

THE ARMS OF THE BARONIAL
AND POLICE BURGHS OF
SCOTLAND

BY

JOHN
MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.
J. H. STEVENSON
AND
H. W. LONSDALE

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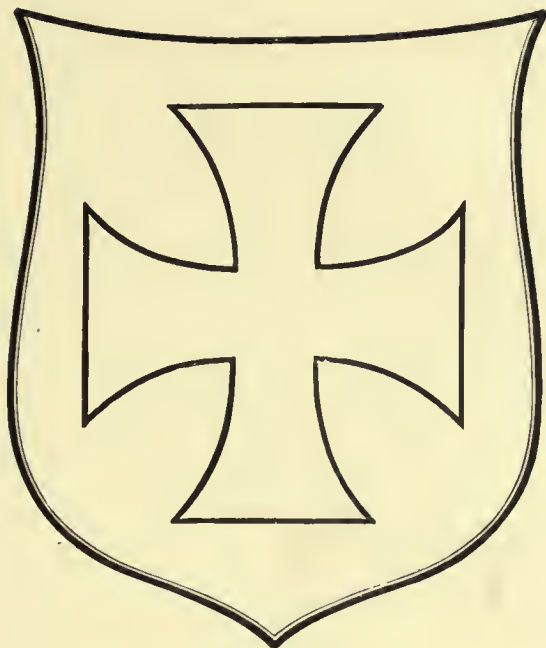
AND

H. W. LONSDALE.

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MAIN



ABERCHIRDER.

Argent, a cross patée gules.

The burgh seal leaves no doubt of the tinctures—the field being plain, and the cross scored to indicate *gules*.

One of the points of difference between the bearings of the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs on the one hand and those of the Police Burghs on the other lies in the fact that the former carry castles and ships to an extent which becomes almost monotonous, while among the latter these bearings are rare. On the other hand, the Police Burghs very frequently assume a charge of which

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examples, in the blazonry of the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs, are very rare : this is the cross, derived apparently from the fact that their market-crosses are the most prominent of their ancient monuments. In cases where the cross calvary does not appear, a cross of some other kind is often found, as in the present instance.

We are informed that in assuming this device no special allusion was intended by the authorities of Aberchirder ; we should therefore conjecture that the charge was obtained by some course of syllogistic reasoning such as — burghs have crosses : this is a burgh ; therefore it ought to have a cross. The red and white colours, according to Lord President Forbes of Culloden ('The Family of Innes,' p. 20. Edinburgh, 1820), are those of the ancient Thanes of Aberchirder. But whether this be the derivation of the colours of the seal in the present case we do not know.

The family in question, Aberchirder of that Ilk, appears, so far as any records at present extant are able to show, to be of immemorial antiquity. In the latter half of the fourteenth century it ended in an heiress, who married an Innes, and the arms in one form or other of Aberchirder continued for centuries to be quartered with those of Innes by the descendants of this marriage. The statements in regard to them slightly vary, but without entering into details of the subject, we accept as most authoritative that of Lord President Forbes, who gives *gules, three boars' heads erased argent*.

It may be noticed that the seal of a David Aberkerdor is recorded by Laing (Catalogue No. 79), the bearings of which are *a cross, between four horses' heads couped*. There is yet another

family named Aberchirder, Aberkirdor, and Aberkerdour, bearing, according to Burke's 'General Armory,' *azure, three swords in fess paleways, points upward, hilted and pommelled, or, surmounted of a bend, gules*. These arms strongly resemble those of the family of Aberdour—viz., *argent, three swords paleways in fess proper, surmounted by a bend gules, within a bordure azure*. But we understand that the family in question was connected with Dundee at an ancient date, and the arms are certainly suggestive of those of Seres, Lord of Dwnde of Auld, as given by Sir David Lindesay—viz., *gules, three swords in fess paleways, hilts upwards argent*.

ABERCORN.

ABERCORN or Newton of Abercorn was created a burgh of barony on April 5, 1603, in favour of James, then styled Master of Paisley, but created by this charter Lord Abercorn, a title still enjoyed by the present Duke of Abercorn. That the burgh so created should bear municipal arms appears evident from the words of the charter, "ut dictum dominium insigniis et Dominiis armis ut congruit honoraretur," but we cannot ascertain that any such arms were ever adopted. This Lord Abercorn bore (as does the present Duke, with *Chatelherault* on a shield of pretence) *Hamilton*—viz., *gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine*; quartering *Arran*—viz., *argent, a ship with sails furled and oars, sable*.

The first mention of the place seems to be as the site of a monastery, soon made the see of a bishop, founded by Saint Wilfred of York about 675. The mythical coat of arms traditionally ascribed to Saint Wilfred is *azure, three estoilles (with six points wavy) two and one, or*.

Note.—We have had so much difficulty in discovering this imaginary coat of St Wilfred, that we think it may be a convenience to the reader to mention that there is an Appendix on Sacred Heraldry, containing this and other things of the same sort, by E. L. Blackburne, at the end of the third (Dr Jessopp's) edition of Dr Husenbeth's 'Emblems of Saints.'

ABERDOUR.

JAMES IV., on March 18, 1500-1501, erected Aberdour into a burgh of barony in favour of the Abbat and Community of Inchcolm. There is nothing in the charter to point to the use of a municipal seal, and the natural supposition is that that of the Abbey was used. Two seals connected with the Abbey are described by Laing. One—that of the monastery—very much damaged, has on the obverse “a building probably intended for the monastery; above the roof appears to have been a crescent and a mullet,” and on the reverse “a galley of one mast without sails; in the upper part a mullet.” This seal is actually appended to a tack by James, Commendator of the monastery, in favour of James Millar, of the teinds of the Sister lands of Aberdour. The other seal Laing ascribes to the abbat, and it would seem to bear the same device as the obverse of the last: “A very pretty design of two figures in a galley with the sails furled. One of the figures appears to be Saint Columba and the other a monk, each holding a crozier, and engaged in prayer.” This would be the natural source from which to derive a common seal for Aberdour, were the need for such ever to arise. The “mullet” is obviously the sun. The figures may be conjectured to represent Saint Columba and the Abbat of Inchcolm. They would naturally sit facing each other, one in the bow and the other in the stern. It would be better to represent both without mitres.

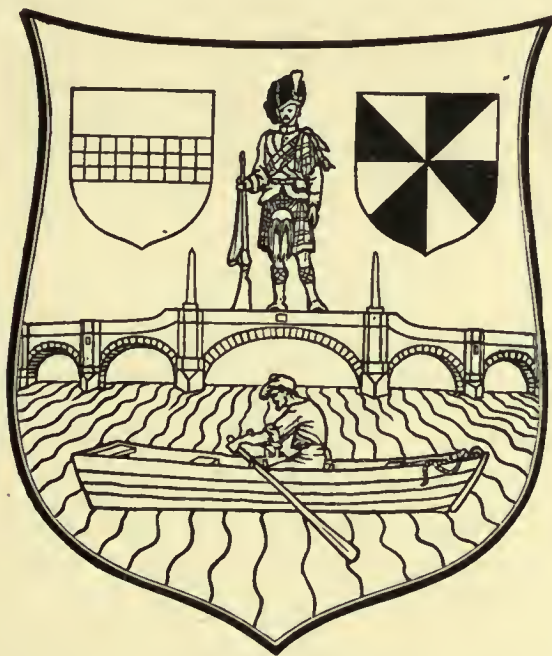
In the article on Aberchirder, we have already mentioned the existence at an early date of a family of the name of Aberdour, and described the arms which it bore.

ABERFELDY.

THIS burgh, which was incorporated in 1887, has no arms. In obedience to the Burgh Police Act, 1892, it then procured for the first time a common seal. Upon the middle of this seal is a representation of the cairn erected in 1887 to commemorate the embodiment at this place in 1739 of the famous Black Watch. The cairn is rather in the form of a pyramid, and on the top is a statue representing a soldier of that historic regiment. Behind this figure, at about the height which would be the top of a fess, is a line of water, having on the dexter a man rowing a boat to sinister, "intended," as the town clerk is so good as to inform us, "to represent the old ferry-boat which was used in conveying passengers, &c., from the one side of the river to the other, before the bridge was built by General Wade." On the sinister side is a representation of this bridge itself, which is five-arched and was erected in 1733. Behind all is a dim and distant view of mountains. There is a motto, in allusion to the ferry-boat,—*'S DLUTH TRIC BÀT ABAIRPHEAL-LAIDH*—"swift and frequent, as the boat of Aberfeldy."

It would not be difficult to construct a blazon out of the features of the seal, which seem to be those considered most distinctive of the town and its history, and something of the following kind might answer the purpose: *Azure, on a bridge of five arches in fess argent, the stream transfluent proper, a soldier of*

the "Black Watch" fully armed and accoutred, also proper, between two inescutcheons, on the dexter, for Steuart, or, a fess chequy azure and argent; and on the sinister, for Campbell, gyronny of eight or and sable; in base a ferry-boat rowed to sinister by a ferryman all proper.



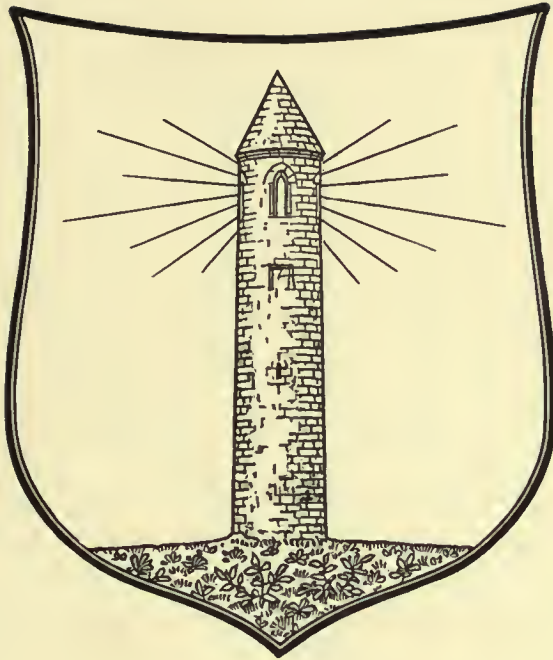
In this suggested coat we have placed the bridge, as in the numerous coats in which that feature appears, and preserved the memorial of the Black Watch by placing the soldier upon it, as the cross with the Highland and Lowland soldiers are placed on the bridge on the obverse of the seal of Stirling, and we have introduced two inescutcheons to commemorate the two leading historical families connected with the place—viz., the Steuarts of Grandtully and the Campbells of Breadalbane,—somewhat as the arms of Renfrew bear inescutcheons of Scotland and Stewart, and those of Paisley bear Stewart, Hamilton,

and Shaw. We may remark that Stewart is quartered by the Marquesses of Breadalbane. We should have put a galley in base in an inescutcheon *argent*, and thus given the coat of Lorne, which is also quartered by the house of Breadalbane, were it not that it seemed undesirable to destroy or obscure the identity of the vessel with the ferry-boat, which the motto clearly indicates it to be; while it may also be observed that this same ship of Lorne, placed in base as in the above, was carried as a difference by the Steuarts of Grandtully themselves without its field.

ABERLUTHNOT.

ON May 14, 1540, Cardinal Bethune feued to David Barclay of Matheris the church-lands and mill of Aberluthnot, and Queen Mary confirmed this grant upon April 25, 1543, with the addition of constituting the town and lands a free burgh of barony, with the rights of buying and selling, of burgess-ship, of yearly electing bailies, &c. (with consent of David and his heirs), of a market-cross, of weekly markets on the Lord's Day and of yearly fairs on the feasts of the Purification (February 2), the Assumption (August 15), and the Conception (December 8) of the Blessed Virgin, and the weeks following. We have met with no indication that any municipal use was ever made of these privileges. Aberluthnot is now known as the village of Marykirk.

The arms of Barclay of Mathers and Urie are *azure* [Burke inserts *a chevron and*], *in chief three crosses patée, argent*.



ABERNETHY.

THIS town can hardly be said to bear any arms. The seal represents the Round Tower, the principal architectural and historical monument of the place. These structures, although common in Ireland, are found in only three places in Scotland: the two others besides Abernethy being Brechin and the island of Egilshay in Orkney, in the latter of which cases the tower is that of the church in which St Magnus received the Holy Communion immediately before his martyrdom. If the device upon the seal of Abernethy is to be regarded as constituting the elements of a blazon, we think that it would be unfair to condemn it under

the opprobrious term of "signboard," since this representation of the chief local building is really based upon the same principle which has dictated the castles in the solemnly recorded arms of Edinburgh and Stirling, and the whole rather monotonous series of castles which form so considerable a section of the blazons of the Royal Burghs, so frequent indeed that their comparative absence from the blazons of the Police Burghs is calculated to inspire rather a feeling of relief by variety.

The origin and object of these round towers is a question which has been much discussed, and upon which we are not called to enter: it is, however, an admitted fact that wherever the top storey is preserved it has four windows, opening towards the four points of the compass respectively, and it will hardly be denied that whether they were or were not deliberately intended to serve as lighthouses, they must practically have fulfilled that purpose.

As to tinctures, we are informed by the town clerk that the Earl of Home is the local superior. The arms of Home are *vert, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules*, and we would therefore suggest *vert, on a meadow in base proper, a tower argent, the head irradiated or*. This has at least the additional merit of singularity, since there is no other municipal coat in Scotland which possesses undoubtedly a field *vert*.

There is, however, an ancient coat, which has been from time immemorial identified with the very name of Abernethy, and it is rather surprising that it was not assumed by the burgh, especially as it is not now borne by any one except as quartered: this coat is *or, a lion rampant gules, debased of a ribbon sable*. The family who bore it, and who derived their surname from the

place, are traceable to the time of Malcolm the Maiden. When first found they appear as lay abbats of Abernethy. The representative of a junior line was created a peer in 1445, and, according to the present Lord Saltoun ('*Frasers of Philorth*,' ii. 41), a document adduced in 1606 showed indubitably that the title bestowed upon him was that of Lord Saltoun of Abernethy; but there



seems to have been great irregularity in denominating these peers, and the title Lord Abernethy was constantly used even in official documents. On the death of the ninth lord in 1669, the peerage devolved on Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, and the present Lord Saltoun accordingly bears Abernethy in the second quarter. The senior line of Abernethy, however, ended in the reign of Robert Bruce in three co-heiresses. The eldest of these, Mar-

garet, married John Stewart, Earl of Angus; and in 1389 her granddaughter, Margaret, Countess of Mar and Angus, resigned the earldom of Angus into the hands of Robert II., by whom it was granted to George Douglas; and on March 24, 1458-59, James II., by a charter in favour of this George, erected Abernethy into a free burgh of barony (Douglas, Book III., 435). For the reasons above given, the name and arms of Abernethy are borne by two representatives of the Douglas family—viz., by the Duke of Hamilton, by a creation as Marquis of Douglas and Lord Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest in 1633; and by the Earl of Home, as representing the extinct Dukes of Douglas, of whom the first and last was created Marquis of Angus and Abernethy in 1703.¹ If it were desired not to adopt the old coat of Abernethy, but to retain the representation of the tower, it might be possible to combine the historical with the antiquarian element, and to preserve the red and gold colours by reading *gules, a round tower irradiated or, between two inescutcheons,—on the dexter Abernethy, and on the sinister Home.*

It is worth while remarking that the ancient Provostry or College Church of Abernethy bore the arms associated with Abernethy on its community seal (Laing, p. 172)—namely, “a shield bearing a lion rampant debriused with a ribbon”; while on the counter-seal it bore “a figure of St Bridget with the nimbus, holding a crozier in her right hand. At her feet, on the right side, is a cow.” The date of the charter to which the seal is attached is 1557. The Lesliees subsequently quartered *Abernethy*, as Commendators of the Provostry.

¹ The title of Lord Abernethy conferred upon James, Earl of Moray, on his creation as such in 1562, was derived from Abernethy in Strathspey.

ABOYNE.

CHARLES II., by a charter dated November 19, 1676, in favour of Charles, Earl of Aboyne, erected the town and lands of Bountie into a burgh of barony, to be called Charlestoune of Aboyne. The burgh, which is generally known as Aboyne, has not, so far as we are aware, ever received any powers of self-government.

The arms of the Earl of Aboyne were *azure, a chevron between three boars' heads erased, all within a double tressure flowered with fleurs-de-lis within, and with contra crescents without or.*

AIRTH.

ON December 24, 1597, James VI. erected the town of Airth into a free burgh of barony in favour of John Bruce, with right to nominate magistrates, &c., &c. We are not aware that any magistracy was ever appointed in the exercise of these privileges. There was also the privilege of a port and harbour.

It may be worth remarking that the Bruces obtained the property by marriage with the eldest daughter and co-heiress of William de Airth, whose name appears in the Ragman Roll, and that his arms, thus identified with the place, are—*argent, a chief sable*. This singularly beautiful coat is interpolated into Sir David Lindsay's manuscript under the title of "Arth of that Ilk," and the Bruces of Airth and Stenhouse continue to carry it as an inescutcheon on the dexter chief point.

Airth was subsequently carried by marriage into the family of Elphinstone of Calderhall, who thereafter quartered with their paternal arms the saltire and chief of Bruce, but with a mullet of the field in the dexter chief instead of the Airth escutcheon, the reason of which is not clear, if Burke is right that the property went with the heir of line. The market-cross of Airth, as figured by Mr Small in his 'Scottish Market-Crosses,' bears on one side a shield of the arms of Elphinstone and Bruce quarterly. The age of the cross, which is inscribed "1697," is sufficient to explain why the difference on the Bruce quartering does not appear in Mr Small's drawing. Over the shield are the letters R E I B, presumably the initials of Richard Elphinstone and Jean Bruce.

ALFORD.

JAMES VI., on February 22, 1594-95, erected Awfurd (Alford) a free burgh of barony in favour of John, Lord Forbes, with a variety of privileges. The fairs then sanctioned are still held; but we are not aware that the more strictly municipal privileges were ever exercised, and still less that any remains of them exist at the present day.

The arms of Lord Forbes were *azure, three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules*. But we find in the 'Ordinary of Scottish Arms,' p. 46, that the arms of Forbes of Alford were registered in 1783 as *azure, on a chevron, between three bears' heads couped, argent, muzzled gules, a man's head between two daggers of the first*. The Lyon, however, offers the curious metaphysical problem of scepticism as to his own infallibility by suggesting that the organ he registers is the heart rather than the head.



ALLOA.

A griffin segreant.

There can be no doubt that this griffin is taken from the supporters either of the Earls of Mar or of the Earls of Mar and Kellie. Lord Mar and Kellie is the possessor of Alloa House, and holds the title of Lord Alloa from 1489. The first Earl of Kellie, after the so-called Gowrie Conspiracy, received as a coat of augmentation, *gules, an imperial crown within a double tressure flory-counterflory or*, which is given by Douglas as quartered in the first and fourth, with Erskine in the second

and third, but is borne by the present peer upon a shield of pretence over Mar in the first and fourth, quartering Erskine in the second and third. Evidently in order to harmonise with this coat of augmentation, his supporters are given as *gules, armed, winged, and beaked or*; and this seems far more correct than the form given by Douglas—viz., *or, armed gules, on their breasts a crescent sable*. On the other hand, the supporters of the Earl of Mar are *argent, armed, beaked, and winged or*, and are so given by Douglas as well as by Burke. The question then arises, whether the griffin adopted by the town of Alloa is the Mar griffin or the Mar and Kellie griffin. Alloa, which appears as early as 1497 as the burgh or town of the regality of Alway, was erected into a free burgh of barony on January 27, 1620, by a charter of James VI., in favour of John, Earl of Mar. The burgh cross, which belongs to the same century, is ensigned by a griffin's head and neck. The burgh was incorporated into a police burgh in 1853, at which time there was no question of there being more than one Earldom of Mar, and the same nobleman who held it held also the Earldom of Kellie (created in 1619) and the Lordship of Alloa, and was the owner of Alloa House. Alloa House is not the original residence of the Earls of Kellie, which is Kellie Castle; and the lordship of Alloa was not bestowed upon an Earl of Kellie, but on an Earl of Mar. We assume, therefore, that the griffin was the griffin of Mar; and this is also practically more convenient heraldically, since a griffin with a body *gules* could not be put upon a field of colour, and the wings *or* upon a field *argent*, although technically defensible, would have had a very disagreeable appearance of metal upon metal. At the same time, out of deference to the

Earldom of Kellie, we should advocate the use of a field *gules*, which in combination with the *or* would give the red and gold of the Kellie coat of augmentation. We should therefore read *Gules, a griffin segreant argent, armed and winged or.*

We of course express the above opinion subject to any existing practice of which we are not aware.

ALVA.

*A water-wheel ; in chief a wool-pack ; in dexter flanch a distaff,
and in sinister flanch a shuttle.*

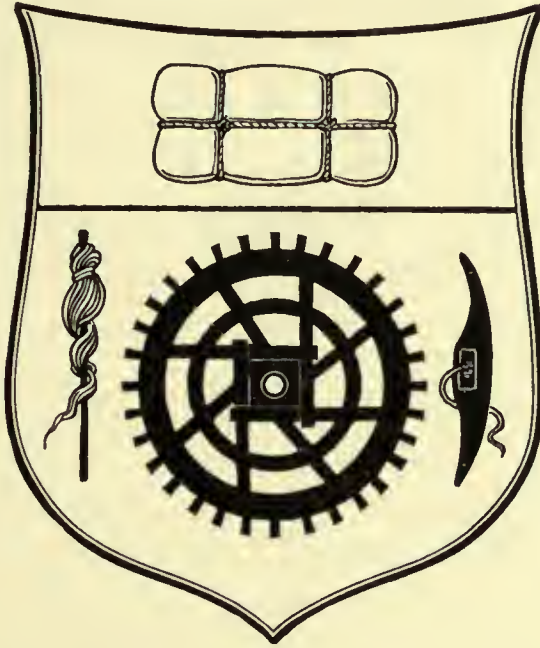
The town clerk informs us that the device and motto are designed simply to point to the fact that Alva is a manufacturing place, and he adds that "there are no colours."

The ground upon which the charges appear upon the seal is diapered somewhat in the manner called in heraldry lozengy; and we inquired whether this was intentional, thinking that it might possibly have to do with the place in the neighbourhood called Lady Alva's Web, or Lady Alva's Veil, mentioned by Mr David Beveridge in his book 'Between the Ochils and Forth,' p. 262. But the town clerk informs us that such is not the case. From the mere enrichment of the background we should have been then inclined to suggest *or*; but this is not in accordance with what appears to us to be the most reasonable manner of tincturing the charges. The present superior is Mr Johnstone of Alva: his arms are *argent, a saltire sable; on a chief gules, three wool-packs or; in base a man's heart proper, royally crowned or*. Hence it is natural to assume that the wool-pack in chief upon the burgh arms is *or* upon *gules*. As the chief is not divided from the rest of the field, the whole would be thus made *gules*, and the tinctures of the charges limited to *or* or *argent*. This, we think, would be objectionable, especially as destroying the colours of the superior,

and we should therefore propose to restore the chief, modified by charging it with the single pack shown on the seal. We have failed to trace the history of the superiority earlier than the fourteenth century, when it was in the hands of the Stirlings, whose arms may be taken to be *azure, a lymphad proper; in chief three buckles or*. (So quartered by Menteith of Closeburn.) Their heiress, Mariota, resigned it to the Crown, October 22, 1382, and the Crown granted it on the following day to her son William Menteith (Acta Parl. Scot., i. 564), whose arms were *or, a bend checquy sable and argent*. The Menteiths held it till 1629, when they disposed of it to Alexander Bruce of Nether Inzievar, second son of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, who quartered the original arms of the Bruces—viz., *argent, a lion rampant azure, armed and langued gules*—with the coat more commonly called that of Bruce, and said to have been assumed by them as Lords of Annandale—viz., *or, a saltire and chief gules*. The Bruces disposed of it in 1649 to Sir Charles Erskine, who bore *argent, a pale sable*, and he in 1775 to the Johnstones. Their colours were the same, but even were there any original family identified with the genesis of the town, it would still be a question whether any had as good a right to be reflected in the arms of the town as the present race, who have closely identified themselves with it, and who held the superiority at the time of the creation of the burgh in 1876. We should therefore read *Argent, a water-wheel between a distaff on the dexter, and a shuttle on the sinister, sable, the distaff garnished with wool and the shuttle with thread or; on a chief gules a wool-pack or*.

We have found only one instance of the use of a water-

wheel in British heraldry,—the only two forms in general use being the cart-wheel, which is perfectly plain, and the Katherine-wheel, which has metal claws projecting from the tyre, and turned from sinister to dexter, one being placed opposite to each of the spokes. But there seems to be no reason against the heraldic use of the water-wheel, of which we have found one



British instance. While one family of the name Chawcer or Chawcers bears *gules three Catherine-wheels or*, another of the same name bears *gules three mill-wheels or*. And we have also found at least one foreign instance, being the arms assigned by Guillim, vi. 2, to the Venetian styled by him Nicolas de Moline—viz., *Azure, the wheel of a water-mill or*.

There is a motto: INDUSTRIA ET LABORE.



ALYTH.

[Azure], on a cross [quadrate] argent, a lion rampant guardant gules, crowned with an open crown or; on the dexter fess point an alkanet leaf proper, surmounted of the letter I; on the centre chief point the letter E; on the sinister fess point the letter A; and in base the numerals 1488 [all sable].

This is a case where we have felt considerable doubt whether the device upon the burgh seal was to be regarded as absolutely heraldic or not. We are informed by the town clerk that it represents the head of the town cross, but with the numerals 1488 added, to mark the date of the creation of the burgh.

The cross, however, is of a very peculiar form, almost like a square with the points cut off; and we are rather inclined to think that it is not meant for a cross in the proper sense of the word, but rather for a public monument dedicated to the glory of some Earl of Airlie, and that it has been substituted for the cross upon the stem of the latter. The town clerk informs us that the letters I E A stand for James, Earl of Airlie, and as the cross is dated 1670, it is the second earl who is indicated. We assume that the leaf, which, if we may judge by Mr Small's representation ('Scottish Market - Crosses,' plate 23), does not appear on the cross, is alkanet, the badge of the Ogilvie clan. The lion also seems to be taken from the arms of Airlie, which are *argent, a lion passant guardant gules, crowned with an imperial crown, and collared with an open one or*, but it has been so far modified as to make it *rampant* instead of *passant*. It is not *gorged*, and the open crown has been substituted for the imperial crown upon its head. On the usual system it ought to be *armed and langued azure*. Since heraldry requires some modification in the form of the cross given on the seal, we have suggested making it quadrate, which indeed is only carrying out the object of obtaining room for the lion, attained upon the seal as following the cross by irregular and more cumbrous means.

The Ogilvie arms give the key to the tinctures. The letters of the alphabet and the numerals have to be colour, being upon metal, and we make them *sable*, as most usual in such cases. The field we have made *azure*, partly to represent the blue of the sky against which the Cross would be seen, and partly because this tincture, along with the *argent* of the cross, gives the blue and white colours of Scotland.

AMISFIELD.

By a charter under the Great Seal, in favour of "Robert Dalzell, lately Earl of Carnwath," King George II. on 26th July 1734 erected the town of Amisfield into a free burgh of barony. We are not aware that the granter ever granted any charter of incorporation to the burgh.

As is well known, the Earl of Carnwath was one of the noble-men who were attainted on account of their participation in the rising of 1715. The effects of his attainder were subsequently relaxed by Parliament so as, among other things, to enable him to reside in Scotland, and to hold property there.

The singular and well-known arms of the house of Dalzell are *sable, a naked man, his arms expanded proper.*

ANDERSTON.

THIS was a burgh, now entirely extinct and absorbed in Glasgow. According to Reid's 'Glasgow Past and Present,' vol. i. p. 37, "this suburb, which derived its name from Mr Anderson of Stobcross, who formed the design of the village 1725, was erected into a burgh of barony by Crown charter in 1824." It was annexed to Glasgow in 1846.

As the burgh had a town council, consisting of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors, it must almost necessarily follow that it had a municipal seal, which probably bore arms, and of which it seems hardly likely that all impressions have perished. We have, however, failed to discover one, and content ourselves with recording the fact that the arms of Anderson of Stobcross are registered as *argent, a saltire engrailed sable, between a crescent in chief and three mullets in the flanks and base gules, all within a bordure quarterly of the second and third.*

ARDGOWAN.

