

AIRTH

OF THAT ILK

SIR WILLIAM DE HERTH, is apparently the first of this family for whom there is evidence. He was witness to a charter by Maolduin, Earl of Lennox, granting to Stephen de Blantyre a half carucate of land of Killearn in circa 1248,¹ and was in all probability the father of :

1. Hugh de Airth, (*see below*).

2. Bernard de Airth, *m.* Elena, daughter and co-heiress of Finlay of Campsie, and concerning which marriage King Alexander III. commanded Walter, Earl of Menteith, on 24 April 1271, to hold an inquest to confirm that Elena and her two sisters, Mary and Forveleth, were legitimate and true heirs to the deceased Dougal, brother of Maoldoun, Earl of Lennox.² He was father of

2a) Malcolm de Airth, granted a charter for the lands of Ballebrochyr to Giles, son of Donald, son of Giles 1250x1270, and in then styled as son of Bernard de Airth.³ He was either father or more probably grandfather of :

2b) Alicia de Airth, Lady of Craighernard, to whom Giles, of son Donald, resigned the lands of Ballebrochyr and Lechad on 13 February 1400, which she disposed on the same day to Sir William de Graham of Kincardine.⁴ She *m.* Gilbert de Buchanan and is said to have had issue by which the Stirling family acquired the lands of Craighernard. Although this would seem probable, there is no supportive evidence, (*see Stirling of Craighernard*).

HUGH DE AIRTH, *m.* a woman by the name of Mary who, as his widow, gave homage to Edward I. of England at Berwick-on-Tweed for lands in Stirlingshire, on 28 August 1296.⁵ He was father of :

¹ Lennox Charters No. 11.

² Reg. Alex. III. No. 76.

³ Lennox Charters No. 37.

⁴ Lennox Charters Nos. 38 & 39.

⁵ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. I. P. 214.

SIR HUGH DE AIRTH, was one the Scottish nobles who capitulated to the English at Strathurd on 9 February 1304.¹ He witness to a charter by King Robert I., granting to Hugh de Ross, son and heir of William, Earl of Ross, the lands of Crumbathy, on 16 December 1316, and was father of :

SIR WILLIAM DE AIRTH, was with his father at the capitulation of Strathurd to the English on 9 February 1304. He had a safe conduct to go into England on the King's affairs on 20 November 1333,² and was succeeded by :

SIR WILLIAM DE AIRTH OF THAT ILK, was witness to a charter by Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, dated 24 July 1400, granting the lands of Kinmonth and others, in the Sheriffdom of Banff, to David de Gardyne.³ He was father of :

1. Sir William de Airth of that Ilk, (*see below*).
2. Agnes de Airth, *m.* Sir Edward Bruce and had issue which obtained part of the lands of Airth.

SIR WILLIAM DE AIRTH OF THAT ILK, had letters patent dated 3 February 1424, allowing him to meet King James I. in Durham for the duration of the period up to the following last day of April, and was one of the hostages for the King being confined firstly in the Tower of London with an order to transfer him from there to Pontefract being given by the King to the Constable of the Tower on 8 February 1427, for their exchange for persons of equal quality. On 8th March following he was given leave to return home as part of an exchange for new hostages and in the company of the Earl of Crawford, Sir Robert Erskine, Patrick Lyon, James Dunbar of Fren draught, Sir Adam Hepburn and others, he was escorted to the border marches in the following July. He was back in Scotland on 9 September 1430, and had *d.* by 27 February 1450. He was father of :

1. John de Airth, had a charter on his father's resignation to he and his wife Euphame, jointly, for the offices of Constable of the Castle and Forester of Cluny on 9 September 1430.¹ He *d.*

¹ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. P. 470.

² Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. P. 198.

³ RMS Robert, Duke of Albany. No. 21.

without apparent issue prior to February of 1450, with his sisters becoming co-heirs to he and their father.

2. Marion de Airth, styled as one of the daughters and heirs of Sir William de Airth when she leased the quarter part of the lands of Carnock to William de Provand for nineteen years on 6 December 1470.
3. Agnes de Airth, was infeft in the Barony of Plean on 24 February 1471. She *m.* firstly Sir William Hamilton of Bathgate, and secondly, by 15 February 1441, to John Livingstone of Manerston, when she resigned her lands of Airthbeg into the hands of the superior, Sir John Lindsay.² On 1 March 1471, she appointed James Schaw of Sauchie to act her procurator for resigning her lands of Carnock, and had issue.
4. Elizabeth de Airth, *m.* by 27 February 1450, to Thomas Somerville, younger son of William, Lord Somerville, when they had a charter under the Great Seal on her resignation confirming to them the lands of Craigsquarter, Pulles, Millisquarter and others in the Barony of Plean, and the seventh part of the lands of Plean, Crannock, Glorate and Fordel.³ On 10 November 1471, she gave her consent to the alienation of the lands of Airthbeg and Lawquarter to Alexander Forrester and on 25 January 1475, she took instruments declaring that she had revoked certain alienations made by her deceased husband prior to his death.
5. Margaret de Airth, named with her three sisters in 1455.⁴

¹ RMS 1424-1513. No. 172

² Elphinstone Charters. No. 12

³ RMS 1424-1513. No. 323

⁴ Ex. Rolls. Vol. 6. P. 99.