

**Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum,
First of the Dunbar of Biel and Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum Branches,
Ancestor of the Dunbar of Mochrum Branch and Baronets of Mochrum**

by
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Introduction and Overview

The Baronets of Mochrum have been the chiefs of the main male-line of the House of Dunbar since 1744. Their Dunbar of Mochrum branch male-line ancestors descend from the Earls of Dunbar and Sir John Dunbar, 5th Earl of Moray (bc.1343,d.1392). He was the 2nd son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357) and Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361), and they had four sons-George, John, Patrick, and David. The eldest son, George, succeeded as George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), in 1368. The 3rd son, Patrick, is identified in some historical sources as Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who inherited the lands of Biel in southeast Scotland near the town of Dunbar and was notable in the House of Dunbar history as the ancestor of the famous Scottish poet, William Dunbar. The 4th and youngest son, David, inherited the lands of Enterkin in County Ayr in southwest Scotland and was first known as David Dunbar of Enterkin. In 1375, he was granted extensive lands in southwest Scotland including the lands and barony of Cumnock in Ayrshire by his older brother, George I, and he was then known as Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock.

The author has conducted extensive research on the 1000-year history of the House of Dunbar and published two books on the history of the Earls of Dunbar in Scotland and the many branches of their descendants. In his House of Dunbar books, Part I-The Earls of Dunbar and Part II-After the Fall of the Earldom of Dunbar, the author followed the “royal lineage” on the Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website for the history of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch. This “royal lineage” identifies “*Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1424)*” as the founder of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch and the “father” with a “father-to-son” succession in the lands of Cumnock to his eldest “son” listed as “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1437)*”. The author also followed the “royal lineage” on the Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website for the history of the Dunbar of Biel branch which identifies its founder as “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (a 1438)*”. However, the author’s research has identified information in historical sources and records indicating this “royal lineage” genealogy is incorrect for the Dunbar of Cumnock and Dunbar of Biel branches.

The author has been conducting research on the genealogy and history of the Dunbar of Mochrum branch to gather material for a future House of Dunbar book on the history of the Dunbar of Mochrum Branch and Baronets of Mochrum. This research included the genealogy and history of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch and its founder, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock; the identity of the successors to Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock in the lands of Cumnock; and the circumstances of their acquisition of the lands and barony of Mochrum. As a result of this research, the author concluded that the Dunbar of Cumnock branch and Dunbar of Biel branch successors listed in the “royal lineage” of the Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website are incorrect.

In this paper, the author presents information from historical sources and records that supports a “brother-to-brother” succession in which Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock died in 1421 without children and was succeeded by his only surviving older brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel. Thus, Sir

David Dunbar of Cumnock was not only the first but the last of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch. However, he played a key role in the House of Dunbar history when he was granted ownership of the lands and barony of Cumnock in 1375 by his older brother, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420). If the Earls of Dunbar had retained ownership of the lands of Cumnock, they would have forfeited them to the Crown of Scotland along with the forfeiture of the Earldom of Dunbar and its associated lands in 1435. Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, was not only the first of the Dunbar of Biel branch but also the first of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch, and his Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch male-line heirs were the successors to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum in the 1426 to 1474 time period. When the male-line of the last successor went extinct in 1474, the successors in the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch were three daughters who inherited along with their husbands from other House of Dunbar branches.

In this paper, the author typically identifies key people using not only their names and titles but also their birth and death years which is more cumbersome but allows the reader to better distinguish individuals with similar names and the time period of their lives. These titles use the following abbreviations along with birth and death years: birth year “b”, death year “d”, about “c”, after “a”, and before “b”. Thus, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock is referred to as “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421)” using his title as a knight and his association with the lands of Cumnock, his estimated birth (“b”) year of about (“c”) 1350, and his estimated death (“d”) year of about (“c”) 1421. The author also adds the years of the reign “r” for kings of Scotland and England to the name and title of the king, such as King James I (r. 1406-1437) of Scotland, to distinguish kings with similar names and the time period of their reign.

In this paper, the author presents information from historical sources and records that supports the author’s conclusion that Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, held part of the lands of Mochrum in southwest Scotland as well as the lands of Biel in southeast Scotland in 1421 when he succeeded his younger brother, David, in the lands and barony of Cumnock and other lands in southwest Scotland, and then he changed his title to “of Cumnock”. Most historical sources and records refer to him as either “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel*” or “*Sir Patrick, Lord of Biel*” prior to 1421; and as “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock*” or “*Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock*” after he succeeded in the lands of Cumnock in 1421. In this paper, the author refers to him as “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426)” after his succession to the lands and barony of Cumnock in 1421. The title “Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum” identifies his association with all of those lands and family branches. This title also differentiates him from his son and heir, who is referred to in historical sources and records as either “*Patrick Dunbar of Biel*” and “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel*”. The similarity of their Dunbar of Biel branch names and titles has confused their respective historical roles as illustrated in this paper. Thus, in this paper, the author refers to the “Son” as “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435)” to discriminate him from his “Father” referred to as “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426)”. The author identifies sources and records which describe the histories of the “Father” and “Son” including their roles in key Scottish historical events and their succession to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum as well as other lands in Scotland.

The author has reviewed historical sources and records that confirm that the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was the first of the Dunbar of Biel branch as well as the first of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch who succeeded his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421), in 1421 in the lands and barony of Cumnock. He

was one of the largest landowners in southwest Scotland which resulted in his appointment as a hostage in 1424 to secure the ransom for the release of King James I of Scotland (r.1406-1437) from his 18 years of imprisonment in England. The “Father” died while still a hostage imprisoned in England in about 1426. Historical sources and records confirm that the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), was one of the many Scottish noblemen captured at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402 and held as a prisoner in England for 19 years. He inherited land rights in southwest Scotland from his “Father” after he was released from English captivity in 1421. The “Son” succeeded to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum in 1426 on the death of his “Father” while he was imprisoned as a hostage in England. The “Son” became a Scottish ambassador to England during the reign of King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland from 1424 to about 1435. Although he inherited some of the land rights of his “Father” in southwest Scotland, he remained primarily associated with the lands of Biel and a prominent nobleman in southeast Scotland until his death in about 1435. His eldest son, John, managed the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum for his grandfather and father after 1421, and was confirmed as the successor to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum and other lands in southwest Scotland in 1437. He was the first to adopt the title “Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum”, and he is referred to in this book as “Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (ba.1390,d.1452)” to identify his title, estimated birth year, and death year.

The main male-line in the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch were successors to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum until 1474 when their male-line went extinct and ownership of the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum transitioned to three daughters- Euphemia, Margaret, and Janet- and their prominent husbands from other House of Dunbar branches. The 2nd daughter, Margaret Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum Park, married Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum (bc.1453,d.1503) before 1474, and they owned part of the lands of Mochrum called “Mochrum Park” in Wigtownshire in southwest Scotland. This 1st Dunbar of Mochrum branch male-line went extinct in 1579 and their lands of Mochrum were inherited by a daughter, Grizel Dunbar, Lady Mochrum (b.1568,d.1586), and her husband, Alexander Dunbar of Conzie and Mochrum (b.1545,d.1585), who was a male-line descendant of Sir John Dunbar, 5th Earl of Moray (bc.1343,d.1392), and they established the 2nd Dunbar of Mochrum branch beginning in 1579. This 2nd Dunbar of Mochrum branch and its associated Baronets of Mochrum became the main male-line of the House of Dunbar beginning in 1744 and continuing to the present-day descending in the Dunbar male-line from Sir John Dunbar, 5th Earl, of Moray (bc.1343,d.1392), and in the Dunbar female-line from the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch.

In the following sections, information from historical sources and records is presented to support the author’s conclusions on the history of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch successors to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum, and proposed revisions to the Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website “royal lineage” for the Dunbar of Cumnock and Dunbar of Biel branches:

- Lands of Cumnock and Mochrum and Earl of Dunbar owners in 13th and 14th centuries
- George I grants lands of Cumnock and Mochrum to his brothers, Patrick and David, in 1375
- Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, succeeds his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock in 1421
- Discriminating the Dunbar of Biel branch “Father” and “Son” successors in historical records
- “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, succeeds “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, in 1426
- Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch successors in lands of Cumnock and Mochrum
- Proposed revisions to “royal lineage” of the Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website

Lands of Cumnock and Mochrum and Earl of Dunbar owners in 13th and 14th centuries

The location of the lands and barony of Cumnock was in the original Parish of Cumnock in Ayrshire as shown on the present-day map of southwest Scotland in **Illustration 1**. The original Parish of Cumnock was divided into the Parish of New Cumnock and the Parish of Old Cumnock in 1650. The history of the Dunbars and New Cumnock is presented on the website for Guthrie’s “History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock” [Ref. 5- Guthrie, Robert; “History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock”, website]. Cumnock Castle was the ancient seat of the barons of Cumnock built by the Earls of Dunbar during the 13th century. It was located in the center of the present-day village of New Cumnock which is about 10 miles south of the village of “old” Cumnock. It stood on the hill overlooking the confluence of the Afton Water and the River Nith. The origin of the name “Cumnock” came from the Gaelic language words “Cumunn achadh” meaning “place of the confluence” and “meeting of the water”. A Royal Charter dated in the year 1547 to the House of Dunbar owner of the barony of Cumnock describes the property as: “...tower, fortalice, manor, dominical lands, woods, mills, fisheries, annexes, tenants and patronage of the parish kirk of Cumnock”. The word “fortalice” is the ancient name for fortress, and would have been a fortified building with surrounding walls of a fort. This tower was likely part of the complex originally called Cumnock Castle. In the present-day, there are no remaining ruins of Cumnock Castle, and its location in the village of New Cumnock is marked by a simple plaque on a grassy knoll.

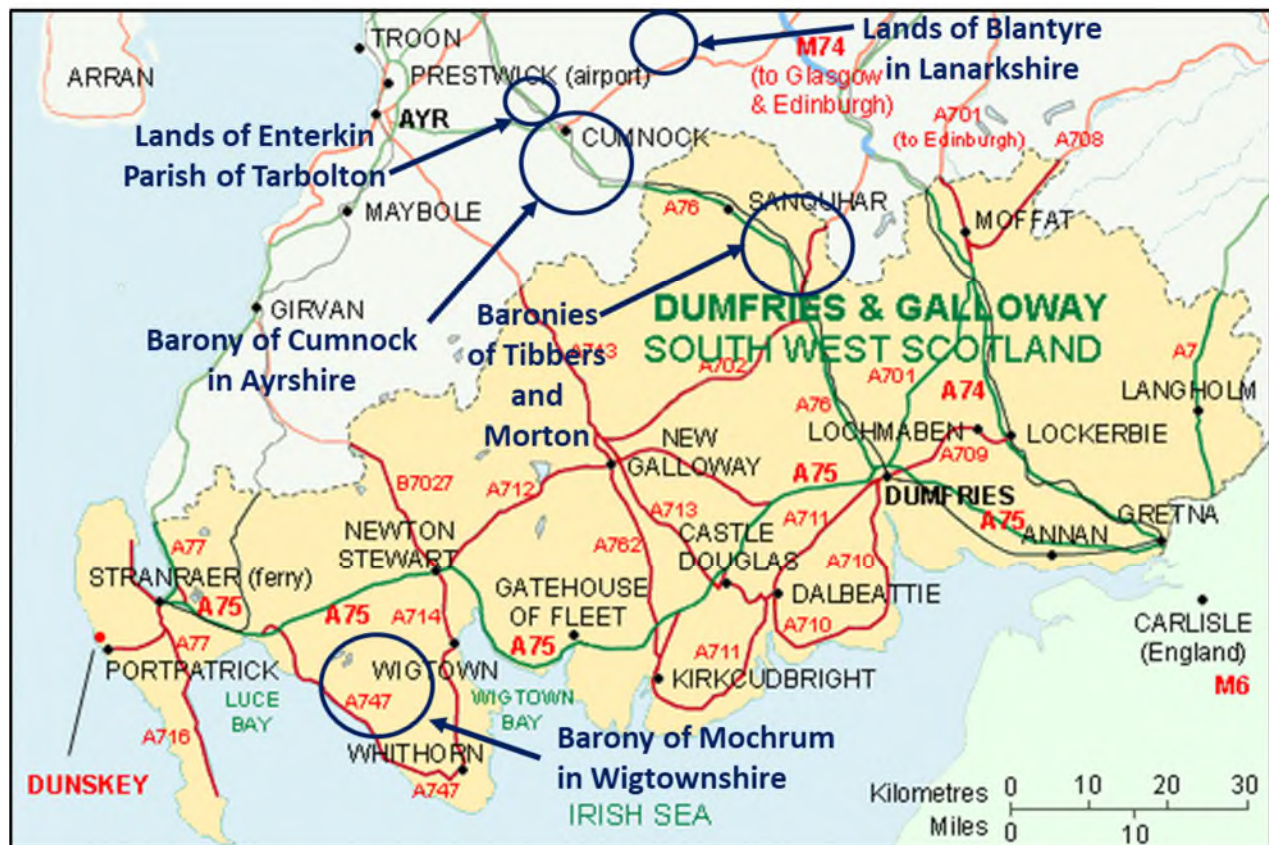


Illustration 1. The locations of the lands and barony of Cumnock in Ayrshire, lands of Blantyre in Lanarkshire, and lands and barony of Mochrum in Wigtonshire, as well as other lands owned by members of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch, are shown in this present-day map of southwest Scotland.

The earliest records of members of the House of Dunbar owning the lands and barony of Cumnock date from the early-1200's after Patrick I, 5th Earl of Dunbar (r.1182-1232), married Countess Ada of Dunbar who was the daughter of King William I (r.1165-1214) of Scotland. At that time, King William I was combining the Baillie's of Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick in southwest Scotland into the Sheriffdom of Ayr. Kyle was also known as "King's Kyle" signifying that it belonged to the Crown and was controlled by the King who would place his most loyal followers in his castles for his protection. King's Kyle was located on the treacherous border between Ayr and Galloway. Patrick I may have benefitted by his marriage to the King's daughter, gaining his trust, and being placed in charge of King's Kyle. The successor Earls of Dunbar held the lands and barony of Cumnock in east Ayrshire in southwest Scotland for over 100 years through the early-1300's and again beginning in the mid-1300's until 1375 [Ref. 5- Guthrie, Robert; "History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock", website].

The association of the barony of Cumnock with the Earls of Dunbar is recorded in the Ragman's Roll in 1296 when Scottish nobles pledged their allegiance to King Edward I (r.1272-1307) of England at the beginning of the Wars of Independence between Scotland and England. The Ragman's Roll lists "*Patrick of Comenagh*", which translates to "Patrick of Cumnock", and this was Patrick IV, 8th Earl of Dunbar and 1st Earl of March (r.1289-1308). In 1298, King Edward I rested his army at Cumnock Castle on his march south following the victory of his English army over William Wallace and the Scots army at the Battle of Falkirk at the time when Patrick IV was committed to supporting the English cause. His successor, Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March (r.1308-1368), held Cumnock Castle during the Scottish War of Independence in the early-1300's when he, like his father before him, was committed to supporting the English cause. In August of 1307, King Edward II (r.1301-1327) of England and his English army were based at Cumnock Castle when they came in pursuit of Robert the Bruce, who had replaced William Wallace as leader of the Scots and later become King Robert I (r.1306-1329) of Scotland [Ref. 6- Guthrie, Castles of New Cumnock].

Patrick IV, 8th Earl of Dunbar and 1st Earl of March (r.1289-1308), lost ownership of the barony of Cumnock for a period of time in the early-1300's when he was committed to supporting the English side. Thomas Randolph, who was a nephew of Robert the Bruce, had provided exceptional service and support to his uncle during the Scottish wars of independence with England. After Robert the Bruce became King Robert I (r.1306-1329) of Scotland in 1306, he knighted his nephew and granted him several titles and extensive landholdings including the Earldom of Moray in northern Scotland and the barony of Cumnock in southwest Scotland. He is referred to as Sir Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray (d.1332), in this paper. Sir Thomas Randolph's two sons- Thomas and John- succeeded to his lands and titles, but they were killed in battles between the Scots and English, and the surviving heirs in 1346 were their Randolph sisters- Agnes and Isabella. The eldest sister, Agnes, who is called "Black" Agnes in many Scottish historical records because of her "swarthy" complexion, became the second wife of Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), and she is referred to as Countess Black Agnes Randolph, Countess of Moray (b.1312,d.1369) in this book. She brought the ownership of her inherited part of the Cumnock lands, as well as other extensive lands and titles, to her marriage to Patrick V, and his ownership was first confirmed in 1342 by King David II (r.1329-1371) of Scotland [Ref. 4- M'kerlie, P. J. and Paterson, James; History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877].

The location of the lands and barony of Mochrum was in the Parish of Mochrum in Wigtownshire on the Machars peninsula as shown on the map of Dumfries and Galloway in southwest Scotland in **Illustration 1**. The author has based his description of the history of the lands and barony of Mochrum primarily on the two books- History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, and Volume Second- which were researched and written by James Paterson and P. H. M'Kerlie and published in 1870 and 1877, respectively. According to the Preface in Volume First written by James Paterson in 1870, he was apparently aging and unable to do the research and write the book; so he used P. H. M'Kerlie to do the research and assemble the Galloway information and write the book but he did not credit M'Kerlie for his work and no author is identified. According to the Preface in Volume Second written by P. H. M'Kerlie and published seven years later in 1877, the Volume First was published prematurely in draft form by James Paterson and it contains many errors. In Volume Second, M'Kerlie provides extensive corrections and edits to the information contained in Volume First as well as identifying those parts of Volume First which did not need corrections and adding extensive new information. Thus, the author has used Volume Second with selected information from Volume First as the primary sources for the history of the lands of Mochrum in Galloway. The Volume Second includes a 128 page "Historical Sketch" of Galloway and sections on each Parish in Galloway with information on the lands, key owners, and major families in each Parish. The lands of Mochrum and the Dunbar owners are described in the section "Parish of Mochrum, Mochrum" in Volume First in pages 234 to 302 with corrections and additions listed in Volume Second in pages 260 to 307. These books are one of the best historical sources for names of families including the Dunbars who owned specific lands in specific parishes in Galloway. However, some of the genealogy information for the Dunbars is incorrect because it was based partly on The Baronage of Scotland written by Sir Robert Douglas of Blenvernie in 1798, and the Dunbar family tree was later revised by the early-1900's as discussed in subsequent sections in this paper.

Historically, the lands and barony of Mochrum were part of a barony created out of the old Lordship of Galloway held in the early-1300's by Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert I (r.1306-1329) of Scotland. The first charter in the Scottish records referring to the lands of Mochrum shows a grant by King Robert I of part of the lands of Mochrum to his nephew, Alexander Bruce. Apparently, King Robert I also granted the lands of Mochrum to his nephew, Sir Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray (d.1332), because later records indicate his two daughters- Countess Black Agnes Randolph, Countess of Moray (b.1312,d.1369), and Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361)- each inherited one-half of the lands of Mochrum in 1346 after the deaths of their father and his two sons and they brought these lands as well as other lands to their marriages to Dunbars.

During the reign of King David II (r.1329-1371) of Scotland, he granted the lands of Mochrum to Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigtown, but he resigned them to King David II when he was unable to retain them against the native inhabitants. Most historical sources show that King David II confirmed Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), as the owner of the lands and baronies of Cumnock and Mochrum in 1342. Most historical sources conclude that George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), obtained ownership of the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum and other lands in southwest Scotland when Patrick V resigned the properties and he succeeded to the earldoms in 1368. In the book History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877, it states: "*George Dunbar... got a charter under the Great Seal from David the Second of the lands of Cumnock in Ayrshire, Blantyre in Lanarkshire,*

Glenken and Mochrum, dated 25th July 1368” [Ref. 4- M’kerlie, P. J. and Paterson, James; History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877].

The succession in 1368 of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), and his relationship to Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), was incorrectly described in many ancient historical sources. In 1798, Sir Robert Douglas of Blenvernie published his book The Baronage of Scotland which provided historical information on the Earls of Dunbar and Dunbar of Mochrum branch ancestors including the statement: “*Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, who resigned both, together with the title of Earl, to his eldest son and heir, George, in 1368*” [Ref. 29- Douglas, Sir Robert of Glenbervie, Baronet; The Baronage of Scotland; Edinburgh; Dunbar of Mochrum p.113-115; 1798]. This source incorrectly described George I as “*eldest son and heir of Patrick V, who resigned the earldom of March to him in 1368*”. The relationship of George I and Patrick V was only correctly described in historical sources beginning in the early-1900’s.

In 1906, Sir Archibald Hamilton Dunbar published a new edition of his book Scottish Kings: A Revised Chronology of Scottish History 1005-1625 which described the pedigree of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), and his brothers as not only Dunbar descendants of a male-line branch of the Earls of Dunbar but also as female-line descendants of Sir Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray (d.1332) [Ref. 25- Dunbar, Sir Archibald Hamilton; Scottish Kings: A Revised Chronology of Scottish History 1005-1625, 1906]. He provided the pedigree for the Randolph family from 1312 to 1346 and the pedigree of the Dunbar Earls of Moray family from 1346 to 1429. His records confirmed George I as the eldest son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357) and Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361); and he succeeded his cousin, Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), in 1368. However, he incorrectly identifies only four children- George, John, Patrick, and Agnes. He provides key information on the life of George I as the successor as Earl of Dunbar and Earl of March. He identifies the only daughter, Agnes, as marrying James of Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith. He describes the history of the son, John, who became Sir John Dunbar, 5th Earl of Moray (bc.1343,d.1392), and his descendants. He identifies the son, Patrick, as “*Patrike off Dunbarr lorde of bele, ancestor of William Dunbar, the Poet*”; however, he provides no other information on him or his family. He also does not identify the youngest son, David.

In 1906, Sir James Balfour Paul published his book The Scots Peerage which describes the history of the families of the Earls of Dunbar including the family of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357) and Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361). He identifies their children as four sons and one daughter- George, John, Patrick, David, and Agnes. Later historians identified a 2nd daughter, Elizabeth. The family tree of key ancestors and descendants of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357) and Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361) is shown in **Illustration 2** including several generations of Earl of Dunbar ancestors descending from Gospatric, 1st Earl of Dunbar (r.1072-1130); the relationship of Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), and his cousin, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420); and the brothers of George I [Ref. 7- Paul, Sir James Balfour; The Scots Peerage, Vol. III; Edinburgh; 1906; and Ref. 29- Paul, Sir James Balfour, The Scots Peerage, Vols. II & VIII, (Edinburgh, 1909)].