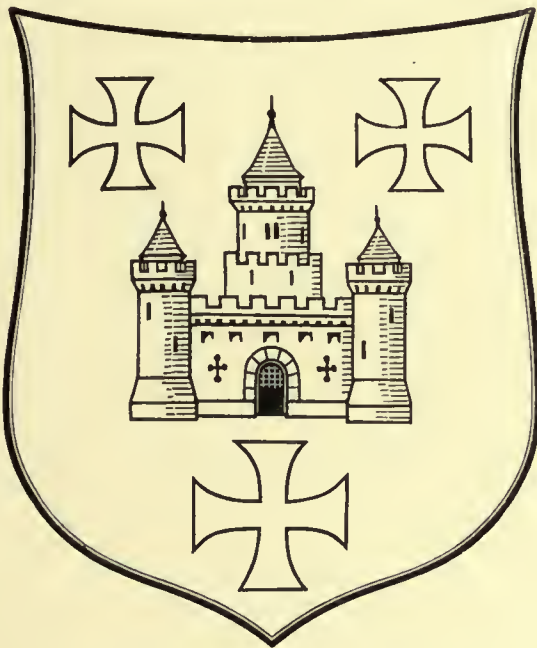
ON March 29, 1634, Charles I., by a charter in favour of Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, erected the town of Ardgowan into a free burgh of barony. The name itself seems now to be known only as that of the house of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, although in a charter of July 11, 1670, confirmed in Parliament on September 11, 1672, mention is made of the burgh and its markets. But otherwise we have met with no evidence to show that a town ever existed there which might have enjoyed an independent existence.

The arms of Stewart of Blackhall, which family is now represented by Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, are *or, a fess checquy azure and argent, over all a lion rampant gules.*

ARDROSSAN.

A castle.

This undoubtedly represents Ardrossan Castle, the ruins of which are rendered upon the burgh seal in a realistic manner,



upon a rising ground planted with small leafless trees. We have thought that in treating it heraldically it would be better to do

so plainly, following the great typical example of the Royal arms of Castile. As to tinctures, the castle seems to have been founded by a family of the name of Berclay, who gradually assumed from it the surname of De Ardrossan, and from whom it passed, by marriage with the Eglintons of that Ilk, to the Montgomeries of Eglinton, now Earls of Eglinton, who hold, since 1806, the title of Lord Ardrossan. It was created a burgh of barony in 1846, and adopted the Police Act in 1877. The Berclays of Cuninghame bore *azure, a chevron between three crosses patée argent*, which seem to be the colours of nearly all families of this name. We should therefore read *Azure, a castle triple-towered between three crosses patée argent*.

ARMADALE.

THIS burgh uses no arms, nor does it even claim to possess a burgh seal, the place of which is taken by a stamp bearing merely the name.

If it ever assumed arms, there can be little doubt as to what these should be. The history of the place is peculiar. Patrick Honeyman married in 1755 Margaret, daughter of John Mackay of Strathsay, in the county of Sutherland, and by her had a son, William, and four daughters. He married secondly, 1764, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Sinclair of Durwin, and by her had fifteen more children, the provisions for whom are quite sufficient to account for the fact that William appears as the heir of his mother rather than of his father. From her he inherited property at Armadale, a fishing village in the parish of Farr in Sutherland, where there are also a bay and a burn bearing the same name. This William Honeyman was an eminent lawyer. He received in 1804 a baronetcy, still held by his descendants, and died in 1825. When he was appointed a Lord of Session he assumed the title of Lord Armadale. He purchased property in the parish of Bathgate, county of Linlithgow, and there founded the present burgh under the name of Armadale, derived from his maternal

inheritance, from which also he had taken his title. This place, therefore, owes both its name and its existence to him, and to him in his capacity as heir to his mother, whose arms he alone, therefore, of the twenty children of Patrick Honeyman, would have had the right of quartering. Hence his arms (we omit impalement with those of his wife, since she had



nothing to do with the burgh) would have been *Honeyman* in the first and fourth, quartering *Mackay* in the second and third. The arms of Honeyman are those of the Rev. Sir William, who, though styled of Armadale, in the county of Sutherland, does not appear to quarter *Mackay*, probably from no longer holding the Armadale property. The only coat of the name of Mackay which we can find is that borne by Lord Reay.

The arms, therefore, would be *quarterly, first and fourth argent, a bend engrailed gules, voided of the field; second and third azure, on a chevron, between three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules, a roebuck's head erased between two hands issuant from the ends of the chevron, each holding a dagger, all proper.* But we have elsewhere deprecated complication in municipal arms, even by quartering, as in the case of the Royal Burgh of Campbeltown; besides which, the tendency in Scottish heraldry in the case of inheritance through heiresses has been to fuse rather than to quarter, and therefore we should suggest: *argent, a chevron engrailed gules voided of the field, between three bears' heads couped azure, muzzled or.*

ARRAN.

AMONG the towns which were erected into burghs by the great charter granted by Charles II. on January 8, 1667, to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, was the Kirkcoun of Kilbride in Arran, which was created a free burgh of barony, with the adjacent port and haven of ships and harbour, and which was to be called the burgh of barony of Arran, with liberty of free port, &c. The burgh, which is now best known as Lamlash, has never acquired any measure of self-government.

The arms of the ducal house of Hamilton are so well known that it is perhaps sufficient here to recall that the arms of the earldom of Arran, which it bears quartered with so many other distinguished coats, are *argent, a lymphad with sails furled sable*.

AUCHINLECK.

THE 'New Statistical Account,' vol. iv. p. 29, states that Keithstown of Auchinleck was created a burgh of barony by James IV. on May 27, 1507. We cannot find this charter in the Register of the Great Seal, nor that by which, according to the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' the lands of Auchinleck had been already granted by the same monarch in 1504 to Thomas Boswell, a cadet of the Balmuto line, who had married a daughter and coheiress of Sir John Auchinleck of that Ilk. We can discover no indication of the existence of any municipal constitution, and therefore content ourselves with the remark that the arms of the great historical family which derived its surname from Auchinleck were, as quartered among those of the Boswells, *argent, three bars sable.*



AUCHTERARDER.

Or, two chevrons gules.

These are simply the arms of the ancient Earls of Stratherne.

There is a motto: NON POTEST CIVITAS ABSCONDI SUPRA MONTEM POSITA.¹

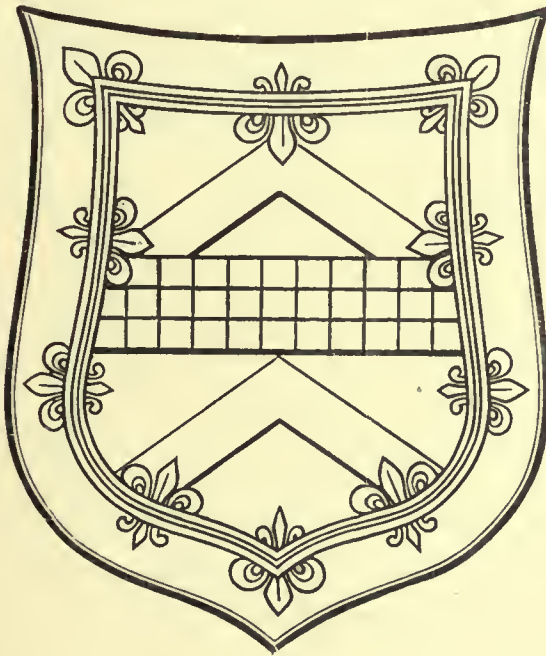
It is perhaps worth mentioning that there is evidence that Auchterarder, as the capital of Stratherne, was a burgh—perhaps royal, but more probably baronial, just as the Bishop of Dunblane, the chief ecclesiastic of the same earldom, was the only bishop in Scotland who held his temporalities not of the Crown but of the earldom. As early as the thirteenth century the burgh had a common seal—mentioned in the Chartulary of Inchaffray; but we cannot ascertain that there is in existence

¹ Matt. v. 14.

any impression, representation, or description of this or of any later seal of the burgh.

There is still extant, however, a seal of the regality of Strath-erne belonging to the next century, after the earldom of the name had passed into the possession of the Stuarts. And, as we may argue from analogous cases that the burgh seal of the same date was at least similar to the seal of the regality, it may be useful to state that the regality seal bore—*within a double tressure flory-counterflory, a fess chequy between two chevrons*. We give a representation of it.

When the burgh's privileges were lost we do not know; but it is mentioned as a burgh in a charter of James V., March 5, 1536-37, and apparently as in a state of complete decadence in 1581. In 1894 the town became a police burgh.

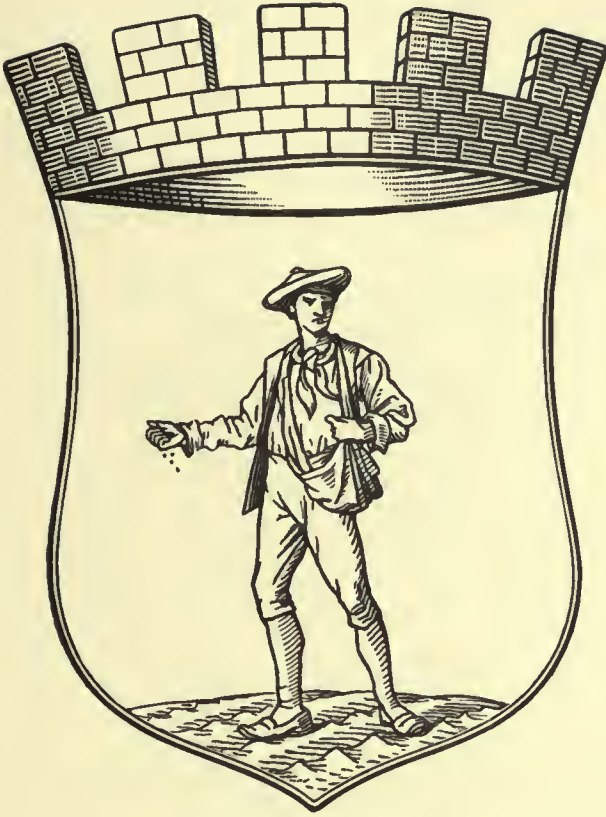


AUCHTERGAVEN.

CHARLES II., by charter of January 27, 1681, ratified in Parliament September 16, of the same year, erected the town of Auchtergaven into a free burgh of barony, with divers privileges in favour of Robert, first Lord Nairn. We have no evidence that any use was ever made of this erection for municipal purposes.

The arms identified with the name of Nairn are *party per pale sable and argent, a chaplet charged with four quatrefoils, all counter-changed*.¹

¹ The additional coat inserted in Sir David Lindsay's Manuscript, p. 82, gives *argent and sable*.

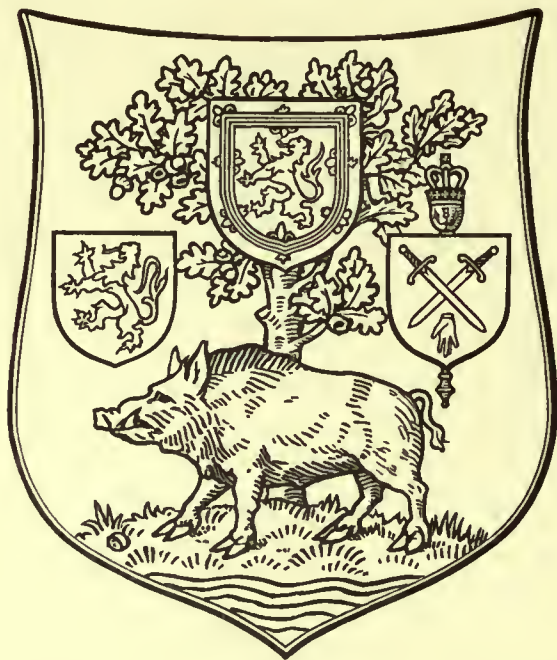


AUCHTERMUCHTY.

AUCHTERMUCHTY was incorporated as a police burgh in 1892. But it is a Royal Burgh, so created in 1517, and the subject of its blazon has been discussed by the present writer in dealing with Royal Burghs. The seal bears a shield, upon which is a representation that may be described as *an husbandman sowing*. There is nothing to indicate the tincture of the field, but we

conjecture that the device of the husbandman and the ground upon which he is walking would be *all proper*.

We have, however, expressed the opinion that this seal is not as early as the time of James V., and that it is a pity that, whenever it may have been that it was adopted, selection was not made of something of a more local and historical, as well as



heraldic, character. Having regard to the signification of the name—viz., *the steep land of boars*—the royal origin of this burgh in the county of Fife, and the mansion-house of Myres indicating the mire in which the boars wallowed, and whose ancient owners, the Scrymgeours, procured the attachment to it of the unique privilege of appointing one of the macers of the Court of Session, we suggested something like this: *azure, on a*

mount rising from a stream in base, a wild boar passant before an oak-tree, all proper, suspended from the boughs of the oak a scutcheon charged with the Royal arms of Scotland—viz., or, within a double tressure flory-counterflory a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, between, on the dexter, a scutcheon charged with the arms of Fife—viz., or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, and on the sinister a mace in pale proper, surmounted of an escutcheon charged with the arms of Scrymgeour of Myres—viz., gules, two swords, points downwards, crossing saltirewise, and in base a dexter hand coupé pointing downwards, all proper.

AUCHTERTOOL.

ON February 6, 1617, James VI. confirmed a settlement of the preceding year, based upon a marriage-contract of William Forbes of Mayne and Margaret Udward his wife, and in addition erected Mylnetoun-of-Auchtertool into a free burgh of barony with certain privileges. We have no evidence that these privileges were ever used for the creation of any municipality, and we therefore add nothing more except to remark that the conjoined arms of Mr and Mrs Forbes would naturally have been Forbes impaling Udward. Mr Forbes is now represented by Lord Sempill, and his arms are *azure, a cross patée fitchy or, between three bears' heads coupéd argent, muzzled gules*; while those of Udward are *azure, a fess argent, surmounted of a pillar gules, issuing out of the base wavy azure*. So Burke's 'General Armory,' and Nisbet's 'System'; but the last word appears to us to be nonsense, as the base can hardly be made of the same tincture as the field, and we opine that the meaning is that the pillar itself is of the curious wavy form more correctly termed spiral, which may be found, *e.g.*, in Raphael's cartoon of Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.¹

¹ Nisbet gives the same reading, expressly repudiating the doctrine that Udward is the same name as Edward. But in the Lyon King's Ordinary three coats of Edward are given. All these are much the same, and the first of them—Edward of Longcroft—reads *azure, a fess argent, over all a marble pillar gules, issuing out of the nombril wavy*. It seems difficult to understand how the *marble* pillar can be *gules* instead of *proper*, or by what painful vivisection it is proposed to cause the *nombril* to wave.

AULDEARN.

JAMES IV., on August 20, 1511, created Aldearn into a free burgh of barony in favour of James Dunbar of Cumnock, with the right of a weekly market on Mondays, and a fair on the Feast of St Machar (November 12) and during the ensuing week. On July 18, 1602, James VI. again erected the burgh of Auldearn, in favour of William Sutherland of Duffus, with the right of the weekly market on Monday and the annual fair for August 8, to last two days only. It may be remarked that August 8 has nothing to do with Machar, but is the feast of certain Orientals—Cyriacus, Largus, and Smaragdus—who suffered at Rome in the Diocletian persecution. The ‘Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ’ states that the patron of the parish is Saint Columba, and this coincides with the fact that the present cattle and horse fair at Auldearn is held on the Wednesday or Thursday on or after June 20, pointing to June 9 Old Style, while a produce fair on the Tuesday after the similar fair at Inverness on the last Thursday of November similarly points to the Feast of St Machar. We have no evidence that any step was ever taken to exercise other municipal privileges.

Should Auldearn ever adopt a municipal blazon it would be natural that it should take one of the hagiological character—*i.e.*, in honour of St Columba, or of St Machar, or of both combined, or else one of Dunbar of Cumnock, a subject which we have discussed under Cumnock, or of Sutherland of Duffus—*viz.*, *gules, a boar's head erased, between three mullets, two and one, and as many crosslets fitchy, one and two or*, or some compound coat combining both or all.

BALGAVIES.

JAMES VI., on August 22, 1587, erected Balgawy (Balgavies) into a free burgh of barony in favour of Walter Lyndsay of Balgawy; but there is no indication that any municipal use was ever made of these privileges. According to Burke's 'General Armory' the arms of Lindsay of Balgawis are the same as those of Lord Crawford—viz., *Lindsay quartering Abernethy, but all within a bordure argent, and surmounted in the centre by a crescent or.*

BALGOWNIE.

QUEEN ANNE, by a charter under the Great Seal on April 24, 1707, in favour of John, Lord Gray, and his son John, Master of Gray, erected the town of Balgownie, in the parish of St Machar, Aberdeenshire, into a free burgh of barony of the same name.

This Lord Gray, who previously was John Gray of Creichie, does not appear, after his advancement to the peerage on the demission of his father-in-law, to have added anything to the ancient coat which is associated with the title of Gray—viz., *gules, within a bordure engrailed, a lion rampant argent.*

BALLANTRAE.

JAMES V., on July 8, 1541, created anew the town and lands of Ballantrae into a free burgh of barony, with certain privileges in favour of Thomas Kennedy, son and heir-apparent of Alexander Kennedy of Bargany; but if any form of municipal government ever existed, it seems now to be entirely extinct.

The arms of the Kennedys of Bargany and Ardstinchar were peculiar. They carried *quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron gules between three cross crosslets fitchy sable*, for Kennedy; *second and third azure, three fleurs-de-lis or*,—the arms of France, borne for the aid given by Sir Hugh Kennedy in the French wars with England.



BALLATER.

Quarterly. First and fourth, or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure; second and third, argent, a fir-tree growing out of a mount in base, fructed proper; on a chief gules, the Royal banner of Scotland—viz., or, within a double tressure flory-counterflory a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure—displayed; on a canton of the first, a dexter hand fessways, coupé, holding a dagger, point downwards, both proper.

These are the arms of Farquharson of Invercauld. They have been several times matriculated, and there are several variants.

But this is a matter into which we do not feel called upon to enter. We have simply taken the forms indicated upon the town's seal. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of Fife, and occupy this position from the fact of this clan claiming descent from Donald Farquharson, eldest son of Farquhar, who is said in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' to have been Chamberlain of Mar, *temp.* Robert II., and son of Shaw Macduff, a scion of the ancient Earls of Fife.

BALLINCLACH.

ON January 23, 1496-97, James IV. erected Ballinclach in Glenluce, as belonging to the monastery of that place, into a free burgh of barony in favour of the Blessed Virgin and the Community. We have no indication of any exercise of the distinctly municipal privileges, or that any seal was ever used except that of the monastery. This seal is constructed on the same plan as that of Brechin, containing a religious representation (in this case the Blessed Virgin, whose Nativity, September 8, is assigned as the date of the yearly fair) with a shield in base. In the case of Brechin the arms are those of the lordship of Brechin, and in this case they are those of that of Galloway, Glenluce having been founded by Roland, Lord of Galloway, towards the close of the twelfth century. These arms are *azure, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules, crowned with an antique crown or.*¹

¹ In dealing with the arms of Kirkcudbright in our former volume, we have pointed out that the Ayr and Wigtown Archæological Association represented these arms with variations which, so far as we could tell, are without precedent.

BALLINKELLIE.

JAMES IV., on August 28, 1511, granted to David Wemyss of that Ilk the power of erecting the Havin toune of Wemyss, the Kirkhill of Kirkmichael, Ballinkellie, and Ballynnald into free burghs of barony with certain privileges. How far the Wemyss family ever exercised their powers is not known to us; but on June 27, 1605, James VI. erected anew the free barony of Wemyss, including the places named, and now spoken of as erected. We have no further knowledge regarding the history of these places as municipal corporations, with the exception of the town of Wemyss, and will content ourselves here with remarking that the arms of Wemyss of that Ilk are the same as those traditionally identified with Fife—viz., *or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure*—which seem also to have been the original blazon of the county town, Cupar, and that the subject would lend itself to several interesting suggestions of the hagiological type.

BALLYNALD.

THIS burgh has been dealt with in the previous article entitled Ballinkellie.

BANCHORY.

Three escutcheons : first, azure, on a fess between three pheons or, a stag couchant gules, attired with ten tynes or ; second, argent, three holly-leaves in chief vert, and a hunting-horn in base sable, garnished gules ; third, the same, impaling argent, an eagle displayed sable, and charged on the breast with a rose of the field.

We are informed by the town clerk that the first of these escutcheons is the coat of Davidson of Inchmarlo,¹ the second of Burnett of Leys, and the third that of Burnett-Ramsay of Banchory Lodge, these being the three estates upon which the town of Banchory-Ternan is situated. We may remark that the third is not the coat of the family of Burnett-Ramsay, which would be Ramsay in the first and fourth, quartering Burnett in the second and third, but the personal coat of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys (who died in 1783), impaling that of his wife, Catharine Ramsay, granddaughter of Sir Charles Ramsay, third baronet of Balmain.

These Ramsays were a family of great importance. Sir John Ramsay was created a peer by the title of Lord Bothwell, at least as early as 1483-84, but attainted in 1488. His descendant was created a baronet in 1625. The male line expired with Sir

¹ The tinctures we copy exactly as they are given in Burke, 'Landed Gentry.'

Thomas Ramsay in 1819, when the estates passed by the settlement of the sixth baronet to Thomas, second son of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys by Catherine Ramsay. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1806, and is represented by the present Sir Alexander Ramsay. The object of the seal evidently is to commemorate this family, and we do not see any reason, with



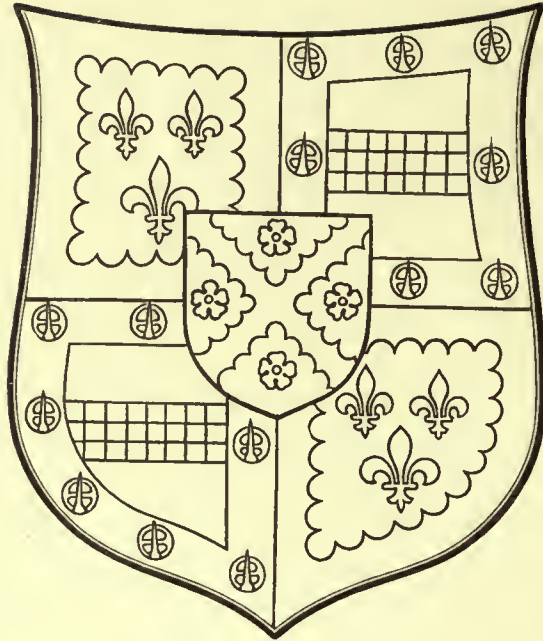
such a purpose, for quartering the coat with Burnett, especially as Burnett has already got a shield to itself. To impale it with the arms of the gentleman who died in 1783 seems to us still less called for, and may be also deprecated upon an artistic as well as a logical ground. The eagle of the Ramsays suffers from the same inconvenience as the Duchess of Milan, who received a proposal of marriage from Henry the Eighth, but felt herself

obliged to decline it, on the ground of having only one head, and being therefore unable to afford to lose it,—and cannot stand impalement by dimidiation, while its artistic effect, crushed up in the half of a shield, is very unsatisfactory. We should therefore propose to give the Ramsay coat a scutcheon to itself.

On the seal these coats are placed meeting at their bases, as on the seal of Matilda de Lascelles, or de Hilton, or de Filliol, figured in Boutell's 'Heraldry,' p. 214, or that of Hawissia la Botellere mentioned by Dr Woodward (Heraldry, ii. 66). This disposition, however, can hardly be called an heraldic cognisance, and if it is to be made into one we should suggest an arrangement of the shields as inescutcheons like those upon the historic coat of Hay or the municipal arms of Paisley. As to the tinctures of the field, a metal would place two metal inescutcheons upon metal, and a colour a coloured inescutcheon upon colour. We think it would be better, therefore, to make the field party of the colours of the district. The parish of Banchory-Ternan, although situated north of the Dee, has always been reckoned to belong to the Mearns, and is part of Kincardineshire. Whether regard be had to the Royal Superiority in the Mearns, to the arms of the ancient Earls of Angus—*gules, a cinquefoil, or*—or to the colours of the Bruces, Earls of Kincardine, the colours are equally *gules and or*.

The natural and convenient division would be *party per chevron*, and we should accordingly read: *party per chevron gules and or, three inescutcheons, 1st Burnett, 2nd Ramsay, and 3rd Davidson*. It will be observed that by this arrangement Davidson practically retains the prominence given to it upon the seal.

Banchory-Ternan has been a burgh of barony since 1805.



BARRHEAD.

Quarterly : first and fourth, azure, three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure engrailed or ; second and third, or, a fess chequy azure and argent, within a bordure gules, charged with eight buckles or ; over all an escutcheon of pretence, argent, a saltire engrailed between four roses gules.

The original name of this town was not Barrhead but Arthurlie, and the town clerk informs us that the arms are those of Stuart of Lennox, of whom was Sir William Stuart of Arthurlie. The arms are, in fact, precisely those of Stuart of Lennox, as given on page 225 of Robertson's edition of

Crawford's 'General Description of the Shire of Renfrew' (Paisley, 1813).

This coat calls for some observations.

In the first place, the arms of Stuart of Darnley are not by any means clear, and the authorities, so far as we know them, are not agreed. Douglas (Peerage), *sub voce* Stuart, Duke of Lennox, gives no arms at all, which is certainly a convenient way of getting out of the difficulty. Burke (Extinct Peerage), *sub voce* Stuart, Lords Darnley, &c., gives *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend sable charged with three buckles*; but says that "subsequently a *bordure gules, charged with buckles or*, was used." Sir David Lindesay, for Stuart, Earl of Lennox, gives the same coat as given in Robertson's 'Crawford,' but with the remarkable difference that he makes the engrailed *bordure gules* instead of *or*, and assigns it to the second and third quarterings instead of to the first and fourth, to which he gives the *bordure gules* charged with buckles. And the form given by Sir David Lindesay is that found, with six buckles, on the seals of Robert, fourteenth Earl of Lennox; with seven buckles on that of Esme, first Duke of Lennox; the same on that of Esme, fifth Duke of Lennox; and with ten buckles, as borne by Ludovick, second Duke, at one time in his first and fourth (Aubigny) quarters, and eight, as borne on another of his seals in his second and third (Stuart) quarters. Matthew, son of the ninth Earl, used the *bordure* before his succession to the title, but dropped it afterwards; and Esme, first Duke, who at one time bore it with seven buckles, at another time dropped it altogether (Fraser, 'The Lennox,' i. 531-536). *A bend gules, charged with three buckles or*, surmounting the racial coat of Stuart, is given by Sir David

Lindesay as the distinctive mark of Stuart of Bonkil, and awakens an uneasy suspicion that Bonkil is a mere misreading of *u* for *u* in Boukil (Buckle), as in Vans for Vaus, and Iona for Ioua, of which we speak under Coldstream. The coat of France—*azure, three fleurs-de-lis or*—is usually spoken of as that of Aubigny, and in Nisbet, ii. 81, as of Aubigny and Evereux. As for Evereux, all we can say is that it has nothing in common with any of the several coats of D'Evereux assigned by Burke to families of the name of D'Evereux, of whom the present principal representative is Lord Hereford. And as for Aubigny, it is stated in the 'Extinct Peerage' that John Stuart, who died in 1567, became lord of Aubigny in right of his wife, a daughter of de la Verrey, lord of Aubigny. But the same authority states that Sir John Stuart of Darnley was the original grantee of Aubigny before 1428; and Sir William Fraser ('The Lennox,' i. 583) states that Aubigny was granted to Sir John Stuart in 1422, and that letters patent were issued, February 4, 1427-28, by which he and his descendants were empowered to quarter their arms with those of France. John, ninth Earl of Lennox, according to Sir William, *loc. cit.*, consequently quartered France without a bordure. The same was done by Matthew, tenth Earl, after his succession to the title; by John, eleventh Earl; by Matthew, twelfth Earl; and by Esme, first Duke, in his later seal. Louise Renée de Perren-court de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth for life, was created by Louis XIV. in 1684 Duchess of Aubigny, with remainder to her son the Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Her Grace does not seem to have carried anything except her paternal arms of de Querouaille, *azure, three bars argent*; but His present Grace carries an escutcheon of pretence for Aubigny—*gules, three buckles or*—a

coat which suggests the idea that it is made up out of the *gules* and buckles of Stuart of Bonkil. Whether the saltire of Lennox is plain or engrailed is in itself a subject of contradiction. It is usually said to be engrailed, as in Robertson's 'Crawford' and on the present seal of Barrhead. But Sir William Fraser ('Lennox,' i. 531) declares that this is a mistake, and that the engrailment first appears in a shield of Robert, fourteenth Earl of Lennox. It is given plain by Sir David Lindesay, both in the arms of Stuart, Earl of Lennox, and in those of the Erle of Lanox of Auld. Mr Lonsdale has specially visited Westminster Abbey in order to examine the arms of Darnley as placed upon the tomb of his widow, Mary, Queen of Scots, and of his mother, the old Countess of Lennox, by his son James VI., and he is able to attest that it is there given not as engrailed but as plain. Yet Nisbet, ii. 81, dogmatically asserts that on the tomb of the Countess (he says nothing of that of the Queen) it is not given as plain but as engrailed. The present Duke of Richmond, cr. 1675, and Gordon, cr. 1876, although he is also Duke of Lennox, cr. 1675, carries nothing connected with Lennox, except the inescutcheon of Aubigny as above mentioned, and a *bordure compony argent and gules, charged with eight roses of the second, barbed and seeded proper*, which are presumably the colours and roses of Lennox. In 1829 the Earl of Darnley claimed the duchy of Lennox as created in 1581. The king referred the question to the House of Lords, which, up to this day, has never answered it; and this possibly accounts for the small use which his Grace of Richmond makes of his title of Lennox. But Lord Darnley carries no blazon connected with the title.

