

PENNSYLVANIA

A HISTORY

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LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

1926

(The Erskine Line).

Arms—Argent, a pale sable.

The surname Erskine is derived from the Barony of Erskine in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

(I) Henry de Erskine in the twelfth year of King Alexander II (1226) is witness to the gift of the patronage of the church of Roseneth, which Amelic, brother of Malduim, Earl of Lenox, made to the canons of Paisley. Burke, in his "General Armory," records twenty-two coats-of-arms for various branches of the Erskine family. The arms blazoned herewith are as recorded by Burke for Erskine when quartered with other armorial bearings for the various armigerous groups. These arms, but with crest added, are also recorded by MacKenzie in his "Colonial Families."

(II) Sir John de Erskine, son of Henry de Erskine, in 1262 is witness to a donation of Walter Stewart, Earl of Monteith, of the church of St. Colmonel, to the Abbot of Paisley.

(III) Sir John de Erskine, son of Sir John de Erskine, possessed the barony of Erskine, and had sons: John, of whom further, and William, the latter being granted land in Ayrshire.

(IV) Sir John Erskine (note change in name), son of Sir John de Erskine, is given by Douglas (but not by Collin's Peerage), citing his submission to Edward I of England in 1296. He left a son John, of whom further.

(V) Sir John Erskine, of Erskine, obtained a great of lands in the tenement of Largs in Ayrshire. His uncle William is named in the charter. He married, and had a son and three daughters.

(VI) Sir William Erskine, only son of Sir John Erskine, was in the expedition to England under Randolph and Sir James Douglas, and for gallant conduct was knighted, 1327, under the Royal banner. He died in 1329, leaving five sons: Robert, of whom further; Adam, Alan, Andrew, and Archibald.

(VII) Sir Robert Erskine, oldest son of Sir William Erskine, succeeded his father, and sided with King David II, in opposition to Baliol. He was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, 1350; and at a Parliament held at Persh, January 17, 1356-7, he was, with the bishops of St. Andrews and Brechin, appointed plenipotentiary to treat with England, not only for the ransom of King David, but for a truce betwixt the two nations, which was successfully brought about. In 1358 he was appointed ambassador to Charles, regent of France; and in 1363 re-appointed great chamberlain, and had grants of lands in Fife, Perth, and Ayrshire. He assisted at the coronation of King Robert II in 1371. He died near the end of 1385. He married (first) Beatrix

Lindsay, of the house of Crawford; (second) Christian, daughter of Sir John Menteth, and widow of Sir Edward Keith, by whom no issue. By the first marriage he had: Thomas, of whom further; Nichol, Alan, Murick or Mariota, and Elizabeth.

(VIII) Sir Thomas Erskine, oldest son of Sir Robert and Beatrix (Lindsay) Erskine, was ambassador to England in 1384 and 1392, and died about 1419. He married (first) Joanna Barclay; (second) Janet, only child of Sir Edward Keith, marischal of Scotland by Christian, daughter of Sir John Menteth by Lady Elyn Mar, daughter of Gratney, Eleventh Earl of Mar; by this marriage he had: Robert, of whom further; and John, who had a grant of the Barony of Dun, 1392-3, and was ancestor of Erskine of Dun and their branch, the Erskines of Pittodric. Sir Thomas had also daughters: Elizabeth and Christian.

(IX) Sir Robert Erskine, oldest son of Sir Thomas and Janet (Keith) Erskine, was taken prisoner at the battle of Homldon in 1402, and was a hostage for the ransom of King James I in 1624. On the death of Alexander, Earl of Mar, in 1425, he claimed that earldom. He died in 1453. He married a daughter of Robert Stewart, of Lord Lorn and Innermeath, and had a son and two daughters.

(X) Thomas Erskine, son of Sir Robert and — (Stewart) Erskine, was, according to Collins, speaking from the English standpoint, first Lord Erskine, but Douglas calls him second Earl of Mar, of which he was dispossessed in 1457, but sat in Parliament as Lord Erskine, October 14, 1467. He died before December 6, 1494. He married Lady — Douglas, daughter of James Earl of Morton, and granddaughter of King James I, of Scotland, and had a son and three daughters. (See Douglas XI.)

