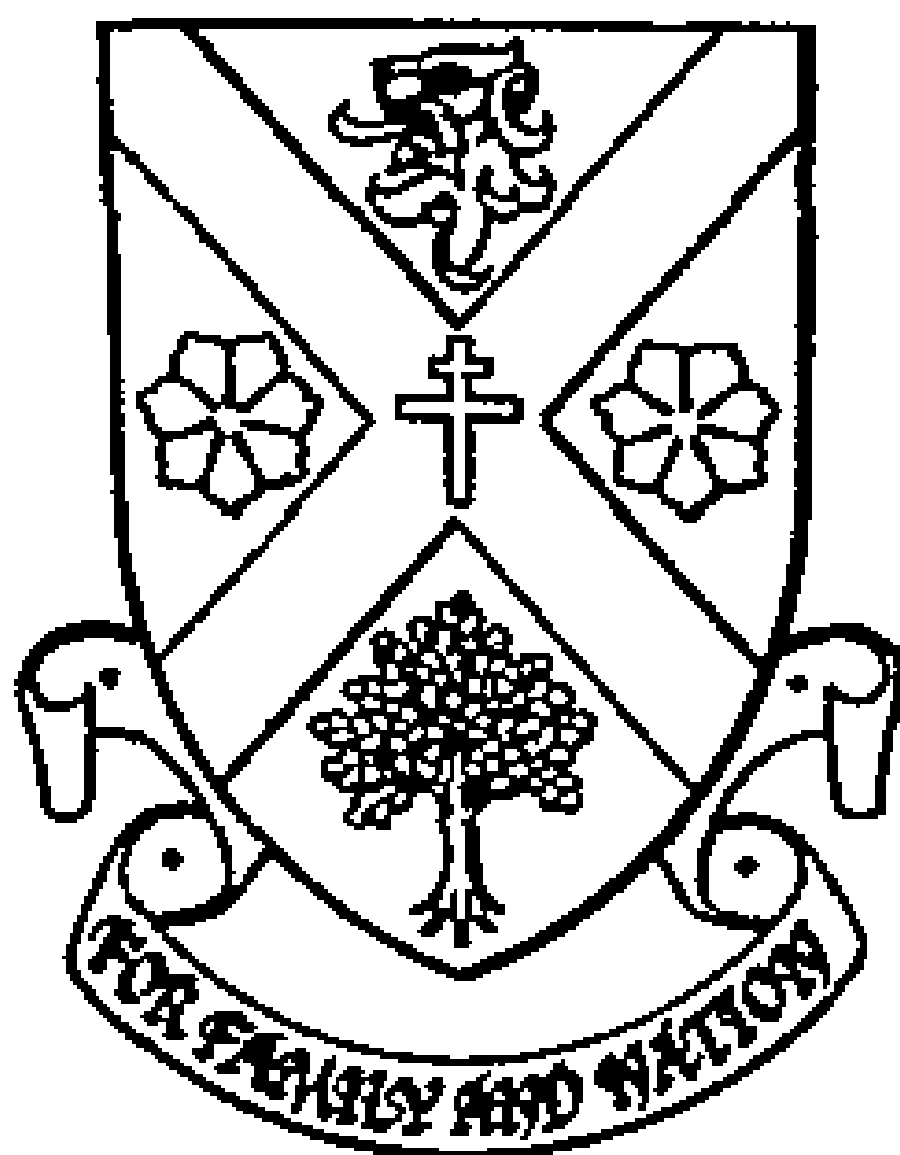


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30 p.m. around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership

The subscription for the forthcoming year shall be £8.00. Family membership will be £10.00 and affiliate membership £12.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$15.

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Library

The Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, is open to members on Wednesdays between 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.

**SIR WILLIAM MONYPENNY
SIEUR DE CONCRESSAULT 1st LORD MONYPENNY**

Rear Admiral Vernon Donaldson

Born circa 1411, son and heir of Sir William Monypenny by Margaret, daughter of Philip Arbuthnot¹. He was a member of the household of James II, and trained as a diplomat. One of the inner circle of close friends of James II and his cousin, James Kennedy, Bishop of St Andrews; this circle included Andrew, Lord Avondale; John Kennedy, Provost of St Andrews; and Gilbert, Lord Kennedy of Dunure, the Bishop's elder brother².

In 1436 he was in the train of the Princess Margaret of Scotland when, in March of that year, she travelled to France to marry the Dauphin (later Louis XI); James Kennedy, the future Bishop, was also a member of the party³, as was Peter Monypenny, the Princess's confessor^{3A}.

William appears to have been amongst the few Scots who remained in France with the Princess after the marriage, and to have attracted the notice of Charles VII with whom he attained a position of trust similar to that which he enjoyed with James II⁴.

In 1439, as "écuyer d'écurie" he accompanied the Dauphin to Languedoc where the King appointed the Dauphin as his lieutenant-general with full power (but neither money nor troops) to restore order. On 11 July 1439, at Toulouse, the Dauphin granted him leave to journey on pilgrimage to "Saint Jacques en Galice" (San Juan de Compostella) and gifted him 150 livres tournois towards the expenses of the journey⁵.

He had returned to Scotland by 1441 when, together with Sir George Crichton of Cairnes and Blackness, Admiral of Scotland, and William Foulis, Archdeacon of St Andrews, he was nominated to negotiate with Duke John V of Brittany for the marriage of his son and heir, Francis Comte de Monfort, to the Princess Isabella (or Elizabeth), sister of James II. The negotiations were successful, and the marriage took place at the Castle of Aurai on 30 October 1442⁶. William Monypenny was granted the Custom of Wool in 1442, presumably to defray the costs of his mission⁷.

On 5 December 1444, the ambassadors from Scotland, of whom William Monypenny was one, were granted a safe-conduct to pass into England to be present at the coronation of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI⁸. He then appears to have gone on to France for, in 1445, he was sent with a French commissioner by the Dauphin and Margaret of Scotland his wife (and with the consent of Charles VII) to seek the support of the Duchess of Burgundy for their mission to Scotland in connection with the proposed marriage of Margaret's sister Eleanor to the King of the Romans⁹: the Duchess of Burgundy agreed to give her support and wrote a letter to this effect and offered a safe-conduct to Eleanor should she wish to pass through Burgundian territory¹⁰. The Princess Eleanor, and her deaf and dumb sister Joanna, sailed for Flanders in the keeping of James Livingston, brother of Robert Livingston the Comptroller, and William Monypenny, the latter paying most of their expenses¹¹. The party reached Tournai on 19 August 1445, three days after the death of the Princess Margaret who was to have received them: they were however received by Charles VII at Tours on 9 September 1445¹², and provision made for their accommodation.

The negotiations for this marriage however failed and, in June 1447, Sigismund Duke of Austria asked Charles VII for the hand of the Princess Eleanor; Charles transmitted this request to James II by the hand of William Monypenny, who travelled to England in June in the company of the French ambassadors to Henry VI. He received a safe-conduct from the English Chancery on 14 July 1447, and delivered his papers to James II on 1 September 1447. James replied immediately to Charles VII to the effect that he left

everything in the hands of "his brother and ally" of France; William Monypenny delivered this reply to Charles VII on 30 November 1447¹³.

Charles VII pushed ahead with the marriage negotiations "partly through the agency and largely at the expense of William Monypenny": the marriage treaty was signed on 7 September 1448 and the Princess Eleanor was married by proxy the following day. On 22 September 1448 the Duke of Burgundy granted her a safe-conduct to pass through the Burgundian dominions and, between November 1448 and February 1448/9, she journeyed through Burgundy and Switzerland accompanied by William Monypenny and de Gancourt¹⁴, first Chamberlain of Charles VII.

On his return to France from this mission, William Monypenny took part in the campaign to liberate Normandy from the English, and particularly distinguished himself during the siege of Rouen, for which he was knighted on 6 October 1449 by the Comte de Dunois¹⁵. He was amongst the seigneurs picards to whom in 1450 Charles VII gave rewards for their services in freeing Normandy from English rule. It was probably about this time that Charles VII granted him the lands of Concessault in Berry, and from this time onwards he is usually described as the "Sieur de Concessault" (or Conquersalt)¹⁶.

In April 1450 Sir William arrived in Scotland on an embassy from Charles VII to give James II an eye-witness account of the French successes in the recovery of Normandy and to urge the Scots to break with the English¹⁷.

For his services in connection with the marriage of the King's sisters to the Dauphin and to the Dukes of Brittany and Austria, James II granted Sir William by a charter dated at Edinburgh 1 May 1450 (and renewed under the Great Seal 6 October 1451) the lands of "The Hallis of Erth", vic Stirling, which were erected into the free barony of Monypenny¹⁸ and on 26 June 1450 a charter of the lands of Lethbertschielis, vic Stirling¹⁹. On 8 July 1450 the King confirmed letters by Sir William appointing his "brother Thomas Flemyng" as baillie of his barony of Monypenny and all other of his lands in vic Stirling²⁰. On 7 October 1451, Sir William exchanged the lands of Lethbertschielis, vic Stirling, for the lands of Parkhill and the wood of Irneside, vic Fife²¹.

Throughout the summer of 1451, Sir William remained in Scotland, acting as one of the envoys of Charles VII: he was apparently still in Scotland in late September when Norroy King of Arms was sent to Scotland bearing secret letters for Sir William and two French envoys²². Returning by sea to France later that year, bearing letters from James II regarding the marriage of his widowed sister, Isabella Duchess of Brittany (whose husband, Duke Francis, had died in 1450) his ship "The Carvyll of Spain" was driven by a Northerly gale into Whitby. Sir William and his companions were made prisoners by the Abbot of Whitby, his ship and all its gear, his goods and jewels were seized by the Yorkshiremen, and his papers were sent to Henry VI²³. In the early summer of 1452 the Scots government sent ambassadors to England "in all gudely haste upon . . . secret matiris" and among them was William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, amongst other matters, to seek to restore Sir William to liberty. On 8 July 1452, William Turnbull made a loan of 550 salenz to redeem Sir William from his captivity: he was held to a large ransom and had to leave hostages who were still in the hands of the English in 1456. In that year Charles VII made a gift of 4000 golden crowns (secured on a salt tax) to redeem the hostages and pay off the ransom, which was still being paid off as late as 1459²⁴.

Sir William's capture upset James II's plans for the remarriage of his sister Isabella. He dispatched a further embassy to handle the negotiations but their efforts came to nought because of the Duchess's refusal to bow to her brother's wishes. It seems that the Duchess suspected Sir William of being no friend of hers and of having put about rumours concerning herself and her children²⁵.

In 1456 Charles VII sent Sir William to Scotland to exhort James II to labour for perpetual peace between France, England and Scotland. His mission may also have been concerned with the charges of treason brought against some members of the Scots Guards, a matter which raised strong feelings in Scotland²⁶, especially in view of the individuals concerned who came from prominent Scots families.

Later that year Sir William was deputed to escort the Princess Annabella and her sister Joanna back to Scotland. Thomas Spens, Bishop of Galloway wrote from Aigueperse on 21 March 1456/56 that he had transferred the Princess Joanna to Sir William's care. The Princesses embarked at Harfleur for the final stage of their journey to Scotland early in November but the convoy suffered severe damage, two ships being dismasted, in a gale: they therefore returned to port and the decision was taken that it was too dangerous for the Princesses to continue their journey until the Spring. The Bishop of Galloway wrote from Harfleur on 8 November 1457 to report what had happened, and that a report would be made in person by the personage who had already left for Scotland²⁸. In the spring of 1457/58 Sir William convoyed them safely in the "great ship" Roman to Kirkcudbright where they were received by the King and Queen.

Meanwhile, Sir William's friend — Bishop James Kennedy of St Andrews — who was also Chancellor of the University had been engaged in thoroughly reorganising the University. As part of this reorganisation he refounded the College and Church of St Salvator to whom he granted a charter of new erection on 4 April 1458. Subsequent events show that Sir William was associated with the Bishop in these plans.

On 7 October 1458 James II granted two charters:

- i a charter of confirmation to William Monypenny of Ardweny and of Conkirsalte, kt, and Katherine his spouse, of the lordship lands of Buttillis with enclosure to the Castle, the lands of Kirkenan etc in the barony of Buttillis, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright which the said William and Katherine resigned: the blanche ferme being one sparrowhawk on the feast of St Peter ad Vincula²⁹.
- ii a charter to William alone (who is described by James II as his "familiar") for his free services of the barony of Brodland of Ratre etc vic Aberdeen fallen to the King by reason of the forfeiture of the deceased Hugh, Earl of Ormonde: blanche ferme being one silver penny³⁰.

On 6 November 1458 Sir William resigned his lands in Aberdeen to the King who immediately granted a charter of these same lands to "the clerics and orators, provost and canons of the Collegiate Church of St Salvator", so providing the endowment for the Bishop's refounded College³¹.