Since the House of Lords has remained in dumb bewilderment

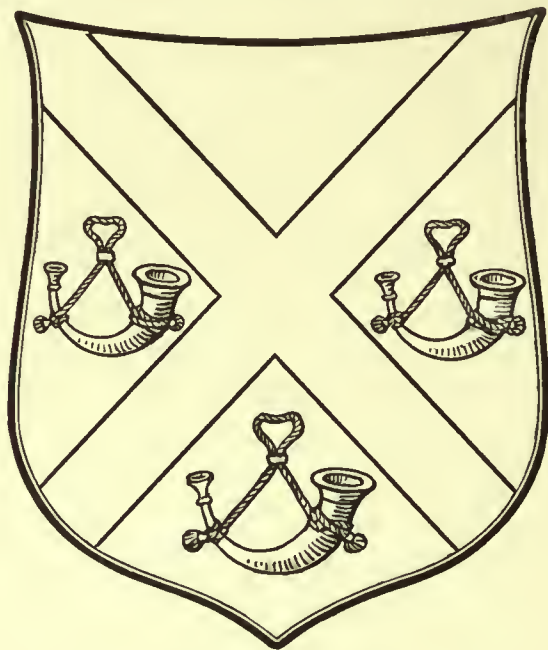
ever since 1829 over one part of this tangle, we may be excused for not pursuing it further, and for turning to a matter of more immediate importance.

We do not want to be tiresome, but whatever may be the arms of Stuart of Lennox, we cannot see their connection with Arthurlie. The town clerk informs us, quoting Robertson's 'Crawford,' p. 97, that the reason for their adoption is that Sir William Stuart of Arthurlie was of the Stuarts of Darnley. As far as we can make out, their kinship simply consisted in the fact that they were both descended from Stuart of Bonkil, from whose stock the line of Stuart of Castlemilk—of whom was Sir William [Walter] Stuart of Arthurlie—separated something like a hundred and fifty years before the other branch began to quarter the arms of France, or two hundred before they were invested with the earldom of Lennox.

On February 1, 1439-40, John Pollok of Arthurlie sold one-half of those lands to John Ross and the other half to Walter Stuart, son of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk (Reg. Mag. Sig., 213, 214). Ross of Hawkhead, a family now represented by the Earl of Glasgow as heir of line, bore: *Or, a chevron checquy sable and argent between three water-bougets sable.* The arms of Stuart of Castlemilk are *or, a bend gules, surmounted of a fess checquy argent and azure* (Douglas, 'Baronage'), and there is no evidence that Walter modified them. Walter married Janet Cameron (Reg. Mag. Sig., xii. 151 (1856)), and was dead before 12th March 1482-83 (Reg. Mag. Sig., x. 85 (1562)), leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Isobel, co-heiresses, who thus each obtained a quarter of Arthurlie. Elizabeth married, first, William Park of that Ilk, and secondly, William Cuningham

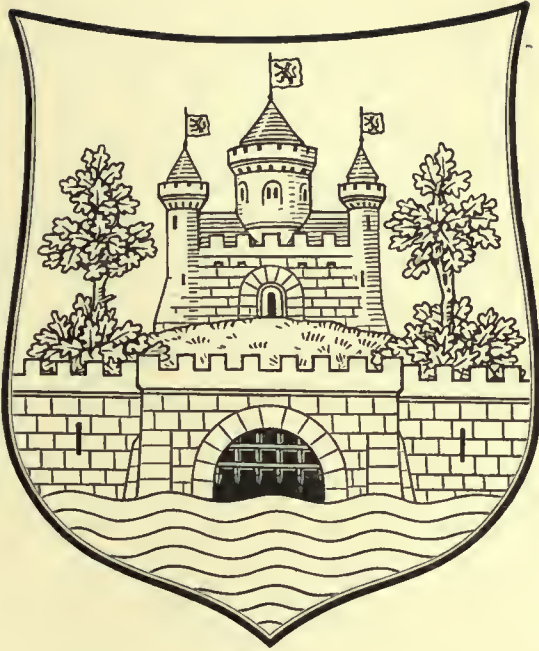
of Craigends, in consequence of which alliance the Craigends family, according to Robertson's 'Crawford,' p. 97, quartered with their paternal arms—*argent, a shakefork sable*—the coat of Stuart in its simplest form—viz., *or, a fess chequy azure and argent*. Isobel married Thomas Stuart of Minto, now represented by Lord Blantyre, whose arms are *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules, in chief a rose of the last*. This rose looks like a charge adopted in honour of something connected with Lennox—perhaps the large inheritance of the fifth lord from his cousin the Duchess of Richmond and Lennox in 1702. In any case the difference between the arms of Isobel Stuart and those of her husband was so slight, consisting only at the outside in whether the bend was plain or engrailed and placed above or below the fess, that it seems to have introduced no modification. The family of Stuart of Darnley—that is, of Lennox—were no doubt largely connected with the parish of Neilston; but we think we have said enough to show that if the desire were to identify Barrhead with Arthurlie, the ancient historical family connected with that estate is rather that of Pollok. They are one of the most ancient of the Renfrewshire families, being found there in the twelfth century (Robertson's 'Crawford'). They seem to have held the estate as long as it remained one, and by them it was divided and sold in 1439-40 (Reg. Mag. Sig.); but they seem subsequently to have recovered at least a portion of it, for we find in the 'Inquisitiones de Tutela' that on June 13, 1656, Robert Pollok, elder, couper, burgess of Glasgow, was found nearest agnate to John, Allan, and Jean Pollok, children of David Pollok of Arthurlie. Pollok Castle is at present in possession of the family of Fer-

gusson-Pollok. The arms of Pollok are *vert*, a saltire *or*,¹ between three bugles, in fess and base, *argent*, garnished and stringed *gules*.



The Burgh of Barrhead uses as supporters *two wolves*, as crest *a bull's head breathing fire*, and as motto *VIRTUTE ET LABORE*. The supporters and crest are those assigned to Stuart of Lennox by Robertson's 'Crawford,' but the motto is a substitute in the place of *AVANT DARNLY*.

¹ 'Crawford' (Robertson's edition, p. 39) makes the saltire *gules* and the bugles *or*, but this must be a mistake, as it is not only opposed to all the other authorities, but *gules* upon *vert* would also be colour upon colour. Crawford gives as supporters two ratches, and for crest a boar pierced with a dart; motto, *AUDACTER ET STRENUE*. The late baronets Crawford-Pollok used the boar and the motto, but as supporters an elephant—evidently in allusion to the elephant in the arms of Dumbarton—and a greyhound *proper*, the latter having a collar *ermine*. The greyhound is apparently an evolution from the ratch.



BATHGATE.

[Azure], above a lake in base [proper], a wall [argent] embattled and pierced in the centre by an open gate, before a mount [vert] planted with oak-trees [proper], and thereon a castle triple-towered [argent], having flying from every tower a flag of the arms of Fitz Alan—viz., gules, a lion rampant or, armed and langued argent.

The town clerk is good enough to inform us that this device “is understood to represent the castle of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, which was situated near what is now the

south-east boundary of the burgh, and shows the bath-gate leading to the pond at which the horses and cattle were watered."

We need not discuss here whether the derivation of the name of the town indicated in the blazon is correct. The question has been the subject of much discussion, and even if the interpretation which connects it with a high bush or clump of wood be correct, the idea would be sufficiently expressed by the wooded mound upon which the castle is represented as standing. The High Steward Walter referred to is Walter, the sixth High Steward, married in 1315 to the Princess Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I. and mother of Robert II. According to the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' Walter received Bathgate as part of his wife's dowry, had a residence in it, and there died in 1328. Of this residence, the building represented in the arms, we are not aware that any remains exist. The flag displayed is not that of Scotland, as it is without the tressure, and it must therefore be that of Fitz Alan—*gules, a lion rampant or*—still quartered by the ducal family of Norfolk, as representatives of the Lady Mary Fitz Alan, heiress of the senior branch of the Fitz Alans, of whom the High Stewards of Scotland were a younger branch. It will be noticed that Bathgate pays no attention to the official coat assumed by the High Stewards to the gradual exclusion of their hereditary coat of Fitz Alan, just as they gradually dropped their hereditary surname in favour of their official title. It is hardly necessary to remark that the official coat is the well-known *or, a fess checquy azure and argent*, of which the fess represents the blue-and-white checks upon old linen, and is thus derived from the napkin which they carried upon the arm in their capacity of *dapifer regis Scotorum*.

In the tinctures we have been guided by those which, as we are informed by the town clerk, are represented, although in a somewhat realistic and unscientific manner, upon the chief magistrate's official lamp.

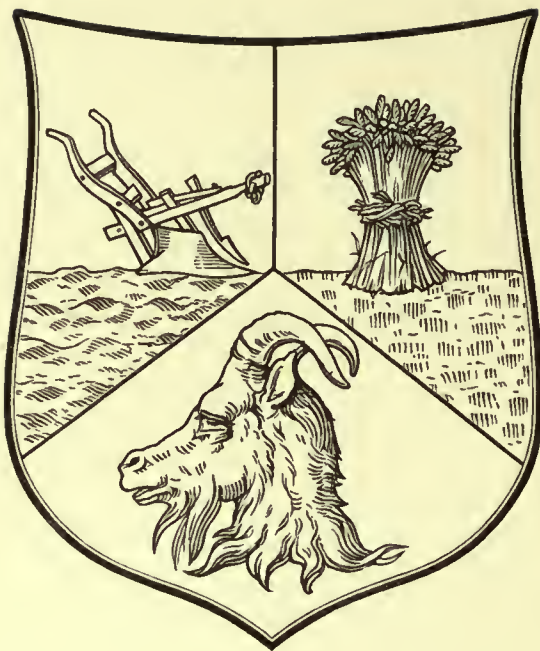
There is a motto, COMMUNE BONUM INTRA MUROS.

Bathgate was erected into a free burgh of barony by a charter of Charles II., June 4, 1663, in favour of Thomas Hamilton, made autonomous by Act of Parliament in 1824, and adopted the General Police Act in 1865.

BEAULY.

ON April 17, 1704, Queen Anne erected the burgh of Bewley, *alias* Fraserdale (Beaully), by a charter under the Great Seal, into the burgh of the regality of Lovat, in favour of Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall. Beaully is a village of some importance, but we are not aware that it has ever exercised any form of municipal self-government. Two years before the granting of this charter, Alexander Mackenzie, son of the grantee, had married Æmelia, heiress of line of the eighth and ninth Lords Lovat. If Wood and the authorities who follow him are to be credited, he afterwards assumed the name of Fraser of Fraserdale. It may be observed, however, that he was attainted in 1716 under the name of Mackenzie.

The constant bearings armorial of Fraser of Lovat from early times have been *quarterly, first and fourth, azure three cinquefoils (fraises) argent; second and third, argent, three antique crowns gules.*



BIGGAR.

Tierced in pairle reversed. First, [azure], on a meadow proper a plough contourné [argent]; second, azure, on a meadow [proper] a garb [or]; third, gules, a goat's head erased argent, armed or.

The words "*tierced in pairle reversed*" may perhaps strike the reader as eccentric. We confess that we ourselves had at first no idea how to describe this very extraordinary division of the shield. It appears to be unknown to Guillim. The light cast upon it by Parker's 'Glossary of Terms used in British Heraldry'

is apparent only to the initiated, and our ultimate knowledge of the proper term was only gained by research in the beneficent pages of the late Dr Woodward, whose vast study of Continental examples enabled him to inform us (Heraldry, i. 97) that "another tripartite division is made in the form of the letter Y, or the same reversed; this is known as *tiercé en pairle* or *tiercé en pairle renversé*. . . . The coat of the Saxon family of Von Briesen is *tierced in pairle sable, argent, and gules*; . . . that of the Von Haldermansteten *tierced in pairle reversed argent, or, and azure*."¹ We hope that the Commissioners of Biggar will not be hard upon us for saying that we think the merely British herald might fairly make them the objects of a respectful reproach for having thrown themselves into such a recondite eccentricity of Continental blazonry, especially when the two coats which they have placed in their first and second divisions, and which we take to be of a purely symbolical or fanciful character, are so much the same that the effect obtained could have been almost equally well produced by a form familiar to British

¹ Since the above was written we have found in De Béthencourt, 'Anales de la Nobleza de España,' 1885, pp. 175-180, a Spanish example of *tierced in pairle*—namely, Camorra. The Spanish term for it is *escudo a frange*, and in blazoning it, what Dr Woodward called the first is called the chief, and is read after the two others, which begin with that on the dexter. The British eye for several generations became somewhat accustomed to a form very similar to *tierced in pairle reversed* by the sight of the arms of Hanover, borne by the four Georges and William IV., which consisted of Brunswick impaling Lüneburg with ancient Saxony *enté* in base. We have also found in De Béthencourt (1886, p. 319) an instance of the extremely rare *mantled chapé* or *chaussé ployé*: it is that of Guardamino. It is described in Spanish as *escudo mantelado*, and is read, *Mantelé ployé, first, gules, three estoiles argent; second, or, in chief two panels [poplar-leaves] vert; third, "la manteladura" argent, a wolf passant azure; all within a bordure gules, charged with eight saltires coupé or*, but by Dr Woodward would have been read, *Argent, a wolf passant azure, chapé ployé; on the dexter gules, charged with three estoiles argent, and on the sinister or charged in chief of two panels [poplar-leaves] vert; all within, &c.*

heraldry—viz., by reading *party per chevron azure and gules, in chief, on a meadow proper, on the dexter a plough contourné argent, and on the sinister a garb or; in base a goat's head erased argent, armed or.*

We have given the tinctures because we do not think that they admit of any doubt. The goat's head is the crest of the noble family of Fleming, ultimately Earls of Wigton, whose connection with the burgh is treated at length in the learned work, 'Biggar and the House of Fleming,' by the late Mr William Hunter. Biggar was erected into a free burgh of barony, in favour of Robert Fleming, by a charter of Robert II., March 31, 1451. The motto is also that of the same family. Their coat was *gules, a chevron within a double tressure flory-counterflory argent.* The tincture of the meadow is naturally *proper*, and that of the garb *or*. The *or* necessitates colour as opposed to metal, and this can hardly be other than *azure*, especially when the sky appears to be clearly indicated. But we may cite, as a great historical instance, the arms of Grosvenor, *azure, a garb or*. From the similarity of the coats, we have extended the field *azure* to the first division, but have made the plough *argent* instead of *or*, both because its natural colour approaches to *argent*, as that of the garb does to *or*, and also because, as set against the garb, it may be regarded as occupying a lower degree, being the cause while the garb is the result.

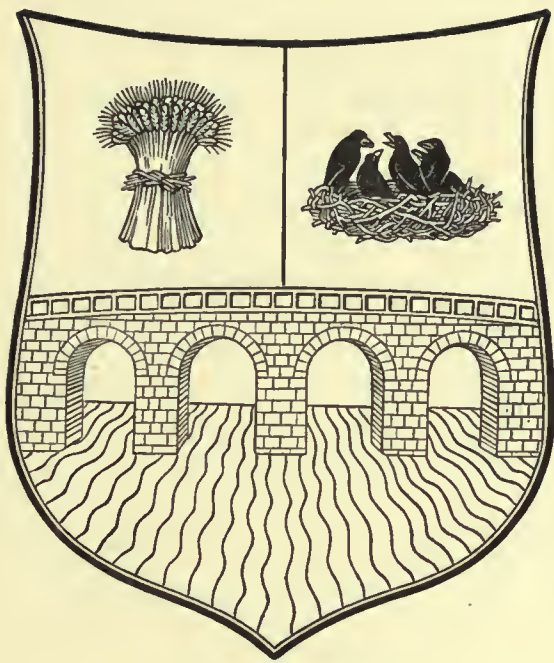
There is a motto, LET THE DEED SHOW, which, as already remarked, is that of the Flemings.

Note.—The word *pairle* is referred by the writer of Parker's 'Glossary' to the word *pall*, and seems to be, not improbably, a

corruption of that word. The pall is the *pallium*, a garment which, although worn in an exaggerated shape and fancy colours by all prelates in the East, is in the Western Church made only of plain wool, and confined to Metropolitans, to whom it is sent by the Popes, and it is heraldically familiar in this country as forming the main charge in the official arms of the Sees of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin, and formerly of York. This, however, is distinctly in the form of the letter Y, and does not divide the shield into three equal parts. There is one case in English heraldry in which this charge is borne reversed—viz., *gules, a pall reversed ermine*—the arms of Keldon of Essex; but this case is said to be unique. We incline to the opinion that the threefold division of a shield is really not based on the pallium, but is merely a form of dividing it into three. The late Dr Woodward (*Heraldry*, i. 86) remarked that “in Continental heraldry, and especially in that of Germany and Italy, we frequently meet with a tripartite division of the shield,” and he proceeds to give a number of examples which, like many other peculiarities of foreign heraldry that have fallen within the reach of his learned study, are to the British eye downright outlandish.

BLACKFORD.

THIS town was erected into a burgh of barony on December 6, 1706, by a charter under the Great Seal in favour of David Græme of Fintrie, who at the same time received a charter of the lands and baronies of Ogilvie and of Abercairney, &c. There is no reason that we are aware of for supposing that any municipal corporation was created there. The arms of the Grahams of Fintry are *or, three piles sable, on a chief of the second, three scallops of the first, all within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules*. But those of Moray of Abercairney, the former proprietors of the territories in question, and who soon afterwards re-entered into possession of them, are *quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three mullets argent, within a double tressure flory-counterflory or; second and third, or, two chevrons gules*.



BLAIRGOWRIE.

Party per pale [argent and or], a bridge of four arches in fess [gules], the stream transfluent [proper], in the dexter chief a garb, and in the sinister a nest of young ravens [also both proper].

The bridge undoubtedly represents the old bridge of Blair, which unites this burgh with that of Rattray by spanning the river Ericht. This is indicated on the burgh seal by the words, "Ye Brig o' Blair." The garb proper in the dexter chief is the crest of the Blairs of Lethenty, scions of the Blairs of Balthayock, and the nest of young ravens that of the Drummonds of Blair,

now represented by the Home-Drummonds of Blair Drummond. The seal distinctly marks the division per pale, and we have therefore assigned to the dexter side the field of the Blairs of Lethenty, who bore *argent, on a chevron sable, between three torteaux, a martlet of the field, "beaked and membered gules,"*¹ and to the sinister side that of the Drummonds of Blair, whose coat is *or, three bars wavy gules, each charged with an escallop of the field.* For the bridge we suggest the tincture *gules*, as common to the torteaux of the Blairs and the bars of the Drummonds.

The family of Blair is originally of that Ilk in Ayrshire, and bore *argent, on a saltire sable, nine mascles of the first.* Of them seem to be the Blairs of Balthayock in Perthshire, who bore *argent, a chevron sable, between three torteaux*; and of them, as already remarked, are the Blairs of Lethenty, the first who assume the garb as a crest—although there is also, according to Burke, a French family of Blair who bear the arms of Balthayock, and as crest a garb *or*, while the Blairs of Milgerholme bear *argent, on a saltire between two crescents in the flanks, and a garb in base sable, five mascles of the first.* Blairgowrie was created a Burgh of Barony under the name of Blair by Charles I. on July 19, 1634, in favour of George Drummond of Blair.

The seal bears the arms surrounded by a garland of vine, and has as a motto the words, BHLAIR GOBHAIM RIGH; but the etymology and, consequently, the orthography are matters of difference of opinion, into which we do not feel called upon to enter.

¹ So Burke's General Armory. How a martlet could be beaked and membered *ipse videat.*

BLANTYRE.

JAMES VI., on January 18, 1598-99, erected Blantyre into a free burgh of barony, with divers privileges in favour of Walter, Lord Blantyre, who had been Commendator of the Priory of Blantyre, originally founded by Alexander II., but afterwards united with the Abbey of Jedburgh. We find no evidence that a municipality was ever formed. We have also failed to find anything professing to be a seal of the priory.

The arms of Stuart of Blantyre are *or, a fess checquy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules, in chief a rose of the last.*

BONARNESS.

AN Act of Parliament of June 15, 1686, ratifies the erection of the village of Ardgary into a free burgh of barony, to be called Bonarness, in favour of David Ross of Balnagowan, but we have met with no evidence that a municipality was ever formed.

The arms of Ross of Balnagowan are the same as those of the earldom of Ross—viz., *gules, three lions rampant argent.*



BONNYRIGG.

Argent, a lion rampant gules, a bordure ermine.

The arms are those of Dundas of Arnistón, the Superior of the burgh.

There is also a crest, *a garb between two doves addorsed* (presumably *proper*); supporters—*dexter, a lion gules*; and *sinister, an elephant proper*.

The shield stands upon a compartment—a *salamander, in flames of fire proper*.

The crest is an intentional departure from that of Dundas

of Arniston, which is a *lion's head coupé or*, but the supporters are those belonging to that family. The lion *gules* is taken from the arms of Dundas of that Ilk, who has for supporters two such. The elephant is in reference to the arms of the Lords Oliphant, Sir James Dundas, the founder of the Arniston family, having been a son of George Dundas of that Ilk, by his second wife, Catharine, daughter of the third Lord Oliphant. The supporters of the Lords Oliphant were two elephants *proper*, apparently a coarse play upon their name. The compartment is interesting. It is taken from Dundas of that Ilk, and is very old. Sir George Mackenzie ('Science of Heraldry,' 31) speaks of "the laird of Dundas, whose achievement has for many hundreds of years stood upon the salamander in flames *proper*, a device of the kings of France." It is, indeed, according to Woodward and Burnet's 'Heraldry,' ii. 586, "the salamander in flames of François I., which occurs so frequently at Fontainebleau and Chambord, and of which there is a splendid example above the fireplace of one of the rooms in the Château de Blois."



BORROWSTOUNNESS.

On the waves of the sea a three-masted ship in full sail to sinister.

The town clerk informs us that the seal on which these arms appear is taken from that of the friendly society called the United General Sea Box Society of Borrowstounness, instituted in 1634, the oldest friendly society in Scotland. The departure from the type of the Society's seal, however, has been very great. It bears *in base on the waves of the sea a three-masted ship turned to sinister, sails furled, and in chief*

a *lion rampant*, which latter, upon the old bell belonging to the Society, and dated 1647, is represented as *passant*. The origin of this lion we cannot guess, unless it be the lion of Scotland or that of the neighbouring house of Dundas, both of which are *gules*. As it is, however, we suppose that the tinctures of the ship and sea would be proper, unless indeed the ship were described as *argent*. And for the field it would be natural to take *gules*, since most of the parish, which was formerly called Kinneil, is the property of the Dukes of Hamilton, who have held it since the fourteenth century, and the arms of Hamilton are *gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine*. The town, indeed, was erected into a burgh of regality by a charter of Charles II. in favour of Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, on January 8, 1667, which speaks of it as a burgh of barony. It has another erection as a burgh of barony in 1748, and has been a police burgh since 1880.

There is a motto, SINE METU. This is again a departure from the precedent of the Sea Box Society, whose seal bore the words of 1 Peter i. 25, "Verbum Domini manet in æternum."

BOTHWELL.

ON February 3, 1602, James VI. erected the town and lands of Bothwell into a free burgh of barony, at the same time as Kirriemuir, Abernethy, Kirktown of Douglas, Crawford Douglas, Preston, Selkirk, and Drumlethie, in favour of William, Earl of Angus. We find no evidence that a municipality was ever formed here.

The well-known arms of Douglas are of course *argent, a human heart gules, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, on a chief azure, three mullets argent*. But if this populous place were ever to form itself into a Police Burgh, it might naturally desire to have recourse to some distinctive feature, such as a representation of Bothwell Bridge, famous for the battle of June 22, 1679,—a thing which could be easily done by placing the bridge between the heart and the mullets.

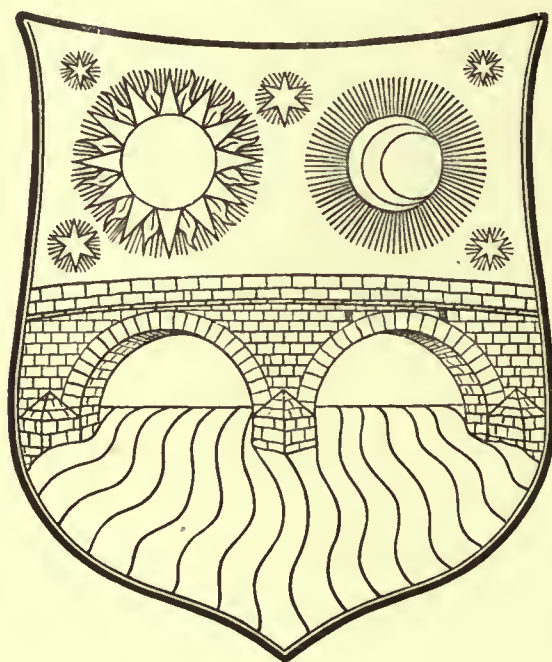
BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

THIS burgh, incorporated in 1870, cannot be said to use any arms. The seal represents the bridge itself, at the end of which an omnibus, having two passengers on the box beside the driver, is approaching a lamp-post to the extreme dexter; to the extreme sinister is a house, and so on.

It would, however, be easy to express the main idea in blazonry. Thus *azure, a bridge of two arches argent*—and adding the stream transfluent *proper*. It would then be rather contrary to the usage of burghs to leave the upper part of the shield blank. In some cases, such as Paisley, this is adorned with historic inescutcheons; but we are not aware that there are any families connected with Bridge of Allan whose local history would claim for their arms such a position, and we should be therefore more inclined to suggest the sun and moon, as at Forres, Renfrew, Rothesay, and other places, with, perhaps, the addition of the five stars.

It is hardly necessary to say that the sun is conventionally tinctured *or*, and the moon *argent*. The five planets also have

conventional tinctures, which do not offend against the rule prohibiting colour upon colour, as they are always irradiated *or*. These tinctures are—Jupiter, *azure*; Saturn, *sable*; Venus, *vert*; Mars, *gules*; and Mercury, *purpure*.



BRIDGENESS.

(See GRANGE.)

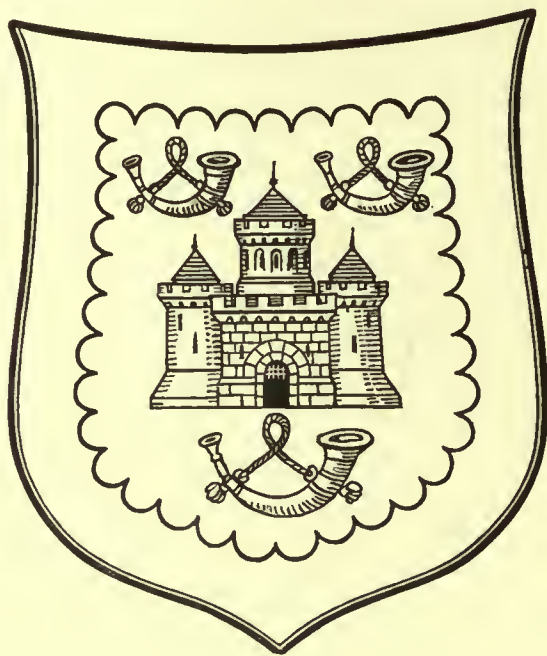
BRORA.

