



# Clan ROLLO

## ARMS

Or, a chevron between three boar's heads erased Azure, armed Proper, langued Gules

## CREST

A stag's head couped Proper

## MOTTO

La fortune passe partout (Fortune passes over everywhere)

## SUPPORTERS

Two stags Proper

## STANDARD

Azure, a St Andrew's Cross Argent in the hoist and of two tracts Or and Azure, upon which is depicted the Badge three times, along the Motto 'La fortune passe partout' in letters Azure upon two transverse bands Argent

## BADGE

A hind Argent unguled or langued Gules

**T**he Rollos, like many families of Norman origin, can trace their roots to the feared Norsemen who raided the coast of Scotland in the seventh and eighth centuries. Sizurd Rollo was Jarl of Shetland and Orkney, and his son, Einar, was a renowned Viking who not only raided Scotland, but parts of his Norwegian homeland for good measure. He was harried by the Norwegian king, Harald I, and eventually turned his attention to the northern coast of France. His descendants became established as Dukes of Normandy, and their spirit of conquest brought them to the shores of England in 1066. Erik Rollo accompanied his uncle, William the Conqueror, on the invasion and it is believed that his son or grandson, Richard, followed David I when he left the English court to reclaim his Scottish throne. The name first appears on record in a charter of around 1141 granted by Robert de Brus. *Black's Surnames of Scotland* lists numerous variants for the spelling of this name, and one Robert Rolloche obtained from David II lands near Perth in 1369.

The fortunes of the chiefly family were established in February 1380, when John Rollok, secretary to David, Earl Palatine of Strathearn and Brother of Robert II, received a charter from the king of the lands of Duncrub. His son, Duncan Rollo of Duncrub, was Auditor of State Accounts until his death in 1419. William Rollo of Duncrub received a charter on 26 August 1511, erecting his lands into a free barony. He probably died at the battle of Flodden in 1513 along with his elder son, Robert. Andrew Rollo then inherited the estates, and consolidated his position by marrying his cousin, Marion, heir to David Rollo of Manmure. One of his younger son, Peter, became Bishop of Dunkeld and a judge of the Court of Session. His grandson, Sir Andrew Rollo, was knighted by James VI.

The family were staunch supporters of the king during the civil war. Their loyalty was rewarded when Charles II created Sir Andrew Lord Rollo of Duncrub at Perth in January 1651. However, by 1654, Oliver Cromwell was firmly in control of Scotland, and Lord Rollo was fined £1,000 for his royal connections. Lord Rollo's fifth son, Sir William Rollo, was a gifted soldier and one of Montrose's lieutenants. He commanded the left wing of the royal army at Aberdeen in 1644, and followed the marquess on his famous forced march over mountainous terrain which surprised the forces of Argyll and led to the victory at Inverlochy. When Montrose thrust south, the royalist forces were themselves trapped by an unexpected force of Covenanter cavalry at Philiphaugh. Rollo was captured and beheaded at Glasgow in October 1645. It is perhaps at this time that William's brother, James, second Lord Rollo, was married first to the sister of the Marquess of Montrose and then to the sister of his rival, the Marquess of Argyll.

Andrew, the third Lord, supported the Revolution of 1688 that brought Queen Mary and her husband, Prince William of Orange, to the throne. Despite this, his son, the fourth Lord Rollo, was a staunch Jacobite who attended the great hunt at Aboyne in August 1715, which was in reality a secret council to plan the rising of that year. He fought at the Battle of Sheriffmuir but surrendered, along with the Marquess of Huntly, to General Grant. He was imprisoned for a time, but pardoned in 1717. He had seven children, and died peacefully at Duncrub in March 1758. His eldest son, Andrew, fifth Lord Rollo, became a professional soldier, although he did not embark upon his career until the relatively late age of forty. He fought at Dettingen in 1743, and by 1758 he commanded the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot. He was sent to the Americas, where he fought under General Murray in the last campaign to secure Canada as a British possession. In 1759 he was sent to capture the French Caribbean island of Dominica which, although heavily fortified, he took with a force of only two thousand five hundred men. In 1760 he was raised to the rank of brigadier general. He fought for two more years in the Caribbean, during which time both Barbados and Martinique

fell to the British. However, his health was severely affected by the climate, and he returned to England in 1762, dying at Leicester in 1765.

Military service continued to draw the Rollos into the ranks, and the seventh Lord Rollo fought with distinction at the siege of Pondicherry in India, commanding a force of marines. John, eighth Lord Rollo, was an officer in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Guards, and fought on the Continent between 1793 and 1795. In June 1869 the tenth Lord Rollo was created Baron Dunning in the peerage of the United Kingdom, thereby securing, under the law at that time, a permanent seat in the House of Lords. The present chief, the thirteenth Lord Rollo and fourth Baron Dunning, still lives in Perthshire.

*Taken from "Scottish Clan & Family Encyclopedia", by Collins, HarperCollins Publishers 1994*

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**Clan ROLLO Septs**

ROLLO  
ROLLOCK,-H

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