

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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By its constitution, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History," and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the Original Members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society.

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the St. Andrew Society Rooms, 24 Hill Street (Castle Street end), Edinburgh, at 7 p.m. on 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. od. (\$4.50) inclusive of *The Scottish Genealogist*. This subscription, which is payable on 1st October, entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is £1 (\$3.50) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 5/- (\$0.90) post free.

All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS. must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

Publication in *The Scottish Genealogist* does not imply that all views therein are accepted or admitted by The Scottish Genealogy Society. Authors, and not the Society, are responsible for errors of fact.

All communications submitted should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope (or other means of return). Published matter will not be returned; but will become the property of the Society and filed for reference in the Library.

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REPORT OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1966

The Society met eight times during the year 1965-66 and the Council thank the speakers who gave lectures to the Society at these times. The lectures were: "The Historical Records Department of the British Railways Board" by R. M. Hogg, Esq.; "Current Topics: A General View" by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., Lord Lyon King of Arms; "The Hopes of Hopetoun" by B. C. Skinner, Esq., M.A.; "The Ms. Collections of the National Library of Scotland" by Dr. E. F. D. Roberts; "Englishmen in the Scottish Excise Department, 1707-1823" by J. F. Mitchell, Esq., C.I.E.; "A Walk round Old Corstorphine" by Dr. E. A. Cormack; "Native Scottish Landowners of the 12th Century" by Professor G. W. S. Barrow; "Gunpowder and Sealing-Wax: Some Highland Charter-chests" by Mrs. R. W. Munro.

Mr. Cargill, the Hon. Treasurer, reports that, during the year, nineteen new Members were enrolled besides twelve new Subscribers to the Magazine. Unfortunately there has been some delay in the collection of subscriptions and, owing to the delay in the printing of the Magazine, only three issues have have been paid for during the year. Comparison of the Balance Sheet figures with those of last year is accordingly difficult, but the Society has in hand quite a substantial Bank Balance which is more than enough to meet the liability for Magazines yet to be issued for 1966. The Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Cargill for his work during the year and also Mr. Forbes for auditing the Accounts.

The Council wish to draw attention to the quite considerable figure of £23 3s 9d for recovery of Income Tax on Covenanted Payments and suggest that quite a few more Members in *this country* could help the funds of the Society by granting Seven-Year Covenants in respect of their subscriptions. Mr. Cargill will be pleased to explain the matter and supply forms for completion on request.

Our Hon. Librarian, Mr. Whyte, reports that nearly 30 items have been gifted to the Library during the year, and that a number of Members are making use of the borrowing service. The Council acquired several important genealogical books and purchased from the Public Archives of Canada photostat and xerox copies of passenger lists. An Addenda to the Library Catalogue published in 1964 has been compiled by the Hon. Librarian and copies may be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer. The Council are grateful to Mr. D. McNaughton, Deputy Chairman, for typing and duplicating the Addenda.

Mr. Whyte reports, moreover, that steady progress has been made with the *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants*, being prepared on cards. These now total 9,095, made up as follows:—U.S.A., 3,740; Canada, 2,325; West Indies,

800; Australia and New Zealand, 595; India (including East Indies), 560; Ireland, 145; and other countries in the General Index, 930. Thanks are expressed to Mr. Whyte for his work with the Library and the *Dictionary*, entailing as it does a great deal of correspondence.

The Hon. Librarian wishes to record his thanks to Members and correspondents who have forwarded data on emigrants and, in particular, to Mr. A. McNeill, Vancouver, B.C.; the Rev. Roy L. Crawford, Winters, Texas; Mr. J. W. Hammond, Spokane, Washington; Captain the Chevalier J. Harvey Macpherson, Newtonmore, Inverness-shire; Mr. J. F. Mitchell, Edinburgh; Dr. A. S. L. Rae, Barnhill, Dundee; and Mr. F. J. R. Henderson, Matanzas, Cuba. To the latter, sympathy is extended on the recent loss of his father, who was a founder of the Cuban Red Cross, a Freemason (32nd°), and a patron of the Boy Scouts.

During the year, as mentioned above, only three numbers of the Magazine were issued but it is hoped to bring things up to date by publishing a double number. The Council would like to thank the Hon. Editor, Mr. Guild, for his efforts in the face of these continued difficulties with the printers.

Mr. Mitchell reports that, despite the hopes held out in last year's Annual Report, it is not now anticipated that a fourth list of Burial Ground Inscriptions will be published in the Magazine till late 1967. The three previously published lists mentioned about 116 burial grounds for which lists of inscriptions have been compiled and made available in various libraries. Further compilations made in 1965 and 1966 have been received by Mr. Mitchell who notes a gradual acceleration in the tempo of these productions. This will involve a great deal of typing work and once more the Council are indebted to Mr. Mitchell for all his labour.

As regards non-parochial or non-established pre-1855 records of births, marriages and deaths (not in the custody of the Registrar-General), Mr. Mitchell reports a similar postponement of publication of results. The necessary inquiry has been proceeding and a fair amount of new information about the old Scottish Episcopal records has been accumulated, but the preparation of a final report has been delayed, principally because of other activities, but partly on account of the difficulty of getting replies on pre-franked specially prepared post cards from a few of the Rectors of congregations addressed.

Anyone interested in either of these two subjects is invited to get in touch with Mr. J. F. Mitchell, 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, 3.

