

MAR, EARL OF. (Young Erskine.) [Earl precedence S. 1404.]

I think the more.



LIONEL WALTER YOUNG ERSKINE, 35th in descent from 1065, and Premier Earl of Scotland; *b.* June 13th, 1891; *s.* 1932; assumed the additional name of Erskine (with Heraldic registration) 1933.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th azure, a bend between six crosslets fitchée or, *Mar*; 2nd and 3rd argent, a pale sable, *Erskine*. Crest.—A dexter hand holding a cutlas pommel and hilt or. Supporters.—On either side a griffin argent, armed, beaked and winged or.

Residence.—12, Churchfield Road, Ealing, W.13.

AUNTS LIVING.

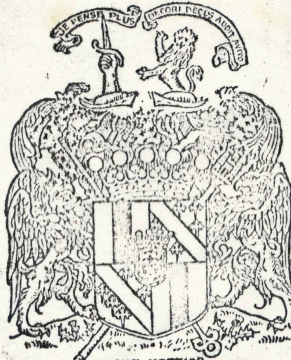
(Issue of the late Lady Frances Jemima Erskine, el. sister of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar, *b.* 1831, *d.* 1887, having *m.* 1854, Gen. James Newell Young, B.S.C., who *d.* 1917, of 13, Jervington Gardens, Eastbourne.)

ALICE, *b.* 1858; *m.* 1879, James Horsburgh Lane, who *d.* 1915, and has issue living, Charles Macdonald, *b.* 1892; in Public Works Depart., India: *m.* 1914, Jessie Helen, dau. of the late John Brown Grant, and has issue living, James Clifton *b.* 1914, Frank Horsburgh *b.* 1923, Margaret Isabel *b.* 1921.—Hilred, *b.* 1879. Residence.—10, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.

PREDECESSORS.—According to Lord Hailes the origin of the Earls of Mar is "lost in antiquity." A Mormaor of Mar served at the battle of Clontarf 1014. Ruadhri, Mormaor of Mar is mentioned in the "Book of Deer" as one of the seven Earls *temp.* Alexander I., by GILLOCHER, Earl of Mar, *temp.* David I.; was *s.* by MORGUND, who was *s.* by GILCHRIST, *s.* by DUNCAN (son of Morgund), who was *s.* by his son WILLIAM; DONALD, son of William, was father of GRATNEY, who *s.* about 1297, *m.* Christian, sister of King Robert I. of Scotland, and *d.* before 1305; *s.* by his son DONALD, Regent of Scotland; *d.* 1332; *s.* by his son THOMAS, Great Chamberlain of Scotland *temp.* David II.; *s.p.* 1377; *s.* by his sister MARGARET, Countess of Mar; *d.* 1390; *s.* by her dau. ISABEL, Countess of Mar, and Lady Garioch. In 1438 ROBERT, Lord Erskine, son of Sir Thomas Erskine, of Alton and Dun, by his second wife, Janet, dau. of Sir Edward Keith, of Synton, and widow of Sir David Barclay of Brechin, was returned heir of Isabel (ante), and assumed the Earldom; *d.* 1452; *s.* by his son THOMAS, 2nd Lord Erskine; in 1457 before an Assize of Error the earldom was found to have devolved on the Crown, but this was negatived by Queen Mary's restoration and by the ruling of the Court of Session in 1626; he was *s.* by his son ALEXANDER, who was *s.* by his son ROBERT, who fell at Flodden 1513; *s.* by his son JOHN; *d.* 1552; *s.* by his son JOHN, Lord Erskine, who was restored by Queen Mary to the Earldom of Mar and Lordship of Garioch (through Janet, great-granddaughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar [ante]), of which his ancestor THOMAS, 2nd Lord Erskine was declared to have been unjustly dispossessed, and this restoration was confirmed by an Act of Parliament which expressly recognized Robert, 1st Lord Erskine to have been rightfully Earl of Mar, and in the Decree of Ranking of 1666 (according to the documents then produced) the Earl of Mar was assigned a position conformable to write of 1393 and 1404; was Regent of Scotland 1571-2; *d.* 1572; *s.* by his son JOHN, K.C.G., a tainted 1584 and restored 1585; was Lord Treasurer of Scotland 1615-30; *cr.* Lord Cardross 1610 (with power of nomination); *d.* 1634; *s.* in the Barony of Cardross (according to nomination) [see E. Buchan], and in the Earldom of Mar by his son JOHN, P.C., an Extraordinary Lord of Session 1630-26 and 1629-30; *d.* 1654; *s.* by his son JOHN; *d.* 1668; *s.* by his son CHARLES, P.C., Col. Roy. Scots Fusiliers, which Regt. he raised; *d.* 1689; *s.* by his son JOHN, K.T., P.C.; was Sec. of State 1706, Keeper of the Signet, and a Representative Peer; having defended the cause of the Stuarts in 1715 his honours were attained and his estates forfeited; *d.* 1732, and the Alton property was entailed on his dau. Lady Frances Erskine, who but for the attainder would have been Countess of Mar; *s.* by his grandson JOHN FRANCIS Erskine, to whom the earldom was restored by Act of Parliament 1824 through his mother, Lady Frances, as "grandson and lineal representative" of the attained Earl; *s.* by his son JOHN THOMAS; *s.* by his son JOHN FRANCIS MILLER; served at Waterloo; successfully claimed to be 11th Earl of Kellie 1835; *d.s.p.* 1866, when the Earldom of Kellie devolved upon his cousin, while he was *s.* in the ancient Earldom of Mar by his nephew (the heir-general) JOHN FRANCIS ERSKINE GOODREV-ERSKINE, son of Lady Frances Jemima (el. sister of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar), by her marriage with William James Goodrev, of Clifton; *b.* 1836; assumed by legal authorization 1866 the additional surname of Erskine; for 36 years a Representative Peer for Scotland; succession to heir-general confirmed with precedence of 1404 by the Declaratory Act of Parliament passed in 1885 (Restitution of Mar Act); *m.* 1866, Alice Mary Sinclair, who *d.* 1924, dau. of the late John Hamilton, of Hilton Park, Monmouthshire; *d.* 1930; *s.* by his only son, JOHN FRANCIS HAMILTON SCOBLE CRISPIN BROOKS FORBES; *m.* 1905, Sibyl May Pomfret, only dau. of the late Robert Heathcote; *d.* 1932; *s.* by his cousin LIONEL WALTER YOUNG (grandson of Lady Frances Jemima Erskine Young, el. sister of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar), present peer; also Baron Garioch.