(XI) Alexander Erskine, second Lord Erskine, son of Thomas and Lady (— Douglas) Erskine, was in great favor with King James IV, and was of his privy council, and obtained various lands. He died before June 17, 1510. He married (first) Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton, of Sanquhar, mentioned in the records of Parliament October 9, 1466. He married (second) Helen, daughter of Alexander, first Lord Home, but his issue, three sons and two daughters, were all by the first marriage.

(XII) Robert Erskine, oldest son of Alexander and Christian (Crichton) Erskine, third Lord Erskine, was Sheriff of Stirlingshire, February 26, 1506-7. He fell at the battle of Flodden, September 9, 1513. He married Isabel or Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Sir George Campbell, of London, and had five sons and four daughters. (See Campbell XVI.)

(XIII) John Erskine, fourth Lord Erskine, son of Robert and Isabel (Campbell) Erskine, being of great honor and probity, was made guardian of the young King James V, and governor of Stirling castle; and upon the King's death in 1542 was made guardian of the young Queen Mary. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle, and had five sons and two daughters, but the first and second sons died before their father, without lawful issue.

(XIV) John Erskine, fifth Lord Erskine, third son of John and Margaret (Campbell) Erskine, succeeded his father in 1552, and in 1560 the queen committed herself to his protection. In 1561 he was sworn her

privy councillor, and June 23, 1565, received by charter the earldom of Mar, having made good his title to descend from Grotney, Earl of Mar; and though he was a zealous Protestant, Queen Mary committed to him her son, afterwards James VI, of Scotland, and James I, of England. He was made Regent of Scotland, September 5, 1571, on the death of the Earl of Lenox. He married Annabella, daughter of Sir William Murray, of Tullibordine. A branch of this family, from Sir Alexander Erskine, third son of John, eighth Earl of Mar, grandson of the foregoing, was founded by Sir James, son of Alexander at Dublin, who had the abbacy of Cambuskenneth, but died at Dublin March 5, 1636; but a branch from an earlier line settled in Antrim, in the Plantation of Ulster, at Woodburn, on Belfast Lough, and at The Ards, in County Down, on the south side of Belfast Lough.

William Erskine, a descendant from these last Erskines, lived in Belfast before 1800.

The Family in America

(I) Elizabeth Jane Erskine, daughter of William Erskine, of Belfast, married, February 28, 1817, James Stevenson, son of Andrew and Margery (Brown) Stevenson, born at Raphoe, County Donegal, and came with him later in the year to Pennsylvania.

erection of the burgh of Newburgh by King Alexander III, March 4, 1266. He married a daughter of William de Somerville, baron of Carnwath.

(VII) Sir Calean-Mor, *i. e.*, Colin the Great, of Loch Awe, son of Sir Gillespic and ——— (de Somerville) Campbell, distinguished himself as well by the great acquisitions he made to his estate, as by his warlike actions, and was knighted by King Alexander III in 1280. He was killed in a conflict with the Lord of Lom in 1294. He married a Sinclair, and had five sons. The oldest, Sir Niel, married Mary, sister of King Robert Bruce.

(VIII) Sir Donald Campbell, second son of Sir Calean-Mor, or Colin the Great, and ——— (Sinclair) Campbell, had from King Robert Bruce a grant of half the lands of Redcastle in Forfarshire.

(IX) Sir Duncan Campbell, son of Sir Donald Campbell, married Susanna, sole heiress of Sir Reginald Crawford, of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, and King Robert granted to them the lands of Loudoun and Stevenstown, January 4, 1318. Sir Duncan also had the heritable sheriffship of Ayr in right of his wife, and marshaled the arms of Loudoun and Crawford with his own.

(X) Sir Andrew Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir Duncan and Susanna (Crawford) Campbell, Sheriff of Ayr, accompanied King David II in his expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, October 17, 1346, both remaining prisoners until 1357. He died in the reign of Robert II, leaving a son.

