

Further evidence for Kincaid descent from Robert de Crauford, constable of Edinburgh Castle.

In a previous paper, *Possible origins of the early Kincaid coat of arms*¹, this author proposed that the Kincaid of Kincaid coat of arms came to the Kincaids via Robert of Craufurde who was associated with the lands of Baldorane next to the lands of Kincaid. Robert of Craufurde's daughter Alice married John Swift, burgess of Edinburgh, and their son and heir, Thomas Swift, sold the land of Baldorane to James, Lord Livingstone who then got a charter of the lands in 1464. This author argued that John Swift's father-in-law was the Robert de Crauford who was constable of Edinburgh castle at the beginning of the 15th century under his brother Sir William de Crauford of Haining and Ferme, Keeper of the castle.²

It was previously established by this author that the Kincaid of Kincaid coat of arms are the most similar to the coat of arms of the Craufords of Haining and Ferme³. In that paper it was shown that Alexander Nesbit in his *A System of Heraldry* incorrectly attributed to the Crauford's of Lochnorris, also known as Lefnoris or Leifnoreis, the blazon 'Gules a fess Ermine, and in chief, two stars Or.' The armorial of David Lindsay of the Mount, previously, in 1542, cited them as bearing 'Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gules a fess Ermine, 2nd and 3rd Azure a stag's head erased Or.'

That said, this author also erred in the paper *The similarity of Kincaid and Crawford coat of arms* by having an improper interpretation of the heraldic term star versus that of mullet. There has long been confusion over this and the convention was that a Star has six points while a Mullet has five points. The following is a sampling of sources that outlined the confusion and what was the accepted convention (emphasis added).

- Mullet (in Heraldry) of molette, F. the rowel of a spur ; but some take it for a star ; this can have but five points with us ; tho' the French sometime allow it six ; **and if it has six points with us, it must of necessity be star** ; whereas the French have stars of five points, as well as Molettes of six ; and thence some conclude, that it is the rowel of a spur, and that it should be always pierced, which a star cannot be.⁴
- A star has almost in all ages been used as a mark of honour. It is not, however, to be mistaken in armory for the same device as the mullet : **stars are usually represented with six points**, -- the mullet with five."⁵
- Some confusion exists in the language of blazon between the armorial representation of the stars as heavenly bodies and a very different object the mullet (molette) or rowel of a spur. **Mr Planché lays it down as a rule that an estoile or star should always have six points, to distinguish it from a mullet, which has five**, and that these points should not be wavy unless the star be said to be rayonnant.⁶

¹ <http://kyncades.org/armsorigin.pdf>

² Sir William de Crauford was mainly noted as of Ferme in the sheriffdom of Lanark thanks to a grant of these lands to him from Archibald, Earl of Douglas on 21 May 1400. The Earl further granted him the lands of Hallis of Erth and Heetoun of Erth in the sheriffdom of Stirling on 20 August 1409. Sir William de Crauford also held the lands of Manuel in the sheriffdom of Stirling that included the Mains of Haining; and the lands of Kyrkle and le Gren in the barony of Bothwell, sheriffdom of Lanark. The former seemed to be his heritage lands as his son and heir came to be styled of Haining. Thus, Sir William de Crauford is styled of Haining and Ferme in this paper.

³ *The similarity of Kincaid and Crawford coat of arms*. <http://kyncades.org/coatarms.pdf>

⁴ Bailey, Nathan. *A Universal Etymological English Dictionary*. 2nd edition. London, 1731. Volume II: p. 513. https://books.google.ca/books?id=R_xIAAAcAAJ&pg=PP513&dq.

⁵ Newton, William. *A Display of Heraldry*. London: William Pickering, 1846. p. 151. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=R5tMAAAAMA AJ&pg=PA151&dq>.

⁶ Woodward, John. *A Treatise on Heraldry, British and Foreign: with English and French Glossaries*. London: W. & A. K. Johnston, 1896. Volume I: p. 325. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=QwMNAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA325&dq>.

However, this author did not realize that in Scotland, the heralds addressed the confusion by adopting the convention that a star and a mullet are both of five points unless otherwise noted. This was given in Alexander Nesbit's 1722 authoritative work *A System of Heraldry*. Nesbit writes (emphasis added):

Mollet, is the Revel of a Spur, and has ordinarily six Points; and is always pierced in the Middle: And so differs from Stars, which have but five Points ordinarily, as Monsieur Baron in his Art Heralrique, Molletes d'Esperon, que l'en appelle simplement Molletes on pour l'ordinaire six Pointes, et sont Percees au milieu enquoelles sont differentes des estoiles.

