

**CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE
KINGS, QUEENS,
PRINCES AND PRINCESSES**



**INTERRED WITHIN GOD'S ACRE
'LOCUS SEPULTURE REGIUS'
ROYAL DUNFERMLINE
SCOTLAND**

Compiled by Sheila Pitcairn F.S.A. Scot., L.H.G.

NEW ROYAL INTERRMENT SOURCES

WE ASK FOR MARKERS OF SOME KIND FOR THESE ROYAL TOMBS

ROYAL SEPULTURE FOR SCOTLAND AT DUNFERMLINE



Dunfermline was the place selected by Malcolm and Margaret for the “*Locus-Sepulturae Regum*” of Scotland after previously being Iona, St Columba’s Isle. The remains of the pious Margaret were deposited before the Rwdre Awtre in Dunfermline Abbey Nave and King Malcolm’s body was placed at the Great Altar. In 1249 Margaret was made a Saint and in 1250 they were both translated through the new Choir to Saint Margaret’s Chapel and shrine where the bones of Saint Margaret and Malcolm III rested until the Reformation. The Shrine is still visited. The re-interment of Robert the Bruce under the Pulpit of the Abbey Church can still be seen. The two stone coffins of Edward and Ethelred sons of Malcolm III and his Queen Margaret can be seen in the Nave behind the great west door. Prince Edward who died 1093, his shrouded remains are in the National Museum for Scotland. Prince Robert, youngest son of James VI and I, and Anne of Denmark, was laid to rest 1603 in the Wardlaw Tomb on the south side of the Abbey Nave.

1093 MALCOLM III (CANMORE) KING OF SCOTS, son of Duncan I. King of Scots, who was murdered in 1040 by Macbeth. Malcolm was slain at Alnwick Tynemouth Priory, and re-interred twice, first at Dunfermline in 1115, with great pomp before the “Great Altar” and secondly at the Lady Chapel of Dunfermline Abbey in 1250.



SAINT KING MALCOLM III. was canonized 1251 with a feast day 2nd June. *Vide Saxon Chron. P. 199; S. Dunelm, p. 218; W. Malmsbury, p. 122; Fordun, Lib, v. c. 25; Hailes’s An. Scot. Vol. i. p. 24; History of Dunf. By P. Chalmers Vol. i. p. 126.*

MALCOLM III OF SCOTLAND



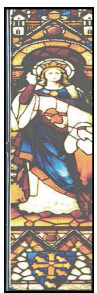
*Stone memorial cross erected by the Duchess of Northumberland in 1774
In memory of King **Malcolm III** (Canmore) of Scotland.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY (NAVE) DUNFERMLINE



With the destruction of Iona, King Malcolm III made Dunfermline the place for Royal burials.

1093 MARGARET QUEEN & SAINT OF KING MALCOLM III (CANMORE)



his second wife, she died in Edinburgh Castle on 16th November 1093, age 47 years and had reigned 23 years and was brought to Dunfermline by her son Ethelrede and buried before the “Rwde Awtre” the Altar of the Holy Cross. She became Saint Margaret in 1249. *Wynton’s “Orygnale Cronikil of Scot.” Vol. II. pp. 271,272; History of Dunf. By P. Chalmers Vol. ii pp. 170, 171; Fordun Lib. V. c. 25; Boece lx. Fol. 261; S. Dunelm, p.219;*

1180 TRANSLATION OF MARGARET. *The Miracles of St Margaret of Scotland.*
 Edited by Professor Bartlet, *Miracles. p. xxxv, 143, 145.*

1093 PRINCE EDWARD, the eldest son of King Malcolm III. and Queen Margaret, died of a mortal wound in his 22nd year. Slain with his father at the siege of Alnwick Castle in Northumberland. His remains were brought to Dunfermline and were, “with grate honoure,” interred – “*Juxta patrem ante altare Sanctæ Crucis*” – That is, were interred near his father, before the Altar of the Holy Cross at Dunfermline. *Fordun, lib. v. c. 25; Boece, lib. x. fol. 260; S. Dunelm, p. 218; Hailes’s An. Scot. i. p. 24; Balfour’s Annals, p. 2; Chalmers’s Hist. Dunf. vol. i. -. 128, 133; vol ii. p. 142, &; History of Dunf. By P. Chalmers Vol. I.p.127; Annals of Dunf. p. 22.* Edward’s shroud still survives in The National Museum for Scotland.

1094



DUNCAN II KING OF SCOTS, son of King Malcolm III. and his first wife, Ingibiorg of Orkney was assassinated in 1094. David I. and his brothers in their Charters, “*Duncan frater meus*”. i.e., Duncan my brother. Duncan II. bequeathed as a free gift to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, “Two Villas” called “Luscar.” Duncan II. who was assassinated this year, is said by some old writers to have been buried at Dunfermline. *Abridged Chron. Scot. p. 59 &; Annals of Dunf. By E. Henderson p. 25/26 and Notes; Abridged Chron. Scot. P. 50 &*.

1097



PRINCE EDMUND, 1094 - 1097, son of King Malcolm III and his Queen Margaret. Edmund was the only one who fell away from goodness. Partaking of his uncle Donald’s wickedness, he was privy to his brother Duncan’s death, having forsooth, bargained with his uncle for half the kingdom. But being taken, and kept in fetters for ever, he sincerely repented; and when at deaths door he bade them bury him in his chains, confessing that he was worthily punished for the crime of fratricide. (*Fordun Vol ii p. 213.*) He was sent to Cluniac Monastery at Montacute in Somerset, and became a monk, the exact date of his death is unknown; he died about this year and was interred at Dunfermline.