JAMES VI., on April 29, 1601, by a charter in favour of John Gordon, twelfth Earl of Sutherland, erected Inver-Broray, now called Brora, into a free burgh of barony and capital town of Sutherland; but we are not aware that any form of municipal government was ever created.

The arms of this Earl, according to his own seal ('Sutherland Book,' i. 191), were *quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three boars' heads erased or, for Gordon; second and third, gules, three unpierced mullets or, for Sutherland.*

BROUGHTY FERRY.

THIS burgh has adopted no arms, and the seal bears only a representation of Broughty Castle. But we are informed by



the town clerk that the question of adopting a regular heraldic coat has been mooted in the burgh; and that while it is agreed

that the blazon should be of the historic class, some hesitation is felt between the arms of the Lords Gray, by whom the castle was founded,—viz., *gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent*,—and those of Hunter of Burnside, the principal local Superior,—viz., *argent, a heart gules, between three hunting-horns vert, garnished and stringed of the second*. We venture to make the remark that, by reversing the tinctures of Gray, and substituting a castle for the lion or the heart, these coats could be very easily combined, while preserving the castle, which is the distinctive feature of the present seal. The coat would read thus—*argent, within a bordure engrailed gules, a castle triple-towered of the last, between three hunting-horns vert, garnished and stringed of the second*.

BUCHLYVIE.

CHARLES II., on April 30, 1672, by a charter under the Great Seal, erected the town of Buchlyvie into a free burgh of barony, to be called Buchlyvie-Grahame. The burgh, however, has never, so far as we know, received any powers of self-government.

The arms of Graham of Buchlyvie, according to the ‘Ordinary of Scottish Arms,’ are *or, a stag courant between three roses gules, on a chief sable, as many scallops of the first*. The arms of Graham of Gartmore, which the present lord of the barony is entitled to carry, are *quarterly, first and fourth, or, a pale gules, charged with a mullet argent, on a chief sable three escallops of the first; second and third, or, a fess chequy azure and argent, in chief a chevron gules*.



BUCKHAVEN, METHIL, AND INNERLEVEN.

On the waves of the sea, a screw steamship under steam and sail to sinister; within a net, in base arched, a fish naiant.

The town clerk is good enough to inform us that “the design was intended to include, as it were, the industries of the burgh—viz., fishing, mining, and shipping”—and, in allusion to the mining industry, which seems otherwise unrepresented in the coat, we would suggest the field *sable*. The rest would be all naturally *proper*.

Methil was created a burgh of barony by Archbishop Sharp

in 1662—not the only instance of the exercise of this peculiar power by one of the Archbishops of St Andrews. The burgh had previously been conjoined with Elcho in 1633, to give a title of baron to the first Earl of Wemyss.

There is a motto: CARBONE CARBASOQUE.



BUCKIE.

A "scaff" herring-boat in full sail to sinister, having marked on the sail the capital letters B F and the figures 1888.

The town clerk is good enough to write to us: "Buckie is a police burgh, and was formed in the year 1888. It had no arms before that date. After its formation, and when the question of arms came to be considered, it was thought that, as almost the whole industry of the town was the fishing industry, the most appropriate device would be an ordinary 'scaff' herring-boat. This device was chosen accordingly. The impression [of the

burgh-seal enclosed] shows marked on the sail of the boat the capital letters B F and the figures 1888. All the Banffshire boats have the letters B F on their sails, and they mean that the boats are registered as of the port of Banff. The letters B F on the device are therefore meant to make it as close an imitation as possible of the local boat. The number of the boat is also marked on its sail, and the number 1888 on the sail in the device is meant again as an imitation, and also to designate the year of the formation of the burgh."

As for the tinctures which might be used for this thoughtful and appropriate blazon, the sea would naturally be *proper*—viz., bands undy alternately *argent* and *azure*—and the boat would be *or*, so as to form with the field the colours either of Gordon or of Banff, but with the displayed sail *argent* used by Sir David Lindesay in giving the golden ship of Caithness. If the colours of Banff were chosen, the field should be *gules*; but having regard to the advantages conferred on the fishing industry of the burgh by the formation of the harbour by Gordon of Cluny, we think, subject to any established local custom to the contrary, that the better tincture would be *azure*. This would reproduce the main features of the beautiful shield of Caithness given by Sir David.



CALLANDER.

Argent, a representation of the mountain Benledi proper, over all a cross ragulée sable, inflamed proper, grasped in base by a dexter hand, also proper.

We have given the tinctures, because they seem to admit of no doubt. The cross of rough wood, first set on fire and then quenched in blood, can admit of no tincture but *sable*, and this is prohibitory of a field *azure*, which would make colour upon colour. The rest of the tinctures are naturally *proper*.

The field or background of this coat has at least a precedent in the arms of the family of Jejeebhoy—viz., *azure, a sun rising*

above a representation of the Ghauts, a mountain near Bombay, in base, and in chief two bees volant, all proper. But, for the reason which we have pointed out, it is impossible in this case to tincture the field azure. With regard to the position of the cross, we have already deprecated under Biggar, where the burgh has adopted a coat tierced in pairle reversed, after the Continental manner, the resort to forms of Continental blazonry so entirely strange to this country that they must necessarily strike the British eye as absolutely outlandish even if comprehensible, which indeed they by no means always are. The present is another case in point. The inflamed cross upon the seal is represented neither in bend sinister nor in fess, but between the two. We believe that this peculiar position is recognised in French heraldry, where it is called *flottant*, and is indeed not entirely unrecognised in England, —at least Burke's 'General Armory' gives "*flotant*, floating"; and Parker's 'Glossary,' "*flotant*, floating, either in the air as a bird, or flag, or in the water." But the position is, to say the least of it, so extremely unusual, that Mr Lonsdale has drawn the cross erect, as being the position not only habitual for that charge in our heraldry, but also as that in which it would naturally be held in a man's hand.

As to the origin of this coat, the town clerk is so good as to write to us that the burgh incorporated in 1866 had no seal till obliged to adopt one by the Burgh Police Act of 1892, and that then "the emblem chosen for the seal was a representation of a hand holding a fiery cross, with the outline of Benledi as seen from Callander in the background, and having the line from 'The Lady of the Lake,'

"Benledi saw the cross of fire,"

as a motto or legend. The emblem and legend were chosen for the reason that Callander is in the very centre of the scenes which Sir Walter Scott has made classic."

The passage referred to in Sir Walter Scott occupies a great part of the third canto of 'The Lady of the Lake,' and is much too long for full quotation here. The fact or tradition upon which the incident in the poem is based is thus described by Sir Walter in his Note 2 A to the poem: "When a chieftain designed to summon his clan upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat, and making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the *Fiery Cross*, also *Crean Tarigh*, or the *Cross of Shame*, because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy. It was delivered to a swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person, with a single word implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forward with equal dispatch," &c. Sir Walter accordingly, in stanza viii., after describing the slaughtering of the old he-goat,¹ proceeds:—

"The grisly priest, with murmuring prayer,
A slender crosslet formed with care,
A cubit's length in measure due ;
The shaft and limbs were rods of yew,
Whose parents in Inch-Cailliach wave
Their shadows o'er Clan-Alpine's grave,
And, answering Lomond's breezes deep,
Soothe many a chieftain's endless sleep.

¹ "A goat, the patriarch of the flock,
 . . . the sickening victim."

The cross thus formed he held on high,
 With wasted hand, and haggard eye,
 And strange and mingled feelings woke,
 While his anathema he spoke.

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XL.

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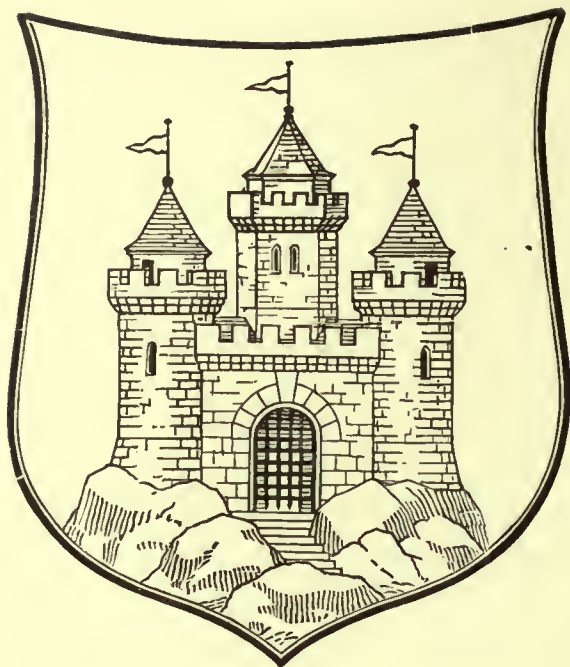
The crosslet's points of sparkling wood
 He quenched among the bubbling blood,"

and so on.

We trust it may not be regarded as a hypercriticism upon Sir Walter to remark that if the burning cross had been extinguished in blood, or any other fluid, it can no longer have been fiery when seen by Benledi, as related by him and portrayed by the Town Commissioners of Callander; but—

"Pictoribus atque poëtis
 Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas,
 Scimus et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim."

The motto is, as already stated, from 'The Lady of the Lake':
 "BENLEDI SAW THE CROSS OF FIRE."



CALTON

(EDINBURGH).

Argent, on a rock proper, a castle triple-towered and embattled azure, topped with three fanes gules, windows and portcullis closed sable.

The example of these arms, which is the authority for the tinctures of the foregoing, is the coat painted on an official staff now in the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

In 1631 the then Lord Balmerino granted a charter to the trades of Calton constituting them a society or corporation; and in 1669 a Royal charter was obtained from Charles II. erecting the district into a burgh of barony. A court was then held by a

bailie appointed by the lord of the manor, at which was founded the Society of High Constables of Calton, who were elected by and continued to act under the orders of succeeding baron bailies. In 1725 the Town Council of Edinburgh, having purchased the superiority from Lord Balmerino, obtained another charter from George I., in which was probably the first official adoption of the name of Caldton, or Calton, instead of Wester Restalrige. By the Municipality Extension Act of 1856 the burgh was absorbed in Edinburgh, and on March 17, 1857, the High Constables passed a resolution whereby they made over the official insignia to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1887 the whole remaining property of the burgh was transferred to the Edinburgh Town Council.

The arms on the official staff are accompanied by a crest—viz., *a dove, argent, with a snake, proper, linked about its legs*—and by a motto, PRUDENTIA FRAUDIS NESCIA. The crest and motto are both those of the Lords Balmerino.

It will be remarked that these arms are simply those of Edinburgh, the castle being Edinburgh Castle, the only difference between them and those of the city of Edinburgh being in the tinctures. So with another of the suburban burghs—namely, Portsburgh—where the difference is made by additional charges; and the same was also the case with Leith while that burgh was subject to Edinburgh, the difference there also being made only by an additional charge—a subject which we have discussed in the previous volume when dealing with Leith, among the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs. This would seem, therefore, to have been the rule with the suburban burghs of Edinburgh, the only exception being in the case of Canongate, where the arms were based upon the local legend.



CALTON

(GLASGOW).

Party per fess, and in chief party per pale, three coats. First, party per fess argent and gules, on a mound in base vert, an oak-tree proper, the stem at the base thereof surmounted o a salmon naiant contourné also proper, with a signet-ring in its mouth or; on the top of the tree to sinister a red-breast contourné, and pendent from the tree in the dexter fess point an ancient hand-bell both also proper. Second, argent, three piles issuing from the base azure, in chief an eagle's head erased proper, between two fleurs-de-lis sable. Third

(in base), *argent*, a chevron between three leopards' faces *gules*, holding in their mouths spules or shuttles of yarn [or].

We take the arms from the burgh seal, upon which the tinctures are distinctly indicated with the exception of those of the leopards' faces and the spules. The first coat is the arms of the city of Glasgow. But it is to be remarked that they differ in several respects from those arms as recorded by the Lyon Office in 1866. In the first place, the field as recorded by the Lyon Office is all *argent*, whereas this is *party per fess argent and gules*, as it is upon the University mace. The salmon as recorded by the Lyon Office is upon its back and not *contourné*. The red-breast is upon the top of the tree, and not *contourné*; and the hand-bell is not pendent but separate from the tree, and not upon the dexter but upon the sinister. The second coat consists of the arms of Struthers of Calderbank. Mr Robert Struthers was chosen first magistrate of the burgh when it was erected in 1817. The lower half of the shield is clearly intended to indicate the trade of weavers, the staple industry of the burgh. In Pennecuik's 'Historical Account of the Blue Blanket' (Edinburgh, 1722), the arms of the Websters of Edinburgh are given as *argent*, on a chevron, *azure*, 'twixt three leopards' heads of the same, holding in their mouths a spool or shuttle of yarn, or, as many roses, *gules*.

There is a crest, a hive surrounded by bees volant, and a motto—BY INDUSTRY WE PROSPER.

The burgh was absorbed in Glasgow in 1846.

CAMPBELTOWN OF CALDER.

ON February 6, 1623, James VI. ratified a charter to John, eldest son of John Campbell of Calder, and erected into a free burgh of barony the place to be called Campbeltown; but there is nothing to show that any form of municipal government was ever there constituted.

The arms of Calder of that ilk were, *or, a hart's head, cabossed, sable, attired, gules*, and the heiress of this family, having in the sixteenth century married John Campbell, son of the second Earl of Argyll, the Campbells of Cawdor have since been accustomed to carry in the *first quarter Calder; Campbell* in the *second*, and others in the *third* and *fourth*, but it is evident that Calder and Campbell alone are associated with the name of the place, and for municipal purposes, a graceful coat could have been formed by placing Calder upon Campbell as a shield of pretence.



CANONGATE.

Gules, a stag's head erased, with a cross crosslet fitchy between his attires or.

We give the tinctures from the arms on the old burgh drum, now in the Civic Museum, Edinburgh. They are the same tinctures as those of the Bellendens, lords of the barony.

King David I., in his charter of foundation of Holyrood, the date of which is stated in the Chronicle of Melrose to be 1128, granted to the canons the right of erecting this burgh; but we have failed to ascertain the date at which they availed themselves

of this power. The burgh dates from the foundation charter of Holyrood, but the earliest notice of any municipal constitution which we have found is in a charter of James IV., of January 5, 1493-94, confirming a charter by Robert Ballanetyne, Abbat of Holyrood, of July 18 preceding. The burgh became extinct by being absorbed into the city of Edinburgh by the Municipal Extension Act of 1856.

The arms are undoubtedly connected with a certain story about David I., the founder of Holyrood Abbey, which story, however, presents historical as well as other difficulties. This story is not alluded to in the foundation charter or other documents contained in the '*Liber Cartarum Sanctæ Crucis*.' It is found in a Holyrood Ritual, whose date may belong to the fourteenth century, from which it was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1836. It is to the effect that the King was hunting near the present site of Holyrood one Rood-Mass Day (September 14) when his horse took fright at a stag and ran away. The stag, however, followed, knocked over the horse, and gored the King in the thigh. While endeavouring to protect himself against the animal, he found a cross come into his hands from between its horns. This cross was afterwards carried before him by his chaplain, Alwin, when he was brought back to Edinburgh Castle; and in honour of his deliverance he founded Holyrood. It is usually added that his danger was a kind of judgment on the King for going out hunting on the feast-day. This story has a rather startling resemblance to several others. It is told of the martyr Eustace, who suffered under the Emperor Trajan, that "once upon a time he was hunting and following upon an extraordinarily large stag,

when the beast stood still, and Eustace saw between his horns a tall and glorious figure of the Lord Christ hanging upon the cross, whence came a voice bidding him to follow after life eternal"—so the Roman Breviary, September 20. It is told of Hubert, Bishop of Liége, who died in 727: "Writers tell that while he was giving himself up to the pursuit of wild beasts as is the manner of noblemen, and was once following the said beasts with great excitement, Christ appeared to him as crucified, between the horns of a stag, and threatened him that hell was hanging over him unless he would thenceforth set himself to enter upon the course of an holy life"—so the office of this saint among those of the church of Rheims. The Roman Breviary on February 8 contains another example, later than the time of David, in the life of John de la Matha, who died in 1213: "It came to pass one day when they were sitting on the bank of a spring that there came to them a stag having between his horns a cross of red and blue." In this latter instance the spring supplies an interesting parallel with the Rood Well near Holyrood, always mentioned as marking the site of David's adventure.

Whatever the origin of this story, and without denying the possible fact of David's life having been in danger from a stag while hunting on September 14 near the site of Holyrood, or even that this incident may have led to the foundation of that establishment, there seems little doubt that the rood which he there placed was that which his mother had brought to Scotland, and which would seem to have remained in the Castle after her death.

Nisbet says that Sir Gregan Crawford came to David's assist-

ance on the occasion mentioned, and that, hence, Sir Gregan and all his descendants have carried *argent, a stag's head erased, with a cross crosslet between his attires, gules.* Any references which we have been able to make have not confirmed this statement. The coat described is rather one of Cairncross. Similar charges are exceedingly common, among which we may mention the stags' heads in the arms of Crawford of Drongane as given by Sir David Lindesay, and those of Bellenden, who had a local connection with the Canongate after the Act of Resumption, having first been the hereditary bailies of the abbey, and afterwards lords of the manor. When this coat was matriculated by Crawford of Auchinames in 1789, he took it only in the second and third quarters with the crosslet *sable*, and in his second matriculation in 1879 omitted the cross altogether.

Before passing from this branch of the subject we may draw attention to the circumstance that it was during the abbacy of a Ballantyne or Bellenden that we first find mention of a municipal constitution established in the burgh, and that his predecessor was a Crawford. Boece does not notice the legend of the stag; but it is added by Bellenden, his translator.

The earlier seals of the burgh represent the legend in a very fully developed form. The stag with the cross between his horns is there represented standing in the forest in front of the church, and the same stag appears as an ornament upon several of the seals of Holyrood Abbey, although, so far as we know, upon none earlier than the fifteenth century.

Note.—"T." in his Life of St Margaret, printed at length in the Great Bollandists, speaking of her gifts to churches, mentions

two crosses in particular, of one of which he had himself had charge at Dunfermline, and which he says was of inestimable value, having an image of the Saviour, and which the Queen had caused to be clothed in absolutely pure gold and silver set with precious stones: the cross was at the date of his writing an abiding monument to all onlookers of her faith and love. Another very beautiful image of Christ crucified she had given to the church of St Andrews, where it was to be seen when he wrote. It will be observed that he calls neither of these crosses the Black cross; that the one was at Dunfermline, and the other at St Andrews; and his words appear naturally to imply that they were both visible to the public. Fordun, after mentioning St Margaret's marriage, says that she brought to Scotland a number of objects of much value, obtained by her from her uncle Edward, and some of which had come to him from the Emperor Henry. Among these were divers relics set in precious stones and gold, and among them "that holy cross called Black, which the whole Scottish nation feared as much as loved from awe of its holiness." "T." says that when Margaret was dying in Edinburgh Castle "she ordered to be brought to her the cross which is called Black, which she had always used to hold in great reverence." It was in a box which there was some difficulty in opening, and it cannot have been very heavy, since the dying woman took it in her hands and freely moved it about. The author of the legendary account of the foundation of Holyrood, printed in the preface to the '*Liber Cartarum Sanctæ Crucis*,' says of the cross alleged to have been taken by the King from between the stag's horns, that it was impossible to tell whether it was of metal or of wood, and

concludes, the King "dedicated it [the abbey] in the honour of this holy cross. This cross remained continually in the said abbey till the time of King David Bruce, who was unhappily taken with it at Durham, where it is holden yet in great veneration." In the description of the Rites, &c., of Durham, apparently written by one who had been a member of that community before the dissolution of the monasteries, and printed by the Surtees Society in 1842, it is stated, page 16, that "at the end of the south alley was a most fair rood or picture of Our Saviour in silver called the Black Rood of Scotland, brought out of Holyrood House by King David Bruce, and was won at the battle of Durham." On pages 21, 22 he reverts to the subject, and gives at full length the whole story of the stag, &c., and the foundation of Holyrood, but curiously enough attributing it all to David II. instead of David I.; and he here throws some light upon the origin of the title Black, by speaking of it as "the Black Rood of Scotland (so termed), with Mary and John, made of silver, being as it were smoked all over." It seems, therefore, hardly possible to doubt that the Black Rood, for whatever reason so called, but probably from its being a very ancient image made of silver which had become absolutely tarnished, was a small object kept in a box, and was in Edinburgh Castle at the time of the death of Margaret. It there remained afterwards when David I. founded the Abbey of Holyrood, to which he gave as the very first thing the church in Edinburgh Castle, and whither he transferred the cross in question. It was afterwards taken by David II. to Durham as a sort of palladium, but was there captured along with himself, and preserved, at the east end of the south choir aisle, till the Reformation.

CARDONESS.

THE Clachan of Anwoth of Margirhochochen, and the house of Cairdines, called Ardwell or Businboill, all in Kirkcudbrightshire, were on February 3, 1702, erected by Queen Anne into the free burgh of Cairdines (Cardoness) in favour of Captain William Maxwell and his wife and son. No municipal constitution appears to have followed from the erection.

The arms of the present baronet of Cardoness, who represents the grantee of the charter, are *quarterly, first, argent, an eagle displayed proper* (for Maxwell of Nithsdale); *second, azure, a gable-end of a Gothic church with a cross at the top, and a Gothic leaded window, argent* (as patron of Anwoth); *third, argent, a saltire sable within a border counter-compony of the second and first*; *fourth, argent, a bend azure,—all within a bordure embattled gules.*



CARNOUSTIE.

Argent, on a mound in base, a tree, whereon a rook's nest, beset with rooks diversely volant, all proper.

On the seal the foliage of the tree is represented as very scanty, and this point ought to be carefully adhered to, as rooks build very early in the year, before the foliage is fully developed.

There is a motto, *AUGURIUM FAVET*, which obviously alludes to the common belief that the settlement of rooks at any deserted place is an indication that it will soon be inhabited, and that their

departure from any inhabited place is a sign that it will soon be deserted.

Note.—Readers of Douglas's Peerage may have been puzzled by the statement that George, second Earl of Panmure, died March 24, 1671, while his son and heir George, third Earl, was served his heir-male and of line on the preceding 16th of the month. The town-clerk of Carnoustie, in a most obliging and interesting letter of local information, informs us that the true date of the second Earl's death was March 11, as may be read upon the lid of his coffin at Panbride. He also informs us that a stone pillar at Panmure still marks the spot where the fourth (and attainted) Earl mounted his horse to join the Prince in the '15. On this occasion he left Panmure by the West Gate, and expressed a wish that it might not be opened again till his return. He never returned, and in compliance with his wishes it has never been opened since.

CARNWARTH.

JAMES II., on June 2, 1451, erected Carnwarth into a free burgh of barony in favour of William, second Lord Somerville. As the village, according to the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' possessed a tolbooth, we can hardly suppose that it did not also possess a municipality. But we have met with no impression or description of a common seal either of the burgh or of the college which was erected in the parish church by Sir Thomas Somerville (created six years later first Lord Somerville) in 1424.

The arms of the Somervilles themselves (which were carved upon the market-cross erected by the fifth Lord Somerville along with those of his wife, Ann Hamilton,—*'Memorie of the Somervilles,'* i. 332) were *azure, three mullets, two and one, between seven crosses crosslet fitchy, three, one, two and one, or.*¹

¹ Sir David Lindesay makes these crosses not seven but eight, and arranges them, three, two, two, and one.

CARRICK

(ORKNEY).

ON January 14, 1632, Charles I., by a charter in favour of John, Earl of Carrick, erected Carrick and the port of Calf-sound, in the island of Eday in Orkney, into a burgh of barony; but there is no indication that any form of municipal government was ever constituted.

The arms of this Earl were *quarterly, first and fourth or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules, and all again within a bordure compony azure and argent; second and third, azure, a galley at anchor within a double tressure flory-counterflory or.*

Note.—The John Stewart above mentioned, second son of Robert, Earl of Orkney, was created a peer by the title of Lord Kincleven, August 10, 1607, and on July 22, 1628, produced before the Privy Council a patent creating him Earl of Carrick. Against this the Lord Advocate protested as an infringement of the exclusive right to that title possessed by the heir to the crown of Scotland. The difficulty seemed to have been got over on the ground that the Carrick mentioned was not the Carrick in Ayrshire, from which the title of the heir to

the throne is derived, but the place in Eday island, Orkney, for part of the lands of which Lord Kinclaven had already obtained charters. Whether the place in question was ever before called Carrick we have no evidence. The peerage appears to have become extinct by the death of Lord Carrick without male issue in 1652.

CARRINGTON.

THE town of Carington, sometimes called Primrose, in the county of Mid-Lothian, was erected on October 13, 1664, by Charles II. into a free burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of barony of Carington, now Carrington, in favour of George, first Lord Ramsay. Subsequently, on April 10, 1706, in a charter by Queen Anne erecting certain lands and baronies into a lordship and regality of Primrose in favour of James the Viscount of that name, Carrington was constituted the principal burgh of the regality under the new name of Primrose. The burgh has not risen under either name to the dignity of self-government.

The well-known coat of Ramsay borne by the first grantee is *argent, an eagle displayed sable*; while that of Primrose of Carrington were *or, a lion rampant vert*; over all on a fess *purpure three primroses of the field*.

CARSPHAIRN.

CHARLES I. on July 31, 1635, by a charter in favour of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, erected the hamlet (*villulam*) of Tantallocholme, adjoining the parish church of Scarsfernholme, into a free burgh of barony to be styled Kirkton. We have no grounds, however, for supposing that any form of municipal government was ever erected.

The arms of Grierson of Lag are a subject of some interest. By Sir David Lindesay they are given as *gules, a saltire and chief argent, the last charged with three cushions of the first*. Nisbet gives these as having been sometimes used, and adds that he takes them "for a coat of patronage." Pont's Manuscript in 1624 gives *gules, on a fess or, betwixt three quadrangular locks argent, a mullet azure*, which Nisbet, quoting Pont, says that they "at other times carried," and this is the form of the arms as borne by the present baronet, who, however, gives handles to the locks, thus turning them into padlocks and approximating them in form to fetterlocks. Thus at least are they represented¹ in Burke's 'Peerage,' where the

¹ Burke represents this coat with an inescutcheon in chief of the arms of Ulster, as though the baronetcy were an English one, whereas in his text he states it to be of Nova Scotia. Why he does this we do not feel ourselves called upon here to speculate.

description is *gules, on a fess or, between three quadrangular locks, or fetterlocks argent, a mullet azure*. This padlock form seems to be a revival, since according to Nisbet they appeared in the New Register as *gules, on a fess between three fetterlocks argent, a mullet azure*. And this is the form given in the Ordinary of the present Lyon King, who, however, gives the fess as *or*.

CARSTAIRS.

GEORGE III., on February 23, 1765, by a charter in favour of Sir William Fullarton, erected the town of Carstairs into a burgh of barony with the usual privileges. We are not aware, however, that any municipal constitution has ever been granted to the town in consequence.

The family of Fullarton of Carstairs descended from that of Craighall, which again is supposed to be come of Fullerton of Fullerton of that Ilk. Sir William Fullarton's arms do not appear in the books, but would naturally have been those of Craighall—viz., *argent, a chevron between three otters' heads erased gules*, along with a *congruent difference*.

CARTLAND.

ON July 18, 1607, James VI., in a charter in favour of Jean Auchinleck and of her husband, James Lockhart of Lee, erected Cartland into a free burgh of barony with certain privileges. We have no indication that any use was ever made of this charter as regarded the erection of a municipality.

The arms of Lockhart of Lee are *azure, three boars' heads erased or*; ¹ and those of Auchinleck, *argent, three bars sable*.

¹ These are the arms of Lockhart of Lee as given by Sir David Lindesay, and are the same as are given, with the addition of a bordure engrailed *or*, in Balfour and Pont. Nisbet remarks that it was since these times that the family had assumed the *heart* within a *padlock*, which is now identified with the name, and the adoption of this punning device does not seem to have been universal among them.

CARTSDYKE.

(See CRAUFORDYKE.)



CASTLE DOUGLAS.

Argent, a heart gules, winged and ensigned with an imperial crown or.