Yet the English, call such Figures of five Points unpierced MULLETS or MOLLETS Leigh, Guillams, and Morgan say, they represent fallen Stars or Meteors; and tell us, that such an One, fell down from Heaven, upon the Shield, of one of the Progenitors of Vere Earl of Oxford, when he was at the Siege of Jemsalem; who carried at that Time quarterly, Gules and Or: And, ever since, the Family has charged the first Quarter, with a Mullet Argent. Whence all other Stars, like it, in other Arms, upon other Occasions, tho' representing fixed Stars, more honourable than fallen Ones, are by them called Mollets or Mullets.

MULLETS having five Points, and unpierced, are taken for Stars, and Estoiles, especially when alone, and when they accompany other Caelestial-Figures; but Mullets when of six Points, and pierced in the Middle, and accompanying military Figures, are to be taken for Spur Revels, of which afterwards.

MULLETS, then, of five Points, unpierced are Stars, as Plate X. Fig. 12. and are very frequent in old Armorial-Bearings with us...⁷

So following the Scottish convention of heraldic stars and mullets both being five pointed unless otherwise noted, we get the following relevant coat of arms for Crawford and Kincaid.



Archibald Crawford
Abbot of Holyrood
(c1457)



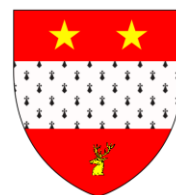
William de Crawford
of Ferme and Flaschis
(1506)



Craufurd of Haining
(1542, 1562, 1563)



Craufurd of Haining
(1565 Slaines)



Craufurd of Haining
(1565/5 Workmans)



George Kincaid Sr.
bailie of Broughton
(1505/6)



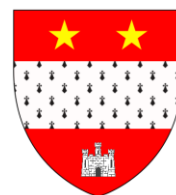
Kincaid of that Ilk
(1542, 1565)



Kincaid of that Ilk
(1562, c1600)



Kincaid of that Ilk
(1599)



Kincaid of that Ilk
(1808, modern)

We can also add to the above another early Kincaid coat of arms; namely that pertaining to a branch that went to France. In France the spelling of the Kincaid name became Quinquet due to phonetics. William de Quinquet, seigneur de Montifault, was noted as having coat of arms 'De gueules à une Fasce d'Hermines,

⁷

Nesbit, Alexander. *A System of Heraldry Speculative and Practical: with the True Art of Blazon, according to the Most approved Heralds in Europe...* Edinburgh: J. MackEuen, 1722. p. 253.
https://books.google.ca/books?id=TGUuY_-VIZ4C&printsec=frontcover&dq.

accompagnée d'un Chateau d'Argent en pointe, & de deux Estoilles d'or en Chef' (Gules a fess Ermine with a castle Argent in base and two stars in chief Or).⁸ These is equivalent to the modern coat of arms for the Kincaids of that Ilk.

So one can see that the Crawford of Haining and Ferme started with a star/mullet Argent in dexter chief. Their junior branches went with two stars/mullets in chief and a hart's head or a fleur-de-lis in base. Now the Kincaids of that Ilk followed the pattern of the Crawford of Haining and Ferme having two stars/mullets Argent in chief as a junior branch. They also added the triple-towered castle in base as a difference to the Crawford's hart's head and/or fleur-de-lis.

Then massive confusion erupts in the 1560s. As noted in the paper *The similarity of Kincaid and Crawford coat of arms*, this almost certainly had to do with the senior Crawford of Haining branch ending in an heiress. On 16 August 1546, Agnes Craufurd was served heir to her father William Craufurd of Haining in the lands of Manwell; namely the lands of Haining, Mawdestoun, Nicoltoun, Gillandersland, Manwelrig, Gilmudiland, wester Ballinbreicht and the mill of Manwell.⁹ Sometime before 16 November she married Thomas Livingston as, on that date, Agnes Craufurd of Hanyng and Thomas Levingstoun, her husband, granted the lands of Gillanderisland in the lordship of Hanyng and barony of Manwell to Mr. William Creichtoun, rector of Colquhodilstane.¹⁰

To correct the confusion, the Crawford of Haining and Ferme appear in heraldic sources with two star/mullets Or and the Kincaids of that Ilk in turn appear initially with three stars/mullets Argent. Later the Kincaid's stars/mullets become Or and the field color becomes Azure. However, one can see from the tombstones of the 16th century Kincaids of that Ilk in the Clachan of Campsie cemetery, the Kincaids of Kincaid held firm to the two stars/mullets. These stones do not have color though. One assumes the stars/mullets were Or like the Kincaids of that Ilk today, but they were likely Argent - as per the 1542 David Lindsey of the Mount armorial and the 1565 Slaines armorial. Thus, when John Kincaid of that Ilk matriculated coat of arms in 1808, the blazon granted to him were not that of the 16th century Kincaids of that Ilk. They appear to have actually followed the coat of arms of a junior Kincaid branch in France; namely the Quinquets of Montifault.