(XI) Sir Hugh Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir Andrew Campbell, of Loudoun, witnessed a charter of Johanna de Keth, December 11, 1406, and was one of the barons of Scotland nominated to meet King James I, at Durham, 1423. He left a son.

(XII) Sir George Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir Hugh Campbell, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I in 1424. He left sons, Sir John and Sir George Campbell.

(XIII) Sir George Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir George Campbell, had a charter of the office of Sheriff of Ayr, May 16, 1450.

(XIV) Sir George Campbell, of Loudoun, had a charter to George Campbell, Knight, son of George Campbell, Sheriff of Ayr, of the lands of Duchray, Bengrehol, and Dalnarton in Ayrshire, July 19, 1465, from Alexander Livingston, of Duchray.

(XV) George Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir George Campbell, had a charter of the office of Sheriff of Ayr on his father's resignation, July 4, 1489. He married (first) a daughter of Gilbert, Lord Kennedy. They had Sir Hugh; George; Isabel (or Elizabeth), of whom further; and Margaret. He married (second) Marion Auchinleck, by whom he had Annabella.

(XVI) Isabel (or Elizabeth) Campbell, daughter of George and ——— (Kennedy) Campbell, married Robert Erskine. (See Erskine XII.)

(The Douglas Line).

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules two stars of the field.
Crest—A boar passant between two trees proper.
Supporters—Two savages proper.

The surname Douglas is derived from *Dubhglaise*, "black water," the Gaelic name of the river called in English, Douglas, in Lanarkshire.

(The Campbell Line).

Arms—Gyronny of eight ermine and gules.

The family and clan name Campbell originated in the Gaelic nickname *cambeul*, "crooked mouth." Douglas gives a line as follows:

(I) Gillespic Campbell, a gentleman of Anglo-Norman lineage, who married Eva, heiress of Paul O'Dwin, lord of "Lochow" (Loch Awe).

(II) Duncan Campbell, of Loch Awe, son of Gillespic and Eva (O'Dwin) Campbell, lived under King Malcolm IV.

(III) Colin Campbell, of Loch Awe, son of Duncan Campbell, lived in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214).

(IV) Gillespic (or Archibald) Campbell, of Loch Awe, is mentioned in the Statutes of King Alexander I, and married Finetta, daughter of John Fraser, Lord of Tweeddale.

(V) Duncan Campbell, of Loch Awe, son of Gillespic and Finetta (Fraser) Campbell, in the reign of King Alexander II, married a daughter of the House of Cumyn, and had two sons.

(VI) Sir Gillespic Campbell, son of Duncan and ——— (Cumyn) Campbell, is on the Exchequer Roll in 1216 as holding lands of Menstrie and Sauchie, in Stirlingshire, and was a witness to the charter of

(I) William de Dufglas, said in Douglas' Peerage to have been the son of Theobald the Fleming, who had a grant of land on Douglas water "Aqua de Guglas" by Arnald, abbot of Kelso, 1147-1160,—witnessed several charters 1170-1190, particularly a charter by Jocelyn, bishop of Glasgow from 1175 to 1199. He married a sister of Sir Freskin de Kersdale, in Moray, founder of the clan Murray, and had six sons. He does not appear on records after 1214.

(II) Archibald (Archenbald) de Duglas (note spelling), oldest son of William and _____ (de Kersdale) de Dufglas, is described in a charter not later than 1198, as son of "William Douglas," and is on record as a witness to several charters, particularly a confirmation by King Alexander II, of a charter of David de Lindsay to the monastery of Newbattle, in 1220; and of a charter of the earldom of Lenox to Earl Malduin in 1238. Archibald, 1214-26, received from the Earl of Fife the lands of Livingston and Herdmanston, but died between 1239 and July 18, 1240. He married Margaret, oldest daughter and coheir of Sir John de Crawford, of Crawford, and left sons, William and Andrew. William was the ancestor of the earls of Douglas, and Andrew, of whom further, who received Herdmanston and Livingston, and was ancestor of the Earls of Morton.

