

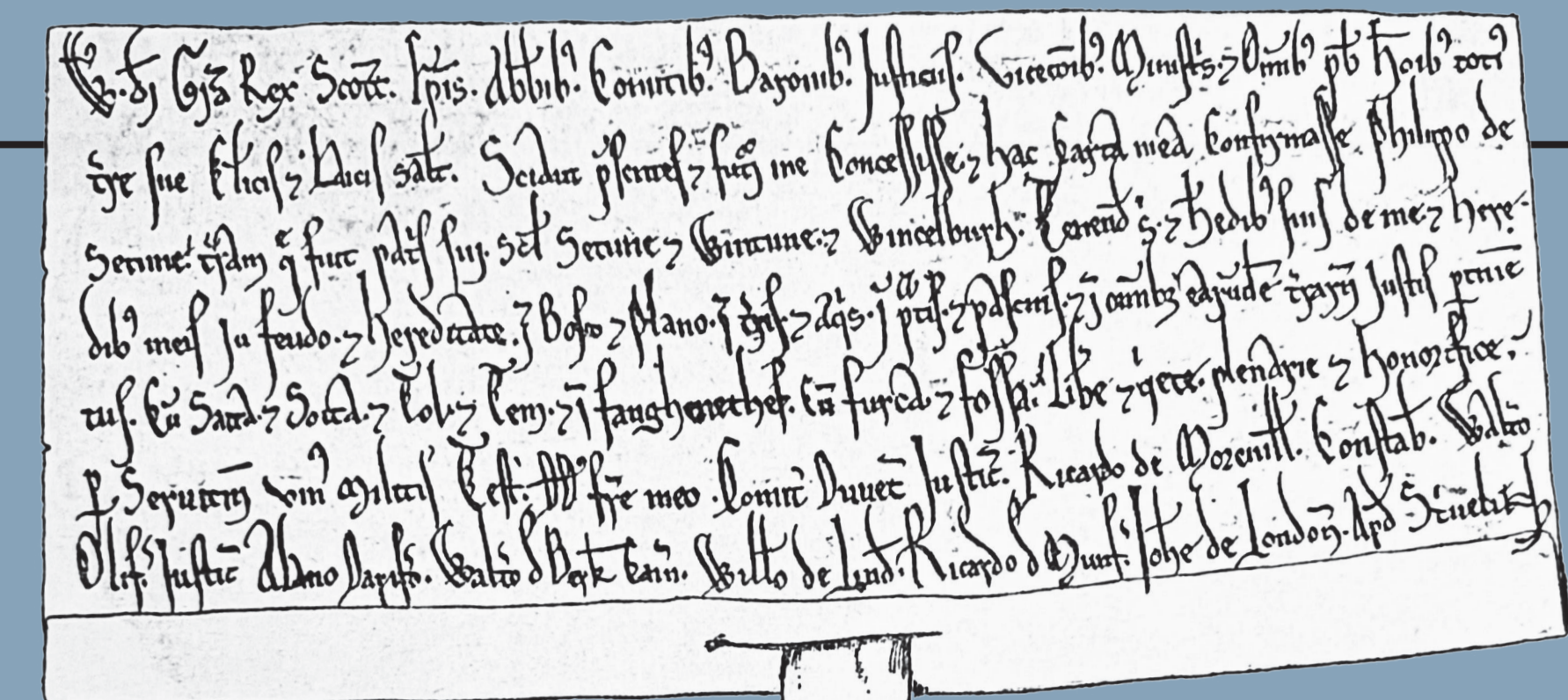
Royal Supporters

The Setons in Scotland

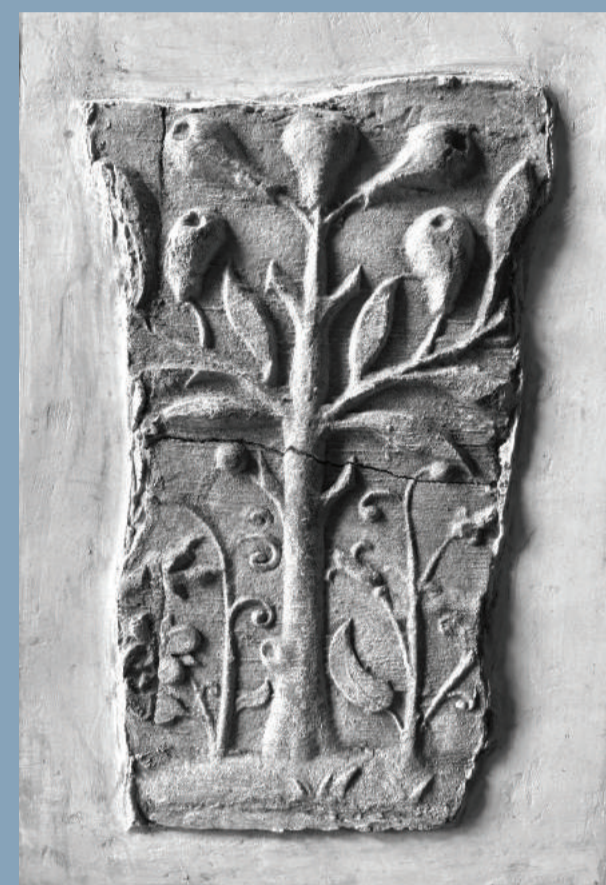
The Setons in Scotland originated from a noble family called SAY who fought with William of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The first name to appear on Scottish records was Alexander de Seton, as witness to a charter granted by King David 1 c1150.

