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AN UNRECOGNIZED LINDSAY QUARTER

Bruce McAndrew

The wedding of Ingelram de Guines and Christian de Lindsay was celebrated some time before May 1283 when he had livery of her lands. The groom was a younger son of Arnoul III, Count of Guines (died after February 1282), and Alix de Coucy, whose sister, Marie, had been the second queen of Alexander II of Scotland. He was from the Pas-de-Calais and had gone to seek his fortune in Scotland where his cousin, Alexander III, had been king since 1249. Christian de Lindsay was the daughter of William II de Lindsay (died 6 November 1283) and Ada, sister of John Balliol, the future King of Scots. She was an heiress of some standing with lands scattered across Scotland, but principally at Lamberton (Berwickshire) and Durrisdeer (Dumfriesshire). She was also a tenant-in-chief in England, holding half the barony of Kendal (Cumberland) and substantial estates at Molesworth (Huntingdonshire).

Ingelram de Guines, or Ingram de Gynes as he is generally identified in the English records, did homage for his wife's lands in England on 28 May 1283¹ and was regularly summoned to parliaments in England.² He also took his place among the barons of Scotland, for example in the recognition of the Maid of Norway as heir to the Scottish throne in February 1283/84³ and as a signatory of the treaty of Brigham in 1290.⁴

Following the death of the Maid of Norway in 1290, he and his wife supported her brother, John Balliol, in the competition for the Scottish throne, but in the subsequent war between Scotland and England they found themselves in an increasingly difficult position as major landholders in both kingdoms. Ingram was summonsed to fight in Scotland in Edward I's army in 1297-98 and in 1301⁵ but disappointingly his arms are not found in any of the occasional rolls of this period. Indeed the couple's heraldic footprint over their long lives is minimal – no seals, for example, of either are thought to survive. Ingram de Gynes was never reconciled to the new Bruce regime in Scotland and as a consequence the lands in Berwickshire and East Lothian and the baronies of Skirling, Durrisdeer, Staplegorton and Westerkirk were forfeited. However this loss was balanced by his inheritance of the seigneurie of Coucy on the death of his uncle, Enguerrand IV de Coucy, in 1310 without issue. Ingram lived on as Enguerrand (V) de Guines de Coucy till his death early in 1324. His widow, who lived till 1333, visited Scotland in 1324, presumably to try to recover her Scottish possessions, accompanied by her younger son, Enguerrand.⁶

All three families – Guines, Coucy and Lindsay – had developed an extensive display of armory in the second half of the 13th century, one that capably distinguished

¹ J. Bain (ed.), *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland* (Edinburgh 1881-8), vol. 2, p. 239.

² *Ibid.*, p. 473.

³ T. Thompson and C. Innes (edd.), *The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland* (Edinburgh 1814-75), vol. 1, p. 424.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 441.

⁵ Bain vol. 4, p. 1778.

⁶ Bain vol. 2, p. 842.

cadets from the senior line. Thus the *Vairy or and azure* of the counts of Guines is found in both French (TCO234) and English (C39, D71) rolls,⁷ their presence in the latter indicative of the part played in England by mercenary soldiers recruited from northern France. Indeed the Camden Roll includes no fewer than five cadets (D75, D230, D234, D235, D237) though the position of some of them in the Guines pedigree is uncertain. Similarly, the senior Coucy line, bearing *Barry of six vair and gules* (CP66, WN876, VER172), was readily distinguished from its cadet lines at Vervins, which added a bend or (FW455, WN877, TCO34) and at Pinon, which adopted a canton or (FW466, WN878, VER173). Finally the arms of the Lindsays of Lamberton, quite distinct from those of their Crawford cousins, are well attested as *Gules a voided escutcheon vair* (E204, F460) with their cadets at Molesworth adding a background of *Crusilly or* (Q317, ST3, WNR103). Close similarity with that of Balliol – *Gules a voided escutcheon argent* (LM65, J103, WNR163) – is immediately apparent.