Finally the Council would express their thanks to all Office-Bearers and Members who have assisted in the work of the Society and who have supported the speakers at Meetings and trust that the Society will continue to enjoy the same support in the coming year.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY
ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1966
INCOME

SUBSCRIPTIONS :

(98) 99 Members	£148	17	9	
(99) 75 Contributors for Journal	59	1	11	
Arrears	14	1	10	
In Advance	31	19	5	
				£254 0 11
Sales of Journal and Catalogue (£1 6s 3d)				7 12 10
Bank Interest				12 19 0
Income Tax recoverable on Covenanted Payments				23 3 9
				£297 16 6
Balance as at 30th September, 1965				278 8 11
Balance in Binding Account at 30th September, 1965				6 16 2
				£583 1 7

EXPENDITURE

(4) Printing of 3 Issues of Journal—up to No. 1 for 1966	£185	10	0	
Stationery, etc.	18	3	6	
Postages	10	17	5	
Rent of Lecture Room	10	0	0	
Lecture Expenses	5	2	0	
Advertising, etc.	7	8	3	
Subscriptions to other Societies	4	8	4	
Cards for Dictionary of Emigrants	12	7	6	
				£253 17 0
Books for Library	22	8	2	
				£276 5 2
Balance :—				
On Deposit Receipt	£200	0	0	
Bank Account	76	16	6	
Income Tax Repayment due	23	3	9	
				300 0 3
Binding Account—on Deposit Receipt				6 16 2
				£583 1 7

DAVID C. CARGILL, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Notes.—Two Issues of Journal overdue—will cost say £120.

Subscriptions overdue—Members £45, Journals £39. Reminders for overdue subscriptions were sent out with August issue of Journal—delays in payment probably largely due to holiday season.

QUERIES

STEWART—Information is sought regarding the ancestry of John Campbell Stewart, M.D., of Balmoral, who m. in 1809, Ann, dau. of the Rev. Patrick Stewart, minister at Kineff, and Christian Leslie. No mention of John Campbell Stewart is made in the matriculation registers of the universities of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The marriage is not recorded in Kineff parish, and the marriage register of Crathie and Braemar is blank from 1795 to 1825.—M.S.

CRAWFORD—James Crawford, of Abbey Parish, Paisley, m. at Paisley High Church, 26th April, 1824, Agnes Adam. Has any reader knowledge of children born to them? One William Crawford, who m. at Bloomingdale Methodist Episcopal Church, 43rd Street, N.Y., 7 August, 1854, Alice Burt, and enlisted in the U.S. Infantry on 12th December, 1854, under the name of William Adams, may have been a son of James and Agnes, but conclusive proof is wanted.—H.H.

STUART-BLAKE—Who were the parents of Charles Stuart Blake, probably born at Peckham, England, in the early 1800's? He m. at Limehouse Church, London, in 1833, Marianna Stanton (1802-1881), widow of Lt. James Horseley, R.N., and daughter of John Stanton, contractor in Kent. Charles was chief officer of a mail boat and d. in Jamaica, West Indies, 4th June, 1848, leaving at least two children, Anna Stuart Blake, and Walter Stuart Blake (1845-1927), who m. Julia Sarah Bass, with issue.—L.K.P.

WHITTON—Material, printed or original, on the history of the family of Whitton, who appear to originate in Roxburghshire, is sought by K.C. Whitton, 260 Butt Street, Aldbury, N.S.W.

JOHNSTON—Information needed on Andrew Johnston, born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, about 1800. Came to America when a young man. His father was probably a millwright which was Andrew's occupation. Names of his parents are required. Will gladly exchange information I have on this family in America.—Mrs Edith C. Downey.

JOHN PURSE, MERCHANT IN QUEBEC IN 1794

The excellent article in the August 1966 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist* entitled "North American Residents in Retours 1700-1799" by Mr. John F. Mitchell has brought me an answer to a matter which has puzzled me for many years.

I have had in my possession a letter, dated 4th July 1769, from Quebec, and signed by Jno. Purss. It is addressed to Mr. William Grant, Grant's-green, near Elgin, North Britain, and I found it among papers belonging to my own great-grandfather, William Anderson, who belonged to Elgin. I could never understand why he should have this letter, but the retour to which Mr. Mitchell has drawn attention shows that this John Purse was the son of Alexander Purse, tailor in Elgin, and the grandson of William Blanchil, tailor in Elgin. With the help of the Elgin parish registers I have now been able to trace the family connection between this John Purse and myself. On 14th November 1707 William Blenshil, tailor in Elgin, was married to Jannet Gordone, daughter to the late James Gordone, sometime tailor in Elgin. Although I have not found any baptismal entry for Isabel Blenshil, the daughter of William Blenshil, it is obvious that she was the eldest of the family and born before 1712. There is a baptismal entry on 12th April 1730 showing Alexander Purse, deacon of the taylors in Elgin, and Isobel Blenshel having a child Alexander. Then, on 12th December 1732 they had a son John and this John is obviously the writer of the letter. Isobel Blenshel had a younger sister Anna, born in 1719. She became the wife of George Shepherd, shoemaker in Elgin, and they had a daughter Phillis, born on 2nd November 1748, Alexander Purse being one of the witnesses at the baptism. That Phillis Shepherd became the wife of Alexander Anderson, square wright in Elgin, and they were the parents of William Anderson, my great-grandfather. It emerges, therefore, that John Purse in Quebec was full cousin of my own great-great-grandmother.

