

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is £2 (\$6) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 50p (\$1.50) post free.

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SCOTTISH ARMS IN THE BELLENVILLE ROLL

By COLIN CAMPBELL, F.S.A. SCOT.

The fourteenth-century Flemish roll of arms known as the *Armorial et Tournoi de Bellenville* (Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, ms. français 5230) has already been described in this journal (vol. XVII, 1970, no. 2, pp. 33–38). The late Dr. Paul Adam-Even discovered it in 1939 and named it after a previous owner, Antoine de Beaulaincourt, seigneur de Bellenville and King of Arms of the Order of the Golden Fleece, who died in 1559. The blazons given below are made from colour-photographs of the ms., and the photographs are reproduced by permission of the *Bibliothèque nationale*.

Dr. Adam-Even believed that the first part of Bellenville was the original of which the well-known *Armorial de Gelre* was a copy, and that the second part, the *Tournoi*, contained the arms of knights who had taken part in a tournament in Prussia. More recently, however, Mr. Léon Jéquier, President of the *Académie Internationale d'Héraldique*, who plans a publication of the entire ms., has very kindly communicated to me two papers on the subject, one of which, "*L'Armorial Bellenville et l'Armorial du Héraut Gelre*", was read at the eleventh *Congrès des Sciences héraldique et généalogique* in 1972.

M. Jéquier concludes that *Gelre* is not a copy of Bellenville, but that the two rolls were compiled by different persons working at about the same time. Part I, the *Armorial*, is arranged differently from *Gelre*, beginning with France (*Gelre* begins with the Empire) and showing crests of sovereigns and great lords only, whereas *Gelre* shows crests for their vassals also. On fol. 6–6v of Bellenville the English Royal Arms and four English coats are drawn in outline. Fol. 11 shows the Scottish Royal shield only, likewise drawn in outline.

This first part runs to fol. 54v. From fol. 55 (described below) on, to fol. 72v, the ms. appears to be a collection of "occasional" rolls, that is, compilations of the arms of persons who took part in certain battles, sieges, military expeditions, or tournaments. M. Jéquier divides this part into five sections (six if one includes fol. 55–55v). All of these pages except the latter, and fol. 57–57v, show at least one crest; the arms are from different countries, mixed up together, and the same coats sometimes appear on different pages. Figures of heralds are shown at the bottoms of fol. 63 and fol. 70; the latter has been described and illustrated by M.J.–B. de Vaivre in the Swiss publication *Archivum Heraldicum*, vol. LXXXVI (1972) nos. 2–3, pp. 30–35.

Fol. 55–55v appears to be distinct in itself from the rest of the roll, showing Scottish English and Continental coats. The only other Scottish coat in the ms. as at present preserved is (apart from the Royal Arms) on fol. 70v (see no. 50 below). M. de Vaivre (*Cahiers d'Héraldique*, vol. I, Paris, 1974, p. xvii) quotes the rule proposed by S.M. Collins that any roll containing more than 20% of differenced arms is to be considered an occasional roll; and since fol. 55–55v contains nine differenced coats out of forty-eight, it may well fall into that category.

I suspect that the compiler was never in Scotland. Three of the coats (nos. 2, 15, 29) belonged to Scotsmen who had safe-conducts to go to Prussia in 1356, 1358; and 1363. No. 9 and perhaps no. 16 belonged to persons listed as debtors to the Teutonic Order at Königsberg, 1396–1417. The owners of nos. 7, 20, possibly 26, and 41 were in France in the second half of the fourteenth century. No. 10 had a safe-conduct to go abroad in 1358; nos. 11 and 24 may be the arms of persons who went to the Holy Land

after 1381, and no. 30 may have been in their company. No. 45 may be identified with one who died abroad in April 1375. One of the Ramsay family (no. 26) had a safe-conduct (destination not mentioned) in 1377. After the Treaty of Berwick between England and Scotland, 3rd October 1357, Scotsmen were able to go abroad to an extent not possible for many years previously (Nicholson, pp. 163, 166). It is suggested, then, that the compiler collected these coats from Scotsmen, Englishmen and others who passed through Flanders and who may have told him of other coats of their compatriots. The latter may apply particularly to the three earls' arms (nos. 4, 5, 6) all of which titles, about the probable time of compilation of the roll, were passing or had recently passed through the female line.

Dating

M. Jéquier believes that the compiler of Bellenville, (which contains 1244 coats in the Armorial and 478 in the Tournoi) worked from c. 1364 to c. 1386, while the Gelre compiler (who gives 1672 coats) worked from c. 1370 to c. 1386. The latter must have continued to work somewhat later than that, since his English section (fol. 56v; see PAE 1971, p. 47; *The Coat of Arms*, III, Oct. 1954, p. 140) contains the arms of John de Holand, Earl of Huntingdon, so created on 2nd June 1388.

For Bellenville's Scottish and English coats, precise dating is difficult. Sir Walter Leslie (nos. 2 and 50) had married the daughter and co-heir of William, 7th Earl of Ross (the Earl died on 9th February 1372) by 13th September 1366, and died on 27th February 1372. Erngisl Sunessen, Earl of Orkney (no. 6) was deprived of the earldom, possible in 1357 or 1375, but styled himself Earl on 4th March 1388, and died in 1392. Henry Sinclair (no. 15) was created Earl of Orkney by the King of Norway on 2nd August 1379; the Orkney and Sinclair arms are given separately in the roll, so the Scottish section may date from before that time. In Gelre the Earl of Orkney is assigned the Sinclair arms, see fols. 57v and 64v (PAE 1971, pp. 48, 54; Stevenson, I, pl. XIII). No. 46 may be the arms of Michael de la Pole, created Earl of Suffolk on 6th August 1385, forfeited on 13th February 1388, and died on 5th September 1389; no 45 may be those of Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. John, 13th Earl, died abroad on 16th April 1395.

It is suggested that this part of the roll may date from before August 1379, or not very long after that, perhaps before 1385.

Bellenville, unlike TO, gives no arms of Scottish Officers of State, except the hereditary Marischal and Constable, and here it is curious that the compiler simply wrote *die m scale* above their shields, not bothering to "van Scotlant". Most of the arms are of persons who lived in southern or eastern Scotland; this is generally the case in medieval Continental rolls.

For the dates of creations, etc., of earls, I have followed the second edition (1961) of Sir F.M. Powicke's and Dr. E.B. Fryde's *Handbook of British Chronology*. A "royal tressure" means a double tressure flory and counter-flory.

Works and Mss. consulted

- ASP II** *Aspilogia*, vol. II (Harleian Society, Publications, vols. CXIII—CXIV), Oxford 1967. (Matthew Paris shields, Glover and Walford Rolls.)
- AU** *Armorial d'Urfé* (also called *Sicile*), c. 1410—1423, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, ms. 32, 753. (M. Jean-Bernard de Vaivre plans an edition of this roll, which contains some Scottish coats.)
- BAL** The Balliol Roll, c. 1338—9 (property of Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms). See CEMRA, p. 54, and Denholm-Young, pp. 106, 110. Reproduced in part in Moncreiffe; p. 195.
- BRAULT** Gerard J. Brault, *Eight Thirteenth-Century Rolls of Arms in French and Anglo-Norman Blazon*, Pennsylvania State University Press, 1973.
- BROOKE-LITTLE** J.P. Brooke-Little, *Richmond Herald, Boutell's Heraldry*, revised ed., London, 1973.
- BR** *Armorial de Berry*, c. 1445-1455, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, ms. français 4985 (see Clouston).
- BRU** The "Bruce Roll", Scottish section of a French roll of c. 1365-1370 (names inserted later), last folio (65) of the Mowbray Roll, College of Arms, London, Ms. 2nd L. 12. See CEMRA p. 66; ASP II, 269.
- CAMPBELL** Colin Campbell, "Scottish Arms in the *Armorial àequestre*"; *The Coat of Arms*, XII (1971), pp. 58/68, 115-123, 170-175. See TO.
- CEMRA** Sir Anthony Wagner, *A Catalogue of English Medieval Rolls of Arms*, London, 1950. (*Aspilogia*, vol. I.)
- CLOUSTON** J. Storer Clouston, "The *Armorial de Berry*. Scottish Section.", *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland*, LXII (6th ser. vol. XII, 1937—38), pp. 84-114, pls. IV-XIV. See BR.
- CP** Vicary Gibbs and others, eds., *The Complete Peerage*, revised edition, 13 vols., 1910-1959.
- DENHOLM-YOUNG** N. Denholm-Young, *The Country Gentry in the Fourteenth Century, with Special Reference to the Heraldic Rolls of Arms*, Oxford, 1969.
- DER** The Dering Roll (property of Sir Anthony Wagner), c. 1270-80, see CEMRA pp. 14—16; Hatton-Dugdale facsimile, c. 1640 (Society of Antiquaries, London, Ms. 664, vol. III, fols. 1—2v), reproduced in Brooke-Little, pl. VII.
- EYGUN** Francois Eygun, *Sigillographie du Poitou*, Poitiers, 1938.
- FISCHER** Th. A. Fischer, *The Scots in Germany*, first published 1902, reprint, Edinburgh, n.d. (?1973).
- FRASER** William Fraser, *The Red Book of Menteith*, Edinburgh, 1880.

GALBREATH	D.L. Galbreath, <i>Handbüchlein der Heraldik</i> , 2nd ed., Lausanne, 1948.
GAYRE	Lt. Col. Gayre of Gayre and Nigg and Reinold Gayre of Gayre and Nigg, younger, <i>Roll of Scottish Arms</i> , Part I, Edinburgh, 1964.
GELRE	The <i>Armorial de Gelre</i> , <i>Bibliothèque royale</i> , Brussels, ms. 15652-56. See PAE 1971.
GOUGH	Henry Gough, <i>Scotland in 1298. Documents relating to the Campaign of King Edward the First in that Year, and especially to the Battle of Falkirk</i> , Paisley, 1888.
HR	The "Hague Roll", Royal Library, The Hague, Ms. 130 B 12. (Unpublished painted Scottish roll of 1592 or soon after, containing 892 coats. See <i>The Scottish Genealogist</i> , XV, no. 2, June 1968, pp. 44-45.)
INNES	Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon, <i>Scots Heraldry</i> , 2nd ed., Edinburgh, 1956.
LARCHEY	Lorédan Larchey, ed., <i>Ancien Armorial équestre de la Toison d'Or et de l'Europe au 15e. siècle</i> , Paris, 1890. See TO.
LE BLANCO	<i>Armorial Le Blancq</i> , <i>Bibliothèque nationale</i> , Paris, ms. français 5232. Copy made in 1570 from a late fifteenth-century ms.
MONCREIFFE	Sir Iain Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe, <i>The Highland Clans</i> , London, 1967.
NICHOLSON	Ranald Nicholson, <i>Scotland: The Later Middle Ages</i> , Edinburgh 1974.
NISBET	Alexander Nisbet, <i>A System of Heraldry</i> , vol. I, Edinburgh, 1722.
PAE 1954	P. Adam-Even and Leon Jéquier, <i>Un Armorial français du XIIIe. siècle: l'Armorial Wijnbergen</i> . Lausanne, 1954. See Wijnbergen.
PAE 1971	P. Adam-Even, <i>L'armorial universel du heraut Gelre</i> , Neuchâtel 1971. See Gelre.
PAUL	Sir J.B. Paul, Lord Lyon, <i>An Ordinary of Arms contained in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland</i> , Edinburgh, 1903.
POWICKE	Sir F. Maurice Powicke and E.B. Fryde, eds., <i>Handbook of British Chronology</i> , 2nd ed., London, 1961.
SAS	W.R. Macdonald, Carrick Pursuivant, <i>Scottish Armorial Seals</i> , Edinburgh, 1904.
SP	Sir J.B. Paul, ed., <i>The Scots Peerage</i> , Edinburgh, 1904-1914.
SR	The Scots Roll (unpublished), c. 1455, British Museum, Add. Ms 45133, fols. 46v-50 (new numbering). See CEMRA, p. 95 ASP II, 272; <i>The Scottish Genealogist</i> , XIII (1966), no. 2, pp.8-12.