On this same day, 6 November 1458, Sir William, who was present at the Parliament at Perth, was commissioned in full Parliament to proceed overseas on diplomatic business in company with John Kennedy, Provost of St Andrews; their mandate was to conclude a treaty with the King of Castille³² and to refer a dispute with Norway over the debt due by Scotland for the Western Isles and Isle of Man to the arbitration of the King of France³³. In these missions they were joined by Patrick Folkart, Captain of the Scots Guards (whose daughter was later to marry Sir William's eldest son, Alexander) and Robert Pattilock of Clermount, the liberator of Gascony. Two days later, Sir William (who is styled baron of Ratre, lord of Conquirsalt) and John Kennedy were instructed to obtain sasine of the county of Xaintonge in their master's name from the French King³⁴. Finally on 30 November 1458 they, together with Hugh Douglas, Archdeacon of St Andrews (kinsman of the King), Robert Pattilok of Clermount, and Master George Monypenny (Sir William's cousin), were instructed to offer the customary obedience of Scotland to the new Pope, Pius II³⁵. Of these probably only Mr George went to Rome; he was at the Papal Court at Siena in August 1460.

On 14 November 1458 he and the Abbot of Melrose were granted a safe-conduct to go to England for six months on unspecified business. The Abbot certainly was in England before 15 March 1458/59: Sir William himself appears to have gone to France by sea, probably from Kirkcudbright. He may have returned from England to report before seeking the presence of Charles VII or he may have gone directly overseas and have maintained contact with his colleagues in England by means of emissaries. At any rate, he was certainly in France in July 1459 when he was entrusted with a diplomatic mission to Scotland by the French King. The "business" in question was probably whether or not to intervene in English politics on the side of the House of Lancaster, though his main business however was the settlement of the dispute between Norway and Scotland³⁶: Norway at this time was united under the Danish crown.

Charles VII heard the case of the Danish and Scottish envoys during the summer of 1459, and the negotiations were apparently deadlocked. Bishop Kennedy had sailed from Pittenweem, ostensibly on a pilgrimage, on 1 September 1459 but in all probability to consult with Sir William before submitting a plan to break the deadlock to the French King. The Bishop was back in Edinburgh by 1 March 1459/60; Sir William, as the official ambassador bearing the king of France's letters (which embodied the Bishop's suggestions), landed at Kirkcudbright sometime before July 1460³⁷. The gist of the French King's proposals was that the representatives of the Scottish and Danish Kings should meet at Bourges to negotiate an agreement by way of a marriage alliance.

Sometime before 17 June 1460 (when the Prior of St Andrews was acting as his Vicar General) Bishop Kennedy had left for the conference convened by Charles VII, armed with full plenipotentiary powers, and accompanied by the Duke of Albany. He was however taken ill at Bruges, and the Scots representation was headed by Sir William and Patrick Folkart who proposed that a Danish bride should bring the Orkneys and Shetlands into full sovereignty of the Scottish crown and that all arrears of tribute should be remitted. Negotiations were held up by the Danes pending the production by Bishop Kennedy of the original 1426 treaty with Norway; this the Bishop was unable to do, owing to his illness, before James II died³⁸. Sir William remained abroad and was in Veere, in Flanders in the Spring of 1460/61 where he is believed to have met the Burgundian envoy to Scotland, Louis de Bruges, Sieur de la Greytheuse.

The Yorkist faction overthrew the House of Lancaster at the Battle of Northampton on 10 July 1460: James immediately commenced hostilities against the remaining English outposts on Scottish soil and lay siege to the Castle of Roxburgh where, on 3 August 1460, he was slain by the bursting of a gun⁴⁰.

Charles VII of France died on 22 July 1461. Thus the two monarchs with whom Sir William was on such intimate terms of trust, and for whom he had carried out so many important confidential missions, both died within twelve months of one another.

In Scotland, the new king James III was a minor and the country was governed by a Regency within which there were two factions — the "Old Lords", who included Bishop Kennedy and who favoured the Lancastrian faction in England, and the "Young Lords" who favoured the Yorkist faction.

In France, the new king Louis XI had been on bad terms with his father and at times in open rebellion against him. He disapproved of his father's lifestyle and consequently tended to regard with suspicion those who had been close to him. He was however a man who recognised and rewarded ability, and it is evident that he soon came to regard Sir William as an expert on Scottish and English affairs whom he could trust.

Sir William and Thomas Lindsay were at the French court in the early summer of 1462 where they were available to support Scottish interests in the negotiations of Henry VI's

Queen, Margaret of Anjou, with Louis XI. When Queen Margaret returned to Scotland in October 1462 with a small force under de Brézé, Seneschal of Normandy, Sir William accompanied her⁴¹.

In March 1464, Bishop Kennedy dispatched Sir William to the French Court to inform Louis XI that, though he valued the French alliance above all other pacts, even it was subsidiary to the good and tranquillity of the realm; it had become necessary therefore for him to negotiate peace with England. On 10 March 1464 Sir William was granted a safe-conduct to pass through England⁴².

Sometime between 18 September 1459 (when he was described in a grant as Sir William Monypenny of Ardweny and Conkersalte) and 17 July 1464 (when as William, Lord Monypenny, he was granted a charter of the lands of Kirkennan and the barony of Torstrachan in Kirkcudbright) he was created a Lord of Parliament. These latter lands had been resigned at the Monastery of Arbroath by Lord Hamilton and Euphemia, Countess of Douglas, his wife⁴³. On 24 October 1464, at the Monastery of Arbroath, William, Lord Monypenny resigned the half-lands of Crawfordjohn, vic Lanark, which was then granted by the King to James, Lord Hamilton⁴⁴.

About this time, William, Lord Monypenny was dispatched to inform Louis XI of the progress of the negotiations with England, and that the English were proposing that James IV should marry an unnamed English bride. On 9 November 1464 he received a safe-conduct to pass through England⁴⁵.

The Bishop of St Andrews, James Kennedy, died in May 1465 and with his death William Lord Monypenny's career as a Scottish diplomat seems to have come to an end and from now on he appears solely as an emissary of Louis XI, for whom he carried out a number of missions to the English court, during which he appears to have been involved in secret talks with the redoubtable Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick.

On 27 January 1466/67, William, Lord Monypenny received sasine of the lands of Leuchars, Monypenny and of the annual rent of Balbot as the heir of entail for these lands of his cousin William Monypenny of Pitmilly: on 26 December 1466 he had received a charter of the lands of the barony of Feldy, vic Perth, which James, Lord Livingston, resigned⁴⁶.

On 25 June 1467 Edward IV issued a warrant for a safe conduct to the Archbishop of Narbonne, to Louis Bastard of Bourbon and Count of Roussillon, to Sir William Monypenny kt Lord of Congressault, and to Master Guyllin de Rous secretary to King Louis, with their 300 attendants⁴⁷. On 11 August 1467, a personal safe conduct was authorised for issue to Sir William Monypenny knight, Lord of Monypenny and Congressault, his wife Katerina and their children and servants; also to the Dieppe vessel 'le keruelle Matelyne' of 160 tons burden and a crew of 60 to trade in England and on 30 October Sir William was granted authority to import wines of Gascony and Aquitaine in that ship⁴⁸. Sir William arrived in England later in that year, probably about October, as he received a gift from Edward IV on 9 November 1467 "for his attendance"⁴⁹. He had private conversations with the Earl of Warwick around the beginning of January 1467/68 and a letter written by him from Cherenton (?Sherrington) on 16 January 1467/68 is preserved in the French archives: it contains a report of his conversations with the Earl⁵⁰.

He apparently then returned to France to report to Louis I, who soon sent him back on a further mission to England: the Issue Role for Easter 1468 records payments to Garter King at Arms who had been sent to Sir William "by the King's command with some secret matters" and by the King to Sir William himself "lately came in embassy from the King of France by the hands of Sir Harry Waver, kt, for his costs and expenses"⁵¹. In July

1468 Sir William, Katerina his wife, children and 50 servants, also the Honfleur ship "le Marie" of 160 tons and a crew of 60 were authorised to receive a safe-conduct for a further year with permission to trade, but not to discharge Gascon or Aquitaine wines in England⁵².

On returning to France in 1468, on conclusion of this mission, Sir William fell into the hands of the Bretons (one account suggests as the result of a shipwreck) who were in rebellion, in alliance with Burgundy, against the French King though, at the time a truce was in force. The Bretons exacted a large ransom from him, which was paid by the Bishop of Rochester who brought him back to France under the protection of an English safe-conduct⁵³.

In 1470 the Earl of Warwick, who had fallen out of favour with Edward IV, finally broke with the English King, and sailed for France with a fleet of ships. With him was the King's brother, the Duke of Clarence (who was later to marry Anne Neville, the Earl's daughter) and their women folk. Having been refused entry to Calais, the Earl with his fleet and a large number of captured Burgundian ships and some Breton prizes arrived on 1 May 1470 at Honfleur in the Baie de Seine, where he was received with royal honours by Louis, Bastard of Bourbon and Admiral of France, and the Archbishop of Narbonne. He demanded an interview with Louis XI.

His arrival off Honfleur created uproar in England, France and Burgundy. On 12 May 1470 Louis XI issued instructions to Sir William and Jean Bourré his first secretary to deal with the Earl of Warwick's arrival⁵⁴. They were joined at Honfleur by the Bastard of Bourbon and the Archbishop of Narbonne. The matter which the Earl of Warwick wished to discuss with Louis XI was the replacement of Edward IV on the English throne by Henry VI, a scheme that Louis himself had suggested to the Earl during 1467. Louis, while delighted by the Earl's arrival, found his presence in the Baie de Seine an embarrassment. He therefore instructed Sir William to inform the Earl that he would only agree to granting an interview if the Earl first moved his fleet and its prizes away from the Baie de Seine and also agreed that his and Clarence's womenfolk should move to various inland towns or be sent to join the Queen at Amboise.

The Earl flatly rejected Louis' proposals and Sir William and Jean Bourré reported back to the King. On 19 May 1470, Louis sent back a vehement answer. The Burgundian representatives, who had been protesting at the Earl's capture of Burgundian ships, were to be informed that all Burgundian property that could be recovered would be restored (the Earl's reaction to this was to capture more Burgundian ships); the women folk were to be sent deep into lower Normandy even if this meant that it would cost Louis much more money, and not until this was all done would Louis consent to meet the Earl. All to no avail: the Earl stuck to his guns and Louis gave way and invited the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence to meet him at Amboise. The Earl's party arrived at Amboise on 8 June 1470 and were received with great honour: where they rode away on 12 June "The Enterprise of England" had been negotiated. By 6 October 1470 the Earl of Warwick was in London, Henry VI had been restored to the English throne, and Edward IV was a fugitive in Holland. — Two years later the Earl of Warwick had been killed in battle, Edward IV was once more on the English throne, and Henry VI was dead⁵⁴.

Sir William does not appear to have been employed by the French king as an active diplomat after 1470^{54A}. In any case, Sir William returned to Scotland in 1471, and was in Parliament that year: he apparently remained in Scotland continuously until at least mid 1474 as during the period between 18 April 1472 and 20 March 1473/74 his name appears as a witness to no less than 23 charters issued under the Great Seal⁵⁵.

He presided over a court held at Stirling on 8 April 1472 which was arbitrating in a dispute between William Striveline (Stirling) of Cadder, kt, on the one part and Walter

Stewart of Morfy and Patrick of Striveline on the other anent the lands of Easter Cadder.

On 8 October 1471 the King granted him and his heirs "for his faithful and laudable service" a charter of the lands of Kirkandris in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright: on 26 February 1471-72 the King, with the consent of the Three Estates of Parliament, granted him a further charter of these lands "for his free services and expenses". This latter charter states that James, Lord Hamilton had personally resigned the lands of Kirkandris in exchange for the 40 mark lands in the lordship of Bothwell which were incorporated and united in the lordship of Hamilton⁵⁶. Sir William is recorded as being in "occupation" of the lands of Kirkandris in 1473 and in 1475-79 inclusive: the fermes due on Kirkandris had not however been paid when the 1481 accounts were drawn up. He also feued various lands at a lower ferm than the true rental, this being recorded in 1473, 1474 and 1478. The payment of a certain sum of money to Stewart, his wife, for some oxen and cows is recorded in 1475⁵⁷.

On 13 September 1472 William Lord Monypenny received a charter of the lands of Ester Lekky, vic Stirling, and of the two merk lands commonly called "le Offrenys" of Schyrgartoun, stewartry of Menteith, vic Perth, "which had formerly been given to Adam Cosoure for a certain sum of money, and which after payment of the said sum by the said William, as if assigned by the late King James II, the said Adam resigned."⁵⁸ The matter had originally been raised by Sir William's procurators at Stirling on 16 July 1472^{58A}. The lands were very soon afterwards sold by Sir William to Andrew, Lord Avendale.