The letter from John Purse is beautifully written and I think it may be of interest to quote the following: "I have nothing worth your attention to entertain you with from this distressed country which seems doomed to misery, our last year's cropt of corn having failed has reduced the Colony to a most deplorable situation, the greater part of the labouring people are reduced to great want of bread, Wheat which in common years is sold at half a dollar per bushel is now two and half to three dollars and notwithstanding

large importations of flour from the neighbouring colonies of New York, Philadelphia and New England in the cargoes of twelve to fourteen vessels, scarce a barrel is to be bought at any price, this with the scarcity of money in the province reduces the trade of the province to a mere nothing, add to this the failure of a very principal branch of this trade this year, I mean, the Train Oyl produced from the Seals caught in the winter season on the coast of Labrador; this used to make very handsome remittances yearly to Great Britain in return for her manufactures imported into the colony but has not this season produced above one-third of what it was wont to do in common years; and it is much to be feared the Fur trade from the inland country adjoining to the province which is our Capital Branch will likewise bear little proportion to what it has hitherto done, as it is under but bad regulations; your great folks at home having been greatly misled in the plan adopted in the conducting of that trade."

It appears from the letter than William Grant was a cousin of the wife of John Purse's brother who was also in Quebec and very seriously ill.

DAVID C. CARGILL.

AMERICAN LINKS WITH THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

VOL. XII, No. 4, p. 69, line 21:

The Ettrick Shepherd appears to have been in his 35th year before he learned much about his paternal ancestry. In a letter to Walter Scott, advocate, dated Bainhope, 22nd Feb. (1805), he writes—"I may . . inform you of a circumstance which I never was acquainted until this winter, namely that my ancestors farmed the lands of Fauldshope & under the Scotts of Harden and Oakland even so early as the time of their residence at Kirkhope and for several ages, even until the family lost these lands. They were noted for strength, hardiness, and a turbulent disposition; and one of them named William was Harden's chief champion, and from his great strength and ferocity was nicknamed *the Wild Boar*. My father adds that the said William was greatly in favour with Harden until at last by his temerity he led him into a jeopardy that had nearly cost him his life. I readily concluded what the jeopardy was." *Letters to Sir Walter Scott*, MS. 3875, fol. 55, National Library of Scotland. The last sentence quoted above probably refers to the capture of Sir William Scott of Harden by the retainers of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, who had three daughters, one of whom—"the plainest of the three"—Harden is said to have married in order to save his life. In the Shepherd's ballad, *The Fray at Elibank*, William Hogg is made to play a prominent part:—

"Young Willie o' Harden has crossed the Yarrow,
Wi' mony a hardy and desperate man:
The Hoggs and the Brydens have brought him to dare you,
For the Wild Boar of Fauldshope he strides in the van."

In his sketch, *Wat Pringle of the Yair*, the Ettrick Shepherd mentions Robert Hogg in Fauldshope, 1645, and his son William.

P. 69, lines 34-35:

For "brothers and the Ettrick Shepherd," read "brothers of the Ettrick Shepherd."

P. 70, lines 1-2:

In his sketch entitled *Storms: Incidents Connected with Remarkable Snow-falls in Scotland*, James Hogg mentions a "maternal uncle" in Hopehouse. This was probably Robert Laidlaw, who d. at Hopehouse, 29 June,

1800, aged 72. His wife was Betty Biggar, who d. March, 1820, aged 79. See *Ettrick Kirkyard*, in *Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions*, 1964. Another son of Will o' Whaup, named William, is mentioned by the Shepherd in *Wat Pringle of the Yair*. John Hoy, who m. a daughter of Will, is mentioned in the sketch, *The Shepherd's Dog*. Walter Laidlaw, in Chapelhope, on the estate of Drummelzier, his wife Marion Linton, and children John, William and Catherine; Thomas Linton in Gilmanscleuch, brother of Marion; John Hoy in Muchrah and Jasper his son, are all mentioned in *The Brownie of Bodsbeck*, Hogg's covenanting story of 1685. No doubt if the ancestry of the Ettrick Shepherd was fully worked out, many more relatives mentioned in his works could be identified.

P. 70, line 15 :

According to *Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions*, 1964, article on *Ettrick Kirkyard*, the Laidlaw stone reads:—"Here lyeth William Laidlaw, the far-famed Will o' Phaup, who for feats of frolic, agility and strength, had no equal in his day. He was born at Craik A.D. 1691 and died in the 84th year of his age. Also Margaret his oldest daughter spouse to Robert Hogg and mother of the Ettrick Shepherd. Born at Old Over Phaup 1730, and died in the 83rd year of her age. Also Robert Hogg her husband late tenant of Ettrickhall born at Bowhill 1729 and died in the 93rd year of his age and three of their sons." If Robert Hogg was in his 93rd year when he died, he must have been born about 1720, and if Margaret Laidlaw's age is correct in the inscription, she must have been born about 1738.

P. 70, line 38 :

Mary Beattie was a daughter of John Beattie (1737-1826), schoolmaster at Ettrick, by his wife Jane Parle (1739-1822). Other members of their family were William Beattie (1766-1791), writer in Edinburgh; Helen Beattie (1768-1795); John Beattie (1772-1794), writer in Edinburgh; and Ebenezer Beattie (1783-1840). The family gravestone inscription is recorded in *Ettrick Kirkyard*, in *Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions*, 1964. Mary Beattie was probably born in 1774, as the Ettrick Shepherd, writing of the great snow storm of 1794, speaks of her as "a beautiful and sprightly lass of about twenty years of age."