SSC	D.L. Galbreath, "Scottish Seals from the Continent", <i>Scottish Historical Review</i> , XXVII (Oct. 1948), no. 104, pp. 127-141.
STEVENSON	J.H. Stevenson, Unicorn Pursuivant, <i>Heraldry in Scotland</i> , Glasgow, 1914.
TO	Armorial équestre de la Toison d'Or et de l'Europe, Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris, ms. 4790. (Scottish section, 1437 or soon after.) See Larchey; Campbell.
WIJNBURGEN	Armorial Wijnbergen, painted French roll, late 13th century, now at the Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Geslachten Wapenkunde, The Hague. See PAE 1954.
WRZ	The Zürich Roll (c. 1335-1345), Schweizerisches Landes-Museum Zürich. Published by W. Merz and F. Hegi, <i>Die Wappenrolle von Zürich</i> , Zürich, 1930.

Fol. II (Armorial).

1. **Scotlant.** A lion rampant within a double tressure flory and counter-flory.

The arms are drawn in outline only. The shield is *couché*, showing that the artist intended to draw a crested helm above. The rest of the page is blank except that the letters "fl" or "fb" are written above the shield.

Robert II, son of Walter, 6th High Steward and Marjory daughter of Robert I; born 2nd March 1316, succeeded his uncle David II as King, 22nd February 1371; died on 19th April 1390 (first Stewart king). For the contemporary form of the crest, see *Gelre*, fol. 64 (Stevenson, I, pl. XII; Innes, pl. II).

Fol. 55 (Tournoi.) (Plate I)

2. No name. Azure, on a bend Ermine three buckles Gules.

Sir Walter Leslie (see no. 50), called third son of Sir Andrew Leslie, Lord of Leslie (who died by 28th November 1324) in SP VII (1910), p. 270. (See a lengthy footnote in CP XI (1949), pp. 185-6, which suggests revisions in the Leslie pedigree). He married, between 1357 and 13th September 1366, as her first husband, Euphemia, eldest daughter and co-heir of William (d. s.p.m.s., 9th February 1372), 7th Earl of Ross (no. 4), and died on 27th February 1382. He styled himself Lord of Ross, but was styled Earl by others. The marriage appears to have taken place against the will of Earl William (SP VII, 239). Euphemia married, second, by 22nd July 1382, Alexander, Earl of Buchan, fourth son of Robert II, and died between 5th September 1394 and 20th February 1395.

Sir Walter had a safe-conduct to pass through England on his way to Prussia, on 20th August, 1356. He set out again for foreign parts in October 1358, and is said to have been frequently in France, and to have contributed to the defeat of the English at Pontvalain in 1370. Charles I of France granted him a pension on 1st October 1372. Serving under the King of Cyprus, he had taken part in an attack on Alexandria on 9th October 1365 (SP VII, 239-240).

As *The Scots Peerage* is sometimes taken as the model for spelling Scottish surnames, it may be remarked that we find the spelling Lesley and Leslie in VII, 239, and Lesly in V, 51.

The Ermine on the bend is presumably a mark of cadency. It is not discernible in the photographs of his seal and that of his wife, 1367 and 1394, in the former of which he already displayed the Ross arms in the second and third quarters (Stevenson, II, pl. XXXIII, nos. 8 and 10; SAS, nos. 1611, 2333). However, it appears twice in Bellenville and once in Gelre (fol. 64v, Stevenson, I, pl. XIII). If the Ermine was a mark of cadency, then the bend in the undifferenced Leslie arms was presumably Argent. In BR (c. 1445-1455), fol. 159, the arms of Le S de losler are quarterly, 1-4 Argent, on a bend Azure three buckles Argent; 2-3 Argent, a lion rampant Sable (Clouston, pl. VII). In SR (c. 1455), fol. 4B, the lord Lassly bears quarterly, 1-4 Azure, on a bend Argent three buckles Gules; 2-3, the same as in BR. In HR (c. 1592) the arms of Leslie, Earl of Rothes (so created by 1458) are not in the peers' section; five Leslie coats on fol. 125 show the field Argent, with bend or fesses Azure, charged with buckles Or. The same applies to the Leslie coats matriculated in Lyon Register between 1672 and 1901 (Paul, see Leslie entries).

3. No name. Or, a fess between two chevrons Gules.

The same arms are given in Gelre, fol. 57 (English section) for die he' van vidvatijr, identified in PAE 1971, p. 47, as Walter Fitz Walter who died in 1386; they also appear, for earlier members of the family, in English rolls of the thirteenth century (ASP II, 42, 54, 65, 151) and later in TO, fol. 79 (Larchey, pl. XCIV).

4. G(rave) va(n) ros. Gules, three lions rampant Argent.

William, 7th Earl of Ross in Powicke's enumeration and in CP XI, but called 5th in SP VII, 238; last male of his direct line, succeeded his father in 1333 and died on 9th February 1372. He was succeeded by his son-in-law Sir Walter Leslie, above, and had been compelled by David II to resign all his lands for re-infeftment, after which a new charter was granted to him, 23rd October 1370, of the earldom of Ross and lordship of Skye, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to his daughter Euphemia and her husband Sir Walter Leslie, whom failing, to the Earl's younger daughter Janet.

The Earl's seal of 1357 and 1364 shows three lions rampant within a royal tressure (SAS no. 2329, where he is called sixth Earl); the latter charge being, presumably because of his descent from Matilda, sister of Robert I (Stevenson II, 268). His successor, Leslie, did not display the tressure on his seal of 1367 and 20th January 1380 (SAS no. 1611), nor was it borne by Euphemia, daughter of Hugh 5th Earl (as numbered in SAS, 28th February 1370 (SAS no. 2332). It was however, borne by Leslie's widow Euphemia on her seal, 8th August 1394, which shows an eagle displayed with three shields on the breast and wings, viz., Leslie, Ross, and Buchan (no. 2333). (See R.F. Pye, "The Single Eagle Supporter in Scottish Armory", *The Scottish Genealogist*, XXI, no. 1, pp. 24-27). The tressure was not borne by Euphemia's daughter Margaret in 1420 (SAS no. 1614), wife of Donald, Lord of the Isles, nor by the later MacDonald Earls of Ross (nos. 1796-1800).

In the Ross arms in *Gelre*, fol. 64v (Stevenson I, pl. XIII), SR fol. 47, and TO fol. 131 (Campbell, p. 118), HR fol. 73 (Rosse Earle of Rosse of auld), the tressure does not appear. In BR fol. 157v (Clouston, pl. IV), the French compiler, confusing Ross with the Isles, gives Or, three lions rampant within a royal tressure, all Gules, for Le conte d'Isles, and Azure, three lions Argent for Le conte de surdelle. Gules, three lions Argent was matriculated for Ross of Balnagown, c. 1731 (Lyon Register, I, 208, cited in Gayre, part I, vol. II, 346).

5. g(rave) va (n) dileuenos. Argent, a saltire Gules.

Donald, 7th Earl of Lennox, succeeded in 1333, died between 2nd May 1361 and 20th November 1364. His daughter and heir, Margaret, married, possibly in 1344, Walter of Faslane, descendant of a younger son of Alwin, the third Earl. Margaret died between 19th August 1388 and (possibly) 17th February 1392; her husband was styled Earl of Lennox on 20th November 1364 and 30th March 1372, but otherwise Lord of Lennox; he died after 17th February 1392.

On Walter's undated seal (the legend does not style him Earl) he bore a saltire between four roses (SAS no. 1600). The arms are properly shown with roses or cinque-foils surrounding the saltire: see SAS nos. 1596-1601; DER (Brooke-Little pl. VII); *Gelre*, fol. 64 (see Stevenson I, pl. XII, Innes pl. II); BR fol. 157v (Clouston pl. IV); SR fol. 47; TO fol. 130v (Campbell, p. 67); BRU; HR, fol. 50. In the entries since 1672 in Lyon Register, roses are shown (Paul, nos. 2034, 4974, 5000).

6. g(rave) va(n) Orkena. A one-masted ship, having a square banner at the top of the mast, flying to the dexter. Blue paint has been smudged over both the field and the ship.

Malise, Earl of Orkney, Caithness and Strathearn, succeeded to the first two of these earldoms by 1329; he was great-great-grandson of Magnus, 5th Earl of Caithness who died in 1239. Malise died between 10th June 1344 and April 1359, leaving four daughters (their order of seniority is variously given by different authorities) of whom Agnes, who died in 1360, married Erngisl Sunesson, Lawman of Tisherad in Sweden. He was invested as Earl of Orkney between 10th April and 6th May 1353; was deprived of the earldom in "1357 or 1375" (Powicke, p. 486), but still styled himself Earl on 4th March 1388 and died without issue in 1392. His right to the earldom would have lapsed with the death of his wife. Isabel, Agnes's sister, who was declared heir to the earldom of Caithness by her father on 28th May 1344, married William Sinclair or St. Clair of Rosslyn (he died shortly after 17th January 1356) and had a son Henry (no. 15 below) who was created Earl of Orkney on 2nd August 1379, presumably after *Bellenville* had been compiled. See SP II, 317-319; VI, 567-8; IX, 146; CP II, 476; X, 93-4 and appendix A.

No seals are listed in SAS for Erngisl Sunesson or for Henry, the first Sinclair Earl. Henry's son sealed in 1407 with the arms: quarterly, 1-4 a cross engrailed; 2-3 a dragon-ship with sails furled (no. 2474.) The Orkney coat first appears in colour, I believe, in *Wijnbergen*, fol. 35v (Azure, a ship Or, the sails Argent), for le. Roy dorquie (PAE 1954, p. 75). The Orkney arms, with a royal tressure Or, are now borne in the first quarter of the arms of the Earls of Caithness, with the Caithness arms in the fourth quarter (Gayre, Part I, vol. I, pp. 47, 67).

John, Earl of Caithness, bore a lymphad with dragon-heads at prow and stern, the mast terminating in a cross, and two figures sitting in the lymphad, the whole within a royal tressure (seal, c. 1296, SAS no. 308). But by c. 1437-1440 the tressure had disappeared from the Caithness arms, and appears in those of Orkney (TO, fols. 130v, 131, see Campbell, pp. 68, 118; BR fol. 157v, with plain double tressure, see Clouston pl. IV; SR vol. 47v). In DER (c. 1270-1280) the arms of le connte de Patenes (?Catenes) are Azure (?Vert), a one-masted ship Argent, without sails or oars, having a three-pointed flag Argent at the masthead (Brooke-Little, pl. VII).

7. No name. Argent, a fess Gules between three calves (?) Sable.

Probably Calveley. Sir Hugh Calveley (d. 1393), deputy of Calais in 1377, and Governor of the Channel Islands from 1376 to 1388, bore these arms (see *The Colour of Heraldry*, published by the Heraldry Society, London, 1958, pl. 14). Gelre, fol. 58v, gives the same coat for h' hu calverle (PAE 1971, p. 49); in TO the arms, with horses instead of calves, are given for le. s. de. calue. (Larchey, pl. XCVI).