So the question arises – what arms did the numerous progeny of Ingelram de Guines and Christian de Lindsay bear to represent their complex inheritance, a question made more awkward by different children and grandchildren being identified on either side of the Channel.

The senior line in the form of Guillaume de Coucy (died 1335), Enguerrand VI de Coucy (died 1344) and Enguerrand VII de Coucy (died 1396/97) bore the undifferenced arms of Coucy on seals and in armorial rolls. A typical example is the 1357 seal of Enguerrand VII bearing a shield of arms, *Barry of six vair and plain* within an oval panel; on either side is a traceried lunette containing two lozenges charged with a fess (Austria), for his mother, Katherine (died 1349), daughter of Leopold, Duke of Austria (*PRO Seals* P221, *BM Seals* 8998). A slightly later seal (1365) displays the same arms (*PRO Seals* P1239) but by 1386 a seal displaying *Barry of six vair and plain on the second bar a lion passant* (for England?) is known.⁸ Later painted arms in the Bellenville, Gelre and Lalaing armorials provide *Quarterly, 1st & 4th, Barry of six vair and gules* (Coucy); 2nd and 3rd, *Gules a fess argent* (Austria) (BV49, GL386, LLG4).

Enguerrand VII de Coucy went to England as a substitute hostage for Jean II, King of France, in 1360. He found royal favour there, married Edward III's daughter, Isabella, on 27 July 1365, and was created Earl of Bedford in the following year. However, after Edward's death in 1377, he returned to high office in France. He was taken prisoner by the Turks at the battle of Nicopolis in 1396 and died of the plague in the following year. 'Coucy Earle of Bedford' is noted in Randle Holme's Book (RH165) but rarely found in other English armorial collections.

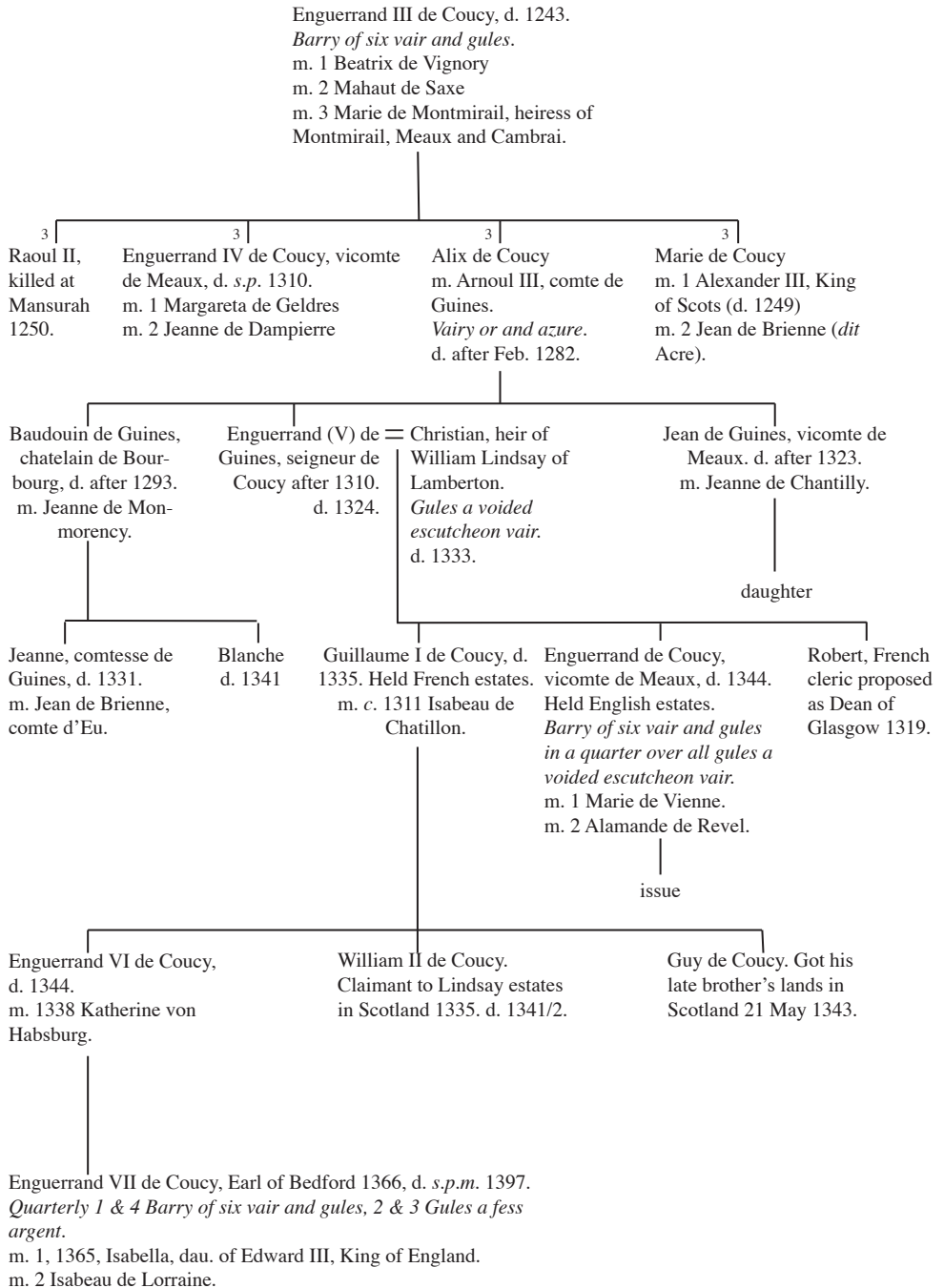
A differenced example is provided by the Armorial du Héraut Orléans where 'Enguerran de Coucy' is provided with 'fascé de gl et de vayr au premier quartier de gl ung escuson de vayr vuide sur le dit quartier' (ORL33).⁹ The editor suggests