So the question remains as to how the Kincaids of that Ilk ended up with coat of arms deriving from 'Gules a fess Ermine and in chief two mullets Argent.' The evidence points to Robert de Crauford who was Constable of Edinburgh castle under his elder brother Sir William de Crauford of Haining and Ferme at the beginning of the 1400s. To difference him from his older brother, Robert de Crauford's coat of arms would probably have followed the convention of adding a star/mullet in chief. This author has found a source which supports this.

There was Scottish Robert de Crauford, bearing the coat of arms 'Gules a fess Ermine and in chief two mullets Argent', who was contemporary with Sir William de Crauford of Haining and Ferme. This was Robert de Craffort who was captain of Vannes, France and its Château de l'Hermine.

A copy of Robert's Seal is given by Guy Alexis Lobineau in 1701 *Histoire de Bretagne, Composée sur les*

⁸ du Bouchet, Monsieur. *Histoire Genealogique de la Maison Royale de Courtenay: Justifiée par plusieurs chartes de diverses eglises, arrests du parlement, titres du roy & de la chambre des comptes, histoires imprimées*. Paris, 1661. p. 273.

⁹ Scotland. Chancery. *Inquisitionvm ad capellam domini regis retornatarvm, quae in publicis archivis Scotiae adhuc servantvr, abbrevatio ...* Printed by command of His Majesty King George III. in pursuance of an address of the House of commons of Great Britain. 3 vol. London : s.n., 1811-16. Vol. 2: Stirling, no. 2.

¹⁰ "Protocol Book of Nicol Thounis 1559-1564." Ed. James Beveridge and James Russell. Edinburgh: Printed for the Society by J. Skinner & Company, Ltd., 1927. Scottish Record Society. 57: no. 52, p. 12.

titres & les auteurs originaux is given as follows.¹¹ The shield is hatched so the blazon would be akin to 'Gules a fess ermine and in chief two mullets argent.'



The French historian Francisque Xavier Michel in his *Les Ecosais en France, les Français en Écosse* felt that the name was not Crausfurd or Crawsfurd on the seal. He thought that the artist who made a copy misread the name and the seal originally had Crawefurd.¹² After all, the seal was for one Robert de Craffort and was attached to a 1406 obligation by René de Beloczac. So it is clearly a Crawford coat of arms.

Francisque Michel further writes the following regarding Robert and the seal.

D'une origine moins contestable, Robert de Craffort, écuyer, nommé par le duc de Bretagne capitaine de Vannes et du château de l'Ermine, scellait, le 18 novembre 1402, un acte du sceau de Jehan de la Bouexiere(6); mais en 1406; il apposait le sien à une obligation de messire René de Beloczac(7), et l'on voit qu'il portait : de gueules, à la fasce d'hermine avec, deux étoiles en chef.¹³

It is interesting to note that René de Beloczac (1360-1415) was the son of Thibaud de Beloczac (Blossac) and Marguerite de la Bouexière; and René's aunt Isabeau de Beloczac was married to Pierre II de Champagné (1330-1390).¹⁴ This latter point could explain why there was a William de Champagné living next to the Kincaids in the mid 1400s - thanks to a wadset of his lands from William Kincaid of that ilk.

Assignation by Patrick Champnay, son of the late John Champnay, who was son of the late William Champnay of Balcorroch, in favour of James Robertsoun, burgess of Linlithqw, of letters of

¹¹ Lobineau, Guy Alexis. *Histoire de Bretagne, Composée sur les titres & les auteurs originaux*. Tome II. Paris: Chez Michel Guignard, 1701. See end of volume for seal images.

¹² Michel, Francisque. *Les Ecosais en France, les Français en Écosse*. London, 1862. Volume 1, p. 202. He writes: "mais il n'y a point à douter que Robert de Crawsfurd ne fût un plus ancien représentant de la famille. Il n'est pas moins probable que le nom de Crawfurd incrit autour du sceau n'est point exact, et qu'il faut lire Crawefurd."

¹³ Michel, Francisque. *Les Ecosais en France, les Français en Écosse*. London, 1862. Volume 1, p. 201. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=drhPAAAaAAJ&pg=PA202&lpg>. Footnotes 6 & 7 were: 6. Mém. pour serv. de pr. à l'hist de Bret., t. II, col. 709. 7. Ibid. -- D. Lobineau, Histoire de Bretagne, t. II, preuves du liv. XXII, col. 1634, et sceau no CCLII.