On 20 March 1483/84 he resigned his lands of Leuchars-Monypenny vic fife, of Corscrachane, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of Ardweny, vic Forfar, in favour of his son and heir, Alexander⁵⁹. On 24 February 1485 he resigned the lands of Butillis etc to the King, who granted them to Mr William Levenax (or Lennox) of Caly, his armour-bearer⁶⁰.

Meanwhile, in France, Louis XI was rewarding him for his services to the French Crown: on 10 October 1473 he was appointed Seneschal of Xantonge with the government of La Rochelle in the room of Patrick Folkhard, Captain of the Scots Guards⁶¹, and about the same time he was granted the lands of Vila (near Agen) and Aubin, and the viscounty of Auvillass (or Anville)⁶². He also appears to have been granted at some time the seigneurie of Varennes⁶³.

Whether Sir William spent his last years in France or Scotland is uncertain, as is the date and place of his death. The last positive evidence in France is a quittance dated 6 July 1481⁶⁴; the last record in Scotland is his resignation of the lands of Butillis in favour of his son and heir Alexander in February 1485. He was dead before 4 July 1488⁶⁵, when his son Alexander had already succeeded him in the peerage.

He married Katherine Stewart; neither the date or place of marriage is known, nor is his wife's ancestry clear, although she apparently bore the undifferenced arms of Stewart⁶⁶. The marriage had certainly taken place before October 1458 when she and her husband received the charter of the lands of Butillis; it probably took place in the early or mid 1450s⁶⁷. She was apparently still alive in 1475, when the payment of a certain sum of money for oxen and cows was made to Stewart⁶⁸, but was dead before February 1485 when her husband (in view of the terms of his charter presumably the survivor of them) resigned the lands of Butillis⁶⁹.

The known issue of the marriage were:

- | | |
|------|--|
| sons | 1. Alexander, who succeeded his father in his Scots and French honours ⁷⁰ |
| | 2. William, who entered the church and became Abbot of St Satur ⁷¹ |
| | 3. George, a doctor of law and diplomat ⁷² |

daughters The names of daughters, if any, are not known but it is possible that the Monypenny Breviary was commissioned by Sir Wilham as a gift to a daughter who became a nun⁷³.

Arms	Quarterly 1 and 4	Or, a dolphin haurient embowed azure
	2 and 3	Gules, three crescents each surmounted by a cross-crosslet fitché, argent.

Crest A peacock in his pride

Supporters Two wild men.

Bibliography

The activities of the Sieur de Concessault are well documented, both in contemporary documents and in various printed sources. The following printed sources have been consulted in compiling this record:

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
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| ii | <i>The Complete Peerage</i> — edited by H A Doubleday and Lord Howard de Walden. The St Catherine Press, London 1936. | CP |
| iii | <i>Louis XI</i> — Paul Murray Kendall, Cardinal edition, Sphere Books, London 1974 (first published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1971). | PMK |
| iv | "The Monypenny Breviary" — Albert van de Put, <i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i> Vol VI, 1922, reprinted Neill & Co, Edinburgh 1922. | MB |
| v | <i>Lettres de Louis XI</i> — Société de L'Histoire de France. | LLXI |
| vi | <i>Dictionnaire des Anciennes Familles de Berry</i> — M-H de Maransagne. | AFB |
| vii | <i>Histoire de Berry</i> — Gaspard Thaumas de la Thamassière. | La T |
| viii | <i>Histoire et Statistique monumental de département du Cher</i> — Tardy-Pigelet, Bourges 1895. | TP |
| ix | <i>Armorial des Principales du berry</i> — Tardy Pigelet editeur, Mabasange, Bourges. | Arm de B |
| x | <i>Histoire de Berry</i> — Jean Chaumeau, seigneur de Lassay, Lyon, Antoine Gryphises, 1566. | JC de L |
| xi | <i>La Grande Encyclopedie</i> . | GE |
| xii | <i>Scots Men-at-Arms and Lifeguards in France</i> — Wm Forbes-Luth SJ, Edinburgh Wm Paterson 1882 (2 vols). | FL |
| xiii | <i>Warwick the Kingmaker</i> — Paul Kendall, Allen & Unwin 1957 (3rd impression 1969). | |

Notes

1. Complete Peerage, 161. Margaret Arbuthnot's mother was Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith.
2. Life & Times of James Kennedy, 194; Complete Peerage, 161 (citing Reg. Mag. Sig. [S] VI, 628 and Wars of the English in France, Rolls Ser, vol., p.303). James II calls him "*familiaris*" and "*conciliarius sincere dilectus*".
3. La Grande Encyclopedie, Vol 63, p. 673; Life & Times pp. 16 & 17.
- 3A. Peter Monypenny was certainly a kinsman, and probably a younger brother of William. In his petition to the Pope he is described as confessor to the Duchesse de Vienne and of noble birth on both sides.
4. Complete Peerage IX p.161; La Grande Encyclopedie Vol 63, p.673.
5. Bib. Nat. MSS Nos 44364 - The Monypenny Dossier - No 2,3,4 & 5; Louis XI - Paul Murray Kendall - cardinal edition p.49.
6. Life & Times pp.84 (and note 3) and 85; Ex. Rolls Scot Vol V, preface lvii.
7. Ex. Rolls Scot Vol V, p.117.
8. Rot. Scotiae vol ii, p.325; Cal. Docs Relating to Scot Vol IV, No 1172.
9. Life & Times p.85. The object of this proposed marriage was to strengthen the relations between France and the Empire.
10. Ibid p.85 and note 2.
11. Ibid p.86, note 3 for a letter stating this from Charles VII to Sigismund, Duke of Austria in the Vienna archives.
12. Ibid p.86, & notes 5 & 6.
13. Ibid p.89 & notes 1 & 2. Henry VI issued a warrant on 28 October for a payment to William Monypenny 'late comyng towards us with certain messages from our uncle of France.'; Cal. Docs relating to Scot Vol IV No 1199, 1200, 1204.
14. Ibid p.92 & notes 2 & 3.
15. Scots Men at Arms and Lifeguards in France: Vol I, p.58; Complete Peerage IX p.161.
16. Complete Peerage IX p.161, and note (f) which quotes the authorities.
17. Life & Times p.116 & note 3.
18. Reg.Mag.Sig. II Nos 344 & 501.
19. Ibid No 365.
20. Ibid No 369.
21. Ibid No 500. The Lands of Parkhill, with which the wood of Irnesyde was associated, had belonged to David, Earl of Huntingdon, who granted the Abbey of Lindores quarrying rights. Later they were held by the Earl of Fife, reverting to the Crown on their forfeiture. Fife Pictorial & Historical, Abdie Parish.
22. Life & Times p.126 & note 3.
23. Ibid p.130.
24. Ibid p.140 & note 5; Monypenny Dossier No 8 - quittance dated 4 August 1459.
25. Ibid pp.147, 148.
26. Ibid p. 164 & pp.367-8. The chief person accused of treason was Robert Cunningham, Captain of the Scots Guards, who had been in command of the Guard at the siege of Rouen and of Caen in 1450 (where the treason was alleged to have taken place). The charge was not brought until April 1455. Robin Campbell was executed but the others were imprisoned. Eventually, after representations by the Scots ambassadors to Charles VII, proceedings were dropped and, eventually, Robert Cunningham was restored to favour.
27. The Princess Annabella was the betrothed bride of Louis of Savoy, Count of Geneva, at whose father's court she had been "nourished" ever since her coming to France. But James II evidently had second thoughts and the engagement was terminated.

28. Ex. Rolls Scot Vol 6, preface lv; Stevenson's Wars of the English in France Vol I, p.52; Life & Times p.182. There is some conflict between those authorities in that the Exchequer Rolls preface states that Sir William Monypenny had already departed for Scotland to make the report which the Life & Times states on p.182 note 2 that it was the Bishop himself who returned and that the Princesses were left in Sir William's care. The latter seems more probable in view of the account attested by Sir William to the Grenetier de Honfleur on 16 January 1457/58 for salt supplied "pour la provision du l'ostel de mes dames Jehanne et Amable d'Ecosse" [Monypenny dossier No 7]. Sir William described himself as "chevalier, conseiller et chambellain du roi et seigneur de Concessault".
29. R.M.S. II No 626. The full list of the lands is as follows:— The lordship lands of Buttilis with enclosure to the Castle, the lands of Kirkennan, Barloghane, Barnhasteris, and Druvall in the barony of Buttilis. The entry contains a memo concerning a similar charter indetical with No 626 in all points except that resigned by Lord Hamilton. Failing heirs of William & Katherine, the lands were to pass to the heirs of Katherine's grandmother Marjory Stewart.
30. Ibid No 625. The full list of lands is as follows:— the barony of Brodland of Raltre, Rothraquhy, Carnglas, and Mylhil with the mill of Creichmount. The Ex. Rolls Scot. Vol 6 p.514 for 1459 contains an entry referring to half the lands of Creichmounde in the barony of Ratre.
31. Ibid No 639.
32. Life & Times p.195 and note 1; Reg.Mag.Sig.II No 641.
33. Life & Times p.195 and note (1); Reg.Mag.Sig.II No 642 & 643.
34. Life & Times p.195 and note (2); Reg.Mag.Sig.II No 647.
35. Life & Times p.195 and note (3); Reg.Mag.Sig.II No 653.
36. Ibid pp.196, 197 and note (1).
37. Ibid p.199 and note (4).
38. Ibid pp.199 and note (5), 200 and notes (1) & (2).
39. Ibid p.215 and note (4).
40. Ibid pp.207 and note (3); 208.
41. Ibid pp.230 & 231; Complete Peerage IX p.162 & note (a).
42. Life & Times p.243: see also "Warwick the Kingmaker". Paul Kendall (Allan & Unwin) 3rd impression 1964, note on sources p.341. - referring to text on p.135 refers to Louis XI's confidential letters to ambassadors of Edward IV in 1462 -there is a reference to them in a letter written from Scotland in 1464 by Sir William [B.N. MS francais 6970, pp.185-187, reprinted in Scofield II, Appendix V].
43. Reg.Mag.Sig. II No 797.
44. Reg.Mag.Sig. II No 819.
45. Life & Times pp.246, 247 and note (1).
46. Exch.Rolls.Scot IX, p.673; Reg. Dunfermline 458; Reg.Mag.Sig. II No 898. On 16 April 1467 Sir William undertook to surrender the barony of Fylde (Feldy) into the hands of the late King provided Lord Levingstoun paid him 1000 crown of gold, French money, on the high altar of St. Giles in Edinburgh. [Col. Charters (R.H.6.) Vol III No 402B].
47. Cal.State.Docs.Scot IV No 1369 (Privy Seals (Tower) 7 Edw.IV, File 8).
48. Ibid No 1372 (Privy Seals (Tower) 7 Edw.IV, File 4 & 5).
49. Ibid No 1374 (Issue Roll (Pells), Michaelmas, 7 Edw.IV).
50. Waurin III, 186; another letter dated 8 March 1467/68 is recorded in "Memoires pour servir de preuves à l'histoire de Bretagne", P.H. Moris, Paris, 1746 pp.159-60 -"these two letters furnish the most intimate view of which we have of the Earl of Warwick in a moment of crisis" "Warwick the King Maker" - Paul Kendall p.347 (note commenting on text on pp.215-217).