⁷ Rolls of arms are referred to by standard sigla listed in an appendix at the end of this article.

⁸ G. Demay (ed.), *Inventaire des Sceaux de la Collection Clairembault à la Bibliothèque nationale* (Paris 1881), no 2838.

⁹ E. de Boos (ed.), *L'Armorial du héraut Orléans* (Paris 2004), p. 30.

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the quarter is a very free interpretation of the arms of Guines, thereby ignoring the claim of the Lindsays of Lamberton who bore, as demonstrated above, *Gules a voided escutcheon vair*. The date of the armorial, circa 1340, suggests the arms belong to Enguerrand de Coucy (died 1344), a younger son of Ingelram de Guines and Christian de Lindsay. This identification can be given further credence by noting that this Enguerrand de Coucy had inherited a junior title of the Coucy family, that of Vicomte de Meaux, on the extinction of the posterity of his uncle, Jean de Guines (died after 1323). This title had been brought to the family by the third wife of Enguerrand III de Coucy, Marie de Montmirail, heiress of Montmirail, Meaux, and Cambrai (died circa 1262), which thereafter descended to the second son. Arms in later armorials (PRT203, URF1150) associated with the 'visconte de maulx' are faulty versions of the one described above.¹⁰ The next younger brother, Robert, a French cleric, was chosen by Edward II as Dean of Glasgow in 1319, but his imposition was unsuccessful.¹¹

The standard French work on the family, Du Chesne's *Histoire généalogique des maisons de Guines, d'Ardres, de Gand, et de Coucy*,¹² errs in naming Ingelram de Guines's wife as Christine de Balliol, thereby utilising her mother's surname and giving her Balliol arms of *Ermine an escutcheon gules 'en couer'*.¹³ His arms are shown as Guines quartering Coucy but no contemporary example of this type is known.¹⁴

Not appearing in the French pedigree of the Coucy family in the fourteenth century are Guillaume II and Guy, sons of Guillaume I de Coucy, the former of whom claimed the Lindsay estates in Scotland in 1335. They are not identified among the Disinherited, the Scottish nobles who had lost their estates during the reign of Robert I, and disappointingly the arms of neither are found in fourteenth-century English armorials.