¹⁴ Corson, abbé Amédée Guillotin. *Les grandes seigneuries de Haute Bretagne*. Rennes, 1897. Volume 1, p. 49-54. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=QKxCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA49&lpg>.

reversion made by William Kincaid of that Ilk to the said William Champnay for the lawful redemption of the lands of Ballinloch, Baldow [and] Champnay, lying in the earldom of Levenax within the sheriffdom of Striveling, for payment of the sum of 80 merks, and dated at Kincaid, the 27 of August 1480. Done in the notary's writing-chamber, the 22 of October 1562. Witnesses, Charles Drummond of Meidhope, James Ka, John Forrest bailie, Andrew Mylne, Claud Hammiltoun and John Cornwell.¹⁵

We also see from Francisque Michel's note that, on 18 November 1402, Robert de Craffort was appointed captain of Vannes, France and its Château de l'Ermine by the Duke of Brittany. The Château de l'Ermine was the principal residence of the Duke. This John V, Duke of Brittany and Count of Monfort (24 Dec 1389 - 29 Aug 1442). John V, Duke of Brittany was first known as Peter of Montfort and in 1396 was married to Joan of France, daughter of Charles VI, King of France. In 1402, the Duke of Brittany was still a minor and under the guardianship of his mother, Joan of Navarre. However, in 1402 Joan of Navarre was preparing to marry King Henry IV of England, son of John of Gaunt. The royal marriage took place on 7 February 1403 in Winchester Cathedral. As part of Joan of Navarre's preparations in 1402, she surrendered her guardianship of the Duke of Brittany to Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy who was married to Margaret III, Countess of Flanders. It is rather remarkable that in all of this Robert de Craffort was appointed Captain of Vannes and its Château de l'Ermine and was thus responsible for the safety of the young Duke of Brittany and his wife, Joan of France, daughter of King Charles VI of France.

Further records relating to Robert de Craffort in Brittany are indented below. They show that Robert was in Vannes up to 1407. There is then a gap of two years. In April of 1407 we see for the first time that he had a lieutenant Jehan le Feuvre. Then from 1409 to 1411 Robert de Craffort held the office of Asseour for Joan of France, Duchess of Brittany. The office of Asseour apparently involved overseeing the setting of tables and seating of guests. From 1412 Robert de Craffort is recorded as the Duchesses' personal squire. He remained in that post until his death upon which he was succeeded by Raoullet de Lorme. His death seems to have been sometime around, or after, 15 July 1417 - since records show that Raoullet de Lorme was first retained by the Duke of Brittany on that date.

- Obligation de Messire René de Beloczac pour la Capitainerie de Rennes en 1406. scellée de sceau de **Robert de Crawsfurd**. Ibid. n. 23. sceau num. CCLII.¹⁶
- **Robert de Craffort** Escuyer natif du Royaume d'Escosse, nommé par ledit Duc de Bourgogne Capitaine de Vannes & du chasteau de l'Ermine donne son scellé du sceau de Jehan de la Bouexiere, 18. Novembre 1402.¹⁷
- Obligation de Messire René de Beloczac pour la Capitainerie de Rennes en 1406. scelle du sceau de **Robert de Crawsfurd**.¹⁸
- 1405, novembre. Don à **Robert Craffort, escuier de mgr**, des droits d'entré de LX tonneaux de vin.¹⁹
- 1406, novembre. Mandement de laisser joir **Robert de Craffort** de l'antrée de certain vins, jusque

¹⁵ "Protocol Book of Nicol Thounis 1559-1564." Ed. James Beveridge and James Russell. Edinburgh: Printed for the Society by J. Skinner & Company, Ltd., 1927. Scottish Record Society. 57: p. 22, no. 103.

¹⁶ Lobineau, Guy Alexis. *Histoire de Bretagne, Composée sur les titres & les auteurs originaux*. Paris: Chez Michel Guignard, 1701. Tome II, col. 1634. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=NZxTAAAcAAJ&pg=PA1633&dq>. See end of volume for seal images.

¹⁷ Morice, Hyacinthe. *Mémoires pour servir de preuves à l'histoire ecclésiastique et Civile de Bretagne, tirés des archives de cette Province, de celles de France & d'Angleterre, de recueils de plusieurs sçavans antiquaires, & mis en ordre*. Paris, 1744. Volume 2, p. 709. https://books.google.ca/books?id=y04_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA711&lpg.

¹⁸ Morice, Hyacinthe. *Mémoires pour servir de preuves à l'histoire ecclésiastique et Civile de Bretagne, tirés des archives de cette Province, de celles de France & d'Angleterre, de recueils de plusieurs sçavans antiquaires, & mis en ordre*. Paris, 1744. Volume 2, p. 710. https://books.google.ca/books?id=y04_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA711&lpg.

¹⁹ 'Lettres et mandements de Jean V, Duc de Bretagne de 1402 à 1406.' Archives de Bretagne: Recueil d'Actes, de chroniques et de documents historiques rares ou inédits. Nantes, 1895. Vol. 4, p. 64, no. 133.