1107



EDGAR. KING OF SCOTS, son of King Malcolm III and Queen Margaret, died at Dundee 7th January age 33 and shortly afterwards was interred in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, with great solemnity, in the Royal burial-place before the High Altar, or *Grate Awtre*. *Fordun v. 35; Abrid. Scot. Chron. p. 200; Hailes’s And Scot. vol ii p.309; Buchanan’s Hist. Scot; Annals of Dunf. P. 28.*

1117



PRINCE ETHELREDE, son of King Malcolm III and Queen Margaret, died about this period in England, while on a visit to his sister, Matilda Queen of England; his remains were conveyed to Dunfermline. He was buried before the Altar of the Holy Cross near his mother Margaret, the Queen and his brother Prince Edward in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline. (*Balfour’s An. Scot. vol. i. p. 2; Wynton’s Orygmale Cronikil, vol. ii. pp. 271, 172 &; Annals of Dunf. p. 37-38.*) According to several histories, it would appear that this Prince accompanied his father and elder brother to Alnwick. At all events, it was he who conveyed to his dying mother, in Edinburgh Castle, the sad and disastrous account of that expedition. Ethelrede had his mother’s remains removed to Dunfermline for interment. *Balfour’s An. Scot. vol. i. p. 2; Wynton’s Orygmale Cronikil, vol. ii. pp. 271,172 &; Annals of Dunf. p. 37.*

1120



SIBELLA, QUEEN OF ALEXANDER I. Alexander’s marriage with Henry’s illegitimate daughter Sybilla, sometimes called, Isabella of Normandy, it is said a devoted childless couple, she died at Kenmore on Loch Tay and was buried at Dunfermline. (*Famed Breadalbane by W. Gillies p. 35*) Sibilla, the Queen, bequeathed Beeth, and also mortified to it her lands of Clunie. *Print. Regist. Dunf. pp. 3-5, &c.; Sibbald’s Hist. Fife p. 377.*

1124



ALEXANDER I. KING OF SCOTS, son of King Malcolm III. and Queen Margaret, died at Stirling on April 26th in the 18th year of his reign, and about the 48th of his age and was interred before the High Altar of the Church of the Holy Trinity Dunfermline. According to *Fordun*, he was interred “near his father before the Great Altar.” The Great Altar and the High Altar are identical. *Fordun, v. 40; Annals of Dunf. p.38-39.*

1152



PRINCE HENRY, SON OF DAVID I. Royal Gift to Dunfermline Abbey by Ada, Countess of Northumberland (wife of Earl Henry, son of David I.) gave about this period, “a full toft in Haddington-schyre, to the Lord, the blessed Mary, and the Church of Dunfermline, for ever, freely and quietly, for the safety of my Lord, Earl Henry, for the safety of my own soul and all my predecessors deceased, and to all the faithful servants of God,” (Henry, died 12 June 1152) *Print. Regist. Dunf. No.152, p.88; Annals of Dunf. P.52.*

1153



DAVID I. KING OF SCOTS, SAINT DAVID, the 6th and youngest son of King Malcolm III. and Margaret his consort, died in the Castle of Carlisle, on 24th May 1153, in the 30th year of his reign, and about the 76th year of his age, and “was buried at Dunfermline honourably on the day of St Mark the Evangelist near his father (Malcolm III) before the Great Altar. *Fordun v.40. “in the pavement of the middle choir.”; Fordun, viii 7.* David was “found dead in a posture of devotion.” Buried near his father before the Great Altar in the pavement of the Middle Choir. *Hailes’s Ant Scot. vol. i. p 93 &c.* David I. was canonized shortly after his death, Feast day 24 May. ALSO - John, Prior of Hexham, relates, those conveying the King’s body from Carlisle to Dunfermline, on arriving on the shores of the Firth of Forth, at Queensferry, “they found the sea in so boisterous and agitated a state, that they were afraid to venture upon it; but no sooner had they placed the royal corpse in the boat, than the storm abated, so that they reached opposite shore without difficulty;” and that after the King’s was body was safely landed on the north shore, “the tempest began again with redoubled fury.” *Decem. Scriptores Col. 282; Morton’s Monastic Annals of Teviot, p. 81.*

1165



MALCOLM IV. KING OF SCOTS, (The Maiden), died at Jedburgh 9th December age 24 and had reigned 12 years. He was brought with the highest honour by the most distinguished persons of all ranks in the kingdom to Dunfermline and “interred in the middle pavement of the Abbey to the right of his grandfather King David I. before the High Altar, the royal burial place. *Fordun viii. 11; Hailes’ Annals of Scotland vol. I p. 109; History of Dunf. By P. Chalmers Vol. I. p. 127;. Annals of Dunf. p. 58.*

1178



GAUFRID II, ABBOT of Dunfermline, died this year. He was Abbot 24 years. His name appears as a witness in several Charters in *Registrum de Dunfermline*, as also in Charters in other Abbeys, &c. Probably he was interred at Dunfermline. *Chal. Hist. Dunf. vol. i. p. 180; vol. ii. p. 218; Annals of Dunf. p. 61.*

1184



ANDREW BISHOP OF CAITHNESS, (formerly Culdean Abbot of Dunkeld) - died at Dunfermline 30th December. *Chal. Hist. Dunf. vol. I p. 493; Annals of Dunf. p. 62.*

1196



ROGER, PRIOR OF DUNFERMLINE, died about this period, and was probably interred within Dunfermline Abbey. He appears to have been Prior for the long period of 46 years. See date 1149 - “Roger” a monk of the Abbey, elected Prior in the place of Richard Mongal, deceased. David in his great Confirmation Charter alludes to “Roger, the presbyter;” probably the same Roger. *Annals of Dunf. p. 63.*