The use of a canton or a quarter as a difference was a short-lived phenomenon, lying between the unitary coats of the thirteenth century and the quartered coats of the magnates in the late fourteenth century. More specifically, within this kin group, we can note the early attempts of Hugh de Balliol to add a shield of his Galloway mother 'en la cornere' (1255) (B37)¹⁵ as a precursor to the Lindsay quarter on the Coucy coat

¹⁰ S. Clemmensen, *Ordinary of Medieval Armorials* (CD-ROM, Copenhagen 2006).

¹¹ D. E. R. Watt, *A Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Graduates to AD 1410* (Oxford 1977), p. 353.

¹² A. du Chesne, *Histoire généalogique des maisons de Guines, d'Ardres, de Gand, et de Coucy* (Paris 1631), p. 254. However, the possibility of Lindsay paternal descent is acknowledged on p. 286.

¹³ More correctly *Ermine a voided escutcheon gules*, the arms of the kindred Balliol family of Redcastle in Scotland and Tours-en-Vimeu in Picardy.

¹⁴ M. Prinnet, 'Armorial de France', *Le Moyen Age* 31 (2nd ser. 22) (1920), p. 5. In this edition of the Chifflet-Prinnet Roll (CP66), Prinnet quotes Le Sieur Jovet, *Histoires des anciens seigneurs de Coucy* (Paris 1682), pp. 57-66, for the fact that the family quartered the arms of Guines with those of Coucy; however I can find no contemporary examples of this type.

¹⁵ T. D. Tremlett and H. S. London (edd.), *Rolls of Arms: Henry III* (*Aspilogia* 2, London 1966), p. 122.

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(c. 1340) described herein, itself a forerunner to the quartered coat of Coucy, Earl of Bedford (c. 1380) as found in the *Armorial de Gelre*. Other examples of the genre are the simplified canton of Comyn in the arms of Beche (AN228) and the quarter of Grandison in the arms of le Bryan (BG117).¹⁶

Parenthetically it is worth noting that the arms of Coucy and Lindsay are juxtaposed on the second vesica of John Lindsay, Bishop of Glasgow from 1317 to some time between February 1333/4 and February 1334/5.¹⁷ This seal carries arms on either side of an ecclesiastical figure, that on the dexter bearing *Barry of six vair and plain* (Coucy) and that on the sinister, *A voided escutcheon vair debruised by a bend* (Lindsay of Lamberton cadet). This seal has attracted much critical comment since it was first described in Laing's catalogue in the 1850s.¹⁸ Bishop Lindsay was probably the closest relative of Christine de Lindsay active in Scotland in the 1330s.

¹⁶ C. Humphery-Smith, 'Quarters for a difference', *CoA* 2nd ser. 1 (1974-5), no 92, pp. 98-105, provides other examples. See also T. R. Davies, *ibid.* no 93 pp. 158-60.

¹⁷ W. R. Macdonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals* (Edinburgh, 1904), no 1669.

¹⁸ H. Laing, *Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals* (Edinburgh 1850), p. 165; A. MacGeorge, *An Enquiry into the Armorial Insignia of the City of Glasgow* (Glasgow 1866), p. 23; *BM Seals* 15127; J. Dowden, *The Bishops of Scotland* (Glasgow 1912), p. 311; Watt, *op. cit.* (note 11 above), p. 351.

Appendix

The following rolls of arms are cited. Abbreviations for English rolls are the standard sigla used by *CEMRA*, *Aspilogia* and the *DBA*. References are also given to R. W. Mitchell (ed.), *Handlist of Medieval Rolls of Arms* (Peebles 1983).

AN..... Antiquaries' Roll, ca 1360. Mitchell, *Handlist*, no 40.

B..... Glover's Roll, c. 1253; ed. H. S. London, *Aspilogia* 2.

BG..... Basynges' Book, c. 1395. Mitchell, *Handlist*, no 51.