- à la somme de IIIxx fr. qui sont deus pour ses gages.²⁰
- 1406, novembre. Mandement à **Robert de Craffort d'estre capitaine de l'Hermine**.² {footnote 2: **Robert de Crafford, écuyer écossais**, avait déjà occupé le poste de capitaine de château de l'Hermine, à Vannes. En cette qualité, il avait le 18 Nov. 1402, prêté serment de fidélité au duc de Bourgogne, alors tuteur de Jean V (Ar. L.-Inf., E. 136).}²¹
 - [1406], 25 décembre. Mandement à **Robert de Craffort, capiteine de l'Hermine** et à Olivier Duret, garde de l'artillerie dud. lieu, de bailler à messire Jehan du Juch 500 viretons à grosses arbalaïstres et deux hausses pieds.²²
 - 1407, 8 avril. Mandement à **Jehan le Feuvre, lieutenant de Vennes**, de se enquerir des feuz sollevables estanz en la parroesse d'Ambon, et, selon le nombre qu'il y trouvera, faire rapport au receveur des foaiges presens et avenir, affin de n'en estre contraint à plus large en poier; et samblable (mandement) ès gens de comptes.--Des Maroys.²³
 - [1407, mai]. ... -- Mandement à Jehan Guillemot de bailler à **Robert de Craffort, capitaine de Vennes**, deux pipes de bon vin d'Auniv.²⁴
 - Extrait de compte que rend Jean Abbé de Saint Mahé, Trésorier & Receveur General des receptes & mises depuis son dernier compte le 27. Mars 1409. jusqu'au 25. Janvier 1411. qu'il fut déchargé, & Raoullet Eder mis en sa place.// Toute somme par or 2126. escus, par monnie 18154. liv. 8. s. 10. den. tourn. Maistre Jehan de Bruc Premier Maistre des Requestes, Jehan Chauvin Secretaire & Contrerole du Duc. *Gens de Madame la Duchesse* : Le Sire de Chasteaugiron, Antoine Ricze, **Robert Craffort** Asseour, Jehan de Polhoy, Guillaume Baye Eschanczon, Jeh. le Bart Escuier tranchant, Guillaume de Trelieres, Robert de Beaumanoir, G. Guallaume de Paux Confesseur, Maistre Jehan Hervé Aumosnier, Guillaume le Gault Bouteiller, Jehan de Beaumanoir Eschanczon. Gens de Monseigneur le Duc : Monsieur Jehan de Rieux Seigneur de Chasteauneuf, Messire Jehan de Lespervez, Robert Sorin, Simon Delhoye, Jehan de Coerevenec, Jehan de Malestroit de Kaer Seigneau de Castillier, Jehan de Musuillac, Thebaud Busson, Jehan de l'Angle, Estienne du Cambout, Jehan Havart, Rolland de S. Pou, Jehan Perceval, Guillaume Grantbois, Taurin de la Charmaye, Guyon de Kerguiris Raoullet Eder, Jehan Guillemet, Jehan de Cressolles Contrerolle de l'Hostel, Gilet Souboais Garderobier, F. Jehan le Danteuc Confesseur, Jehan de Kermeno, Jehan de Polmic qui fut Mareschal de Salle en l'absence de Jehan Periou. Gauconnerie : Messire Bertran de S. Gilles, Rolland de S. Pou. Ch. des Comptes de Nantes.²⁵
 - De 1409 à 1411, **Robert Craffort** figure, en qualité d'asseour, c'est-à-dire de commissaire répartiteur, parmi les gens de la duchesse {Compte de Jean, abbé de Saint-Mahé. (D. Morice, Mém. pour serv. de pr. à l'hist. de Bret., t. II, col. 831.)--Il existe au Musée Britannique (Addit. chart. 395) une pièce du 25 août 1432, qui témoigne de la présence de Guillaume Craford, capitaine de gens d'armes et de trait, en basse Normandie, à cette époque; mais rien n'indique qu'il fût de la famille de Robert}. Quant à l'écuyer William Monipenny, que nous avons vu aussi en Bretagne, occupé, avec d'autres Écossais, à régler les conditions du mariage d'Isabelle avec François Ier, comte de Montfort, il était devenu chevalier, et avait reçu de Jacques II, pour services rendus à la Dauphine et à ses sœurs, les terres de Hallis d'Airth, qui devaient prendre le nom de terres de Monipenny, franchises de

²⁰ 'Lettres et mandements de Jean V, Duc de Bretagne de 1402 à 1406.' Archives de Bretagne: Recueil d'Actes, de chroniques et de documents historiques rares ou inédits. Nantes, 1895. Vol. 4, p. 114, no. 361.

²¹ 'Lettres et mandements de Jean V, Duc de Bretagne de 1402 à 1406.' Archives de Bretagne: Recueil d'Actes, de chroniques et de documents historiques rares ou inédits. Nantes, 1895. Vol. 4, p. 114, no. 363.

²² 'Lettres et mandements de Jean V, Duc de Bretagne de 1402 à 1406.' Archives de Bretagne: Recueil d'Actes, de chroniques et de documents historiques rares ou inédits. Nantes, 1895. Vol. 4, p. 122-123, no. 403.