P. 71, line 31 :

Peter Phillips d. at Altrive Lake, 16th May, 1827, aged 79 years, and his wife Margaret Carruthers d. at Mount Bengerknowe, 4th March, 1828, aged 85 years. *Ettrick Kirkyard*, in *Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions*, 1964.

P. 72, line 29 :

Harriet Hogg, b. about 1828, m. Robert Gilkieson, son of Robert Gilkieson, ship-owner, and Eleanor Brown, at Bellevue, Linlithgow, on 1st June, 1855.

P. 73, line 5 :

Mary Gray Hogg was m. at the home of her sister, Mrs. Gilkieson, at 9 Wilton Crescent, Glasgow, on 5th June, 1866. Her husband, William Garden, is described in the marriage certificate as farmer, of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire.

P. 73, line 25 :

Census data of 1855 indicates that "Squire" William Hogg (1807-1895), was settled in Maine about 1836. His wife, Mary Ann Young, was aged 46 years in 1855, and her mother, Mrs. Martha Young, aged 76, resided with her. They had been in Maine for 22 years. For this and most of the following notes, the writer is indebted to Mrs. Shirley L. Woodward, historian of Maine, N.Y.

P. 73, line 33 :

Amelia Fuller, wife of Robert Hogg, was the dau. of Otis Fuller and Jane Marean. Their children, misplaced in the text, were Mary, Jennie, and William Otis.

P. 74, line 1 :

Isabelle Hogg d. 3rd March, 1900, and was buried at Glenwood, Binghamton. Her husband, William Paisley, d. 3rd October, 1899, at West Chenango, and was buried at Binghamton. He was b. at Moffat, son of John Paisley and Mary Nichol. William Paisley and his wife were received by letter into the Congregational Church of Maine, 8th November, 1846.

P. 75, line 19 :

Francis (or Frank) Paisley was b. about 1844.

P. 75, line 22 :

Elizabeth Paisley was b. 1834, and was therefore the eldest of the family.

P. 77, lines 14 and 15 :

Robert and James George Hogg were b. in Broome Co., N.Y.

P. 78, lines 6 and 10 :

Mary Elizabeth and John Oliver Hogg were b. in Broome Co., N.Y., the latter about 1851.

P. 79, line 29 :

Robert Hogg, dairyman, d. 12th July, 1910, and was buried at East Maine. His wife, Malinda or Malvina (1824-1910), was a dau. of Granby Griffin and Clara Battles.

P. 79, line 32 :

Clarissa Hogg was b. Broome Co., N.Y., about 1849.

P. 80, lines 10-17 :

Emma Hogg was b. Broome Co., N.Y., about 1854.

P. 80, line 9 :

Sophronia Bancroft, wife of David Hogg, was b. in Broome Co., N.Y., about 1824. At least three of their children were b. in Seneca Co. N.Y., Wealthy Ann about 1850, Helen Elizabeth about 1852, and Charles Newell about 1854.

P. 82, line 10 :

Robert Hogg; carpenter, was in Galt, Ontario, previous to 1858, when he was received by letter into the Congregational Church of Maine. He d. 13th May, 1889, aged 78, and was buried at Binghamton.

P. 82, line 24 :

William Hogg appears to have purchased his farm about 1847. He d. 1st May, 1887, and was buried at Glenwood, Binghamton.

P. 82, line 31 :

According to James Hogg Dalglish, Elisabeth Hogg, who was probably her husband's second cousin, had brothers and sisters as follows: Janet; Walter; Mary; Jane, d. in infancy; John, d. in infancy; Jane, b. 19th May, 1823; John, b. 22nd December, 1825; Christina; and William, b. 10th September, 1832. James Hogg, father of these children, had brothers William, Thomas, and John; and Elisabeth Scott the mother, had brothers and sisters Walter, William, John, Mary, Jane and Adam.

P. 82, lines 34 and 37 :

James and Samuel Oliver Hogg were b. in Broome Co., N.Y.

P. 83, line 19 :

Miss Lola M. Hogg now resides at 2 Crandall Street, Binghamton, N.Y., 13509.

P. 83, line 24 :

Dorothy Cummings is the eldest dau. of Mrs. Ethel J. Cummings, 463 Chenango Street, Binghamton, N.Y., 13901.

P. 84, line 1 :

Uriel Parker settled in Maine about 1841.

P. 84, line 17 :

Selina Louisa Hough, wife of James Hogg, was b. in Broome Co., N.Y., about 1831, and was a dau. of Alvah Hough, b. N.Y. State, and Diadema St. John, b. Conn.

P. 84, line 18 :

David Hogg was b. Broome Co., N.Y., about 1853.

DONALD WHYTE.