8. die co(n)staue. Argent, three scocheons Gules,

The contemporary Constable of Scotland was Sir Thomas Hay of Errol, who succeeded his father in 1346, and officiated at the coronation of Robert II on 26th March 1371. He married, by 7th November 1372, Elizabeth, one of the King's daughters, and died in July 1406 (SP III, 559, 561-2).

Sir Thomas's seal is not listed in SAS, nor do his arms appear in Gelre. In BAL there is the shield of S(?) de la haye (Moncreiffe, p. 195) where the shield is shown as of colour, and the charges of metal; but with the exception of TO, fol. 131 (which shows the arms as Gules, three scocheons Argent, see Campbell, pp. 119-121, pl. II) the arms are as shown here (cf. BRU, no. 21, Conte de Grale, and SR fol. 47v, therle of Erle). One Philip Hay, knight, was at Le Mans in France on 31st July 1392, when he sealed with the undifferenced Hay arms including, for crest, two bunches of feathers on staves issuing from a cap of estate; one of the earliest examples of the use of the cap by a Scotsman below the rank of a peer (SSC, p. 135).

9. helliborton. Argent, on a bend Azure three mascles Argent.

Sir Walter Haliburton of Dirleton, succeeded his father in 1337; prisoner of the English, 1346-1357; High Sheriff of Berwick, 1364; ambassador to England in 1367. Died in or after 1388 (SP V, 332-3; IX, 102). Among the debtors to the Teutonic Order at Königsberg, 1396-1417, was "Wathalige Bortun, der herre von Drelton" (Fischer, p. 238).

Sir Walter sealed with these arms on 27th March 1371 (SAS no. 1189). Gelre, fol. 65, gives the same arms as Bellenville, but the field (not the mascles) is Or (sijr waltert helliborton, PAE 1971, p. 55; Stevenson, I, pl. XIV). The arms, which first appear in 1296, originally showed a bend only (SAS nos. 1186 et seq.). They are usually borne with the field and mascles Or (SR, fol. 74v; HR, fol. 76; Paul, Haliburton coats).

10. die mscalc Argent, a chief paly of six Or and Gules.

The office of Marischal of Scotland was granted by Robert I to Sir Robert de Keith on 7th November 1324. Sir Robert's descendant, Sir William, had a safe-conduct to pass through England on his way abroad, with sixty horse and foot, in 1358. He was in Scotland in July 1369, was present at the coronation of Robert II in 1371, and died between 13th May, 1407 and 2nd June 1413 (CP VIII, 467, 472-3; SP VI, 32, 35).

Sir William sealed with a chief paly of six on 18th June 1369 and 27th March 1371 (SAS no. 1448). His arms are given, as here, in *Gelre*, fol. 65 *four a keets* Stevenson, I, pl. XIV; PAE 1971, p.55).

In *Lyon Register* (from 1672 on) all Keith coats are shown (with respective cadency marks) as Argent, on a chief Gules three pallets Or. In all medieval rolls of which I am aware (excepting possibly BAL, where a shield with illegible name appears to be (metal), a chief (metal) charged with three pallets (colour), see Moncreiffe, p. 195), the arms are shown as in Bellenville. For further discussion of the Keith arms, see *The Scottish Genealogist*, XIII no. 2 (Oct. 1966) pp. 13-14.

11. *lindasaý*. Or, a fess chequy Azure and Argent.

Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, succeeded his father Sir James by 1358; had "many safe-conducts" (destination not given in SP) from Richard II of England, 1374-1395; ambassador to England, 1394; died s.p.m. in 1397. His younger brother Sir Alexander of Glenesk also had many safe-conducts from Edward III and Richard II, and on 4th December 1381 had a passport to pass through England to the Holy Land, where he died (SP III, 11-12).

Sir James's seal of 27th March 1371 (a fess chequy) is listed in SAS, no. 1634 where it is stated that his father died c. 1370 (no. 1633). The compiler of the roll has made a mistake here, the well-known Lindsay arms having the field Gules, not Or (see *Gelre*, fol. 64v, *súr iā de lýndezaý*, Stevenson, I, pl. XIII; TO, fol. 131, Campbell, p. 117; BR, fols. 157v, 158, Clouston pls. IV, V; Falkirk Roll, 1298, in Gough, p. 140).

12. *Zud'lant*. Gules, a fess between three six-pointed stars Or.

A differenced version of the Sutherland arms, which are shown in *Gelre*, fol. 64v, as Or, three molets Gules (9te (comte) a *suderlant*, Stevenson I, pl. XIII). *Gelre* is wrong, as the field should be Gules and the molets Or: see SR 47v, *the erle o stherlond*; Paul, nos. 3781, 4446, 4453. Not identified, but one Malcolm Sutherland sealed with the fess and stars in 1476 (SAS no. 2751).

13. *annett'deel*. Argent, a saltire and a chief Gules.

John Annan sealed with these charges, ?13th century (SAS no. 31). Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, is assigned these arms (with the field Or, which is the usual metal in this coat) in Glover's Roll (copy, late 16th century, of original dated c. 1253, see ASP II, 91-92, 134). The coat, with field Or, is given in *Gelre*, fol. 64, for *anaderdael* (Stevenson, I, pl. XII); likewise in BR fol. 159v, *Ceulx dandressel*, Clouston, pl. VIII). HR, fol. 76, gives the same arms, with the field Argent, for the Lord of Annandale of *auld*, and, fol. 84, for Annand of that ilk was ("rather Bruce of Annandale" added by another hand).

14. *9 miin*. (i.e. *commiin*). Ermine, on a chief Azure three garbs Argent.

The Comyn or Cumming arms, differenced. John Cumming of Couttie, Coupar Angus, sealed with these charges on 20th January 1432 (SAS no. 590). The Comyn arms were Azure, three garbs Or, sometimes shown banded Gules (BR fol. 157v, *le conte de boquan*; Clouston, pl. IV; SR, fol. 47; Le Blancq, fol. 417). *Gelre*, fol. 65, gives for *sijr a comign* Azure, three garbs and a royal tressure Or (Stevenson, I, pl. XIV). (The Comyns had held the earldom of Buchan in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries; the later earls continued to use or quarter the Comyn arms as denoting the earldom.)

15. Sinclaer. Argent, a cross engrailed Sable.

Henry Sinclair of Rosslyn, succeeded his father William in or after 1358. William had a safe-conduct to pass through England on his way to Prussia, 6th May 1358; married Isabel, one of the daughters of Malise, Earl of Orkney, Caithness and Strathearn (see no. 6). Henry was "in charge of the Orkneys" in 1369 (CP X, 93). He was invested as Earl of Orkney by the King of Norway at Marstrand, on 2nd August 1379, and attended the coronation of Eric of Norway in 1389. He is called second son of William in SP II, 320, but eldest in VI, 567. See the references cited under no. 6. He is said to have crossed the Atlantic in the 1390's and to have explored the coast of Greenland, also to have landed on the North American continent on 2nd June, 1398. See Nicholson, p. 267, and Frederick J. Pohl, *Prince Henry Sinclair* (London, 1974), a somewhat "fictionalised" account; also the CP and SP references under no. 6. He thus gave the Scots a claim to have discovered the New World, but little attention has been paid to this. He died between 13th May, 1396 and 14th September, 1402, "(?c. 1400)" (Powicke, p. 486) and was ancestor of the Lords Sinclair and the later Earls of Caithness.

The arms of Deint Clare are given as here in BRU, no. 20; Gelre, fol. 57v (English section) gives them with the cross indented for *die grv van orkena*, and with the cross engrailed for *9t' a orcana* on fol. 64v (Scottish section; see PAE 1971, pp. 48, 54; Stevenson, I, pl. XIII).

16. *stuwt'*. Argent, a fess chequy Azure and Argent, in chief a lion passant Gules, armed and langued Azure.

The owner of these arms has not been identified, but SR, fol. 49, gives the same coat (but with the field Or, which is of course correct) for Stewart of Ralyston, and HR, fol. 150, for Stewart of Reston (here the lion is statant rather than passant). Nisbet gives it for Stewart of Allerstone (p. 53) and of Liston (p. 299), the references being Pont's Ms., which is said (p. 263) to date from 1624, and "Mr. Thomas Crawford's Ms." (no date). The arms, but with the lion passant guardant, were matriculated for Stewart of Rosling, 1672-7 (Paul no. 2084). In DER the following coat is given for *le connte de manteste (?)*: Or, a fess counter-compony Argent and Azure, in chief a lion passant Gules (Brooke-Little, pl. VII). The legend suggests that the compiler was thinking of the Earl of Menteith, and confused the Menteith and Ralston arms.

Sir John Stewart of Ralston was a son of the second marriage of Walter, 6th High Steward, who died in 1327; Sir John had two sons who according to SP I, 14, died without issue. One of them, Sir Walter, was alive in 1416 when he resigned Ralston to Sir William Douglas of Lochleven (son of Sir Henry Douglas of Lugtoun), who married, before 19th May, 1384, Margery, daughter of the above Sir John (SP, loc. cit.; VI, 364-5, and IX, 1). John Hay of Tullybody married in 1388 Margaret, the King's niece, apparently a daughter of Sir John (VIII, 421), and Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk married, before 19th October 1378, Marjory, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ralstoun and niece of Robert II (III, 14).

17. No name. Argents, a saltire and a chief Sable, on the chief three fleurs de lys Argent.

Not identified, but no doubt a Scottish coat, and probably that of one of the group of families in the Annandale region (Johnston, Kirkpatrick, Jardine, et al.) who bore variants of the Annandale arms (no. 13). Argent, a saltire and a chief Sable is given for *Ceulx de quoquenton* in BR, fol. 159 (Clouston, pl VII) which Clouston, p. 95,

suggests to refer to Johnston of Lockerbie. The arms, with the field Or, the saltire and chief Gules, and three fleurs de lys Or on the chief, were matriculated for Bruce of Wester Abten, 1676, and for Bruce of Grangehill, 1816 (Paul, nos. "4229", actually 4929, and 4935). Nisbet, I, p. "188" (actually 148) gives the arms as here, but with "three Leaves of Trees Or" on the chief, for Blackwood, ref. Workman's Ms. (temp. James VI).

18. No name. Parted per pale, Argent and Gules, over the parting line a lion passant Argent throughout (its dexter half is thus the "ghost" or "shadow" of a lion).

Probably not a Scottish coat. Galbreath, p. 95, fig. 171, gives parted per pale Or and Argent, a lion passant guardant Gules, for Diethelm von Casteln, fourteenth century; WRZ (Mertz and Hegi ed., pl. XI, no. 190, and pp. 84-5), gives the same coat (lion statant guardant) for the family, who were in the service of the Bishop of Konstanz.

19. sandelandis. Argent, a bend Azure.

Sir James Sandilands of Calder, succeeded his father in 1358; had licence to come to England with forty men, 19th June, 1389, and to pass through England with sixty persons, 22nd October, 1392; married, 1384, Jean daughter of Robert II; died after 15th May 1397 (SP VIII, 380-381; Nicholson, p. 202). Ancestor of the Lords Torphichen, and heir of line of the Douglasses after 1388 (Stevenson, II, 235).

SAS lists no Sandilands seals before 1466; the arms appear in Gelre, fol. 65, for sandelandis (Stevenson, I, pl. XIV).

20. h(eer) ja(n) tsandois. Argent, on a pile Gules a martlet Argent.

Probably a relation of Sir John Chandos, Viscount of Saint-Sauveur, Constable of Aquitaine and Steward of Poitou, who sealed with a pile on 10th March 1360 and 7th March 1364 (Eygun, p. 323, pl. XXXVI; there may be a charge on the pile in his seal, as reproduced there, but this is uncertain). Gelre, fol. 59, gives the arms, without martlet, for h'jan sandoys; he died in 1369 (PAE 1971, p. 50).