²³ 'Lettres et mandements de Jean V, Duc de Bretagne de 1407 à 1419.' Archives de Bretagne: Recueil d'Actes, de chroniques et de documents historiques rares ou inédits. Nantes, 1890. Vol. 5, p. 18, no. 520.

²⁴ 'Lettres et mandements de Jean V, Duc de Bretagne de 1407 à 1419.' Archives de Bretagne: Recueil d'Actes, de chroniques et de documents historiques rares ou inédits. Nantes, 1890. Vol. 5, p. 44, no. 663.

²⁵ <https://books.google.ca/books?id=2yYKAAAIAAJ&pg=PA44&dq>.

Morice, Hyacinthe. *Mémoires pour servir de preuves à l'histoire ecclésiastique et Civile de Bretagne, tirés des archives de cette Province, de celles de France & d'Angleterre, de recueils de plusieurs sçavans antiquaires, & mis en ordre.* Paris, 1744. Volume 2, p. 831. https://books.google.ca/books?id=y04_AAAcAAJ&pg=PA831&lpg.

toute redevance, sauf celle d'une rose rouge.²⁶

- Extrait du Comte de Raoullet Eder Thresorier & Receveur general depuis le 7. Fev. 1412. jusqu'au 1 Juillet 1414.// Gens & Officiers du Duc : Le sire de Chateaneuf 50. livres par mois. le sire de Penhouet 10 liv. par mois. Tristan de la Lande 240 liv. par an. Pierre Eder 10. livres par mois. Jehan de Kermellec Chambellan 10. livres par mois. Henri du Juch Chambellan 100. livres par an. Robert Sorin Maistre d'Hotel. Jehan Angier Escuyer du Duc. ... *Gens & Officiers de la Duchesse*: Henri du Juch Chambellan du Duc & Maitre d'Hotel de la Duchesse, Antoine Ricze Maistre d'Hotel, **Robert Craffort Escuyer**, Jehan de Poulhoy escuyer d'escurie, Guillaume Baye, Jehan le Bart escuyer tranchant, Alaine du Cambout escuyer & asseour, Guillaume de Treilleres escuyer & Huissier de Chambre, Robert de Beaumanoir escuyer & Mareschal de Salle, Georges Preaux escuyer, frere Guillaume de Paux Confesseur, Jehan Hervé Aumonier, Alein de la Villethebaud Pannetier; Guillaume le Gaut, Guillaume de Joué & Pierre Hurel, Bouteillers, Jehan Kergonan Huissier de Salle. Gens & Officiers de Monseigneur Richard : ...²⁷
- Reformation des Ordonnances de l'hotel de Monseigneur le Duc, faite à Vannes le premier jour d'Avril l'an 1415. finissant, au regart d'une autre Ironnance faite par mondit Seigneur & son Conseil à Martigne au mois de Decembre 1413. ... *Pour Madame la Duchess* : Messire Henry du Juch Chambellan de Madame, 100. l. & bouch à court pour lui & un Gentilhomme. Antoine Riczé Escuier d'honneur 100. l. & bouche à court pour lui & un Gentilhomme. Jehan de Polhay Escuier d'Escurie. Thaurin de la Charmaye succeda à Polhay mort. **Robert Craffort Escuier** o Madame. Raoullet de Lorme, après Craffort mort. Alain du Cambout Asseour. Jehan Sorin Asseour en l'absence dudit Cambout, du premier Decembre 1418. Pierre de la Mareschée Asseour, du 11. Octobre 1420. Guillaume Baye Eschanczon. Jehan le Bart Escuier tranchant. Guillaume de Trellieres Huissier de la Chambre. Robert de Beaumanoir Mareschal de Salle. Guillaume le Jeune autre Mareschal de Salle, du premier Janvier 1417. Jehan Sorin devoit servir en l'absence de Beaumanoir, fut cassé. Jehan le Corneuc Escuier de Madame. Jehan Moreau Confesseur. Fr. Alain Guillou son compaignon. ...²⁸
 - Escuiers du Corps & de la Chambre: ... Raoul de Coayquen. Jehan Angier. Jehan de Musillac. Jehan Havart. Jehan de Kerouzeré. Jehan Meschinot. **Raoullet de Lourme**. Guillaume de Beaumont. Rolland Madeuc retenu le 15. Juillet 1417.²⁹

So where was this Robert de Craffort from 1407 till 1409? The timeline supports him returning to Scotland to assume duties as Constable of Edinburgh castle under his brother, Sir William de Crauford of Haining and Ferme, who was Keeper of the Castle in place of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Douglas. Archibald Douglas was granted the office of Keeper of Edinburgh castle for life on 4 June 1400.³⁰ The Earl was unable to personally fulfill these duties due to his being captured by the English - first at the Battle of Homildon Hill on 14 September 1402 and then at the Battle of Shrewsbury on 21 July 1403.³¹ Over the course of the next seven year he was occasionally granted leave to temporarily visit Scotland. He then scandalously ended his captivity by not returning to England as promised by Easter 1409 - albeit he continued to have his ransom paid and was officially released in 1413.³²

²⁶ Michel, Francisque. *Les Ecosais en France, les Français en Écosse*. London, 1862. Volume 1, p. 203.