There can be no doubt that these arms are simply the crest of the Douglasses, Marquesses of Queensberry. They are said to have been adopted from the arms of the Douglasses of Threave, which is in close proximity to the town. Either this statement must be an error, or else an error was committed by those who adopted the arms. Threave is said to have been erected by Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway,

surnamed "the Grim," afterwards third Earl of Douglas; and though no precise evidence to support this theory seems to be forthcoming, it is highly probable. The fortress, at any rate, is not mentioned in history before the time of Sir Archibald Douglas, upon whom in 1369 King David II. bestowed the portion of Galloway from the Nith to the Cree, and who was thenceforth known as Lord of Galloway ('Douglas Book,' ii. 605, 606). The crest of the ninth and last Earl of Douglas, who owned Threave, is given by Burke ('General Armory') as *a wolf sejant proper*. The Marquesses of Queensberry, on the contrary, are descended from William Douglas of Drumlanrig, an illegitimate son of James second Earl of Douglas,—him who fell at Otterburn,—and it is his family who carry as a crest the device now adopted as the arms of the burgh of Castle Douglas. The town, however, now called Castle Douglas, originally called Causewayend and afterwards Carlinwark, was originally created a burgh of barony in 1792 by a charter in favour of William Douglas of Galston. He was created a baronet in 1801, but died unmarried in 1809. His crest we cannot ascertain, and the crowned heart without wings appears in his arms in an exceedingly inferior position. In one-half of either a canton, or a chief (authorities differ) *party per pale*.

It goes without saying that this heart is the heart which appears in the arms of all families who bear the same illustrious surname. It is hardly necessary to remark that the original arms of this famous race were *argent, on a chief azure three stars* [*unpierced mullets*] *of the field*. Robert Bruce having on his deathbed expressed the desire that his heart should be buried in the Holy Land, Sir James Douglas, uncle of William,

first Earl of Douglas, was sent to bear it thither, enclosed in a precious reliquary suspended round his neck. Touching on the coast of Spain on his voyage, he was induced to go to battle against the Mohammedans, and was killed at Teba, August 25, 1330. His dead body was found lying upon the heart, which was then brought back to Scotland. But in memory of his heroic death the Douglasses thenceforth placed a human heart, to represent the heart of Bruce, upon the silver field of their coat. About 1542 the heart is found ensigned with *an open crown gules*, and this was changed, it is said, after the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, for *an imperial crown or*.

In using this crest as a charge upon a shield, a difficulty presents itself as to the field. But there seems to be no alternative to the use of *argent*, the colour of the heart forbidding colour, and the *or* of the crown and wings forbidding *or*. It must also be remembered that in the Douglas coat itself the crown appears as *or* upon *argent*, although this difficulty is usually eluded verbally by the use of the word *proper*. As to the wings, it may be contended that they are simply an adjunct to the heart, in the same way that the claws, &c., are an adjunct to animals, and that the rule against colour upon colour and metal upon metal does not apply. We have failed to discover any heraldic authority upon this question regarding the tincture of wings; but even if what we here give is an error, we submit that there is no help for it, since the only escape would be by altering the tincture of the wings—a thing which it was evidently not the intention of the Commissioners of Castle Douglas to do, and that this case must just stand one of those exceptions to the ordinary rule, as an exception to which, as the late Rev. Dr Woodward ('Her-

aldry,' 112, 113) remarks, "The arms of Jerusalem do not stand absolutely alone, as is sometimes believed to be the case."

There is a motto, FORWARD, which is that of the Douglasses, Marquesses of Queensberry, just as the arms are taken from their crest.

CASTLEHAVEN.

ON September 16, 1681, an Act of Parliament confirms a charter of Charles II. of September 30, 1678, in favour of Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet, whereby he erected the town and village of Portnacolmack into a free burgh of barony to be called Castlehaven. There is no evidence that any form of municipal government was ever constituted.

The arms of Mackenzie of Tarbet were *party per pale or and azure, on the dexter side a mountain of the second inflamed, on the sinister a deer's head cabossed of the first, over all a pale sable, charged with an imperial crown proper.*

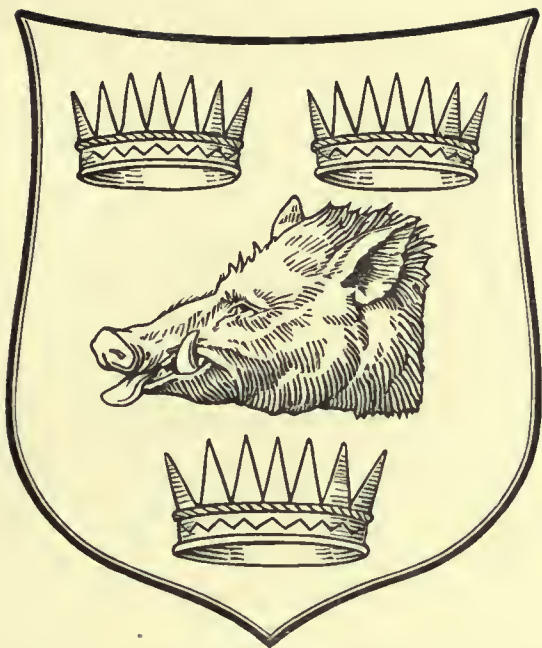
CASTLEMERK.

(See DALMELLINGTON.)

CERES.

JAMES VI., by a charter dated January 11, 1620, erected the village of Seres (Ceres) into a burgh of barony with divers privileges, including that of the "frie fair" annually, in favour of Mr Thomas Hope of Craighall, Advocate, in liferent, and of John Hope, his eldest son, in fee. We are not aware that the town acquired any measure of municipal self-government.

The arms of Hope of Craighall, as is well known, are *azure, a chevron or between three besants*.



CHARLESTOWN OF ABERLOUR.

Gules, a boar's head couped, between three antique crowns or.

This town was erected into a burgh of barony, January 18, 1814, in favour of Charles Grant of Wester Elchies, the charter declaring that the town had been built by him on the lands of Allochy with the object of promoting industry, trade, and manufacture. The arms are the family arms of the founder of the burgh, who matriculated them in the Lyon Register in 1816.

There is also a crest—an *oak-tree proper*—which is likewise that of the Grants of Elchies. It is surmounted by the motto CRAG-A-CHRONAN, and beneath the shield is another motto, STAND FAST. The latter is the motto of some other families of the same name, including Grant of that Ilk.

The burgh adopted the Police Acts in 1894.

THE CITADEL OF AYR.

CHARLES II., by a charter dated August 20, 1663, in favour of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, erected the Citadel of Ayr into a barony, regality, and burgh of regality under the name of Montgomeriestowne. The Citadel, which had been originally a fort built by Oliver Cromwell, became for a time the centre of a considerable trade, but we have found no evidence that it exercised any form of self-government.

The arms of the Earl, if we may judge by those registered by his son and successor, were *quarterly; first and fourth grandquarters, quarterly; first, azure, three fleurs-de-lys or; second and third, gules, three annulets or, stoned azure, all within a bordure of the second charged with a double tressure flory-counterflory of the first; second and third grandquarters, quarterly; first and fourth, azure, three fleurs-de-lys or; second and third, gules, three annulets or, stoned azure; placed paleways in the centre a two-handed sword proper, hilted and pommelled or.*

THE CITADEL OF LEITH.

THE Citadel of Leith, erected like that of Ayr by Oliver Cromwell, was created by Charles II., on May 10, 1662, a free barony and regality, and burgh of regality with the usual privileges, in favour of John, Earl of Lauderdale. Within the next eighteen months, however, the burgh had passed into the hands of the provost, bailies, and council of Edinburgh, who received a charter re-erecting the burgh in October 12, 1663. It is now merged in the burgh of Leith.

CLACKMANNAN.

QUEEN MARY, on February 12, 1551, erected the town of Clackmannan into a free burgh of barony in favour of Robert Bruce, grandson and heir of Robert Bruce of Clackmannan. Its honours as county town of the shire of its name are shared, if not indeed mostly carried off, by Alloa. The town cross is adorned with a coat of arms which, according to the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' is that of Bruce. This family is now represented by the Earl of Elgin; but the arms borne by him are not precisely the same as those of the grantee of the charter, which are given by the contemporary Sir David Lindsay as *or, a saltire and chief gules, in the dexter chief a mullet of the first.*

CLATT.

JAMES IV., on June 16, 1501, erected Clatt into a free burgh of barony with certain privileges, by a charter in favour of William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen. "By virtue of this Royal grant," says the writer in the 'New Statistical Account,' "letters of publication have been issued at different times by warrant of the Lords of Council and Session in Scotland; and the powers thereby conferred have been exercised by successive proprietors for the improvement of the burgh." At the date of the Account many of the inhabitants had a distinct recollection of the market-cross. But how far it ever possessed any municipal government we have now no indication; and even its markets and fairs have fallen into disuse.

The arms of Bishop Elphinstone were *argent, a chevron sable, between three boars' heads erased gules.*

CLERKINGTON.

THE town of Clerkington was erected into a free burgh of barony on May 14, 1669, by a charter granted by Charles II. to Sir William Nicolson of Lasswade. The charter changed the name of the town at the same time to that of Nicolson. Subsequent charters changed it to Rosebery, Ancrum, and again to Clerkington; but at all times the burgh seems to have been under the immediate control of its superior.

We confess that we have not come to a clear understanding of the relationship which the different branches of the family of Nicolson bear to each other, and that the latest edition of Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage' (1900) does not assist us. All that, in the circumstances, we feel safe in saying is that the arms borne by the present baronet, whom that well-known work designates as "of that ilk and Lasswade," are *or, three falcons' heads erased gules*; but that those of the baronet "of Carnock," who, by the same work, seems to be the heir-male of Sir William the grantee of the burgh charter, are *or, a lion's head between three falcons' heads erased gules, within a bordure azure*.

CLIVE.

JAMES VI., by a charter of August 26, 1619, in favour of John Mackenzie of Gairloch and his heirs, erected the town of Clive, "super aquam de Ew prout in mare ingreditus," into a free burgh of barony with divers rights. We find no indication that it ever had a municipality.

According to Mr J. H. Dixon, 'Gairloch,' p. 60, the burgh is that which is now known under the name of Poolewe.

The arms of Mackenzie of Gairloch as registered are *quarterly, first and fourth, azure, a stag's head cabossed or; second and third, azure, three fraises argent.*



CLYDEBANK.

Argent, a saltire gules, in chief a Singer sewing-machine [sable], in fess dexter a stag's head cabossed [gules], and in fess sinister a lion rampant sable, gutté d'or, and in base upon the waves of the sea a representation of H.M.S. Ramillies [proper].

We have given the tinctures without hesitation, as they do not practically admit of doubt. The town clerk has had the goodness to write to us: "The design of the seal represents the Lennox cross, H.M.S. *Ramillies*, built by Messrs Thomson in 1892, and the Singer sewing-machine—these latter representing the principal

industries of the burgh. The lion rampant is culled from the arms of Mr Alexander Dunn Pattison of Dalmuir, superior of a portion of the burgh; and the stag's head is from the arms of Mr J. R. Thomson, who was the principal mover in the formation of the burgh, and was its first provost." The arms are therefore an adaptation of those of "The Erle of Lanox of Auld" as given by Sir David Lindesay, substituting other devices for the four roses *gules*, which are there placed in the interstices between the limbs of the saltire. The sewing-machine we have made *sable*, as this is the colour conventionally associated with iron, as *azure* with steel, *or* with gold, and *argent* with silver. The arms of J. Rodger Thomson, as given in the present Lyon's 'Ordinary of Arms,' are *Parted per fess argent and gules, two mullets in chief, and a stag's head cabossed in base, counterchanged*. But as the result of this would have been to place *argent* upon *argent*, it is necessary to use the other tincture, and to make the charge *gules*. The arms of the Pattisons (Burke's 'General Armory') are *Argent, gutté de sang a lion rampant sable, gutté d'or, on a chief azure three escallops of the field*, so that there is no doubt about the lion, and we opine that there can be practically as little about the realistic figure which occupies the base. Mr Lonsdale has taken the representation of the *Ramillies* from the photograph of that vessel which appeared in 'Navy and Army.'

This burgh uses as a crest a garb presumably *or*; and as a motto *LABORE ET SCIENTIA*, in evident allusion to the skilled labour by which it flourishes.

Note.—The subject of the arms of Lennox has been already mentioned under Barrhead.

COCKBURNSPATH.

ON October 15, 1612, James VI., by charter in favour of William Arnote of Coldbrandspeth, erected the village of Cokburnespeth (now called Cockburnspath) into a free burgh of barony, with a seaport, &c. The burgh remains, we believe, under the immediate control of the superior. The market-cross, which still exists complete with the exception of the transomes, is ornamented on two sides with thistles, but without any other heraldic emblems.

We have not been able to find any record of the armorial bearings, if any, which were assumed by Arnote; but as the historian Hugo Arnot in his genealogy of the family, abstracted in the Supplement of Anderson's 'Scottish Nation,' deduces him from Arnot of that ilk, it may be mentioned that that house bore *argent, a chevron sable between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base gules.*

COCKENZIE AND PORT SETON.

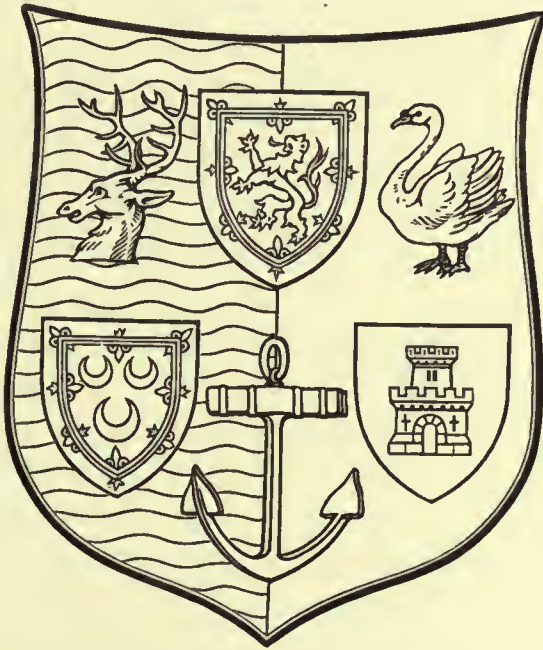
Three escutcheons, in triangle, meeting at their bases: 1st, in chief, or, within a double tressure flory-counterflory, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, which escutcheon is placed between a stag's head coupéd proper on the dexter, and on the sinister a swan proper; 2nd, or, within a double tressure flory-counterflory, three crescents gules; 3rd, a castle; between these two last an anchor.

The burgh seal, like that of Banchory, contains three escutcheons, meeting at their bases, as on the seal of Matilda de Lascelles, or de Hilton, or de Filliol figured in Boutell's 'Heraldry,' p. 214, or that of Hawissia la Botellere mentioned by the late Dr Woodward ('Heraldry,' ii. 66). This arrangement, however, though a very ancient device, can hardly be called an heraldic achievement, and for the purpose of a blazon it would be necessary to arrange the escutcheons like those of the historic coat of Hay. Moreover, the seal of this burgh, unlike that of Banchory, contains three other charges, which are interpolated between the escutcheons.

King James VI., by charter of April 1, 1591 (Reg. Mag. Sig.,

sub die), at the instance of Robert, Lord Seton, erected Cockenzie into a burgh of barony and free port, prescribing that the coquet seal should bear the Royal arms on one side and a castle on the other, *Cum circumscriptione Sigilli Cowkany*.

Hence the three escutcheons upon the seal of the present burgh. And their position with regard to the circumscription



leaves no doubt as to the positions which they are respectively intended to occupy—the arms of Scotland being in the chief, and the two others below it, Seton to dexter, and the shield charged with the castle to sinister.

As to the three charges inserted upon the seal between the escutcheons, there is placed to the dexter of the Royal arms a stag's head couped. This is clearly the *stag's head proper*,

which is the crest of Cadell of Cockenzie. To the sinister of the Royal inescutcheon is a swan, evidently the *swan proper*, which is the crest of the Earl of Wemyss, and in base is an anchor, in allusion to the local seafaring industry. The anchor we should have no hesitation in making *or*; as for the third coat, which is that ordered by James VI. to be placed upon the reverse of the coquet seal, we should suggest: *argent, a castle gules*,—these being the colours of Cadell; *argent, within a bordure gules, a stag's head coupé of the second, in base three oval buckles, tongues in fess, azure*—and also of Wemyss: *argent, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules, a fess azure*.

The tinctures of the escutcheons suggest a field of colour, and the three subsidiary charges supply no index upon this point. Having regard to the fact that these united towns live by an industry divided between sea and land, we should suggest reading—*Party per pale, barry wavy argent and azure, and vert; three escutcheons, one and two; first, the arms of Scotland—viz., or, within a double tressure flory-counterflory, a lion rampant gules, langued and armed azure; second, or, within a double tressure flory-counterflory, three crescents gules; third, argent, a castle gules; alternated with as many charges, two and one—viz., a stag's head coupé proper, a swan proper, and an anchor or*.

Port Seton is mentioned as a burgh of barony in 1691, but on 31st July 1686 a Great Seal charter speaks of the town and burgh of Cockenzie *alias* Port Seton, and erects it as a burgh of regality, the burgh to be called Winton and the port Port Seton. The present burgh of Cockenzie and Port Seton became a police burgh in 1885.

COLDINGHAM.

ON June 10, 1638, Francis Stewart, son of John the Commendator of Coldingham, and grandson of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, obtained from Charles I. a charter erecting the village of Coldingham into a burgh of barony, on the narration that it had been such of old time. But no municipal corporation has apparently ever been required there.

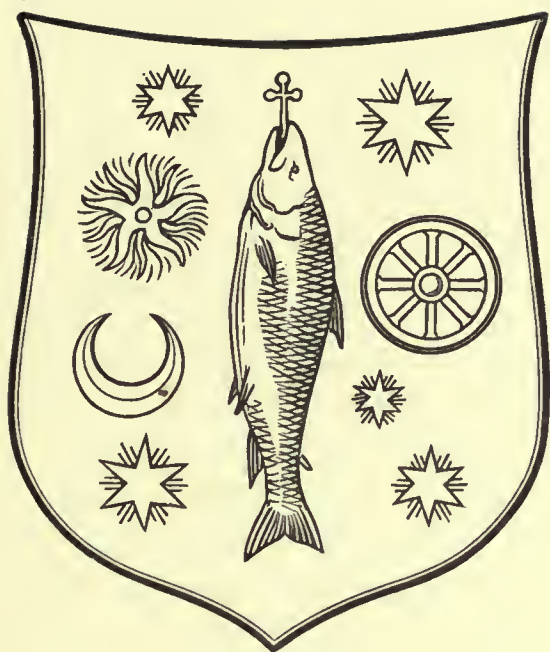
We are not aware that any instance of the coat of arms of the grantee of this charter exists, but there are impressions of apparently three separate shields of his grandfather the Earl.

The earliest of these bears the arms of the Scottish kings (viz., *a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counterflory*) *debruised of a ribbon*. This was the usual coat of the illegitimate sons of James V., and the Earl's father, though called brother of the Queen, was one of them. One of the later seals bears *Vaus* and *Hepburn* quarterly, and *surtout*, on an *inescutcheon* *a lion within a bordure gobonny*. Laing in his 'Supplement,' p. 156, followed by Woodward, blazons the *inescutcheon* as "*Scotland*." But we follow the illustration which he places beside the text. The remaining seal (given also by Laing, 'Catalogue,' p. 227) is the same as the last, save that he describes the *inescutcheon* in it as bearing *within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered*,

"*a lion counter-rampant*," by which he perhaps means *rampant contourné*.

Afterwards the town came into the possession of the Earls of Home, and the present market-cross, according to Mr Small (plates 79 and 80), bears on one side of its capital *a lion's head resting on a wreath*, which is evidently meant for the crest of the Homes, though that crest in the peerages substitutes a *cap of maintenance* for the *wreath*.

We learn from the same authority that on the pedestal of the cross there is an inscription, "Erected by the Right Honourable Alexander, Earl of Home, Lord Dunglass and Coldingham." The last title is unknown to the peerage writers.



COLDSTREAM.

[Azure], a salmon haurient [proper], holding in his mouth a trefoil, between, on the dexter, the sun in his splendour [or], placed above a crescent [argent], and on the sinister a wheel [of the third], the field also being charged with the five planets [proper], irradiated [or].

The seal is that of the nunnery of Coldstream, a Cistercian house founded by Cospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, in the middle of the twelfth century, and it shares with a few other burgh seals the

peculiarity of being in the vesica form.¹ The design is extremely good, and probably reproduces that of the original seal of the nunnery. We do not, however, venture to say whether the actual original seal is any one of the following forms with which we have met, and which we enumerate in the chronological order of the works through which they have come to our knowledge. 1. ('Historical Memorials of Coldstream Abbey, Berwickshire, collected by a Delver-in-Antiquity, printed for private circulation,' London, 1850.) The sun and moon are on the dexter, and the wheel on the sinister, and there are two stars—loosely formed quatrefoils—on the dexter and three on the sinister. 2. (Laing's 'Supplemental Catalogue,' Edinburgh, 1866, No. 1126, with illustration, Pl. xv. No. 5.) The same, but there are only two stars, one on each side of the salmon's head. 3. ('Chartulary of the Cistercian Priory of Coldstream,' edited by the Rev. Charles Rodgers, Grampian Club, London, 1879.) The fish is *contourné*, the wheel to the dexter, and on the sinister a scorpion; there are five quatrefoils, three on the dexter, and two on the sinister.² 4. Dr Birch (Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum 15,246) agrees with Laing. 5. The present seal, which appears to us to be newly executed. It adheres to all the others except Dr Rodgers', but differs from them all in giving six estoiles.

We have made the field *azure*, not because it is so scored in the frontispiece to 'Historical Memorials,' which we think is probably meant only for shading, but because it is the natural

¹ The original from which the seal of Coupar-Angus is derived was also of this form; but the oval has been rounded, on being adopted for municipal purposes.

² Dr Rodgers, *op. cit.*, says that Laing gives three quatrefoils, but both his text and his illustration give only two.

tincture against which to place the heavenly bodies, and is very suitable for the salmon *proper*.

The salmon is delineated with a good deal of realistic correctness. The object in its mouth we have described as a trefoil, as the nearest distinct heraldic term. In the 'Historical Memorials' it is represented as a cross, quite distinct from the top of the seal, and with the ends of the transome turned slightly downwards. In Laing's illustration the top touches that of the seal, and is in the form of a cross, and in his text he describes the fish as "biting at a line." Dr Birch describes it as a hook in the fish's mouth. Dr Rodgers and the present seal both give it quite separate from the edge of the seal, and in form like the upper part of a fleur-de-lis, but much attenuated, and with a long stalk. Fish are represented in heraldry with various objects in their mouths, such as the rings in the case of the supporters of Glasgow, and the annulets in the arms of Lanark, and we do not pretend to dogmatise as to what is the object represented here, and think the trefoil the safest expression to use, although the explanation of Laing and Dr Birch is certainly very natural.

We do not think that there can be any doubt that the scorpion is an error upon the part of Dr Rodgers, and that the real object is a crescent placed below a star of five wavy limbs, as given in all the other examples. We believe also that this star represents the sun. We formerly entered into this contention at great length when discussing the arms of the Royal Burgh of Dingwall; and the Lyon Office, in since registering these arms, has given its official approval to the interpretation for which we there contended. We need not here enter again into the matter,

except to remark that the object discussed is exactly the same as the principal charge in the arms of Dingwall, and as the figure of the sun on the obverse of a seal of the chapter of Dunfermline figured by us; and in the present connection, that Lady Huggins called our attention to a thirteenth-century seal of some Superior of the Order of Sempringham on which "the starfish-like sun occurs above the moon." We may here also cite the seal of Bishop David de Bernham of St Andrews, given by Dr Birch as No. 14,923, which has "on the left-hand side a wavy estoile of six points, below it a crescent," and that of Robert, Abbot of Kelso, No. 15,352, which bears "on the right hand a crescent enclosing an estoile wavy of six points." This last is figured in Laing (Supplement, Pl. xi. No. 8).

The wheel is to us a subject of peculiar obscurity, and we can only offer a somewhat far-fetched conjecture as to its origin. It is represented upon the sinister side in all the examples except that given by Dr Rodgers, who places it on the dexter, and it has eight spokes in all of them except in the illustration given by Laing, who represents only seven, making one of the spaces double. A natural idea would have been to associate it with the wheel of time, and had the number of the spokes been twelve, like that of the rays of the sun in the arms of Renfrew, we should have so interpreted it in allusion to the number of the signs of the zodiac; or had they been seven, we should have taken it as referring—like the points of the Jewish Sabbath lamp—to the days of the week. It is true that the peculiar form of the wheel given by Laing would allow of this latter interpretation—given a double importance to Sunday. It is also true that the rosette which occupies the corresponding

place upon the seal of Robert, Abbot of Kelso, as figured by Laing, has eleven points, and that what appear to be the two luminaries in the arms of Stirling have each eight points, for neither of which we can offer any explanation; but we are inclined to regard the whole three as either accidents or references to something now unrecognisable. The following strikes us as a possible explanation of the wheel. In two of the earliest charters of the Priory as given by Dr Rodgers, pp. 6, 8, the Earl Cospatrick makes his gift "*Deo et sororibus de Witehou* [in the second charter printed *Witehoh*] *ibidem Deo servientibus*." In the 'Historical Memorials' translations only are given, and the place is called Witchou, and Witchoú. This has led to an idea, and sometimes to an assertion, that the nuns were originally a colony from some place in England called Witchon or some similar name—*e.g.*, 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' "Whiston in Worcestershire"—but no such nunnery seems to have been founded until about a hundred years later, possibly from Coldstream, by Bishop Walter de Canteloupe (1237 *circ.*), (Nash, 'Collections for the History of Worcestershire,' 1781, i. 209), and we think that the word *ibidem* is a sufficient proof that the name is either an ancient name of Coldstream itself or of the particular locality there upon which the new nunnery was founded. As to the name itself, we beg to call attention to the extreme facility with which *n* and *u* are confounded in manuscripts, and of which the variants Witchou, &c., and Whiston are only one example.¹ We should not therefore feel

¹ The most extraordinary example of the substitution of *n* for *u* is probably the name of the island now commonly called Iona (see Dr Reeves's edition of Adamnan, pp. 258, 413), from which it appears clear that the name of the place is I, and, it being the

any scruple in adopting the amendment Witehon. And it does just so happen that in Laing's Supplement (No. 1338) we have the seal of one Adam de Witon as bearing a wheel ornament.¹ We put this forward rather timidly as offering a possible clue.²

With regard to the stars, the two given by Laing and Dr Birch might be interpreted as the morning and evening stars, which were at one time supposed to be different bodies. But the six given upon the seal of the burgh seem to us to be without meaning, and therefore probably an error. We therefore adhere to the five given in the 'Historical Memorials' and by Dr Rodgers, believing them, as in the cases of the arms of Crail, Dornoch, and Stirling, to represent the five stars which, along with the sun and moon, constituted the seven planets of mediæval astronomy; and this view is strengthened by the fact that they are graduated in size, as is the case upon the seal of Stirling, in seeming accordance with their apparent magnitude—viz., Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, and Mercury. We have before now entered into this matter at much fuller length—in dealing with the arms of the three burghs above mentioned—and we will therefore here only

practice of Adamnan with regard to the names of islands to put them in the adjective form, agreeing with *insula*, he calls it *Ioua insula*, for which Ioua, Colgan on his own authority printed Iona. Another amazing instance is the substitution of Vans for Vaus in the case of the well-known Galloway family.

¹ Laing (Supplement, No. 848) and Mr Birch (No. 15,694) both give the seal of Patrick, son of Adam de Wittune of Spott, Haddingtonshire, and Laing, No. 849, that of Anselm Wittune of Molle, Co. Roxburgh, but neither of these seals bears arms. Burke mentions three families of the name of Witton, and also three of that of Whitton, and one Wytton, but the arms of none of these contain a wheel.

² Laing (Supplement, No. 971) mentions that there is a wheel ornament on the seal of Waldeve appended to the Charter of Confirmation of the church of Edulingham to St Cuthbert at Durham.

repeat that each of the seven so-called planets of mediæval astronomy has a more or less conventional tincture, and that the use of these cannot be affected by the law against colour upon colour, since all would be irradiated *or* or *argent*. These tinctures are—the Sun *or*, the Moon *argent*, Venus *vert*, Jupiter *azure*, Mars *gules*, Saturn *sable*, and Mercury *purpure*.

COLINSBURGH.

THIS town was created a burgh of barony by charter of Queen Anne on March 18, 1707, in favour of Colin, Lord Cumberland. The courtesy title of Lord Cumberland was then given to the eldest son of the Earl of Balcarres. Wood's suggestion, that it was taken from the Earl's territory of Cummerland, is probably sound.