21. Erskiin. Argent, a pale engrailed Sable.

Sir Nicholas Erskine of Kinnoull, second son of Sir Robert Erskine of that Ilk who was High Chamberlain of Scotland and who died in 1385. He received the barony of Kinnoull on 14th January 1366/7, and died after 1402 (SP. V, 596).

He sealed with the pale engrailed in 1370 (SAS no. 862), and the seals of his father (a pale), 1374, and of his elder brother Sir Thomas (a pale with a label of five points), 1364, are listed in SAS, nos. 860 and 861. The arms of Sir Robert and Sir Thomas are also in Gelre, fol. 65, the latter showing the pale with a label of three Gules (Stevenson, I, pl. XIV).

22. eedmouston. Argent, three crescents Gules.

Perhaps that Sir John Edmonstone who married as her second husband, between 1388 and 1390, Isabella daughter of Robert II, and was ancestor of the family of Duntreath (SP I, 16).

The tincture of the field is properly Or (see the Edmonstone coats in Paul) and is so given in Gelre, fol. 65, for siir ioon of eetmoston (Stevenson, I, pl. XIV). The earliest Edmonstone seal listed in SAS dates from 1470 (Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, three crescents within a royal tressure, and an annulet at fess point for differ-

ence, no. 839). The Setons bore identical arms, with the royal tressure (Gelre, fol. 64v, Stevenson I, pl. XIII). Stevenson states (II, 307) that the tressured arms of the Setons were invariably borne quarterly with other coats before the tressure was added to the Edmonstone coat, "and in that way effectively differenced." But this is not so, and can be disproved from the examples given in Stevenson's book, viz. SAS no. 2427 (A.D. 1384, Seton arms unquartered, with tressure) and Gelre as cited above. Stevenson also states (II, 306) that both Setons and Edmonstones of Duntreath now bear Or, three crescents and a royal tressure Gules, but in Edmonstone matriculations from 1672 on, the tressure only appears in the arms of Hugh Edmonstone Montgomery, A.D. 1876 (Paul, nos. 1470-72, 1474, 1489; see also TO 130v, Campbell, pp. 115-6).

23. h(eer) Ja(n) haucoet. Argent, a chevron, Sable, on the chevron three escallops Argent.

The same arms, drawn in outline, appear in the English section of Gelre, fol. 58v, for h' jan haucoert, identified in PAE 1971 as John Hawkwood, the well-known mercenary soldier, who died at Florence in 1394.

24. abbnettiin. Argent, a lion rampant Gules, langued Azure.

The contemporary head of the family was Sir George Abernethy of Saltoun, who succeeded his father after 1346, and died after 8th November 1391 (SP, VII, 404-5). He sealed with the lion rampant debruised by a ribbon or bendlet, before 1368 and in 1371 (SAS, nos. 5, 6). "her Johan van Abernethyn" had a share in the ship of Adam Balon, a Scot, in Germany in 1391 (Fischer, p. 5, n. 2).

In Gelre, fol. 64v, the arms of sijr ioon abb'natiin are Argent, a lion rampant Gules debruised by a bendlet raguly Sable (Stevenson, I, pl. XIII; the bendlet is not engrailed as stated in PAE 1971, p. 54) and the arms here, although the bendlet has been omitted, are probably those of Sir George's younger brother Sir John of Balgony, who had a safe-conduct (destination not given) in 1363, and another in 1381 to pass through England on his way to the Holy Land (SP, loc. cit.). The fact of the bendlet in Gelre being raguly, is no doubt a mark of cadency. In SR, fol. 48, the Abernethy arms are given as Or (the usual tincture of the field), a lion rampant Gules armed and langued Azure, without bendlet; but the latter charge had been adopted by the Abernethys as early as 1296 (SAS no. 3). For a discussion of the bendlet or cost, see Gerard J. Brault, "The Old French Heraldic Term Cotice 'Narrow Bend'", Romania, LXXXVII (1966) pp. 98-115. Stevenson, I, 241, remarks that it is uncertain whether the bendlet borne by the Abernethys was a mark of cadency; it is plain that the family would have needed some distinguishing mark to avoid confusion of their arms with the later coat (adopted after 1288) of the Earls of Fife, Or, a lion rampant Gules. (Until c. 1270 the Earls had borne paly of six (Or and Gules): see SAS nos. 923, 925; DER, Brooke-Little pl. VII; and HR, fol. 73). Although the bendlet is omitted from the Abernethy arms in SR, as mentioned above, it appears in the Abernethy quarterings in the coats of the Earls of Crawford and Angus, fol. 47.

25. neuile. Gules, a saltire Argent, on the saltire a fleur de lys Sable.

A differenced version of the Neville arms (Gules, a saltire Argent), see Gelre, fol. 57v, die h' v'nevile (PAE 1971, p. 48).

Fol. 55v (Plate II.)

26. *raza* Argent, an eagle displayed Sable, beaked and membered Gules.

The same arms being given in *Gelre*, fol. 65, for *sijr alexad' ramsa* (Stevenson, I, pl. XIV), it is probable that the Ramsay in question was Alexander (son of Alexander of Kernok) who had a charter of Dalwolsy (Dalhousie) after 15th June 1367, and was killed at Homildon Hill, 14 September 1402 (SP III, 90; IX, 65). An Alexander Ramsay sealed with the eagle displayed on 10th June 1401 (SAS no. 2238).

Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie, created Earl of Fife between 6th March and 12th April, 1358, died before 22nd July 1360 and was captured at the battle of Poitiers, 19th September 1356 (*The Armorial*, III, Feb. 1962, p. 53). In AU, p. 25, among the Scottish coats, there is the legend (without arms) "*le sire de Ramsay portoit la banniere du Roy escochois quant il fut priz*" and above this is written "*Msr Jehan de Ramessay*".

27. *h(eer) alexand(er) me(n)tees*. Argent, a bend chequy Argent and Azure.

Probably Sir Alexander Menteith of Rusky (whose father, Sir Walter, had a charter from Murdach, Earl of Menteith, in 1330) and who was party to an agreement, 17th May, 1360, with John of Drummond after the slaughter by the latter of Sir Alexander's three brothers (Fraser, I, 110, 460; II, 225, 239-246). He was alive in 1372 (I, 113). Sir Walter was second son of Sir John Menteith, who was second son of Mary, *suo jure* Countess of Menteith and her husband Walter Stewart, third son of Alexander, 3rd High Steward (Fraser, II, 457; *The Stewarts*, IV, 304). The Menteith Stewarts changed their name to Menteith and their arms from a fess chequy to a bend chequy (SAS no. 1952, *ioh'es de de metht*, A.D. 1496).

The earliest example of the bend chequy is in one of the shields on the Bute or Bannatyne Mazer, which has been illustrated and described at length by J.H. Stevenson in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, LXV (1930-31), pp. 217 et seq., and which is also reproduced in Stevenson, I, pl. IX, and Innes, pl. XXXIX. Stevenson states that experts in old goldsmith's work pronounce the mazer to belong to the fourteenth century, and suggests a date between 1314 and 1318. (One of the experts he consulted considered that the mazer was made in the east, brought to Scotland, and the shields then inserted: p. 252-3). The shields include those of Stewart, Douglas, and Menteith, the latter being Or, a bend chequy Sable and Argent. But in his book Stevenson (I, 112, n. 1.) states that he was not aware of any evidence of the adoption of the bend chequy Sable and Argent by the Menteiths before the year 1496. Presumably this refers to the seal mentioned above. The seal, of course, provides no evidence as to the tinctures.

Referring to the shields on the mazer, Stevenson states in his article, p. 232 that "if the unaided eye can be trusted, everything which should be blue among the enamels, namely, the chief of Douglas, and the alternate chequers of the Stewart fess are now black. At the same time it has to be said, however, that the photographic camera testifies that 'black' is not the same in all lights with the black which remains in those chequers of the bend of Menteith".

On page 241 of his article he refers to two instances (which he had evidently discovered since writing his book, 1914) of the bend chequy, on seals of 21st May 1343 (with royal tressure, John Menteith, great-grandson of John, Earl of Menteith) and 25th January 1346/7 (Menteith of Rusky and Carse). The next painted example of the arms, after Bellenville, is in SR, fol. 49v, Montech, Or, a bend chequy Argent and Sable; HR, fol. 131, gives for Menteith of Carss: quarterly, 1-4 Or, a bend paly-bendy (sic) Sable and Argent; 2-3 Or, a galley Sable, in chief three buckles Azure. The Menteith

matriculations in Lyon Register all have the field Or, and the bend chequy Sable and Argent (Paul, Menteith coats).

28. *dromont*. Argent, a fess wavy Sable.

This is an unusual variant of the well-known Drummond arms, Or, three bars wavy Gules (see SR, fol. 48, the lord Drowmnd, earliest known example in colour; HR, fol. 59, Lord Drmmmond.) The Drummonds had much to do with the Menteiths in the fourteenth century; and Sir Edmund Hastings, husband of a daughter of Isabel suo jure Countess of Menteith and her second husband Sir John Russell, sealed with a shield barry wavy of six in 1301 (SAS no. 1948). The arms here are presumably those of a Drummond cadet, not otherwise identified.

29. *bercla*. Azure, three crosses formée Argent.

Possibly Sir David Barclay, Lord of Brechin, "apparently" he who had a safe-conduct to pass through England to Prussia on 5th February 1362/3, and other safe-conducts on 13th October 1366; he was, however, dead by 16th April 1369 (SP, II, 223).

The earliest Barclay seal listed in SAS (no. 102, c. 1296) shows a chevron; crusilly and a chevron appear in 1315 (no. 103). SR, fol. 50, gives for Barklay Azure, a chevron Or; HR, fols. 84, 87, 88 and 90 gives five Barclay coats, all except the last showing a chevron between three crosses formée; Barclay of Collairnie, fol. 90, has the arms as shown here. All but one (Barclay of Urie, A.D. 1725, no. 1679, Azure three crosses patée in chief Argent) of the Barclay coats in Paul have the chevron and crosses. BRU, no. 27, un-named, is Azure crusilly and a chevron Argent. The English Berkeleys bore similar charges with the field Gules (Brault, pp. 74, 90, 114).

For the use of the term formée, see H.S. London, "Paty and Formy", in *The Coat of Arms*, III (July, 1955) pp. 285-6, and "Pattee, Patonce, and Formee", V (April and June, 1958), pp. 358-364, 26-33; Gerard J. Brault, "The Cross in Medieval Heraldry", *The Antiquaries Journal*, XLVII (1967), pp. 214-223.

30. No name. Argent, a chevron Sable between three boar's heads Gules.

Possibly Alexander de Elphinston, who granted a charter confirmed on 4th June 1363; or Sir William Elphinstone, who "appears to have been his son" and was styled "our knight"; possibly on 6th September 1397, by that Sir William Lindsay of the Byres whose father, another Sir William, is said to have been at the Holy Sepulchre, and died before 1st July 1393. Sir William Elphinstone's son, another William, is said in the charter of 1397 to have been in the retinue of Sir William of the Byres all his life (SP III, 526-7; V, 391).

This is by far the earliest example of the Elphinstone arms as now borne. John Elphinstone sealed with a boar's head contourné and a fleur de lys in 1296 (SAS no. 848). The arms as shown here occur in no other medieval roll that I know of. HR, fol. 63, gives for Lord Elphingston the same arms, the boar's heads being armed Argent. All Elphinstone boar's head in Paul, however, are erased, not coupé.