THE ROYAL ARMS IN THE GRÜNENBERG ROLL

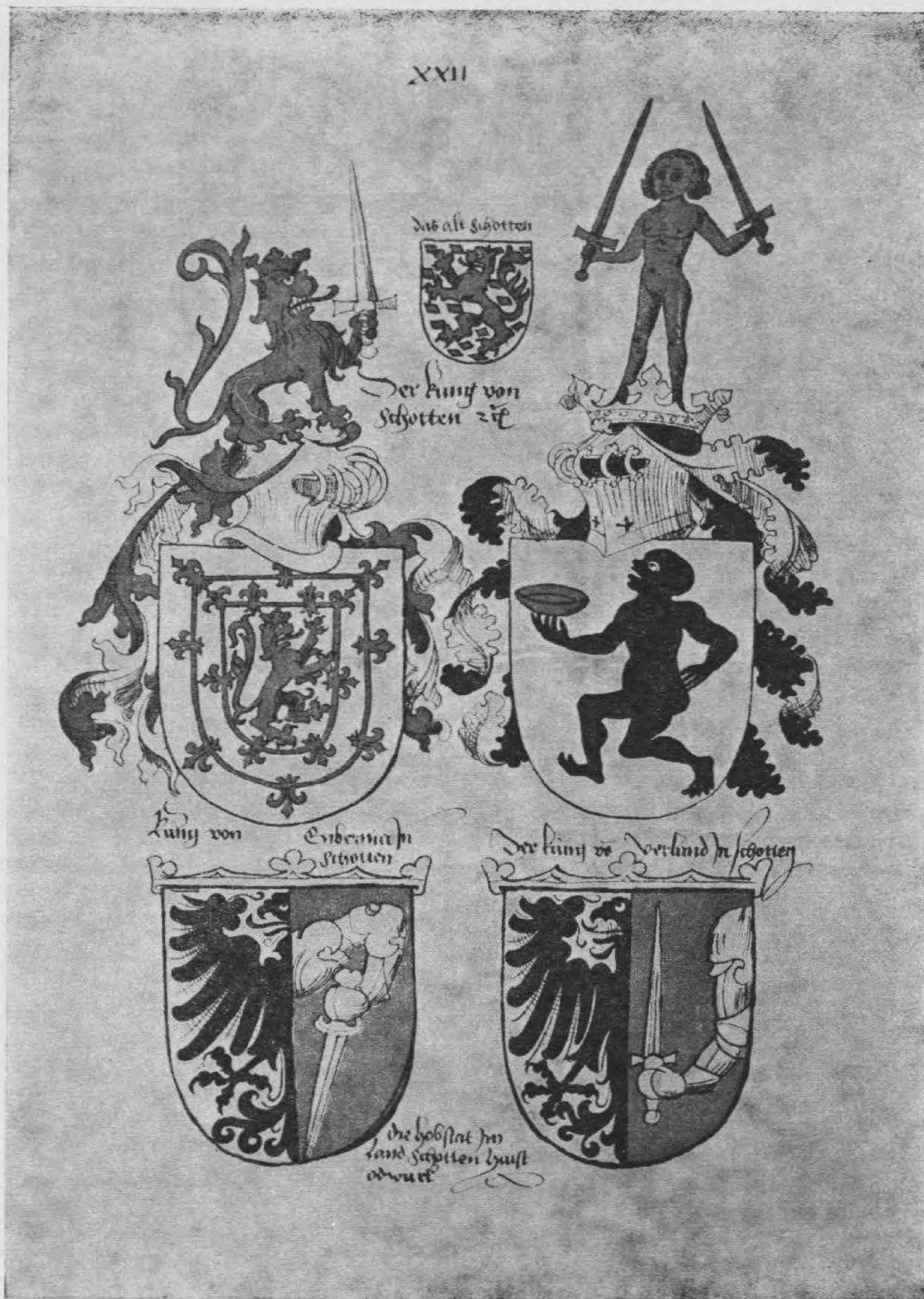
By COLIN CAMPBELL

Readers of Sir James Balfour Paul's *Heraldry in Relation to Scottish History and Art* will recall that on pages 53-56 he described the arms attributed to the King of Scotland in a German armorial of 1483, known as Conrad Grünenberg's *Wappenbuch*. A note of the ms. (which contains some 2000 arms painted on 190 leaves), with bibliography, is given by Hupp, Galbreath and von Berchem in "*Die Wappenbücher des deutschen Mittelalters*" (*Archives Héraldiques Suisses*, XL, 1926, no. 2, pp. 90-91). It was compiled at Constance in south Germany; the principal edition is that of Count Stillfried-Alcántara (then head of the Prussian Heralds' Office) and A. M. Hildebrandt, *Des Conrad Grünenberg Ritters und Bürgers zu Costenz Wappenbuch*, Görlitz, 1875. Our illustration (plate I) is of page 22 of this work, from a photograph very kindly supplied by Dr. Ottfried Neubecker, President of the *Wappen-Herold Society*, Mainz, who has given me much help and information concerning the manuscript. It belonged, formerly, to the Prussian Heralds' Office, and, from 1920, to the Prussian Ministry of Justice. The Ministry's archives are believed to have removed, after 1945, to the Central Archives of East Germany.

In 1944 the late S. M. Collins published a criticism of the edition of Stillfried and Hildebrandt (Collins 1944: 38-44). He remarked that Grünenberg, an amateur armorist, was "a considerable traveller" who "was omnivorous for coat-armour and scavenged widely throughout the medieval world" when compiling his manuscript. Dr. Paul Adam-Even wrote that his non-German coats should not be accepted without serious scrutiny, Grünenberg having taken his material from all possible sources ("*Les armoiries étrangères dans les Armoriaux français du moyen-âge*", *Hidalguia*, Madrid, Sept.-Oct. 1955, offprint, p. 5). These remarks are confirmed by the several coats which he assembled for Scotland.