1196

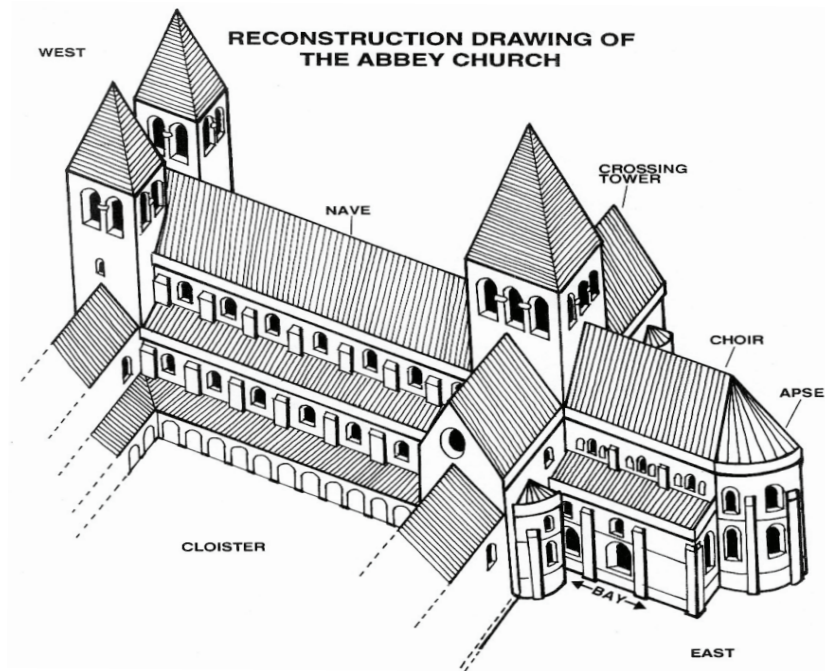


MALCOLM EARL OF ATHOLE AND HIS WIFE THE COUNTESS, died between 1194 and 1198, were interred in the Abbey in the place they had selected. These dates are found by a comparison of the dates of deaths of witnesses affixed to his Charter in the (*Register of Dunfermline p. 85 No. 147.*)

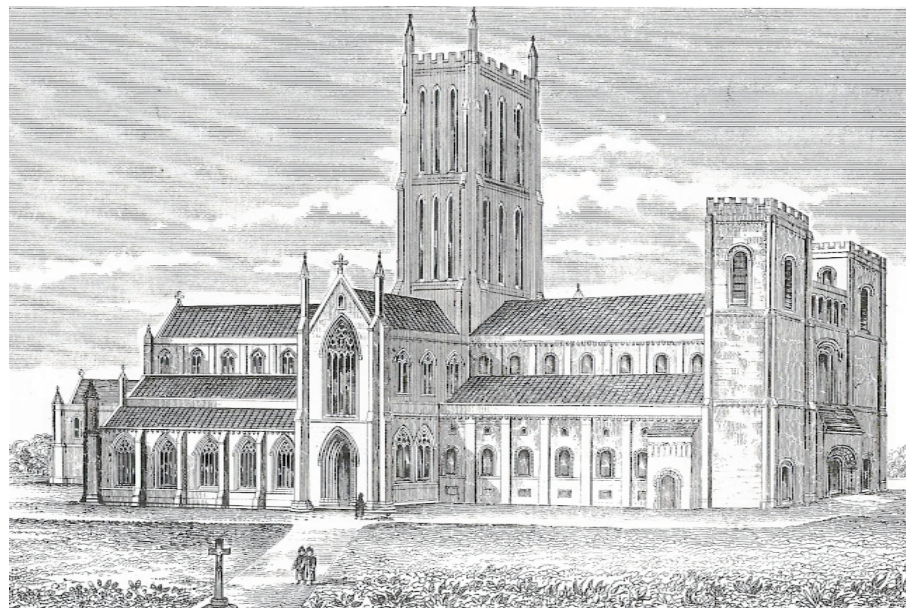
MALCOLM, second earl of Athole, ratified his father's donations to the religious at Scoon. He also made a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, of the tythes of the church of Mullen, for the safety of his soul, and his predecessors, kings of Scotland; to which king William is a witness, in 1166.

Also a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, of the patronage of the Church of Dull, &c. *pro salute animae suae & Kertildae sponsae suae*, to which Duncan Earl of Fife, Henry and Duncan, his two sons, are witnesses, *ante* 1174. By the said Kertilda he left issue of two sons.

1216 THE EXTENSION OF DUNERMLINE ABBEY, commenced about this period.



Artist's impression of the Great Abbey of Dunfermline in the time of Alexander III.



1274



QUEEN MARGARET, consort of ALEXANDER III, died at Cupar Castle, 26th February, and was interred in the Choir of the Abbey of Dunfermline, near King David tomb. (*Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 329.) Winton in his Cronikil, notes "Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Alysawndry's wyf, Kyng rygnand, Died, and in Dunfermelyn, Hyr body was enteryd syne." *Wynton's Orig. Cron. vol. i. p. 391.*) This Queen Margaret was the daughter of Henry III. King of England. Nothing is known of her history, public or private. *Annals of Dunf. p.95.*

1280



DAVID (Prince) son of Alexander III, died at Stirling, and was interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. (*Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 329.) "A thowsand and twa hundyr yhere, foure oure tha, to rekyn clere, Of Daivy thys thrid Alysawndry's sone, Of thys lyf all the dayes war done. Dede he wes into Stryvelyn, And enteryd in Dunfermlyn" *Wynton's Orygnale Cronikil; Scot.* vol. ii p. 392.; *Hist. & Stat. Hist of Dunf. by P. Chalmers vol, i. p. 135-6; Annals of Dunf. p. 97.*