31. No name. Argent, three piles in point Gules.

These arms are given for Ceulx de vvichart (Wishart) in BR, fol. 166 (Clouston, pl. XIII) and for Weyart in SR, fol. 50. SAS lists no Wishart seals before 1463, when the seal of Thomas Wishart, "three piles (or pallets slightly in point) and a canton", appears (no. 2898).

32. **Garmyon** (?**Sarmyon**). Gules, two swords in saltire, points downwards Argent; a chief chequy Azure and Argent.

Not identified. **Gelre**, fol. 36v (Saxony) gives for **die maerscalkie** (Marshalship of the Empire), parted per fess Argent and Sable, two swords in saltire Gules, points upwards (PAE 1971, p. 25, pl. IV). HR, fol. 151, gives for **Scrymgeour of Murehowse** Gules, two swords in saltire, points downwards Argent, in base a dexter hand appaumeé couped, also pointing downwards Argent. Gules, a chief chequy Argent and Azure is given in **Wijnbergen**, fol. 22v (Artois), for **Robt. daali. b.** (Robert d'Ailly-sur-Somme, banneret, d. 1272, PAE 1954, p. 56).

33. No name. Ermine, on a chief Sable three crescents Argent.

Not identified. BR, fol. 160, gives for **Ceulx de blauehut** Gules, on a chief Argent a cresnet and a six-pointed star Gules (Clouston, pl. IX, identified as "Blackwood (Weir of?)"). HR, fol. 154, gives for **Symson** Argent, on a chief vert three crescents Argent. Robert, son and heir of William Symson, burgess of Edinburgh, sealed with these charges and a star in the fess point in 1556 (SAS no. 2470). The arms as shown in HR were matriculated for Simpson of Udoch in 1672-7 (Paul, no. 1283).

34. **facomeer**. Azure, on a chevron Argent three cross crosslets fitchée Sable.

Not identified, and certainly not Falconer, who bore wholly different arms (SAS no. 902; Paul no. 3310, etc.)

35. **kraÿer**. Parted per bend Argent and Gules.

Same arms in **Gelre**, fol. 70v (Austria) for **h'coent die crayg** (Conrad de Kreigh, who accompanied Anne of Bohemia to London in 1382, according to PAE 1971, p. 58—). Also given for **kreyer** in TO, fol. 19, identified as von Kraigga in Larchey, p. 112.

36. No name. Argent, a chief **emanché** of three points Sable.

Not identified. The arms of Anstruther of that Ilk (Argent, three piles Sable, see Paul no. 4699) may be intended. In HR, fol. 81, the arms of that family are shown as Argent, three piles (not in point) issuing from a chief Sable.

This precise form of chief is extremely rare in medieval heraldry, the only other example I know of being in TO, fol. 20v (Austrian section), for **Sebner**, field Argent, chief Gules (Larchey, pl. XLV). I acknowledge with thanks the comments of Messrs. Roger F. Pye, Allen M. Barstow, and J.—B. de Vaivre on this subject. They agree that a medieval herald would probably have called the charge a chief indented, but M. de Vaivre adds that the term **emanché** is preferable, with the number of points stated, since an alteration in such cases was sometimes used as a mark of cadency, viz. "au chef emanché de x pièces." For useful remarks on indented chiefs in the Middle Ages, see H.S. London, "Dancetty and Indented", **The Coat of Arms**, I, no. 3 (July 1950) pp. 93-94.

37. **Cobbam**. Gules, on a chevron Argent three estoiles Sable, the rays all embowed clockwise.

Possibly Sir Reginald de Cobham, elected a Knight of the Garter in 1352 (Burke's **General Armory**, 1884; chevron Or). **Gelre**, fol. 57, gives for **h'reynold v'cobban** the same coat, but with the chevron Or, identified in PAE 1971, p. 48, as Renaud Cobham, of Sternborough, who died in 1402. The arms also appear for **cobbem** on fol. 6 of **Bellen-ville**, drawn in outline; and, with chevron Or, in TO, fol. 79v, for **le.s.de cobain** (Larchey, pl. XCV).

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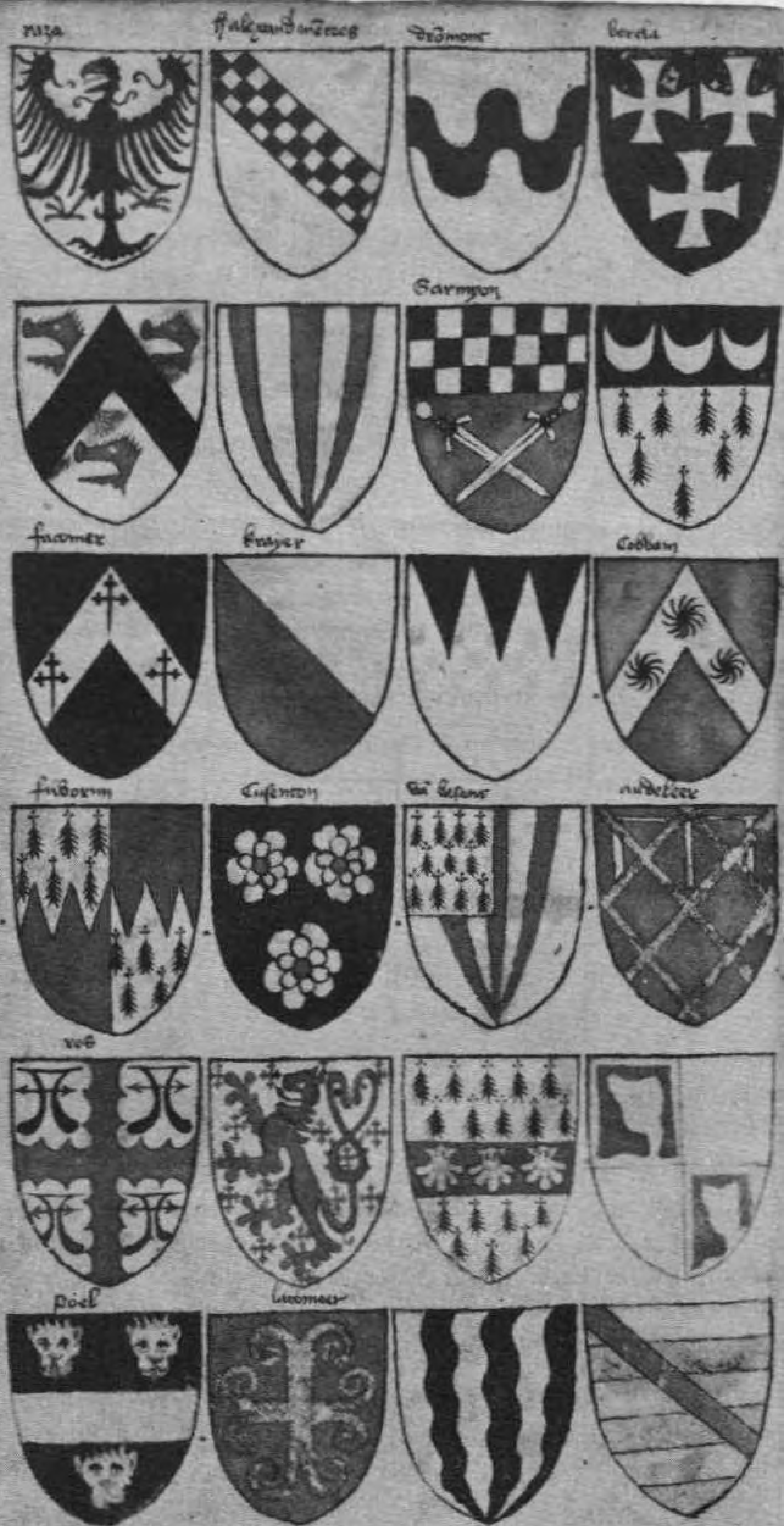


Plate 2 Photograph — "Bibliothèque Nationale de France"

38. **fiwornn**. Quarterly (the fess line indented) Ermine and Gules.

Gelre, fol. 57, gives this coat for **h'willem fiworijn**, identified in PAE 1971, p. 48, as Sir William FitzWarin, K.G., who died in 1361. The arms, drawn in outline, are also on fol. 6 of **Bellenville**, for **fyworiin**.

39. **Cusenton**. Azure, three roses Argent seeded Gules.

Gelre, fol. 57, gives this coat, with the roses Or, for **h steven van cusenten**, identified in PAE 1971, p. 47, as Stephen de Cosington, alive in 1356.

40. **va(n) (?) basent**. Argent, three piles in point Gules and a canton Ermine.

Basset of Drayton is assigned these arms (field Or) in ASP II, 139 (Glover's Roll) and (field paly Or and Gules) in Brault, pp. 72, 87 (Camden and Falkirk Rolls).

41. **audeleer**. Gules, a label of three points Argent, the shield fretty Or (the fretty covers the label).

Eyegun, p. 323, gives the seal of James d'Audeley, knight, English Seneschal of Poitou, at Calais, 9th September 1360, fretty with a label of three points. **Gelre**, fol. 57, gives for **h. jacop v'audeleer** similar arms, but with the label Azure, covering the fretty (PAE 1971, p. 48, James d'Audley, d. 1386; see also **The Coat of Arms**, III, no. 20, Oct. 1954, p. 141). Several earlier examples do not show the label: see ASP II, p. 159; Brault, pp. 32, 71, 87 (Glover, Falkirk, and Camden Rolls).

42. **ros**. Argent, a cross engrailed Gules between four water-buckets Sable.

The compiler has confused the arms of Ross with those of Bouchier. The coat as here is given in **Gelre**, fol. 58v, for **die h' vn busseel** (John Bouchier, died in 1400: PAE 1971, p. 50). The arms of **die h' van ros**, Gules, three water-buckets Argent, are on the same page (PAE 1971, p. 49, "Roos, in Holderness.").

SR, fol. 49, gives for **Ross of Halkhed**, Or, a chevron chequy Argent and Azure between three water-buckets Sable, and, fol. 50, for **Ross of Bilsan**, Argent, three water-buckets Sable. TO, fol. 79v, gives the arms as shown here for **de bouseres** (Larchey, pl. XCV).

43. No name. Argent, crusilly and a lion rampant Gules, langued Azure, queue fourchée and crossed saltirewise.

Not identified, and probably not a Scottish coat.

Fork-tailed lions are rare in Scottish armory. TO, fol. 79 (English section), has Gules, crusilly fitchée and a lion rampant Argent (with single tail) for **le.s.de.laware** (Larchey, pl. XCIV). **Rogers de la Ware** bore Gules, crusilly and a lion rampant Argent (Caerlavercock Poem, Brault, p. 105). Galbreath, p. 97, remarks that lions with tails forked and crossed in saltire are frequently found in the region of the Lower Rhine.

44. No name. Ermine, on a fess Gules three escallops Argent.

Somewhat similar arms are given in **Wijnbergen**, fol. 7v, for **phé de tillay** (Thillay in France, PAE 1954, p. 29); and for **Rob.de.fontena**, **Guill.de.Fontaines**, and **ontescote** in TO, fols. 65, 66 and 71 (Fontaines, Normandy; Honschoote, Flanders; Larchey, pls. LXXVIII, LXXX, LXXXIII). The arms given here are assigned in SP, V, 20, to an English family, Ingram, one of whom was created Viscount Irvine in the peerage of Scotland on 23rd May, 1661. No authority is stated for the arms, but Archibald Ingram, Provost of Glasgow, matriculated a differenced version of the coat in 1763 (Paul, no. 2380).