An early copy or *Original exemplar* of the ms. is at the Bavarian State Library, Munich (Ms. Cgm. 145). For information about this, and for a photograph of page 44 which corresponds to fol. 22v of the original, I am obliged to Dr. Karl Dachs, *Bibliotheksrat* of the Library. The arms in this ms. appear to me to be the work of a different artist: see Hupp *et al.*, *op. cit.* p. 91; E. Petzet, *Die deutschen Pergamenthandschriften Nr. 1-200 der Staatsbibliothek in München* (Munich, 1920), p. 273.

The arms on folio 22v of the original (as reproduced by Stillfried and Hildebrandt) are as follows:



The Grünenberg Armorial, fol. 22v.
(after Stillfried and Hildebrandt)

FIRST COAT. Or, a lion rampant armed and langued gules, the field semé of small lozenges (15) or, placed fesswise (slightly bendwise). Legend, *das alt Schotten* (Scotland of old). In the Munich Ms., the lozenges are missing.

Of the five coats shown this is the one for which there seems the least explanation. In early Norman heraldry arms (blazoned *greneté*) occur, semé of "grains", similar to the charges in our illustration, but placed upright (AEJ 1954: 14, 40, and fig. 105).

SECOND COAT (*contourné*). Or, a lion rampant gules, langued and crowned azure, within two tressures, each flory on the outer edge, gules. Crest, on a barred helmet or, with mantling or, doubled gules, a lion sejant gules, langued and crowned azure, the teeth argent, resting the dexter forepaw on the helm, holding in the sinister a sword erect argent, pommel and hilt or. Legend (written between the second and third coats): *Der kung von Schotten &c* (the King of Scotland etc.).

In the Munich Ms. the outer tressure has seven fleurs de lys on the edge while the inner one has ten; the lion crest sits more erect and holds the sword more bendwise. Legend, *Der könig von Schottenn*.

Here we have the historical royal arms of Scotland, except for the variation in the double tressure and the lion's crown. These arms first appear, I believe, on the Great Seal of Alexander II in 1229 (Stevenson 1914: I, pl. II; II, 267, 390-1), a very early example, which Mr. T. D. Tremlett of the Society of Antiquaries of London has kindly pointed out to me, and evidently the earliest painted one, is in Matthew Paris's ms. (c. 1244) where the tressure is shown as a bordure, with the upper halves of ten fleurs de lys issuing from the shield's edge and projecting across the bordure onto the field (Brit. Mus. Ms. Cotton, reproduced in Paul 1900: fig. 46).

An early version in blazon is in a German heraldic poem, *Der Turney zu Nantheiz* (the Tournament at Nantes) by Konrad von Würzburg (d. 1287). This is an account, perhaps inspired by the coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle of Richard, Earl of Cornwall (second son of John, King of England) as King of the Romans in 1257, of an imaginary tournament, thought to date from c. 1265-1269 (MH 1930: xxxiv; Ganz 1899: 167-170; Wolff 1959: 82). The tournament takes place between "Tiuschen" (Germans) and "Walhe" (foreigners). The former include "King Richard of England" (i.e. Richard of England, King of the Romans), the Kings of Scotland and Denmark, and nobles of Germany and the Low Countries. The Scottish king (Alexander III) is presumably numbered with these because his Queen was niece to Richard of Cornwall. The "foreigners", defeated in the contest, are the "King of Spain", the *Vogt von Kerlingen* ("Governor" of France), the King of Navarre, and French and Breton nobles. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Neubecker for

extracts of the text and for information about the publications of this poem and of the *Reinfried von Braunschweig* mentioned below; and, in particular, for help with the translations; but any errors are my own responsibility. The whole poem is printed in *Wolff* 1959, lines 360-387 being on pp. 52-53; *Seyler* 1890 gives lines 360-377 on pp. 187-8; *Ganz* 1899, lines 366-373 on p. 170. *Ganz* printed the passage as an example of von Würzburg's skill in describing a complicated bearing, i.e. the double tressure flory and counter-flory, which would have seemed a much more elaborate charge in the thirteenth century than it does now; and was probably little known in German armory, although it was later to become popular in the Low Countries. Von Würzburg describes the appearance of *der künig rich von Schotten* (line 354, "the mighty King of Scotland") thus:

- 360 er fuorte von samâte
 liehtiu wâpenkleider an
 dar ûz golt und gesteine bran
 kostbaere und ûzer mâzen fîn
 zwivalteclicher varwe schîn
- 365 mit golde sînen schilt bevienc
 ein rant geblüemet drumbe gienc
 sô rôet als ie kein rôse erkant.
 ouch was enmitten ûf den rant
 geleit ein güldîn strickelîn.
- 370 die bluomen sach man ûz und in,
 die von dem rande lûhten
 und also lilijen dûhten
 gestellet an ir bilden,
 der schilt mit einem wilden
- 375 löuwen stuont verdecket,
 der was in golt gestrecket
 und lûhte von rubînen rôet.
 er bar den ougen unde bôt
 tiurlichen schîn ze solde :
- 380 man sach in ûf dem golde
 glenzieren missewende frî.
 Der edeln künge waren drî
 die sus ze felde kêrten
 und dise rotte mêrten
- 385 hêrlichen unde schône.
 ein wohlgesteintiu krône
 zierte ir iegeliches helm; (etc.)