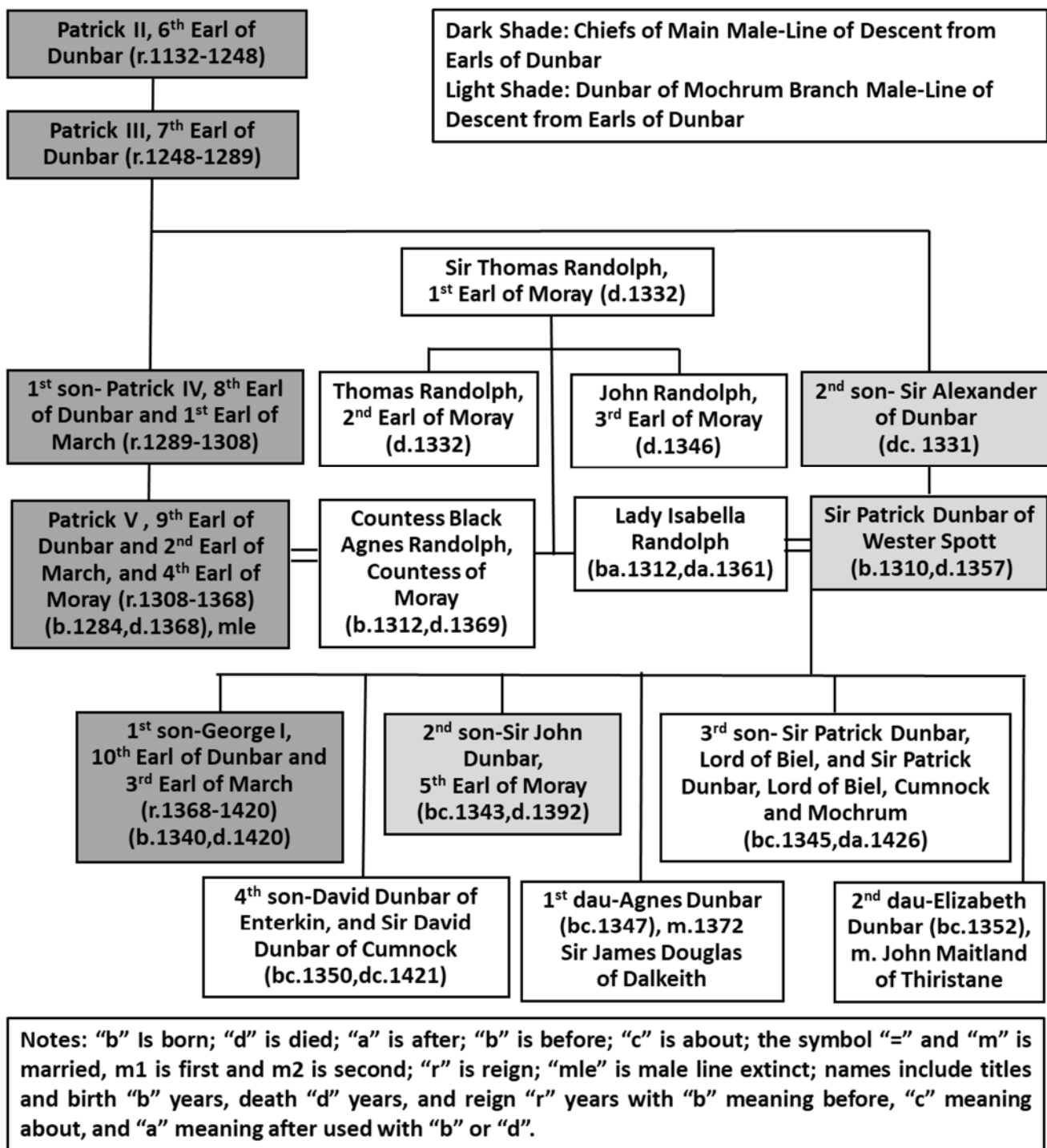


Illustration 2. George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March, was the 1st son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott and Lady Isabella Randolph and he succeeded his cousin, Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray, in 1368; and he granted the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum and other lands in southwest Scotland to his brothers, David and Patrick, in 1375.

Sir James Balfour Paul provides information that shows the eldest son, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), already owned lands in southwest Scotland by 1363 before he received the lands resigned by his cousin, Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), in 1368. In his book The Scots Peerage, Vol. III, Sir James Balfour Paul states in part: “*Sir Patrick of Dunbar, who fought at Pointiers, and afterwards went towards the Holy Land, was the father of George, afterwards Earl of March. Sir Patrick's wife was Isabel Randolph, and as she was sister, and one of the two heiresses of John Randolph, third Earl of Moray, it is easy to explain how Earl George came to possess the Randolph estates as well as the earldom of March or Dunbar. His first appearance on record is in 1363, when, on 28 June, King David II confirmed to him a grant of one-half of the baronies of Tibbers and Morton, in Dumfriesshire, which Patrick, Earl of March, and Agnes, his wife, had resigned in his favour. These were Randolph estates, and the Earl and Countess therefore only resigned one-half, while the other no doubt was inherited from his mother.*” [Ref. 7- Sir James Balfour Paul, The Scots Peerage, Vol III, Dunbar, Page 270].

This historical source and record shows that King David II (r.1329-1371) of Scotland, who is referred to as “*King David II*”, confirmed George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), who is referred to as “*George, afterwards Earl of March*”, in the lands and Baronies of Tibbers and Morton in Dumfriesshire in 1363. These lands were located in the valley of the River Nith south of Sanquhar in Ayrshire, which is shown previously on the map in **Illustration 1**. George I was the son and heir of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357), who is referred to as “*Sir Patrick of Dunbar*”, and his wife, Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361), who is referred to as “*Isabel Randolph*”. She inherited one-half of the Randolph lands upon the death of her brother, who is referred to as “*John Randolph, third Earl of Moray*”. Her sister, Countess Black Agnes Randolph, Countess of Moray (b.1312,d.1369), who is referred to as “*Agnes, his wife*”, also inherited one-half of the Randolph lands which she brought to her marriage to Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), who is referred to as “*Patrick, Earl of March*”. This historical source concluded that George I was about 23 years old in 1363 when he obtained one-half of the lands and baronies of Tibbers and Morton, which were resigned by Patrick V, and the other one-half through inheritance from his mother.

It is likely that George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), also inherited one-half of the lands and baronies of Mochrum which were Randolph properties partially inherited by his mother, Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361). George I probably inherited his mother’s properties after the death of his father, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357), who died in 1357 on a crusade to the Holy Land, and after the death of his mother who died sometime after 1361. The other one-half of those Randolph properties was inherited by his aunt, Countess Black Agnes Randolph, Countess of Moray (b.1312,d.1369), who brought it to her marriage to Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), who resigned this one-half to George I later in 1368.

There are historical sources that describe the charter record on July 25, 1368, in which George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), received a charter for the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum as well as other lands. Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie in his book The Baronage of Scotland provides the original Latin record which states in part: “*George Dunbar.... got a charter under the great seal from king David Bruce, Dilecto consanguineo suo, Georgio de Dunbar, omnes et singulas terras de Cumnock, cum pertinen, infra vicecomitat, de Air, terras de Blantyre, cum pertinen, infra*

vicecomitat, de Lanark, ac omnes et singulas terras de Glenken, et de Mochrum, cum pertinen, intra vicecomitat, de Dumfries, etc. dated at Stirling the 25th day of July, in the 39th year of the king's reign, which is 1368.” [Ref. 29- Douglas, Sir Robert of Glenbervie, Baronet; The Baronage of Scotland; Edinburgh; Dunbar of Mochrum p.113-115; 1798]. Sir James Balfour Paul in his book The Scots Peerage, Vol III provides the English translation as: “*On 25 July 1368 George Dunbar received from King David II two charters, the first of the baronies of Cumnock, Blantyre, Glenken, and Mochrum, in the counties of Ayr and Lanark, and sheriffdom of Dumfries, resigned by Patrick of Dunbar, Knight, last Earl of March, and the second of the earldom of March, also resigned by the last Earl.*” [Ref. 7- Sir James Balfour Paul, The Scots Peerage, Vol III, Page 270]. King David II (r.1329-1371) of Scotland, who is referred to as “*King David II*”, confirmed this charter to George I, who is referred to as “*George Dunbar*”, in the lands and Barony of Cumnock in Ayrshire, lands and barony of Glenken and Blantyre in Lanarkshire, and the lands and barony of Mochrum in Dumfries in southwest Scotland, which were resigned by Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368), who is referred to as “*Patrick of Dunbar, Knight*”. In 1368, Patrick V had no surviving sons and before his death he resigned his lands and titles, including the Earldom of Dunbar and Earldom of March, to his cousin, George I, who was also the nephew of Patrick V’s wife, Countess Black Agnes Randolph, Countess of Moray (b.1312,d.1369).

George I grants lands of Cumnock and Mochrum to his brothers, Patrick and David, in 1375

As shown in the family tree in **Illustration 2**, the four sons of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357) and Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361) were 1st son- George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420) born about 1340; 2nd son- Sir John Dunbar, 5th Earl of Moray (bc.1343,d.1392), born about 1343; 3rd son- Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, born about 1345; and 4th son- Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock born about 1350. The first two sons were Scottish Earls whose lives are relatively well-documented in Scottish history. The younger two sons- Patrick and David- are less well-known and their lives are incorrectly described in many ancient historical sources until the early-1900’s. In 1798, Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie in his book The Baronage of Scotland states: “*David as eldest son of George, Earl of March*” which incorrectly describes the 4th son- Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock as the son of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420) [Ref. 29- Douglas, Sir Robert of Glenbervie, Baronet; The Baronage of Scotland; Edinburgh; Dunbar of Mochrum p.113-115; 1798]. In 1906, Sir Archibald Hamilton Douglas in his book Scottish Kings: A Revised Chronology of Scottish History 1005-1625 identified the three eldest sons but omitted the 4th son- David [Ref. 25- Archibald H. Dunbar, Scottish Kings: A Revised Chronology of Scottish History 1005-1625, 1906]. In 1906, Sir James Balfour Paul in his book The Scots Peerage describes the history of the family of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott and his wife, Lady Isabella Randolph, and identifies four sons and two daughters- George, John, Patrick, David, and Agnes and Elizabeth [Ref. 7- Paul, Sir James Balfour; The Scots Peerage, Vol. III; Edinburgh; 1906]. The 3rd and 4th sons- Patrick and David- and their descendants are important members of the House of Dunbar because they became owners of extensive lands in southwest Scotland including the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum after 1375.

Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie in his book The Baronage of Scotland [Ref. 29- Douglas, Sir Robert of Glenbervie, Baronet; The Baronage of Scotland; Edinburgh; Dunbar of Mochrum p.113-115; 1798] did provide important information on the two younger brothers- Patrick and David- including the following:

“David, the eldest, got a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. confirming to him, all and haill the barony of Blantyre in the shire of Lanark; and of Cumnock, with the patronage of the kirk thereof, in the shire of Air, &c. dated at Perth 3d February, the 4th year of the king’s reign, which is 1375. This David dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother”.

“Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick Dunbar, who got from his father the estate of Mochrum, which continued ever after to be one of the chief titles of the family. He made a great figure in the reign of King James I and he or his son and heir was appointed one of the hostages for that prince’s ransom (he being then a prisoner in England) anno 1423. His estate, at that time, was valued at 500 merks sterling per annum, which was a very great one in those days. It appears that the father became the hostage’ for, we find, his lady got a safe conduct to go up to England and visit her husband in that kingdom, anno 1426.”

The author’s research, as described in historical records in this paper, shows that Sir Robert Douglas was correct on several key points including: (1) David and Patrick were brothers but David was the youngest; (2) David died without children and was succeeded by his brother, Patrick; (3) Patrick got the estate of Mochrum from his father and mother; and (4) Patrick was a hostage for the ransom of King James I in 1423 and his wife traveled to England to visit him in prison in 1426.

Sir James Balfour Paul in his book The Scots Peerage, Vol III [Ref. 7- Paul, Sir James Balfour; The Scots Peerage, Vol. III; Edinburgh; 1906] describes the third son, Patrick, as follows, but provides no information on either of his sons, Patrick and George:

“Sir Patrick Dunbar of ‘Bele’ or Biel, who appears as brother of George, Earl of March, in 1387-88. In or about 1390 he received from his brother Earl George 40 merks of land in the territory of Mersington, including a considerable portion of the parish of Eccles. He was made prisoner at Homildon, 14 September 1402. He occurs in charters of 1423 and 1425, as ‘uncle’ of George, eleventh Earl of March. He was one of the envoys to arrange the ransom of King James I., and he appears as a commissioner for the Marches down to 12 July 1429. His wife, in 1434, was Euphemia Stewart, daughter of David, Earl of Strathearn, and widow of Patrick Graham of Dundass. He was alive in 1438. He had issue at least two sons, Patrick and George, and he is supposed to have been the ancestor of William Dunbar the poet.”

Based on the author’s research, as described in historical records in this paper, Sir James Balfour Paul correctly described several key aspects of the life of “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of ‘Bele’ or Biel*”, who is referred to as the “Father” and “*Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum*” in this paper, including: (1) he was a younger brother of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), who gave him lands in southeast Scotland in the territory of Mersington in about 1390; (2) he was an uncle of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457); (3) his second wife was Euphemia Stewart, but she was not the daughter of the Earl of Strathearn nor the mother of his children; (4) he had sons named Patrick and George by his unknown first wife; and (5) he was an ancestor of William Dunbar the poet. However, as shown in other records later in this paper, it was his son, Patrick, who is referred to as the “Son” and “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel*” in this paper, who was (1) a prisoner at Homildon in 1402, (2) an envoy to arrange the ransom of King James I; (3) a commissioner for the Marches down to 12 July 1429, and (3) died sometime soon after 1435.

Sir James Balfour Paul in his book The Scots Peerage, Vol III [Ref. 7- Paul, Sir James Balfour; The Scots Peerage, Vol. III; Edinburgh; 1906] describes the 4th son, David, as follows:

“In 1375, George, tenth Earl of March, resigned in favour of David Dunbar, the very extensive territories of Cumnock, Blantyre, and other lands. According to Sir Robert Douglas, in his ‘Baronage’, David was a son of a George Dunbar, an alleged son of the eighth Earl, but of this no evidence has been found. In the charter of 1375 no relationship is stated, and no direct proof has been discovered, but from the very large grant thus made- the barony of Cumnock alone embracing 50,000 acres of land- there is a presumption that David was a brother of Earl George. He appears further in three writs of uncertain date, but confirmed by Robert, Duke of Albany, in 1411, as Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock, knight, and had then a son and heir, Sir Patrick of Dunbar, also a knight, who was the real grantor of certain lands and wadsets to Gilbert Grierson of Arde.”

Based on the author’s research, and records as described in this paper, Sir James Balfour Paul correctly documents several key aspects of the life of “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock” including: (1) he was granted the extensive properties of Cumnock, Blantyre, and other lands in southwest Scotland in 1375 by George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), but he was the youngest brother and not the son of George I; and (2) he appeared in writs in 1411 as a knight. However, his heir, “Sir Patrick of Dunbar, also a knight”, was not his son but instead his only surviving brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who is referred to in this paper as either “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel” or “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum” after he succeeded to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum in 1421.

Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421) was first known as David Dunbar of Enterkin in about 1371 when he reached maturity at age 21 and inherited the lands of Enterkin located in Tarbolton Parish in central Ayrshire northwest of Cumnock Parish in southwest Scotland as shown previously on the map in **Illustration 1**. The lands of Enterkin were probably Randolph properties inherited by his mother, Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361), who brought the properties to her marriage to Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357).

In the P. J. M’Kernie-James Paterson books History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877, it is stated: “*David obtained a charter from King Robert the Second, confirming to him the baronies of Blantyre and Cumnock, dated 3d February 1375. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick Dunbar, who got from his father the estate of Mochrum.... He was sometimes styled of Beil, which is in East Lothian, near Dunbar*” [Ref. 4- M’kerlie, P. J. and Paterson, James; History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877]. This charter record of February 3, 1375, shows that King Robert II (r.1371-1390) of Scotland confirmed the grant by George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), of the lands and baronies of Cumnock in Ayrshire and the Barony of Blantyre in Lanarkshire, to his youngest brother, David, who was called David Dunbar of Enterkin at that time. He was probably knighted soon after 1375 by King Robert II in recognition of his ownership of the large barony of Cumnock as well as other lands and was subsequently known as Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock. This historical source states that David “*died without issue*” and his successor in the barony of Cumnock was “*his brother, Patrick afterwards Sir Patrick Dunbar*”. Sir Patrick Dunbar’s style of “*Beil*”, which is more commonly spelled “*Biel*” in modern records, refers to his ownership of the lands of Biel in East Lothian near the town of Dunbar in southeast Scotland. He probably inherited the lands of Biel from his father, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357). He was initially known in records as either Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel or Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of

Biel, and then he changed his title to “of Cumnock” after succeeding his brother, David, in the lands and barony of Cumnock. He too was probably also knighted in the 1375 time period by King Robert II.

There are no records that show the lands and barony of Mochrum were ever granted by George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), to his youngest brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock, and this is supported by the records that show his title did not include “of Mochrum”. The above historical source states that Sir Patrick Dunbar “*got from his father the estate of Mochrum*”. However, there are no known records that show the lands and barony of Mochrum were ever granted by George I to his brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel. But as described previously, the lands of Mochrum were Randolph properties inherited one-half each to the Randolph sisters- Agnes and Isabella- who brought the properties to their Dunbar husbands. As oldest son, George I would have inherited one-half of the lands of Mochrum from his father and mother, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357) and Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361). George I received the other one-half on the resignation of Patrick V, 9th Earl of Dunbar and 2nd Earl of March, and 4th Earl of Moray (r.1308-1368). Although no records have been found, it is most probable that George I granted his brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, ownership of the lands and barony of Mochrum in about 1375 at about the same time he granted the lands and the barony of Cumnock to his other younger brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock. Thus, the lands of Cumnock were held by Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock and the lands of Mochrum were held by his brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, in the 1375 time period.

There are few records of the life of Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421). There are no known records of his marriage, and there are no known records confirming that he had surviving children who were his successors. He was a very wealthy man and any marriage would have been to a prominent Scottish lady, but none of the sources for the history of Ayrshire identify a wife. Some historical sources concluded he was married and his eldest son, Patrick, succeeded him in a “father-to-son” succession. The “royal lineage” on the Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website for the Dunbar of Cumnock branch describes this “father-to-son” succession with the father listed as “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1424)” and his son and successor listed as “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1437)” with the sources for this information cited as “The Scots Peerage (Dunbar), BP1999 (Dunbar of Mochrum), Burkes’ Extinct Peerage 1883 (Dunbar)” [Ref. 12- Clan Dunbar.com website, Dunbar Surname DNA Project, royal lineage, Dunbar of Cumnock].

One key historical source is James Paterson’s History of the County Ayr, Vol. I, and **Illustration 3** reproduces key information related to Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421) and his successors in the book’s sections titled “Families in the Parishes of Old and New Cumnock” and “Dunbars of Cumnock and Mochrum” [Ref. History of the County of Ayr, Vol I, James Paterson, 1847]. James Paterson concluded that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock “...*died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his brother of Mochrum afterwards I. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum*” and he was “*one of the hostages for James I. in 1423*”. This “*brother of Mochrum*” was his older brother, Patrick, who was his only surviving brother after 1420. The “*hostage for James I*” refers to wealthy Scottish landowners who were held hostage in England to secure the ransom for the release of King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland from his 18 years of captivity in England as described in a subsequent section of this paper. The information from James Paterson’s book listed in **Illustration 3** will be discussed further in subsequent pages along with information from other historical records and sources related to the successors in the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum.

Another key source is Robert Guthrie's History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock, and key information related to the life of Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock and his Dunbar of Cumnock male line successors for four generations which are identified by Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV and reproduced in **Illustration 4** [Ref. 5- Guthrie, Robert; History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock]. Guthrie states: "*For the purpose of this work, James Paterson's nomenclature I, II, III, etc. is retained and extracts from his work appear in black font. This work is greatly enhanced with research notes kindly provided by Stuart Clarkson, Guelph, Canada ..*". Guthrie mostly relies on information from James Paterson's book and he also concludes that "*Sir David Dunbar Lord of Cumnock and Blantyr d. <1424*" died without children and was succeeded by his brother identified as "*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum d. <1437*". Guthrie includes the research notes from Stuart Clarkson who summarized information from various historical sources and records including key charter records RMS/ii#547, RMS/ii#9, RMS/ii#65, RMS/ii#66, RMS/ii#1064, and RMS/ii#1423 listed in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland (RMS) [Ref. 26- Register of the Great Seal of Scotland (RMS)].

The author has included the Stuart Clarkson input notes in italics and brackets in **Illustration 4**. Some of these records provide conflicting inputs on the identity of the successor to Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock. This includes one record [hca/i.353] stating "*children: none*" and another record [SP/iii.277-8] stating "*children: Patrick*" which shows Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock either had no children or he had one son, Patrick. The author's research described in this paper supports Guthrie's conclusions based on information in several key sources including Guthrie's work and James Paterson's book which state that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock died without children and was succeeded by his older brother, Patrick.

In his previous books, the author incorrectly assumed that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock was succeeded by his son, Patrick, and their male heirs succeeded to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum [Ref. 1 and 2- Dunbar; House of Dunbar, Part I and Part II]. This assumption of a "father-to-son" succession was based on the current Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website "royal lineage" for the Dunbar of Cumnock branch as discussed later in this paper. However, the author's recent research supports the "brother-to-brother" succession described in James Paterson's book and Guthrie's work which concluded that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock died without issue and was succeeded by his only surviving older brother at the time of his death which was his brother, Patrick. The author's research also shows that the generation II successor identified by James Paterson and Guthrie in **Illustrations 3 and 4** as "*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum d. <1437*" is incorrect because there are two generations of Dunbar of Biel branch successors- Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, and his son, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel. The author will show that the generation III successor, Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, is the son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel and the grandson of Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel. Additional information from records and other key historical sources will be described in this paper that support this conclusion.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISHES OF OLD AND NEW CUMNOCK

DUNBARS OF CUMNOCK AND MOCHRUM

The Dunbars of Cumnock and Mochrum are, according to Douglas's Baronetage, descended of the Dunbars, Earls of March and Murray, whose origin the Peerage writers trace to the Princes and Earls of Northumberland...the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, belonged, in the reign of David II, to Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, who resigned both, together with the title of Earl, to his eldest son and heir, George, in 1368. He had a charter, dated the 25th of July of that year, from David II., of the lands of Cumnock, Blantyre in Lanarkshire, and Glenken and Mochrum in Dumfriesshire....

I. David Dunbar of Cumnock, in 1375. Douglas makes David the eldest son of George, Earl of March; but there is nothing in the charter, which is dated February 5, to warrant this. Had he being the eldest son, he would have had the title also. He had the lands of Blantyre and Cumnock. He is said to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his brother of Mochrum, afterwards

II. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum. He was appointed one of the hostages for James I. in 1423. His estate at this time "was valued at 500 marks sterling per annum, which was a very great one in those days." His lady had a safe conduct to visit him in England in 1426. Soon afterwards he obtained his liberty, for he was appointed one of the ambassadors extra-ordinary to the court of England in 1428. In 1435 he obtained a safe conduct to that kingdom for himself and twenty persons in his retinue, to negotiate affairs of State.* (* Douglas's Baronage). He died not long after, leaving issue-

1. Sir John, his heir.
2. Patrick, who had a grant from his father of the lands of Park, Auchentibber, Drumlocherinloch, which were confirmed to him by three charters under the great seal in 1426.

Sir Patrick was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, of which latter property he was put in possession during the lifetime of his father. He was designed of Mochrum in a charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in 1432. In another charter, after his father's death, in 1437, he is designed *Johannes de Dunbar, miles, dominus de Cumnock, Mochrum, &c.* He left issue two sons-

1. Patrick,
2. Cuthbert, who obtained from his brother the estate of Blantyre.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, by whom he had three daughters, his co-heiresses-

1. Euphemia ... Dunbar of Cumnock, the eldest daughter, married Sir James Dunbar, son and heir of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield. They had a charter from James II., dated 23d June, 1474. The lands and barony of Cumnock, with patronage of the Kirk, fell to the share of Euphemia.
2. Margaret, married to Sir John Dunbar, second son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, who got with her the greater part of the lands of Mochrum, which for distinction, was called Mochrum's Park.
3. Jonet, married to Patrick Dunbar, who got with her part of the barony of Mochrum, called Mochrum-Loch, the superiority of which lands Andrew Dunbar, descended of this Patrick- having no issue- disposed to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, in the year 1550.* (*Douglas's Baronetage)

Illustration 3. This information from a key historical source- James Paterson's History of the County of Ayr, Vol I: With a Genealogical Account of the Families of Ayrshire- provides inaccurate information on the life of Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock and his successors based on later records and other historical sources.

I. Sir David Dunbar Lord of Cumnock and Blantyre d. < 1424

son of Patrick Dunbar (cousin of 9th Earl of Dunbar) and Isabella Randolph

Rev. Warwick identifies him as David Dunbar of Enterkin

Stuart Clarkson input: {David Dunbar, brother of George Dunbar earl of March [SP/iii.277-8; RMS/ii#547] called of Cumnock 1375 [hca/i.353]; Lord de Dunbar [RMS/ii#547]

children: none [hca/i.353]; Patrick [SP/iii.277-8]

— 3 feb 1375 inherited barony of Cumnock, lands of Blantyre 1375 [hca/i.353]

— (royal confirmatn 24 apr 1452) with charter to Patr de Dunbar de Bele nephew by George Dunbar earl of March brother [RMS/ii#547]}

II. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum d. < 1437

brother of Sir David. Appointed one of the hostages for James I in 1423 at which time his estate was valued at 500 merks per annum, which was a very great one in those days.