1284



ALEXANDER (Prince) was born at Jedburgh. He married Margaret (died 1331), daughter of Guy, Count of Flanders, on 14 November 1282 at Roxburgh. No children were born of this union. He died at Lindores Abbey in 17 January 1284, and was buried at Dunfermline Abbey. His death created a succession crisis, as his younger brother David (1272–1281) had died at the age of 9, three years earlier, and his widowed father had no other legitimate sons. This caused Alexander's father to induce the Estates to recognize as his heir-presumptive Margaret, Maid of Norway, Alexander's niece by his sister Margaret, and to contract a second (childless) marriage to Yolande de Dreux on 1 November 1285. *Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 328; *Hist. & Stat. Hist of Dunf. by P. Chalmers vol, i. p. 135-6.; Annals of Dunf. p.98. Wikipedia.*

1286



ALEXANDER III. KING OF SCOTS, son of Alexander II. "This King, in the dusk of the evening, riding between Burntisland and Kinghorn, on March 16th was thrown from his horse over a high rocky cliff, and killed on the spot." Some accounts state that the horse went over the precipice with the rider. (*Hailes' An. Scot. vol. i. p. 183; Fordun x 40; &c*) The remains of the King were embalmed, and according to (*Hay's Sacra Scotia p. 323*), his heart was extracted and buried in the Church of St John the Baptist at Perth. Fordun in his account of the violent end of Alexander says "and he was buried in the Abbey of Dunfermline as became a King." (*Fordun, x 40*). In the *Chronicon de Lanercost*, mention is made of the site of the tomb of this Alexander viz, "1285. He lies at Dunfermline alone, in the middle part, and is buried near the Presbytery:" to which the writer in the *Chronicon* appends; "Whence when we see a multitude lamenting as much his sudden death as the desolation of the kingdom, they alone did not moisten their cheeks with their tears, who closely adhered to him for his acts of friendship and good deeds." At his death Alexander was 44 years of age, and had reigned about 36 years. *Annals of Dunf. p. 101-1021; Hist. & Stat. Hist of Dunf. by P. Chalmers vol. I p. 135-6.*

1303



SIR WILLIAM WALLACE'S MOTHER, from this period downward to the to the present time a tradition has held its ground that the mother of Wallace (Margaret Crawford) died at Dunfermline on one of her son's flights, and that she was hastily buried at a spot, now in the northern churchyard, marked by a thorn tree. This site was that of the Abbey Weeping Cross (the Churchyard Weeping Cross), which at the time of the Reformation, was destroyed and the Gospel tree or thorn erected in its stead on the site. The same thing was, with few exceptions, in all other places &c. *Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 324; Annals of Dunf. p. 109.*

1305



SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, second son of sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Victorious at Stirling Bridge, Knighted, Guardian of Scotland and defeated at Falkirk. Captured by the English 1305 and executed in London 23 August 1305. Local Oral Tradition states, that some of his bodily parts were returned by the monk, John Arnold Blair and placed beside his mother in the Churchyard of the Holy Sepulture, now marked by a Thorn Tree.

1327



ELIZABETH QUEEN OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE, probably died at Cullen Castle near Cullen 26th October and was interred shortly afterwards in the Abbey Choir. King Robert I. (Bruce) at the time of her decease, he was prosecuting the Siege of Norham Castle, in England. (*Vide Barbour, xx: Fordun, xiii. 12-14. Hist. Scot vol. i. p. 229 &c*) Her age at death is not known. She was a daughter of Aymer de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in Ireland. Her remains were accidentally discovered, in 1817, when the ground of the Old Choir was being prepared for the New Abbey Church. Her place of sepulture, was found to be a little to the north-east of King Robert's tomb, viz., about three yards north-east of the stalk which supports the present pulpit. *Annals of Dunf. p. 124.*

1329



KING ROBERT THE BRUCE KING OF SCOTS - DUNFERMLINE. King Robert I. the Bruces, of immortal memory, died of leprosy at Cardross, on the Clyde Dumbartonshire on 7th June, 1329 in the 55 year and 24th of his reign, and was, interred with great pomp and ceremony in the middle of the Choir of Dunfermline Abbey. *Barbour, xx; Fordun xiii. 112, 14; Hemingford, ii. 269; Abrid. Scot. Chron. p. 112; Hailes's An. Scot. vol. i. p. 353; Hay's Scotia Sara; Buchanan's Hist. Scot; Guthrie's Hist. Scot, &c.; Annals of Dunf. p. 125.*

1332



THOMAS RANDOLPH EARL OF MORAY, REGENT OF SCOTLAND, Died suddenly at Musselburgh, on 20th July, 1332, when he was poisoned by insidious monk. "His death was the cause of great sorrow and lamentations." He was interred below the Lady Chapel at Dunfermline Abbey, according to the directions he had given in his Charter of date 1321. He was Regent of Scotland from the death of King Robert, the Bruce, to the date of his untimely fate. He was married to the sister of King Robert, and consequently was the King's brother-in-law. The great Randolph was one of the "commanding leaders" on the field of Bannockburn in 1314. "His death was the cause of great sorrow and lamentation." (*Vide Barbour-a-Pinkerton, vol. iii. p. 179; Fordun, ii. p. 29; Wynton's Oryg, Cron. Scot. ii. p. 146; Abrid. Scot. Chron. p. 116; Hailes' An. Scot. vol. ii. p. 146. Dal Monas. Antiq. p. 52 &c.*) A memorial should here be erected to his memory. *Annals of Dunf. p.131.*

1356



CHRISTIAN DE BRUCE, was buried in Dunfermline Abbey, sister of King Robert de Bruce and wife of the late Andrew de Moravia the good Regent of Scotland. *Hay's Scotia Sacra, Chal. Hist. Dunf. vol. p. 493; Annals of Dunf. 138.*