Rewarded for loyalty to the crown, they were given the lands of Seton, Winton, and Winchburgh. Sir Christopher Seton was knighted by King Robert the Bruce and married the king's sister in 1301; his son was also knighted and fought with his uncle at the Bannockburn in 1314, after which he was granted the Barony of Tranent.

George, 1st Lord Seton, built Winton in 1480 as a second home to Seton Palace. It was partially destroyed in the Rough Wooing on 1544, but rebuilding was finished c1620 by George, 10th Lord Seton and 3rd Earl of Winton. He employed the King's master mason, William Wallace, to carry out the restoration and added the grand stone twisted chimneys (below left).



Charter of Confirmation from William the Lion, 1169, to Philip de Seton confirming him the lands previously held by his late father, Seher de Seton. This is one of the oldest charters in existence and is now owned by the Earl of Eglinton.



Plasterwork old and 'new'

Centre left: An example of plasterwork from the first Winton tower house, revealed during renovations after WWII and authenticated as pre-1500 in origin.

Left: Ornate drawing room ceiling plasterwork created c1620 when the house was rebuilt.

Yes, treen, the Queen had Four Maries ... there was Mary Seton and Mary Beaton, and Mary Carmichael and me.

Stuart Supporters



Mary Seton, only daughter of George, 6th Lord Seton, was one of the Four Maries, ladies-in waiting to Mary, Queen of Scots, just as her mother had served Mary of Guise. Her half-brother George, later 7th Lord Seton, was also an ardent supporter of the Scottish queen, a member of Privy Council and Master of the Household from 1563. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent time at Seton Palace on at least two occasions: on honeymoon with Lord Darnley, and later took refuge there after Rizzio's murder.

More than 100 years later, it was George, 12th Lord Seton's support for the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715 that caused Winton to be confiscated. Even so, in 1745, when George was exiled in Rome, Bonnie Prince Charlie issued an edict on his behalf allowing Jacobite troops to camp on the Winton estates. Loyal to the end.