45. No name. Quarterly, 1—4 Argent, a maunche Gules; 2—3 blank.

Possibly Hastings. John Hastings succeeded his father as 13th Earl of Pembroke, 1348, and died "beyond seas" on 16th April 1375 (CP, I, 24, n.). His son and heir, John, born in 1372, died s.p. on 30th or 31st December 1389 (Powicke, p. 444). The elder John, who was also the 20th holder of the Lordship of Abergavenny, made a disposition of his estates dated at London, 5th May 1372, in case he should die abroad (CP, loc. cit.).

Gelre, fol. 57, gives for die grv v' pennicbruik, quarterly, 1—4 barry Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets Gules; 2—3 Or, a maunche Gules, according to PAE 1971, p. 47; but in the reproduction of this page in *The Coat of Arms*, III, Oct. 1954 (p. 141) the martlets are not discernible. The barry is of ten pieces. Or, a maunche Gules, is given for Munsire Henri de Hastings in the Camden Roll, c. 1280 (Brault, p. 72); and Argent, a maunche Gules for Radulphus de Thoni in the Matthew Paris shields (ASP II, p. 24, and see pp. 41, 64, 132). See also Larchey, pls. XCIV, XCVI.

46. Poel. Azure, a fess Argent between three leopard's faces Argent, langued Gules. The same arms, but with the fess and leopard's faces Or, are in Gelre, fol. 57v, for h' mychel van poel (PAE 1971, p. 48). Michael de la Pole, born about 1330, was created Earl of Suffolk on 6th August 1385 and died on 5th September 1389.

47. latomeer. Gules, a cross moline Or.

Gelre, fol. 57v, gives for die h' v' latemier, Gules, a cross énhendee Or (as blazoned in PAE 1971, p. 48; identified there as William le Latimer who died in 1381).

Professor Brault has pointed out to me that, as H.S. London wrote in *The Coat of Arms*, V, no. 34 (June 1958) pp. 30-37, the term énhendee, which does not appear in any medieval roll, indicates a cross ancrée (i.e. moline) with a third point issuing from between the two recurved points, viz. a cross resembling what is now called a cross patonce. Earlier rolls blazon the Latimer cross as patée (Brault, pp. 89, 90, 95, 96, III).

48. No name. Pily-wavy of six Argent and Sable.

This is probably the coat of the English family, Gernon: see *Catalogue of a Collection of Objects of British Heraldic Art to the End of the Tudor Period*, Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, 1916, p. 57 (where the arms are blazoned as pily-wavy Or and Gules) and pl. XIII; ASP II, 157; where the tinctures are given as Argent and Gules (Glover's Roll).

49. No name. Barry of six Or (?Argent) and Azure, a bend Gules.

Gelre, fol. 64v (Scottish section) gives for lourt a souls barry of six Argent and Sable (Stevenson, I, pl. XIII). Sir John Soulis sealed with the same charges as in Bellenville in 1290 (SAS no. 2505), but later Soules seals do not show the bend. Gilbert de Gaunt (d. 1242) bore Or, three bars Azure and a bend Gules (ASP II, p. 68, Matthew Paris shields). Barry of six Argent and Azure, a bend Gules, is given in TO, fol. 79 (English section) for le.s.de.Rochevelde (see Larchey pl. XCIV, identified as "Rothresfeld"). The English families of Pointz, FitzAlan, and l'Archevêque in France, bore similar arms: see ASP II, pp. 128, 201; Brault, pp. 32, 36, 41, 49, 64, 90, 106, 109, 125. AU, fol. 25, gives Le sire de sollie faissie dargent et de gueles; Le Blancq, fol. 417 has the same coat for Soles. HR, fol. 76, gives Ermine, three chevrons Gules, for Lorde Sowles of auld was, which seems to be a mistake.

Fol. 70v.

50. (Fourth shield, second row). scot leslie hr Wout' va(n).

This page shows arms of natives of France, Savoy, Flanders, Guelders and England, as well as this one Scottish coat. The arms here are the same as no. 2 above; the shield is *couché* with a tilting-helm above in profile proper, thereon as crest, a man's head and neck proper, bearded and crined Argent; fess-wise clothing Argent at base of neck and along top of helmet (no wreath); the head wearing a round cap Azure, the whole between two wings erect Argent; mantling Gules.

The crest is slightly different from that shown in *Gelre*, fol. 64v, for *sijr wauter a lesly* (Stevenson, I, pl. XIII). In *Bellenville* the head is obviously intended to be that of a white man; in *Gelre* his skin is light brown, and the hair and beard dark brown. The clothing at base of neck is Or, and the head wears a turban Azure, the whole between two wings erect Argent; no wreath, mantling Gules.

The man's head is not mentioned among the Leslie crests in SAS, but Patrick Leslie, first Lord Lindores, second son of the 5th Earl of Rothes, bore for crest "an angel head with wings expanded" (no. 1608, A.D. 1615) and perhaps the cataloguer of the seal mistook the man's head for an angel's.

SCOTTISH ARMS IN THE BELLENVILLE ROLL

ADDED NOTE

by COLIN CAMPBELL, F.S.A. Scot

Since this article was written, two of the English coats have been identified from the Powell Roll of Arms (Bodleian Library, Oxford, Ms. Ashmole 804 c. 1345-51). This roll was published by James Greenstreet ("The Powell Roll of Arms (temp. Edward III)", in *The Reliquary*, vol. III, N.S. (1889), pp. 145-152, 231-240. and IV (1890), pp. 93-97.

No. 18 in my article (parted per pale, Argent and Gules, over the parting line a lion passant Argent throughout) appears on fol. 3v of the Powell Roll as: parted per pale, Or and Gules, a lion passant Argent, for *Joh' Plays* (Greenstreet, p. 146, no. 16).

No. 43 (Argent, crusilly and a lion rampant Gules, langued Azure, queue fourchée and crossed saltirewise) is on fol. 6v, for *s' John Haveryng*, and on fol. 8, the crosslets being fitchée and a label of three points Azure over all, for *hairinge* (written in modern hand; Greenstreet, p. 148, no. 88, and p. 149, no. 125).

BOOK REVIEW

STUART, Margaret

Scottish Family History: A Guide to Works of Reference on the History and Genealogy of Scottish Families. (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1930) Reprinted Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 111 Water Street. 1978. \$15.00

The re-issue of this important finding-aid will be welcomed by everybody who is interested in Scottish genealogy and family history. The book has long been out of print, and used copies were becoming scarce and consequently expensive. Fifteen dollars is a moderate price, and this should prove to be one of the best-selling reprints of the Genealogical Publishing Company.

Since the work appeared in 1930 it has been indispensable to the professional genealogist, and of immense value to amateurs, as it lists not only published and privately printed family histories, but numerous references to articles and notes in periodicals such as *Scottish Notes & Queries*. It is a pity that the book has not been updated; but the gap from 1930 to 1960 has at least been partly filled by Joan P.S. Ferguson's *Scottish Family Histories Held in Scottish Libraries* (now available at the National Library of Scotland, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh). Listing all the articles in periodicals since 1930 would be an enormous labour, and with the reprinting of *Scottish Family History* might have to be tackled 'piecemeal' in current periodicals such as *The Scottish Genealogist*, *Family History News & Digest*, or the *Newsletter of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society*.

Margaret Stuart's monumental work is prefaced by a masterly account of *How to Write the History of a Family*, by Sir James Balfour Paul (1846-1931), then Emeritus Lord Lyon King of Arms. This should be read by any aspiring family historian. There is advice — based upon a lifetime of family history studies — about choosing the method of presentation, and he lists four: The Short Family History; The Anecdotal Family History; The Historical Family History; and The Scientific Family History. There is moreover, useful data relating to the Public Records of Scotland.

DONALD WHYTE

Perthshire Marriage Contracts 1687 — 1809.
compiled by Gerald Hamilton Edwards — Price
85p post free in U.K. — £1.10 Airmail to U.S.A.

Much valuable genealogical information is hidden away in Sheriff Court Records. These are now being centralised in West Register House, Edinburgh, and Mr. Hamilton Edwards has added to the value of this area of research by indexing the Marriage Contracts recorded in the Perth Sheriff Court books.

Indices already exist after 1809 which explains the closing date; the opening date was chosen because the earlier books between 1652 and 1687 are incomplete and badly defaced.

In his Introduction the editor advises on the use of these records and warns that a Marriage Contract was often not registered for many years after the marriage — frequently not till a dispute had arisen on the death of one of the parties.

This can lead to one searching vainly in earlier years on a false assumption. More encouragingly he reminds the reader that a marriage contract was entered into not merely by the wealthy or aristocratic, but also by the humbler citizens such as shopkeepers and even common soldiers.

For those searching for ancestors in the Perthshire area this booklet could prove the needed sourcebook. It can be obtained from Mr. Hamilton Edwards at 32 Bowness Avenue, Headington, Oxford.

LETTER

Dear Sir,

When one writes for publication, one expects criticism and comment, which, if informed and offered in good faith, is welcome, especially if it adds something to the subject, and at no time in the last forty years and more have I ever felt constrained to counter a review of what has been published under my name.

However, in the review of my book, "The Clan McNaughton", I would have expected a reasoned and balanced assessment as to how far it was successful in bringing together in one volume for the first time an account of what has been written in the past on the various branches of the clan, including also hitherto unpublished (and unknown) material from the archives at Inverary Castle, and the fruits of a lifetime's research into the traditions and history of a clan, too often neglected or misrepresented by clan historians writing for the tourist market.

The book may or may not be a worthy contribution to clan history, but one did not expect to have the integrity and accuracy of the whole impugned on the basis of minor errors, which, as any writer is well aware can occur in any publication. The references to the Report of the Ancient Monuments Commission on Argyll, and to Blair Atholl were deliberately so phrased for reasons perfectly valid to the writer, while the remainder, including a date and the transposition of the title of a book, well known to the author, are such that should have been seen before printing. As I have no longer the original M.S. in my possession, I cannot say where the errors occurred, for the material was retyped, proof read and printed by the publishers without being submitted to me for a final check for clerical errors, as they were anxious to catch the deadline of the Clan Gathering.

Nevertheless, this does not imply that the whole work is riddled with inaccuracies as your reviewer implies, for, in the interests of factual accuracy the book was read in M.S. by the one other clan historian with a full knowledge of the subject, whose approval was valued, and whose suggestions were welcomed.

The work was never intended to be an academic treatise, but was written for the general reader interested in the history of the clan, and, judging from the letters of appreciation received, it seems to have achieved that purpose, and has inspired some informed comment on the factual content, not on printer's errors.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON

NOTE

FENWICK, FINNIK, FYNIX, PHOENIX. Further information required and exchanged British and overseas including Scotland B.D. & M's 1855 to 1920/30 compiled by Robert Fenwick Dunalastair Hotel, Kinloch Rannoch Perthshire PH16 5PW.

THE MacEACHRANS

Perhaps I might add a footnote to your interesting article on the MacEacherns. Mckerral states p. 163 that the name derives from "each" a horse and "tighearna" a lord and that the name means therefore "horse lord". The earliest reference to the name in Kintyre may be 1499 but it has always pleased me to imagine a connection between "MacEachern" and the name given by Ptolemy to the tribe which inhabited Kintyre in the second century — "The Epidii" or the horse people. Whether the Roman name was given because of the skill of the inhabitants in the equestrian arts or whether the horse was a totem animal we may never know but it is not impossible that the connection was strong enough to survive for 1,000 years or more.