MAR and KELLIE, EARL OF. (Erskine.) [Earl of Mar S. 1565, Earl of Kellie S. 1616.]

I think more. He adds honour to that of his ancestors.



UNIONE FORTIOR
Strengthened by unity.

WALTER JOHN FRANCIS ERSKINE, K.T., 12th Earl of Mar, and 14th Earl of Kellie, Premier Viscount of Scotland, and a Representative Peer; *b.* Aug. 29th, 1865; *s.* 1888; ed. at Eton; formerly Lieut. Scots Guards, and Hon. Col. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; is Lord-Lieut. of Clackmannanshire, and Pres. of its Territorial Army Asso., and Capt. Roy. Co. of Archers (King's Body Guard for Scotland); appointed Hereditary Keeper of Stirling Castle (with remainder to heirs male) 1923, and Chancellor of Order of the Thistle 1933; K.T. 1911; *m.* 1892, Lady Susan Violet Ashley, dau. of 8th Earl of Shaftesbury, and has issue.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th argent, a pale sable, *Erskine*; 2nd and 3rd azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée or, *Mar*; over all, on an escutcheon gules, the royal crown of Scotland proper, within a double tressure flory counterflory or, ensigned with an earl's coronet, *Kellie*; behind the shield are placed in saltire a key, wards outwards or, and a baton gules, garnished or, and ensigned with a castle of the last (the insignia of the office of Hereditary Keeper of the Castle of Stirling). Crests.—1st, on a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine a dexter hand, holding a

Septis :

BANNERMAN	MAOOWAT	WALTER
BERRIE	MACOULTIE	WALTERS
BERRY	MACOULT	WATERS
BOYCE	MICHEL	WATSON
BOYES	MERIE	WATSON
FORDYCE	MELDRUM	WATT
LOXSDEN	MICHEL	WATERS
MACOUAT	MIDDLETON	WATTS

FRASER (Map Refs. G 4, F 4, K 3, K 4). At first de Friselle or Fresel, then 'Frasier' from the Fraises or strawberry flowers in their armorial bearings, this Norman family first settled in Tweeddale under Malcolm Canmore, to become the chief power in Peeblesshire throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, owning Oliver, Neidpath and other castles, also estates in East Lothian. The chief male line there dying out devolved upon the Lovat branch which had firmly established itself in the North, in Bruce's time. A further branch of Philforth founded Fraserburgh in the 16th century.