1360



WILLIAM RAMSAY, (14th) Earl of Fife, died about this period and was interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf. vol. i. p. 133; Annals of Dunf. p.138.*) RAMSAY, WILLIAM, OF COLLUTHIE, EARL OF FIFE (*fl. 1356-1360*), was descended from a Fifeshire family who possessed the lands of Colluthie and Leuchars-Ramsay. On his marriage about 1356 to Isabel, Countess of Fife, and daughter of Duncan Macduff, earl of Fife, he was invested with the earldom of Fife by the cinctus of the belt and sword. Either this Sir William Ramsay or possibly Sir William Ramsay of the house of Dalhousie accompanied the Earl of Douglas to France in 1356, and fought against the English under Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers on 19 Sept. 1356. Ramsay is stated to have succeeded in effecting the escape of Archibald de Douglas, brother of the

knight of Liddesdale, who was taken prisoner at the battle, by pretending to rate him soundly for having killed his Master and decked himself out in his clothes *WYNTOUN, ed. Laing, ii. 496.*

1366



MATHILDA BRUCE, was interred at Dunfermline Abbey, daughter of King Robert the Bruce and sister of King David II., died and was interred in Dunfermline Abbey, but whether in the old building or in the Choir, is not known; but it is most likely that she was interred in the Choir, near the High Altar and near the places of sepulture of her father and mother, King Robert (Bruce) and Queen Elizabeth. *Annals of Dunf. p. 140.*

1403



QUEEN ANNABELLA DRUMMOND, died at Inverkeithing, and was interred in “haly sepulture” in the Abbey of Dunfermline, but whether in the original building or in the Choir is not known. This was the last of the Royal Interments at Dunfermline, excepting the infant son of James VI, in 1602. *Chambers’s Gaz. Scot. pp. 584, 585; Chal. Hist. Dunf. vol. i. p. 137; vol. ii. p. 242; Annals of Dunf. p. 149.*

1419



ROBERT STUART, Duke of Albany, a member of the Scottish royal house, served as regent to three different Scottish monarchs. He also held the titles of Earl of Menteith, Earl of Fife, Earl of Buchan and Earl of Atholl, in addition to his 1398 creation as Duke of Albany. He died Stirling Castle in 1419/20, and was buried in the Abbey of Dunfermline. *Heron’s Hist. Scot. vol. ii. p. 206; Chal. Hist. Dunf. vol. i. p. 133; Annals of Dunf. p. 150.*

1448



THE BODY OF A CHILD FOUND, Boece, in his *History of Scotland*, notes that in “this yeare, while pulling down the royall wallis at Dunfermling, the bodie of ane young chyld was found in ane heap of leid, rompled up in Sandill, als fresch and vncorrupted, and als weill in cullor as the fyrst hour it was buried. This was judged of thame that had curiositie of old antiquities, to be the sone of Queine Margaret, quha deceist in his infancie.” *Hect. Boece’s Hist. Scot. date 1448; Lindsay’s Chron. Scot. vol. i. pp. 61, 62; Chamb. Gaz. Scot. art. “Dunfermline,” &c.*

1486



WILLIAM BROWN, the eminent theologian and poet, of Dunfermline, appears to have died about this period, aged about 90. There are several versions of Dunbar’s poem on “The Death of the Makirs” (Poets). *Annals of Dunf. p. 167.*

1499



ROBERT HENRYSONE, POET, schoolmaster in Dunfermline, It is thought not improbable that Henrysoun, an old and infirm man (then about 75 years) would be carried off by the plague in Dunfermline in 1499. Plague and dysentery together were likely the complaints of which he died. *Annals of Dunf. p. 175.*

1508

JOHANNES SCOTT, On a gravestone, in the pavement of the original Choir, viz., near the middle of the entre flagstones in the Auld Kirk, there will be found the name - “*JOHANNES SCOTT*” M^oV^oVIII. There have been many surmises as to whose remains are here indicated, but without any result; as this stone is so near the site of the Old Rood Altar; it would appear that he must have been a man of position. Dr Chalmers, in his *History of Dunfermline* (vol. i. p. 123), says, “It is believed to be the now oldest legible inscription on the once lettered pavement of the Abbey Church.” *Annals of Dunf. p. 185.*

1522



ANDREW FORMAN, *Abbot of Dunfermline*, died, and was interred at Dunfermline. (*Keith's Scot. Bishops pp. 35, 146; Morton's Annuals, pp. 298, 299; Pitscottie's Hist. Scot. p. 254.*) He was Prior of the Isle of May; was Bishop of Moray in 1501; and held at the same time the Priories of Coldingham and Pittenweem and was Commendator of Dryburgh in 1512 &c. *Annals of Dunf. p. 188.*

REFORMATION 1560. The Nave was mainly spared.



W. Thomson. Dunfermline Abbey as in 1650. Printed in 1902.

1575



IN THE NAVE - GEORGE DURY, made a 'Saint' about two years after his death. ex-Abbot of Dunfermline, appears to have died early in (*Vide MSS, of General Hutton Advo. Li. Edin.*) Some authors differ in opinion as to the year of Dury's death, as also regarding the place of his decease and where interred. (Tombstone in Auld Kirk Dunfermline) The Craigluscar burial place, north side of the Nave. *Annals of Dunf. p. 213.*

1577



BURIAL OF THE YOUNG LAIRD OF ROSYTHER, (for his father Sir Robert Stewart) in the Kirk of Dunfermline, against the Statues of General Assembly with extracts &c. *The Book of the Universal Kirk of Scotland pp. 165, 166.* "No further notice appears to have been minuted regarding this fray, so it is likely that his remains would be allowed to rest in peace - R.I.P." *Annals of Dunf. p. 219 & 332.*

1584



IN THE NAVE - ROBERT PITCAIRN *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey, Archdeacon of St Andrews, and Secretary of State for Scotland*, died age 64, on the 8th October, 1584, and was interred in the north-east angle of the nave of the Abbey. (*Spottis; Hist. Ch. Scot.*) From preceding notes referring to him, it will be seen that he was a very important personage in his day. His later years, however were clouded with many trials. His tomb is in the Abbey Nave. *Annals of Dunf. p. 225.*