51. Cal.State Docs. Scot IV No 1379 (Issue Roll (Pells), Easter, 8 Edw.IV). Garter received 20 shillings, Sir William £20.
52. Ibid No. 1380 (Privy Seals (Tower) 8 Edw.IV, File 4).
53. Bib.Nat. M9 20685, fol 434-September 1468; the Complete Peerage IX p.162, quoting de Wavrin as its authority, states that Sir William was shipwrecked in 1467 on the English coast.
54. Louis XI - P.M. Kendall - The Cardinal Press 1974 - pp.281-285. Warwick the Kingmaker - Paul Kendall - (Allan & Unwin) 1969. p.267.
- 54A. The last mention of him in an active diplomatic role was when he was one of Louis XI's envoys to England in 1470 negotiating a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Earl of Warwick: reference is made to a letter of Sir William's dated 19 January 1470/71 [Communication of the French Ambassadors. Bib.Nat. Le Grand Collection MS francais 6978 ff.47: Calmethe & Permele p.129: Scofuld I p500 vide "Warwick the Kingmaker" note p.354 on text on p.300].
55. Reg.Mag.Sig.II:—

1472	1060, 18 April 1472; 1061, 25 April 1472; 1064 & 1065, 11 August 1472; 1076-1078, 3 September 1472; 1085-1089, 14 October 1472;
1472-73	1100-1103 on 18,21,22 and 28 January 1472-73 respectively; 1104, 4 February; 1105 & 1106, 20 February; 1108 & 1109, 24 February; 1113, 10 March; all 1472-73.
1473	1115, 27 March; 1117, 30 March; 1120, 31 March; 1121, 8 April; 1122, 7 May; 1123, 12 May; all 1473.
1473-74	1161, 20 March 1473-74.
- 55A. The judges arbitrate in this dispute was Sir John de Colquhoun of that Ilk, James Sebaw of Salqhy, David Crychtoun of Crononestoune, Malcolm Flemyng son and heir apparent of Robert, Lord le Flemyng, and William Striveline of Keyr. [Nos.Prot.Bk, Burgh of Stirling p.52. (Scottish Antiquary Vol 10, p.114)].
56. Reg.Mag.Sig. II Nos 1041, 1054, 1055.
57. Exchag.Rolls Scot VIII p.151 - No 298, 335, 405, 406, 512, 615; 165, 216, 490. The Lands feued to him were Balgredane, Monches, Corvaire, and Clogue. For the ferme paid - Ibid IX - app. Rentale Dom.Regis pp. 8 & 20. For the payment to his wife - Ibid VIII, p.287.
58. Reg.Mag.Sig II No 1079.
- 58A. Adam Cosoir, burgess of Stirling, was a moneylender. On 16 July 1472, Malcolm Makclery of Gartane Sinclair and May, and Alexander Scott, clerk of the council of the King, acting as Sir William's procurators, at the high altar of the parish church in Stirling, offered to Adam Cosoir for the redemption of the lands of Eister Leake etc, 300 merks Scots. Duncan Forester (later Sir Duncan Forester, first of Garden), bailie of Stirling, by mandate of the King, demanded Adam's answers. He offered his reply in writing in, so the author of Ancient Castles comments, a Shylock-like manner. Following the grant of the charter on 13 September 1472, Malcolm Makclery of Gartane Sinclair, and Sir William's attorney, produced on 17 September 1472, the relevant precept from Chancery directed to Malcolm Forester of Torwood, Sheriff of Stirling. [Prot.Bk of Burgh of Stirling, pp.58 & 60 (Scott.Antig. Vol 10); Ancient Castles & Mansions of Stirling, Nonility - J.S. Fleming (Alexander Gardner, London & Paisley, 1902) pp.342, 345]. Sir William apparently immediately afterward sold the lands to Andrew, Lord Avendale.
59. Ibid No 1585.
60. Ibid No 1627.
61. Lettres de Louis XI II p.157, footnote (1). Letter dated Selommes 10 October 1473; Bib.Nat. Monypenny dossier No 11; Complete Peerage IX p.162; La Grande Encyclopedie Vol 63, p.673.

62. Lettres de Louis XI II p.157 footnote (1); Monypenny dossier items 12-21.
63. Ibid. The 'Complete Peerage' cites the French authority which places the date of his death in April 1482.
64. Bib.Nat. Monypenny dossier No 22.
65. Reg.Mag.Sig. II No 1746.
66. The Arms of Katherine Stewart's family — the undifferenced arms of Stewart — are shown f.736V. of the Monypenny Breviary [illustrated as Fig I on p.74 of the Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland Vol VI (1922)⁷. The author Mr. Albert van der Put of the Victoria & Albert Museum, argues from this that Katherine could not have been of the House of Stewart of Aubigney, the otherwise obvious choice seeing the proximity of the fiefs of Aubignez and Concessault, and the roles played by the two families.
An alternative is suggested by Douglas' Peerage of Scotland - Stewart, Earls of Galloway - p.278 et seq—
Sir Walter Stewart, Lord of Dalswinton & Gairhies, left as his sole heiress Dame Marian (or Marjory) Stewart who, in 1396, married her cousin John Stewart, son of Sir William Stewart, sheriff of Teviotdale. In 1418, Dame Marion Stewart and her husband John Stewart gave and disposed the lands and barony of Callie, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to Sir John Stewart of Grayton (his precise relationship to Dame Marian or her husband is not known, but some relationship undoubtedly existed). Sir John Stewart of Grayton died leaving a sole heiress, Elizabeth Stewart, who brought the lands and barony of Callie with her on her marriage to Donald, son of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, the last Earl of the old line. Donald Lennox was alive in 1444.
The Charter granting the castle & barony of Buttilis to Sir William Monypenny and his wife Katherine Stewart stipulated that, in the event of the failure of heirs of their marriage, the castle & barony should pass to Katherine's grandmother, Marjory, and her heirs. When William, Lord Monypenny resigned the Castle & Barony of Buttilis in 1485, the King immediately granted a charter of these lands to Mr William Levenax (Lennox) of Callie, his armour bearer, who was undoubtedly the heir of Elizabeth Stewart and Donald Lennox.
The above association of personal and place names supports, but does not prove beyond all doubt, that Katherine Stewart, Sir William's wife, was a grand daughter of Dame Marian Stewart and John Stewart, and probably a daughter of William Stewart of Dalswinton & Gairlie, son and heir of Dame Marian, and ancestor of the Earls of Galloway.
67. There is no direct evidence of the date of the marriage nor of the dates of birth of her known children — Alexander, later 2nd Lord Monypenny & Vicomte d'Omoy, William, later Abbot of St Satur, and George, Doctor of Law. It is clear from the safe conducts granted to Sir William and his wife by Edward IV in 1467 and 1468 that some at least of his children were still "children" and not full legal age. This points to the marriage having taken place in about 1450.
68. The Complete Peerage considers that she died sometime between 1 August 1468 — when she is mentioned in Treaty Roll 8 Edward IV — and before March 1469 — when William de Monypenny, nobleman, lord of the place of Concessault, of the diocese of Glasgow, had plenary indulgence with no mention of a wife [Cal. Papal Reg. Vol XII, p.741].
Exch.Rolls.Scot Vol VIII, p.287 however refers to Stewart as wife of Sir William, and this could well be Katharine.
69. Sir William resigned the lands of Buttilis which the King then granted to William Lennox of Callie, his armour-bearer (heir of Marjory Stewart) October 1485. [Reg.Marg.Sig.II No 1627].

70. Reg.Mag.Sig.II Nos 1585, 1627, 1748.
71. Proc.Soc.Antiq.Scot. VI, p.78 & notes (1) & (2).
The author of this article suggests, when discussing for whom the Monypenny Breviary was originally intended, that it was given to a daughter of Sir William who entered the religious life. No such daughter has, so far, been located.
72. William Forbes-Lister in "Scots Men at Arms and Life-Guards in France" Vol.I, p.69 states that there was a third son, George a doctor of law, trained in Paris, and employed as a diplomat. He seems to have lived entirely in France. Such references in Scottish records that apply to George Monypenny as have been so far examined appear to concern Master George Monypenny, Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law, notary-public, and clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, who was a son of Thomas Monypenny of Pitmilley and Sir William's cousin. He too is known to have had diplomatic experience, and he was one of the ambassadors (together with Sir William and others) from Scotland to Pope Pius II in 1459.
73. Suggestions put forward by Albert van der Put in his article on the Breviary.
74. Shields of arms etc occur as follows in the Monypenny Breviary:— (pp.73,74).
(a) The coat as described:— ff 4 recto & verso, 479r, 530r.
(b) Dimidiating Stewart:— f 736v.
(c) The coat as described, and a crosier depicted elsewhere in the border:— f 316v.
(d) The coat as described, charged upon a crosier or:— ff 4707r, 647v, 713r, 745v.
(e) Wild men & women support coat (a), as upon the seal of William Monypenny (illustrated as fig 2 on p.74), or are introduced without the arms:— ff 316v, 324r, 647v.

There is a discussion about the dolphin quartering on pages 74 & 75 of Mr Van der Put's article.

These arms, as well as those of Monypenny of Pitmilley, are contained in the *Armorial de Berry*.

From sometime in the 17th century onwards the family of Monypenny of Pitmilley used the arms, but neither the crest or supporters, of the Lords Monypenny: this use of these arms however was never authorised by the Lord Lyon. Sir Thomas Innes of Learney considered that it may possibly have arisen from the family tradition that Sir William Monypenny of Concessault was for some years in possession of the lands of Pitmilley.

CONCRESSAULT

The known history of Concressault can only be traced back to the beginning of the 11th century but there are traces of old fortifications (banks, ditches etc) dating back to the final days of the Roman Empire in all probability. The castle is situated within this old fortified area, though the parish church and much of the village lies outside it. The importance of the site is that it commands a ford across the Grand Sauldre, a river which was in the old days considered a formidable obstacle¹.

The French Crown had owned half the seigneurie of Concressault, and the superiority of the remainder since 1182, but obtained the complete lands in 1357. King John of France granted the lands of Concressault to Jean de France, Duc de Berry about this time. During an English attack, the existing castle and village were completely destroyed: John, Duc de Berry then rebuilt it and his workmen were working on the ornamentation of the new castle in 1399.

After the Duke's death, the lands of Concressault reverted to the King. In June 1422 Charles VII (at that time still Dauphin) granted them to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, Constable of the Scottish Troops, as a reward for his services and at the same time also granted him the lands of Auvigny. Sir John Stewart was killed in 1429 at Rouvray St Denis in the attack on the English convoy under Sir John Falstaff's escort. The lands of Concressault then reverted again to the Crown and sometime, in or about October 1449, Charles VII granted them to William Monypenny, who was knighted then for his services during the siege of Rouen.

A description of the Castle, now very ruinous, was written in 1566 when it still appeared as it was when it was in the possession of the Monypennys, Sieurs de Concressault². The following is a rough translation:—

"The walls of the castle are built of great block of hard stone, being about 36 feet in length³ and 100 feet high. It is shaped like a large hexagon, having six sides at the corners of which are strong towers of the same hexagonal shape and equally spaced one from the other. The foot of the walls is surrounded by a moat 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep, ordinarily full of water as the River Sauldre normally fills it⁴. And because the walls of the castle are so very solidly built, the superstructure⁵ built on top of them is high and built of various coloured bricks arranged in subtle designs. The roof is clad with hard dark slate, well laid. And the whole is topped with gilded lead and enriched with designs of all sorts of animals, especially bears and swans⁶, beautifully painted and very naturally portrayed."

The old account goes on to say that close to, and just below the Castle there is a deep trench leading into the River Sauldre (presumably bordering the ford), deep enough to fish in — the Sauldre being a river with an abundance of fresh-water fish including trout — which is known as "la fosse des Angloys". It got its name from an incident during the reign of Charles VII. An English force was besieging the castle, but were driven off in confusion by a vigorous counter attack by the garrison. In their panic-stricken flight, a great many while attempting to cross the river fell into the ditch and were drowned.

The picture this presents is of a strong frontier fortress built to protect a key ford which gave access into the dominions of the French King during the period of the 100 years war when the greater part of France was in English hands. When the English were eventually driven out of France, a fortress of its great strength became an anachronism. Sometime after the lands of Concressault passed out of the hands of the Monypennys, the castle was allowed to fall into complete decay. It was used as a quarry for local buildings, including the present Chateau de Concressault, and all that remains now is the rubble

left of the outer walls, which still rises to a height of 30 to 40 feet or so: the debris from the walls fills the courtyard to the level of the ceiling of the old guard room, which is the only room remaining.

There is clearly much buried under the rubble — the present owners have recently (1974) recovered a small carved head of a man which evidently formed part of some structural ornamentation.

There were two chapels outside the castle, but within the ancient fortifications or "castrum". The chapel of St Mark, where in 1546 Antoine de Laroche-Chaudry, husband of Anne Monypenny, Dame de Concressault founded a "chaplaincy", is now destroyed. The Mère-Dieu, which was already in existence in 1164, is now a private house.