1. Sir John - see III.

2. Patrick

Stuart Clarkson input: {Sir Patrick Dunbar, son of David Dunbar of Cumnock [SP/iii.277-8]; brother of David Dunbar of Cumnock [hca/i.353] called of Cumnock and Mochrum [hca/i.353]; dom. de Cumnok miles 1423 [RMS/ii#9]

children: John [hca/i.353]; Patrick [hca/i.353=RMS/ii#65]

— 6 may 1421 (royal confirmatn 24 nov 1426) charter to Patr D son in lands of Park, Achintibber, Drumlochirnach (bar Blantire vic LNK) by him [RMS/ii#66]

— 31 may 1423 (royal confirmatn 24 nov 1426) charter to Patr D son in £10 annual return from lands of barony of Cumnock, lands of Blantyr by him Lord of Cumnock knight father until he gives sd Patr son sasine in 12 merk lands within Cumnock or Blantyr [RMS/ii#66]

— 1423 hostage for James I [hca/i.353]

— 26 jul 1424 with royal confirmatn [RMS/ii#9]}

2. Patrick Dunbar, son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock;

Stuart Clarkson input: {son of Patrick Dunbar Lord of Cumnock knight [RMS/ii#65]

— 6 may 1421 (royal confirmatn 24 nov 1426) charter to him in lands of Park, Achintibber,

Drumlochirnach (bar Blantire vic LNK) by Patr D father [RMS/ii#66]

— 31 may 1423 (royal confirmatn 24 nov 1426) charter to him in £10 annual return from lands of bar of Cumnock, lands of Blantyr (vic LNK) by Patr de D Lord of Cumnock knight father until sd father gives him sasine in 12 merk lands within Cumnock or Blantyr [RMS/ii#65]}

III. Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum

Charter in 1437 Johannes de Dunbar, miles, dominus de Cumnock; Mochrum, &c.

1. Patrick

2. Cuthbert (obtained Blantyre from his brother)

Stuart Clarkson input: {Sir John Dunbar, eldest son of Patrick Dunbar [hca/i.353] called of Mochrum 1432 [hca/i.353]; dominus de Cumnock, Mochrum &c 1437 [hca/i.353]

children: Patrick [hca/i.353]; Cuthbert [hca/i.353=RMS/ii#1064]}

IV. Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum

m. Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd

1. Euphemia

2. Margaret (Mochrum Park) m. Sir John Dunbar, son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield

3. Jonet (Mochrum Loch) m. Patrick Dunbar

Stuart Clarkson input: {Patrick Dunbar, eldest son of Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum [hca/i.354] called de Cumnock 1474 [RMS/iv#113] m. Margaret Boyd, dau of Sir Thos Boyd [hca/i.354]

children: Margaret [hca/i.354]; Euphemia [hca/i.354]; Jonet [hca/i.354]

— 1454 lib resp entry: sasine in lands of Cumnock [RSRS/ix.663]

— 1455 sasine in lands of Blantyr [RSRS/ix.663]

— 31 mar 1479 royal confirmatn of change from resigning lands, barony of Cumnock (vic Are), lands, barony of Mochrum (dom Galvidie vic Wigtoun), lands, barony of Blantyr (vic Lanark) to Cuthbert Dunbar brother german in favour of daughters, spouses viz Eufamie & James Dunbar son, heir app of Alexr Dunbar of Westfeld knight; Margaret & John Dunbar; Jonete & Patrick Dunbar, controversy leading to regranting of lands, barony of Blantyre to Cuthbert Dunbar [RMS/ii#1423]}

Illustration 4. This information from another key historical source- Robert Guthrie's History of the Parish of New Cumnock- provides inaccurate and inconsistent information on the life of Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock and his successors based on the records identified in the Stuart Clarkson input as well as later records and other historical sources.

Another key historical source which supports the author's conclusion of a "brother-to-brother" succession is the works of P. J. M'kerlie and James Paterson History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877 which describes a charter as follows: "*David obtained a charter from King Robert the Second, confirming to him the baronies of Blantyre and Cumnock, dated 3d February 1375. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick Dunbar, who got from his father the estate of Mochrum. He was sometimes styled of Beil, which is in East Lothian, near Dunbar. He was appointed one of the hostages for the ransom of James I, when a prisoner in England, in the year 1423.*" [Ref. 4- M'kerlie, P. J. and Paterson, James; History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877]. As previously described, this historical source states that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock "*died without issue*" and was succeeded "*by his brother Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick Dunbar, who got from his father the estate of Mochrum. He was sometimes styled of Beil, which is in East Lothian, near Dunbar*". This supports the author's conclusion of the "brother-to-brother" succession of the lands of Cumnock from Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock to his brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel. This historical source also states correctly that the brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, was "*appointed one of the hostages for the ransom of James I, when a prisoner in England, in the year 1423*". However, this source incorrectly describes him as a prisoner in England when appointed a hostage in 1423, and the records show that it was his son, Patrick Dunbar of Biel, who was imprisoned in England in the 1402 to 1421 time period as discussed in more detail in subsequent sections of this paper.

Both the P. J. M'kerlie and James Paterson books and Guthrie works indicate that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock was not only the first of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch but also its last. However, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock made a very important contribution to the House of Dunbar history because his ownership of the lands of Cumnock, as well as other lands in southwest Scotland, removed those lands from direct ownership of the Earls of Dunbar and thus avoided their later forfeiture in 1435 when George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), was forced by King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland to forfeit the Earldom of Dunbar and Earldom of March and all associated lands to the Crown.

Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, succeeds his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock in 1421

Based on the historical sources and the records described in this paper, the author concluded that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock, who is referred to as Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421) in this paper, died without children in about 1421, his successor in 1421 to the lands of Cumnock and other lands in southwest Scotland was his only surviving older brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who then is referred to as Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426) in this paper.

The author has identified three records in the years 1421, 1423, and 1452 related to the lands granted in 1375 by George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), to his youngest brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421), which supports the author's conclusions that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock died in about 1421 when he was succeeded by his only surviving brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426). Their older brother, Sir John Dunbar, 5th Earl of Moray (bc.1343,d.1392), had died in 1392, and their oldest brother, George I, had died in 1420. These charter records also support the conclusion that the son and heir of Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), is the person identified as "*Patrick*

Dunbar of Biel” and “*Patrick de Dunbar de Bele*” in the three records, and he is referred to as the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), in this paper.

The first charter record on May 6, 1421, is identified in **Illustration 4** as a Stuart Clarkson input to Guthrie’s work listed as record RMS/ii#66 in the charter records in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, and it is described on the clanmacfarland website related to the genealogy of Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock, as follows: “*6 May 1421 charter to Patrick Dunbar of Biel in lands of Park, Achintibber, Drumlochirnach, by Patrick Dunbar Lord of Cumnock, knight, his father. With a separate royal confirmation 24 Nov 1426.*” [Ref. 5- Guthrie, Robert; History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock; Ref. 15- [www. clanmacfarlanegenealogy.info/ genealogy/](http://www.clanmacfarlanegenealogy.info/genealogy/); and Ref. 26- charter records in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland]. The lands of “Park, Achintibber (sic- Auchintibber), Drumlochirnach” were part of the lands of Blantyre in Lanarkshire which were located near Glasgow as shown previously on the map in **Illustration 1**. These lands in Blantyre were part of the extensive lands granted in 1375 by George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), to his youngest brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421). This May 6, 1421, record supports the author’s conclusion that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock, who had owned these lands since 1375, had died sometime after 1420 and before May 6, 1421; because his heir and only surviving brother after 1420 was Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who had changed his title to “*Lord of Cumnock*” after succeeding to the lands of Cumnock in 1421. This May 6, 1421, record also supports the author’s conclusion that the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), who is referred to in this record as “*Patrick Dunbar Lord of Cumnock, knight, his father*”, was transferring part of the lands he inherited to the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who is referred to as “*Patrick Dunbar of Biel*”. This record also shows that the son, Patrick Dunbar of Biel, was not yet knighted as of May 6, 1421. This is also a key record that distinguishes the “Son”, who continues to retain the title “of Biel” associated with the lands of Biel in southeast Scotland, from the “Father”, who adopted the title “of Cumnock” associated with the lands of Cumnock in southwest Scotland that he inherited in 1421. As described later in this paper, the son, Patrick Dunbar of Biel, was imprisoned in England for many years beginning in 1402, and this charter record indicates that his father obtained his release from English imprisonment after about 19 years sometime before May 6, 1421, in order for him to receive this land grant and the son was apparently knighted sometime after this date.

The second charter record on May 31, 1423, is also identified in **Illustration 4** as a Stuart Clarkson input to Guthrie’s work listed as record RMS/ii#65 in the charter records in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, and it is also described in more detail on the clanmacfarland website as follows: “*31 May 1423 charter to Patrick Dunbar of Biel in £10 annual return from lands of barony of Cumnock, lands of Blantyr, by Patrick de Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock, knight, his father, until his father gives him sasine in 12 merk lands within Cumnock or Blantyr. With a separate royal confirmation 24 Nov 1426.*” [Ref. 5- Guthrie, Robert; History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock; Ref. 15- [www. clanmacfarlanegenealogy.info/ genealogy/](http://www.clanmacfarlanegenealogy.info/genealogy/); and Ref. 26- charter records in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland]. This key record also supports the author’s conclusion that “*Patrick de Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock, knight*”, is the “Father”, who is referred to as Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), in this paper; and that “*Patrick Dunbar of Biel*” is the “Son”, who is referred to as Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435) in this paper. This record also supports the author’s conclusion that prior to May 31, 1423, the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), had succeeded to the lands and Barony of Cumnock,

as well as the lands and Barony of Blantyr, which had been granted in 1375 to his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421). This record also supports the author's conclusion that the "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), granted the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), part of the annual income ("*£10 annual return*") from these lands of the Barony of Cumnock in Ayrshire and the lands of Blantyre in Lanarkshire until such time that he could transfer ownership of part of these lands ("*sasine in 12 merk lands within Cumnock or Blantyr*"). This record also indicates that the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who is referred to as the "*Patrick Dunbar of Biel*" without the title "Sir", was not yet knighted as of May 31, 1423. The reference to the "*separate royal confirmation 24 Nov 1426*" of the charters listed for May 6, 1421, and May 31, 1423, indicates that King James I of Scotland (r.1406-1437) confirmed these charters after he was released from 18 years of English imprisonment and crowned in 1424, as described later in this paper.

The third charter record on April 24, 1452, is also identified in **Illustration 4** as a Stuart Clarkson input to Guthrie's work listed as record RMS/ii#547 in the charter records in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, and it is also identified on the clanmacfarlane website as follows: "*(royal confirmation [of lands of Cumnock] 24 Apr 1452) with charter to Patrick de Dunbar de Bele, nephew [of Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock] by George Dunbar Earl of March, brother [of Sir David] [RMS/ii#547]*" [Ref. 5-Guthrie, Robert; History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock; Ref. 15- www.clanmacfarlanegenealogy.info/genealogy/; and Ref. 26-charter records in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland]. This royal confirmation by King James II (r.1437-1460) of Scotland on April 24, 1452, confirms a charter record documenting the original transfer of the lands of Cumnock from George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), who is referred to as "*George Dunbar Earl of March*", to his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421), and the subsequent transfer of the lands of Cumnock to his nephew, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who is referred to as "*Patrick de Dunbar de Bele*". This royal confirmation of the transfer of the lands of Cumnock in 1452 coincided with the year of death of Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,d.1452), and the succession of his son and heir, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1416, d.1474) as described in a subsequent section of this paper.

The author concluded that no charter had been issued for the transfer of the lands of Cumnock to Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), when he succeeded his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421), in 1421. The only known record relating to this transfer of ownership is the May 31, 1423, charter record which transferred the revenues from the lands of Cumnock and other properties from the "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel and Lord of Cumnock, to the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435). No charter was issued after May 31, 1423, for the subsequent transfer of the lands of Cumnock to the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), when he succeeded the "Father" on his death in about 1426; and no charter was issued when the grandson and heir, Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,d.1452), succeeded in 1435. Thus, when Sir John Dunbar died in 1452, his son and heir, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1416, d.1474), needed to obtain this confirmation from King James II (r.1437-1460) of Scotland to ensure he legally held the lands.

The author's previous books identified Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), as "Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel" owning the lands of Biel in East Lothian and other lands in Berwickshire in southeast Scotland, and as the reputed ancestor of the famous Scottish

poet, William Dunbar (bc.1460,dc.1520). Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, had a son, Patrick, who is typically referred to as “Patrick Dunbar of Biel” or “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel” in the records. This similarity in their names and titles provides much confusion discriminating which records pertain to the “Father” and the “Son”. In his previous books, the author assumed that the Dunbar of Biel branch was a separate and parallel branch to the Dunbar of Cumnock branch. [Ref. 1 and 2- Dunbar; House of Dunbar Part I and Part II]. The author’s subsequent research has identified the historical sources and records described in this paper that show Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, changed his title to “Lord of Cumnock” when he succeeded his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421), in the lands of Cumnock in early-1421. These records also show that the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), succeeded his “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), in the lands of Cumnock and other lands.

Based on the above described records, the author concluded that “*Patrick Dunbar of Beil, knight*” who was the recipient of the lands of Biel from “*George de Dunbar, earl of March*”, had to be the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), who was the first of the Dunbar of Biel branch obtaining the lands of Biel from his father and his eldest brother, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), in the 1363 to 1375 time period. George I died in 1420 when the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), was still imprisoned in England and not yet a knight while the “Father” was knighted before 1420. This 1452 charter record shows that the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), owned properties in southeast Scotland when he succeeded his brother to the lands of Cumnock. As described later in this paper, records show that the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), was primarily associated with properties in southeast Scotland, and his son, Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,d.1452), was the successor to his grandfather and father in the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum, and other lands in southwest Scotland. Thus, the author’s research shows that the generation II successor to Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421) shown in **Illustrations 3 and 4** should be subdivided into the generation IIa of the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), and generation IIb of the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435). The generation III of Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,d.1452), remains the same except he is the eldest son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435).

Discriminating the Dunbar of Biel branch “Father” and “Son” successors in historical records

There are historical records associated with the “Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402” and the “Ransom of King James I in 1424” that also illustrate the confusion caused by the similar names and titles of the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), and the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435). However, those historical records also provide additional key information necessary to discriminate between the “Father” and the “Son” which supports the author’s conclusions related to their roles in the succession to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum as described in the next section of this paper.

There are a number of descendants of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357), who are identified by the shaded boxes in the family tree in **Illustration 5**, who were associated with the two historical events and imprisoned in England in the 1402 to 1426 time period. Historical records identify the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), and his cousin, “Sir Thomas Dunbar, 6th Earl of Moray (bc.1371,d.1422), who was the son of Sir John Dunbar, 5th Earl of Moray (bc.1343,d.1392),

as Scottish soldiers at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402, and they were captured by the English army and imprisoned in England for many years. Historical records identify the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), as a hostage for the ransom of King James I in the 1424 to 1426 time period. Other Dunbar descendants were either hostages or substitute hostages including; Sir Thomas Dunbar, 7th Earl of Moray (bc.1392,d.1427); Sir James Dunbar, 8th Earl of Moray (bc.1394,d.1429); Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar (b.1392,d.1454), who was the eldest son of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457); and Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn (bc.1386,d.1443) and Nicholas Dunbar, who were sons of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420). The two key historical events and the associated stories related to these members of the House of Dunbar, are described in the following pages of this section of the paper. The historical records provide the key information to discriminate between the “Father”, “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426)”, and the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435).

The first key historical event was the “Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402” which refers to a battle in Scotland in which a Scottish army was defeated by an English army and many Scottish noblemen, including a man referred to as “Patrick Dunbar of Biel”, were captured and imprisoned for many years in England. The records show that this man is the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who is referred to in the historical records as “*Patrick Dunbar of Biel*” before he was knighted in about 1423, and as “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel*” after he was knighted.

The Battle of Homildon Hill was a conflict between English and Scottish armies on September 14, 1402, near Wooler in Northumberland, England. At the time of the Battle of Homildon Hill, the king of England was King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) and the king of Scotland was King Robert III (r.1390-1406). The power behind the throne in Scotland was Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), who was the brother of King Robert III, and his son and heir was Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who succeeded as the Duke of Albany in 1420. Murdoch Stewart was one of the Scottish noblemen leading the Scottish army at the Battle of Homildon Hill and he was captured and imprisoned in England for 14 years. The leader of the Scottish army was Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424), who was badly wounded, and captured at the Battle of Homildon Hill. The English army consisted of forces assembled by Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), and one of the commanders of the army at the Battle of Homildon Hill was his son, Sir Henry “Hotspur” Percy (b.1364,d.1403). Key leaders of English forces at the Battle of Homildon Hill included the Scottish noblemen, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420) who had defected to England in 1401 along with other members of his family including his son and successor, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457).

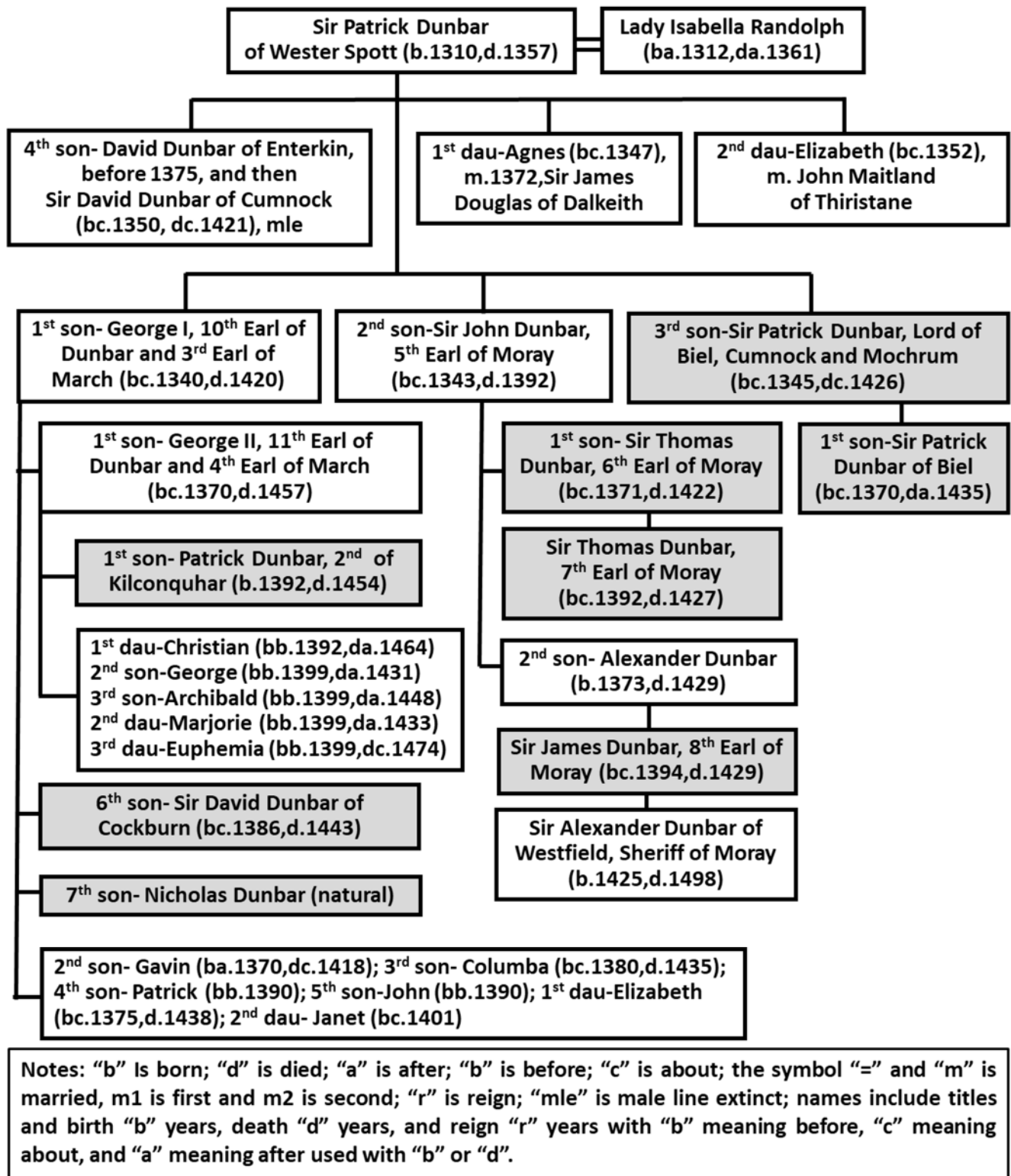


Illustration 5. Many of the descendants of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott and Lady Isobel Randolph, who are identified by the shaded boxes, were imprisoned in England as a result of their capture at either the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402 or as hostages for the ransom and release of King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland in 1424.

King Robert III (r.1390-1406) of Scotland was born John Stewart before succeeding his father, King Robert II (r.1371-1390) in 1390 and taking the name Robert III. His reign was characterized by power struggles among his powerful nobles, continued warfare with England to regain disputed lands in the border area between Scotland and England, his disability as a result of his injury from a horse-kick, his loss of support of the powerful Scottish nobility, and a power struggle within his Stewart family. His first son and heir, Prince David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay (b.1378,d.1402), was appointed as Lieutenant of Scotland during the last years of his father's reign. But King Robert III's younger brother, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), arrested and imprisoned Prince David Stewart and allegedly starved him to death in 1402. Robert Stewart then became Lieutenant of Scotland during the last 4 years of the reign of King Robert III in 1402 to 1406, and then the defacto "king" of Scotland as Regent and Governor of Scotland from 1406 to 1420 during the years in which James I, the second son and only surviving male heir to King Robert III, was imprisoned in England.

In 1402, Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who was the son of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), was a key member of the Scottish army at the Battle of Homildon Hill where he was captured and then imprisoned in England for 14 years. Murdoch Stewart was released from English imprisonment in 1416 in exchange for the release of Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland (b.1393,1455), who was the grandson of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), and son of Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy (b.1364,d.1403). He had been in Scotland in the custody of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), and Regent and Governor of Scotland, since 1405 when his grandfather's rebellion against King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England failed and he fled to Scotland with his grandson. Murdoch Stewart succeeded his father in 1420 as Duke of Albany and Regent and Governor of Scotland until 1424 when King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland was released from English captivity and crowned.

In 1399, Henry Bolingbroke deposed King Richard II (r.1377-1399) of England and installed himself on the throne as King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England. His reign was characterized by plots against his position as king, rebellions of his powerful English noblemen, and assassination attempts. He contended with major revolts in Wales led by Owen Glendower and major revolts in Northumberland led by Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), and his son, Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy (b.1364,d.1403). King Henry IV imprisoned James I, who was the son and heir of King Robert III (r.1390-1406) of Scotland, after James I was captured while traveling by ship to France in 1406, and he refused to ransom James I keeping him imprisoned in England throughout his reign from 1406 until 1413. James I was not released until 1424 in the reign of the grandson of King Henry IV, and he was crowned King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland later in 1424.

Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), was the major English nobleman in northern England and provided major funding and military support to Henry Bolingbroke in deposing King Richard II (r.1377-1399) of England to become King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England. In 1402, Henry Percy also provided major funding and forces for the English army of King Henry IV at the Battle of Homildon Hill. His son, Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy (b.1364,d.1403), was an English Knight who was knighted by King Edward III of England in 1377 along with the future kings of England, Richard II and Henry IV. He was nicknamed "Hotspur" by the Scots as a tribute to his speed in advance and readiness to attack in battles between the English and Scots on the Scottish borders. Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy joined his father in supporting Henry Bolingbroke as the future King Henry IV and was lavishly rewarded with lands and offices. Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy and George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), were key commanders of the English army forces assembled by the Percy's at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. Henry Percy, 1st Earl of

Northumberland, and his son, Sir Henry “Hotspur” Percy, rebelled against King Henry IV after the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402, but their rebellion failed at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 where Sir Henry “Hotspur” Percy was killed. In 1405, Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, again rebelled against King Henry IV but he failed, his English estates were confiscated, and he fled to Scotland with his grandson, Henry. In 1408, Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, again rebelled, invaded England, but was killed at the Battle of Bramham Moor. After the death of King Henry IV in 1413, his son and successor, King Henry V (r.1413-1422) of England restored the estates and titles of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, to his grandson, Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland (b.1393,d.1455), who had spent much of his youth from 1405 to 1416 in exile in Scotland.

Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424), was a key participant in events leading up to and including his role as commander of the Scottish army at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. He was known as the “Master of Douglas” as the eldest legitimate son of Archibald “the Grim” Douglas, 3rd Earl Douglas (b.1330,d.1400), and he succeeded his father as Earl of Douglas in 1400 becoming one of the most powerful Scottish noblemen. Archibald “the Grim” Douglas had been a powerful Scottish nobleman and rival to the powerful Scots nobleman, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), in the Marches of the southern border regions between Scotland and England. His son, Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas, would continue to be a major rival to the Earls of Dunbar and their kinsmen for the remainder of his life. He was slain on August 14, 1424, after leading a Scots army of 6,500 soldiers against an English army at the Battle of Verneuil in support of King Charles II of France.

George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), and his son and successor, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), were key participants in events leading up to and including the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. They were arch rivals of the Earls of Douglas in Scotland which led to their defection and support of England in the 1401 to 1408 time period, and their participation as leaders of English forces at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. The key events leading to the defection of George I began in 1395 when his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was betrothed by contract to Prince David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay (b.1378,d.1402), eldest son of King Robert III (r.1390-1406) of Scotland, and heir to the throne. The impatient couple married in 1395 after a papal mandate was issued but before it arrived, and the displeased Pope issued a dispensation in 1397 granting a “remarriage” after a period of separation. Archibald “the Grim” Douglas, 3rd Earl Douglas (b.1330,d.1400), protested the marriage and used his influence with Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), who was the powerful brother of King Robert III (r.1390-1406) of Scotland, to annul the marriage contract. Instead of remarrying Elizabeth Dunbar, his wife of almost 2 years, Prince David Stewart was required to marry Marjory Douglas, who was a daughter of Archibald “the Grim” Douglas. This caused a major rift between George I not only with the Earl of Douglas but also King Robert III and his brother, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. Not only had George I lost a very important political alliance to the royal family, but his oldest daughter, Elizabeth, had been irredeemably sullied having lived with Prince David Stewart as his wife for nearly 2 years. There were no children born to their marriage, and Elizabeth lived the remainder of her days without marrying.

As a result of this insult to his family, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), renounced his properties and titles in Scotland and his allegiance to King Robert III (r.1390-1406) of Scotland in 1401 and moved his entire family, including his eldest son and successor, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), to England, and they joined the court of King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England. On June 28, 1401, King Henry IV granted by Letters Patent to *"George de Dunbarre earl of the March of Scotland and Cristiana his wife the lordship*

of Somerton in Lincolnshire, and the heirs male of their bodies, to be held by homage and military service”; and on the same day, he gave *“George de Dunbarre earl of the March of Scotland £100 sterling per annum of his special favour and in October granted him costs of £25/9s/7d and granted his wife Cristiana countess of Dunbarre £40/19s/3d for her charges and expenses coming from the North at his command, to prosecute certain matters touching her husband, herself, and their heirs”*. The support of George I for the English cause would eventually lead to King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland forcing the forfeiture of the Earldom of Dunbar, Earldom of March, and related lands and titles in 1435 after George II succeeded his father in 1420. Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424), was a major benefactor receiving many of the lands and titles of George I when he defected to England, and some of these lands and titles were not returned to George I after he returned to Scotland in 1408, and this led to continuing disputes between the Earls of Dunbar and the Earls of Douglas.

The Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402 was just one of the major battles between England and Scotland who had been engaged for over 100 years in warfare driven by Scotland’s objective to obtain independence from England. During those years, the warfare was characterized by raiding, looting, and rustling cattle across the border of England and Scotland and periodic large battles in northern England or southern Scotland. The Scots routinely used political unrest in England to their advantage when the English Crown’s attention was diverted to other parts of the country. Such an opportunity occurred in 1402 when the newly crowned King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England was confronted with a revolt in Wales led by Owen Glendower, lack of support from some of the powerful English noble families, and lack of respect from King Robert III (r.1390-1406) of Scotland and his powerful Scottish nobles.

On June 22, 1402, a small force backed by the Scots government was returning from one such raid when it was attacked and defeated by an English force led by George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), at the Battle of Nesbit Moor at which no quarter was given to the Scots forces. George II was the son and successor of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), and they had defected to England in 1401. In August of 1402, Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424), led a punitive expedition into England to avenge the Scots losses at the Battle of Nesbit Moor. The Scots army of 10,000 men marched into northern England looting, rustling cattle, and laying waste to the whole of Northumberland as it traveled as far south as Newcastle in Northumberland, and then turning back north to return to Scotland intending to cross the river Tweed at Coldstream. The Scottish army retreated north but was slowed-down by its loot and stolen cattle. On September 14, 1402, the Scots army made camp at Millfield on relatively low ground near Homildon Hill on the road leading northwest from Wooler to Millfield near the border crossing at Coldstream in Northumberland.

Many of the northern English militias had been diverted to the revolt in Wales, but the northern English marches remained protected by the forces drawn from the Marches, Lincolnshire, and Cheshire which were controlled by the powerful Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408). He assembled an English army to confront the invading Scottish army, and the key commanders of this English army were his son, Sir Henry “Hotspur” Percy (b.1364,d.1403), and the Scottish noblemen and defectors, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), and his son, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457). George I persuaded Sir Henry “Hotspur” Percy to position the English forces to lie in wait for the returning Scots at Wooler.

After the Scots army made camp at Millfield on September 14, 1402, the English army rushed to attack the Scot’s army. The Scots sentries observed the movements of the English army and the Scot’s army was able to retreat to the higher ground of Homildon Hill and organize into

traditional Schiltron formations. Unfortunately for the Scots, the Percy's had the foresight to recruit Welsh archers as part of their English forces, and the Schiltrons presented a large target for the English Longbowmen and the formations started to break. A hundred Scots horsemen led by Sir John Swinton chose to charge the enemy saying "*Better to die in the mellay than be shot down like deer*" and all perished. The battered Scot's army met the as yet unbloodied English army and were routed. Most of the Scot's army took very little part in the battle. Eventually the Scots army fled, but few escaped with many killed and many captured. The English victory at the Battle of Homildon Hill was another triumph for English archers who from a distance took a heavy toll of the mass of Scot's men and horses on Homildon Hill.

There were so many leading Scots noblemen taken prisoner at the Battle of Homildon Hill that Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), and Regent and Governor of Scotland, was left in a precarious position militarily as well as politically. The leader of the Scots army, Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424), was captured with five arrow wounds in his body and the loss of one eye. Many other Scots noblemen were also captured including George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus, who was a kinsman of Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas; Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who was the son of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany; and Sir Thomas Dunbar, 6th Earl of Moray (bc.1371,d.1422), who was a nephew of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420).

Fortunately for the Scots, King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England did not launch a full-scale invasion of Scotland after the victory at the Battle of Homildon Hill because he had problems internally in England as well as a revolt in Wales. Instead, the response of King Henry IV was to retain the captured Scots noblemen and soldiers as prisoners in England to insure that they did not return to Scotland and again fight against England in future battles. King Henry IV directed the leaders of the English army, including Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), and his son, Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy (b.1364,d.1403), not to ransom and release any of the captured Scots noblemen. The Percy's were naturally jubilant with the victory of their English army at the Battle Homildon Hill. It was customary in medieval times for the victorious army to ransom captured noblemen from the losing army to allow the victor to recover the costs of the battle, and the Percy's looked forward to ransoming their many Scot's noblemen captives. The Percy's expected to use the ransom to recover not only their costs of the battle but also the massive amounts of money they had previously advanced to King Henry IV who couldn't repay it because his treasury was almost empty from his actions to depose his predecessor, King Richard II (r.1377-1399).

The Percy's were furious when King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England demanded that all the Scots prisoners be sent south to be imprisoned by him in England. The Percy's grudgingly surrendered all of the Scots prisoners by October of 1402 except for Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424). But the directive of King Henry IV was a major affront to the Percy's that added to their many grievances with the English Crown. As a result, Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), allied his forces with the Wales forces led by Owen Glendower in open rebellion against King Henry IV. Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy (b.1364,d.1403) set free the Scottish noblemen prisoners which he had captured as there was no opportunity for him to seek remuneration through ransom. These included the leader of the Scots army, Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424), and others, who decided to join forces with the Percy's. This revolt against King Henry IV was decisively defeated in 1403 at the Battle of Shrewsbury where Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy was killed, Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas, was again captured, and Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, had to submit to King Henry IV at York in order to retain his lands and titles.

Although George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), and his son and successor, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), were key leaders of English army forces at the Battle of Homildon Hill, many of their Dunbar kinsmen were fighting in the Scottish army. There were several of their Dunbar kinsmen who were also captured at the Battle of Homildon Hill and imprisoned in England including Sir Thomas Dunbar, 6th Earl of Moray (bc.1371,d.1422), who was a nephew of George I; and another nephew, Patrick Dunbar of Biel, who is referred to as the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370.da.1435) in this paper, who succeeded his father, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who is referred to as the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426) in this paper. These Dunbar kinsmen were all descendants of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357) and Lady Isabella Randolph (ba.1312,da.1361) as shown in the family tree in **Illustration 5**.

A number of English and Scottish historical records are listed in **Illustration 6** which provide information related to key people and events associated with the Battle of Homildon Hill including the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who was captured in 1402 and imprisoned in England until 1421; and he was later appointed in 1423 as a Scottish commissioner to negotiate the ransom of King James I of Scotland (r.1406-1437) who had been imprisoned in England from 1406 until 1424 as described later in this paper.

The first English record listed on the date “1402-Sep 22” in **Illustration 6** describes the proclamation of King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England after the Battle of Homildon Hill. He forbids his English army commanders and others “*to release either by ransom or other-wise any of the Scots or other prisoners lately taken in the battle at Homildon near Wollore*”. Although it was the common practice for noblemen captured in battles to be ransomed as a means for the winning commanders to pay their costs of the battle, King Henry IV intended to keep the Scottish noblemen imprisoned in England to avoid their return to Scotland to participate in future battles against his English forces. His English army generals are identified as “*the Earl of Northumberland and Henry Percy his son*”, who were Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), and his son, Sir Henry “Hotspur” Percy (b.1364,d.1403), and “*George of Dunbar earl of March*”, who was George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar, and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420). This proclamation by King Henry IV was an unpopular decision for the Percy’s who planned to use the ransom money to pay for their costs of the battle. In rebellion, the Percy’s defiantly released Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424), and some other Scottish noblemen who were their captives. This dispute with King Henry IV led to the Percy’s defection to the Scots for several years, as previously described. George I apparently complied with the order of King Henry IV because none of his Dunbar kinsmen were released in 1402 [Ref. 14. Bain, Joseph, editor; Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland, Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London, Vol. IV. A.D. 1357—1509. Addenda—1221-1435; 1888].

1402-Sep 22. Murdoch Stewart, 1st son and heir of the Scottish Regent, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, and many other Scottish nobles, including Patrick Dunbar of Biel, were taken prisoner by the English at the Battle of Homildon Hill on 14 Sep 1402. This English record shows King Henry IV forbidding the release or ransom of the prisoners: *“The K. forbids the Earl of Northumberland and Henry Percy his son, wardens of the west and east Marches, **George of Dunbar earl of March**, Ralph baron of Greystok, Sir Henry fitz Hugh, Sir Ralph de Yeier [Eure], the lieutenant of Roxburgh, and the constable of Dunstanburgh, to release either by ransom or other-wise any of the Scots or other prisoners lately taken in the battle at Homildon near Wollore. Westminster.”* [Ref. Bain, Calendar of Documents].

1415- ____. The “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who was the brother of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March, was one of the ambassadors to England who were unsuccessful in negotiating the release of James I, but successful in negotiating the release of Murdock Stewart in a trade for the son of Henry “Hotspur” Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in 1416. The English record in about 1415 time period (no date given) states: *“Petition to the K. by James K. of Scots 'humilime,' for four safe conducts for a year for the following persons regarding his deliverance: — (1) Walter bishop of Brechin, Sir William lord de Grame, Alexander of Ogilby sheriff of Angus, and Sir John of Wemys conjunctly and severally, with 20 persons, horses, &c. to come and go as often as they see fit, by sea or land, between the realms. (2) James of Douglas brother of the Earl of Douglas, Sir John of Mountgomery, and William Walas, with 20 persons ut prius. (3) Sir (Dompno) David Beniugne abbot of Melros, Sir William of Douglas of Drumlangrig, and John of St Clair, with 20 persons ut prius. (4) Sir Robert lord of Erskyn, **Patrick of Dunbarre, brother of the Earl of Dunbarre**, and Alexander of Halybourton, with 20 persons ut prius.”* [Ref. Bain, Calendar of Documents].

1421, May 13. Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn, who is referred to as “David of Dunbarre esquire”, and his half-brother “Nicholas of Dunbar”, who is referred to as “Nicholas of Dunbarre, bastard”, were brothers of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar, and 4th Earl of March; and they are identified in an English record related to their imprisonment in the Tower of London: *“13 May 1421. The K. commands the constable of the Tower of London to receive and guard securely **David of Dunbarre esquire, Nicholas of Dunbarre, 'bastard,' esquire**, Alexander Home esquire, and John Heryng esquire, of Scotland. Westminster.”* [Ref. Bain, Calendar of Documents].

1423- Feb ... George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar, and 4th Earl of March, was one of the Scottish commissioners who traveled to England to negotiate the ransom and release of James I. According to one source: *“**George Dunbar** was one of those who received a safe-conduct in February and May 1423 'at the repeated instance' of the King and was on the embassy commissioned by the August general council. ... James had also recently done March a service in arranging the release of **David and Nicholas Dunbar, the earl's full and half brothers**, and of another kinsman, John Heryng. These men had been prisoners in England since 1421.”* [Ref. Crown-Magnate Relations in the Personal Rule of James I of Scotland (1424-1437), by Michael H. Brawn, PhD Thesis, University of St. Andrews, 1991, p.96].

1423-Aug 19. The “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, was one of the Scottish commissioners, including George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March, appointed by Murdock Stewart, Duke of Albany, to negotiate the release of James I in the following Scottish record: *“Commission by Murdac duke of Albany earl of Fife and governor of Scotland, to William bishop of Glasgow chancellor of Scotland, **George earl of March**, James of Douglas of Balvani his brother, the Abbots of Cambuskineth and Balmurinach, **Sir Patrick of Dunbar of Bele**, Sir Robert of Lawedre of Edrington, knights, Master George of Borthwike archdeacon of Glasgow, and Master Patrick of Houston licentiate in laws, canon of Glasgow his secretary, ambassadors to treat for the liberation of James K. of Scotland. Given under the Great seal of his office at the town of Innerkethyne 19th August 1423, 3rd of his government.”* [Ref. Bain, Calendar of Documents]. .

Illustration 6. English and Scottish historical records describe events involving the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, and the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, who was captured in 1402 at the Battle of Homildon Hill, imprisoned in England until 1421, and later appointed in 1423 as a Scottish Commissioner to negotiate the ransom of King James I of Scotland.

The second English record listed on the date “1415” in **Illustration 6** describes the petition of King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland, who is identified as “*James K. of Scots*”, to King Henry V (r.1413-1422) of England, who is identified as “*K.*”, to provide safe conduct through England for a group of Scottish noblemen to negotiate with the king of England for his release. Although James I had been heir to the Scottish crown since his father’s death in 1406, he was not crowned until 1424 after he was released from English captivity. King Henry V had succeeded his father, King Henry IV (r.1399-1413), in 1413 and was favorably disposed to finally negotiating the release of his Scottish prisoners. One of the group of Scottish noblemen is referred to as “*Patrick of Dunbarre, brother of the Earl of Dunbarre*”, which refers to Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who was a younger brother of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar, and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420). Although his title is not shown, he was still titled “*Lord of Biel*” at that time in 1415. The negotiations for the release of James I were unsuccessful at that time in 1415. But the negotiations did lead to the release of Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who was the son of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), and Regent and Governor of Scotland. Murdoch Stewart had been captured in 1402 at the Battle of Homildon Hill and was still imprisoned in England in 1415. He was released and returned to Scotland in 1416 in a trade for Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland (b.1393,d.1455), who was the grandson of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), who had spent much of his youth from 1405 to 1416 in exile in Scotland in the custody of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. However, the negotiations in 1416 of the Scots ambassadors, including “*Patrick of Dunbarre*”, who later became the “*Father*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), after succeeding to the lands of Cumnock in 1421, did not result in the release of his son, Patrick Dunbar of Biel, who is referred to as the “*Son*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435) in this paper [Ref. 14. Bain, Joseph, editor; Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland, Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London, Vol. IV. A.D. 1357—1509. Addenda—1221-1435; 1888].

The English record listed on the date “1421-May 13” in **Illustration 6** describes a command by King Henry V (r.1413-1422) of England, who is identified as “*K.*”, to his constable of the Tower of London “*to receive and guard securely David of Dunbarre esquire, Nicholas of Dunbarre, 'bastard,' esquire*” and others in the Tower of London prison. These prisoners were Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn (bc.1386,d.1443) and Nicholas Dunbar, who are identified in the family tree in **Illustration 5** as sons of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar, and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), and brothers of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar, and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457). George II was now the Earl having succeeded his father in 1420. This record indicates that these two Dunbar kinsmen were most likely substitute hostages for the release of their cousin, Patrick Dunbar of Biel, who had been imprisoned in England since the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. The charter record for May 6, 1421, as previously discussed, showed the “*Father*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), had inherited the lands of Cumnock and other lands after the death of his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421), probably sometime in early-1421 before the charter date of May 6, 1421, and he granted parts of these lands to his “*Son*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435). Thus, the “*Father*” probably negotiated with his nephew, George II, for his brothers to be substitute hostages in order for his “*Son*” to be released in 1421 in order to implement the May 6, 1421, charter related to the lands he inherited [Ref. 14. Bain, Joseph, editor; Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland, Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London, Vol. IV. A.D. 1357—1509. Addenda—1221-1435; 1888].

The information listed on the date “1423-Feb” in **Illustration 6** describes historical records showing King James I of Scotland had arranged the release from English imprisonment of “*David and Nicholas Dunbar, the earl’s full and half brothers*”. The “Earl” is George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar, and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), who had become a key member of the Scottish ambassadors who were commissioned to negotiate with English ambassadors for the release of King James I. George II was one of the Scottish commissioners who received this safe-conduct “*in February and May 1423*” to travel to England to negotiate the ransom and release of King James I at his repeated requests [Ref. 13. *Crown-Magnate Relations in the Personal Rule of James I of Scotland (1424-1437)*, by Michael H. Brawn, PhD Thesis, University of St. Andrews, 1991, p.96].

The Scottish record listed on the date “1423-Aug 19” in **Illustration 6** describes the actions of Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who is identified as “*Murdac duke of Albany earl of Fife and governor of Scotland*”, to commission several prominent Scotsmen to negotiate the release of James I, who is referred to as “*James K. of Scotland*”, from English captivity, and the record states in part: “*Commission by Murdac duke of Albany earl of Fife and governor of Scotland, to William bishop of Glasgow chancellor of Scotland, George earl of March, James of Douglas of Balvani his brother, the Abbots of Cambuskineth and Balmurinach, Sir Patrick of Dunbar of Bele, Sir Robert of Lawedre of Edrington, knights, Master George of Borthwike archdeacon of Glasgow, and Master Patrick of Houston licentiate in laws, canon of Glasgow his secretary, ambassadors to treat for the liberation of James K. of Scotland. Given under the Great seal of his office at the town of Innerkethyne.*” Murdoch Stewart had succeeded his father as Duke of Albany, and Regent and Governor of Scotland, in 1420. The Scottish commissioners included “*George earl of March*”, who was George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), and “*Sir Patrick of Dunbar of Bele*”, who is referred to as the “*Son*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), in this paper. This record correlates with other records that show the most likely timeline of key events in the life of the “*Son*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), including: he was captured in 1402 at the Battle of Homildon Hill and imprisoned in England until 1421; he was imprisoned from 1402 to 1416 along with Murdoch Stewart who was released in 1416 and became Scottish Regent upon the death of his father in 1420; he was imprisoned in England at the same time period as James I in 1406 to 1421 who apparently arranged for his Dunbar kinsmen, David and Nicholas Dunbar, to be substitute prisoners for his release in 1421; and he was knighted in about 1423 by Murdoch Stewart and appointed as a Scottish commissioner to negotiate the ransom and release of James I in 1424 [Ref. 14. Bain, Joseph, editor; *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland, Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London, Vol. IV. A.D. 1357—1509. Addenda—1221-1435; 1888*].

The second key historical event was the “*Ransom of King James I in 1424*” which refers to the events related to the imprisonment of King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland for 18 years in England and the terms negotiated between England and Scotland for his release in 1424 which included a ransom. The ransom terms required a number of Scottish noblemen and major landowners to serve as hostages imprisoned in England to secure the payment of the ransom. The English historical records identify one of those hostages variously as either “*Patrick of Dunbar knight of Cunak*”, “*Sir Patrick of Dunbar lord of Camnok*”, or “*Patrick of Dunbarre of Camnok*”, all of which refer to the “*Father*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426). who inherited the lands of Cumnock in 1421.

The historical records show that the “*Father*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was appointed to be a hostage to secure the ransom for the release of King

James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland from 18 years of imprisonment in England in 1424. The hostages were appointed from among members of Scottish noble families from all regions of Scotland who owned lands with enough total annual income to pay the king's ransom. Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was selected because he was one of the largest landowners in southwest Scotland including the lands of Cumnock in Ayrshire and lands of Mochrum in Wigtownshire. The records show that he was one of the hostages who never returned to Scotland and he probably died in about 1426 while still a prisoner in England.

The story of the hostages for the ransom of King James I of Scotland (r.1406-1437) begins in the reign of King Robert III (r.1390-1406) of Scotland. King James I of Scotland was born James Stewart (b.1394,d.1437) in 1394 as the second son of King Robert III and his wife, Annabella Drummond. He became the heir to the throne upon the death of his older brother, Prince David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay (b.1378,d.1402) in 1402. As previously described, the reign of King Robert III of Scotland was characterized by power struggles among his powerful nobles, continued warfare with England to regain disputed lands in the border area between Scotland and England, his disability as a result of his injury from a horse-kick, his loss of support of the powerful Scottish nobility, and a power struggle within his Stewart family. His first son and heir, Prince David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay (b.1378,d.1402), was appointed as Lieutenant of Scotland during the last years of his reign; but his younger brother, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), arrested and imprisoned his nephew, Prince David Stewart, and allegedly starved him to death in 1402. Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, then became Lieutenant of Scotland during the last 4 years of the reign of King Robert III in 1402 to 1406, and then the defacto "king" of Scotland as Regent and Governor of Scotland from 1406 to 1420 during the 18 years in which James I, the second son and heir to King Robert III, was imprisoned in England.

In 1406, King Robert III (r.1390-1406) of Scotland became concerned for the safety of his 11-year old son and heir, James I. He wanted to protect James I from members of his Stewart family as well as some of his powerful Scottish nobles who were contesting the succession of the Crown. In 1406, he sent James I to France on a ship, but it was intercepted by English pirates who gave James I to King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England, and James I was imprisoned in the Tower of London. James I would remain a prisoner in England for 18 years until he was ransomed and released in 1424 and then finally crowned King of Scotland. The imprisonment of his second son and heir, James I, so distressed King Robert III that he died soon after his son was captured in 1406. Since James I was the heir to the throne and was imprisoned in England, his uncle, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), became the Regent of Scotland, and he governed Scotland during most of the 18 years of the imprisonment of James I in England.

By 1409, George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), had negotiated with Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), and Regent of Scotland, to return to Scotland after supporting England for 8 years from 1401 to 1409, and he was reinstated in his lands and titles in Scotland. George I then re-engaged in major confrontations with other powerful earls in the borders area of southern Scotland, including his major rival, Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas (b.1369,d.1424), to recover the lands George I forfeited in 1401. The Scottish nobles were generally "out-of-control" during this period of the Regency of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, and the imprisonment of James I in England. King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England held the heir to the throne of Scotland in the Tower of London and other locations, and was not motivated to ransom him.

Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, was now governor of Scotland and essentially the “uncrowned king” of Scotland, and he was not motivated to ransom James I. The Scottish nobles were engaged in a “free-for-all” to gain power and wealth during the absence of a strong monarch, and they were not motivated to provide the ransom funds to release James I. There were no opportunities to ransom James I during the reign of King Henry IV from 1406 to 1413, because he was not interested in releasing either James I or other Scottish noblemen captured at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402 so they could fight against England again. When King Henry V (r.1413-1422) of England succeeded his father, there was a change in attitude of the English government, and a few weak attempts were made by the Scottish government led by Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, and the Scottish nobles to ransom James I. However, serious negotiations did not begin until 1423 after King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England succeeded his father. As a result, James I remained a prisoner in England for 18 years from 1406 to 1424.

James I was initially held in the Tower of London beginning in 1406. He was transferred to Nottingham Castle in central England in June of 1407. He was held in various locations but most of the years he was held at the Tower of London. Although he was a prisoner, he was treated in a manner befitting his rank as a king in the company of his own attendants. He is referred to as “King of Scotland” or “son of the King of Scotland” in several English records providing for safe-conduct for his servants to travel from Scotland to England to serve him, and the records show the expenses reimbursed to his jailors by the English crown for his household expenses. On December 21, 1408, his uncle, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), and Regent and Governor of Scotland, appointed ambassadors to begin negotiations related to peace between Scotland and England, and discussions on the release of James I and other Scots noblemen from English captivity. However, his principal motivation appeared to be to arrange the ransom of his own son, Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who had been imprisoned since his capture at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England was not interested in releasing either James I or the captured Scottish noblemen including Murdoch Stewart as shown in the record listed as “1402-Sep 22” in **Illustration 6**.

Negotiations to release Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425) were reinitiated in 1411. There is a Scottish “Letters Patent” record dated December 7, 1411, showing that Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), and Regent of Scotland, who is referred to as “*Robert duke of Albany earl of Fyfe and Menteth, governor of Scotland*”, appointed “*George of Dunbar son and heir of his cousin the Earl of March*” as one of two ambassadors to King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England, who is referred to as “*Henry K. of England*” to negotiate the ransom and release of “*Sir Murdac Steward knight, a prisoner*”, who was his son and heir, Murdock Stewart, the future Duke of Albany. The record states in part: “*Letters patent by Robert duke of Albany earl of Fyfe and Menteth, governor of Scotland, appointing George of Dunbar son and heir of his cousin the Earl of March, and John of Busby his chaplain canon of Moray his ambassadors and special envoys to treat with Henry K. of England his cousin for the ransom of his son Sir Murdac Steward knight, a prisoner. Given at his manor of Falkland 7th December, under his Privy seal in absence of his Great seal.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. “*George of Dunbar*” refers to George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar, and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), who was the son and heir to the reigning “*Earl of March*”, who was George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), whom Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, called “*his cousin*”. The Scottish ambassadors were unsuccessful in gaining the release of Murdoch Stewart. In December of 1412, the Scottish ambassadors were again sent to England specifically to negotiate the release of James I, but King Henry IV (r.1399-1413) of England again refused to release him because he was too valuable to England as a hostage.

When King Henry V (r.1413-1422) of England succeeded his father in 1413, one of his first orders on March 23, 1413, was a warrant from King Henry V, who is referred to as “K.”, to the constable of the Tower of London to “*keep in safe custody*” James I, who is referred to as “*James K. of Scotland*”, along with Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who is referred to as “*Murdok earl of Fife*”, and several other Scotsmen, from March 23, 1413, until July 8, 1413. The record states in part: “*The K. commands the constable of the Tower of London to receive and keep in safe custody James K. of Scotland, Mordok earl of Fife, William Douglas of Dalkethe, and William Gyffard esquire. Westminster*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. This action by the new government of King Henry V was probably taken to ensure that James I and Murdoch Stewart were confined securely in the Tower of London and could not be released by their supporters during this time of transition of power. It is likely that “Patrick Dunbar of Biel”, who was the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), was also confined in the Tower of London along with Murdoch Stewart in this time period, because they had been imprisoned along with other Scottish noblemen since their capture at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. He may also have been confined in the Tower of London in years when James I was held there.

In the English record dated “1415-“ in **Illustration 6**, James I, who is referred to as “*James K. of Scots*”, petitioned “*humbly*” to King Henry V (r. 1413-1422) of England, who is referred to as “K.”, to provide safe-conducts to a number of Scotsmen to travel in England to discuss his release. One of these prominent Scotsmen is listed as “*Patrick of Dunbarre, brother of the Earl of Dunbarre*”. This refers to the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), who was called Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, at that time in 1415 but became Lord of Cumnock after 1421. He was a younger brother of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420). The English record for the safe-conducts states in part: “*Petition to the K. by James K. of Scots 'humilime,' for four safe conducts for a year for the following persons regarding his deliverance : — (1) Walter bishop of Brechin, Sir William lord de Grame, Alexander of Ogilby sheriff of Angus, and Sir John of Wemys conjunctly and severally, with 20 persons, horses, &c. to come and go as often as they see fit, by sea or land, between the realms. (2) James of Douglas brother of the Earl of Douglas, Sir John of Mountgomery, and William Walas, with 20 persons ut prius. (3) Sir (Dompno) David Beniugne abbot of Melros, Sir William of Douglas of Drumlangrig, and John of St Clair, with 20 persons ut prills. (4) Sir Robert lord of Erskyn, Patrick of Dunbarre, brother of the Earl of Dunbarre, and Alexander of Halybourton, with 20 persons ut prius*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. Although the Scottish ambassadors to England had the primary mission to obtain the release of James I, they probably were directed by Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), and Regent of Scotland, to negotiate the release of his son and heir, Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425). The “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), probably had the personal objective to also obtain the release of his “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who also had been captured at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402, and was still a prisoner in England in 1415. It is notable that the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), is not referred to as “Sir” or “knight” in this record, as is the case for some of the other Scottish noblemen, and this indicates he was knighted sometime after 1415 probably in about 1421 when he succeeded to the lands of Cumnock.

The Scottish noblemen were unsuccessful in negotiating the release of James I, but King Henry V (r.1413-1422) of England agreed to release Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425) in 1416, after he had been imprisoned in England for over 12 years. He was exchanged for Henry Percy, who was the grandson and heir of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland (b.1341,d.1408), who had spent much of his youth

from 1405 to 1416 in exile in Scotland in the custody of Murdock Stewart's father, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, and Regent and Governor of Scotland as previously described. The "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was unsuccessful in obtaining the release of the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who would remain a prisoner in the Tower of London. There are no known records that confirm the exact year that the "Son" Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435) was released; but several records indirectly show that he must have been released in 1421 and knighted by Murdock Stewart sometime before August of 1423 as previously described [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. The rise to prominence of the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), as a Scottish knight and future ambassador to England was probably related to his future wealth as an owner of the lands of Biel and other properties in southeast Scotland as well as his inheritance from his father of lands in southwest Scotland as described later in this paper. A key reason for his rise to prominence was probably due to the knowledge of English politics and personalities that he gained as well as the personal relationship and reputation he gained with James I and Murdoch Stewart while they were all imprisoned in England including at the Tower of London for many years.

Although negotiations by Scottish ambassadors in the 1415 time period to free James I were unsuccessful, the records show that James I was allowed greater freedom in subsequent years under the charge of Sir John Pelham, given a generous allowance, and given permission to travel to selected places. On May 24, 1418, King Henry V (r.1413-1422) of England, who is referred to as "K", issued an order that allowed James I, who is referred to as "K. of Scots", to be transferred from the Tower of London to Kenilworth Castle, and the English record states: "*The K. orders John Water to provide sufficient horses and Carriages for the K. of Scots the K.'s prisoner, from London to Kenilworth castle. Teste the Guardian. Westminster.*" [Ref. 14. Bain]. James I traveled to France with King Henry V from May to September of 1420 when King Henry V and his English army were fighting the French. On September, 1420, King Henry V, who is referred to as "K.", approved a safe-conduct until "*Michaelmas*", which is September 29, for a party of Scotsmen to travel through Normandy to meet James I, who is referred to as "*cousin James K. of Scotland*", and the English record states: "*Safe conduct till Michaelmas next, for Sir William Douglas of Drumlangrig knight, with 20 horsemen, to pass through Normandy from Corbueil to the K.'s cousin James K. of Scotland. The army before Meleun.*" James I was at Leicester in England on Ascension Day, which is 39 days after Easter Sunday, in 1421. He was again traveling in France with King Henry V when the king died in August of 1422. After the succession of King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England in 1422, James I was allowed additional freedoms and the English Council soon opened negotiations with Scottish ambassadors on the release of James I [Ref. 14. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

Based on several English and Scottish records previously described in this paper, the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), was probably released in early-1421 after Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425) had succeeded his father, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (b.1340,d.1420), and Regent of Scotland, in 1420; and after the "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), had inherited the lands of Cumnock and other properties from his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421), in early-1421. Several English records provide support for the assumption that the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), was released from English captivity in exchange for substitute Dunbar family hostages including his two cousins, Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn (bc.1386,d.1443) and Nicholas Dunbar. As described previously, the English record of May 13, 1421, listed in **Illustration 6** shows that "David of Dunbarre esquire" was imprisoned in the

Tower of London along with his half-brother “Nicholas of Dunbar” at that time. [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. There is no other known explanation for their imprisonment other than as replacement hostages for another Scottish nobleman, and especially one of their senior and prominent family members.

Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn (bc.1386,d.1443) was the 6th son of George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), and Nicholas Dunbar was the 7th natural or illegitimate or “bastard” son as shown previously in the family tree in **Illustration 5**. Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn was called “Davey of the Tower” in some records because he was a prisoner in the Tower of London for several years. He was still in the Tower in 1423 when a record shows that he was brought money for expenses from Scotland. He may have developed a relationship with James I while they were imprisoned in the Tower of London, because there are historical records that show Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn was wounded many years later while attempting to defend King James I when he was murdered by several dissident subjects in 1437 at his palace in Scotland.

The record listed on the date “1423-Feb” in **Illustration 6** showed that Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn (bc.1386,d.1443) and Nicholas Dunbar were released from English imprisonment in early-1423 as a result of negotiations involving their older brother, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar, and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), who was one of the Scottish commissioners who traveled to England to negotiate the ransom and release of James I [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. As part of these negotiations, George II, who is referred to as “*George Dunbar*” and also “*earl*” and “*March*”, apparently convinced James I, who is referred to as “*King*”, to arrange the release of his brothers, who are referred to as “*David and Nicholas Dunbar*”, and the record states: “*George Dunbar was one of those who received a safe-conduct in February and May 1423 'at the repeated instance' of the King and was on the embassy commissioned by the August general council. ... James had also recently done March a service in arranging the release of David and Nicholas Dunbar, the earl's full and half brothers, and of another kinsman, John Heryng. These men had been prisoners in England since 1421.*” [Ref. 13- Braun; Crown-Magnate Relations James I]. It is likely that the “*Son*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who was also one of the Scottish commissioners, was influential in convincing James I to arrange the release of David and Nicholas Dunbar as part of the ongoing negotiations in 1423 to ransom and release James I in 1424.

The Scottish charters for land ownership transfers in 1421 and 1423, as previously discussed, also show that the “*Son*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), was probably released from imprisonment in England before May of 1421 and knighted in Scotland before August 19, 1423. Those charter records also clearly showed that the “*Father*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was the same person who was known by the title “*Lord of Biel*” before 1421 and “*Lord of Cumnock*” by May of 1421 after inheriting the lands of Cumnock; and he was the father of the “*Son*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who was known as Patrick Dunbar of Biel before 1421. The author concluded that the “*Father*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was highly motivated to obtain the release of the “*Son*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), in early-1421; because the father had inherited the lands of Cumnock and other properties from his brother, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421), in early-1421 and he planned to transfer ownership rights to some of his extensive properties to his son. This became especially important by early-1424 when the “*Father*”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was appointed as one of the hostages for the release of James I. The land

ownership record in 1421 is also consistent with the English record on May 13, 1421, in which Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn (bc.1386,d.1443) and Nicholas Dunbar, were first imprisoned in the Tower of London, which supports the author's conclusion that the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), was released in exchange for their substitution as hostages in England.

Some historical sources confuse the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who is typically referred to as "Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel", with the "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), who was typically referred to as "Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel" prior to his inheritance of the lands of Cumnock in 1421 when he changed his title to "Lord of Cumnock". But there are a number of Scottish and English records that identify the "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), as a hostage for the ransom of King James I, and the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who was a Scottish commissioner in the negotiations for the release of King James I and later a Scottish ambassador in negotiations with England.

The Scottish record listed on the date "1423-Aug 19" in **Illustration 6** identifies the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who is referred to as "*Sir Patrick of Dunbar of Bele*", as one of the Scottish commissioners appointed to negotiate the release from English imprisonment of James I, who is referred to as "*James K. of Scotland*". This record states in part: "*Commission by Murdac duke of Albany earl of Fife and governor of Scotland, to William bishop of Glasgow chancellor of Scotland, George earl of March, James of Douglas of Balvani his brother, the Abbots of Cambuskineth and Balmurinach, Sir Patrick of Dunbar of Bele, Sir Robert of Lawedre of Edrington, knights, Master George of Borthwike archdeacon of Glasgow, and Master Patrick of Houston licentiate in laws, canon of Glasgow his secretary, ambassadors to treat for the liberation of James K. of Scotland. Given under the Great seal of his office at the town of Innerkethyne 19th August 1423, 3rd of his government.*" [Ref. 14. Bain, Calendar of Documents]. The commissioners were appointed by Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who is referred to as "*Murdac duke of Albany earl of Fife and governor of Scotland*" because he succeeded as Regent and Governor of Scotland after he was released from English captivity in 1416 and his father died in 1420. The Scottish commissioners included "*George earl of March*" who was George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), and a cousin of the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435).

One Scots record dated September 10, 1423, defined the terms of the treaty between Scotland and England, which was negotiated by the seven Scottish commissioners at York in England and included the ransom terms for the release of James I. This record states in part: "*Treaty in the Chapter House, York, on 10th September 1423, between the English ambassadors and seven of those of Scotland (excepting the Earl of March and James Douglas of Balvany) for the liberation of James K. of Scots, who will pay 40,000£. English money for his maintenance in England, and contract marriage with some high-born English lady. Form provided in the treaty for the ransom of James I., by which the father of a hostage should bind himself not to disinherit his son, and in case of his withdrawal to bring him back or go in his place.*" [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents].

The seven Scottish commissioners were those identified in the Scottish record dated "1423-Aug 19" in **Illustration 6**. This record identifies George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), who is referred to as "*Earl of March*", as one of two commissioners who didn't participate in the negotiation of the treaty at York, but the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who is referred to as "*Sir Patrick of Dunbar of Bele*", was apparently one of the five

commissioners who did participate in the negotiations at York. The treaty terms included hostages to ensure that the 40,000£ ransom would be paid. An initial list of 20 hostages was defined as a result of input from the government of Scotland and the negotiations between the Scottish commissioners and the English ambassadors. This hostage list was supposed to include many Scottish earls or their eldest sons and heirs who represented sufficient wealth from land ownership to secure the 40,000£ ransom.

The result of the treaty signed at York on September 10, 1423, was the release of James I at Durham in Northumberland in northeast England on March 28, 1424. The ransom of 40,000£ (English money) was to be paid in yearly installments of 10,000 merks (old Scottish money) beginning six months after James I entered Scotland. This ransom was secured by a number of wealthy Scottish noblemen and landowners who were hostages in England until the ransom was paid. The initial treaty called for 20 hostages but many changes were made and the final list included 27 hostages. In addition to the hostages, the four primary cities in Scotland of Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Perth were obligated under terms of the treaty to pay the ransom as stated in the following Scots records dated February 16th and 20th of 1424: “(1) *Obligation by the Provost, bailiffs, and community of Dundee in a penalty of 50,000 marks if the K. of Scots fails to keep the treaty for his ransom. Dundee, 20th February.* (2) *Similar by the town of Aberdeen. Perth, 20th February.* (3) *Similar by the town of Perth. Perth, 16th February.* (4) *Similar by the town of Edinburgh. Edinburgh, 16th February.*” Most historical sources state that no more than 9000 merks of the ransom was ever paid, and the majority of the hostages or their substitutes remained permanently in England [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents].

The terms for the release of James I called for the final ransom agreement and hostage list to be finalized at a meeting in Durham in Northumberland in northeast England near the border with Scotland in March of 1424. James I and his Scottish attendants were escorted by an English guard to Durham where they were to be met by a large delegation of their Scottish noblemen, most of whom had never met their soon-to-be king who had been imprisoned in England for 18 years from the age 11 to age 29. The final terms of the truce negotiated at the Durham peace treaty meetings are included in a Scottish record dated March 28, 1424, which states in part: “*Indenture between James K. of Scots and the nine English ambassadors, agreeing to a truce for seven years from 1st May 1424 following; neither K. nor his subjects to assist the enemies of the other. The conservators of the truce for England to be the Dukes of Gloucester, ' &c.' and Exeter, the Earls (Edmund) of March, Warwick, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Robert lord of Wylughby, &c. For Scotland, the Duke of Albany, the Earls of Athol, Mar, Wygton, March, the Constable of Scotland, the Lords of Seton, Somerville, Dalketh, John Forster, &c. Durham.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. The final truce terms were agreed by James I, who is referred to as “*James K. of Scotland*”; King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “*K.*”; the nine ambassadors for England; and the seven commissioners for Scotland, and included a 7-year truce beginning March 1, 1424. One of the Scots conservators of the truce is listed as “*Earl of March*” which refers to George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457).

The final list of hostages was negotiated among James I, the English ambassadors, Scottish commissioners, and the visiting Scottish noblemen in meetings at Durham in March of 1424. The final list varied significantly from the initial list of 20 hostages. Most of the Earls and sons of Earls were removed and Scottish noblemen of lesser rank and power were identified to meet the requirement of sufficient wealth to secure the 40,000£ ransom for the release of James I. Each hostage had to demonstrate that his lands had sufficient annual value from rents and other sources such that the total was a significant fraction of the ransom amount [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents].

There are a number of English records dated from February 3, 1424, through July 26, 1426, which identify the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), as a hostage for the ransom of King James I, and the terms for the release of King James I. The records for the year 1424 are shown in **Illustration 7** with the first record dated “1424, Feb 3” describing a safe-conduct issued by King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England on February 3, 1424, for a large number of Scotsmen to travel to Durham in England and this English record states in part: “*Safe conduct under letters patent till the last day of April next for Sir James of Douglas of Dalkethe knight, or his heir, John of Seton lord of Seton, or his heir. Sir Robert Logan and Sir William Rothwin knights, to meet James K of Scots in the city of Durham, with horses and harness and servants to the number of 20 persons in all, as hostages for his deliverance. Westminster. Similar letters patent for the following for same period: ...—[the Earl] of Levenaux, Duncan Cambel of Argyle, John Sempyl of Eliotiston, Robert of Lille knight of Doughale—with 16 persons; the Earl of Morrawe, James of Dunbarre of Frendrauth, Hugh Erysale of Lovet—with 16 persons; John of Montgomery knight of Ardrissan, or his heir, Thomas Boyd of Kilmernok, Robert of [Cunyngham] of Kilmauris, Patrick of Dunbar knight of Cunak, James of Hamylton of Cadzow, Hugh Cambel of Loudon (?), John Maxwelle of Calderwood (?)—to the number of 25 persons; George earl of the March of Scotland, Walter of Halyburtoun lord of Dryltoun, Robert of Lawedre of Basse knight—with 18 (?) persons; William Olyfaunt lord of Abirdawgy, William of Erthe knight, Alexander of Ramsay lord of Dalwose, William of Borthwick lord of Heriot—with 20 persons.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. Among the large delegation of Scottish nobles listed in this English record was “*Patrick of Dunbar knight of Cunak*”, who was the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), and it is noted that he is referred to as “knight” indicating he was knighted sometime between 1415 and 1423 by either Robert Stewart or his son, Murdoch Stewart. He and his party of “25 persons” represented the major landowners and noblemen of southwest Scotland. It is notable that the large delegation of Scottish nobles also included the “*Earl of Morrawe*”, who was Sir Thomas Dunbar, 7th Earl of Moray (bc.1392,d.1427), and “*James of Dunbarre of Frendrauth*”, who was his cousin, James Dunbar of Frendraught, who succeeded in 1427 to become Sir James Dunbar, 8th Earl of Moray (bc.1394,d.1429). The “16 persons” in their party represented major landowners and noblemen of the northeast of Scotland. The delegation also included “*George earl of the March of Scotland*”, who was George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), and the “20 persons” in his party represented major landowners and noblemen of southeast Scotland [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1424, Feb 3. On February 3, 1424, King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England issued a safe-conduct to a large number of Scotsmen to travel to Durham as shown in the English record which states in part: *“Safe conduct under letters patent till the last day of April next for Sir James of Douglas of Dalkethe knight, or his heir, John of Seton lord of Seton, or his heir. Sir Robert Logan and Sir William Rothwin knights, to meet James K of Scots in the city of Durham, with horses and harness and servants to the number of 20 persons in all, as hostages for his deliverance. Westminster. Similar letters patent for the following for same period: ...—[the Earl] of Levenaux, Duncan Cambel of Argyle, John Semyll of Eliotiston, Robert of Lille knight of Doughale—with 16 persons; the Earl of Morrawe, James of Dunbarre of Frendrauth, Hugh Erysale of Lovet—with 16 persons; John of Montgomery knight of Ardrossan, or his heir, Thomas Boyd of Kilmernok, Robert of [Cunyngnam] of Kilmauris, Patrick of Dunbar knight of Cunak, James of Hamylton of Cadzow, Hugh Cambel of Loudon (?), John Maxwelle of Calderwood (?)—to the number of 25 persons; George earl of the March of Scotland, Walter of Halyburtoun lord of Dryltoun, Robert of Lawedre of Basse knight—with 18 (?) persons; William Olyfaunt lord of Abirdawgy, William of Erthe knight, Alexander of Ramsay lord of Dalwose, William of Borthwick lord of Heriot—with 20 persons.”* [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1424-Mar 28. The final list of 27 hostages includes their name and title and the value of their lands in annual revenue in old Scottish money called “merks”, which is also referred to as “marks” in records related to land values. The hostages had to take an oath at Durham for the ransom of James I as shown in a Scots record dated March 28, 1424, which states: *“Indenture between James K. of Scots and the nine English ambassadors, delivering the hostages for his ransom, viz. David son and heir of the Earl of Athol, 1200 marks; Thomas earl of Moray, 1000 marks; Alexander earl of Crawford, 1000 marks; Duncan lord of Argille, 1500 marks; William son and heir of the lord of Dalketh, 1500 marks; Gilbert son and heir of William the constable of Scotland, 800 marks; Robert the mareschal of Scotland, 800 marks; Robert lord of Erskine, 1000 marks; Walter lord of Dirlton, 800 marks; Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, 500 marks; Sir Patrick of Dunbar lord of Camnok, 500 marks; Alexander lord of Gordoune, 400 marks. Hostages in room of others absent : —Sir William of Abbirnethy, 500 marks; James of Dunbar lord of Frendrach, 500 marks; Andrew Gray of Foulis, 600 marks; Sir Robert of Levington, 400 marks; John Lyndesay, 500 marks; Sir Robert of Lille, 300 marks; James lord of Caldor, 400 marks; James lord of Cadizo, 500 marks; Sir William of Eothvane, 400 marks; William Olyfaunt lord of Aberdalgy, George son and heir of Hugh Cambel, 300 marks; Robert son and heir of Sir Robert of Mautalent, 400 marks; David Meignez, 200 marks; David of Ogilby, 200 marks; Patrick son and heir of Sir John Lyon, 300 marks; and the obligations of the four burghs, with his own oath. Durham.”* [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1424-May 21. King Henry VI, who is referred to as “K.”, ordered several of the prisoners to be delivered from various castles to “the constable of the Tower of London” in an English record of May 21, 1424, which states: *“The K. orders Robert Waterton esquire, constable of Pontefract castle, to deliver David eldest son and heir of the Earl of Athol, Alexander earl of Crawford, Alexander lord of Gordoune, John of Lyndesay, Patrick eldest son and heir of Sir John of Lyon knight, Andrew Gray of Eoulllys, David of Ogilvy, Sir William of Rothvane knight, David Meignez, and William Olyfaunt lord of Abirdalgy, hostages under the treaty with the K. of Scots, to Robert Scot lieutenant of the constable of the Tower of London. Westminster. Similar to Sir Richard Hastynges knight, constable of Knaresburgh, to deliver Gilbert elder son and heir of William constable of Scotland, James lord of Calder, Robert elder son and heir of Sir Robert Mautalent, Robert of Lyle, Robert marescall of Scotland, and Sir Walter of Abemethy hostages ut supra. Ibid. Similar to Sir Thomas Burton knight, to deliver William, elder son and heir of the Lord of Dalketh, Duncan lord of Argyll, Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, Patrick of Dunbarre lord of Camnok, George elder son and heir of Hugh Cambelle, James lord of Cadizo, and Sir Robert of Levington, hostages ut supra then in Foderingay castle, to the lieutenant of Dover castle. Ibid.”* [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

Illustration 7. Scottish and English historical records in 1424 show the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who is referred to as “Sir Patrick of Dunbar Lord of Cumnock”, after succeeding to the lands of Cumnock in 1421, was appointed as a hostage for the ransom of King James I of Scotland and imprisoned in England after May 21, 1424.