The Fraser clan have played a full part in history, not only in Scotland. For his Jacobite activities, Simon Fraser (Lord Lovat) was beheaded after Culloden at the age of eighty, and a later namesake explored the Fraser River of Canada. Sir James Frazer, author of 'The Golden Bough', made folklore a study of the modern scientist.

Septis :

ABERNETHY	GRUER	SIME
BISSET	MACGREWAR	SIMON
BISSETT	MACGRUER	SIMONS
BREWSTER	MACILLRIK	SIMONSON
COWIE	MACILRIACH	SIMS
FRAZER	MACIMWAY	SIMSON
FRESER	MACIKIM	SYM
FRESZEL	MACIKIMMIE	SYM
FRIZELL	MACSIMON	SYMON
FRIZELLE	MACSYMON	SYMONS
GILRITH	MACTAVISH	TVAIDIE
GREWAR	OLIVER	TWEEDALE
GRUAR	SIM	TWEEDIE

GAYRE, see Page 83

GORDON (Map Refs. I 4, J 4, K 4). The 'Gay' Gordons' also the name Homly, had their Scottish origin in the Berwickshire lands of Gordon. Here, as a Norman family they became settled under David I, and retained estates for three centuries. Sir Adam de Gordon was one of the ambassadors who conveyed to the Pope that 1320 Declaration of National Independence, first of its kind. For this and other services, Bruce granted him land of the forfeited Cumminings at Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire. From that centre the Gordons came to exert great power (their chief often called 'The Cook of the North'), and were much in feud with neighbouring clans, quite often on the side of governmental stability. They founded in 1777 and 1794 the regiments that became the Gordon Highlanders.

Individuals have achieved mark in many ways, as 'Chinese Gordon's' slain at Khartoum in 1885, and Lord Byron the poet of Freedom and Love a Gordon on his mother's side. Three Gordons have separately compiled works treasured for depicting Old Scotland, as the first great Atlas of 1864.

ADAM	ADDISON	ATTKEN
ADAMS	ADIE	ATTIN
ADAMSON	ATKINSON	ATKINS
ADDIE	ATKIN	ATKINSON

Septis (Continued)

BARBLE	GARDNER	MAVOR
CONNON	GARROCH	MELDRUM
CRAIG	GARRICK	MILL
GROMB	GARRIOCK	MILLS
GRONBIE	GEDDES	MILN
GULLEN	GERRIE	MILNE
DARG	HUNTER	MILNES
DARGE	JESSIMAN	MORE
DORWARD	JOPP	MORE
DUPF	JUPP	MORRICE
DORWARD	JUPP	MORRIS
EADIE	LANG	MUR
EDDIE	LANG	MUR
EDDIE	LAURIE	MYLNE
EDISON	LAWRIE	TOD
ESSEMONT	LENG	TODD
GARDINER	LENG	TROOP
GARDINER	MAVER	

GRAHAM (Map Refs. I 7, J 5, G 6). William de Graham, perhaps a native Scot, was granted by David I the Lothian lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith. His great-grandson Henry, marrying the Eskdale heiress of Avelin, established a contingent on the west Borders, though the direct line died out there. The Montrose branch sprang from a different grandson of William, Sir David de Graham, who settled in Angus under William the Lion. His eldest son acquired by marriage the Strathern district that gave name to the Menelth branch. This is unconnected with Wallace's supposed betrayer, who at least did sign the 1320 Declaration of Independence besides three Grahams.

The 'Gallant Grahams' often enter Scottish history: most notably in the 17th century, when 'the Great Marquis' (Montrose) and 'Bonnie Dundee', forty years apart, each led valorously and met death in the royalist cause.

