

# QUALIFYING ANCESTORS

## LEGEND:

**Name in Bold** – Name of Qualifying Ancestor

(= Name in parentheses) – Married to Qualifying Ancestor

**(Scotland) or (England)** – Side supported

**Entry in red, and in bold** – Negating notes

*Italics and Green* – Source

Entry in red, *not* bold – Research note requiring validation or expansion

## PARTICIPANTS IN THE CAPTURE AT ROBROYSTON (3-5 Aug 1305) **Victor - England**



*The Trial of William Wallace in Westminster Hall*  
credit: painting by Daniel Maclise

**Sir William Wallace, Kt.** [(**Scotland**) – captured at the Battle of Robroyston, conveyed to the English king, and executed] [www.britannica.com/topic/battle-of-Falkirk](http://www.britannica.com/topic/battle-of-Falkirk); [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_Wallace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wallace)

**Sir John de Menteith**, Lord of Rusky and Knapdale, Earl of Lennox and Menteith [(**Scotland** at Dunbar; **England** at Robroyston, and labeled an English traitor) – captured Sir William Wallace in 1305, and handed him over to Edward I for execution; signed the *Declaration of Arbroath* (1320)] (= unk.) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_de\\_Menteith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_de_Menteith) (with citations); William Fraser, *The Red Book of Menteith*, 2 vols. (1880), 1:460 (chart); Sidney Lee, ed., *Dictionary of National Biography*, 60 vols., v. 37 (1894), 255-57

**Though no battle specifically occurred at Robroyston (near Glasgow) in August 1305, the dates signify the capture (August 3) and surrender (August 5) of William Wallace to the English. These notable events are significant in the history of the first Scottish War for Independence. William Wallace was betrayed to the English by Sir John de Menteith, a Scottish Lord who was loyal to Edward I of England. Wallace was taken to London, where he was tried (at Westminster) and convicted of treason, leading to his execution (August 23) by hanging, drawing, and quartering. The event is considered a major victory for England because it eliminated an eminent leader of the Scottish resistance, but despite this victory, Wallace became a martyr and symbol of the Scottish cause for independence.**

There is no extant record of the numerous soldiers and officials who participated in the capture, surrender, and conveyance of William Wallace, other than the key figures noted here. For the purpose of this event, we recognize only those who participated in the capture and conveyance, not in the trial and execution. For the moment, history seems to record only Wallace, himself, and his betrayer, Menteith.