A.I.B. STEWART

SURNAME KELSO

William Kelso, Maltster, was admitted a burgess of Campbeltown in 1702 and at the same time became a Town Councillor. He was not a member of the original Town Council of 1700 and he does not appear in a list of inhabitants in 1685. He is in a list of Fencible men in 1692. In 1710 William Kelso's malt kiln was in Church Lane (Kirk Street) and his tenement in Balcon (now Bolgam) Street. His son William Kelso Junior was admitted burgess and guild brother in May 1717. His name appears as a jurymen in several assizes up to 1711. The name disappeared from Campbeltown within the next 100 years.

A.I.B. STEWART

ANNANDALE PEERAGE

I have read with great interest Mr. Duncan McNaughton's report on the papers, which the Society's Library has received concerning another claimant for the Annandale Peerages.

However, the genealogy notes that the limitation in the 1661 patent was to "heirs male of the body etc". This would not appear to be the case, although it was probably the Earl's intention when seeking the new patent. Scots Peerage Vol. 1 page 261 gives the limitation to "heirs male, whom failing the eldest heir female of his body etc". The Hope Johnstone's claim as heirs of line, which turned on the construction of the term "heirs male" failed because they were unable to convince the Committee for Privileges that it meant "heirs male of the body". The Committee held it to mean "heirs male whatsoever" and commented on the difficulty of proving that all collateral lines of heirs male were extinct, before the heir of line could come into the succession. The case is reported in "The Century of Romance of the Annandale Peerages" by Sir William Fraser (1894).

A claimant through the Stapleton branch would probably be eligible under either interpretation of the limitation.

Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw Bt

THOMAS CURRIE KINNIBURGH, Family Historian, (Vol. XXIV, No. 2, pp. 33–38) ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Page 34. Due to a misunderstanding, the caption of the photograph was given as "Mr. and Mrs. T.C. Kinniburgh." The picture was taken on a visit to Cockairney, Dalgetty parish, Fife, and is in fact of Mr. T.C. Kinniburgh and Mrs. Moubray Phillips.

Page 35, line 16. James Kinniburgh, jr., had a renunciation dated 23.2.1811, by Margaret his sister, with consent of James Johnstone, her husband, of 30 acres of the 23s. 4d land of Bartiebeith, with a proportional part of Clydesmill, in the parish of Old Monkland, and of £120 in a disposition by James Kinniburgh, sr., to the said James Kinniburgh, jr. dated 12.10.1802. (*Sasine Abridgements*, 1811, 8187).

Page 37, line 13. For 13.1.1845 read 13.1.1945.

Page 38, line 1. For Hugh Campbell read Hugh Crawford.

Page 38, line 11. For 6.9.1941 read 6.8.1941.

REPLY TO QUERY

BURNS (Vol. XXIV, No. 2, p. 52): The inquirer should consult the *Book of Robert Burns: Genealogical and Historical Memoirs*, by Charles Rogers, printed at Edinburgh in 3 vols., 1889–91 (Grampian Club, 23). Another useful source containing genealogical tables is *The Man Robert Burns*, by Grant F.O. Smith, published at Toronto in 1940.

D.W.

QUERIES

The Council recently discussed the Queries section of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST and decided that all replies should, in future, be sent to the Editor and not to the enquirer direct. The Editor reserves the right to curtail or amend queries and will not accept those which seek information which is available in the Post–1855 Statutory Registers, unless these are likely to be of general interest.

In future all queries will be numbered and reference to such number should be given in any reply with a view to easy identification.

A list of Professional Searchers who are members of the Society and will deal with Post–1855 enquiries will be supplied on request by the Secretary.

QUERIES

1. NEILANDS, ALEXANDER (Moulder) Born at HADDINGTON 1816 and his wife JEAN or JOAN DENHOLM (Midwife) Born at HADDINGTON 1809.
NEILANDS, JOHN HAY McKENZIE (Engineer) Born at DUNBAR, son of ALEXANDER; and his wife ISOBELLA or ELIZABETH LINDSAY Born 1846 at MARWEL, FOSSAWAY, KINROSS.
LINDSAY, JOHN (Farm Steward) and his wife MARGARET HENDERSON known to have lived in DUNBAR 1868.
Any information regarding the above families would be gratefully received.
— Mrs. Jean L. Knight, 11 Holmesway, PENSBY, Heswall, Wirral, Cheshire L61 5XJ

2. To anybody concerned:
I am searching any information about my ancestor, Charles Hambleton.

What I know:

Birth in about 1766 (in Scotland according to the tradition,). First marriage at Holy Trinity Church, Quebec City, in 1795 to Froisine Rollet (birth place and parents of both not indicated). Relative by this marriage of Hon. Samuel Holland, "Major, hydrographe, arpenteur" and of Frederick Rollet, Canadian Officer, on the Great lakes, during the war 1812–1815. From 1795 to 1809, he resided in Quebec City and through the records of the churches he is said "navigateur, capitaine de navire, voyageur des Postes", so mariner. During those years he seemed to have been seafaring on the St. Lawrence, maybe on the Atlantic. From 1809 to 1827, he has been first lightman at the lighthouse of Green Island, Quebec and he died and had been buried at Cacouna in 1828.

What I am searching:

Birth place and date and names of parents, relatives. Date of his arrival in Quebec City, from Scotland. Any details about his life of mariner before 1795. Details could be found in the archives concerning seafaring, building of vessels, lists of shipwrecks (according to tradition, he had one shipwreck) lists of brigs and their captains, sailings and arrivals of boats etc....). That inquiry might be published in any historical or genealogical bulletin or followed to any person interested in that field of history.

Charles Hamilton, 12, D'Aubigny, Levis, P. Quebec, Canada, G6V 4T1.

3. McEWEN: Desire correspondence with McEwen researchers — any spelling of name. Alexander McEwen b. 1801 in Perthshire and Janet McLean b. 1805 in Glasgow married 19th November 1824. They had 12 children, 7 of whom lived to adulthood: Janet b. 1825 in Falkirk; Alexander b. 1832 in Glasgow; John b. 1834 baptized in London; Louisa (Lucy) b. 1836 in Edinburgh; Agnes B. 1840 in Edinburgh; William b. 1847 in Glasgow; Arthur b. 1851 in Stranraer, came to Canada and U.S.A. as young man. Arthur McEwen is my great-grandfather. I would appreciate any information and will correspond with anyone interested in this family. Gwen M. Taylor, Shiraz — 56 Main Street, Hartford/Huntingdon, Cambs. PE18 7XZ.

4. **CHAPMAN:** Mr. J. Cooper, 35 Windermere Ct., Brampton, Ontario, Canada, L6X 2L5. Requests information about Harriet Lilian Chapman, b. 1864—69, Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland; d. 1930—38, London, England. Servant, 92 Acklam Road, London (1885). She had two daughters.: Lilian Harriet, 1885—1967 (Powling, Cooper), London; Daisy Beatrice (Newman), 1894—, emigrated to Canada. Seeking parents, other relatives, husband.
5. **FARQUHARSON:** The undersigned is willing to re-imburse generously any expenses reasonably incurred in procuring a full copy of the Broughdearg MS which was used by the late Mr. A.M. Mackintosh when compiling his three Farquharson Genealogies in 1913-1918. One copy used by Mr. Mackintosh was then in the possession of Lt.—Col. W. Lachlan Forbes of Inverneran; another copy was in the hands of Andrew Farquharson of Whitehouse; another copy was in the possession of the late Dr. John Stuart, then secretary of the Spalding Club.
R.M. FARQUHARSON, 20 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill, ACT Australia, 2603.
6. **LEASK/Leisk/Lisk**
I am interested in collecting and maintaining a Master File of all known Leasks, Leisk and Lisk names. I have added to this file in recent times and it is growing and expanding and coming from all parts of the world. My main interest lies in Shetland, but I shall be happy to hear from anyone, anywhere, who can add to the puzzle pieces. Mrs. Marilyn R. Letey, 4206 Swain Court, Riverside, California, 92507.
7. Information wanted regarding relatives of **GEORGE STIRLING**, born December 6th, 1819 in Dunblane, the son of George Stirling and Elizabeth Thomson. It is known that George Stirling emigrated to the United States (about 1850) but what happened to his father, mother, sister Marion and brothers Thomas and John? Please reply to Mr. C.B. Stirling, R.D.No. 8 Box 369 Mountaintop, Pa. 18707, U.S.A.
8. **LIVINGSTON** John Livingston born around 1730 lived in New Jersey and moved to Central Pennsylvania in 1770, dying in a snowstorn in the Nittaby mountains in 1779. He married Esther Conger in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and took an active part in the Revolution. He left ten children, Daniel, William, John, Margaret, James, Isabella, Robert, Catherine, Samuel and David.
Who were his parents? Possibly Daniel Livingston who died in New Jersey about 1743? Mrs. Harry R. Ball, P.E., 2903 Willa Drive, Saint Joseph, Mich 49085.
9. **JOHNSTON, JAMES** Born 1781 in Scotland (place unknown), emigrated to New Brunswick in 1817 with wife Mary (b. 1779), sons William (b. 1805), Thomas (b. 1807), Alexander (b. 1813), and Robert (b. 1815). Settled in North Esk Parish, Northumberland Co., N.B. Possibly Presbyterian. Died after 1861. Information, particularly about place of births, to: IAN Mck. JOHNSTON, 32 Box Ridge Avenue Purley, Surrey CR2 3AQ England.
10. **NEWTON** — Is there any evidence to prove that Sir Isaac Newton was of Scottish descent? R.J.B.M.

11. McLEOD Major (?) Hugh McLeod served with British Forces in American Revolution, was taken prisoner and paroled; married Martha Crothwell in Winchester, Virginia on 19th February, 1778; granted land near Halifax but returned to Scotland. He had two daughters, Barbara and Jane. Jane married William Langhead of Pollockshaws by whom she had William, Robert, Martha and Jane (b. in Edinburgh 1818 married Charles Patterson son of Lieutenant George Patterson of 37th Foot and Ann Merrigold of London).
Information would be welcomed or exchanged by Virginia Day, 1925 Spohn Ave., Madison, Wis. 53704, U.S.A.
12. KELSO Thomas (son of a Presbyterian Minister, who had roots in Kelso, Scotland), who emigrated from "the north of Ireland" to Canada at an early age, married Louise POMEROY and settled in Belleville, Ontario, Canada. They had six children:
 1. "Minnie" KELSO, died at 68.
 2. Helen KELSO, widowed prior to 1950 and who in that year lived in Vancouver, Canada;
 3. Thomas Pomeroy KELSO, b. 8th March, 1870, in Belleville, educated Toronto University; had an uncle, David KELSO, an attorney who lived in Iowa, U.S.A.; d. 14th February, 1952, in Arcadia, California; married (3rd May, 1900, in a Methodist Church in Wichita, Kansas, U.S.A.) Maude Winifred PARKS (b. 13th May, 1879, in Stevenson (?), Michigan, U.S.A.; d. 29th March, 1944, in Arcadia, California; bur. in Rosehills Cemetery, Whittier, Cal., and by her had issue:
 1. Della Parks KELSO (b. 10th May, 1901, in Wichita), who married (17th December, 1921, in Wichita) Charles Raymond MELIN (b. 18th September 18—, in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.; d. 12th April, 1970, at Newport Beach, Cal.; bur. in Rosehills Cemetery, Whittier), and had children.
 2. Louise Pomeroy KELSO (b. 5th November, 1903, in Wichita; d. 26th January, 1968, in Mexico), who married (28th January, 19—, in Beverly Hills, Cal.) Charles Howard HOULT (b. in Illinois, U.S.A.; d. in Wichita, 28th January, 196—; bur. in Wichita), and by him had children.
 3. Maud ("Peggy") Kelso (b. 30th January 1908, in Wichita) who married (31st March 1934, in Beverly Hills, California) Charles Birk Lefler (b. in Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., 25th February 1906), by whom she had children;
 4. "Bessie" Kelso widowed early with 4 children and living in March 1950 in Belleville, Ontario, Canada;
 5. Harry Kelso died young;
 6. Lilian ("Kit") Kelso Married with 4 children and living in Vancouver in 1950.