The arms of the Earls of Balcarres, which the grantee must have borne only with the difference of a *label*, were, before the succession of the house to the honours of Crawford, *quarterly, first and fourth, gules, a fess chequy argent and azure (for Lindsay); second and third, or, a lion rampant gules, surmounted of a ribbon sable (for Abernethy); all within a bordure azure, charged with fourteen mullets or.*

CORSHILL.

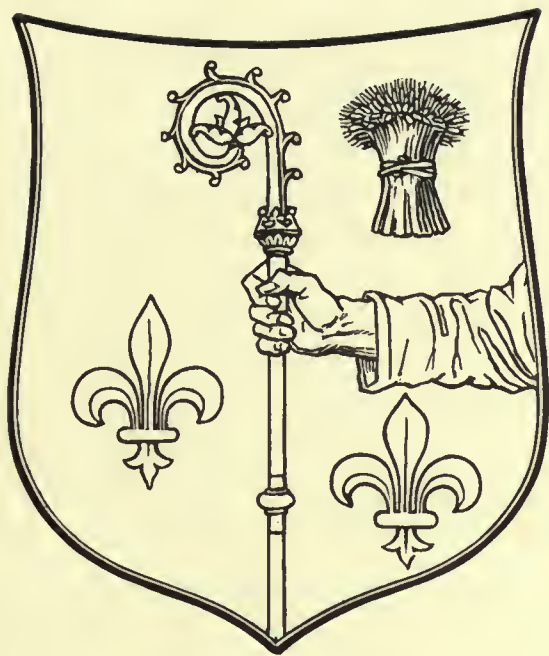
JAMES IV., by a charter of September 4, 1511, in favour of Henry Wardlaw of Torry and his heirs, erected into a free burgh of barony the town of Corshill on Inchgall. From a Great Seal charter of 12th February 1734, in favour of Sir John Malcolm of Innerteil, of certain parts of the barony of Lochoresshire, we learn that the town was then sometimes called Milntoun. But it does not appear to have ever received any independent powers of government.

The arms of the Wardlaws are *quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three mascles or ; second and third, azure, three water-bougets or.*

COUL.

ON April 27, 1681, Charles II., by a charter in favour of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coull, erected the land of Coull, on which there used to be held an annual fair, into a free burgh of barony of Cowll (Coul).

The arms of Mackenzie of Coul, which appear from the 'Ordinary of Scottish Arms' to have been placed twice on the Register, are *quarterly, first and fourth, azure, a deer's head cabossed or ; second and third, gules, a boar's head coupé argent.*



COUPAR-ANGUS.

[Azure], a dexter hand [proper] in a sleeve [argent] issuant from the sinister side, and holding in pale a pastoral staff between two fleurs-de-lis, and a garb in sinister chief [or].

On June 12, 1893, the Burgh Commissioners, in compliance with a report of a committee, determined to adopt the seal of Andrew of Buchan, Abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of St Mary at Coupar-Angus in the year 1292, adding a garb in the sinister chief.

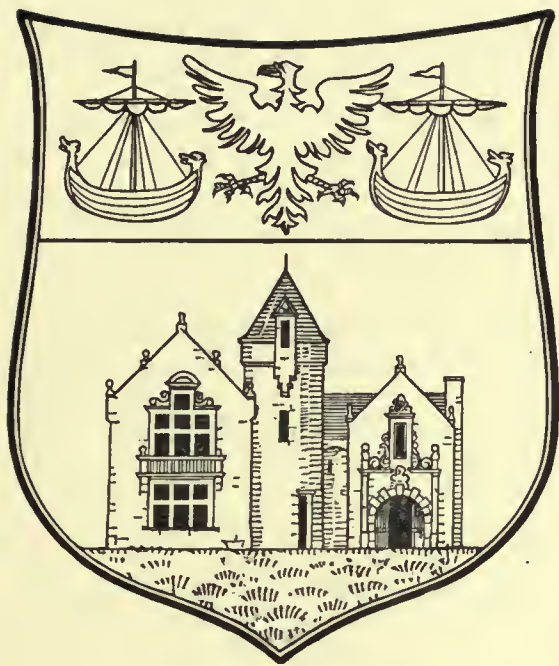
The Abbey was founded by Malcolm the Maiden in 1164, and

the habit of the Cistercian Order being white, determines the colour of the sleeve. As it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, we adopt the tinctures of the arms of Dundee, a device so specially dedicated to her glory, and which was recorded in the Lyon Office in 1673 as *azure, a pot of growing lilies argent*. On the seal, of which there is an engraving in the late Dr Rodgers' 'Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Coupar-Angus,' i. liv., the fleur-de-lis on the dexter is rather higher than that on the sinister.

It will be observed that the crook of the pastoral staff is turned outwards, another proof that the rule, according to which the pastoral staves of abbots are turned inwards in order to indicate that their jurisdiction, unlike that of bishops, is only domestic, did not prevail in Scotland before the Reformation.

The Commissioners record that they have added the sheaf of wheat in order to represent the agricultural interests of Strathmore, of which Coupar-Angus is the centre; but the addition is certainly in fortunate coincidence with the name of the original possessor of the shield, Andrew de Buchan, since the original arms of Buchan are *azure, three garbs or*, and in this respect the field *azure* is also happy.

The lands and baronies which belonged to Coupar Abbey were erected by James VI., in 1607, into a temporal lordship, and the town into a burgh of barony, in favour of James Elphinston, on whose death the title passed to his nephew, the third Lord Balmerinoch, and is now attainted. But the arms of Lord Coupar, *argent between three bears' heads erased gules, a chevron sable charged with three hearts of the field*, are merely a variant upon his paternal arms.



COVE AND KILCREGGAN.

*Argent, on a meadow vert the Town Hall of the burgh gules ;
on a chief azure an eagle displayed between two galleys or.*

The tinctures are given to us by the town clerk, who also informs us that the galleys are in historic allusion to those of Norwegian pirates, by whom the spot was once frequented.

There is a crest, *an eagle's head erased proper*, and a motto, *AQUILA NON CAPTAT MUSCAS*. The town clerk informs us that he selected the motto and the crest, with which latter also, we presume, the eagle on the chief is to be identified. He remarks

that in the combination of the eagle and the motto there is "a potency of moral forces cutting many ways, some of them making it a most suitable text for a moral discourse to all burghs. Unless the daily newspapers sadly misrepresent the discussions at municipal meetings, these servants of Her Majesty and the cities and towns they represent are sorely given to worry about trifles, to their own injury and the injury of public business. It would be a wholesome reminder to tell them that 'eagles don't hunt flies.'"

Cove and Kilcreggan became a Police burgh in 1865.

COVESEA.

WILLIAM III., by a charter on June 27, 1698, in favour of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston and his son, erected the town of Causea (Covesea), on the southern shores of the Moray Firth, into a burgh of barony of the same name. We are not aware, however, if the town has ever exercised any measure of municipal self-government.

The arms registered by Sir Robert, who was the premier baronet of Scotland, were *quarterly; first and fourth grandquarters, quarterly; first, azure, three boars' heads coupé or* (for Gordon); *second, or, three lions' heads erased gules* (for Badenoch); *third, or, three crescents within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules* (for Seton); *fourth, azure, three fraises argent* (for Fraser); *second and third grandquarters, gules, three mullets or* (for Sutherland); *all within a bordure or.*

COWDENBEATH.

THIS burgh, incorporated in 1890, possesses no arms. The seal bears simply a representation of the head of a coal-pit—coal-mining being, as the town clerk remarks, the staple industry



of the burgh. The general design seems to be to express the idea of wealth derived from coal-mining in the parish of Beath, the name of which (Gaelic, *Beithe*) signifies a birch-tree, and this

could be very well done by a coat *party per fess or and sable, a birch-tree proper.*

Note.—The word Cowden seems to be the name of a family, and Cowdenbeath to indicate that part of the parish of Beath which at that time belonged to them, just as other parts are for the parallel reason called Stevenson-beath and Leuchars-beath. There is a family of Cowden bearing *azure, on a fess argent, between three annulets or, a lion passant sable*; but neither this nor any family connected with the place have appeared to the Town Council to be of sufficient importance to contribute an element to their device, and we are not sufficiently informed to disagree with them.

COWIE.

THERE is a tradition embodied in the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' ultimately founded possibly on a statement by Keith, that Cowie was a free burgh founded by Malcolm Canmore. The writer in the 'New Statistical Account' was not aware of any authority for Keith's assertion; and the belief is probably baseless. Any burgh must produce strong evidence to prove that it was in existence earlier than the time of David I. James V., by charter of March 11, 1540-41, in favour of William, Earl Marischal, erected it into a free burgh of barony.

The arms of the Earl Marischal are given in the chapters on Peterhead and Stonehaven.

CRAIG OR CRAIGTOUNE.

ON January 13, 1626, Charles I., in regard of a precept of James VI. of March 24, 1624, by a charter in favour of John, first Lord Maderty, erected Craig, now locally known as the Craigs of Madderty, into a free burgh of barony; but we have no proof that any form of municipal government was ever constituted. When the 'New Statistical Account' was written the village of Craig was almost extinct, and in its place was "substituted the new and thriving village of St Davids," whither the baron's bailie seems to have transferred his courts.

It is perhaps worth remarking that the local hagiology seems to be somewhat peculiar, as of the four annual fairs one is to be held in honour of St George, on April 23, and another on July 10 in honour of the seven sons of St Felicitas—dedications very rare if not unique in Scotland. The name of St David is also peculiar, although we do not know whether the person indicated be David I., King of Scots, commonly called the Saint, or David, Archbishop of Caerleon, patron of Wales, or some one else of the same name.

According to Nisbet, the arms of Lord Maderty were *or, three bars wavy gules; on a canton, argent, a lion's head erased within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered gules*. An

heraldic augmentation, consisting of a part of the Royal arms, seems to indicate a direct grant from the king in return for some distinguished service rendered to his royal person. Accordingly, we find that the first Lord Maderty was among the king's friends who were present with him at the Gowrie affair, and who afterwards made a report on the incident. We conclude that the canton was a grant to that lord rather than to any of his descendants. The silver canton has since become two golden quarters in the arms of the granter's descendants, the Viscounts Strathallan.

CRA NSTOUN.

CHARLES II. erected the town of Cranstoun into a burgh of barony by a charter dated May 26, 1662, in favour of James, Viscount of Oxenfuird. The town, however, remained in the hands of its feudal superior.

The arms of the MacGills, Viscounts Oxenfuird or Oxfurd, were *gules, three martlets argent*, and are quartered by their representatives and successors the Earls of Stair.

CRAUFORDYKE.

ON July 16, 1669, Thomas Crauford, merchant-burgess of Glasgow, obtained a charter from Charles II. erecting that part of the lands of Carsburne called Craufordsdyke or Cartsyke into a free burgh of barony to be called Craufordyke. The burgh now known as Cartsydyke is virtually swallowed up in Greenock.

CRAWFORD.

ON January 20, 1510-11, James IV. granted the town of Crawford as a free burgh of barony to George Douglas, eldest son of Archibald, Earl of Angus; and on August 11, 1542, James V. recreated the same town as a free burgh of barony in a charter in favour of John Carmichael of Meadowflat, with certain rights which had been enjoyed by the Angus family then forfeited. But the Angus family recovered the barony in 1542. In 1602 Earl William received a charter again erecting Crawford as a burgh of barony, and it remained in the Douglas race until the Selkirk family sold it in the latter part of the last century. The Douglasses seem, therefore, to be the historic family who are chiefly identified with the burgh, and are the same whose arms are borne by the burgh of Kirriemuir.

“In ancient times,” says the ‘New Statistical Account,’ “the village or town of Crawford enjoyed many privileges, and was under the superintendence of a bailie of barony, and in later times under what was called a birley court. It has now lost all its privileges,—a circumstance,” adds the Account, “perhaps not much to be regretted.” We have no idea what he refers to!

The earldom of Crawford gives his title to the premier earl on the Roll of Union.

CRAWFORDJOHN.

ANNE, Duchess of Hamilton, obtained a charter on January 8, 1667, under the Great Seal of Charles II., which erected the Kirktown of Crawfordjohn, among several burghs, into a free burgh of barony. No municipality, so far as we know, has ever been created.

The arms which the ducal house bears in respect of the name of Hamilton are, as is well known, *gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine.*



CRIEFF.

[Azure], upon a mount the Lord of Drummond armed cap-à-pie [proper], with a long surcoat of the arms of Drummond—viz., or, three bars wavy gules,—seated on a chair of state [proper], holding in his dexter hand a pair of balances, [or], his sinister hand resting on the arm of his chair; to sinister, issuing from the mount, an ancient Celtic cross [argent]; in base the branks or stocks [proper].

The town clerk is good enough to inform us that “the knight shown on the seal is the Baron or Superior of Drummond, seated on a mound near the town, where justice was usually dispensed.

The designer has thrown into the picture the old Celtic cross of the town, and which cross is still to be seen at the side of one of our streets here. . . . At the Baron's feet are the 'branks' or stocks, in which the culprit's feet were placed." This description really leaves no question open as regards tincture, unless it were that of the field, which, however, we think that we can hardly be mistaken in making *azure*, to represent the sky, in conformity with the realistic character of the design, and as a symbolical expression of the doctrine that justice ought always to be administered as under the eye of heaven.

The first of the family afterwards called Drummond who settled in Scotland used to be said to have been Maurice, a Hungarian who accompanied Edgar Atheling and his sister Margaret to Scotland, and obtained from Malcolm III., "Ceannmohr," the lands of Drymen or Drummond in Stirlingshire, whence is derived the surname of his posterity. The same king is also said by Douglas to have assigned to him for his armorial bearing *or, three bars wavy gules*, in allusion to his having been the conductor of Margaret through the sea to Scotland. But, according to Sir William Fraser ('Red Book of Menteith,' I. xliii.-xlix.), these arms were originally those of Menteith, and the *three bars wavy* represent the rivers Teith, Forth, and Allan, which form the peculiar features of that district. Without entering into any speculations as to the origin of the family or the tradition, we may observe that the ancient arms of Hungary are somewhat similar to those of Drummond—viz., *gules, four bars argent*, or *barry of eight, gules and argent*, and are also said to refer to rivers—namely, the four principal rivers of the country. The first charters of the barony of Drummond in Perthshire seem to

have been granted in 1496-1498 to John, first Lord Drummond (Douglas, 'Peerage,' *sub voce* Drummond, Earl of Perth).

Crieff, which was anciently the capital burgh of the Stewartry of Stratherne, was a burgh of barony before 1680 (Reg. Mag. Sig., lxiv. 51). On September 17, 1687, James, Lord Drummond, obtained a charter from King James VII. erecting that part of the town of Crieff called Pittenzie or Galdwellmoir into a free burgh of regality under the name of Drummond, and creating it the capital of the Stewartry of Stratherne, as well as chief burgh of its own regality. Crieff became a Police burgh in 1864.

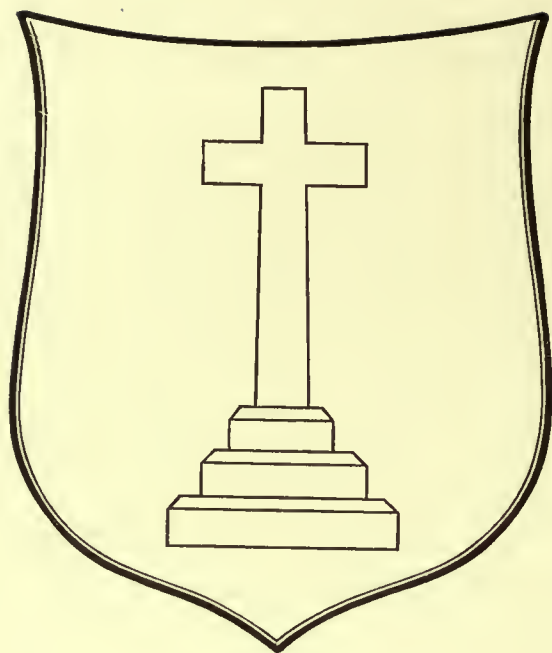
CROMDALE.

JAMES VI., on June 28, 1609, in a charter in favour of John Grant of Freuchie, says that “*quia villa de Cromdale jacuit in fera et barbara parte regni longe a mari distante, circa quam populi civilitate et probis moribus carentes habitaverunt,—ex naturali sua inclinatione ad reducendum populum suum ad civilitatem et mores probos erexit dictam villam cum domibus, acris et aliis intra territorium ejusdem,—in liberum burgum in baronia,*” in favour of the said John. There is no evidence that any municipal government was ever established there. The Grants of Freuchie are also the Grants of that Ilk, and their arms are simply those typically identified with their race—viz., *gules, three antique crowns, or.*

CROOK OF DEVON.

JAMES VI., on June 22, 1615, erected Cruik of Denovane (crook or twist of the Devon river) into a free burgh of barony in favour of Mr John Haliday of Tullibole and Helen Oliphant his wife. We are not aware that any municipal government was ever established here.

The arms of Haliday of Tullibole are *argent, a sword paleways proper, hilted and pommelled or, the pommel within a crescent in base gules; a canton azure, charged with a saltire of the first; and those of Oliphant of Newtown, which was the family of the lady, are, gules, a mullet between three crescents argent.*



CUMNOCK.

A cross Calvary.

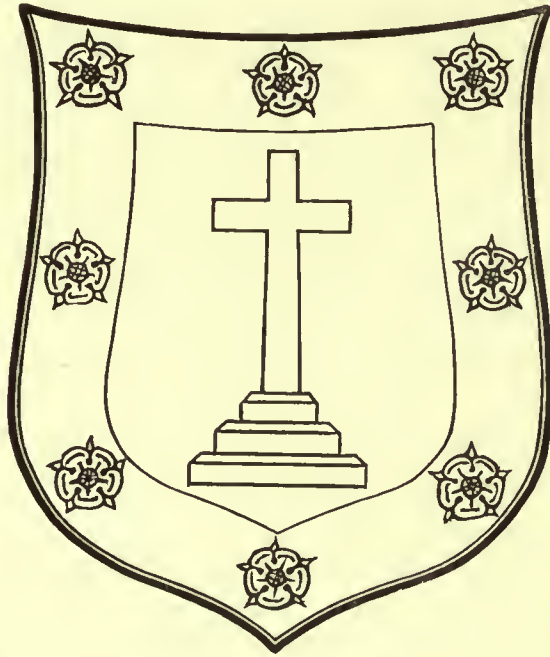
This is the same device as that which forms the blazon of Kinross, and for the same reason—viz., that the Town Cross is the principal monument of antiquity in the burgh. We call it a cross because it is so called by the town clerk as well as in general parlance; but it has, as a matter of fact, been decapitated, and had a stone ball substituted for the cross proper, in which condition it is represented upon the town seal. The actual structure is also raised upon five steps (perhaps symbolical of the

wounds of Christ), and is so represented upon the seal; but we adhere in the illustration to the three steps regarded as symbolical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, leading up to Christ, and which are identified with the cross Calvary of heraldry.

Cumnock, which became a Police burgh in 1866, was created a burgh of barony by James IV., September 27, 1509 (Reg. Mag. Sig., *sub die*), and the King expressly states that he did so as a favour to James Dunbar of Cumnock. On the creation of the regality of Cumnock on October 18, 1680, in favour of Charles, Lord Crichton, Cumnock was made a free burgh of regality with the usual privileges. These Dunbars were of the family of the Dunbars, Earls of March, and bore, like them, *gules, a lion rampant argent within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first*, quartering Randolph, Earl of Moray, or, *three cushions pendent within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules*, as heirs of Agnes Randolph, Countess of Dunbar and March by marriage, and of Moray in her own right. In allusion to this family the present writer suggested, in dealing with the municipal arms of the Royal Burgh of Dunbar, that that Burgh might have borne *argent, a castle gules within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the field*; but in this case it would be possible to act upon the same idea without reversing the tinctures, and to read, *Gules, a cross Calvary argent, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first*.

Note.—The present writer has been in the habit of mentioning in connection with each burgh those cases in which they have given a title to a peerage, and, in order not to depart from this rule, may say that while he is Lord Crichton of Sanquhar from

January 29, 1487-88, he holds also the title of Lord Crichton and Cumnock from June 12, 1633, and that he is a representative of the Dunbars of Cumnock and Mochrum, as well as of the main stock of the Dunbars, Earls of Dunbar and March. David Dunbar, on the resignation of his father, George, Earl of Dunbar and March, received a charter of the barony of Cumnock



in 1374-75. His line ended in three co-heiresses, Euphemia, Margaret, and Janet, which last married Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar. This Patrick was the only son and heir of George Dunbar, attainted Earl of Dunbar and March, who enjoyed Kilconquhar because Kilconquhar was held from the Church of St Andrews, and therefore remained to the family when all the rest of their property, being a fee from the Crown, was forfeited at

the attainer. His investiture with her in the half of the barony of Mochrum is dated April 3, 1479. Their descendant, Andrew Dunbar of Kilconquhar, died childless in 1564, whereupon the estate devolved upon his sisters Janet, Alison, Elizabeth, and Margaret as co-heiresses. Margaret married William Macdowall of Dowaltoun, and was mother of John Macdowall, who married Mary Macdowall, heiress of Freugh; and their ultimate heir, John Macdowall of Freugh, married the Lady Elizabeth Crichton Dalrymple, eldest daughter of Penelope, Countess of Dumfries in her own right. They had issue Patrick Macdowall of Freugh, who succeeded his uncle as fifth Earl of Dumfries in 1768. He was the great-grandfather of the present writer. He sold Freugh, while retaining Cumnock and Mochrum, and dropped entirely the name and arms not only of Dunbar but also of Macdowall,¹ taking the name of Crichton only.

¹ There is, however, over the door of the dovecot at Dumfries House a badly executed stone carving of the arms of Macdowall of Freugh. The dovecot is older than the period of Earl Patrick's acquisition, and the panel has every appearance of having been inserted. The probable inference is that, when he sold Freugh, he removed from it this panel of his family arms.



DALBEATTIE.

Argent, a double-headed eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules, bearing on his breast an escutcheon—viz., argent, between, in chief, a birch-tree eradicated, and three mullets in flanks and base, a saltire sable, and thereon an urchin or.

This is the reading as given us by the town clerk, who also informs us that the eagle, the saltire, and the urchin are taken from the arms of Mr Wellwood Herries Maxwell of Munches. The arms are, in fact, those of Maxwell as quartered by Maxwell of Munches, with the exception of the five minor charges on the in-escutcheon. Maxwell of Munches carries in the second quarter *argent, three urchins sable*, for Herries, the well-known “canting” coat

based upon the French *hérisson*, a hedgehog. In transferring the hedgehog to the saltire *sable*, its tincture had of course to be altered, and it was not unnatural to make it *or*, as was done in the same case by the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale. The other four charges give us some trouble, since we do not clearly understand from the town clerk whether they are not meant to be *sable*. He says the birch-tree was put in to represent Dalbeattie, which is understood to mean *the valley of the birch*. On the seal it appears in the chief of the inescutcheon eradicated, and we should naturally make it *proper*. The town clerk informs us that "the three mullets are taken from the arms of Miss Copland of Colliston." The arms of Copland of Colliston are given in the present Lyon King's 'Ordinary,' p. 181, as *gules, three mullets or*. We need not here enter into the discussion as to whether a mullet represents a star or a spur-rowel. As they are unpierced, and more than two in number, it appears manifest that they are here at least intended for stars. A black star is comparatively rare in heraldry. It is the tincture conventionally appropriated to the planet Saturn, said by Jewish tradition to have been worshipped under the form of a black star, to which allusion seems to be made in Amos v. 26 and Acts vii. 43. If, on the other hand, these mullets were made *or*, as they are in the arms of Copland, they would be metal upon metal. We should therefore naturally have placed them upon *roundles gules*, called in England *torteaux*.

The crest is that of Maxwell of Munches—viz., *a stag lodged in front of a holly-bush proper*.

The motto is, RESPICE PROSPICE, possibly in allusion to the eagle looking both ways.

DALGARNOCK.

AN Act of Parliament, of November 17, 1641, ratifies in favour of James, Earl of Queensberry, a charter of Charles I., of July 7, 1636, in favour of William, late Earl of Queensberry, whereby was erected a free burgh of Dalgarnock. The place seems to have disappeared, and the parish been absorbed in Closeburn. Some use seems to have been made of the charter, as there was a rather famous fair, called the Tryst of Dalgarnock, held at a place called New Dalgarnock at Thornhill.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the family of Queensberry are a branch of the noble race of Douglas, and bear for that name the same arms as those already used under the sanction of Lord Home by the burgh of Kirriemuir.

DALGATIE.

ON March 29, 1699, William III., by a charter confirmed in Parliament on January 31, 1701, in favour of John, Earl of Errol, erected a burgh of barony in the free regality of Slaines, to be called Dalgaltie. On January 31, 1701, it became a burgh of regality (Acts of Parliament, Record edition, x. App. 103); but there is no indication that any form of municipal government was ever constituted.

The well-known arms of the Hays, Earls of Errol, are *argent, three escutcheons, gules*.



DALKEITH.

Quarterly. 1, Or, on a chief sable three escallops of the first ; 2, argent, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown proper, on a chief azure three mullets of the field ; 3, or, on a bend azure a mullet of six points between two crescents of the field ; 4, argent, a church [gules] ; over all, on an escutcheon of pretence argent, a castle double-towered [gules].

The tinctures of three of these quarters do not admit of any doubt. The first is the blazon of the Grahams, to whom the manor of Dalkeith was granted by David I. ; the second is

that of the Douglasses, to whom it passed in the fourteenth century by marriage with Marjory, one of the coheiresses of the Grahams, and in whose favour it was erected into a burgh of barony in 1540; and the third, that of the Scotts of Buccleuch, who bought Dalkeith from the Douglasses in 1642. The fourth quarter represents the parish church of St Nicolas, once Collegiate, and the escutcheon of pretence a castle, in allusion to the ancient castle, and the palace into which it was modified by Anne, Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch, widow of Charles II.'s famous and unfortunate bastard. With regard to the fourth quarter, and the inescutcheon, it is clear from the official seal and paper, on which the tinctures of the three first quarters are carefully indicated by scoring, that the fields are *argent*. For the charges, therefore, only colour is left, and putting aside *purpure* and *vert* as too rare, and *azure* as rare for buildings, the choice is left between *sable* and *gules*, and failing any family or local colours, which might have served for a guide, we simply select the more agreeable of the two.

The shield is surmounted by the Imperial crown, a thing which, we frankly own, we do not think the local authorities have any right to have, as it appears clearly to indicate that the Police District of Dalkeith is a Sovereign Empire—only, we trust, an *imperium in imperio*; but in any case indefinitely exalted above even the Principality of Wales. Its assumption is based, as we are informed by the town clerk, upon “the historical incident that the crown of Scotland was on one occasion brought to Dalkeith House for safe custody.” This belief appears to be based upon a passage in Baillie's ‘Letters and Journals,’ p. 195, in which it is stated that some of the Ministers of Charles I. at

one time transferred the Honours to Dalkeith, whereupon they "were with all reverence brought back by our nobles to their proper place in the Castle of Edinburgh." The occasion in question hardly seems to us to call for commemoration in the arms of the burgh. But if it were desired to make such a historical allusion, there are two heraldic precedents of the most official character. After the Restoration, there was a controversy as to whether John Keith, afterwards created Earl of Kintore, or Sir George Ogilvy of Barras, was entitled to the credit of having preserved the Regalia from Cromwell's troops. We do not wish to enter into this controversy, and have only to point out that each of them received a heraldic augmentation in recompense for the achievement. John Keith's family arms were relegated to the second and third quarters, while the first and fourth were occupied by "*gules, a sceptre and sword in saltire, with an imperial crown placed between the upper corners, all proper, within an orle of eight thistles slipped near the head, or*" (Ordinary of the Lyon Register). The native arms of Ogilvy were *argent, a lion passant guardant gules, imperially crowned proper*; and to these was added, "*holding in his dexter paw a sword gules in pale, hilted and pommelled or; in the dexter chief point a thistle proper, ensigned with a crown of the last*" (Ibid.) In the case of Dalkeith, it would have been possible to put the castle instead of the church in the fourth quarter, and to make the coat of pretence *gules, the Imperial crown beneath two swords, points upward, crossed in saltire in chief, all proper*, or to combine this device with the castle in the fourth quarter, placing the crown within the castle, and either omit the shield of pretence altogether, or to commemorate the church by charging the shield

with a half-length figure of St Nicolas. The iconography of St Nicolas we discussed at length in our other book, when dealing with the arms of the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen, and we need here only repeat our remark made there, that as he was an Oriental, he ought to be represented not in Latin but in Greek vestments, as shown in the shield of the burgh of Prestwick in this volume.