Graham of Montrose Septis :

BONAR	BONNAR	GRAHAME
GRAHAM of Montrose Septis :		
AIRTH	BUNTING	MACGRINE
ALLARDYCE	GRATAME	MENTEITH
BLAIR	HADDEN	MONTGATE
BONTEIN	HADDANE	MONTTEITH
BONTINE	MACGIBBON	MYE
BUNTAIN	MACGILVERNOCK	PYOTT

GRANT (Map Refs. H 4, F 4). Despite Gaelic interpretations the name is simply from the French Grand, either 'Big' or 'Eminent', and the family was known in their original Normandy with the motto 'Stand fast!' Introduced to Scotland by marriage with the Invernesshire Bissets, Gregory le Grant was Sheriff of that territory before 1230 and laird in Stratherrick, northeast of Loch Ness, whilst his son Lawrence, by marrying a Gomyrn heiress, acquired Strathspay lands that thereafter became their home-country. The Glenmorrison branch was a 16th-century offshoot; and they, as indeed most of the clan, Norman in name only, adhered loyally to the Stewarts, though the Grant chiefs always favoured the ruling government.

Of General Ulysses Grant U.S. President 1869-76, it was wagged his 'poker face' could not be tricked into emotion. But when a clansman called the old slogan 'Stand fast, Craigsleibheil!' (a Speyside erg), the forfeit had to be surrendered, with smiles all round.

THE SCOTTISH TARTANS

Julius Caesar and other early observers were much struck by, among other things, the Celts' love for colour. To describe their cloth patterns rather briefly the soberly clad Romans (strips, chequers or what ?) but we may shrewdly guess one type conspicuous among those textiles. Except in one or two isolated villages of Europe, the Tartan design was preserved only in Scotland, and the word has now been creditably explained as a Pictish description. Here the 'weft-ss-warp', stripings were applied not always to the same form of garment. The kilt began developing about 1800 from a large swathing plaid with a belt into the shortened pleated form we now know. In Scotland a Plaid is a shawl or 'strapsie', plaid or without any distinctive pattern, such as the once-famous 'Paisley Plaid'. Some exported Tartan plaids have by now caused various parts of the world to forget all others and employ the word plaid to mean the Tartan colour-pattern or a coloured checking of similar style.

The Scottish Tartans as a system of popular Heraldry only developed fully after Culloden had crushed the Clan System itself from active politics. Like the flow of Jacobite songs, the Tartan provided an outlet for national sentiment, after the period 1746 to 1782 when the kilt and tartan alike were severely prohibited. Thereafter ensued a steady growth of tartans distinguishing the main Scottish clans and families, with a few of the earliest type which had attached rather to districts than to a particular clan. A list is added of the longest established tartans, out of about 500 currently registered with the Lord Lyon King of Arms.

Apart from its value as an emblem of clan, country or regiment, the Tartan has two main functions: as an inspiration expressed in colour, and also for camouflage on the heather moors. When the general Clan Tartan has been felt insufficiently effective for one of these objectives, a second one has appeared termed 'Dress' or 'Hunting', respectively.

A Scot by descent should wear the tartan of his father's clan, or family, or sept associated with one; alternatively that of his mother, his wife, or of the district he derives from. Many names indistinctly Scottish have not been associated with any recognised clan. For uncertain cases, as for our many friends of non-Scottish descent desiring to express some measure of compliment or guestly feeling, there are the Stewart and Jacobite tartans, and otherwise such clans as Macdonald or Gordon who have seemed generally to welcome such tribute.

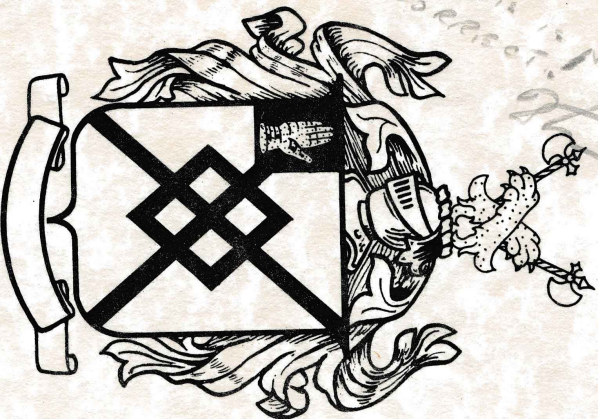
LIST OF TARTANS

ANDERSON
ANGUS
ARMSTRONG
ATHOLL DISTRICT
AUSTIN (and KEITH)
BAIRD
BARNDRAIL
BARCLAY
BRIDIE
BUCHANAN
CAMERON
Do. of Erracht
Do. of Lochiel