The second English record dated “1424, Mar 28” in **Illustration 7** describes the final list of 27 hostages including their name and title and the value of their lands in annual revenue in old Scottish money called “merks”, which is also referred to as “marks” in records related to land values. The hostages had to take an oath at Durham for the ransom of James I, and the Scots record dated March 28, 1424, states in part: “*Indenture between James K. of Scots and the nine English ambassadors, delivering the hostages for his ransom, viz. David son and heir of the Earl of Athol, 1200 marks; Thomas earl of Moray, 1000 marks; Alexander earl of Crawford, 1000 marks; Duncan lord of Argille, 1500 marks; William son and heir of the lord of Dalketh, 1500 marks; Gilbert son and heir of William the constable of Scotland, 800 marks; Robert the mareschal of Scotland, 800 marks; Robert lord of Erskine, 1000 marks; Walter lord of Dirlton, 800 marks; Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, 500 marks; Sir Patrick of Dunbar lord of Camnok, 500 marks; Alexander lord of Gordoune, 400 marks. Hostages in room of others absent : —Sir William of Abbirnethy, 500 marks; James of Dunbar lord of Frendrach, 500 marks; Andrew Gray of Foulis, 600 marks; Sir Robert of Levinston, 400 marks; John Lyndesay, 500 marks; Sir Robert of Lille, 300 marks; James lord of Caldor, 400 marks; James lord of Cadizo, 500 marks; Sir William of Eothvane, 400 marks; William Olyfaunt lord of Aberdalgy, George son and heir of Hugh Cambel, 300 marks; Robert son and heir of Sir Robert of Mautalent, 400 marks; David Meignez, 200 marks; David of Ogilby, 200 marks; Patrick son and heir of Sir John Lyon, 300 marks; and the obligations of the four burghs, with his own oath. Durham.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents].

One of the 27 hostages is listed as “*Sir Patrick of Dunbar lord of Camnok, 500 marks*”, who was the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), and his extensive landholdings in southwest Scotland were valued at 500 merks, which was the annual income of his landholdings and a very large amount of money in those days. There were only two Scottish earls on this final list of 27 hostages including one member of the House of Dunbar listed as “*Thomas earl of Moray, 1000 marks*”. This referred to Thomas Dunbar, 7th Earl of Moray (bc.1392,d.1427), who represented the extensive Earl of Moray landholdings in Morayshire in the north of Scotland valued at 1,000 merks per year, which was also a very large amount of money in those days. Another House of Dunbar hostage was another member of the Earl of Moray branch listed as “*James of Dunbar lord of Frendrach, 500 marks*”. He was the cousin and successor of Thomas Dunbar, 7th Earl of Moray (bc.1392,d.1427), and he represented extensive landholdings at Frendraught in Moray in northern Scotland valued at 500 merks per year. He would succeed his cousin in 1427 as Sir James Dunbar, 8th Earl of Moray (bc.1394,d.1429).

After negotiating final terms of the ransom and hostage agreement at Durham on March 28, 1424, James I and his Scottish entourage left Durham in England and traveled to Melrose Abbey in southern Scotland with an English escort led by the Earl and Sheriff of Northumberland. He was crowned at Scone later on May 21, 1424. The 27 hostages were delivered from Scotland to various castles in northern England after March of 1424.

The third English record dated “1424, May 21” in **Illustration 7** describes the order of King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “K. ”, to deliver several of the hostage prisoners from various castles to “*the constable of the Tower of London*”, to be imprisoned at the Tower of London, and the record of May 21, 1424, states in part: “*The K. orders Robert Waterton esquire, constable of Pontefract castle, to deliver David eldest son and heir of the Earl of Athol, Alexander earl of Crawford, Alexander lord of Gordoune, John of Lyndesay, Patrick eldest son and heir of Sir John of Lyon knight, Andrew Gray of Eoullys, David of Ogilvy, Sir William of Rothvane knight, David Meignez, and William*

Olyfaunt lord of Abirdalgy, hostages under the treaty with the K. of Scots, to Robert Scot lieutenant of the constable of the Tower of London. Westminster. Similar to Sir Richard Hastynges knight, constable of Knaresburgh, to deliver Gilbert elder son and heir of William constable of Scotland, James lord of Calder, Robert elder son and heir of Sir Robert Mautalent, Robert of Lyle, Robert marescall of Scotland, and Sir Walter of Abemethy hostages ut supra. Ibid. Similar to Sir Thomas Burton knight, to deliver William, elder son and heir of the Lord of Dalketh, Duncan lord of Argyll, Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, Patrick of Dunbarre lord of Camnok, George elder son and heir of Hugh Cambelle, James lord of Cadizo, and Sir Robert of Levinston, hostages ut supra then in Foderingay castle, to the lieutenant of Dover castle. Ibid.” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. One of the hostages is listed as “*Patrick of Dunbarre lord of Camnok*”, who was the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426). He was transferred from Foderingay Castle located about 75 miles north of London to the Tower of London. He was probably one of the many hostages who never returned to Scotland because he is not shown in any records as either a hostage in England or in other records in Scotland after 1426 as discussed later in this paper.

There are additional English records shown in **Illustration 8** that confirm the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was a hostage for the ransom of King James I of Scotland in the 1424 to 1426 time period. The first English record listed on the date “1424, May 23” in **Illustration 8** describes a safe-conduct issued for “*the wife of Patrick of Dunbarre*” to travel in England to visit her husband until the holiday of “*Michaelmas*”, which is September 29, and the record states in part: “*Warrant for safe conducts to 'Estiephne' chaplain of Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, William Blawet, the wife of Patrick of Dunbarre, Reignalt Hoggesson, John . . . , Downald Lang, John Adamson, John Makelatyn, Thomas Broun, Archebald Cambell, Wauter Clere, Morice Nelson, Henri Eamsay, and Waulter of Kyle, coming to the Scottish hostages in England, till Michaelmas next. Westminster.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. The hostage listed as “*Patrick of Dunbarre*” is the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), who was now imprisoned in the Tower of London.

The second English record listed on the date “1424, Jul 24” in **Illustration 8** describes a safe-conduct, which is spelled “*sauff counduyt*”, issued July 24, 1424, by the English “*Chancellor*” and the “*Lords of the Council*” for passage of servants and supplies across England for the Scottish hostages, and the record states in part: “*Dunckane Cambelle askys a sauff counduyt for these men: Archebauld Cambelle, Walter Clerk, John of Knok, and Morys Neelsoun, coniunctly and severally with 4 servantys with thaym with her hors and barneys and all other goodes whatever they be; and alswell that it be not nedefull to thaym to schawe ther counduyt but if it be askyt. Also Sir Patrick of Dunbarre, for ' thir ' men, John of Hebbourne, Reynald Hogsson, John Henryson, and Gybbe of Dalrumpylle, and 3 servantys, ut supra.... 12th July anno secundo at Westminster. The Lords of the Council agreed that the Chancellor issue conducts for half a year for the within written persons. Lords present, the Duke of Gloucester, Bishops of London, Wynton, and Worcester, Earl of Warwick, Cromwelle, Scrope, Tiptoft, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and the Keeper of the Privy seal. (Signed) Coudray.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1424-May 23. English record on May 23, 1424, shows a safe-conduct issued for “the wife of Patrick of Dunbarre” to travel in England to visit her husband until the holiday of “Michaelmas”, which is September 29, and the record states: *“Warrant for safe conducts to 'Estiephne' chaplain of Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, William Blawet, the wife of Patrick of Dunbarre, Reignalt Hoggesson, John , Downald Lang, John Adamson, John Makelatyn, Thomas Broun, Archebald Cambell, Wauter Clere, Morice Nelson, Henri Eamsay, and Waulter of Kyle, coming to the Scottish hostages in England, till Michaehnas next. Westminster.”* [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1424 Jul 24. English record on July 24, 1424, for a safe-conduct for passage of servants and supplies across England for hostages including “Sir Patrick of Dunbarre”, who is Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock, and the record states in part: *“Dunckane Cambelle askys a sauff counduyt for these men: Archebald Cambelle, Walter Clerk, John of Knok, and Morys Neelsoun, coniunctly and severally with 4 servantys with thaym with her hors and barneys and all other goodes whatever they be; and alswell that it be not nedefull to thaym to schawe ther counduyt but if it be askyt. Also Sir Patrick of Dunbarre, for ' thir ' men, John of Hebbourne, Reynald Hogsson, John Henryson, and Gybbe of Dalrumpylle, and 3 servants, ut supra.... 12th July anno secundo at Westminster. The Lords of the Council agreed that the Chancellor issue conducts for half a year for the within written persons. Lords present, the Duke of Gloucester, Bishops of London, Wynton, and Worcester, Earl of Warwick, Cromwelle, Scrope, Tiptoft, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and the Keeper of the Privy seal. (Signed) Coudray.”* [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1425 Dec 3. An English record on December 3, 1425, shows King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as (“K.”), issued a safe-conduct for servants of several of the Scottish hostages, including “Patrick of Dunbarre” who was Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock, and the father of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, until mid-summer of 1426, and the record states in part: *“Warrant to the K.'s cousin the Bishop of Winchester chancellor, for safe conducts till Midsummer next for the following, viz. Alexander Broune, Adam Tayte, and John Gybbessone, servants of William Douglas the K.'s hostage; Nichol Makyssone and James of Forde with a ' servitour,' servants of Gilbert le Haye; Thomas Pountfrette and John of Werde with a servitour, servants of James of Sandilande; Elys a priest and Mathew of Chaumber with a servitour, servants to William of Rothevenne; Patrick of Donsyer and Thomas Broune with a servitor, servants of Andrew Gray; Thomas of Hamyltoun, John of Glasfurde of Welshehawe, servants of James of Hamyltoun; Reignalt Hoggessone and Alexander Dodys and a servitor, servants of Patrick of Dunbarre; Thomas Camby and David Richardstone and a servitour, servants of William Olyfaunt, ' also the K.'s hostages,' to go with their said servants to Scotland and return within the above term at pleasure. Westminster.”* [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1426 Jul 26. An English record of July 26, 1426, shows a petition from several hostages imprisoned in the Tower of London, including “Sir Patrick of Dunbarre knight”, who was Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock, and the father of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, for safe-conducts to be issued to their wives and servants to come to England until “Candlemas”, which is 40 days after Christmas day, and the record states: *“Warrant to the Chancellor, on the petition of Sir Patrick of Dunbarre knight, and Gilbert of Haye esquire, hostages for the K. of Scotland in the Tower of London, to issue safe conducts for their wives with four servants each, coming to England as 'pellerines,' till Candlemas next. Westminster.”* [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

Illustration 8. English historical records show the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum, who is referred to as “Sir Patrick of Dunbarre”, was imprisoned in England as a hostage for the ransom of King James I of Scotland in the 1424 to 1426 time period; and he probably died in England in about 1426.

The hostage listed as “*Sir Patrick of Dunbarre*” is the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426). There is also a separate record on July 26, 1424, described in Guthrie’s work in **Illustration 4** as a Stuart Clarkson input identified as record RMS/ii#9 in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland which was a royal confirmation by King James I of Scotland (r.1406-1437) identifying the hostages to secure his ransom and release from English imprisonment. One of the hostages is identified as the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426) [Ref. 5- Guthrie, Robert; History of the Parish of New Cumnock, Dunbars and New Cumnock and Ref. 26-charter records in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland].

The third English record listed on the date “1425, Dec 3” in **Illustration 8** describes a safe-conduct issued on December 3, 1425, by King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “K.”, for servants of several of the Scottish hostages to travel through England until mid-summer of 1426, and the record states in part: “*Warrant to the K.'s cousin the Bishop of Winchester chancellor, for safe conducts till Midsummer next for the following, viz. Alexander Broune, Adam Tayte, and John Gybbessone, servants of William Douglas the K.'s hostage; Nichol Makyssone and James of Forde with a 'servitour,' servants of Gilbert le Haye; Thomas Pountfrette and John of Werde with a servitour, servants of James of Sandilande; Elys a priest and Mathew of Chaumber with a servitour, servants to William of Rothevenne; Patrick of Donsyer and Thomas Broune with a servitor, servants of Andrew Gray; Thomas of Hamyltoun, John of Glasfurde of Welshehawe, servants of James of Hamyltoun; Reignalt Hoggessone and Alexander Dodys and a servitor, servants of Patrick of Dunbarre; Thomas Camby and David Richardstone and a servitour, servants of William Olyfaunt, 'also the K.'s hostages,' to go with their said servants to Scotland and return within the above term at pleasure. Westminster.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. This safe-conduct included the “*servants of Patrick of Dunbarre*”, who was the hostage, the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426).

The fourth English record listed on the date “1426, Jul 26” in **Illustration 8** describes a safe conduct issued on July 26, 1426, for the wives and servants of several hostages for James I, who is referred to as “K. of Scotland”, imprisoned in the Tower of London to come to England until “*Candlemas*”, which is 40 days after Christmas day, and the record states: “*Warrant to the Chancellor, on the petition of Sir Patrick of Dunbarre knight, and Gilbert of Haye esquire, hostages for the K. of Scotland in the Tower of London, to issue safe conducts for their wives with four servants each, coming to England as 'pellerines,' till Candlemas next. Westminster.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. The hostage listed as “*Sir Patrick of Dunbarre knight*” is the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426).

The original ransom terms for James I required the hostages to include five earls or the eldest sons of the earls, but these terms were not followed in selecting the final list of hostages which included only two earls. Most of the earls, including George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), were powerful enough to negotiate their removal from the list. George II was also able to keep his eldest son and heir, Patrick Dunbar, off the final hostage list. Patrick Dunbar, eldest son of George II, would later be known as Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar (b.1392,d.1454), after King James I decreed the forfeiture of the Earldom of Dunbar in 1435 by George II. However, the terms of the 1424 treaty for the release of King James I granted leaves to hostages at various times as long as they were replaced by persons of equal or greater value in terms of their status and the value of their landholdings. Thus, a number of Scottish noblemen including Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar

(b.1392,d.1454), became substitute or replacement hostages as documented in four English records shown in **Illustration 9**.

The first English record listed on the date “1425, Jul 16” in **Illustration 9** describes a decree by King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “K.”, granting leave until “*Martinmas*”, which is St. Martin’s day on November 11, to several hostages and names their replacement hostages related to the treaty that freed King James I, who is referred to as “*James K. of Scots*”. This English record on July 16, 1425, states in part: “*The K. to his cousin the Bishop of Winchester chancellor. Signifies that under the provisions of the late treaty for the liberation of his cousin James K. of Scots, he has granted leave to the following hostages to return to Scotland till Martinmas, viz., Thomas earl of Moray, Sir Robert Kethe marshal of Scotland, Duncan Cambelle of Argyle, Walter of Haliburton, Alexander of Seton of Gordon, Thomas Boyde, John Lindesay, Sir Robert Lyle, George Cambelle, David Meignes, and David of Ogilby, their place being taken by Patrick eldest son of the Earl of March of Scotland, Sir John Mungumbry of Ardrossan, Robert Stewart of Lorn, Sir Thomas Hay of Yestir, Sir William Borthwyk senior. Sir Adam of Hebburn of Halys, Norman of Lesley, George Lyle eldest son of said Sir Robert Lyle and Andrew Kethe of Enyrrugy, who have been accepted by the wardens of the Marches in their room. Commands letters patent under the Great seal in their favour, not to be delivered to the hostages, but to the keeper of the Privy seal. Westminster.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. One of the replacement hostages is listed as “*Patrick eldest son of the Earl of March of Scotland*”. This refers to Patrick Dunbar, who was the eldest son and heir of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457).

This “Patrick Dunbar” was later known as Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar (b.1392,d.1454) after the forfeiture of the Earldom of Dunbar in 1435. He became the successor to his father, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), in the lands of Kilconquhar which were the only lands in Scotland that George II retained after the forfeiture of the lands and Earldom of Dunbar in 1435. He remained a replacement hostage and held in captivity in England for over 2 years from about July 16, 1425, until sometime in the July 9, 1427, to November 9, 1427, time period as shown in the records in **Illustration 9**. The replacement hostage listed as “*Patrick Dunbarre eldest son of the earl of Dunbarre*” was the eldest son and heir of George II.

The second English record listed on the date “1427, Feb 14” in **Illustration 9** describes an order by King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “K.”, to transfer several of the hostages from the Tower of London to other locations in England. This English record of February 14, 1427, states in part: “*The K. commands the Chancellor to issue orders to Sir John Langeton to deliver Patrick of Dunbarre eldest son of the Earl of the March, John of Mountgomery lord of Ardrossan, Thomas of Hay lord of Loghorward and Yhestre, Sir Adam Hebbourne of Hayles, Norman of Lesseley, Robert Stiward of Lome, George Lyle, Andrew Keith of Ennyrugy, the eldest son of the Earl of Athol, the Earl of Crauford, Sir Robert of Erskyn, James of Dunbarre lord of Fendragh, hostages for James K. of Scotland, to the constable of Pontefract castle. Westminster.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. This record identifies “*Patrick Dunbarre eldest son of the Earl of March*” as a hostage to be transferred from the Tower of London, where he was originally held, to Pontefract Castle in the north of England. This also refers to Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar (b.1392,d.1454), who was the eldest son and heir of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457). This transfer was the first step in exchanging him for another substitute Scottish hostage and releasing him to return to Scotland.

1425 Jul 16. In this English record on July 16, 1425, King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “K.”, at Westminster granted leave to some hostages and identified replacement hostages, including “Patrick eldest son of the Earl of March of Scotland”, and the record states: “The K. to his cousin the Bishop of Winchester chancellor. Signifies that under the provisions of the late treaty for the liberation of his cousin James K. of Scots, he has granted leave to the following hostages to return to Scotland till Martinmas, viz., **Thomas earl of Moray**, Sir Robert Kethe marshal of Scotland, Duncan Cambelle of Argyle, Walter of Haliburton, Alexander of Seton of Gordon, Thomas Boyde, John Lindesay, Sir Robert Lyle, George Cambelle, David Meignes, and David of Ogilby, **their place being taken by Patrick eldest son of the Earl of March of Scotland**, Sir John Mungumbry of Ardrossan, Robert Stewart of Lorn, Sir Thomas Hay of Yestir, Sir William Borthwyk senior. Sir Adam of Hebburn of Halys, Norman of Lesley, George Lyle eldest son of said Sir Robert Lyle and Andrew Kethe of Enyrrugy, who have been accepted by the wardens of the Marches in their room. Commands letters patent under the Great seal in their favour, not to be delivered to the hostages, but to the keeper of the Privy seal. Westminster.” [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1427 Feb 14. In this English record, King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “K.”, at Westminster ordered “Patrick Dunbarre eldest son of the Earl of March” and other hostages transferred from the Tower of London, where he was originally held, to Pontefract Castle in the north of England on February 14, 1427, and the record states: “*The K. commands the Chancellor to issue orders to Sir John Langeton to deliver **Patrick of Dunbarre eldest son of the Earl of the March**, John of Mountgomery lord of Ardrossan, Thomas of Hay lord of Lohorward and Yhestre, Sir Adam Hebbourne of Hayles, Norman of Lesseley, Robert Stiward of Lome, George Lyle, Andrew Keith of Enyrrugy, the eldest son of the Earl of Athol, the Earl of Crauford, Sir Robert of Erskyn, **James of Dunbarre lord of Fendragh**, hostages for James K. of Scotland, to the constable of Pontefract castle. Westminster.*” [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1427 Jul 9. In this English record on July 9, 1427, King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England at Westminster ordered “the eldest son of the Earl of Dunbarre” and other hostages to be transferred from “Pontefract Castle”, which is located in Yorkshire in central England, to the “wardens of the Marches” where they could be released to the corresponding wardens of the Scottish Marches in southern Scotland and exchanged for substitute hostages, and the English record states: “*The K. commands the Chancellor to issue writs to their custodians to deliver the Earl of Crawford, Sir Robert Erskyn, Patrick Lyon, **James of Dunbarre of Fendraght**, George Lyle, **the eldest son of the Earl of Dunbarre**, Sir Adam Hebbourne, Norman Lessele, Sir William of Erthe, James of Kynnymond, Andrew Gray, Sir William Rothven, Gilbert Hay, and Sir William Borthewyk, Scottish hostages, to his sergeant-at-arms John Clynk, who is to conduct them to the wardens of the Marches, and take their substitute hostages to Pontefract castle. Westminster.*” [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

1427 Nov 9. In this English record on November 9, 1427, King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England approved some of the hostages to return to Scotland in exchange for approved replacements, and the record states: “*The K. signifies to the Archbishop of York chancellor, that he has permitted the following Scottish hostages to return to Scotland, in exchange for those approved by the wardens of the Marches, viz., the Earl of Crawford, for the son and heir of the sheriff of Angus and William Wales (Wallace); **the eldest son of the Earl of Dunbar**, for the Earl of Sutherland; Gilbert Hay, for the lord of Grahame; Sir Robert Erskyn, for the Earl of Menteth; **James of Dunbarre of Fendragh**, for John Kennedy lord of Blacharn; Patrick Lyon, for David lord of Lesley; Sir William Rothven, for Sir William of Douglas of Hawthornedene; George of Lyle, for Walter lord of Fenton; Sir Adam of Hebburn knight, for William of Douglas lord of Drumlaugrige; Sir William Borthewyk, for Sir Robert Logan; James of Kynnymond for John of Sutherland lord of Dufhous; Norman Lesselee, for Henry of Douglas lord of Loghleven and of Logton; Sir William Erthe, for Sir William Dysshington, and commands separate letters to be issued under the Great seal, till Christmas. Westminster.*” [Ref. Bain; Calendar of Documents].

Illustration 9. These English records provide information on other Dunbar hostages imprisoned in England as hostages for the ransom of King James I of Scotland in the 1425 to 1427 time period including Sir Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar, eldest son of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March, who was a replacement hostage; and James Dunbar of Frendraught, who became Sir James Dunbar, 8th Earl of Moray (bc.1394,d.1429).

The third English record listed on the date “1427, Jul 9” in **Illustration 9** describes an order by King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “K.”, to transfer several hostages imprisoned at “Pontefract Castle” in Yorkshire in the north of England to the “wardens of the Marches” where they could be released to the corresponding wardens of the Scottish Marches in southern Scotland and exchanged for substitute hostages. This English record on July 9, 1427, states in part: “*The K. commands the Chancellor to issue writs to their custodians to deliver the Earl of Crawford, Sir Robert Erskyn, Patrick Lyon, James of Dunbarre of Fendraght, George Lyle, the eldest son of the Earl of Dunbarre, Sir Adam Hebbourne, Norman Lessele, Sir William of Erthe, James of Kynnymond, Andrew Gray, Sir William Rothven, Gilbert Hay, and Sir William Borthewyk, Scottish hostages, to his sergeant-at-arms John Clynk, who is to conduct them to the wardens of the Marches, and take their substitute hostages to Pontefract castle. Westminster.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. These hostages included “*the eldest son of the Earl of Dunbarre*” who was Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar (b.1392,d.1454), eldest son and heir of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457).