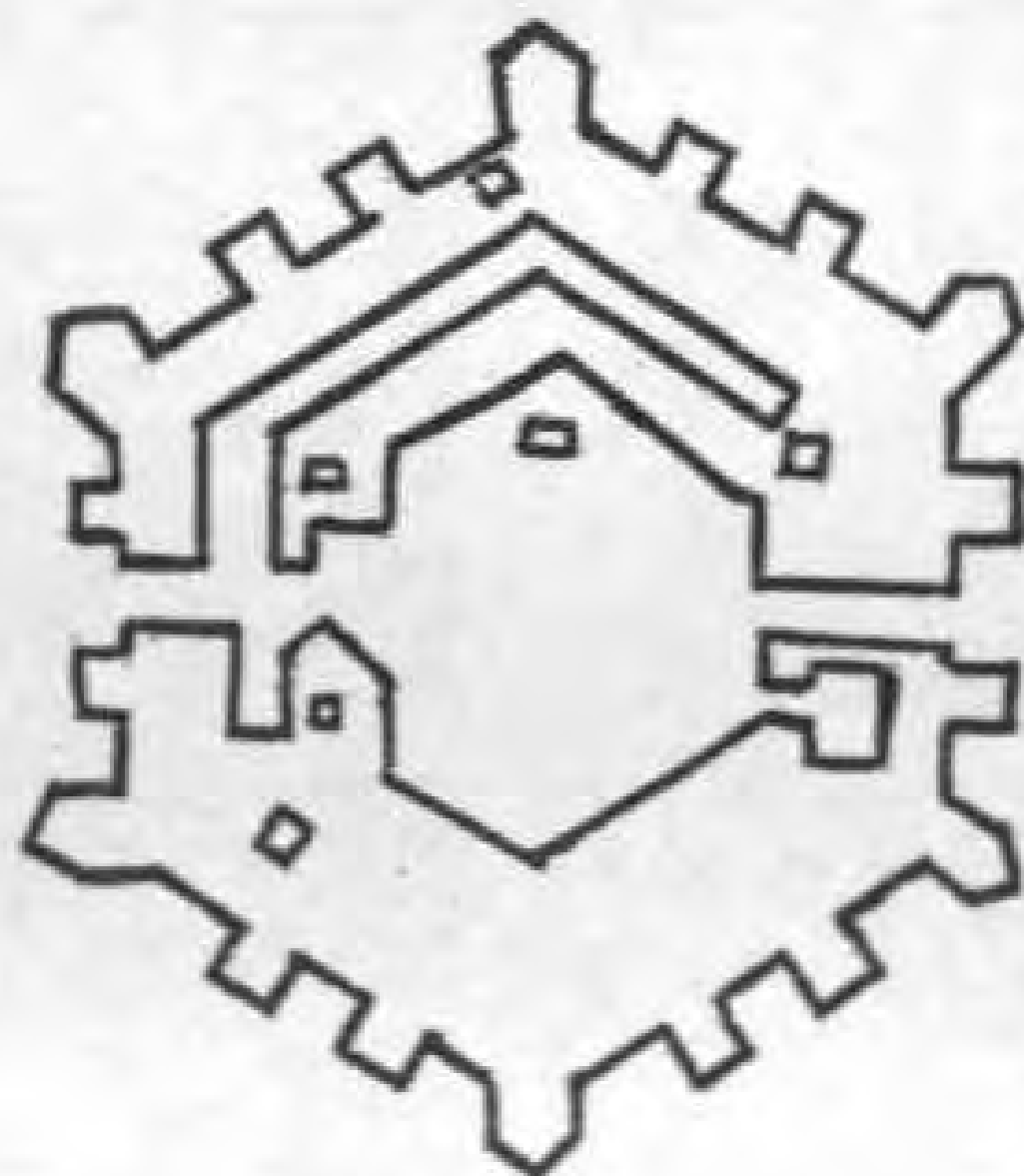
There were two other chapels lying outside the "castrum" — St Pierre, now the parish church, and Ste Anne, totally destroyed.

Notes

1. This ford was used by a German armoured column during the German invasion of France in 1940.
2. Histoire de Berry — par Jean Chaumeau, Sieur de Lassay. Chapter XLI.
3. Only the rubble left of the walls now remain, the dressed-facing stonework having all been removed and incorporated in other buildings.
4. The moat is nowadays dry.
5. This provided the living quarters for the Sieur de Concressault and his family.
6. The heraldic beasts of the Duc de Berry.

Bibliography

- (i) Histoire de Berry. Le tout recueilly par Jean Chaumeau, seigneur de Larry, avoocat. — Lyon, Antoine Gryphises, 1566.
- (ii) Histoire et Statistique Monumental de Département du Cher, Tome VIII^{me}, Bourges, Tardy-Pigelet 1858.



CASTLE OF CONCRESSAULT
Plan after Jean Chaumeau, Histoire de Berry, 1566



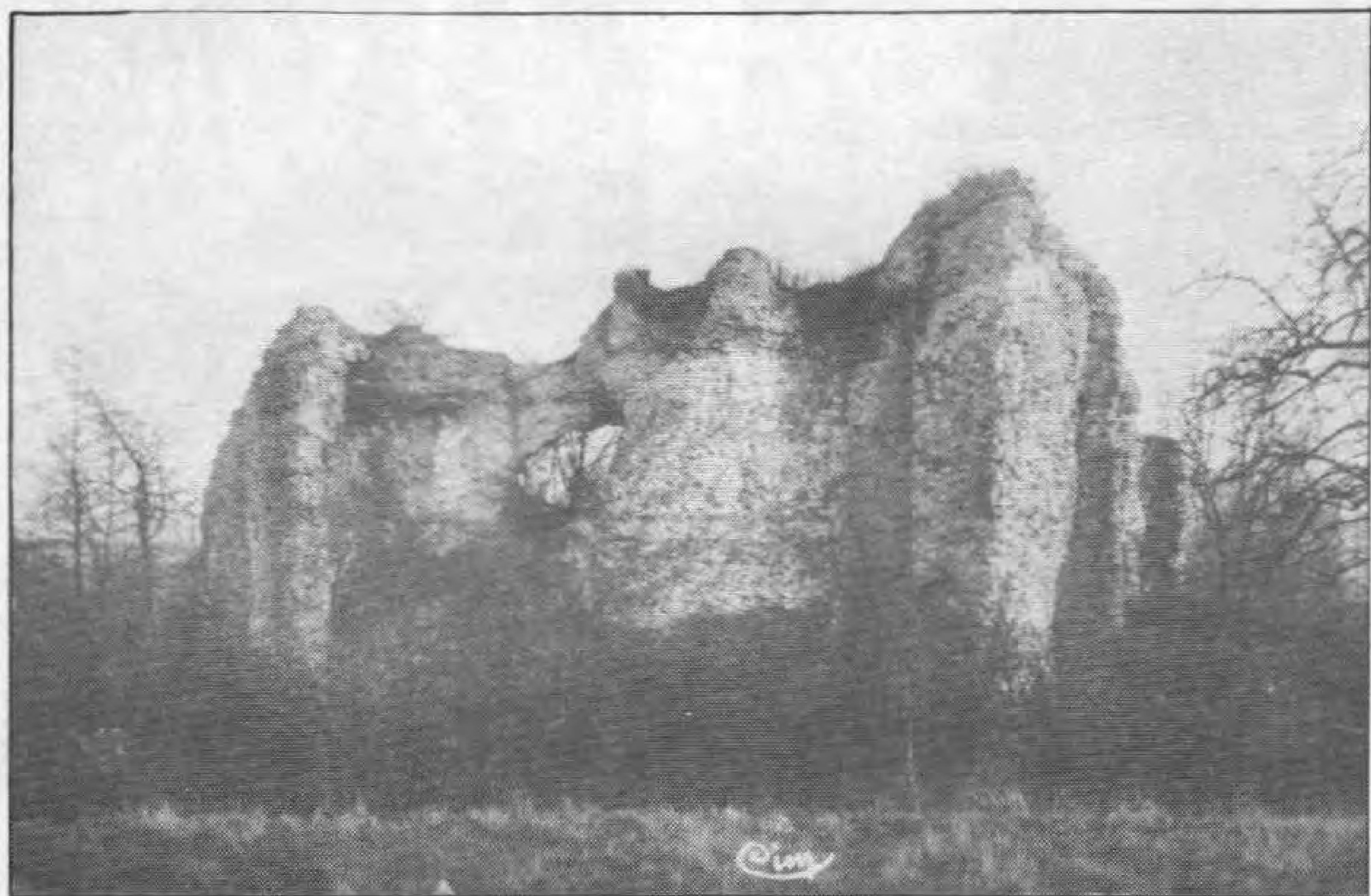
The photographs of the Chateau of Concessault were taken during a visit by my wife and myself to the area in 1974, some 20 years after our first visit. It was evident that the site was more overgrown than it had been during our earlier visit, and that some further ruination had taken place. But the present owners (at that time) of the property, a Monsieur & Madame Chulat, who entertained us in the new Chateau, were taking an interest in the old building and seeing what could be done to arrest decay.



Above: This is the end of the causeway to the castle which crosses the moat. It is covered with a dense mass of trees which have invaded the castle itself, and which were causing much damage.

Right: This is inside the dense outer ring of trees and shows the causeway as it approaches the gate-house: this is the only masonry still with its original stone casing in situ.





Top Left: This is the old guard room, still a recognisable room. The fallen masonry inside the castle walls is up to the level of the doorway seen in the photo.

Top Right: The Grande Sauldre just below the castle. One a formidable river, it is now badly silted up. The "Fosse des Anglois", the ditch which fed the moat from the river is now completely silted up and dry.

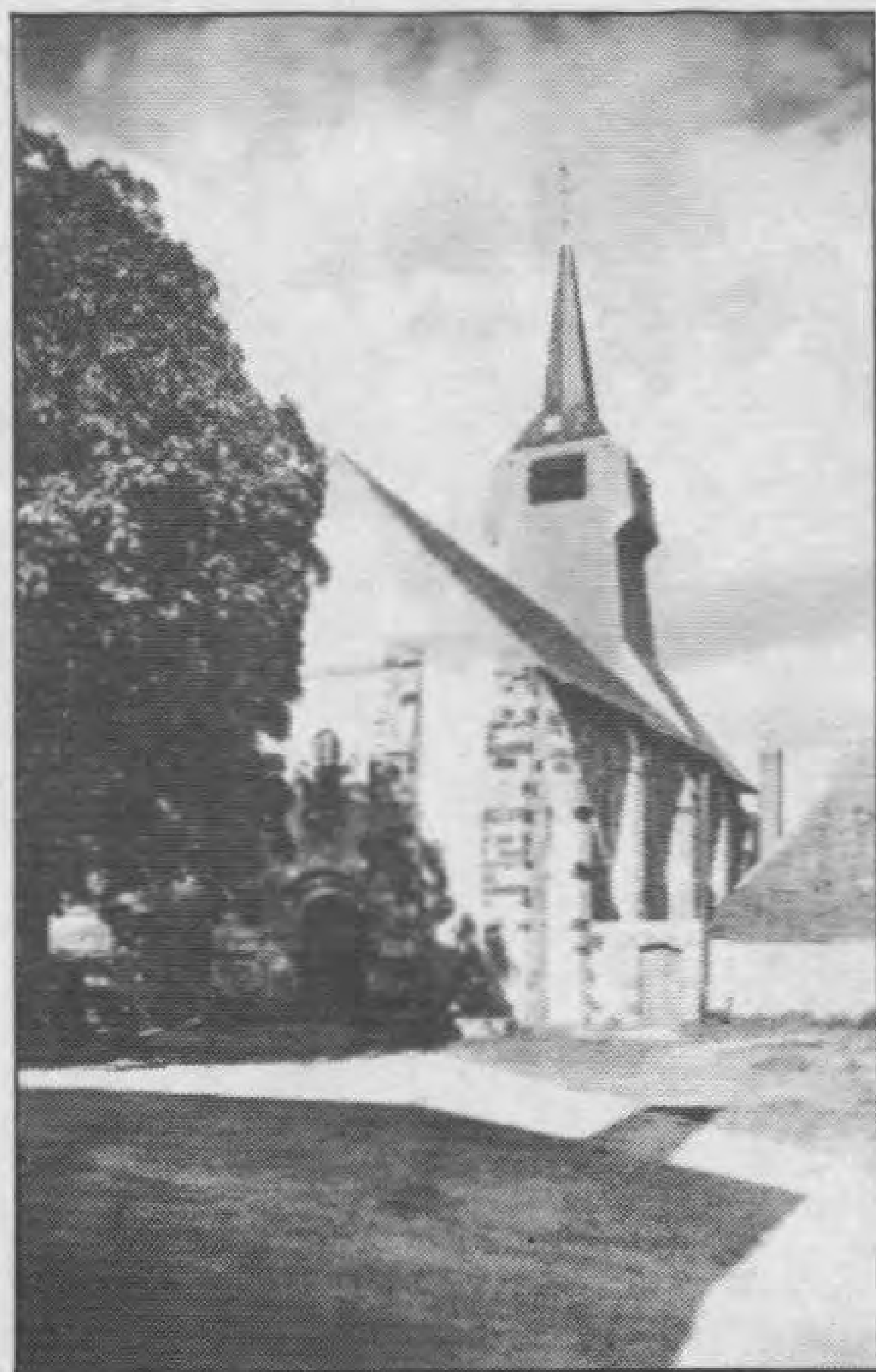
Above: The highest remaining section of wall, taken from the moat. Some remains of a staircase leading to an upper level were discovered in the area.

Left: The Great Barn.



Above: Another view of the Great Barn.

Right: The parish church - the chapel of St. Pierre.



Below: The Mère-Dieu, existing in 1164, now a dwelling house.

Below Right: A stone carving found by M. Chulat in 1973 amongst the fallen masonry inside the castle.





abfodatis confilium quo
cum fime in rectoris op

Et qui
p fidi
chae
it. ut
domus

et dicitur. Quae miter na
Et epus nouit na. De
nra est hoc miter na
no quafi fi hunc contra
figuram caput et dicit op
fueron firo. non me haffi. et
figuram dicit factet

Sir William Monypenny of Ardweny, Sieur de Concrossault, First Lord Monypenny (1411-1483)

The photograph is of one of the illustrations in the Monypenny Breviary (for fuller details see The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Series 5 Vol viii-Article by Albert van der Put).