1592



IN THE NAVE - JAMES MURRAY, of *Perdewis*, was a man of considerable note in his day, and held the lands of *Perdewis*, south of the nethertown of Dunfermline. He was indicated along with the Earls of Mar, Angus, and other noblemen, in the affair of the "Raid of Stirling." He had, along with others in 1584; and died on his estate on 28th September 1592, and was interred in Dunfermline, where his tombstone is to be seen in a lumber comer, near the south tower of the Church. *See Chal. Hist. of Dunf. vol. ii. p. 150; &c.*

1598

MR DAVID FERGUSON, *first* Protestant minister of Dunfermline, died there on the 23rd of April 1598, in the 65th year of his age and the 38th of his ministry. *Kirk session Rec.; Fernie's Hist. Dunf. p. 31. &c.*

1602



IN THE NAVE - WILLIAM SCHAW, "*Master of the Works*," William Schaw architect to King James IV, died on the 18th of April, this year 1602. He was an accomplished man and "held in the highest esteem by is sovereign, and by all who was honoured with his friendship." His monument, a very massive one, was reared about his grave, "*behind the pulpit-pillar*." In 1794 the monumental tomb was removed, and, in a detached state, placed with "*the bell-ringer's place at the bottom of the steeple*" where, in the same state it still remains. The reason given for is removal was, that "the upper part of it interfered with the light of one of the widows, and thereby prevented much of the light falling on the pulpit-bible. *Annals of Dunf. p. 258.*

1602



DEATH OF THE INFANT PRINCE, at Dunfermline. Son of James VI and Anne of Denmark. "He departed this life on the 27th day of May, and was interred there." (*Balf. An. Scot. vol. I p. 410*) "The 27 day of Maii, Robert Duke of Kintyre, deceasit at Dunfermling." (*Bir. Diary; Frag. Scot. Hist. vol. I p. 55.*) This prince as only 14 weeks old at the time of his death. Probably he was interred in the vault outside the south-east corner of the Old Church. This vault was given to Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie by the King and Queen, in 1616. *Annals of Dunf. p. 260.*

1727



ELIZABETH HALKETT, *reputed authoress of the ballad "Hardy-Knute"*. She was married in 1696 to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie and according to Fernie, was interred in the Pitreavie burying-vault, on the south-east angle of the Auld Kirk. *See Fernie's His. Dunf. p. 105; also And Dunf. dates 1263, 1616, 1702, 1719, &c.*

1763

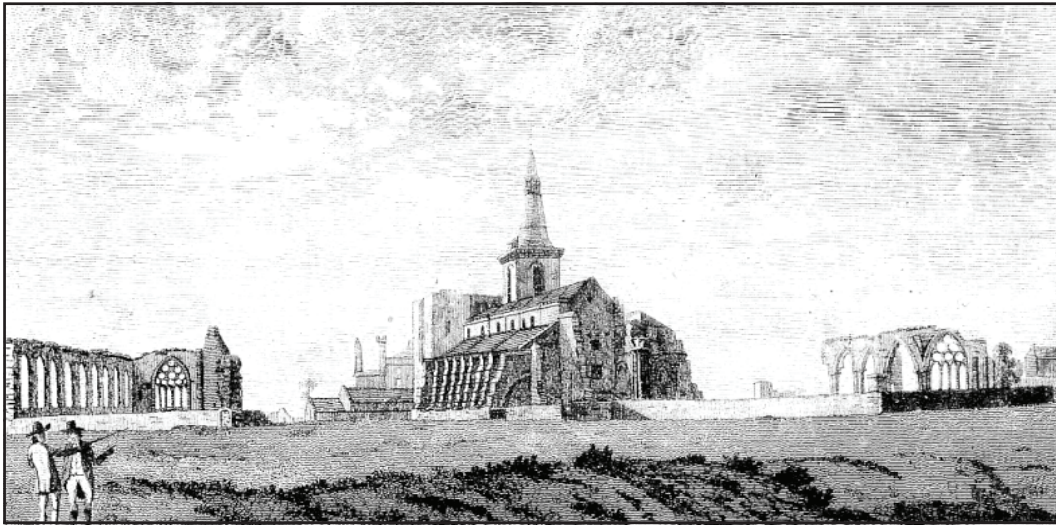
ADAM ROLLAND of Gask. He died on 21st July 1763, aged 57 years and was interred at Dunfermline. On the east wall of the north porch of the church there is a large marble tablet, having on it in Latin inscription &c. *Annals of Dunf. p. 478.*



Note: - The Wardlaw Family Tomb is also part of the Nave under the south buttresses.

THE EASTERN ABBEY CHURCH WAS DESTROYED 1560

The Nave survived the destruction at the Reformation and was still used for burials. Others were buried on the site of the Eastern Church now destroyed and known as the Psalter Churchyard until 1817.