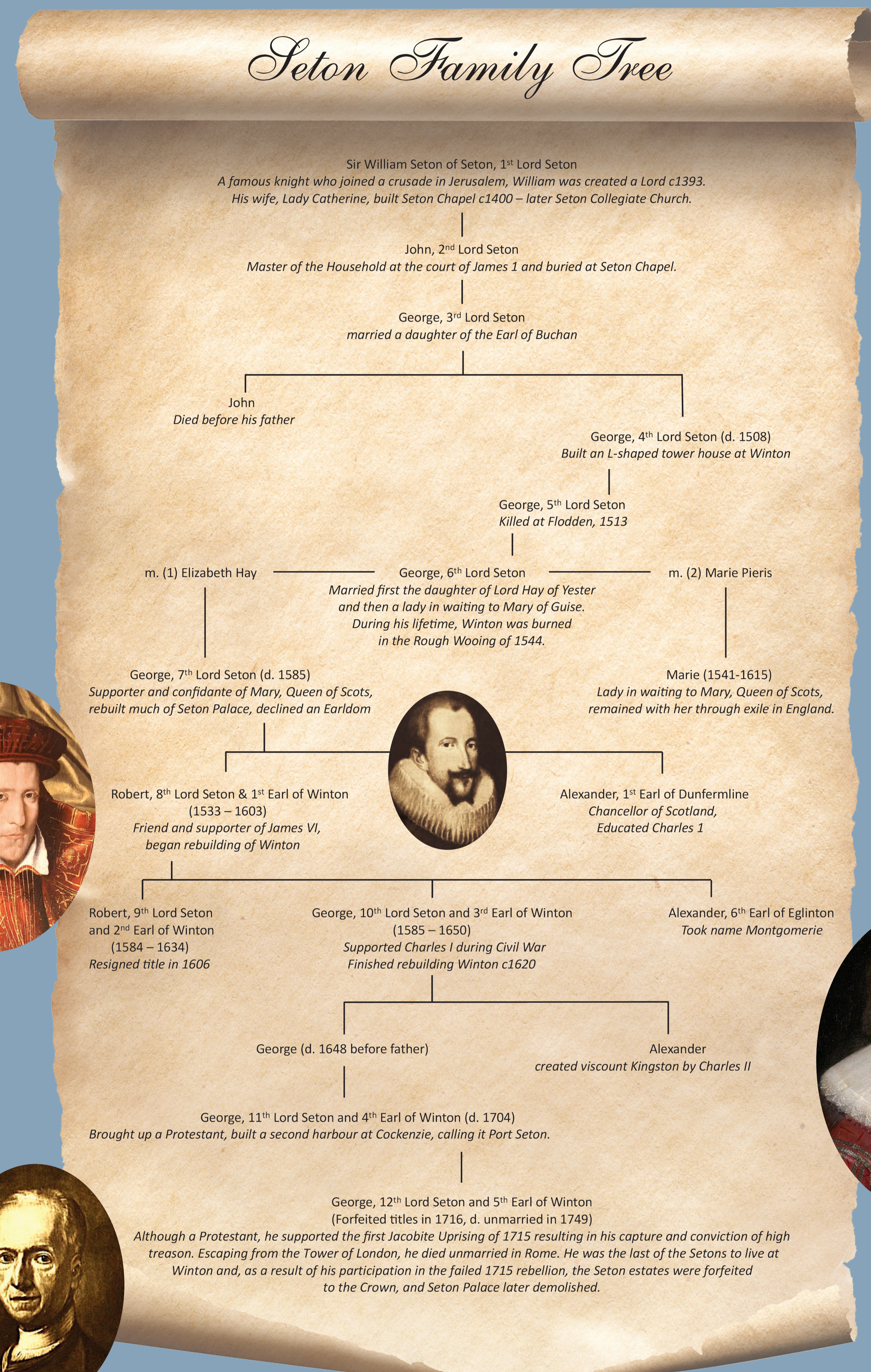
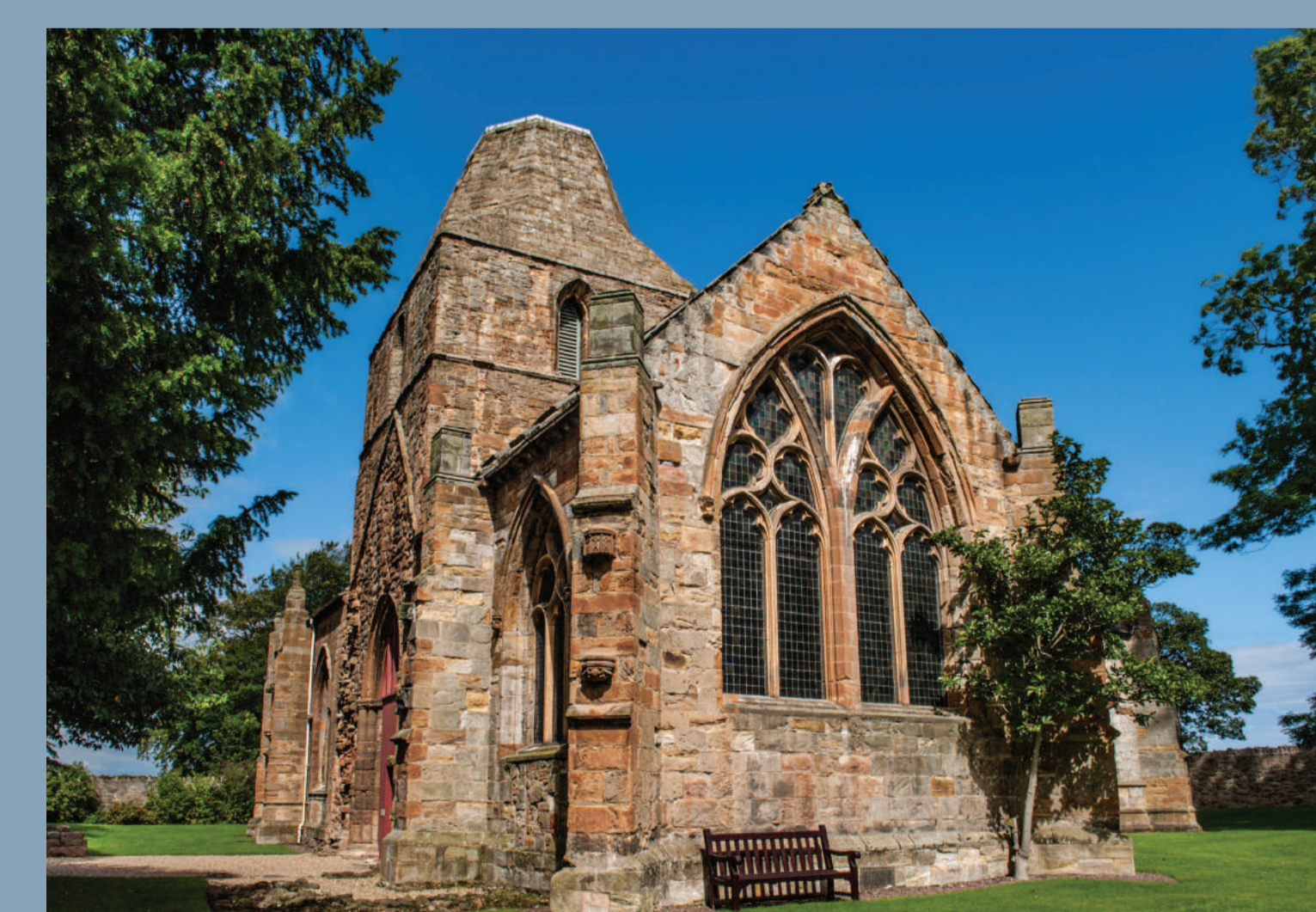
Above: Mary Queen of Scots, after portrait by Medina.