SYLLABUS FOR 1987-1988

Monday 7 September

Any Questions Panel and Social Evening, with members of the Australian Society of Genealogists.

Thursday 15 October

"A Thousand Years: The Littles and Their Forebears".
Dr J C Little. (Illus)

Monday 16 November

"Publishing a Biography: Indomitable Colonel".
Mrs Maclean of Dochgarroch.

Tuesday 15 December

Christmas Social Evening.

Friday 15 January

"Some Enthusiasms of an Antiquarian Bookseller".
Miss Elizabeth Strong. (Illus)

Monday 15 February

Annual General Meeting.
"Victorian Largo, Past and Present".
Mrs Ivy Jardine. (Illus)

Tuesday 15 March

"Scots in Russia".
Dr Paul Dukes.

Friday, 15 April

Talk at General Register House on "Early Testaments and Associated Source Material".

Meetings (except April) are held at the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2, at 7.30 pm.

**MEETING AT GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH EH1 3YY
on Friday 15 April 1988.**

Please note that the time of this meeting is 7.00 pm and *not* the usual time of 7.30 pm.

Our April meeting will be held at the General Register House, Edinburgh, where Scottish Record Office staff will talk to us about "Early Testaments and Associated Source Material".

Original material will be displayed and the workings of the Reference Room explained to any who may not be familiar with it.

The number of members will have to be restricted to 40. If you wish to be included, please write to the Syllabus Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Jardine, 33 Edderston Road, Peebles EH45 9DT, by not later than the AGM on Monday 15 February, 1988. The first 40 members to write in will be sent details of where to meet. A "reserve list" will be kept in case of cancellations.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS, 1986

Change of Address

- 65. Maj. H.G. Bruce, The Coach House, Blofield, Norwich, Norfolk, NR13 4RG, U.K.
- 76. D. Cameron, 25 Roxburgh Way, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, MK3 7NZ, U.K.
- 111. Ms. J. Coxon, 44 Howden Hall Loan, Edinburgh, EH16 6UY, Scotland.
- 143. A. Donald, Rose Cottage, High Street, Widdington, nr Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3PG, UK.
- 145. Rear Admiral V D A Donaldson, 36 Knox Court, Knox Place, Haddington, East Lothian, EH41 4EB, Scotland.
- 166. Mrs C Ferris, 23 Onslow Drive, Denniston, Glasgow, G31 2LY, Scotland.
- 263. Miss V E Jardine, 33 Edderston Road, Peebles, EH45 2LY, Scotland.
- 343. D O McEwan, Drumore House, Campbeltown, Argyll, PA28 6HD, Scotland.
- 487. J E Russell, Drumwalls, Gatehouse of Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire, DG7 2DE, Scotland.
- 498. A D Scott, 12 The Knowe, Dalgety Bay, Fife, KY11 5SW, Scotland.

Deletion

- 194. Mrs L Gordon. She has sadly died.

Correction

- 600. Mr G T Welsh. WELSH: pre 1800, FIF. should read WELSH: pre 1800, SCT. KIPPEN 17-19c. Aberfeldy area, PER (076).

Publications

The reprinted volume of monumental inscriptions for North Perthshire now available:

Prices : £10 each UK and Surface mail to all countries
£17 each Airmail to all countries
\$19 each Surface mail to USA
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£12.50 each Airmail to all countries
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\$21 each Airmail to USA

QUERIES

- 1458 **WHITE/HAIG** — John White married Ann Haig (b. 20 Dec 1761 at Alloa to John Haig and Margaret Stein, who were married on 11 Feb 1752). Information wanted about place and date of marriage of John White — believed to have taken place on 25 Oct 1783. Information about White family appreciated. G Stuart White, 35 The Drive, Crossgates, Leeds LS15 8ER.
- 1459 **McLEAN/HENDERSON** — John McLean, ploughman, of Shettlestone Parish, Glasgow, married Janet Henderson, of Port Dundas, in Stockwell Church, Shettlestone, 10 June 1853. Information about their families and ancestors wanted by John Campbell. 6 Alwyn Road, Rugby, Warwickshire, England.
- 1460 **CAMPBELL/BAIN** — James Campbell, labourer, of Kirkintilloch, and his wife Alice Bain, parents of Joseph Campbell, who was married at Lennoxton, Campsie, 29 April 1870. Information about their families and ancestors wanted by John Campbell. 6 Alwyn Road, Rugby, Warwickshire, England.
- 1461 **SOUTER/MALCOLM** — Francis Souter, first a Riding Officer and then a Scottish Lawyer who travelled, "taking down Deeds and Dispositions", lived in the Nairn/Cawdor area, and married 11 July 1807 Ann McArthur, dying before 1851. Their daughter, Jemima Crawford Souter, married c1822 Arthur Wilson Malcolm, Writer and Banker, who died before 1869. Francis was related to James Souter, b. 1806, d. 1858, of Kinminities, a son of Stewart Souter of Melrose, Banffshire. What is known of the Souters and Malcolms? Tessa K Malcolm, 114 Chaucer Road North, Napier, New Zealand.
- 1462 **HISLOP** — Robert Hislop and Helen McEwan had a son Robert James Hislop, b. 1832 in Edinburgh. He married in 1870 at Warrnambool, Victoria. How and when did Robert emigrate? Mrs L Norman, 44 Spring Street, Elliminty, Via Colac 3249, Victoria, Australia.
- 1463 **HUNTER** — James Hunter, b. 9 March 1871, Grain Porter/Dockyard Labourer, d. 3 July 1943, m. Jane Cook (daughter of Thomas Cook and Margaret Cummings). Known children Robert, b. 19 Sept 1891, Thomas b. 23 April 1893, Margaret Isabella Anderson b. 23 Aug 1895, Joseph Porter b. 19 April 1897, Haunah Cochrane Cook b. 9 March 1899, James b. 19 May 1901, Jane Cook b. 11 Feb 1903, all born at Anderston, Glasgow. Wish to correspond with descendants. Mrs June F Forde, 38 Vernon Street, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand.
- 1464 **WHITELAW** — James Whitelaw, Stone Quarrier, b. c1828 Linlithgow, d. 8 May 1871, married 4 July 1862 Susan Kerr (daughter of David Kerr, Master Tailor, and Jane Gray). Known children Jane b. c1863 at Shotts, Lanark, Margaret b. 18 Oct 1864 at Viewbank, Mary b. 8 May 1867 at Cambusnethan, Alexander b. 1 July 1869 at Cambusnethan, David b. 11 Jan 1870 at Cambusnethan. After James' death Susan married James Marshall, Woodman. Wish to contact descendants. Mrs June F Forde, 38 Vernon Street, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand.
- 1465 **TOUGH/SMITH** — Jane Smith (b. 1830-32 at Portobello) m. William Tough, Blacksmith (b. 1827-31 at Portobello to James Tough) at Duddingston, Midlothian on 4 Nov 1850. Their children were Dundas M, b. c1853 in USA, Susan Florence, h. c1855 in Canada, William Wallace, b. c1857 in Canada, Eugenie, b. 1860 at Portobello, Ernest Douglas, b. 1862 at Portobello. The family was in Detroit, Michigan, by 1869 and settled in Bay City, Michigan, by 1880. Is anyone researching the Tough families in the area around Fisherrow, Musselburgh,

Portobello? Dandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Court, North York, Ontario, M3C 2B8, Canada.

- 1466 ROBB — Did the Robb family of Newtonards, Belfast, who left Ireland about 1852 to go to Nova Scotia, originate in Scotland? They intermarried with Browns, Ferguson and Wilsons. Barbara McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, Ca 90046, USA.
- 1467 GALL — James Gall, b. 1850 in Scotland, m. 10 May 1873 Mary S Angus (b. 1849 to Andrew Angus and Margaret Alexander). Their children were James, b. 27 July 1873, Andrew (b. 15 Nov 1875 and m. Christine Crombie), George Harper, b. 27 Jan 1878, John Skinner (b. 13 Nov 1879, and d. 23 Oct 1916), Alexander b. 10 April 1882 and Rebecca (b. 14 Nov 1883 and m. Frederick Hugo Frese). Seek descendants of James, George Harper, John Skinner and Alexander. Minnie M Frese, 8 Rusagonis Road RR5, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 4X6, Canada.
- 1468 GOARD/GOURD — A chart of the name of Goard and variants from 1666, together with an index of births, marriages and deaths of all male and female Goards from 1837 to 1958 is held by Mr V Terry of 12 Mount Avenue, Harold Park, Romford, Essex RM3 0DE. He is happy to answer any queries.
- 1469 DAVIDSON — Joseph Davidson, m. Ann Johnson in Scotland c1825-1840 and moved to Cumberland probably before 1841 from the Lowlands. Information about them wanted by W A Simpson, 1 Wannock Drive, Polegate, East Sussex.
- 1470 BROWN — Gilbert Brown m. Margaret Porter on 17 June 1740 at Hexham, Northumberland, and was buried there on 27 June 1804. Mary Parker, baptised 25 June 1722, of Dean Raw, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, was the daughter of Matthew Parker and his second wife, Jane Robson. Gilbert Brown Jnr, baptised 22 Sept 1756 in Greenridge, Hexham, married Judith Bell on 3 June 1793 in Greenridge. Judith was baptised on 17 Feb 1759 at Allendale, Northumberland, and was the daughter of James Bell (b. c1728) and Ann Lancaster. Judith d. 11 June 1810. Seek information on families of older Gilbert Brown, Jane Robson and James Bell. Mrs Eleanor B Conary, PO Box 896, Bethel, Maine 04217, USA.
- 1471 WIGHTON/WEIGHTON — John Wighton was a Gunner in the Royal Artillery in 1795. Any information about him or research into the name in Dundee/Newtyle/Perth area, particularly c1770-1835, would be welcomed. Greg Wighton, 36 High Street, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia 7250.
- 1472 MacKAY — Joseph MacKay, b. early 1800s, came to New York in 1860 from Edinburgh. He married Margaret Latto. Who were his parents? Mrs Joyce W Hoffman, 703 N W Springlake Blvd, Port Charlotte, Florida 33952, USA.
- 1473 NIVEN — Ninian Niven, b. 28 Dec 1816 in Glasgow, married Ann McDowell (b. 1819). Who were his parents? Joyce W Hoffman, 703 N W Springlake Blvd, Port Charlotte, Florida 33952, USA.
- 1474 MONILAWS — George Monilaws, b. c1790 possibly in Dumfries, married Isabelle Taylor (b. c1800) and emigrated to North Dumfries Township, Ontario before 1842. Seek information on them and on the name of Monilaws. Heather Ibbotson, 659 Gage Street, Delhi, Ontario, Canada N4B 2G7.
- 1475 McLEOD — Donald McLeod, b. 1833, in Upper Carloway, Isle of Lewis, emigrated with his mother, Christina, and three brothers, John, John and Murdoch, to Huron Township, Bruce County, Ontario in 1852. Seek information about Donald's father. Heather Ibbotson, 659 Gage Street, Delhi, Ontario, Canada N4B 2G7.