(He wore a bright surcoat of velvet, on which gold and jewels gleamed, richly and most beautifully, with two colours [tinctures]. His shield was covered with gold. A bordure [tressure] flory, redder than any rose yet known, with a golden stripe drawn along its centre, encircled it. The flowers, resembling lilies, placed on their outlines [referring to the two tressures] glowed from the outer and inner edges. The shield was charged with a savage [rampant] lion, extended on the gold, and gleaming red with rubies; he offered a costly sight. On the golden field, he shone unmistakably. Three noble kings came thus to the lists, and increased this troop in lordly and beautiful fashion. Each had a well-bejewelled crown on his helmet.)

Von Würzburg describes a few crests, but the Scottish one is not among them.

The arms of "Lorîs, the King of Scotland" are also described in the anonymous epic *Reinfried von Braunschweig* (c. 1300, lines 1475-1505; printed in Seyler 1890: 188, and Karl Bartsch, *Bibliothek des literarischen Vereins in Stuttgart*, CIX, Tübingen 1871, pp. 44-5). The author's version is similar to that of von Würzburg. He mentions a stripe distinguished by gold (presumably the field or, showing between the two tressures) and says that the lilies issued from the bordure (tressure) "ûz und in", i.e. outwards and inwards. Since many German drawings of the arms show a single tressure, it is interesting that these early authors were aware that it was double.

THIRD COAT. Or, a naked man genuflecting sable, holding in the dexter hand a bowl gules, the sinister hand at the small of his back. Crest, on a barred helm or, in three-quarter profile, with mantling sable doubled or, standing within an open coronet or, with jewels drawn in outline on the rim, a naked boy (?probably a female figure—*MH* 1930:12) holding in each hand a sword, all gules. Not notably different (except for the style of drawing) in the Munich Ms.; but the crest in the latter looks more masculine.

Lord Lyon Paul considered that this coat must be looked on as a heraldic joke, and Collins (1941:207) wondered at it. But it is well known that many medieval rolls contain not only coats attributed to mythical persons, or to real persons who never used arms, but also incorrect coats for the rulers of distant countries. We have just seen that the true Scottish royal arms were known in Germany before 1287; and as might be expected, they were known in France before 1300 (*Armorial de Wijnbergen*, late 13th century, fols. 22r and 35r: see *AEJ* 1954:55, 74, fig. 182, and pl. XII; the arms of "the King of Orkney" are on fol. 35v). In German mss., however, from the beginning of

the fourteenth century, we find the King of Scots assigned a monk, pilgrim, or beggar for arms. Sometimes the true arms are quartered with the monk, sometimes the monk or other human figure does duty as the crest, while the shield contains the lion and tressure. A list of these versions is given in *MH* 1930:11-12, 207, the earliest (c. 1300) being in the *Heidelberger Liederhandschrift* or *Manesse-Codex* (Heidelberg University Library, cod. Palat. germ. 848; the Paris copy is referred to in Paul 1900: 53). Here the monk serves for the arms of "King Tyro of Scotland and Fridebrant, his son". Some account of these imaginary arms is also given in *Collins* 1941:207 (and see p. 203 and pls. XXXIX, XL).

FOURTH COAT. Parted per pale: dexter, or, an eagle displayed sable (throughout), dimidiated; sinister, gules, a sinister arm in armour argent (?proper) issuing from below the dexter chief point, flexed downwards at the elbow, holding a sword argent, pommel and hilt or. Above the shield a coronet, or. Legend: *Küng von Enbernia In Schotten* (King of [?Hibernia] in Scotland). In the Munich Ms. the armour and sword are proper (grayish-blue); legend, *konig von Enbernia In schottñ*.

FIFTH COAT. The tinctures are as in the fourth. Legend, *der küng vo yerland In schotten* (the King of Ireland in Scotland). The Munich Ms. gives the tinctures as before; legend, *der konig von yerland In schottñ*.

Below the shields, in the original, is the legend *die hobstat Im Land Schotten haist odwurk* ("the capital in the land of Scotland is called odwurk"; no doubt intended for Edinburgh). Munich Ms.: *Die haubtstat Im Lanndt Schottñ haist odwurgcke*.

The heralds of medieval Germany often confused Scotland with Ireland. An eagle, and a dexter hand issuing from the base holding a sword bend sinisterwise, occur in the third and fourth quarters respectively in the seal (22 Feb. 1471/2) of John (MacDonald) of Islay, 4th Lord of the Isles and 14th Earl of Ross (*Macdonald* 1904: no. 1800).

According to Dom William Baynes (*The Coat of Arms*, VI, Ap. 1961, pp. 251-2) arms were granted by the Lord Lyon to the English Benedictine Abbey of Fort Augustus in Invernesshire on 17 December 1958, the shield being "Tierced in pairle reversed; first per pale dexter Or, a double-headed eagle displayed dimidiated Sable, sinister Gules, a sinister hand clothed in armour holding a sword paleways all proper" (etc.); the hand, with forearm only, issues from the dexter fess point. This coat is described as borne for the Abbey of St. James, Ratisbon (Regensburg), in Bavaria, known as the *Schottenkloster* (Scots monastery), founded in 1110 and having Irish as well as Scottish antecedents. According to the author, the Ratisbon community was granted the right to impale its arms with those of the Empire by the

Emperor Henry VII (1308-1313). This implies that the abbey arms were originally the hand and sword alone.