BV..... Armorial Bellenville, 1364-86: ed. L. Jéquier, *L'Armorial Bellenville (Cahiers d'Héraldique, vol. 5: Paris, 1983)*. The Scottish coats of arms are summarised in R W Mitchell, *Scottish Arms from the Continent* (Peebles 1982), no 2. C Campbell, 'Scottish Arms in the Bellenville Roll', *The Scottish Genealogist* 25 (1978), pp. 33ff., has carried out a detailed analysis of the Scottish material.

C..... Walford's Roll, c. 1275: ed. London, *Aspilogia* 2.

CP..... Armorial Chifflet-Prinet, 1297: ed. G. J. Brault, *Eight Thirteenth Century Rolls of Arms in English and French Blazon* (Pittsburgh 1973), pp 77ff. See also M. Prinet, 'Armorial de France composé à la fin XIIIe ou au commencement du XIVe', *Le Moyen Age* 22 (1920), pp. 5ff. Also known as the 'Armorial de l'ost de Flandres'.

D..... Camden Roll, c. 1280: ed. Brault, *Aspilogia* 3.

E..... St George's Roll, c. 1285: ed. Brault, *Aspilogia* 3.

F..... Charles' Roll, c. 1285: ed. Brault, *Aspilogia* 3.

FW..... Fitzwilliam version of the Heralds' Roll: ed. C. Humphery-Smith, *Anglo-Norman Armory* (Canterbury 1973).

GL..... Armorial Gelre, 1370-95: ed. P. Adam-Even, *L'Armorial universel du héraut Gelre*, (repr. in a new edition with a complete set of plates, Leuven 1992). The Scottish

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- coats of arms are summarised in Mitchell, *Scottish Arms from the Continent*, no 3. Numbering here follows Adam-Even.
- J..... Guillim's Roll, 1295–1305: ed. Brault, *Aspilogia* 3.
- LLG.... Armorial Lalaing, 1420: ed. S. Clemmensen, *Ordinary of Medieval Armorial* (CD-ROM, Copenhagen 2006).
- LM..... Lord Marshal's Roll, 1295: ed. Brault, *Aspilogia* 3.
- ORL.... Armorial du héraut Orléans, c. 1340: ed. E. de Boos, *L'Armorial du héraut Orléans* (Paris 2004).
- PRT Armorial de Clément Prinsault, between 1466 and 1476: ed. Clemmensen, *Ordinary of Medieval Armorial*.
- Q..... Collins' Roll, c. 1295: ed. Brault, *Aspilogia* 3.
- RH..... Randle Holme's Book, 1422–71: ed. O. Barron, *The Ancestor*, 3 (Oct. 1902), pp. 185–213; 4 (Jan. 1903), pp. 225–50; 5 (April 1903), pp. 175–90; 7 (Oct. 1903), pp. 184–215; 9 (April 1904), pp. 159–80.
- ST..... Stirling Roll, 1304: ed. Brault, *Aspilogia* 3.
- TCO.... Tournoi de Compiègne, 1278: F. Michel, *Les Ecossais en France, les Français en Ecosse* (London 1862), vol 2, p. 492; E. de Berthélémy, 'Le Tournoi de Compiègne', *Le Vermandois* 1 (1873), pp. 145–76, 193–95. The numbering here follows Berthélémy.
- URF.... Armorial Urfé, 1410–20: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, Ms Fr 32753; unpublished. C. Campbell (private communication, 20 June 81) has informed me that this armorial and the Armorial Sicile are essentially identical.
- VER.... Armorial Vermandois, 1280–1300: ed. H. S. London, typed transcript, Society of Antiquaries of London CLC/CRA 2. Extracts printed in M. Popoff et al. (edd.), *Marches d'armes* (Paris 1981–9), vols. 1–4.
- WN..... Armorial Wijnbergen, 1265–70 and 1270–85: edd. P. Adam-Even & L. Jéquier, *Un Armorial français du XIIIe siècle: l'armorial Wijnbergen* (abstracted from *Archives héraldiques Suisses*, Zurich, 1951–54).
- WNR .. Sir William le Neve's Roll, *temp.* Edward I: ed. Brault, *Aspilogia* 3.