The fourth English record listed on the date “1427, Nov 9” in **Illustration 9** describes an order by King Henry VI (r.1422-1461) of England, who is referred to as “K.”, permitting several Scottish hostages imprisoned in England to return to Scotland in exchange for replacement hostages. This English record on November 9, 1427, states in part: “*The K. signifies to the Archbishop of York chancellor, that he has permitted the following Scottish hostages to return to Scotland, in exchange for those approved by the wardens of the Marches, viz., the Earl of Crawford, for the son and heir of the sheriff of Angus and William Wales (Wallace); the eldest son of the Earl of Dunbarr, for the Earl of Sutherland; Gilbert Hay, for the lord of Grahame; Sir Robert Erskyn, for the Earl of Menteth; James of Dunbarre of Fendragh, for John Kennedy lord of Blacharn; Patrick Lyon, for David lord of Lesley; Sir William Rothven, for Sir William of Douglas of Hawthornedene; George of Lyle, for Walter lord of Fenton; Sir Adam of Hebburn knight, for William of Douglas lord of Drumlaugrige; Sir William Borthewyk, for Sir Robert Logan; James of Kynnymond for John of Sutherland lord of Dufhous; Norman Lesselee, for Henry of Douglas lord of Loghleven and of Logton; Sir William Erthe, for Sir William Dysshington, and commands separate letters to be issued under the Great seal, till Christmas. Westminster.*” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. These hostages included the “*eldest son of the Earl of Dunbarr*” who was Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar (b.1392,d.1454), eldest son and heir of George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), who served as a replacement hostage for about 2-1/2 years from about July 16, 1425, until about November 9, 1427.

The four English records in **Illustration 9** also list two of the original Dunbar hostages representing the lands and Earldom of Moray in northern Scotland. In the record dated “1425 Jul 16”, “*Thomas earl of Moray*” was granted leave until “*Martinmas*”, which was St. Martin’s day on November 11, 1424. This refers to Sir Thomas Dunbar, 7th Earl of Moray (bc.1392,d.1427), who was one of the original hostages listed in the March 28, 1424, English record as shown previously in **Illustration 7** as “*Thomas earl of Moray 1000 marks*”. No records were found to confirm that he returned to England as a hostage after Martinmas on November 16, 1425. Other records show that he died in 1427, but it is not recorded whether he died in England as a hostage or in Scotland.

James Dunbar of Fendraght is also listed as one of the original hostages as “*James of Dunbar lord of Fendrach, 500 marks*” in the English record of March 28, 1424, as shown previously in **Illustration 7**. He succeeded his cousin as Sir James Dunbar, 8th Earl of Moray (bc.1394,d.1429). He

is also listed as a hostage in three of the English records in **Illustration 9** as “*James of Dunbarre lord of Fendragt*”, “*James of Dunbarre of Fendragt*”, and “*James of Dunbarre of Fendragh*”. The correct spelling in other records is “James Dunbar of Fendraught”. The English record listed as “1427 Nov 9” in **Illustration 9** shows that “*James of Dunbarre of Fendragh*” was released after about 3 years of captivity after November 9, 1427, and his approved replacement hostage was “*John Kennedy lord of Blacharn*”. The timing of his release in 1427 corresponds to his succession as Sir James Dunbar, 8th Earl of Moray (bc.1394,d.1429), upon the death of his first cousin, Sir Thomas Dunbar, 7th Earl of Moray (bc.1392,d.1427), who died in 1427.

Sir James Dunbar, 8th Earl of Moray (d.1429), was the last of the Dunbar Earls of Moray because he had no legitimate male heir to succeed him. He was the grandson of Sir John Dunbar, 5th Earl of Moray (bc.1343,d.1392) and the son of Alexander Dunbar (b.1373,d.1429) as shown previously in the family tree in **Illustration 5**. He and his father were both killed at Fendraught in 1429. He first married Katherine Seton of Gordon and they had two daughters, Janet and Elizabeth, but no male heir. He had an illegitimate son, Alexander, born in 1425 by his mistress, Isabel Innes, and intended to marry Isabel Innes in order to legitimize his son. But he and his father were murdered at Fendraught in 1429 before the marriage. His illegitimate son, Alexander, could not inherit his father’s lands nor the title of Earl of Moray. His step-sisters, Janet and Elizabeth, inherited the lands of the Earldom of Moray, and the title went to one of their husbands. Some of his rights would be restored later as “Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Moray (b.1425,d.1498)” and he would be the common ancestor of all House of Dunbar branches and its main male lines of descent after 1564. His two eldest sons, James and John, married two daughters and heiresses of the last male-line successor in the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch and they and their descendants owned about two-thirds of the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum.

Only a small part of the ransom for King James I was paid over the years, and some records state that many of the hostages never returned to Scotland and died in England [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents]. The “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was most likely one of the Scottish hostages who died in England in about 1426 because there are no English records identifying him as a hostage after the July 26, 1426, record as shown previously in **Illustration 8** and there are no Scottish records referring to him after 1426.

“Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, succeeds “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, in 1426

Based on the author’s research and the records described previously, the family tree for the descendants of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott and Lady Isabella Randolph is shown in **Illustration 10**. As discussed previously, Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421) was the first and last of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch who died in early-1421 without any children to succeed him in his lands and Barony of Cumnock as well as other lands in southwest Scotland. Thus, he was succeeded in 1421 by his nearest male heir who was his only surviving older brother, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), who became the first of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch. As described in the records in the previous section, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), probably died in England in about 1426 while serving as a hostage for the ransom of King James I of Scotland.

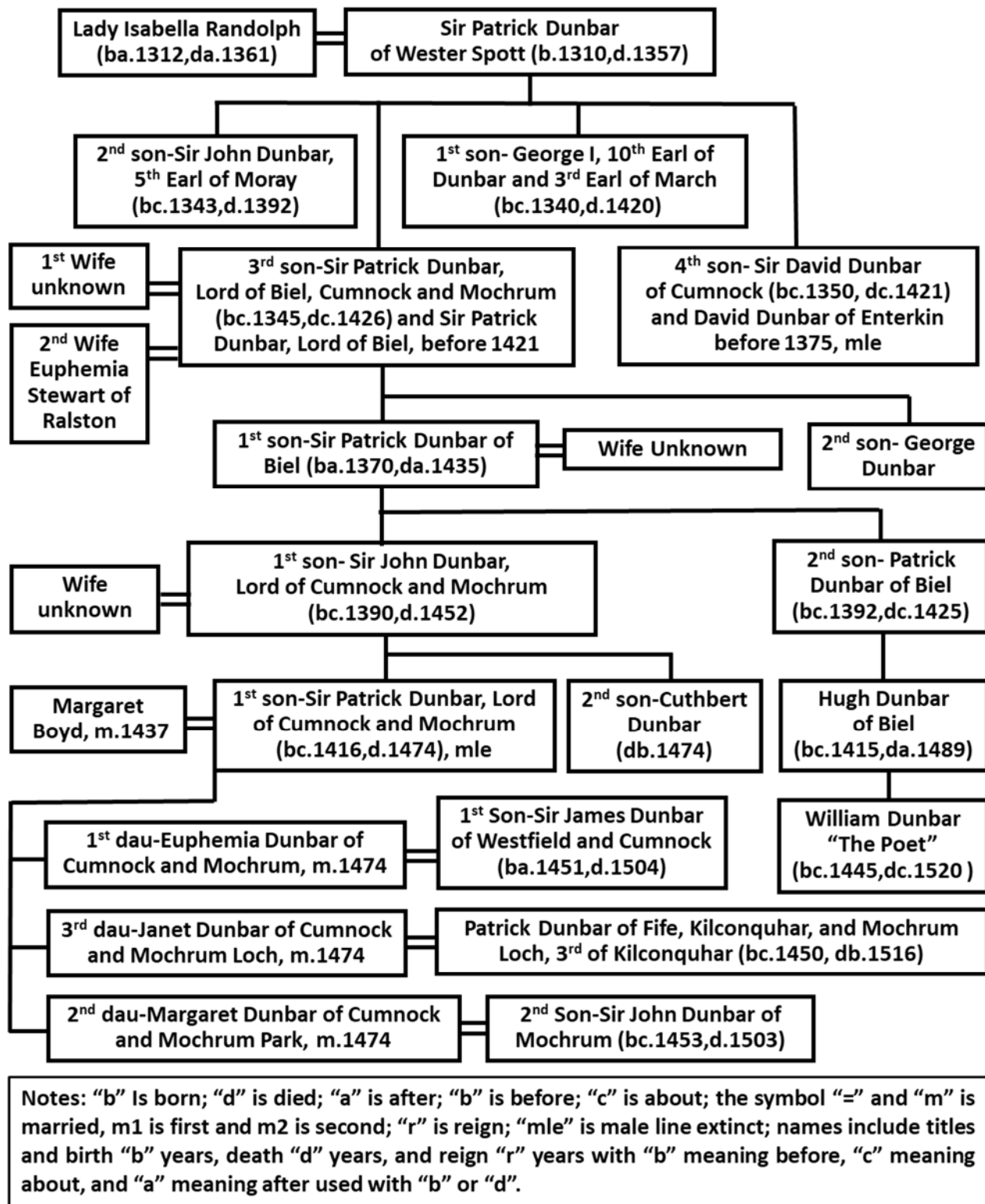


Illustration 10. This family tree shows the descendants of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott and Lady Isabella Randolph including Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock, who was granted the lands of Cumnock in 1375; his brother and successor, the “Father, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum, who succeeded his brother in 1421; and his Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch successors beginning with the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, who succeeded his father in about 1426.

The records show that Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, who is referred to as “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426)” in this paper, was married and had two sons named Patrick and George prior to his succeeded to the lands of Cumnock in 1421. It is noted here that this information is omitted from the generation II shown in Paterson’s and Guthrie’s work in **Illustrations 3 and 4** because they did not identify this generation’s successor as Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, brother and heir of Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock. There are no records of this second son, George, who may have died young because he doesn’t appear in any charters inheriting the lands owned by his father. There are many descendants named “Patrick” in the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch which have been confused in the records. There are also many Scottish records and historical sources that list men as “Patrick Dunbar of Biel”, and there appear to be at least three generations with that same name and title which causes additional confusion identifying the different generations and especially the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (ba.1370,da.1435), and the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), as described previously in this paper.

The following information from Sir James Balfour Paul’s book The Scots Peerage provides an example of the difficulties discriminating between the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), and the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (ba.1370, d.1435), and the author has inserted “Father” or “Son” in parentheses to identify the person based on records presented previously in this paper:

“Sir Patrick Dunbar of ‘Bele’ or ‘Biel’ (“Father”), appears as brother of George, Earl of March, in 1389. In or before 1390 he (“Father”) received from his brother, Earl George, 40 marks of land in the territory of Mersington, including a considerable portion of the parish of Eccles. He (“Son”) was made prisoner at Homildon, 14 September 1402. He (“Father”) occurs in charters of 1423 and 1425 as “uncle” of George, eleventh Earl of March. He (“Son”) was one of the envoys to arrange for the ransom of King James I, and he appears as a commissioner for the Marches down to 12 July 1429. He (“Father”) had issue at least two sons: Patrick and George, and he (“Son”) was alive in 1438. He (“Father” and “Son”) is supposed to have been the ancestor of William Dunbar the poet.” [Ref. Sir James Balfour Paul, The Scots Peerage, Vol III, 1906, p. 260].

As described in previous records, it was the “Son” who was the “*prisoner at Homildon*” in 1402, one of the “*envoys*” to arrange the ransom of King James I in 1423, and a “*commissioner*” for the Marches in 1429. The above historical source did not identify the records showing that the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), inherited the lands of Cumnock in 1421, changed his title to “Lord of Cumnock”, and was one of the 27 hostages for the ransom of King James I in 1424. Most other historical sources concur with the above historical source that the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), “*had issue at least two sons: Patrick and George*”.

There are also confusions in several historical sources related to the marriage of the “Father” to a “Euphemia Stewart” and whether she is the mother of the “Son”. The Clan Dunbar “royal lineage” states: “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (a 1438); m. Euphemia Stewart, Countess of Strathearn and Caithness (dau of David Stewart, Earl of Strathearn) issue - Patrick, George.*” This “royal lineage” identifies the “Father” as “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (a 1438)*” and the “Son” as “*Patrick*”. [Ref. 12-Clan Dunbar website, [clandunbar.com/dunbardnaproject/dunbarlineage/dunbar-royal lineage/ Dunbar](http://clandunbar.com/dunbardnaproject/dunbarlineage/dunbar-royal%20lineage/Dunbar)

1/ Dunbar of Cumnock]. This “royal lineage” is based on Sir James Balfour Paul’s book The Scots Peerage published in 1906 [Ref.7- Paul, Sir James Balfour; The Scots Peerage, Vol III; Edinburgh, 1906, p. 260]. However, another source proved in 2009 that this marriage of the “Father” was to another woman named “Euphemia Stewart” as described below.

Euphemia Stewart, Countess of Strathearn (dc.1434) is described in The Scots Peerage as the daughter of David Stewart, Earl Palatine of Strathearn and Caithness, who succeeded to both her father's titles after his death in about 1386. She first married to Sir Patrick Graham (d.1413), who was the son of Sir Patrick Graham of Dundaff (d.1400), and they had three children before he was killed in 1413. It is stated that she married second to “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Bele” before 1408 [Ref. 29- Paul, Sir James Balfour, The Scots Peerage, Vols. II & VIII, (Edinburgh, 1909)]. However, this was proved to be incorrect in 2009 because it was shown that she married second in 1414 to Robert Stewart of Fife, eldest son of Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany, and third in 1415 to Robert's brother, Walter Stewart [Ref. 30- Ravilious, John P.; The Ancestry of Sir William Graham of Montrose (d. 1424): Heraldry as Genealogical Evidence; The Scottish Genealogist (March 2009), Vol. LVI, No. 1, pp. 36–39)]. This source concluded that “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Bele*”, which refers to the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), married second in about 1405 to Euphemia Stewart of Ralston (bc.1365,d.1439) who was the daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ralston (bc.1324,dc.1416) and Lady Alicia Mure of Abercorn (bc.1320,dc.1366). Euphemia Stewart of Ralston (bc.1365,d.1439) married first to Sir Patrick Graham of Dundaff (bc.1335,d.1400) with whom she had four sons, and he died in 1400. One of their sons was Sir Patrick Graham (d.1413) who was the first husband of Euphemia Stewart, Countess of Strathearn (dc.1434). Thus, Euphemia Stewart of Ralston (bc.1365,d.1439) was the mother-in-law of Euphemia Stewart, Countess of Strathearn (dc.1434), and the second wife of “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel*” identified in the Clan Dunbar “royal lineage”, and he was the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), as described in this paper.

Another source claims that the “Euphemia Stewart” who married second to the “Father”, who is identified as “*Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel*”, was the mother of his four sons- Patrick, George, Walter, and William. [Ref. 31- Richardson, Douglas; Magna Carta Ancestry, 2nd Edition, Vol. III, p. 558]. However, as described above, Euphemia Stewart of Ralston (bc.1365,d.1439) had four sons by her first husband, Sir Patrick Graham of Dundaff (bc.1335,d.1400), before he died in 1400; she would have been about 40 years old in 1405 when she married second in 1405 to “*Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel*” who would have been about 60 years old; and his first son, Patrick, was born in about 1370 and was about 32 years old when he was captured at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. Thus, the author concluded that Euphemia Stewart of Ralston (bc.1365,d.1439) was the second wife of the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), but could not have been the mother of the first son, Patrick, and probably the second son, George. The author concluded that an unknown first wife was probably the mother of the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (ba.1370, d.1435), and second son, George. It is possible that Euphemia Stewart of Ralston could have been the mother of third and fourth sons, Walter and William, but the author did not research this possibility.

Many of the previous records describe aspects of the life of the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435). The author has concluded that his father was Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), his mother is unknown, and his step-mother was Euphemia Stewart of Ralston (bc.1365,d.1439). He apparently had a younger brother, George; but he probably

died before reaching maturity because he doesn't appear in any records inheriting land from his father or brother. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435) first appears in the Scottish and English records as "*Patrick Dunbar of Biel*" who was captured by an English army at the Battle of Homildon Hill in 1402 and imprisoned in the Tower of London from 1402 until about 1421 as previously described. As previously discussed, the records show that he was released from English imprisonment in 1421 in exchange for several replacement prisoners, David and Nicholas Dunbar, who were younger brothers of George II and his 2nd cousins. The author concluded that his "Father" Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), and his 1st cousin, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (r.1420-1435), negotiated with James I for his release in about 1421 because his father had succeeded to the lands of Cumnock and many other lands in southwest Scotland and he was the heir to his father. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London in the 1402 to 1416 time period at the same time as Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who would later succeed his father as Duke of Albany and Regent and Governor of Scotland in 1420. His imprisonment in the 1406 to 1421 time period coincided with the imprisonment from 1406 to 1424 of James I, who would be crowned King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland after his release in 1424. The author concluded that he probably developed a relationship and reputation with James I and Murdoch Stewart during their common years of imprisonment in England based on their subsequent appointments of him to key positions in the Scottish government.

As described previously, the record listed on the date "1423-Aug 19" shown previously in **Illustration 6** confirms that Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), who is referred to as "*Sir Patrick of Dunbar of Bele*", was knighted before August 19, 1423, by Murdoch Stewart (b.1362,d.1425), who is referred to as "*Murdac duke of Albany earl of Fife and governor of Scotland*", and he was appointed, along with his cousin, George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), as one of the seven Scottish commissioners and ambassadors for negotiations with England for the ransom and release of King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland who had been imprisoned in England since 1406 [Ref. 14. Bain, Calendar of Documents].

There are five additional Scottish and English historical records and sources listed in **Illustration 11** that confirm that the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), who is identified in the records as either "*Sir Patrick Dunbar*" or "*Sir Patrick of Dunbar*" or "*Dunbar of Biel*", continued to play a key role as a Scottish commissioner, administrator, and ambassador representing the Scottish government after King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland was crowned in 1424. In the first record listed on the date "1423, Sep 10" in **Illustration 11**, he is one of the seven Scottish commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with England at York for the ransom and release of King James I of Scotland from English captivity, and a Scots record states: "*Treaty in the Chapter House, York, on 10th September 1423 between the English ambassadors and seven of those of Scotland (excepting the Earl of March and James Douglas of Balvany) for the liberation of James K. of Scots, who will pay 40,000 l. English money for his maintenance in England, and contract marriage with some high-born English lady. [Chapter House (Scots Docts.), Box 93, No. 14]. Form provided in the treaty for the ransom of James I., by which the father of a hostage should bind himself not to disinherit his son, and in case of his withdrawal to bring him back or go in his place.*" [Ref. 14. Bain, Calendar of Documents].

1423, Sep 10. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel was one of the Scottish ambassadors who negotiated the Treaty of peace with England at York which defined the terms of the ransom and release of King James I of Scotland from English captivity. The Scots record states: *“Treaty in the Chapter House, York, on 10th September 1423 between the English ambassadors and seven of those of Scotland (excepting the Earl of March and James Douglas of Balvany) for the liberation of James K. of Scots, who will pay 40,000 l. English money for his maintenance in England, and contract marriage with some high-born English lady. [Chapter House (Scots Docts.), Box 93, No. 14]. Form provided in the treaty for the ransom of James I., by which the father of a hostage should bind himself not to disinherit his son, and in case of his withdrawal to bring him back or go in his place.”* [Ref. Bain, Calendar of Documents].

1424-May 26. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel was appointed by the Scottish Parliament as the tax collector and administrator for southeast Scotland for the taxes imposed to pay the ransom of King James I of Scotland. According to one source: *“the Scottish Parliament met with King James I on 26 May 1424, which primarily passed tax legislation which successfully raised 14,000 merks in 1424. The King appointed key Scottish nobles with local influence and administrative experience in each region of Scotland who were responsible for raising and auditing the tax and “Dunbar of Biel” was appointed for the southeast.”* [Ref. Crown-Magnate Relations in the Personal Rule of James I of Scotland (1424-1437), by Michael H. Brawn, PhD Thesis, University of St. Andrews, 1991, p.96].

1429-Jun 15. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel was a Scottish commissioner, along with George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March, to negotiate peace with England at Hawdenstank. The English record states: *“June 15, 1429. Warrant for safe conducts to the effect of the enclosed 'cedule' for the commissioners of the K. of Scots, viz. one for 1000 persons or under, another for 800 or under, another for 600 or under, and the fourth for 500 or under. Westminster. (Attached) Safe conduct, for three months to John bishop of Glasgow, chancellor of Scotland, Alexander bishop of Candida Casa, Archibald earl of Douglas, **George earl of March**, and Sir James of Douglas of Dalketh, John Forester baron of Liberton, Masters William of Foulls provost of Bothwell, and John of Scheves doctor in decretals. **Sirs Patrick of Dunbar** and Thomas of Kirkpatryk knights, to come to a place called Hawdenstank on the March of Scotland, with 1000 men, horse or foot armed or unarmed, to redress March offences and treat for peace.”* [Ref. Bain, Calendar of Documents].

1429-Jul 12. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel was a Scottish commissioner to maintain order on the Scottish-English border of the Marches. This Scots record states: *“July 12, 1429. Indenture between commissioners of the K. of England and John bishop of Glasgow chancellor of Scotland, Alexander bishop of Galloway, Sir John Forester baron of Liberton, Master William of Foulis keeper of the Privy seal. **Sir Patrick of Dunbar**, Thomas of Kirkpatrick, and John of Cokburn knights, and Master John Scheves doctor in decrees, commissioners of the K. of Scotland, settling conditions for observance of order on the Marches, places of meeting to hear complaints, and appointing sub-commissioners, viz. for England, Sir John Bertrame, Sir Cristofer Curwen, Master Thomas Uldale and William Lambton; for Scotland, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, **Sir Patrick Dunbar**, Master Thomas Roulle, and Davy Home. Hawdenstank.”* [Ref. Bain, Calendar of Documents].

1435 ____. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel was a Scottish ambassador conducting negotiations with England and died in about 1435. One historical source states: *“Sir Patrick Dunbar.... in 1435 “obtained a safe conduct to that kingdom for himself and twenty persons in his retinue, to negotiate affairs of State. He died not long after, leaving issue- 1. Sir John, his heir. 2. Patrick...”* [Ref. Patterson, James; History of the County of Ayr, Vol I].

Illustration 11. Scottish and English records and historical sources show the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, who is referred to as “Sir Patrick Dunbar”, was a Scottish ambassador and commissioner in negotiations with England, and a tax collector and administrator for southeast Scotland in the 1423 to 1429 time period; and he probably died in about 1435.

After James I was crowned on May 21, 1424, the Scottish Parliament met 5 days later and enacted legislation to levy a tax to pay the king's ransom to England. This tax was expected to be very unpopular and the king selected eleven prominent Scottish nobles with local influence and administrative experience to be the auditors and receivers of the tax. The information listed on the date "1424-May 26" in **Illustration 11** provides the following historical information: "*the Scottish Parliament met with King James I on 26 May 1424, which primarily passed tax legislation which successfully raised 14,000 merks in 1424. The King appointed key Scottish nobles with local influence and administrative experience in each region of Scotland who were responsible for raising and auditing the tax and "Dunbar of Biel" was appointed for the southeast.*" [Ref. 13- Braun, Crown-Magnate Relations James I]. The "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), who is identified as "*Dunbar of Biel*", was appointed by the Scottish Parliament as the tax collector and administrator for southeast Scotland for the taxes imposed to pay the ransom of King James I of Scotland. After he returned to Scotland in 1421, he apparently returned to his family's hereditary lands of Biel and other lands in southeast Scotland. As previously described, charter records showed that his "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), had inherited the lands of Cumnock as well as other lands in southwest Scotland from his brother in 1421, and he had granted some of these lands to the "Son" in 1421 and income from some of these lands in 1423. The previous records in **Illustration 7** confirm that the "Father" was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I, and he was imprisoned in England at the time when the Scottish Parliament met on May 26, 1424, and appointed the "Son" as the tax administrator for southeast Scotland.