Information wanted on:-

1. The parents of Louise Pomeroy and where they lived?

2. The name and wife of the Presbyterian Minister who was the father of Thomas Kelso?
3. Where "in the north of Ireland" did Thomas Kelso live?
4. The names and places of birth of the husbands of the three sisters, "Minnie", Helen and "Bessie" Kelso?
5. The parents of Charles Howard Hoult, Charles Raymond Melin and Charles Birk Lefler, and where did they live?

Rev. Herbert Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Road, Banbridge, Co. Down, Northern Ireland BT32 3BS.

13. GORDON Information is desired concerning the early life and parentage of THOMAS GORDON who according to his census returns was born 1809 at Symington, Ayr, or at Ayr and according to recorded family tradition spent his childhood in Jamaica where his father had inherited a sugar plantation called Orangefield. He is said to have run away from home in Jamaica after his father's second marriage and to have returned to Scotland. He maintained that he was descended from the Gordons of Kenmure. In 1831 he married Janet Drennan at Riccarton. Of their 10 children four survived, these being:—

1. ROBERT GORDON (1836—1905) a schoolmaster who married in 1861 at Dalmellington Margaret McClymont (1831—1920) and emigrated in 1870 to England where his descendants remain.
2. JAMES GORDON (1838—1906) an ironmoulder who lived at Riccarton and married firstly in 1863 Marion Steel Kay (1843—1873) by whom he had four children — Frances Dunlop Gordon (1864) Thomas Gordon (1865) William Kay Gordon (1870) and Janet Drennan Gordon (1873), the younger daughter marrying John Fulton at Kilmarnock in 1897. He married secondly in 1875 Jean Kenyon (1839—1888) without further issue.
3. JOHN GORDON (1841—1903) an officer of inland revenue (excise) who until retirement at Kilmarnock lived in Glasgow where he married in 1877 his cousin Isabella Drennan (1839—1881) by whom he had two children — Thomas Gordon (1878) and John Gordon (1881).
4. JANET BROWN GORDON (1834—1909) who married in 1853 David Craig, a textile designer in Bank Place Kilmarnock of whom at least eight children survived.

There is no trace of the birth of THOMAS GORDON at Ayr and the Symington registers are incomplete for 1809. Other evidence however points to JAMES GORDON and GRACE McNISH as being the most likely parents. These were married at Ayr (but recorded at Dundonald) in 1801, being servants of Hugh Baillie at Newfield, and had children recorded as follows:— James Gordon (1801) Robert Gordon (1804), Alexander Gordon (1806) all baptised at Ayr and Jean Gordon (1810) baptised at Dundonald.

Thomas J. Gordon, 11 The Ridings, St. Mary's Lane, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

14. ROBERTSON Jeffrey Robertson, B. 1654 (possibly related to Jeffrey Robertson of Rannoch) came to Virginia from Scotland in ship "Blessing" before 1709. He is supposed to have married Elizabeth Bowman, daughter of John Bowman. He died in Henrico County, Virginia, in 1734, leaving five children, George, Jeffrey, Richard William and Martha.

William Robertson (nicknamed "Scot Bill" because he returned to Scotland to be educated) married Sarah Ann Townes. He died in 1774 in Manchester parish, Chesterfield County, V.A., leaving six children, John, William, James, Archibald, Martha and Sarah Ann (who married Mills Robertson, son of Jeffrey Robertson Jr.)

"Scot" Bill is believed to be the son of William Robertson Sr., who was son of John Robertson, Bailie of Edinburgh, and settled in Virginia in 1740.

Were Jeffrey and William Robertson related, and who were their parents?

Mrs. Harry R. Ball, P.E., 2903 Willa Drive, Saint Joseph, Mich 49085.

15. AIKMAN James Aikman was in Pennsylvania in 1779 and fought in the Revolution. From 1790 he lived in Bourbon County, Kentucky, with his wife, Elizabeth, and family; in 1818 they all moved to Daviess County, Indiana. Elizabeth died in 1830; James then married Deborah Smith in 1834 and his children were called John, Mary, Eleanor, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Martin.

James is believed to have come from Scotland. Any information about his ancestry or place of origin would be appreciated by Mrs. Harry R. Ball, P.E., 2903 Willa Drive, Saint Joseph, Mich 49085.

16. KERR: Hugh Kerr married Elizabeth Clark and had a son Hugh (2) born in 1800 in the Parish of St. Ninians, Bannockburn. Hugh (2) was a master blacksmith and had a son, Hugh (3) also a blacksmith. In 1851 the family was living in Newmarket St. Ninian's Parish.

Any information would be helpful to D.M. Kerr, Breidden; Crew Green, Shrewsbury SY5 9AT.

17. GILL: James Gill, b. 1st January 1775, died in Shelby County, Kentucky in 1830. By his wife Nancy he had children, George, James L., Nancy (Robertson) and Kathleen (Bullard). In his Will Thomas Gill is mentioned and he was guardian of children of Susannah Gill of Chelby County.

Did he come from Scotland and, if so, from where?

Mrs. Harry R. Ball, 2903 Willa Drive, Saint Joseph, Michigan 49085.

18. DAVIDSON: The Rev. Thomas Davidson b. 1676, married Janet Roger in Edinburgh, 1710. In 1713 he was promoted to Whitekirk, East Lothian and in 1732 he was translated to Dundee. His children were William, Mary, Thomas and Hugh, of whom Thomas may have been the father of my g-g-g-grandfather, John Davidson, Mitchellhill Farm, Kilbuco, Peebleshire. Any information about Thomas Davidson would be appreciated by Mrs. Juanna C. Reynolds, 14 St. George's Crescent, Queens Park, Chester.

19. MacLEAN or McLEAN My great grandparents were Hugh (son of Lauchlin b. C1777) and Sarah McLean, born around 1802: their eldest son Neil was born on 11th June 1828. All are thought to have come from North or South Uist, Outer Hebrides. After 1828 some of them emigrated to Canada, and settled latterly in Richmond County, Nova Scotia.

Any details of ancestry or emigration would be of great value to: Frederick N. MacLean, 410 Club House Drive, Aptos, California 95003.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION LISTS

The only lists now available are as follows — prices include postage:—

	Members £	Non-Members £
West Stirlingshire	2.05	2.55
North Perthshire	4.30	4.80
Speyside	3.40	3.90
Upper Ward of Lanarkshire	4.36	4.86

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Reference is made to the last three lines on Page 82 of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST dated September 1977.

It had been hoped to publish the SUPPLEMENT in May 1978 — for our SEMI-JUBILEE — but difficulties with printing and the increasing amount of material submitted have delayed issue and we now anticipate that the Supplement will go out with the September issue of the journal.

SEMI-JUBILEE CONFERENCE

25th & 26th August 1978

All those on the Mailing List at that time were advised early this year of the proposed Conference to be held on 25th and 26th August. The enrolments for this year have exceeded those for the similar Conference in 1974, but we could still accept a few more bookings if those interested will get in touch, as soon as possible, with Mr. A.A. Brack, Conference Treasurer, at 17 Lockharton Gardens, Edinburgh EH14 1AU. The charge for the Conference is £32 for full board.

OBITUARY

Miss Patricia M. Baxendine, M.A. 1919–1978

The death at Leith Hospital, Edinburgh, on 28th March last, of Miss Patricia May Baxendine, deprived the Scottish Genealogy Society of a good friend and a valued councillor.

Miss Baxendine, daughter of the late James Walker Baxendine, bookseller, and of Mrs. Ethel Baxendine, 5 West Castle Road, Edinburgh, was a graduate of the University of St. Andrews. She joined the staff of the Scots Ancestry Research Society in 1953, and became Secretary and Treasurer in 1965 in succession to Mrs. M. Nancy Browne, M.A. The same year she was elected a Member of Council of the Scottish Genealogy Society. Later, she became a Director of the Scots Ancestry Research Society, but continued as Secretary and Treasurer.

In various trips abroad, Miss Baxendine was active in publicising the Scots Ancestry Research Society, notably in North America and New Zealand. Although immensely talented, it may be for her tremendous courage that she will best be remembered. She bore her tedious illness with remarkable fortitude, and was an inspiration to all who knew her.

The funeral service held in St. George's West Church, Edinburgh, on 31st March, was attended by many friends and mourners, including Directors of the Scots Ancestry Research Society and Members of Council of the Scottish Genealogy Society.

Notes on a Lecture delivered to the Society on 15th September 1977, by Jeffrey F. Packe.

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

Over a period of many years the Society has been engaged in a vast programme of microfilming records of genealogical value, and believe this to be a useful undertaking in that irreplaceable and valuable documents are copied as an assurance against loss due to damage or destruction.

For nearly thirty years the Society has been microfilming records of genealogical and historical value, which have included vital and church records. During these years through the co-operation of archivists, librarians, government officials and the clergy, we have been able to preserve on film, well over 350,000 volumes of original material. These film copies are preserved in a mountain storage vault which has been constructed to provide the correct temperature and humidity needed for both microfilm and magnetic tapes.

This vast programme is also going on in other parts of the world and reels of film, well over a thousand reels a month, are coming into the vaults to be processed and evaluated for quality, and stored for permanent security.

Over the past twelve years more and more people have access to historical and vital records. Historical Demographers, Sociologists, Geneticists etc. all find it necessary to use this data for their particular field. In our own organisation the Society has turned to computer technology to help meet the ever increasing demand for better service.

One of the sources used most often is the parish register, and entries from these registers have been extracted and converted into machine language and then arranged by the computer into alphabetical order. First by surname and then by given name and then arranged chronologically by the date of the entry. At the present time, most of the entries are confined to the birth (christening) entries, and marriages are also included on a limited scale due to the many marriages indexes already available. There are some 15 million entries for the British Isles, all of which would have occurred before 1875.

Extractions are made from the microfilms and all entries are copied onto cards. Each parish is extracted by two different employees, which helps to get as accurate an interpretation of the entries as possible. When the extraction is completed, all the cards are sent to the typing department. Keeping in mind that there are now two extractions of the same register, the cards are now typed by the terminal operators into the mini-computers. Each extraction is typed by a different terminal operator. Each entry is compared by the computer and if any character does not agree then an indication is given to the operator who is verifying. When the signal is given the typist typing the second entry checks the entry to determine the correct interpretation. When all the parish entries have been typed and verified then the records are transferred from the discs onto reels of magnetic tape. These tapes are then sent to the main computer for further processing.

The Computer File Index (CFI) as it now stands covers all counties of England, with more and more entries being extracted for Scotland and Wales, and in some instances many parts of Ireland.

While the CFI was manufactured for the internal use of the Genealogical Society, it is now proving a very helpful finding tool for researchers and is becoming available for public use in some archives and Branch Libraries of the Church.

However, because we are not a commercial enterprise, we do not have the capability to mass produce these indexes, and they are only available to corporate bodies and institutions, and not to private individuals.

With the reduction ratio of 60 x 1 it is possible to get approximately 360 pages of information on each microfiche, constituting some 16,000 entries per fiche.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

- 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 fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of Council) 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, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.
- 4 Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Three ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually by 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. The Council may elect a Deputy Chairman.
- 5 An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date in November 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 those who are in arrears.
- 7 Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of the *Scottish Genealogist*, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
- 8 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.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Hon. President	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
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