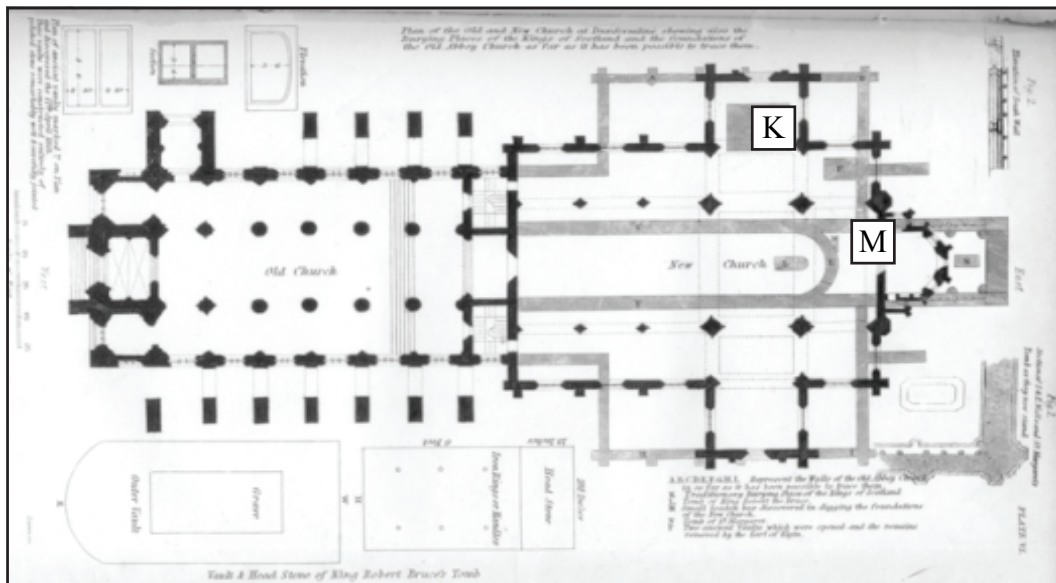


Published March 25, 1797.

By S. Hooper.

PLAN OF THE OLD AND THE NEW CHURCH

Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline by Rev P Chalmers Vol. 1. p. 94.



THE TRADITIONAL BURYING PLACE OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND

Note (K) - The traditional burying place of the Kings of Scotland. The six large flat stones were on the site of the Royal burying place in the Eastern Church. Sir J. Graham Dalyell, in 1807... "says this coffin has never been opened and I am inclined to ascribe its structure to a more ancient date than the decease of the kings whose bodies are said to be deposited in the Abbey," *A Track By J. G. Dalyell pp 18. 21.*

Note (M) - Several curiosities have lately been discovered at Dunfermline. Some months ago, an iron chest was dug up containing a number of very ancient Danish Silver coins, esteemed a great curiosity. &c. In the beginning of July 1766 was dug up a silver cup, with double handles, which will contain three half-pints. It is of curious workmanship, and thought to be upward of 1300 years old. (Taking the date back to 466 AD approx, the time of the Picts!).

STONE COFFIN - IN THE PSALTAR CHURCHYARD - A FEMALE SKELETON, &c., DISCOVERED - The *Scots Magazine* of July, 1766, contains the following notice: - "About the middle of May (preceding), as some labourers were digging in the spot where the east part of the Church stood, they discovered a human body entire, which appeared to be that of a female. It was enclosed in a stone coffin, covered with three large stones, on which could easily be discovered a crucifix, with some other figures or letters, so much defaced as not to be understood. Several gentlemen of the neighbourhood have visited this curiosity, and from various circumstances, have reason to believe it to be the body of Queen Margaret, who was buried at Dunfermline, and who was afterwards canonized, and known by the name of St Margaret." The country antiquaries of 1766 were young in the "science of archæology." Instead of the body being that of St Margaret, it is more likely to have been that of Elizabeth the Queen, consort of King Robert the Bruce, because the site which was then being prepared as a place of sepulture for the Elgin family, was contiguous to Elizabeth's grave. *Annals of Dunf.* p. 485.

1774 REV. THOS GILLESPIE, born Clearburn Duddingston 1708, ordained Northampton inducted Carnock 1741, deposed 1752, founder Relief church, d.19.1.1774. (*Fasti* v. 10; *Small* I 358; *Jervise* 1143.) (*Monumental Inscriptions by Mr & Mrs Mitchell* p. 140.)



1745 PITFIRRANE FAMILY, from 14th century buried in the adjacent burying ground; removed 1818 and placed on the north wall of the Abbey Nave; Sir Peter Halkett and Family. (*Monumental Inscriptions by Mr & Mrs Mitchell* p. 140.)

1762 REV JOHN GRAY, his wife Sophia Stedman. 4.5. 1762 marito super vixit 17 annos (*Fasti* v. 29) (*Monumental Inscriptions by Mr & Mrs Mitchell* p. 140.)

1785 WM. MORRIES ESQ, of Brieryhill 1785, son of Em of same 1799, 23 years (*Monumental Inscriptions by Mr & Mrs Mitchell* p. 140.)

1818 THE NEW ABBEY CHURCH. This Church was finished and opened for worship on Sunday, 30th September 1821. Nearly two years were taken up in levelling the site and building this church, "the interior of which is splendid while the exterior is very common-place. The great tower is out of architectural proportion and the words, 'KING ROBERT THE BRUCE,' round the top of it is in bad taste." The church is seated for 2,050 hearers. (*Annals of Dunf.* p. 610)



- 1848 TWO STONE COFFINS, near the west door of the Nave, attract attention. They were found in 1849 in the Royal Sepulchre, in the place where princes Edward and Ethelred, sons of Malcolm and Margaret, were supposed to have been buried. In one of the coffins when opened lay some large and decayed bones. The other contained a leathern shroud, believed to have encased the remains of Edward, eldest son of Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret (*now in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh*) laced on the breast, closely stitched with a strong thong from neck to heel and along the soles of the feet, and enclosing some fragments of bones and a little hair of dark colour. (*The Journal Guide to Dunfermline P.87*)



The top of the stone coffin, which was struck the other day in the course of fully exposed to view on Monday. The work of clearing off the superincumbent material had been carefully carried out by two workmen in the employment of Messrs Stewart and Sons, building contractors, with the results that the slab, which is a dark and very hard freestone, was unscratched, and a beautifully executed figure of a woman, fully draped and apparently in an attitude of prayer, was revealed. A tracing of the stone was made by a representative of the Board of Works, who is at present engaged in making a survey at the recently exposed Norman doorway. Through the kindness of Mr Andrew Clark, designer with R. George Ferguson, High Street, Dunfermline, we are able to reproduce a tracing for the readers of the *Journal*: 27.8.1904. *D. Thomson, anent p. 41.*

- 1855 STONE COFFINS DISCOVERED. Several stone coffins were found on 12th January whilst a grave was being dug for the remains of Ex-Provost Kinnis, at the south-east corner of Abbey Church. *Newspapers; Annals of Dunf. p. 670.*

- 1862 Major-General Robert Bruce (15 March 1813 – 27 June 1862.) was a British Army officer who served as Governor to the young Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII. He was the fourth son of Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin, and the Earl's second son by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Townsend Oswald.