- 1476 McLENNAN — Malcolm McLennan, b. c1810 in Ross-shire to Malcolm McLennan and Ann Smith, married Mary Matheson (daughter of John Matheson and Catherine Mackay) in May 1830 in Uig, Isle of Lewis. They emigrated c1834 to Nova Scotia and then to Bruce County, Ontario c1851. Malcolm's brother Donald remained in Callanish; Mary's brother emigrated to Eastern Townships of Quebec. Information wanted, Heather Ibbotson, 659 Gage Street, Delhi, Ontario, Canada N4B 2G7.
- 1477 SCOTT — Thomas Scott, b. 6 April 1775 in Bothwell Parish, Lanarkshire, to Thomas Scott and Janet Thomson, married c1798 Janet Johnstone, daughter of William Johnstone of Minygip. Their children were Thomas, Marion, William, John, Jane, Margaret, Jane Elliot, and Andrew. Thomas was School Master at Blantyre and Session Clerk at Stonehouse. Information wanted. Heather Ibbotson, 659 Gage Street, Delhi, Ontario, Canada N4B 2G7.
- 1478 TRAILS — John Trails (b. 19 June 1699) and Marie Trails (b. 30 April 1696) were born to John Trails and Margareth Craig and baptised at the Scottish Church at Rotterdam. Where did John and Margareth come from, and who were their parents? Was John connected with the Treels? Any information welcomed. W Treels, C. de Bourbonsta. 13, 2641 EW Pynadier, Holland.
- 1479 DUNCAN — Alex Duncan m. Mary Deuchars Whitton at Dundee on 16 June 1868; one known son, George Whitton Duncan. baptised at Dundee 30 June 1869. Wish to contact descendants. Mrs Madeline E Moreton, Aniseed Valley, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
- 1480 STORRIE — Peter Storrie m. Marjory Glass Whitton at Dundee on 1 June 1867; one known son, George Whitton Storrie, b. 14 June 1873 at 2 Forfar Road, Dundee. Wish to contact descendants. Mrs Madeline E Moreton, Aniseed Valley, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
- 1481 FEATHERS — Jas B Feathers b. 1845, m. Isabella Deuchars on 27 April 1874 at Dundee. He was a Marine Engineer at 6 Shore Terrace, Dundee. Wish to contact descendants. Mrs Madeline E Moreton, Aniseed Valley, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
- 1482 McINTYRE — John McIntyre, b. Bonhill/Luss parish, Dunbartonshire, m. Janet Watson, 5 December 1755 in Luss parish. William McIntyre, b. 19 December 1756, Govan parish, Lanark, m. Rebecca Hendry, 20 February 1791 in Glasgow. Peter McIntyre, b. 21 February 1803 in Barony Parish, Lanark. All were gardeners by trade. Information appreciated concerning John's parents, his date and place of birth. Donald Bailey, 33 Crombie Acres, Westhill, Skene, Aberdeenshire, AB3 6PR.
- 1483 RANKIN(E) — William Rankine, wool spinner of Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, m. Barbara Blake (or Bleak) in Stow parish, Midlothian on 17 December 1780. Their children, Elisabeth, Thomas, Mary, Adam, John, Henry and Jane, were born in Galashiels, Selkirkshire between 1831 and 1846. William died aged 45 in 1847, leaving his wife and family in need of poor relief. Information sought on William's parents and his date and place of birth. Donald Bailey, 33 Crombie Acres, Westhill, Skene, Aberdeenshire, AB3 6PR.
- 1484 CRAMOND, BRAEHEAD, CRAMOND BRIDGE LEGEND — I wish to contact anyone with a special interest in, or knowledge of, the subjects listed above. Also, does anyone know if the 'Charter of Cramond Regis', 1465 was ever translated into English? N L Houison, 7 Henry Street, Lidcombe, NSW 2141, Australia.

- 1485 LOGAN — Andrew Logan, b. in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire on 12 May 1881, m. Elizabeth Miller on 6 Sept 1909. About 1923 he went to the USA and possibly Canada. Information about his death or a second marriage wanted. Alastair Sutherland, 12 Newtonlea Avenue, Newton Mearns, Glasgow G77 5QA.
- 1486 MacKENZIE — Murdo Mackenzie, carpenter, and Janet Ferrier Mackenzie had the following children born in Stornoway - Isabella (b. 1799, m. Simon Mackenzie), Colin (b. 1800, m. Jane Cook in 1856), Alexander (b. 1801, m. Mary Arbuckle), Mary (b. c1804, m. George Mackenzie), George (b. 1810, m. Jane Lyon Brown in 1840), Roderick George (b. 1820, m. June Mackenzie in 1853). Information on ancestors and descendants wanted. Alastair M Donald, Rose Cottage, Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3PG.
- 1487 SMITH — Alexander Smith (b. 1824 in Paisley to Lauchlan Smith and Isabella Hunter) and his wife Agnes Andrew (b. 1821 in Beith) had the following children - William (b. 1849 in Glasgow), Mary Shedden (b. 1850 Lochwinnoch), Robert (b. 1853 Lochwinnoch), Agnes (b. 1854 Lochwinnoch), Thomas (b. 1857 Kilbarchan), Isabella (b. 1860 Kilbarchan), James (b. 1863 Kilbarchan). Information on ancestors and descendants wanted. Alastair M Donald, Rose Cottage, Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3PG.
- 1488 DONALD — John Donald, farmer at Craigskean and High Grange, par Maybole, m. 1814 to Mary McCosh and had the following children born in Maybole - Robert (b. 1815), John (b. 1817), Margaret (b. 1819), James (b. 1821), William (b. 1824), Agnes (b. 1826), David (b. 1828). Information on ancestors and descendants wanted. Alastair M Donald, Rose Cottage, Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3PG.
- 1489 FARMER/GOURLEY — Thomas Farmer, b. in Edinburgh 10 July 1815, emigrated to America in 1836. Was (?George) Thomas, b. 30 Sept 1785, who married Janette Gourley on 16 Oct 1806 and died 26 December 1844, his father? Any information on Farmer and Gourley families appreciated. Bernie Farmer, PO Box 167, Edgerton, WI 53534, USA.
- 1490 HALLEY — William Halley married (1) Ann Nairn (buried 21 Feb 1811) and (2) Mary Mackie (daughter of David Mackie, and buried 2 December 1826). William was drowned in the St Lawrence River near Montreal in 1843. His daughter, Margaret, was born on 24 November 1812 at Markinch. Could William be the son of John Halley and Jean Wright of Kinglassie? Bernie Farmer, PO Box 167, Edgerton, WI 53534, USA.
- 1491 PINKERTON — Wish to locate early families c1700 in which male Pinkertons emigrated to America from Scotland, possibly through Ireland, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1735-1760. Henry, David, Thomas, William, John, Richard, Andrew and Alexander came to Lancaster County, probably from Scotland; also wish to contact anyone involved in this surname and its origins. Dr Robert Bruce Pinkerton, 304 Dove Drive, Newar, Delaware 19713, USA.
- 1492 HORSBURGH/CALDER/JACK — Adam Horsburgh m. Margaret Calder c1855. Their children (Agnes, Adam, Robert, John and Thomas) all born at Manor, Peeblesshire. Son, Thomas Whitson Horsburgh (b. 3 May 1873) m. Margaret Jack c1900 and was a gamekeeper in Bengerburn (Mount Benger) area before moving to Saskatchewan, Canada c1915. Any information on Adam and Margaret's parents, record of their marriage and Thomas and Margaret's marriage and life in Bengerburn area appreciated. Mrs Mary Meredith, 12 Park Avenue, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 1Y6, Canada.

- 1493 FRASER — Donald Fraser and Lillias Swanson had a daughter, Mary Ann, b. c1869/70 in Dundee. She married Alexander McLaren on 30 May 1890 and had 6 children. It is believed that in 1899/1900 she abandoned her family and went to the USA, where she remarried and had another family, although her first husband did not die until 1915. Was she divorced and did she remarry? Mrs Wilma F Pattison, 421 Valley Drive, Gravesend, Kent DA12 5UE.
- 1494 McKECHNIE/McMILLAN/McFARLANE — Archibald McKechnie (?McEachan earlier) and wife Annie McMillan had son Peter b. c1822 in Islay, Argyll. Peter married Jane/Jean McFarlane (b. c1825 Kilfinan, Argyll) in Inverbeith, Kilfinan, in 1845; they subsequently raised a family in Greenock (20 West Blackhall Street in 1871 census) and died at 42 Inverkip Street, Greenock in 1894. Children known: Archibald (1846/47), George (1851/52), James (1853/54), Jessie (1856), Isabella (1859), Peter (1865), Jane (?). Any information on places and dates of birth of Archibald McKechnie and Annie McMillan and their forebears; and on parents of Jane/Jean McFarlane. Mr V J Morgan, Marisheem, Mill-Lay Lane, Llantwit Major, South Glamorgan CF6 9QE.
- 1495 McKIE — James McKie, mason, had an illegitimate son, William McKie (b. 1865 at Urr) by Mary Gibson (b. 1841), who later married Alex Howat and James Scott. Where, when and to whom was James McKie born? Information required on McKie, Gibson and Halliday families of Urr/Castle Douglas. Miss Moira Thomson, 10 Llwyn Deri, Rhiwderin Hts, Bassaleg, Gwent.
- 1496 AFFLECK — Charles Affleck and Mary Martin had a daughter, Elizabeth Affleck (b. 1806 at Kelton) who married David Halliday (b. 1805 at Twynhills). Information wanted on Afflecks and Martins. Miss Moira Thomson, 10 Llwyn Deri, Rhiwderin Hts, Bassaleg, Gwent.
- 1497 ALLAN — William Allan m. Janet Somerville. Their daughter Williamina Allen was born in 1851 and married Benjamin Muirhead, possibly all from Polmont or Calder area. Where did they come from? Miss Moira Thomson, 10 Llwyn Deri, Rhiwderin Hts, Bassaleg, Gwent.
- 1498 HENDERSON — James Henderson and Margaret Callander had a daughter Ellison/Alison, b. 1840 at Falkirk. She married William Alexander McLeod in 1860 at Falkirk. Information wanted about Henderson and Callander families. Miss Moira Thomson, 10 Llwyn Deri, Rhiwderin Hts, Bassaleg, Gwent.
- 1499 PROW — The family of Prow (from the French Preaux) came from Northern Ireland and settled in Glasgow in the 1850s. There were Arthur Alfred Prow (1851-1917, m. Mary Kemp in the Gorbals); Joseph Prow (1840-1899, m. Janet Elliot at Cathcart); Arthur Prow (1827-1860, m. Jane McIndoe at Dunipace); Arthur Prow (1854- , m. Helen Kelly at Thornliebank); George Prow (1858-1939, m. Elizabeth Campbell at Camlackie/Bridgeton). Are they related and how? Joseph G Prow, 208 Wigton Road, Carlisle, Cumbria CA2 6JZ.

Obituary

Col WINSTON H OLIVER MBE, ERD, BA(Hons)

Family history studies in Scotland suffered a grievous blow on 8th May, 1987 with the death, in his 74th year of Col Winston H Oliver, one of our members. He was a leading light in the Oliver Clan, and editor of *The Oliver Magazine*. Col Oliver was also a founder member (1985) of the Borders Family History Society, and expertly edited the first three issues of their *Newsletter*.

On retiring to Blain, Blainslie, near Galashiels in 1973 Col Oliver had completed a distinguished career of 42 years in the Telecommunications Branch of the Post Office, a service which he joined at Southampton. He was based at Glasgow for a short time, then in Edinburgh, but returned to the west of Scotland again in 1946. A Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, his qualities of leadership and skills of management culminated in his appointment as Chief Telecommunications Traffic Superintendent.

In 1939, before the outbreak of hostilities, Winston Oliver was commissioned in the Royal Corps of Signals. His service was outstanding and he was mentioned in dispatches. Later, he was awarded the Emergency Reserve Decoration. In the post-war years he continued a part-time involvement with the armed forces, ultimately achieving the rank of full Colonel.

After his retirement, Col Oliver gained an Open University degree with apparent ease, and part of his studies formed the basis for his *History of Blainslie*. He was an elder of Lauder Kirk, and enjoyed living in a rural community. Col Oliver is survived by his widow, Cathie; three sons, John (now living in Australia), Quintin (formerly Sheriff Clerk at Stonehaven, now of the Scottish Justiciary), and Norman. There are several grandchildren, to whom he was devoted.

SENNACHIE

GERALD K S HAMILTON-EDWARDS, 1906-1987 MA, FLA, FHG, FSG

Members of the Scottish Genealogy Society will be saddened by the death of our eminent member, Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, of Headington, Oxford, who did much to popularise genealogy and family history.

Educated at Oxford University, where he graduated MA in 1932, he gained a Diploma in Librarianship at London University. He travelled extensively as tutor to two American families, and afterwards combined teaching and library work with writing and broadcasting. Gerald became a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists and also a Fellow in Heraldry and Genealogy. He was President of the Oxfordshire Family History Society.

Gerald Hamilton-Edwards will be long remembered by the Oxford Society, and by many scholars of Oxford University, where he acted frequently as an invigilator at examinations, and every year as a pro-proctor at the Encaenia. In the wider world he will be best remembered for his readable books. Early works included *Twelve Men of Plymouth*, and *The Stevens Family of Plymouth*. His most successful book has been *In Search of Ancestry*, first published in 1966, and now in its fourth edition. He followed this with *In Search of Scottish Ancestry* (1972), now in its second edition, and his book *In Search of Army Ancestry* (1977) broke new ground. He published *Perthshire Marriage Contracts, 1687-1809* (second edition, 1979) and had hoped to write a guide to naval records. His last book, however, was *In Search of Welsh Ancestry*, and it has been criticised as being

beyond his scope.

Born Gerald Kenneth Savery Edwards, at Southsea, he was a younger son of an officer of marines of the same name, who rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. Gerald was *immensely proud of his descent from the Scottish family of Hamilton of Muirhouse and Bardanoch*, and matriculated arms at the Lyon Office in 1944, assuming then the surname of Hamilton-Edwards.

D W

SCOTTISH EMIGRATION

Sir, — I am preparing a book on emigrants from Scotland to New Zealand. May I appeal to people in New Zealand, whose forebears came from Scotland, to send me particulars of them? I need to know names of the parents and their children, details of marriage and births; date and place of arrival in New Zealand; name of the parish in Scotland from which they went and place in the United Kingdom from which they sailed, and possibly dates of death of members of the family in New Zealand.