CAMPBELL of Areyll
Do. Dress
Do. of Breadbane
Do. of Cawdor
Do. of Loudoun
GARNEGHE
CHISHOLM
Do. Hunting
CLERGY
COCKBURN
COLOUTHON
CRANSTON
CHAWFORD
CUMMING
Do. Hunting
DOUGLAS

GUNNINGHAM
DAZIEB
DAVIDSON
Do. of Tulloch
DOUGLAS
Do. (Grey)
DRUMMOND (Same as GRANT)
Do. (Old)
Do. of Strathellan
DUNBAR
DUNBRANE
DUNGAN
DUNDAS
DYCE
ELLIOT
ERSKINE
FARQUHARSON
FERGUSON
Do. of Balquhider
FLETCHER
Do. of Dunans
FORBES
'FOURTY-SECOND' (BLACK
WATCH)
Do. Dress
FRASER
Do. Hunting
GORDON
Do. Dress (Huntly district)
Do. (Old)
GOW and MACGOWAN
GRAHAM of Menzies
Do. of Montrose
GRANT
Do. of Glenmoriston
GUNN
Do. (Old)
HAMILTON
HAY
HENDERSON and
MACKENDRICK
HOME
HOPE-YERE
HUNTLY DISTRICT
INNERS
JACOBITE
JOHNSTON
KEITH and AUSTIN
KENNEDY
KERR
LANONT
LANDER
LEITH-HAY
LENNOX DISTRICT
LESIE
LINDSAY
Do. Dress (Red)
LINDSAY
LIVINGSTONE
LOGAN and MACLENNAN
MACALISTER
MACALPINE
MACARTHUR
MACAULAY
Do. Hunting
MACBEAN
MACBETH
MACCALLUM
Do. Old
MACDARMID (of the Isles,
and of Sleat)
MACDONALD (of the Isles,
and of Sleat)
Do. Dress
Do. (Old, Lord of the
Isles)
Do. (or MACLAN) of
Ardnamurchan
Do. of Glanrind
Do. of Kingsburgh
Do. of Staffa (or Boisdale)
MACDONNELL of Klenegerry
Do. Hunting
Do. of Keppoch
MACDUGGALL
MACDUFFE
Do. Hunting
MACGEVAN
MACGRIFFIANE
Do. (Black and white)
MACGRIE
Do.
MACGILLIVRAY
MACGOWAN or GOW
MACGREGOR
Do. Rob Roy
MACHARDY
MACIAN (See MACDONALD)
MACINTOSH
Do. Hunting
MACINTOSH
MACINTYHE
Do. Dress (Red)
Do. of Glenochty
MACIVOR
Do.
MACKAY
MACKENDRICK or HENDERSON
MACKENZIE
MACKINLAY
MACKINNON
Do. Hunting
MACLAIDLAY
Do. Dress
Do. (Old)
MACLAREN (of Deart)
MACLEAN (Do. Hunting
Do. of MACLAINE) of
Do. (or MACLAINE) of
Lochbuie
Do. Hunting
Do. of Logan
MACLENNAN or LOGAN

Coat of Arms



MARR

Historiography

The MARR Coat of Arms illustrated left was drawn by an heraldic artist from information officially recorded in ancient heraldic archives. Documentation for the MARR Coat of Arms design can be found in Burke's General Armory, a heraldic artists of old developed their own unique language to describe an Individual Coat of Arms. In their language, the Arms (Shield) is as follows:
"Ar. a fret sa. on a canton of the last a dexter gauntlet or."
Above the shield and helmet is the Crest which is described as:
"Two lions' gambes erased in saltire or, in each a battle-axe, handles gu., blades ar."