In the English record listed on the date "1429-Jun 15" in **Illustration 11**, the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), who is referred to as "*Sir Patrick of Dunbar*" is identified as one of the Scottish commissioners appointed by King James I (r.1424-1437) of Scotland, who is referred to as "*K. of Scots*", to be granted a safe-conduct for three months to come to "*Hawdenstank*" in northern England to address "*March offences*" in the Marches of the border areas and discuss "*peace*", and the record states: "*Warrant for safe conducts to the effect of the enclosed 'cedule' for the commissioners of the K. of Scots, viz. one for 1000 persons or under, another for 800 or under, another for 600 or under, and the fourth for 500 or under. Westminster. (Attached) Safe conduct, for three months to John bishop of Glasgow, chancellor of Scotland, Alexander bishop of Candida Casa, Archibald earl of Douglas, George earl of March, and Sir James of Douglas of Dalketh, John Forester baron of Liberton, Masters William of Foulls provost of Bothwell, and John of Scheves doctor in decretals. Sirs Patrick of Dunbar and Thomas of Kirkpatryk knights, to come to a place called Hawdenstank on the March of Scotland, with 1000 men, horse or foot armed or unarmed, to redress March offences and treat for peace.*" [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents].

In a Scots record listed on the date "1429-Jul 12" in **Illustration 11**, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), who is referred to as "*Sir Patrick of Dunbar*", is listed as one of the commissioners appointed by King James I of Scotland, who is referred to as "*K. of Scotland*", at the meeting with the commissioners of England at meetings at Hawdenstank in northern England for the purpose of "*settling conditions for observance of order on the Marches*", and the record states: "*Indenture between commissioners of the K. of England and John bishop of Glasgow chancellor of Scotland, Alexander bishop of Galloway, Sir John Forester baron of Liberton, Master William of Foulis keeper of the Privy seal. Sir Patrick of Dunbar, Thomas of Kirkpatrick, and John of Cokburn knights, and Master John Scheves doctor in decrees, commissioners of the K. of Scotland, settling conditions for observance of order on the Marches, places of meeting to hear complaints, and appointing sub-commissioners, viz. for*

England, Sir John Bertrame, Sir Cristofer Curwen, Master Thomas Uldale and William Lambton; for Scotland, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Master Thomas Roule, and Davy Home. Hawdenstank.” [Ref. 14- Bain; Calendar of Documents].

There are several historical sources that provide information indicating the year 1435 as the approximate year of death of the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), as well as the names of his sons and heir. Information from James Paterson’s book History of the County of Ayr, Vol. I is listed for the date “1435 ___” in **Illustration 11** as follows: “*Sir Patrick Dunbar.... in 1435 obtained a safe conduct to that kingdom for himself and twenty persons in his retinue, to negotiate affairs of State. He died not long after, leaving issue- 1. Sir John, his heir. 2. Patrick...*” [Ref. 10. James Paterson; History of the County of Ayr, Vol I]. Based on records previously described, this “Sir Patrick Dunbar” has to be the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who died soon after 1435 and his heir was his eldest son, John. However, James Paterson confuses the “Father” and “Son” and states: “*Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum obtained a safe conduct to that kingdom (England) for himself and twenty persons in his retinue, to negotiate affairs of State. He died not long after, leaving issue- 1. Sir John, his heir. 2. Patrick...*” [Ref. 10- James Paterson; History of the County of Ayr, Vol I]. This is the only known source that identifies “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum” as Sir John’s father, but all other known sources refer to his father as “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel”, and these sources identify John’s grandfather as Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426).

In his book History of the County of Ayr, Vol. I James Paterson also states: “*He (Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel) died in 1435, leaving two sons, John his heir, and Patrick who obtained from his father the lands of Park, Auchintibber, Drumlocherincoch, etc, which were confirmed to him by three charters under the Great Seal, dated in the year 1426.*” [Ref. 10- James Paterson; History of Ayr, Vol I]. Paterson incorrectly identifies the second son, Patrick, as obtaining “*the lands of Park, Auchintibber, Drumlocherincoch.*” However, the charter record of May 6, 1421, described previously shows that it was the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), who was granted those lands by his “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426).

There are charter records that identify lands and transactions in southeast Scotland involving the Dunbar of Biel branch descending from the “Father”, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), and the “Son”, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435). James Miller in his book History of Dunbar published in 1830 describes another charter record in 1452 as follows: “*Two charters of George de Dunbar, earl of March, to Patrick Dunbar of Beil, knight, of several lands in Berwickshire, were confirmed, 24th April, 1452, by James II. His son, Hugh Dunbar, sold the lands of Beil, in East Lothian, and the Mill of Mersington, in Berwickshire, to Robert Lauder of Erdington, 13th September 1489*” [Ref. 17- James Miller; History of Dunbar]. This charter record describes a royal confirmation on April 24, 1452, in the reign of King James II (r.1437-1460) of Scotland, belatedly confirming the prior grant of the lands of lands in Berwickshire in southeast Scotland by George I, 10th Earl of Dunbar and 3rd Earl of March (bc.1340,d.1420), who is referred to as “*George de Dunbar, earl of March*”, to “*Patrick Dunbar of Beil, knight*”. Miller was correct that “*Hugh Dunbar sold the lands of Beil*” because Hugh Dunbar of Biel (bc.1415,da.1489) sold the last of the Dunbar of Biel branch properties in southeast Scotland in 1489 as confirmed by other sources; however, James Miller incorrectly identified the predecessors of Hugh Dunbar of Biel, who were shown previously in the Dunbar of Biel branch in **Illustration 10**. Later sources describe Hugh Dunbar of Biel as the son of Patrick Dunbar of Biel (ba.1392,dc.1425), who was the second son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel

(bc.1370,da.1435), and the great-grandson of Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426). Hugh Dunbar of Biel's life span from 1415 to 1489 indicates that he was probably either the father or grandfather of the Scottish poet, William Dunbar (bc.1460,dc.1520), who was a native of East Lothian and a member of the Dunbar of Biel branch.

There are other historical sources which consistently state that the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), had two sons named John and Patrick, and the 1st son, John, was Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,d.1452), who succeeded on the death of his father, and his ownership of the lands of Cumnock and the succession of his heirs was confirmed in 1452. In the two books of P. J. M'kerlie and James Paterson History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877, it describes the succession of Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, which was confirmed in 1437, as follows: "*After his father's death, he was styled of Cumnock and Mochrum, etc, in a charter dated 1437. His marriage is not known. He left issue two sons, Patrick his heir, and Cuthbert, who got from his brother the estate of Blantyre, whose posterity continued in the male line for several generations and having sold Blantyre, were afterwards of Enterkin, in Ayrshire, and now of Machermore, Stewartry.*" [Ref. 4- M'kerlie, P. J. and Paterson, James; History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877]. This historical source as well as other sources state that Cuthbert Dunbar's male-line survived even though the male-line of his brother, Patrick, went extinct in 1474 as described later in this section.

In the two books of P. J. M'kerlie and James Paterson History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877, it describes the first son "John" as follows: "*John was infeft in the lands of Mochrum in 1432, during his father's lifetime, and is styled Sir John in a charter of that date, granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas and Duke of Turenne. After his father's death, he was styled of Cumnock and Mochrum, etc, in a charter dated 1437.*" [Ref. 4- M'kerlie, P. J. and Paterson, James; History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway, Volume First, 1870, and Volume Second, 1877]. This source indicates that Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,d.1452), who was the 1st son and heir of the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), was given control of the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum in about 1432 several years before he succeeded his father and was confirmed as the successor in 1437. The charter record dated May 31, 1423, described previously showed that the "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), turned over management and the annual income from his extensive landholdings in Cumnock and Mochrum to his "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,da.1435), in 1423 before he became a hostage for James I in 1424, but there are no known records showing that he completed a charter to transfer ownership of the lands to the "Son" in his lifetime.

Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch successors in lands of Cumnock and Mochrum

As shown in the historical records and sources described previously, the "Father", Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), was a hostage for the ransom of King James I (r.1406-1437) of Scotland in 1424, and he was imprisoned in England where he probably died in about 1426. His "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), was the heir to the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum; and he died after 1435. The succession then passed to Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,d.1452), who was the 1st son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435), and the grandson of Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), as shown previously in **Illustration 10**.

The author's conclusions differ from the succession described by James Paterson shown in **Illustration 3** and Guthrie's work shown in **Illustration 4** who both show the lives of the "Father" and "Son" incorrectly combined in generation "II". In **Illustration 3**, the James Paterson second generation "II" should be called "IIa" associated with the "Father", who is called Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), in this paper. The author's review of records shows he never left English imprisonment and died in about 1426 in England; and his sons were Patrick and George and Sir John and Patrick were his grandsons. In addition, the following information is not associated with the "Father" but instead the "Son", who is called Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435) in this paper, and he should be assigned to an additional generation called "IIb": *"he was appointed one of the ambassadors extra-ordinary to the court of England in 1428. In 1435, he obtained a safe conduct to that kingdom for himself and twenty persons in his retinue, to negotiate affairs of state". He died not long after, leaving issue-*"; and his sons were *"Sir John, his heir, and Patrick"*. In **Illustration 4**, Guthrie's second generation "II" should also be called "IIa" associated with the "Father", who is called Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1345,dc.1426), in this paper. His sons were Patrick who is called Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435) in this paper and George; and Sir John and Patrick were his grandsons. The following information listed in generation "II" is not associated with the "Father" but instead the "Son", who is called Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435) in this paper, and he should be assigned to an additional generation called "IIb": *"children: John [hca/i.353]; Patrick [hca/i.353]"*. The charters listed for 6 May 1421, 31 May 1423, and 31 May 1423, all refer to both the "Father" and "Son" as previously shown in **Illustration 6**.

In 1437, Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,d.1452), was confirmed as the successor to his father, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435); and he was the first of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch to add the title "of Mochrum" when he inherited the lands and baronies of Cumnock and Mochrum. Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum, had two sons, as shown previously in **Illustration 10**. The 2nd son, Cuthbert Dunbar, inherited the lands of Blantyre in Ayrshire.

The author's conclusions differ from the succession described by James Paterson shown in **Illustration 3** and Guthrie's work shown in **Illustration 4** who both show him incorrectly as the son of "Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum" instead of his grandson. The author's review of records shows he was eldest son and heir of the "Son", who is called Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1370,dc.1435) in this paper. The records show that he had possession and was probably managing the lands for both his father and his grandfather after about 1421 until he succeeded on his father's death in about 1437.

In 1452, the 1st son, Patrick, was served heir and succeeded his father as Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1416,d.1474) inheriting most of the lands including the Barony of Cumnock in Ayrshire and the Barony of Mochrum in Wigstownshire. Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum, had no male heirs, and the male-line of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch went extinct in 1474. He did have three daughters: 1st daughter- Euphemia Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum; 2nd daughter- Margaret Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum Park; and 3rd daughter- Janet (or "Jonet") Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum Loch. The author's review of the historical sources show no major differences from the succession described by James Paterson shown in **Illustration 3** and Guthrie's work shown in **Illustration 4**. Since he had no sons and male heirs, Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum, implemented his plan to retain the vast landholdings of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch within his female-line branches. He arranged the marriages of his three daughters to

three of their distant cousins from other House of Dunbar branches. Their dowries would include his landholdings which would then be retained in other Dunbar branches with male-lines of descent and his Dunbar of Cumnock branch female-lines. Although this inter-marriage of these House of Dunbar cousins might seem unusual and somewhat incestuous, it must be noted that these were not marriages of closely-related cousins. The common ancestor of these cousins was Sir Patrick Dunbar of Wester Spott (b.1310,d.1357); so they were cousins five generations removed. These marriages took place prior to 1474 before the death of Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum.

The 3rd daughter, Janet Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum Loch, inherited about one-third of the lands of Mochrum called “Mochrum Loch” located near Wigtown in Wigtownshire in 1474. She married sometime before 1474 to Patrick Dunbar of Fife, Kilconquhar, and Mochrum Loch, 3rd of Kilconquhar (bc.1450, db.1516). He was Chief of the Dunbar of Kilconquhar branch which was the main male-line of the House of Dunbar descending from the Earls of Dunbar. He descended from George II, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th Earl of March (bc.1370,d.1457), who was the last earl in 1435 when the Earldom of Dunbar was forfeited to the crown of Scotland. George II then had the title of “1st of Kilconquhar”. The remaining male-line successors in the Dunbar of Kilconquhar Branch descended from the female line of Janet Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum Loch. The Dunbar of Kilconquhar branch male-line went extinct in 1564 and the Dunbar of Westfield branch became the main male-line of the House of Dunbar.

The 1st daughter, Euphemia Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, inherited the lands of Cumnock and Barony of Cumnock in Ayrshire and about one-third of the lands of Mochrum in Wigtownshire in 1474. She married sometime before 1474 to Sir James Dunbar of Westfield and Cumnock (bc.1451,d.1504), who was the 1st son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield (b.1425,d.1498), Sheriff of Moray, and Lady Isobel Sutherland (b.1434,d.1505). Sir James Dunbar of Westfield and Cumnock also succeeded to the Dunbar of Westfield branch lands in Moray in northeast Scotland and the important position of Hereditary Sheriff of Moray in 1498. He and his Dunbar of Westfield branch successors were Chiefs of this main male-line of the House of Dunbar after the Dunbar of Kilconquhar branch male-line went extinct in 1564. All of the male-line successors in the Dunbar of Westfield branch descended from Euphemia Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum until that male-line also went extinct in 1744.

The 2nd daughter, Margaret Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum Park, inherited about one-third of the lands of Mochrum in Wigtownshire called “Mochrum Park” in 1474. She married sometime before 1474 to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum (bc.1453,d.1503), who was the 2nd son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield (b.1425,d.1498), Sheriff of Moray, and Lady Isobel Sutherland (b.1434,d.1505). Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum adopted the title “of Mochrum” and founded the 1st Dunbar of Mochrum branch of the House of Dunbar based in Wigtownshire in the Mochrum Peninsula. Later in 1576, his Dunbar of Mochrum branch descendant and the successor, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum (b.1525,d.1579) purchased the lands of Mochrum Loch from the last successor in the Dunbar of Kilconquhar branch. His male-line went extinct in 1579. His daughter, Grizel Dunbar, Lady Mochrum (b.1548,d.1586), inherited these lands of Mochrum, married a distant cousin, Alexander Dunbar of Conzie and Mochrum (b.1545,d.1585), who descended from the 3rd son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield (b.1425,d.1498), Sheriff of Moray, and they established the 2nd Dunbar of Mochrum branch which became the main male-line of the House of Dunbar in 1744 through the present-day. The Dunbar of Mochrum branch Baronets

of Mochrum, who are Chiefs of the main-male line of the House of Dunbar, are descendants of Margaret Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum Park and Grizel Dunbar, Lady Mochrum.

In previous books, the author had assumed that the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch male-line went extinct in 1474 because the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum were inherited by the three daughters of Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1416,d.1474). However, the author's research confirms that there were two branches descending from the "Son", Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (ba.1370,da.1435), with male-line survivors in 1474. One branch was the Dunbar of Biel branch in southeast Scotland descending from his second son, Patrick Dunbar of Biel (bc.1425,dc.1425), as shown previously in the family tree in **Illustration 10**. The second branch with the nearest male-line relatives was that of the descendants of Cuthbert Dunbar (db.1474), who was the younger brother of Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum, as also shown previously in **Illustration 10**. Thus, the author concluded that the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch male-line did not go extinct in 1474; but Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum, simply wanted to retain his lands in his own Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum family branch through the marriage of his three daughters to distant cousins from more prominent House of Dunbar branches.

There are several historical sources that show Cuthbert Dunbar (db.1474) had male heirs for several generations associated with the lands of Blantyre in Lanarkshire and lands of Enterkin in Ayrshire. Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (bc.1350,dc.1421) did not retain "of Enterkin" in his title after he was granted the lands and Barony of Cumnock and other lands in 1375, but the lands of Enterkin, which is sometimes spelled "Enterkine" in records, apparently remained in the hands of male-line descendants of Cuthbert Dunbar who were members of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch.

James Paterson in his book History of the County of Ayr, Vol. II states: "*one of the oldest families connected with the Parish of Tarbolton in Ayrshire and a branch of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Blantyre was the Dunbars of Enterkine*" [Ref. 11- Paterson, James; History of Ayr, Vol II]. The lands of Enterkin in the Parish of Tarbolton in Ayrshire were associated with the Dunbars of Enterkin until about 1643 when the lands passed to the Cunninghames of Capringtoun. There are records in 1576 and 1600 of "William Dunbar of Blantyre", his son "Johne Dunbar", and his son "Gavin Dunbar", associated with the lands of Enterkin. These records seem to indicate that the Dunbar descendants owning the lands of Blantyre in Lanarkshire near Glasgow also owned the lands of Enterkin in Ayrshire [Ref. 11- Paterson, James; History of the County of Ayr, Vol II]. If so then these members of the Dunbar of Enterkin branch are probably descendants of Cuthbert Dunbar (db.1474), who was the 2nd son of Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (bc.1390,db.1452), and thus members of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch.

This "William Dunbar of Blantyre" and his association with the lands of Enterkin in Ayrshire may solve a mystery associated with the identity of one of the Dunbar Scottish Undertakers granted lands in the Ulster Plantation in Ireland by King James I (r.1603-1625) of England in 1609. M. Perceval Maxwell in his book The Scottish Migration to Ulster in the Reign of James I provides summaries of the Scottish Undertakers in the Ulster Plantation including the following for one of the three Dunbar's who were granted lands: "*Dunbar, William of Enterkin: Dromuck, 1,000 acres, Clankee barony, Cavan. From a few mile south-west of Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Served as heir to his father 1606. Docquet for patent dated August 1610, Carew's and Bodley's reports: nothing done. Between 1613 and December 1618 land passed to William Hamilton, brother to Sur James of Claneboye.*" [Ref. 24- Maxwell, M. Perceval, The Scottish Migration to Ulster in the Reign of James I]. The author has concluded that this Scottish

Undertaker named “*William Dunbar of Enterkin*” is the same man as “William Dunbar of Blantyre” who was most likely a descendant of Cuthbert Dunbar (db,1474) in the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch. He did not develop his lands in Ireland, sold the lands in the Ulster Plantation, and returned to his lands of Blantyre and Enterkin in southwest Scotland.

Proposed revisions to “royal lineage” of the Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website

The current Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website “royal lineage” identifies members of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch beginning with Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421), who is listed as “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1424)”, as shown in **Illustration 12**. This “royal lineage” assumes that Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock was married, had surviving children, and was the first ancestor of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch owning the lands of Cumnock. The successors in the Dunbar of Cumnock branch are listed as his first son “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1437)”; his first son “Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum”, who was the first to include “of Mochrum” in his title; and his first son “Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum”, whose male line then went extinct ending the Dunbar of Cumnock branch male lines. The next older brother of Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock is listed as “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (a. 1438)” who married “Euphemia Stewart”, and they had two sons “Patrick” and “George” [Ref. 12- Clan Dunbar.com website, Dunbar Surname DNA Project, royal lineage, Dunbar of Cumnock].

The author’s research, as described previously in this paper, provides historical sources and records which show that the Clan Dunbar-Dunbar Surname DNA Project website “royal lineage” for the branches associated with “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1424)” and his next older brother “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (a. 1438)” appear to be incorrect. The author’s research suggests the following revisions:

(1) “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1424)” should be identified as “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b. about 1350, d. about 1421)”, who never married and had no surviving children. No descendants should be listed. He was the first and last of the Dunbar of Cumnock branch.

(2) “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (a. 1438)” should be identified as “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (b. about 1345, d. about 1426)”, who succeeded his younger brother, “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b. about 1350, d. about 1421)”, in the lands of Cumnock and other lands. He should be shown as the first of the Dunbar of Biel branch as well the first of the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch. His first wife and mother of his two sons, his heir, Patrick, and George, should be identified as “m1. Unknown”. His second wife should be identified as “m2. 1405, Euphemia Stewart of Ralston (b. about 1365, d. 1439), daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ralston (b. about 1324, d. about 1416)”. His two sons should be identified as “Patrick- his heir, and George”.

(3) “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (b. about 1370, d. about 1435)” should be listed as the eldest son and heir to his father, “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Biel, Cumnock and Mochrum (b. about 1345, d. about 1426)”, and his successor in both the Dunbar of Biel and the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branches. His wife should be identified as “wife unknown”. His two sons should be identified as “John his heir, and successor in the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum and other lands in southwest Scotland, and Patrick, his successor in the lands of Biel and other lands in southeast Scotland”.

(4) “Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (b. about 1390, d. 1452)” should be listed as the eldest son and heir to his father, “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (b. about 1370, d. about 1435)”, and the third successor in the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch. His wife should be listed as “unknown”. He had two sons, Patrick, his heir, and Cuthbert.

- (a) Sir Patrick Dunbar (d 1356-7); m. Isabella Randolph (dau of Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray)
 - (1) George, 10th Earl of Dunbar, 3rd Earl of March (b c1340, d c1420); m. Christiana de Seton (dau of Alan de Wyntoun)
 - ((A)) Sir George, 11th Earl of Dunbar, 4th Earl of March (b c1370, d c1456); 'Sir George Dunbar of Kilconquhar'; m. Beatrix (d before 1421)
 - ((i)) Patrick Dunbar, 2nd of Kilconquhar (dvp 1454). m. Elizabeth Sinclair
 - ((ii)) Marjorie Dunbar; m1. Sir John Swinton of that ilk (d Verneuil 17.08.1424); m2. (c 04.1433) Lucas Stirling of Keir
 - ((iii)) Euphemia Dunbar (d c1474); m. George Graham
 - ((iv)) +other issue - George, Archibald of Little Spot and Balbuthie
 - ((B)) Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn (a 1443, 6th son)
 - ((i)) Margaret Dunbar (d c1498); m1. Alexander Lindsay, 4th Earl of Crawford (d 1453); m2. Sir William Wallace of Craigie
 - ((C)) Elizabeth Dunbar; m. (before 1396, div by 1400) David Stewart, Earl of Carrick (b 24.10.1378, dsp 26.03.1402)
 - ((D)) other issue - Sir Gavin (Wawan) of Newburn (d before 06.1418), Colin (Columba) (d c1435, Bishop of Moray), Patrick, John
 - (H) Janet Dunbar; m1. Sir William de Seton (dvp Veneuil 17.08.1424); m2. Adam Johnstone of that ilk (d 1454-5)
 - ((I)) Nicholas Dunbar; natural son, partner unknown
 - (2) John Dunbar, 1st Earl of Moray (d before 15.02.1391-2); m. Marjorie Stewart (dau of Robert Stewart, King Robert II of Scots)
 - (3) Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (a 1438); m. Euphemia Stewart, Countess of Strathearn and Caithness (dau of David Stewart, Earl of Strathearn) issue - Patrick, George
 - (4) Agnes Dunbar; m. (21.11.1372) Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith (d 1420)
 - (5) Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1424)
 - (A) Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock (d before 1437)
 - ((i)) Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum
 - ((a)) Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum
 - ((1)) Euphemia Dunbar; m. (before 21.06.1474) Sir James Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Moray (d 20.04.1504)
 - ((2)) Margaret Dunbar; m. (before 21.06.1474) Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum
 - ((3)) Jonet Dunbar; m. Patrick Dunbar, 4th of Kilconquhar above
 - ((b)) Cuthbert Dunbar
 - (6) Elizabeth / Agnes Dunbar; m. John Maitland of Thirlestane and Lethington (d c1395)

Ref. Clan Dunbar website, [clandunbar.com/dunbardnaproject/dunbarlineage/dunbar-royal lineage/Dunbar 1/ Dunbar of Cumnock](http://clandunbar.com/dunbardnaproject/dunbarlineage/dunbar-royal%20lineage/Dunbar%201/Dunbar%20of%20Cumnock)

Illustration 12. The Clan Dunbar website “royal lineage” for the Dunbar of Cumnock Branch for the brothers listed as “Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock (b.1350,dc.1421) (d before 1424)” and “Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel (a 1438)” appear to be incorrect based on historical records and sources.

(5) “Sir Patrick Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (b. about 1416, d. 1474)” should be listed as the eldest son and heir to his father, “Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (b. about 1390, d. 1452)” and the fourth successor in the Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum branch. His wife should be listed as “m.1437 Margaret Boyd”. He had three daughters- Euphemia, Margaret, and Janet, who were his heirs along with their husbands from other Dunbar branches.

(6) “Cuthbert Dunbar (d. before 1474)” should be listed as the second son of his father, “Sir John Dunbar, Lord of Cumnock and Mochrum (b. about 1390, d. 1452)”, and successor to his brother in the lands of Blantyre, Enterkin, and other lands in southwest Scotland, who had male heirs through the 1600’s.

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