James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin was his elder brother, and his younger brothers included Frederick Wright-Bruce. A Marble Monument in the South Transept East Side, Sculptor Foley of London, was erected in 1867 by his widow. Bruce entered the Army at the age of seventeen, with the purchase of a commission as ensign and lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards on 18 June 1830. His promotion to lieutenant and captain was purchased on 22 February 1833. Bruce served as adjutant of the regiment from 28 May 1835 until July 1836 and then on the staff of Sir Edward Blakeney. Bruce served as military secretary to his brother Lord Elgin, the governor of Jamaica, from 1841 to 1846, in the meantime being promoted captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards, again by purchase, on 2 August 1844. He acted again as military secretary to his brother from 1847 to 1854, during Elgin's term as Governor-General of the Province of Canada, and on 20 June 1854 he was granted brevet rank as colonel. He returned to England in that year and served briefly as a surveyor-general at the Board of Ordnance. He was promoted major of his regiment, without purchase, on 16 September 1856 and served until he retired as a lieutenant-colonel on the half-pay unattached list on 7 December 1858. (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

- 1864 Charles Dashwood Preston Bruce, eldest son of the Hon^{ble} Charles Andrew Bruce and of Charlotte Sophia Dashwood, born 12th November 1802, died without a moment's warning 25th August 1864.





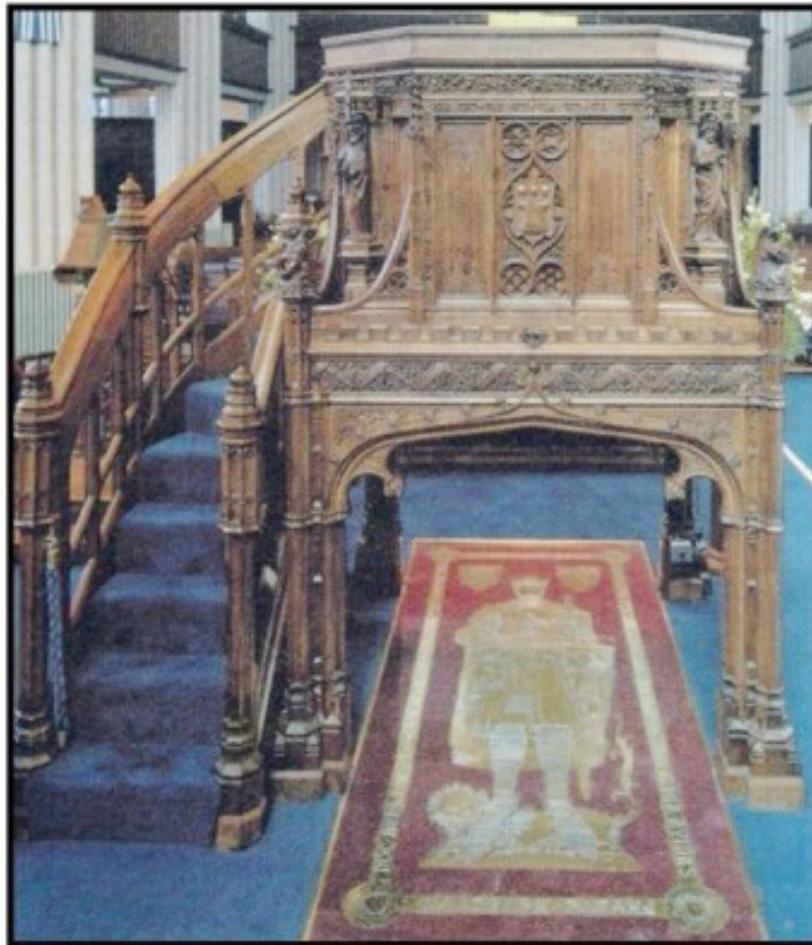
MONKS GRAVES. Some years ago, while the walk from Queen Margaret's tombstone, outside the east end of the new church, was open to a considerable depth, in making, or repairing a drain, I observed a series of about a dozen stone coffins in regular order lying east and west, on which account I have noted in the Ground-plan Plate, No.1 that as the probable site of the cemetery of the monks. (Chalmer Vol.2.P.135)



"The Wallace Hawthorn Tree", growing near the centre of Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard, is an object worthy of more notice and special attention than many of our national relics about which much ado has been made where Wallace's deposited the remains of his beloved mother, and planted the simple hawthorn over her grave to guard her resting place from harm, and tell in after times who sleeps beneath. *"The Wallace Hawthorn Tree."* The original tree planted by Wallace's own hand was blown down over about 70 years go, and two twigs of it, planted in its room, which have so united as now to be one stately tree. (By Henry Syme, Dunf. 1876)

Note: - There are many, many, more people of important and ordinary people interred within this part of God's acre for over a thousand years, some of who could be added to this list. Churchyard Lair Book and Tombstone records can be found in the Dunfermline Carnegie Library.

KING ROBERT BRUCE'S TOMB TODAY



**SCOTLAND'S
'ROYAL SEPULTURE'
AT
DUNFERMLINE**



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