moray was the son of Alexander Dunbar (who is said to have married Matilda Fraser of Fren draught).²³

Alexander Dunbar was the son of John Dunbar, 1st Earl of Moray and Marjorie Stewart of Scotland, he was the brother of Thomas Dunbar, 2nd Earl of Moray (who had succeeded to the Earldom sometime between 1391/92).²⁴ Marjorie Stewart (d. Aft. 6 May 1417) was the daughter of Robert II, King of Scotland (1316-90).²⁵

John Dunbar, 1st Earl of Moray had been granted the Earldom on 9 March 1371/72.²⁶ This was the second creation of the title, the Earldom had been originally held by the Randolph family (from 1314).²⁷

John Dunbar, 1st Earl of Moray was the son of Sir Patrick Dunbar (d. 1356/57) and Isabella (or Isobel) Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph (d.1332), 1st Earl of Moray (of the first creation).²⁸

Sir Patrick Dunbar was the son of Sir Alexander Dunbar who was in turn, the third son of Patrick Dunbar, 7th Earl of Dunbar (1213-89).²⁹

Patrick Dunbar, 7th Earl of Dunbar, was the son of Patrick Dunbar, 6th Earl of Dunbar (d.1248) and Euphemia Stewart, daughter of Walter Stewart (d.1246), 3rd High Steward of Scotland.³⁰

Patrick Dunbar, 6th Earl of Dunbar, was the son of Patrick Dunbar, 5th Earl of Dunbar (1152-1232) and Ada Fitzwilliam (d.1200), **an illegitimate daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland** (d.1214).³¹

²³ Ibid, page 301.

²⁴ *The Scots Peerage Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom)*, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, Volume VI, Edinburgh, 1909, page 301.

²⁵ Ibid, page 301. See also: *Britain's Royal Families (The Complete Genealogy)*, Alison Weir, Vintage, 2008, page 225.

²⁶ Ibid, page 298.

²⁷ Ibid, pages 286-297.

²⁸ Ibid, page 298.

²⁹ *The Scots Peerage Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom)*, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, Volume III, Edinburgh, 1906, pages 258-260.

³⁰ Ibid, pages 256-257. [I've given their surname as Stewart here (which it later became), but they were probably not using that name at this time.]

³¹ Ibid, page 253. In some publications, the 5th Earl of Dunbar is referred to as the 4th Earl, for example, *Britain's Royal Families (The Complete Genealogy)*, Alison Weir, Vintage, 2008, page 199. *The Scots Peerage* is normally the authoritative source and that refers to him as the 5th Earl.