The same incident, with regard to the preservation of the crown, has suggested the motto, OLIM CUSTODES SEMPER DEFENSORES. Hence also are no doubt derived the supporters, which are the same as those of the Earls of Aboyne—viz., *two men in complete armour, each holding in his exterior hand a halbert proper.*

The Duke of Buccleuch enjoys the title of Earl of Dalkeith (1663), and the Earl of Morton that of Lord Dalkeith (1458). It will be remarked that the arms of both these noble families are quartered in the burgh seal, and that they are there ranged in order of antiquity.

Note.—Nicolas, Archbishop of Myra in Cilicia, is often stated, but on very untrustworthy grounds, to have been one of the Fathers of the First Council of Nice. He died on December 6, in or about A.D. 342 (according to Alban Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' but in A.D. 326 according to Mrs Jameson's 'Sacred and Legendary Art'), and his body now lies under his Collegiate Church of Bari, on the coast of Apulia. The three gilded balls, familiar as the sign of pawnbrokers' shops, are in honour of the marriage portions given by him to facilitate the marriage of three poor girls. He is extremely popular as a friend and protector of sailors (as to which some of the legends credit him

with the phenomenon called by Theosophists the externalisation of the astral body), and this has gained him a high position at Aberdeen and other seaports. His resuscitation of the three school-children, murdered by the landlord in order to supply the hotel larder during the famine, has probably originated his popularity as patron of children, in which character he annually performs his celebrated nocturnal journey under the slightly altered name of Santa [Ni]C[o]laus, and has supplied the appearance and personality, although not the title, of Old Father Christmas. The gifts brought by him on this occasion to good children are usually carried on a donkey, for whose refreshment children who are really nice and kind-hearted are careful to put out some bread and carrots, which are found to have disappeared in the morning with the same regularity with which the gifts of the Saint make their appearance. This donkey has been claimed by some archæologists, upon the ground of the connection with Christmas, as identical with the animal mentioned in Isaiah i. 3; but we ourselves incline rather to trace its evolution to the two donkeys belonging to the Saint which were beheaded by an evil-disposed person, anxious to impede his journey to the Council of Nice, but whose malignity he promptly baffled by miraculously raising them to life,—the only inconvenience caused being the circumstance that, owing to the darkness of the stable at the moment, the respective heads of the white and the black donkeys were accidentally counter-changed.

DALMELLINGTON

(CASTELMERK OF).

WE mention this burgh under the head of Dalmellington, although it is called in the charter "the Castelmerk of Dalmellington and the free burgh of barony to be called the Castelmerk," because we have failed to identify any place as the Castelmerk of Dalmellington other than the Castle of Dalmellington itself.

The burgh was erected by charter of James VI., March 4, 1607, in favour of Allan, fourth Lord Cathcart, but we find no indication that it ever possessed any municipal government. The grantee is now represented by the Earl Cathcart, and his arms are *azure, three cross crosslets fitchy, issuing from as many crescents argent*.

DALMENY.

JAMES VI., by charter of October 14, 1616, in favour of Thomas, Lord Binning, conferred upon him the power of erecting Dalmeny (Dummanie) into a free burgh of barony, but we find no mention of the erection of any municipality.

The arms of Hamilton of Byres are *gules, on a chevron, between three cinquefoils argent, a buckle azure, between two spots of ermine, all within a bordure or, charged with eight thistles vert*. But were there ever a question of any local municipality adopting arms, they would probably desire either to take, or to combine with those of Hamilton, the arms of the family of the Earls of Rosebery, with whom the place is now identified, and who hold a title derived from it. The arms of Primrose are *vert, three primroses within a double tressure flory-counterflory or*.

DALNAGARNE.

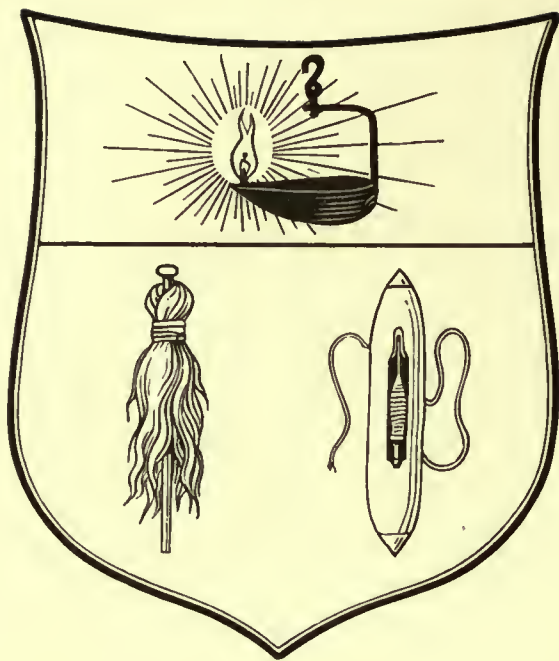
JAMES IV., by a charter of May 26, 1510, granted authority to William Scott of Balwearie to create and build a burgh at Kirkmichael in the lands of Dalnagarne; and that this power was used may perhaps be concluded from the expression "burgum_de Dalnagarne apud Kirkmichael" in a charter of James V. in favour of the same William Scott, dated March 5, 1528-29, but we have met with no other indication of the fact.

The arms of Scott of Balwearie are *argent, three lions' heads erased gules.*

DARNAWAY.

ON April 17, 1611, James VI., by a charter in favour of James, Earl of Moray, in conformity to an Act of the Privy Council of March 8, 1603, and of August 11, 1607, erected Darnaway into a free burgh of barony. We have no indication that any municipality was ever created.

The place was originally connected with Randolph, Earl of Moray, and his arms, which have become identified with the province, were and are quartered by the Earls of Moray of the Stewart line. They are *or, three cushions, two and one, of a lozenge form, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules.*



DARVEL.

Azure, in fess a distaff and a shuttle paleways [or], the distaff garnished with flax and the shuttle with thread, both [argent]; on a chief of the last a lamp [sable], inflamed and irradiated [proper].

The tinctures are given in part upon the stamped seal of the town, the field being scored to indicate *azure*, and the chief left plain. We should propose to tincture the instruments of industry *or*. The lamp is described by the town clerk as a *crusie*; and as these are always, or nearly always, of iron, and black, we propose to make it *sable*.

There is a motto, NON SIBI SED CUNCTIS.



DENNY AND DUNIPACE.

[Azure], a bridge of one arch [or], with a stream transfluent [proper], thereon a figure representing the Angel of Peace kneeling on the sinister knee confrontée, the face turned to dexter, the wings extended, the dexter hand resting upon the sword of justice sheathed in pale, point downward, and the sinister hand holding an olive-branch and a scroll inscribed with the words FOR GOD AND THE PEOPLE; between, on the dexter side, an anvil, behind which a burning mountain, and, on the sinister, the caduceus or rod of Mercury, behind which a papyrus plant, [all proper].

As to tinctures, we have supplied what seemed to be the natural colours. The angel ought, of course, to be dressed in white, and the fillet in the hair to be gold. The wings also are sometimes gold, as in the case of the supporters of the arms of Elgin and Rutherglen; but we think that it would be better to adhere to the usual practice, and to make them white. "Spreads out his great white wings" ('The Angel': Hans Andersen).

That this design differs as totally as possible from almost all other municipal, and indeed other arms, goes without saying; but although such a departure from heraldic conventionalities, it is a remarkably fine design, and we understand that the credit of inventing it lies with Mr W. W. Hunter, formerly chief magistrate of the united burgh. The execution is excellent, and strikingly resembles French work. With all respect for Mr Hunter, we must venture to say that the design is rather misleading. We confess at once that on recognising the burning mountain as Vesuvius, we took the papyrus to indicate Sicily, the only place in Europe where this plant is found growing wild, and conjecturally associated the whole device with the revolutionary constitution called the Parthenopean Republic, which flourished, or rather raged, at Naples under French auspices for some months in the early part of 1799, until it was stamped out by Nelson. On this theory the stream represented the Straits of Messina and the bridge the Government of the Republic, as spanning them by uniting the two Sicilies, while the figure supported upon it represented the Republic itself. We only thought that some words, such as *LIBERTÀ*, *UGUALITÀ*, *FRATERNITÀ*, had been effaced from the scroll, to give place to an inscription couched in the local language

and consonant with the local piety. Mr Hunter, however, writes to us: "The area of the burgh includes the populous parts of the parishes of Denny and Dunipace, and the river Carron, which intersects the burgh, divides the two parishes. . . . In the centre of the seal is an allegorical figure representing the Angel of Peace¹ sitting on the middle of the bridge over the river, with sword in sheath, its point on the ground, in the attitude of repose. The outstretched wings, spreading to right and left, embrace the two parts of the burgh. On the one side are representations of the burning mountain of Vesuvius, and the anvil and hammer of Vulcan, representing the mining and iron industries; on the other side are two stems and flowers of the papyrus plant and the caduceus of Mercury, the former representing the paper-making industry and the latter the general commerce of the burgh. In front of the seal on a paper scroll is inscribed the motto of an industrious and God-fearing democracy."

¹ We trust that this is not supposed to have anything to do with Dunipace, which has, indeed, been derived from *peace*, at least through the Latin *pax*, a derivation, however, which seems to be quite discarded. The local explanation is *dùn na bàis* ("hill of death"), but Skene advocates a derivation from *bass*, "the two mounds here being supposed to mark the site of that battle of King Arthur which Nennius calls Bassus."

DIRLETON.

ON June 4, 1631, Charles I., by a charter in favour of James Maxwell of Innerwick, erected Dirleton into a free burgh of barony; but we cannot find that any municipal use was ever made of this privilege, nor even what arms were borne by the grantee, who was a son of John Maxwell of Kirkhouse, and was created Earl of Dirleton in 1646.



DOLLAR.

A castle.

THE burgh seal merely shows a representation of the great building officially called, since 1489, Castle Campbell, but whose original title of Castle Gloom, situated just below the conflux of the rivers named Sorrow and Care, adds another element of mourning to the dolorous nomenclature of this place.¹ On

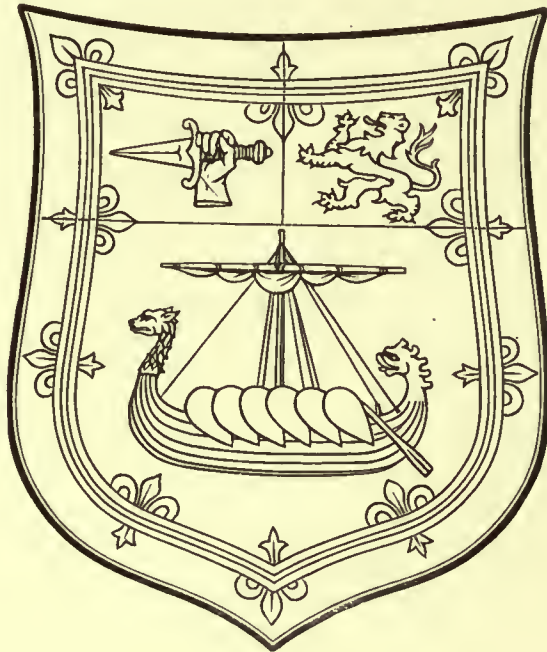
¹ The name Dollar is said by some to be derived from the Celtic *Dal-ard*, signifying the vale among the hills; while others would have its derivation from *Doillair*, a hidden or concealed place, or the adjective signifying dark, sombre, or gloomy. The question was discussed by the late Sheriff Tait in a lecture delivered at Dollar, April 15, 1867. Privately printed. Edin.: 1894.

May 12, 1702, Dollar was created the head burgh of the regality of Campbell. If, then, the bearings on its seal were used as a blazon, it would be natural to employ the tinctures of Campbell, even though they may also present the black and gold combination invariably used in Italy for funeral trappings. The town seal, however, bears the motto, LITERARUM SEDES AMENÆ, in allusion to the noble school which is now the distinguishing local feature, and which was founded by John M'Nab, who was baptised at Dollar, May 14, 1732, and died in London at the beginning of 1802. We are indebted to the town clerk for another coat taken from the official letter-paper belonging to this institution, and accompanied by a motto in the same sense as that upon the town seal—viz., JUVENTUTIS VEHO FORTUNAS. These do not appear to have been the original arms of the school, as the town clerk sends us an older engraving representing a *dragon ship, sails furled, on the sea*. This is absurdly placed upon a wreath, such as that used to attach the mantling to the top of the helmet, and had evidently been adopted in oblivion of the fact that a crest which alone can surmount the wreath is in reality an object of the nature of a doll fastened to the top of a helmet, and that, for this reason, although a toy ship may be used, it is impossible to place it in an expanse of water. This ship, however, seems to be suggested by the arms of M'Nab—viz., *sable, on a chevron argent three crescents vert; in base an open boat, oars in action in a sea proper*. It is superscribed with the motto of the M'Nabs, TIMOR OMNIS ABESTO, and the town clerk remarks that it is very consonant with the history of John M'Nab, who was a herd-boy in his native

parish of Dollar in the earlier part of his career, but afterwards went to sea.

The lymphad is also evidently derived indirectly from the boat in the arms of M'Nab, but immediately from the dragon ship first used, and which Mr Lonsdale has restored in the illustration. Of the tinctures, which are indicated beyond all doubt by scoring, those of the field are the colours of St Andrew and of Scotland, borne upon the national flag—*azure, a saltire argent*. The sinister half of the chief is simply the Royal arms of Scotland. The charge in the dexter half of the chief seems to us to be most probably the crest—viz., *a dexter hand erect holding a dagger proper*—of Williamson of Lawers, by which family the old mansion-house at Dollar was erected. It may be remarked that the weapon held in the erect hand, not being a sword but a dagger, the point, for purely physical reasons, must be turned to dexter, and not downwards as on the engraving sent us. We conjecture that the field *gules* is taken from the coat of Robertson of Lawers, with whom the Williamson family became united in the middle of last century—viz., *gules, three crescents interlaced or, between as many wolves' heads erased argent; a border of the third charged with three mullets in chief, and five crescents of the field*. The use of the Royal arms in the sinister chief requires *gules* for the tressure, while the tinctures of the field and of the dexter chief necessitate metal. We should therefore prefer to make it, as regards the field, *argent*, as in the case of Perth, and to make it counter-changed as regards the divided chief, not only because counter-changing is of great elegance in the case of partition per pale, but also be-

cause the combination thus produced in the dexter chief is the same as that in the coat of Robertson of Lawers. We should therefore read: *Azure, a lymphad, sails furled argent; a chief party per pale gules and or, in the dexter a hand erect holding*



a dagger proper, in the sinister a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure; all within a double tressure flory-counterflory argent, except within the chief, where it is counter-changed of the tinctures of the chief.

DOUGLAS.

JAMES VI., by the same charter of February 3, 1602, in favour of William, Earl of Angus, by which he erected Kirriemuir, Abernethy, Crawford, Preston, Bothwell, Selkirk, and Drumlethie, into free burghs of barony, similarly erected the Kirktown of Douglas. "As a burgh of barony," says the 'New Statistical Account,' "it possessed a regular magistracy, to whom the lords of the manor appear to have delegated some of their most important prerogatives. Among these was the power of life and death. So late as the year 1675 we find the bailies compelling two persons to come under an obligation . . . to depart furth of the said burgh and lordship of Douglas, and never thereafter to return . . . under the pain of death."

On March 10, 1702, Douglas became the capital town of the regality of the name.

Kirriemuir bears the arms of Douglas.

DOUNE

(PERTHSHIRE).

It has been already remarked that many Police Burghs, as opposed to Royal Burghs, bear representations of their Market Crosses. These crosses present no difficulty heraldically. They are all of the type known as a cross Calvary. Some of them are crosses in the strict sense of the word; others are columns, like the cross of Edinburgh, supporting on the top some animal *sejant*. We are not aware whether any of those latter cases are pre-Reformation. If they are, we think that the actual cross must have been a tall thin metal object held by the conventional animal, like the innumerable gilded vanes, supported by stone lions and unicorns *sejant*, which adorn the Houses of Parliament at Westminster.

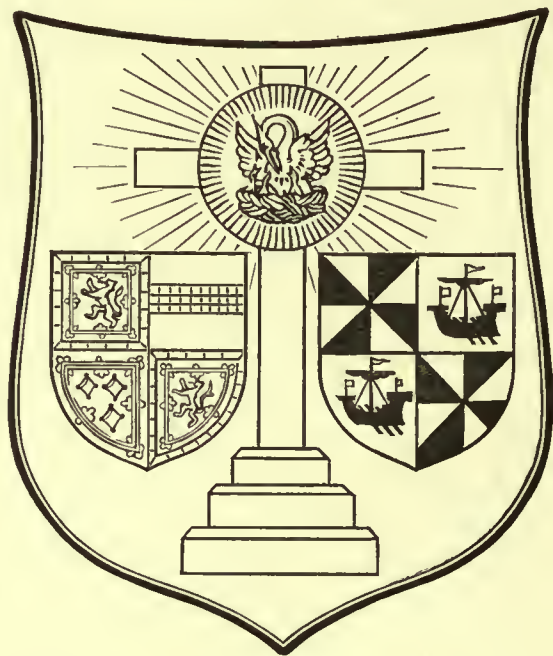
In the case of the town cross of Doune, which supplies the representation upon the seal of that burgh, the date of the erection, at any rate of its upper part, can be ascertained very closely. It consists of the usual flight of steps, from which rises a column crowned by a lion *sejant* holding in his paws a shield, carved with the pelican in her piety, which is the crest of the Earls of Moray, Lords Doune. The lion sits upon a four-sided capital, upon the south and west sides of which are sun-

dials, while upon the east is the coat of the Earls of Moray—*Stuart quartering Doune and Moray*—and on the north the shield of *Argyll quartering Lorne*. This part at least, therefore, of the monument must date from the time of Charles, fifth Earl of Moray, who succeeded to the earldom in 1700 and died without issue in 1735. He was the husband of Lady Anne Campbell, eldest daughter of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, executed in 1685, and widow of Richard, fourth Earl of Lauderdale, who died in 1695. She herself died in 1734.

Of the treatment of the cross Calvary as a charge in a municipal coat there is a very good example in the arms of the town of Heytesbury, figured in Parker's 'Glossary of Heraldic Terms,' p. 335. We should read it—*a cross Calvary, the summit flory,¹ between two inescutcheons*. This example also indicates the manner of placing the two shields which are distinctive of the cross of Doune. In the accompanying woodcut we omit the lion, which can be nothing but the lion of Scotland bastardised in the person of James, Earl of Moray, and used here merely as supporter. On the other hand, we recognise the appropriateness of the position upon the cross of the pelican, because that bird's fabulous self-sacrifice in feeding its young with its own blood has been very commonly used as an emblem of the self-sacrifice of Our Lord, and it is clearly to this that allusion is made in the motto of the Earls of Moray, which is actually engraved beside the pelican on the cross of Doune—viz., SALUS PER CHRISTUM REDEMPTOREM.

¹ Burke reads, "A long cross mounted on three degrees, ensigned on the top with a fleur-de-lis; on each side of the cross an escutcheon"; but with all the respect due to the late Sir Bernard, we do not agree with this phraseology.

With regard to tinctures, Doune, which was erected into a burgh of barony by James VI., April 17, 1611, is the capital of Menteith, and we accept the reasoning of Sir William Fraser ('Red Book of Menteith,' i. xliii-xlix) that the original arms of Menteith were the same as those of Drummond. He considers that they are "*three bars wavy*, in reference to three rivers, which formed



distinguishing features in the earldom. The rivers Teith and Forth rise in and wind through the district for many miles, and the Allan also flows through a portion of Menteith to join the Forth. These three well-known rivers form peculiar features of Menteith, and one of them, the Teith, gives name to the entire district from which the name of the earldom itself was derived." We should therefore read, *or, between two escutcheons—on the dexter,*

quarterly, first and fourth, or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules, surrounded with a bordure compony argent and azure; second, or, a fess chequy azure and argent; third, or, three cushions, two and one, pendent, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules; on the sinister, quarterly, first and fourth, gyronny of eight or and sable; second and third, argent, a lymphad sable, sails furled, flag and pennons flying, and oars in action, proper,—a cross Calvary gules, surmounted of a pelican in her nest feeding her young, irradiated proper.

Sir James Stewart of Doune, Commendator of St Colm's Inche (Inchmahome), a scion of the Lords Avondale, descended from the Regents, Dukes of Albany, was created Lord Doune in 1581, and was father of James, recognised as second Earl of Moray in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Regent Moray. The second quarter of the inescutcheon on the dexter side of the cross is that of Doune, the first and fourth being Stewart, Earl of Moray, and the third Randolph, Earl of Moray, —the last apparently added merely as a pictorial expression of the title.

DOUNE (BANFFSHIRE).

(See MACDUFF.)

DREM.

JAMES VI., by the same charter of October 14, 1616, by which he conferred upon Thomas, Lord Binning, the right to erect Dalmeny into a free burgh of barony, conferred upon him the same power with regard to Drem; but we find no mention of the erection of any municipality.

We have mentioned under DALMENY the arms of Hamilton of Byres.

DRUMLETHIE.

JAMES VI., on February 3, 1602, by the same charter in favour of William, Earl of Angus, by which he erected the burghs of Kirriemuir, Abernethy, Kirktown of Douglas, Crawford, Preston; Bothwell, and Selkirk, also erected Drumlethie into a free burgh of barony.

Kirriemuir carries the arms of Douglas in honour of the Earl of Angus.

DRUMMOCHY.

JAMES V., by charter of May 22, 1540, in favour of Walter Lundy of that Ilk, erected the town of Drummoquhy into a free burgh of barony with certain privileges, of which those relating to fairs seem to have been at least partially used; but of the creation of any municipality we have found no indication.

The original arms of Lundy of that Ilk are *paly of six, argent and gules, over all on a bend, azure, three cushions, or*; but since the marriage of Robert, natural son of William the Lion, with the heiress of that family, they have been accustomed to carry the Royal arms of Scotland *within a bordure compony, argent and azure*.

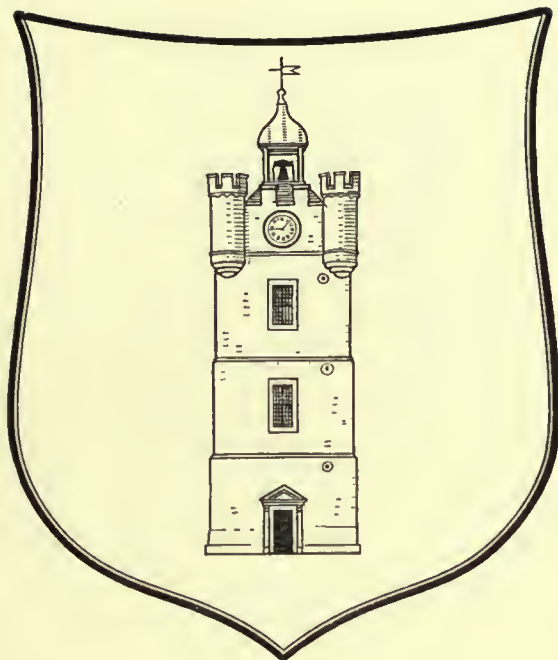
DRUMMOND.

(See CRIEFF.)

DRYBURGH.

THE Abbey of Dryburgh was founded in the year 1150 for monks of the Premonstratensian Order, and on March 12, 1526-27, James V. erected Dryburgh into a free burgh of barony by a charter in favour of the monastic community. We have no record of any municipal government.

The seal used in connection with any burghal affairs was probably that of the abbey, and the case is therefore extremely similar to that of Coldstream and Coupar-Angus, where the seals of the abbeys are used by the burghs, with a slight local modification in the case of Coupar-Angus. The design of one of the Dryburgh seals—viz., *an arm vested issuing from the sinister side of the seal holding a pastoral staff* (Laing, 1004)—is almost exactly the same as that of Coupar, and for the same reasons as at Coupar—viz., the dedication of the church and the colour of the monastic habit—the tinctures would naturally be the same.



DUFFTOWN.

[*Azure*] a tower [*argent*].

We are informed that the tower, which is represented on the burgh seal, and is the central object of the town, is white, which gives *argent*, and necessitates a colour for the field, and the natural tincture to assume is *azure*, as representing the blue of the sky.

The tower has no claim to antiquity, having been erected piece by piece since the year 1816, to provide municipal offices, &c. The town dates as a Police Burgh from 1863.

DUNACHTOUNE.

WILLIAM and Mary, with the advice and consent of the Scottish Parliament, and on the narrative that it "will be necessary and convenient for their Majesties' subjects and inhabitants within the shyre of Invernes that there be weekly mercats and free fairs holden at the places underwritten, whereunto all their Majesties' Leidges may resort for buying and selling of bestiall and all sorts of Merchant commodities whatsomever that shall be brought theirtho be any persones," erected three burghs of barony on July 22, 1690, with the requisite privileges, &c., in favour of Lauchlaine M^cintosh of Torcastle and his heirs and successors. The burghs were Obsdail in Ross, Dunachtoune in Badzenoch, and Keppach in Lochaber. None of them ever left the control of their superior.

The arms of Mackintosh of Torcastle, otherwise Mackintosh of Mackintosh, are *quarterly; first, or, a lion rampant gules; second, argent, a dexter hand coupéd fess-ways, grasping a man's heart paleways, gules; third, azure, a boar's head coupéd or; fourth, or, a galley sable.*



DUNBLANE.

[Gules,] within a Gothic temple [or]; to the dexter the martyr St Lawrence vested as a Deacon, holding in his dexter hand the Book of the Gospel, and leaning with his sinister hand upon a bed of iron bars; and to the sinister St Blane pontifically vested and mitred, his dexter hand raised in benediction, and his sinister hand holding a pastoral staff, [all proper].

We have used the red and gold colours of Strathearn, the earldom from which, and not from the Crown as in similar cases,

the temporalities of the Church of Dunblane were for long held, and the arms of which were *gules, two chevrons or*.

The city of Dunblane was erected into a free barony in favour of the bishops in the year 1442 (Acts of Scottish Parliaments, Record edition, 1442, cap. 8), but the burgh seems to be of even greater antiquity. The original brass matrix of the seal, now in the British Museum, is ascribed by Dr Birch to the thirteenth century, and therefore dates from the time of the original Earls of Strathearn, the last of whose line fell without issue at the battle of Durham in 1346. The seal at present in use is merely a reproduction of the original one.

The Martyr Lawrence, Archdeacon of Rome, may be styled the arch-martyr of the Roman Church. After being scourged, he was grilled alive on a sort of large gridiron over a slow fire, during the night between the 9th and 10th of August A.D. 258. His dalmatic ought to be red on account of his being a Martyr, and in representations of him it is very often powdered with flames of gold. In his right hand he holds a Book of the Gospel, the proclamation of which had been his special duty as Archdeacon. His left holds the frightful instrument of his martyrdom, which is represented on the seal by a sort of model or toy, but which ought in our opinion to be figured, as is the case on the town seal of the Royal Burgh of Forres, somewhat like an iron bedstead with crossbars.

St Blane ought to be vested in white as a Confessor. Very little is known about this personage, which is all the more vexatious because the lessons for his festival in the Aberdeen Breviary are evidently the beginning of some biography now lost, and which, although apparently late, would at least have offered

the materials for historical criticism. The late Bishop Forbes ('Kalendars,' *sub voce*) assigns his death to A.D. 590, and Dr Reeves ('The Culdees,' § 6) says that "his date may be referred to the end of the sixth or the early portion of the seventh century," so that he was contemporary with Kentigern of Glasgow, and to a certain extent with Columba; indeed his mother is said to have been a daughter of Aidan Mac Gabhran, whom Columba ordained King of the Scots of Dalriada.

The only connection between St Lawrence and St Blane is the fact that both their feasts fall upon the same day—namely, August 10. In consequence of this the rubrics of the Aberdeen Breviary direct that August 10 is to be the feast of St Lawrence, and that of Blane kept upon the next day, except in the Cathedral of Dunblane and other churches dedicated to Blane, where the festival is to be of Blane, and that of Lawrence to be displaced. Hence in the Act of Parliament of 1669 sanctioning the establishment of a fourth yearly fair at Dunblane, it is mentioned that "Laurence Day" was the date of one of the three original fairs.