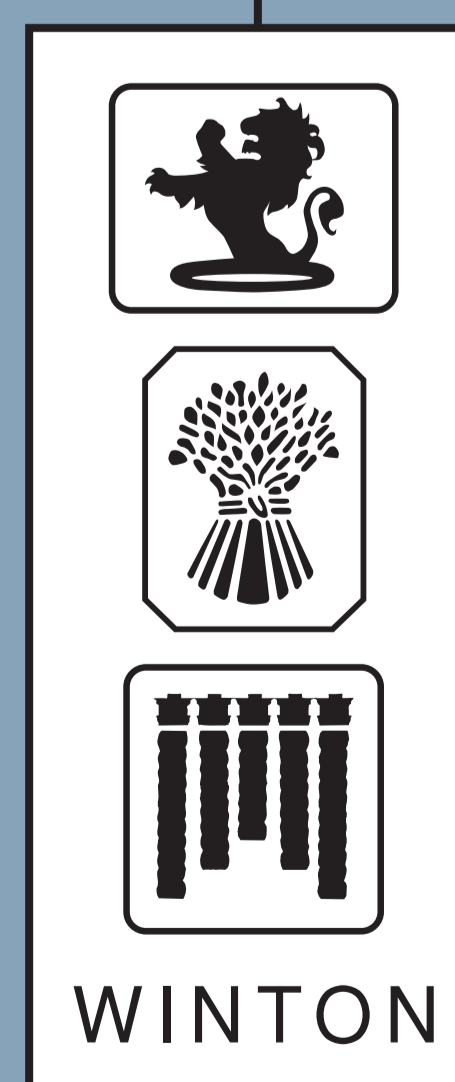
The Seton Armorial, written and painted by hand c1591, is an important source of early Scottish heraldry containing the arms of 300 Scots families. It also includes a fine series of paintings of Scottish kings and queens.



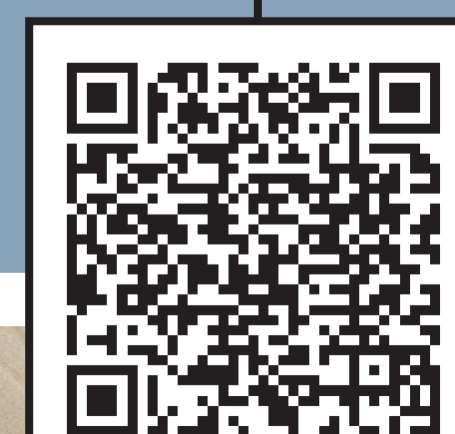
Seton Palace (above left – ©Courtesy of Historic Environment Scotland (Clerk of Eldin)) was the principal residence of the Seton family. Situated east of Edinburgh, it was first built in the 13th Century. Like Winton, it suffered greatly in the Rough Wooing of 1544, and its rebuilding was undertaken by George, 7th Lord Seton. It became known as Palace as so many members of the Royal family stayed there. It had a private burial chapel in the grounds, becoming a Collegiate Church (above right – ©David Ross/ Britain Express) in 1470. Desecrated after the 1715 Jacobite Uprising, the church was restored by the Earl of Weymss and is now managed by Historic Environment Scotland. Seton Palace in its entirety was raised to the ground in 1779. A house designed by John Adam, privately owned, now stands in its place.



Family History Figures (clockwise from above left): George, 7th Lord Seton; Robert, 8th Lord Seton and 1st Earl of Winton from 1816-1898 Memorials of the Montgomerie family; George, 10th Lord Seton and 3rd Earl of Winton painted by de Colone ©National Galleries of Scotland; George 12th Lord Seton and 5th Earl of Winton.



WINTON



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