However, the arms "per pale argent and azure, dexter a dimidiated eagle displayed sable, sinister conjoined therewith at the shoulder a sinister arm embowed holding a sword proper sleeved of the first" are those of the Province of Connaught, as blazoned by Dr. Edward MacLysaght (formerly Chief Herald of Ireland) in "Some Observations on the Arms of the Four Provinces" (*Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, LXXIX, 1949, pp. 60-63; I am indebted to Mr. Gerald Slevin, Chief Herald, for calling my attention to this). Dr. MacLysaght observes that the dimidiated eagle, and the sword and arm, have been said to be the arms of two Connaught families, never definitely identified; and that this impaled coat, and those used for the other provinces, appear to be continuations or adaptations of arms used at different times for all Ireland. He quotes Edward Fletcher, Athlone Pursuivant (c. 1575) to the effect that the arms of Ireland were then azure, three harps or, "but in old time were party per pale or and gules in the first dimidiated eagle displayed [sa?] in the second a hand holding a dagger argent hilted and pommelled or".

This brings us back to Grünenberg; he evidently had learned from one of his sources that these were the arms of Ireland, and assumed that Ireland was part of Scotland. As for the grant by the Emperor Henry VII to the *Schottenkloster*, the eagle, which in Germany would suggest the imperial arms, may already have been in use by the community, and the right to it simply confirmed by the Emperor.

Collins 1941: 208, pl. XLI, a, describes and illustrates the second of Grünenberg's Hibernian coats. He remarks that no independent origin for the harp as heraldic emblem of Ireland can be found before 1603, when it was adopted (or, on azure) by James VI and I as the third quartering in his achievement. Mr. Collins then (p. 208-9) states that the arms or, a harp gules, are given for the "*Roy d'Irlande*" in a late thirteenth-century armorial in private possession in Holland. He points out that this carries back the use of the Irish harp by three hundred years, and that if the Stuart heralds had known of this, the royal arms, at present, would be entirely of gules and or, instead of having a quartering with the field azure.

Dr. MacLysaght (*op. cit.* p. 61) writes that azure, three antique crowns in pale or (now borne 2 and 1 for the Province of Munster) was "without question" considered as the arms of Ireland before the adoption of the harp by Henry VIII and Elizabeth.

An interesting question remains concerning Mr. Collins's authority. He reproduces (pl. XLI, b) the Irish arms from the Netherlands roll to which he

refers. It appears that this must be the *Armorial de Wijnbergen* (cf. *AEJ* 1954: pl. XII); and indeed no other armorial corresponding to his description seems to be known. But *AEJ* 1954: 75 blazons the arms as azure, a harp or, and the legend in plate XII is "le. Roi d'irlande"; and it reads thus in Mr. Collins's plate XLI, although not in his text. Mme. Elisabeth Leemans, who was formerly in charge of the family archives of which the Wijnbergen Roll is part, has very kindly looked into the matter at length, and confirms that the Irish arms in this ms. are in fact: Azure, a harp or. M. Jéquier concurs in this opinion. Mme. Leemans considers that Mr. Collins's illustration must have been taken from Wijnbergen, although there is no record of his having been supplied with a photograph of it.

Mr. T. D. Tremlett writes me that it is now very difficult to verify Mr. Collins's conclusions; however; it is not certain that it was the Wijnbergen Roll which he had in mind. But, from the information given by Mme. Leemans and M. Jéquier, it seems that it must have been, and that he was incorrectly informed as to the tinctures of the Irish arms, or that he based his statement on a faulty copy of the manuscript.

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LETTER

We have published a Directory of the Earliest Known Ancestors of our members (total membership now nearing 100), which I feel could be arranged to be sent for the benefit of your members. Perhaps some of our members are descended from a common ancestor in Scotland. Some of the names we know to be Scottish or Scotch-Irish are Burner, Campbell, Crawford, Maxwell, Imlay, Morrison, Ferguson, Freeman, Laird, McDill, McKisson, McKee, Mitchell, Price many others, I'm certain, we will find are originated in Scotland.

I personally have been doing mostly Morrison research in the mid-western part of the United States. I have collected into one booklet the names of all the heads of households named Morrison in the first U.S. Census for eight states (1790). I am planning to continue this compilation until I have all of them for that year. It has been quite a task. However, I would like to make this information available to your members who had Morrisons emigrating to the U.S.A. prior to the time the first census was taken. If they will send me a self-addressed envelope and include postage (I will accept Scottish stamps, so that when I write to Scotland I can use them to include in my letters for their return), I will check the particular area for the name they wish.

I also have quite a few census records on Morrisons in Pennyslvannia, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, and Missouri. I will be most happy to check my records for Morrisons at any time, or will check available U.S. or Kansas census records for a fee. My own personal records, I will, of course, make no charge for just the self-addressed envelope and postage. Our library here in Topeka is one of the top genealogical libraries in the United States, and we have available many of the U.S. census records for many states, as well as Kansas Census records for the years ending in 5, beginning with 1855—through 1925. The U.S. Census years are every ten years beginning with 1790 although not every census for every state is available

Sincerely,

Mrs. Helen L. King,
2343, Indiana,
Topeka,
66605, Kansas,
U.S.A.

PRICE OF MAGAZINE

The Council has decided, with regret, that the price of the subscription for the Magazine should be raised, with effect from 1st January, 1967 (that is for Volume XIV and afterwards) from 15/- to £1 (\$3.50) and to 5/- per copy.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
 - To promote research into Scottish Family History.
 - To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

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