When translated the blazon also describes the original colors of the MARR Arms and Crest as it appeared centuries ago.
Family mottoes are believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times. A Motto was not recorded with this MARR Coat of Arms.
Individual surnames originated for the purpose of more specific identification. The four primary sources for second names were: occupation, location, father's name, or personal characteristics. The surname MARR appears to be locational in origin, and is believed to be associated with the English and Scott's, meaning, "native of MARR", the name of seven original provinces in Old Scotland, and "dweller at, or near a marsh pool or boundary."
The supplementary sheet included with this report is designed to give you more information to further your understanding of the origin of names. Different spellings of the same original surname are a common occurrence. Dictionaries of surnames indicate probable spelling variations of MARR to be Mair, Mairr, Marre, Marsh, Mars, Mairs, Marrs, Marshs, Mairrs, Mairres, Mairres, and Marrs. Although bearers of the Old and distinguished MARR name comprise a small fraction of the population there are a number who have established for it a significant place in history. They include: CARL MARR (b. 1858) Painter and illustrator who studied abroad, being represented by the Museum of Art in Toledo which displayed his work, "Dusk"; the Metropolitan Museum in New York still holds "The Mystery of Life", which is considered to have been one of his best works. ALLEN MARR (1787-1843) Congressman who graduated from Princeton in 1807. Between 1829 and 1831, he was a member of the United States House of Representatives for the State of Pennsylvania. JOSEF MARR (1809-1871) Painter who specialized in genre paintings, having studied under Sunr; in Altona of Rosenbergs; and, at the Academies of Copenhagen and Munich. HEINRICH MARR (b. 1797) Actor and stage manager who, between 1827 and 1837, was the first to portray the part of "Mephistopheles" in Goethe's "Faust" which was presented in Brunswick Germany. It has been said that he acquired a mastery in character roles that has been equalled by few actors.
No genealogical representation is intended or implied by this report and it does not represent Individual Lineage or your family tree.



YOUR NAME AND YOUR COAT OF ARMS --- Pricelass Gifts From History

Until about 1100 A.D. most people in Europe had only one name (This is still true in some primitive countries today). As the population increased it became awkward to live in a village wherein perhaps 1/3 of the males were named John, another sizable percentage named William, and so forth.

And so, to distinguish one John from another a second name was needed. There were four primary sources for these second names. They were: a man's occupation, his location, his father's name or some peculiar characteristic of his. Here are some examples.

Occupation: The local house builder, food preparer, grain grinder and suit maker would be named respectively: John Carpenter, John Cook, John Miller, and John Taylor.

Location: The John who lived over the hill became known as John Overhill, the one who dwelled near a stream might be dubbed John Brook or perhaps John Aftbrook.

Patronymical: (father's name): Many of these surnames can be recognized by the termination---son, such as Williamson, Jackson, etc. Some endings used by other countries to indicate "son" are: Armenian's---ian, Dane's and Norwegian's---sen, Finn's---nen, Greek's---oulos, Spanish's---ez, and Polish's---wicz. Prefixes denoting "son" are the Welsh---

Ap, the Scot's and Irish---Mac, and the Norman's---Fitz. The Irish O' incidentally denotes grandfather.

Characteristic: An unusually small person might be labeled Small, Short, Little or Lytle. A large man might be named Longfellow, Large, Lang, or Long. Many persons having characteristics of a certain animal would be given the animal's name. Examples: a sly person might be named Fox; a good swimmer, Fish; a quiet man, Dove; etc.

In addition to needing an extra name for identification, one occupational group found it necessary to go a step further. The fighting man: The fighting man of the Middle Ages wore a metal suit of armor for protection. Since this suit of armor included a helmet that completely covered the head, a knight in full battle dress was unrecognizable. To prevent a friend from attacking friend during the heat of battle, it became necessary for each knight to somehow identify himself. Many knights accomplished this by painting colorful patterns on their battle shields. These patterns were also woven into cloth surcoats which were worn over a suit of armor. Thus was born the term, "Coat of Arms."

As this practice grew more popular, it became more and more likely that two knights unknown to each other might be using the same insignia. To prevent this, records were kept that granted the

right to a particular pattern to a particular knight. His family also shared his right to display these arms. In some instances, these records have been preserved and/or compiled into book form. The records list the family name and an exact description of the "Coat of Arms" granted to that family.

Interest in heraldry is increasing daily. This is especially true among people who have a measure of family pride and who present attempts of our society to reduce each individual to a series of numbers stored somewhere in a computer. In our matter-of-fact day and age, a "Coat of Arms" is one of the rare devices remaining that can provide an incentive to preserve our heritage. We hope you'll agree that it is much more than just a wall decoration.

If you are interested in a more in-depth study of the subject of this paper, may we suggest you contact the genealogical department of any fair-sized public library. We especially recommend the "Dictionary of American Family Names" published by Harper & Row and also "The Surnames of Scotland" available from the New York Public Library as excellent sources on the meaning of surnames.

Shirley J. McDonald

Shirley I. McDonald