(Dr) M.F. Lloyd Prichard, 36 Morton Street, Joppa, Edinburgh EH15 2HT, Scotland.

NOTES

Spring Conference 1988

The Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society is hosting the Spring 1988 Conference and Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Family History Societies which will be held at Aberdeen University from 8 to 10 April 1988.

The theme of the conference is SCOTLAND: ITS PEOPLE AND ITS RECORDS and a programme of lectures has been arranged on this. There will be an exhibition and bookstalls throughout the weekend and a trip into Grampian's Castle Country has been arranged.

The University is centrally situated and residential accommodation is available at Crombie/Johnston Halls consisting of modern single rooms with washing facilities in each room, and bathrooms and toilets on each floor. The cost for the full weekend is £65.

Anyone requiring further details should send a 9 × 4 stamped addressed envelope to the Society at 152 King Street, Aberdeen AB2 3BD.

Dumfries & Galloway F H S

Scotland's sixth family history society is about to be formed. Following a feasibility study by our Vice-President, Mr Donald Whyte, and a preliminary meeting at Castle Douglas, a Steering Committee has been elected.

The interim office-bearers of the new group are: Chairman, Mr I F MacLeod; Hon Treasurer, Mrs Moira Aitken, Bridgepark, New Abbey, Dumfries, DG2 8HH; Hon Secretary, Mrs Eve Adamson, 39 Roberts Crescent, Dumfries, DG2 7RS.

Already meetings of the committee have been held to discuss a constitution and to arrange a lecture programme for 1987/88. It is expected that the first financial year will commence on 1 October, and that the ordinary subscription will be £6.

Snippet

Entry in 1851 Census for Cambusnethan (682/6): John Ingram, foundling, aged one, adopted son of John Watson, Coal Miner, of Cockhill, Wishaw.

BOOK REVIEWS

SCOTTISH LIFESTYLE 300 YEARS AGO, by Helen and Keith Kelsall. 224 pp. ISBN 0 85976 167 3. Edinburgh: John Donald, 138 St. Stephen Street. 1987. £10.

We welcome this serious study, based largely on household accounts kept by Grisell, wife of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, political refugee and later Lord Chancellor; her daughter Grisell Bailie, and Magdalen Nicholson, a Roxburghshire lady, along with a cousin's diary and some hitherto unknown sources.

Much of the material is unique, and presents a detailed picture of what ordinary life was like in Edinburgh and the Borders 300 years ago. Here we have first-hand knowledge of what the people ate, the illnesses they had, and what the physicians did for them. Moreover, we learn of the journeys made; the way they organised marriages; what their gossip was and their differences; and about how they read and played to fill their leisure hours.

In 1910 the Scottish History Society printed for members **The Household Book of Lady Grisell Bailie, 1692-1733**, and this new book adds significantly to the literature about the social history of lowland Scotland. For such a well-researched and illustrated work, the price is very reasonable.

SENNACHIE

THE MACLEODS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, by Harold S. MacLeod. XVI + 328 (+22) + 76 pp. ISBN 0 9692786. Montague, P.E.I.: Clan MacLeod of P.E.I., Box 755. 1986. \$35.00 (p. & p. with insurance, to U.K. \$6.00 extra).

The assistance of MacLeods scattered throughout North America, has assisted the Herculean labours of the author of this important work on clansmen who settled in Prince Edward Island. This part of Canada, perhaps more than any other, received shiploads of emigrants from the Islands of Skye, Raasay and Rona, as well as from Sutherland and Wester Ross; hence the presence of so many MacLeods. Among the ships were the *Polly*, 1803 (Lord Selkirk's scheme), and the *Mary Kennedy*, 1829.

Numerous emigrants, other than MacLeods, some through intermarriage and others who are part of the story of clearing land and building, schools and churches, are mentioned. A number of these, including Hector Falconer, William Gunn, Mackenzie Gunn, Benjamin Gunn, Angus Mackay, Donald Morrison, Cathel Kerr or Keir, and Hugh Mackenzie, are said (p. 160) to have arrived in 1841 and 1843, but the dates assigned are clearly too early, and they did not go directly to P.E.I. These people are listed in the recently published **Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation**, as having sailed on the *Ellen*, from Loch Laxford, 22nd May, 1848, bound for Pictou, Nova Scotia, but MacLeod shows they settled in fact at South Granville, P.E.I.

For another emigrant ship, the *Ocean*, the author gives conflicting dates. On p. xv he says emigrants — many from the island of Raasay — left Portree on 26th June, 1841 (450 passengers), but on p. 138, speaking of the same people, he states they arrived on 1st August, 1835. Although the vessel may have made several voyages to P.E.I. (a manuscript list in the possession of the writer notes one in 1848, with 238 settlers), there is some discrepancy here. Perhaps the later date is preferable.

A valuable appendix to the book comprises cemetery transcriptions from the files at Beaconsfield, Charlottetown, and lists MacLeods and related surnames in a number of burial grounds. The general accuracy of the list is confirmed from the text of the work, but we note at least one error, on p. C15, where Donald MacDonald, from Skye, who lived

1769 to 1832, is stated to have had a wife, Catherine MacLeod, whose dates are given as 1835-1895.

SENNACHIE

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FOR LONMAY CHURCHYARD, by Sheila M. Spiers. 28 pp. ISBN 0 947659 06 4. Aberdeen: Aberdeen & North-East Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, AB2 3BD. 1987. £1.75p. + p. & p., 30p.

This new list of gravestone inscriptions complements the recently published booklet by the same society, titled **The People of Lonmay**, which reproduces the information in **List of Pollable Persons, 1696**, noticed in **The Scottish Genealogist**, vol. xxxiv/2, 344. The Booklet gives the inscriptions of nearly 300 stones. The most prolific surnames here are Bruce, Henderson, Milne, Robertson, Smith and Strachan. There is a centre page sketch of the churchyard, showing the positions of the stones.

SENNACHIE

Scottish Coalmining Ancestors — Lindsay S Reeks pp 292 — Gateway Press Inc, Baltimore

Coalmining has been carried out in East Lothian since the 12th Century, originally by the Monks of Newbattle Abbey; the coal was close to the surface and a deep shaft was not necessary for getting at it. It was not until the 16th century that it was necessary to tunnel, and it was from then that women and children were employed to get what was previously obtained by opencast work. In 1842 the employment of women underground was prohibited, and a minimum age fixed for the boys employed; indeed it was not until 1779 that colliers were no longer bound to the mine owner and the mine.

The author's ancestors were miners, and because of the closely knit nature of the mining communities he has been able to trace them back with relative ease as a result of 30 years research. The result is this record of various East Lothian families — Andersons, Archibalds, Beames, Bells, Blacks, Boyds, Browns, Cheynes (Mary Ann Cheyne was indeed the writer's mother) — and many others in a variety of spellings.

Newton Parish Registers, the churches Mortcloth Registers, Kirk Session Minutes — all add to the story, and were often rich in detail. Colliers were not at first permitted into Newton Church, but a special gallery was as a result of a petition erected for them.

The author has carried out his researches in other mining counties as well — Fife, Lanarkshire, West Lothian and Stirling. It is a fascinating part of Scotland's social history.

REVIEW

Inheritance of English Surnames — Christopher M Sturges and Brian C Haggett. 35pp Hawgood Computing Limited. £2 including postage

The authors have been fascinated by the fact that a large number of surnames have disappeared over the centuries, while other surnames flourish. A couple married in the 14th century may have passed their surname to over 500 descendants alive today.

The authors have started their research after the Black Death and once hereditary surnames were in common use. They have shown the evolution of typical families with

the aid of an computer and examined the possibility of family survival from use of their computer model.

Their conclusions are that many surnames have disappeared and that even more would have done so if the rate of population growth had not been so high. Their model shows the average effect and the authors believe that their results are not greatly in error.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained from 26 Cloister Road, Acton, London W3 0DE.

On two fronts: a local account of the First World War. Lesmahagow Local History Project. Lesmahagow Parish Historical Association (Abbeygreen, Lesmahagow), 1987. pp 108. £1.50 (+p&p).

The Lesmahagow Local History Project is a Manpower Services Commission Community Programme set up under the aegis of the Lesmahagow Parish Historical Association. In choosing to focus on the Great War, they have followed in the footsteps of a number of local history groups; both documentation and living memory are relatively plentiful for this period, but what makes this publication of particular interest to family history researchers are the extensive lists of soldiers from Lesmahagow Parish who served in the war, together with brief biographical details of many of them. The researchers found the names of no less than sixty-three soldiers who died in the war but whose names are not recorded on local war memorials. Of some 220 who survived into peace time, details were found on only sixty-four. This suggests that the researchers have been unable to follow the course of action suggested by Pine in his *Trace your family history* (Hodder, 1984), pp. 91-95. The *Army List* is not mentioned in the bibliography (inadequate, as are so many in local history publications) nor is the massive *Soldiers died in the Great War*, HMSO, 1921. So, given time, even more information could be added to the substantial amount collected here. Lists of medals awarded are also given, with biographical details of the recipients.

The women of the home front have not been neglected, and lists are given of those who worked in the local collieries and as nurses in the VAD and WAAC. Lists of shopkeepers and tradespeople active in the Parish in 1915 are also given. More information would have been welcome on the effects on the Parish of some 400 young men having been away at war, or of life in 1919 when, with things supposedly coming back to normal, so many were never to return.

The chapters on community activities, local commerce, living standards and fashion round out the picture of Lesmahagow at this time, but I suspect the local historian will feel that, though many of the elements are present, a feeling of what life was really like in a war-time rural community is still lacking. Perhaps the sources are no longer there, oral history collected too late, letters destroyed. A final niggle — a photocopied production is satisfactory for plain text, but the numerous illustrations are reduced to mere phantoms by the process.

For the family historian there is a wealth of information, and anyone who has had family ties with Lesmahagow is urged to obtain a copy of the book.

Julian Hodgson

Genealogical Research Directory 1987 — Johnson & Sainty 823 pages — £10 (£1 postage)

This latest edition of the Directory contains over 100,000 surname references submitted by 5,778 contributors from throughout the world, and lists over 500 genealogical Societies. It also contains a calendar of genealogical gatherings in 1987. The introduction and

notes are in three languages.

The special article in this edition is entitled "Writing to France" and contains advice on how to obtain information about French Ancestors. Much of the advice could usefully be followed whatever the country of search. Indeed, the article is followed by addresses of archives and repositories not only in France, but in Australia, England, Scotland, and elsewhere.

It is perhaps enough to say that the Directory has been published in new editions at short intervals over the last few years, thus indicating the demand for it. Those wishing entries in the next edition, which will include new headings such as "The Residents of St Helena", "Early Spanish Missionaries to California", and "Silversmiths Worldwide 1500-1800", must send in entry forms before 31 October.

Copies of the Directory and entry forms can be obtained from Mrs Elizabeth Simpson, 2 Stella Grove, Tollerton, Notts NG12 4EY, England.

Tay Valley Family History Society. Source Book, 1987

This Booklet contains a wealth of information relating mainly to the geographical areas of Clackmannan, Fife, Perthshire, Angus and the Mearns. It notes the location and depositories of records, libraries, family history societies and other centres of interest to genealogists. It provides addresses, times of opening and many other details which the ordinary searcher has difficulty in obtaining. This is an excellent publication and should be in the hands of all those researching their ancestors in Scotland.

(It is obtainable from Miss D.M. Henderson, 3 Lammerton Terrace, Dundee, DD4 7BP. Price £1.20 including postage in U.K. or £1.50 overseas).

Church (Rosemary) and Cole (Jean) In and Around Record Offices in Great Britain and Ireland, 1987.

Many find it necessary to travel considerable distances to visit a particular Record Office to consult the appropriate documents. Such will find this new publication of the Wiltshire Family History Society of immense value in providing a wide range of information about Record Offices and their addresses, hours and days of opening, car parking, appointment details, seating accommodation, telephone numbers, and many other items of use to visitors. Even places of local interest are included. This is a splendid publication and can be thoroughly recommended.

(It can be obtained from Mr John Hurley, Wiltshire F.H.S. Books Sales, 21 Elizabeth Drive, Jump Farm, Devizes, Wilts. SN10 3SB. Price £2.00 including post and packing).

Gretna Parish Register of Baptisms

June 5th 1836. Isabella Irving an infant child which was laid down at the door of the School Master at Gretna on the evening of Tuesday the 12th of Jany. 1836 on a stormy evening when the ground was covered with snow. The unnatural mother is supposed to be a Barbara Wylie who was lately serving at a place named Cummersdale some 2 or 3 miles south from Carlisle but her parents presently reside in the Parish of Canonbie and though every endeavour has been made to find her out it has hitherto proved in vain. In the interim a nurse has been appointed and she is doing exceedingly well. Thomas Nelson was sponser.

J F Carlyle

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.
2. The Society consists 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 the 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. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Secunder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers 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 an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.

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