

# Ada de Warenne

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**Ada de Warenne** (or **Adeline de Varenne**) (c. 1120 – 1178) was the Anglo-Norman wife of Henry of Scotland, Earl of Northumbria and Earl of Huntingdon. She was the daughter of William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey by Elizabeth of Vermandois, and a great-granddaughter of Henry I of France. She became mother to two Kings of Scots, Malcolm the Maiden and William the Lion.

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	<b>Ada de Warenne</b>
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Henry of Scotland
<b>Noble family</b>	Warenne
<b>Father</b>	William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey
<b>Mother</b>	Elizabeth of Vermandois
<b>Born</b>	c. 1120
<b>Died</b>	1178

## Marriage and motherhood

Ada and Henry were married in England in 1139.<sup>[1]</sup> They had seven children:

- Malcolm IV, King of Scots.
- William the Lion, King of Scots
- Margaret of Huntingdon married 1) Conan IV, Duke of Brittany and 2) Humphrey III de Bohun.<sup>[2]</sup>
- David of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon married Mathilda (Maud) of Chester. Through their daughter, Isobel, they were the direct ancestors of the renowned Scottish King, Robert the Bruce.
- Matilda of Huntingdon, born and died 1152.
- Marjorie of Huntingdon, married Gille Críst, Earl of Angus.
- Ada of Huntingdon, married Count Floris III of Holland.

As part of her marriage settlement, the new Countess Ada was granted the privileges of Haddington, amongst others in East Lothian. Previously the seat of a thanage Haddington is said to be the first Royal burgh in Scotland, created by Countess Ada's father-in-law, David I of Scotland, who held it along with the church and a mill.<sup>[3]</sup>

In close succession both her husband and King David died, in 1152 and 1153 respectively. Following the death of Henry, who was buried at Kelso Abbey, King David arranged for his grandson to succeed him, and at Scone on 27 May 1153, the twelve-year-old was declared Malcolm IV, King of Scots. Following his coronation, Malcolm installed his brother William as Earl of Northumbria (although this county was “restored” to King Henry II of England by Malcolm in 1157<sup>[4]</sup>), and the young dowager-Countess retired to her lands at Haddington.

On Thursday 9 December 1165<sup>[5]</sup> King Malcolm died at the age of 25 without issue. His mother had at that time been attempting to arrange a marriage between him and Constance, daughter of Conan III, Duke of Brittany, but Malcolm died before the wedding could be celebrated.<sup>[6]</sup>

Following his brother's death Ada's younger son William became King of Scots at the age of twenty two. William the Lion was to become the longest serving King of Scots until the Union of the Crowns in 1603.

## Church patroness

Religious houses were established in Haddington at an early date. They came to include the Blackfriars (who came into Scotland in 1219) and most notably the Church of the Greyfriars, or Minorites (came into Scotland in the reign of Alexander II), which would become famous as "*Lucerna Laudoniae*" - The Lamp of Lothian, the toft of land upon which it stands being granted by King David I of Scotland to the Prior of St. Andrews (to whom the patronage of the church of Haddington belonged). David I also granted to the monks of Dunfermline "unam mansuram" in Haddington, as well as to the monks of Haddington a full toft "in burgo meo de Hadintun, free of all custom and service."<sup>[7]</sup>

Ada devoted her time to good works, improving the lot of the Church at Haddington, where she resided. Countess Ada gave lands to the south and west of the River Tyne near to the only crossing of the river for miles, to found a Convent of Cistercian Nuns ("white nuns"<sup>[8]</sup>) dedicated to St. Mary, in what was to become the separate Burgh of Nungate, the extant remains are still to be seen in the ruined parish church of St. Martin. The nunnery she endowed with the lands of Begbie, at Garvald and Keith Marischal amongst other temporal lands. Miller, however, states that she only "founded and richly endowed a nunnery at the Abbey of Haddington" and that "Haddington, as demesne of the Crown, reverted to her son William the Lion upon her death".<sup>[3]</sup>

## Haddington seat

According to inscriptions within the town of Haddington, Countess Ada's residence was located near the present day County buildings and Sheriff Court. Countess Ada died in 1178<sup>[9]</sup> and is thought to be buried locally. Her remaining dower-lands were brought back into the Royal desmesne and William the Lion's wife, Ermengarde de Beaumont, is said to have taken to her bed in Countess Ada's house to bear the future Alexander II. Miller states that when the future King was born in Haddington in 1198 it took place "in the palace of Haddington".<sup>[10]</sup>

## Ancestry

## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> ^ Anderson, Alan O., *Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers AD500 – 1286*, London, 1908: 215.
- <sup>2</sup> ^ Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, Baltimore, Md, 2005: 99. ISBN 0-8063-1759-0
- <sup>3</sup> ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Miller, James, *The Lamp of Lothian*, Haddington, 1900: 2
- <sup>4</sup> ^ Anderson, Alan O., *Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers AD500 – 1286*, London, 1908: 239.
- <sup>5</sup> ^ Anderson, Alan O., *Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers AD500 – 1286*, London, 1908: 243.
- <sup>6</sup> ^ Oram, *The Canmores*, p. 51.
- <sup>7</sup> ^ Miller, James, *The Lamp of Lothian*, Haddington, 1900: 173
- <sup>8</sup> ^ Anderson, Alan O., *Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers AD500 – 1286*, London, 1908: 327.

9. ^ Dunbar, Archibald *Scottish Kings*, 1899: 65.
10. ^ Miller, James, *The Lamp of Lothian*, Haddington, 1900: 4

## References

- *The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales, with their descendants, Sovereigns and Subjects*, by Messrs. John and John Bernard Burke, London, 1851, vol.2, page xlvii and pedigree XXIX.
- *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D.,F.S.A., New Series, volume I, London, 1874, p. 337.
- *Scottish Kings – A Revised Chronology of Scottish History 1005–1625* by Sir Archibald H. Dunbar, Bt., Edinburgh, 1899, p. 65.
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- *The Bretons*, by Patrick Galliou and Michael Jones, Oxford, 1991, p. 191. ISBN 0-631-16406-5

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