(III) Andrew de Duglas, second son of Archibald (Archenbald) and Margaret (de Crawford) de Duglas, witnessed, with his brother William, a charter of the lands of Swine Beath in Fifeshire, 1248. His wife's name is unknown. He had sons: William, of whom further; and Friskinus.

(IV) William de Duglas, son of Andrew de Duglas, with his brother, serve allegiance in 1296 to King Edward I, of England, for lands. He is named in the record William Fitz-Andrew de Duglas. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander, high steward of Scotland, and obtained from her brother, James, several lands in Lanarkshire, and had sons: James, of whom further; and Andrew.

(V) Sir James de Duglas, oldest son of William and Elizabeth de Duglas, was called "de Loudoun," to distinguish him from his cousin called "Good Sir James." He had a charter from King Robert I, of the lands of Kyncavill and Caldorcler. He had at least three sons: 1. William, called Lord of Liddisdale "the flower of chivalry," and died without surviving child. 2. John, of whom further. 3. James, killed in battle in 1335. 4. A daughter.

(VI) Sir John Douglas (note change in spelling), second son of Sir James de Duglas, of Loudoun, gallantly defended the castle of Lochleven against the English during the minority of King David II, but was assassinated by order of Sir David Barclay before Shrove Tuesday, 1350, when Barclay was killed by order of William de Duglas to avenge the death. He married Agnes Monfode, and had children: 1. James, of whom further. 2. William. 3. Henry. 4. Thomas. 5. John. 6. Nicholas. 7. Margaret. 8. Helen.

(VII) Sir James Douglas, son of Sir John and Agnes (Monfode) Douglas, inherited the estate of his father, the barony of Dalkieth, and also of his Uncle William, the barony of Aberdour, in 1351. He was present at the coronation of King Robert II, at Scone, March 26, 1371, and received from the King, charter for several baronies, dated January 2,

1374-5. He was commissioner to treat with England in 1384, 1390, 1394, and 1404. He died in 1420, in the first rank of the greater barons of Scotland. He married (first) Lady Agnes Dunbar, second daughter of Patrick Dunbar, ninth earl of Dunbar and March, and his wife Agnes, Countess of Moray. He married (second) Egidia, daughter of Walter, high steward of Scotland, and sister of King Robert II, and widow of Sir David Lindsay, of Crawford, and of Sir Hugh Eglintonn, of Eglintonn. He had by the first marriage: 1. James, of whom further. 2. William. 3. Janet. 4. Agnes. 5. Margaret.

(VIII) James Douglas, son of Sir James and Lady Agnes (Dunbar) Douglas, had a charter from King Robert III, January 18, 1391-2, of the castle and town of Dalkeith, and another charter, April 29, 1401, of the barony of Morton, and the lands of Mordington and Whittingham. He died before March 22, 1450-1, when charters were granted to Janet, his widow. He married (first) Elizabeth, third daughter of King Robert III; (second) Janet, daughter of William, Lord Bostwich. By the first marriage he had: 1. William. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Archibald. By the second marriage he had: 4. William, first of the House of Whittingham. The first William died in 1440, without issue.

(IX) James Douglas, oldest surviving son of James and Elizabeth (Stewart) Douglas, succeeded his father in 1450, and died about 1456. He married (first) Lady Margaret Douglas, oldest daughter of James, seventh Earl of Douglas, by whom he had a daughter, Beatrix. He married (second) Elizabeth Giffard, daughter of Giffard, of Sheriffhall, by whom he had sons: James, of whom further; and Henry.

(X) James Douglas, son of James and Elizabeth (Giffard) Douglas, was by King James II created Earl of Morton, March 14, 1457-8 (or Mortonn in Calderclair). He married Lady Jane (or Johanna), daughter of King James I, and Dowager Countess of Angus, widow of James, third Earl of Angus. He had a son, John, and two daughters.

(XI) Lady _____ Douglas, second daughter of James, first Earl of Morton and Lady Jane (or Johanna) Douglas (Stewart), daughter of King James I, of Scotland, married Thomas, first Lord Erskine. (See Erskine X.)

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