²⁷ Morice, Hyacinthe. *Mémoires pour servir de preuves à l'histoire ecclésiastique et Civile de Bretagne, tirés des archives de cette Province, de celles de France & d'Angleterre, de recueils de plusieurs sçavans antiquaires, & mis en ordre*. Paris, 1744. Volume 2, p. 875. https://books.google.ca/books?id=y04_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA875&lpg.

²⁸ Morice, Hyacinthe. *Mémoires pour servir de preuves à l'histoire ecclésiastique et Civile de Bretagne, tirés des archives de cette Province, de celles de France & d'Angleterre, de recueils de plusieurs sçavans antiquaires, & mis en ordre*. Paris, 1744. Volume 2, p. 896, 899. https://books.google.ca/books?id=y04_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA899&lpg.

²⁹ Morice, Hyacinthe. *Mémoires pour servir de preuves à l'histoire ecclésiastique et Civile de Bretagne, tirés des archives de cette Province, de celles de France & d'Angleterre, de recueils de plusieurs sçavans antiquaires, & mis en ordre*. Paris, 1744. Volume 2, p. 897. https://books.google.ca/books?id=y04_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA897&lpg.

³⁰ Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book*. Vol. I (Douglas Memoirs). Edinburgh, 1885. p. 361. Exchequer Rolls, vol. iii. p. 515. <https://archive.org/details/douglasbook01fras/page/914>.

³¹ Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book*. Vol. I (Douglas Memoirs). Edinburgh, 1885. p. 369, 371-378.

³² Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book*. Vol. I (Douglas Memoirs). Edinburgh, 1885. p. 361, 369, 376-377.

It is no mystery why Sir William de Crauford of Haining and Ferme and his brother Robert de Crauford held the positions Keeper and Constable of Edinburgh castle in place of Archibald, Earl of Douglas. At least Sir William was the Earl's cousin. As 'William of Craufurde, lord of Ferme, knight, his well beloved cousin', he was one of the witnesses to an undated confirmation by Archibald, Earl of Douglas (further styled lord of Galloway and Annadale) to a charter, dated 31 October 1408 at Edinburgh, by James of Douglas, lord of Abircorne, his brother, to Patrick Reede Ramsay, the lands of Little Drumqwhendill.³³ Furthermore, as 'William of Craufurde, the Earl's cousin, knight', he was a witness to an undated charter at Edinburgh by Archibald Earl of Douglas and lord of Galloway and Annadale to Gilbert Geresoun, of the lands of Mekil Daltoun and Dormont.³⁴ For further records relating to Sir William de Crauford of Haining and Ferme see this author's above noted paper *Possible origins of the early Kincaid coat of arms*.

The following indented records show that Robert de Crauford in the position of Constable of Edinburgh castle from sometime during the fiscal year of 17 March 1406 to 16 March 1407 till sometime during the fiscal year of 13 May 1409 to 17 July 1410 (emphasis added).

- 16 March 1407, from 17 March 1406 to date... Et eciam pendent quadraginta marce capte a customariis per dominum **Willelmum de Crauford, militem**, asserentem dictam summam comiti de Douglas debitam pro custodia castri de Edynburgh de anno quo fuit conflictus de Homyldoun, et viginti marce a customariis per **Robertum de Crauford** capte, qui asserit hujusmodi summam sibi deberi pro officio constabularii castri de Edynburgh, licet non sit.³⁵
- 13 May 1409, from 16 March 1407 to date ... Et allocate pro lignis et tabulis, emptis per **dominum Willelmum de Crauford** ad reparacionem quarundem domorum in castro de Edynburgh, et solutis per computantes, x li. xiiij s. iiiij d. Et comiti de Douglas, percipienti pro tempore vite sue ducentas marcas pro custodia castri de Edynburgh, de custuma dicti burgi, per recepcionem domini Willelmi de Crauford, ut patet per unam indenturam factam inter dictum dominum Willelmum et customarios de Edynburgh sub sigillo suo, ostensam super compotem, de anno hujus compoti, cxxxiij li. vj s. viij d. Et Waltero de Haliburton, marito ducissa Rothissaye, in partem pensionis sibi debite racione dicte ducisse, sponse sue, de anno hujus compoti, ut patet per eandem indenturam dicti domini Willelmi de Crauford, ostensam super compotem, clviij li. xiiij s. vij d. quam summam customarii dicunt quod dictus dominus Willelmus de Crauford cepit et non per manus suas. Insuper petunt allocacionem dicti customarii computantes de centem triginta tribus libris sex solidis et octo denariis, quam pecuniam idem dominus Willelmus de Crauford cepit de custuma dicti burgi contra voluntatem ipsorum customariorum. Item, petunt allocacionem de viginti marcis captis de custuma dicti burgi per **Robertum de Crauford, fratrem dicti domini Willelmi**, prout patet per literam ipsius Roberti sigillatam signeto dicti domini Willelmi ostensam super compotem ... Et de quadraginta marcis simili modo captis per dictum dominum Willelmum de Crauford, pro eo quod dicebat quod comiti de Douglas debebatur dicta summa pro custodia castri de Edynburgh de anno quo fuit conflictus de Homyldoun. Et de viginti marcis simili modo contra voluntatem ipsorum captis per dictum **Robertum de Crauford**, qui dixit illam summam sibi deberi pro officio constabularii castri de Edynburgh, de quo non constat auditoribus...³⁶
 - Charter by Archibald Earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway, granting to **Sir William of Crawford, knight, lord of the Ferm, for his praiseworthy service in the onerous charge of keeping the castle of Edinburgh** while the Earl was detained in England, all the lands of Hallis of Erth and Heetoun of Erth, with the cottages, cruives, and fish ponds of the said lands, and with the common boat [batella communi] of the port of Erth; to be holden to the said William and his heirs of the Earl and his heirs, in fee and heritage for ever: Performing therefor yearly the services used and wont. With clause of warrandice. In witness of which the Earl has caused his seal to be affixed after his escape from his enemies of England, at Edinburgh, 20th August 1409. Witnesses, James of Douglas, squire, the Earl's brother, Sirs James of Douglas, lord of Dalketh, John of Montegomery,

³³ Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book*. Vol. III (Charters). Edinburgh, 1885. p. 408-409, no. 361.

³⁴ Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book*. Vol. III (Charters). Edinburgh, 1885. p. 409, no. 362.

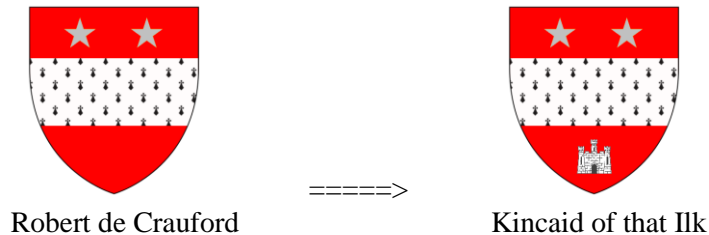
³⁵ *Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum: The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*. Ed. George Burnett. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1880. Volume IV (A.D. 1406-1436), p. 44-45.

³⁶ *Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum: The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*. Ed. George Burnett. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1880. Volume IV (A.D. 1406-1436), p. 80-81.

lord of Ardossane, John of Setoun, William of Murehed, knights; also Masters Alexander of Carnis, provost of the College Church of Lincluden, and Matthew of Gedes, rector of the church of the Forest, clerks, and many others.³⁷

- 17 July 1410 ... from 13 May 1409 to date ... Et **Roberto de Crauford**, de dono domini gubernatoris, prout fatebatur super comptum prefato Roberto fatente receptam super comptum per literam suam, vj li. xiiij s. iiij d., de quibus est eciam computandum cum eodem.³⁸

All this fits well with the gap of service of Robert de Craffort in Brittany. It is a reasonable speculation that Joan of Navarre, Queen of England, whose husband had custody of the Earl of Douglas, gave leave to Robert de Craffort to return to Scotland to assist his brother, who was the Earl of Douglas' cousin, in the keeping of Edinburgh castle. Once Archibald, Earl of Douglas ended his captivity in 1409, Robert de Craffort returned to Brittany - but with a new office. Perhaps this new office had something to do with the scandal of the Earl of Douglas not returning to captivity as he promised the King of England. Regardless, given the 1) timeline, 2) the status of the positions involved, 2) the connections between the Queen and King of England, the Earl of Douglas and the Craufords, and 3) the similarity of the coat of arms of Robert de Craffort, Captain of Vannes and the Craufords of Haining, we are left with one logical conclusion. That is that Robert de Craffort, Captain of Vannes is the same person as Robert de Crauford who was Constable of Edinburgh Castle from 1407 till c1409.



That said, with Robert de Crauford's coat of arms being 'Gules a fess Ermine and in chief two mullets Argent' it is easy to see (as the above image shows) how the Kincaids of that Ilk could have ended up with their coat of arms - simply by marrying an heiress of Robert de Crauford and adding the triple-towered castle in base. The result is the Kincaid of that Ilk recorded by David Lindsey of the Mount in 1542.

=====
Peter A. Kincaid.
Fredericton, NB, Canada
kyncades@mail.com

updated to 27 October 2019.
=====

³⁷ Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book*. Vol. III (Charters). Edinburgh, 1885. no. 356. p. 405.

³⁸ *Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum: The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*. Ed. George Burnett. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1880. Volume IV (A.D. 1406-1436), p. 117.