Sir Thomas Osborne was created in February 1673 Viscount Osborne of Dunblane in Scotland, in the August following Lord Osborne of Kiveton and Viscount Latimer of Danby in England, in June of the following year Earl of Danby, in April 1689 Marquis of Caermarthen, and in 1694 Duke of Leeds. The title is enjoyed by His present Grace, but there is naturally nothing in his arms connected with it, and it is indeed chiefly interesting as one of the few cases in which a Scottish peerage has been used for a purpose for which the peerages of Ireland have so often been employed—viz., to give an Englishman "a handle to his name" without a seat in the English House of Lords.

DUNBOG.

ON March 22, 1687, James VII. granted to Mr George Bannerman, Advocate, a charter of the lands and barony of Dunboig, variously spelled in other charters Dunbug, Denboig, Denbug, and Dunbog; and erected the town of Dunboig into a free burgh of barony, "because of its situation on the highway from Perth to St Andrews, and from its distance from any market-town, but yet in a suitable and frequented region." The burgh has always remained under the control of its successive superiors.

Mr George Bannerman recorded no arms, but, as we learn from the entry in the Books of Sederunt of the Lords of Council and Session (vi. 344) of his admission as an advocate on February 14, 1671, he was brother-german to the Laird of Elsick, whose arms appear in the Lyon Register as *gules, a banner displayed argent, and thereon, on a canton azure, a saltire argent, as the badge of Scotland.*

Dunbog passed subsequently into the hands of a branch of the family of Balfour; and the arms of Balfour of Dunbog are registered as *argent, on a chevron engrailed sable, between three mullets gules, an otter's head erased of the field.*

DUNDONALD.

ON March 5, 1638, Charles I., by a charter in favour of William Cochrane and Euphemia Scott, his wife, conjointly, erected the Kirkton of Dundonald into a free burgh of barony; but we have no reason for supposing that any form of municipal government was ever created.

The arms of Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, are *argent, a chevron gules, between three boars' heads erased azure.*

DUNGLASS.

JAMES IV., by charter of June 29, 1489, in favour of Alexander, Lord Home, erected Dunglass into a fr̄ee burgh of barony; but we have found no indication that any municipality was ever created. The Homes lost the place on their forfeiture in 1516, when it went to the Douglasses, but afterwards recovered it, and received a title from it in 1605. It has now, however, been identified for many generations with the Halls, created baronets of Dunglas in 1687.

The arms of Lord Home were *quarterly, first and fourth, vert, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules, for Home; second and third, argent, three papingoes, two and one, vert, beaked and membered gules, for Pepdie; and those of Hall azure, a chevron argent, between three storks' heads, erased at the necks, or.*

DUNKELD.

THE privileges of this burgh appear to have dated from time immemorial; but they were confirmed and increased by James IV. upon January 30, 1511-12, and again upon June 11, 1513. The bishops resigned their rights to the Earl of Athole in 1577 and again in 1584, and these rights are still enjoyed by the present Dukes. Queen Anne, on April 17, 1704, created Dunkeld a Royal Burgh, and it may be suspected that this was designed either as a bribe or to detach the town from the influence of the Dukes, the duchy having been created in the preceding year, in view of the projected Union; but the burgh treated the Royal charter with absolute indifference and petitioned against the Union, against which the Duke also voted in 1706. The town is governed by a baron bailie under the Duke of Athole, and has a city-hall; but his Grace's factor is so good as to inform us that neither he nor the Duke himself has ever heard of any common seal.

The case is very similar to that of Dunblane, except that the ecclesiastical element is if possible stronger. The Church of Dunkeld (fort-of-the-Culdees) was founded in the ninth century, and here the relics of Columba himself rested for a while. James IV. gives as the reason for his first charter, which is in favour of the bishop, chapter, citizens, and inhabitants, his special love towards

the holy Columba, patron of the city, and institutes an annual fair in his honour to last for a week. In the case of Dunblane the burgh seal used is that of the burgh as in the fourteenth century and is strictly ecclesiastical; and in the case of Dunkeld it is natural to suppose that the seal used for the purposes of the burgh was a seal of the chapter, and we have been fortified in this opinion by finding that in the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh there is a chapter seal bearing the inscription, AD CAUSAS ET CETERA NEGOCIA. The seal is described by Laing as bearing a "figure of St Columba with the nimbus, in pontifical vestments, sitting on a plain throne, his right hand raised and his left holding the crosier." Care should be taken in representing him to do nothing to favour any idea that Columba was a bishop, and also to give him not the Roman but the Celtic tonsure, and not the crosier but the pastoral staff.

DUNNING.

JAMES IV., by charter of August 26, 1511, erected Dunning into a free burgh of barony under William Rollok of Duncrub, and it has a baron bailie under the Lords Rollo down to the present day; but nothing has been done to create a municipality.

The Rollo arms are *or, a chevron between three boars' heads erased azure.*



DUNOON.

Azure, on a mount a castle triple-towered [proper]; flying from the central tower a flag charged with the arms of Campbell, Duke of Argyll (viz., gyronny of eight or and sable); on a chief argent, on the waves of the sea a steamboat [proper].

The shield as engraved on the Burgh Seal leaves no doubt of the tinctures of the field and chief, and the others we assume to be proper. The flag is too small to be distinguished, but is naturally that of the Duke of Argyll, hereditary keeper of the castle. The representation of a tourist steamboat is at first sight rather startling, but there is really no difference between this and the representation of more ancient ships in more ancient

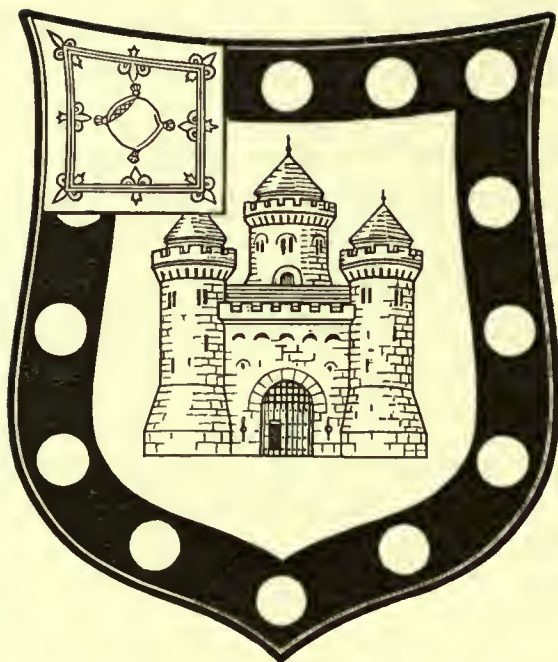
coats—*e.g.*, the galley or lymphad in the coat of Arran. In the present illustration Mr Lonsdale has selected as a type a portrait of the steamer *Marchioness of Bute*. On the outer circle of the seal there is a rose slipped. A red rose is the reddendo by which his Grace of Argyll holds Dunoon Castle and its lands of the Crown.

Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, was created in 1706 Viscount and Earl of Ilay, and Lord Oronsay, Dunoon, and Arase, but died without issue in 1761.

In a charter of Queen Mary, February 18, 1552-53, Dunoon and Kilmun are mentioned as burghs, which, in the reign of James V., *capitalia burga de Ergadia fuerunt*. Dunoon was erected into a burgh of barony in 1835.

There is a motto: FORWARD.

Note.—With regard to the *gyrons* distinctive of the Campbells, we note that there is some difference in practice, the origin of which may possibly be only accidental. Where the dexter chief corner is bisected, as in the case of *gyronny*, it would appear to stand to reason that the tincture which occupies the space between the bisecting line and the top of the shield is the principal, and ought to be named first. In the case of the House of Argyll we find the description uniformly given is *or and sable*, whereas, in certain other cases, such as Campbell of Innellan and Dunoon, and Campbell of Dunoon, the *gyronny* is given as *sable and or*. We do not wish to enter into a discussion of the subject, but merely to note the fact, and to state that in the case of the flag upon Dunoon Castle we have followed the form used by the Duke of Argyll, the keeper of that place, whose arms therefore are consequently those to be hoisted over it.



DUNS.

Argent, a castle triple-towered [gules]; a bordure sable, charged with fourteen plates; over all a canton [or] charged with a cushion pendent (?) within a double tressure flory-counterflory [gules].

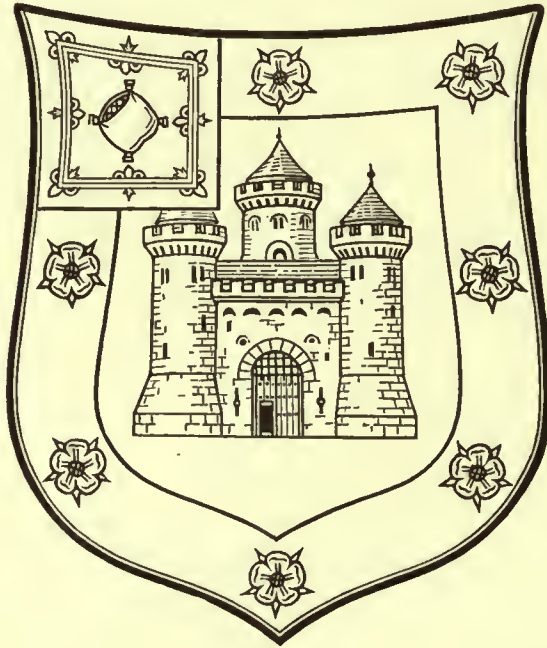
These arms are exceedingly puzzling, and we have been unable to obtain any explanation of them. They are of the most distinctly conventional heraldic character. The field is *argent*, and we hardly think that the castle can represent anything but Duns Castle, belonging to Mr Hay, the Superior of the burgh. The arms of the Hays being *argent, three*

inescutcheons gules, we should tincture the castle *gules*; and we may remark that the coat so far is the same as that of the Royal Burgh of Dunbar. The canton is so minute that it is difficult to make out the charges, but it appears to bear a tressure intended to be flory, and there is a single object in the middle. The ancient tower adjoining Duns Castle is said to have been built by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, whose arms were *or* (so Sir David Lindesay—not *argent*), *three cushions pendent within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules*, and we are inclined to think that the canton is probably an adaptation of these arms with a single cushion. There remains the question of the bordure. On the seal it is distinctly scored to indicate *sable*, and the objects on it are plain roundels such as are sometimes called in Scottish heraldry *bezants argent*, or — by a term perhaps derived from England but now acclimatised — *plates*. For the origin of this peculiar bordure we have searched in every direction we could think of, but have failed to find anything to account for it.

Duns was erected into a burgh of barony on February 23, 1489-90, by a charter in favour of George Home of Ayton, whose arms are *vert*, a *lion rampant argent*, for Home; *quartering, argent*, *three popinjays, vert*, *beaked and membered gules*, for Pepdie; *over all, in the centre, a rose gules*.

It is, however, remarkable that Duns belonged at one time to the family of Dunbar, Earls of Dunbar and March, Earl Patrick having married Agnes Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph, and ultimately Countess of Moray in her own right, whose celebrated defence of the castle of Dunbar during the reign of David II. forms a feature of even the most elementary books of Scottish

history. The arms of the Dunbars are *gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure argent charged with eight roses gules*, and in Sir David Lindesay these roses are not given as eight but as ten in number. Failing any other explanation, it strikes us as possible that the bordure may have been intended for the bordure of Dunbar, and that the peculiar appearance now presented may



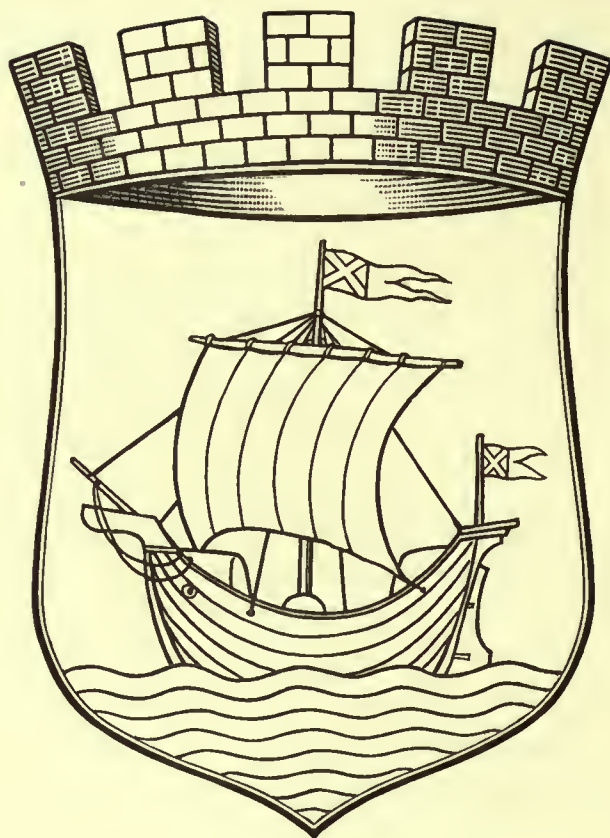
be owing to a mistake of the engraver. If this conjecture were correct, we should read *argent, a castle triple-towered gules, within a bordure gules, charged with eight roses argent; a canton or, charged with a cushion pendent, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules*.

There is a crest—an arm in armour brandishing a drawn sword; and a motto, *INVICTUS*. Of the source of the crest and the motto we know nothing, and have failed to find any trace.

DURRIS.

JAMES V., by the same charter of March 11, 1540-41, in favour of William, Earl Marischal, by which he erected Cowie into a free burgh of barony, conferred the same privileges upon Durris; but we find no evidence that a municipality was erected.

We have already mentioned the arms of the Earls Marischal, which are borne by the Royal Burgh of Peterhead and the Police Burgh of Stonehaven.



EARLSFERRY.

THIS burgh was incorporated as a Police Burgh in 1892. But it is a Royal Burgh of immemorial antiquity, and the subject of its blazon has been discussed by the present writer in dealing with Royal Burghs, in the following terms:—

On the sea a one-masted ship in full sail, flying the Scottish flag and pennon.

This device no doubt represents one of the boats of the ferry from which the burgh derives its name (in Latin, *passagium comitis*), although there seems to be a local legend to the effect that the place is so called from the fact of Macduff, Earl of Fife, when flying from Macbeth, having been hence ferried over to Dunbar by the local fishermen. In any case, there can be no doubt that



by the Earl whose ferry this is, is meant the Earl of Fife. And we think that this fact ought to be emphasised, not only by the use of the colours of Fife, but also by some device as though indicating that the Earl were on board. We should therefore propose to read *gules, upon the sea proper a one-masted ship or, sail spread argent, flag and pennon azure, ensigned with a saltire argent, and suspended upon her side a shield of the arms of Fife—viz., or, a*

lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure. The flags on the ship are *fitchée*, like the flag borne by the Holy Lamb in the shield of Perth. These points should be *argent*, leaving the *azure* for the square upon which is the saltire. We do not make the sail of the arms of Fife, as the ship of Port-Glasgow has its sail ensigned with those of Glasgow; neither do we suggest the hoisting of the flag of the Earl, as is done upon the boat of St Adrian of Pittenweem, out of deference to the legend of Macduff, who could hardly have provided himself with heraldic sails and flags upon the occasion of his hasty flight, whereas he may not improbably have hung his shield over the side, as appears from the contemporary Bayeux tapestry to have been a custom of his day, especially when he had got out of sight of the shore which he found it prudent to leave.

EARLSTON.

ON 26th November 1489 James IV. granted, in favour of John Hume of Quhitrig, a charter of the lands and town of Erssiltoun, now Earlston, which had been among the possessions of Archibald, Earl of Angus; and erected the town into a free burgh in barony, with liberty to the inhabitants to buy and sell, to elect bailies and other officers, and to have a cross and market-place, and other privileges. In the eighteenth century the lands and burgh of Earlston were inherited from the last Baillie of Jerviswood by an ancestor of the present Earl of Haddington, and the burgh is now governed, we believe, by a baron bailie, the burgh courts being presided over by bourslawmen.

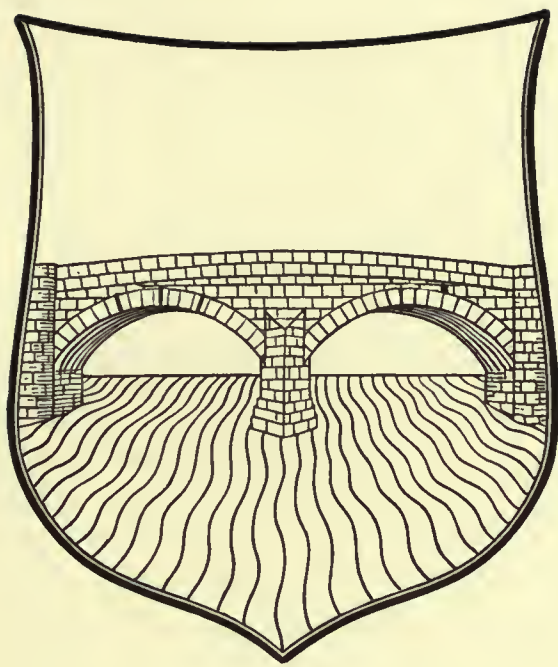
The well-known arms borne by the first Lord Home, grandfather of the grantee, and still borne for the house by the descendant and representative of the grantee, the present Earl of Home, have been described already under Dunglass.

The arms borne for Baillie by the Earl of Haddington are, *second and third quarters sable, the sun in his glory, betwixt nine stars, three, two, three, and one; those borne for Hamilton being, first and fourth, quarterly, first and fourth, for Hamilton of Byres, gules on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, a buckle azure, between two spots of ermine, all within a bordure or, charged with eight thistles vert; second and third, for the title of Melros, argent a fesse wavy between three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper.*

EASTER HAVEN.

JAMES VI., by charter of March 7, 1610, in favour of Patrick Maule of Panmure, erected the East Haven of Panmure into a free burgh of barony; but we are not aware that any formal municipal government was ever instituted.

The arms of Maule are *per pale, argent and gules, a bordure, charged with eight escallops, all counter-changed.*



EAST LINTON.

[Gules], a bridge of two arches [or], with a stream transfluent proper.

The bridge represents that across the Tyne (immediately above the linn) which carries the highroad from Edinburgh to Berwick. On the seal it is treated in a realistic manner from a sketch by Mr Robert Noble, A.R.S.A. We suggest the colours of the Bairds of Newbyth, the local Superiors, whose arms are *gules, a boar passant or, on a canton ermine a sword in pale proper*; and, of course, the boar could be made *passant* over the bridge, if the local authorities at any time thought the upper part of the shield blank, and desired so to fill it.

ECHT.

By a Great Seal charter of April 28, 1696, in favour of Thomas Forbes of Echt in liferent and Arthur Forbes his son in fee, King William erected the Mains of Echt into a burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of barony of Echt. The charter narrates that this erection was made because the Mains of Echt lay on the highway which leads from Aberdeen to Midmar and Kincardine O'Neil towards the west, and from Keith, Kintore, and Inverurie to Banchory and Fordoun and other places far distant towards the south, and was itself a place much frequented. We believe that a certain number of markets are still held here; but the burgh never arrived at the dignity of a municipal self-government.

The arms of Forbes of Echt are *azure, a fess chequy, argent and gules, between three bears' heads, couped of the second, muzzled of the third.*

EDDLESTON.

JAMES VI., on August 13, 1607, by a charter in favour of Archibald Murray of Darn Hall, erected Eddleston (Ettilstoun) into a free burgh of barony, with power to the inhabitants to elect bailies, &c.; but we are not aware that any form of municipal government was ever adopted.

The arms of these Murrays then were, as they still are, *or, a fetterlock azure; on a chief of the last, three stars argent.*

EDZELL.

JAMES VI., on August 17, 1588, by a charter in favour of David Lindsay of Edzell, granted him the power of building a burgh town of Edzell¹ as a burgh of barony; but we have no evidence of the creation of any form of municipal government. The place was acquired from the Lindsays in 1715 by the Earl of Panmure, from whom, with the rest of the Maule property, it has passed to the house of Dalhousie, with which it is now identified.

The arms of Lindsay are *gules, a fess chequy argent and azure*; and those of Ramsay of Dalhousie *argent, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules.*

¹ To this is added the statement, which it is difficult to understand, that the King had before erected the town so built into a free burgh, &c.

EGGLISMALDIE.

THE town and lands of Brig-end of Egglismaldie, in the barony of Newton, were erected into a free burgh of barony, to be called Egglismaldie, with the usual privileges, by a charter of February 25, 1682, under the Great Seal of Charles II., in favour of Sir David Falconer of Newton, Lord President of the Court of Session. No use, however, ever required to be made of the charter for the purpose of erecting there any municipality.

The arms registered by the Lord President were *or, a falcon's head crowned with an antique crown, issuing out of a man's heart proper, between three mullets azure.*

EGLISMARTINE.

(See STRATHMIGLO.)



ELIE, LIBERTY, AND WILLIAMSBURGH.

Gules, a griffin's head erased or.

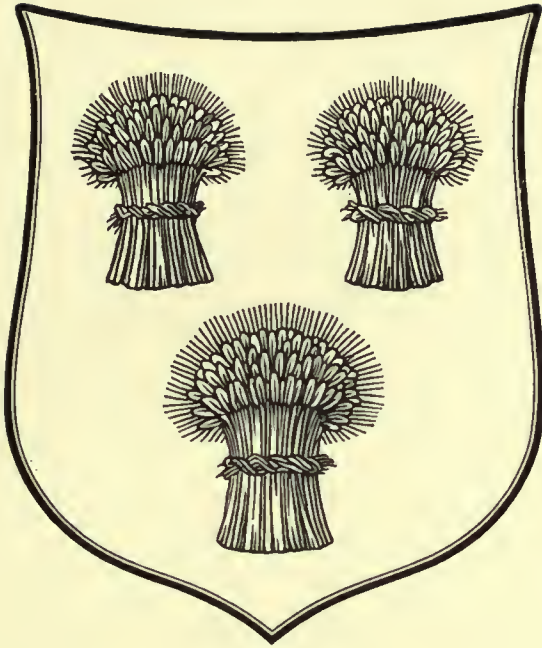
This blazon consists of the crest of Baird of Elie. The field is beyond doubt, since his arms are *per pale gules and or, a boar passant counterchanged*.

There is a motto, *DOMINUS FECIT*, which is also that of the same family. The griffin being an imaginary animal, the statement in the motto is remarkable for its untruthfulness.

The adoption of the arms is rather remarkable, because Elie was originally erected into a burgh of barony by James VI., on

March 14, 1598-99, in a charter in favour of William Scott of Grangemuir, and this charter prescribes the bearings which the coquet seal of the burgh is to have, viz., the Royal arms on one side, and upon the other a ship.

The arms of Scott himself were *or, on a bend azure a mullet between two crescents of the field, a bordure gules charged with besants.*



ELLON.

Azure, three garbs or.

These arms raise no question and call for no remark. They are simply those of the ancient Earldom of Buchan, in which territory the burgh is situated. By a charter of Queen Anne, Ellon was erected into a burgh of barony on 4th February 1707. It became a Police Burgh in 1893.

ELPHINSTON.

ON February 1, 1673, Charles II., by a charter in favour of John, Lord Elphinston, confirmed in Parliament on September 17, 1681, erected the town of Elphinston into a free burgh of barony; but there is no evidence that any form of municipal government was ever instituted.

The arms of Elphinston are *argent, a chevron sable, between three boars' heads erased gules.*

ERROLL.

THIS town is called a burgh of barony in a Great Seal charter of January 28, 1648; but its first charter of erection which we have noticed is the charter of "new" erection, which passed the Great Seal on July 1, 1662, in favour of John, Earl of Ethie. No form of municipal self-government has, we understand, been instituted at this place in virtue of any of these charters.

The arms of the Earl of Ethie, who afterwards had the name of his earldom changed to Northesk, were *or, an eagle displayed azure, beaked and membered sable.*

EYEMOUTH.

WE are informed that a design for a seal for this burgh was once prepared. It bore, however, merely a landscape-view of the harbour, and in any case was never officially adopted. In place of the seal there is in use a simple india-rubber stamp with the name upon it.

Eyemouth became a Police Burgh in 1867, but on March 1, 1597-98, James VI. had erected it into a burgh of barony in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn. The natural course, therefore, for this burgh to adopt, if desiring to assume arms, would be to follow a frequent precedent in similar cases, and to adopt the arms of this Sir George Home. It would appear, however, that Wedderburn originally belonged to a family of that Ilk, and the arms assigned to Wedderburn in Burke's 'General Armory' are: *argent, a chevron between three roses gules barbed vert*. Alice, heiress of this family, married Sir Dayid Home of Thurston, a cadet of Home of that Ilk, whose proper arms are: *vert, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules*, but quartering Pepdie: *argent, three popinjays vert, beaked and membered gules*. The natural coat in this case would therefore have been Wedderburn quartering Home, with or without Pepdie. But this course does not seem to have been adopted. The family of

Wedderburn became Home of Wedderburn, and bore the arms of Home quartering Pepdie, and entirely dropping Wedderburn. It would of course be possible for the Burgh, if anxious to preserve the memorial of the Homes of Wedderburn in a historical manner, without actually adopting the arms as carried by Sir



George, to make a compound such as: *argent, a chevron between three roses gules, over all, on a shield of pretence vert, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules.*¹

¹ Of course the actual arms of Sir David would have been Home quartering Pepdie surmounted by Wedderburn on a shield of pretence, but one or two instances which we have remarked of a lion rampant debriused by an inescutcheon are irresistibly suggestive of what is commonly called a "sandwichman," and we think that, for the purpose of a purely historical combination indicating the alliance of the local family of Wedder-

Eyemouth has the historical peculiarity of having been employed in one of the few instances in which a peerage of Scotland was conferred upon an Englishman, in order to give him "a handle to his name" without a seat in the English House of Lords, and the personage so ennobled was a remarkable one. In 1682 John Churchill, created thirty years later Duke of Marlborough, was created Lord Churchill of Eyemouth, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. His only son John died unmarried in 1703, and in 1706 an Act of the English Parliament was passed to enable the Duke's honours to pass to his daughter Henrietta; but no Act either of the Scottish Parliament, of the Crown of Scotland before the Union, or of the Parliament of Great Britain after it, ever modified the limitation of the Scottish peerage, which therefore expired with the Duke in 1722. The arms of Churchill have of course no local connection, but it may be perhaps worth while to remark that, although by mere coincidence, they are identical with those of Home so far as regards the principal charge. They are *sable, a lion rampant argent*—with an added charge, which varies according to the different branches of the race.

burn with a member of another race, it would be quite permissible to adopt the course we have indicated. Such a course—viz., placing the arms of the regnant family upon a shield of pretence over those which are local—has at least the precedents of Cromwell, who placed his family arms of Williams in a shield of pretence upon the national flag; of George III., George IV., and William IV., who similarly placed their native coat of Hanover over the Royal arms; and of the late Prince Consort, who did the same with the arms of Saxony, and who is followed in this by all his sons.

FAIRLIE.

THE village of Fairlie, in Cunningham, was erected *de novo* by a charter under the Great Seal of James VI. on July 26, 1601, into a free burgh of barony along with its port, under the name of the Burgh and Port of Fairlie, in favour of Robert Fairlie of that Ilk. The faculties conferred on him of burgh government and of trading are set forth in the charter with at least the usual detail, but it does not appear that either he or his successors ever in their turn conferred on the burgh any right of governing itself.

The arms of Fairlie of that Ilk are variously described as *argent, a chevron between three water-bougets sable, and or, a lion rampant, in chief three stars gules.*

FAITHLIE.

(See FRASERBURGH.)

FERRIE-PORT-ON-CRAIG.

(See TAYPORT.)

FETTERCAIRN.

JAMES IV., on April 15, 1504, erected the Kirkton of Fettercairn into a free burgh of barony by a charter in favour of Adam Hepburn and Elizabeth Ogston, his wife. Fettercairn is usually identified with the Middleton family, and, according to the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' the present market-cross, which was originally erected at Kincardine, actually bears the arms of Middleton; but according to Forman's Roll (Stodart, p. 72), Thomas Ogston possessed the Kirkland of Fettercairn in 1470. Hepburn appears to have obtained Craigs with his wife, who was one of the coheiresses of Ogston, and the settlement of the property was upon her heirs. We have no evidence that any form of municipal government was ever erected.

The arms of Hepburn are of course the well-known coat *gules, on a chevron argent two lions pulling at a rose of the first*; and those of Ogston *argent, three mascles sable; on a chief, of the second, as many lions passant guardant of the first*.

FIFENESS.

QUEEN ANNE, by a charter dated April 28, 1707, in favour of Sir William Hope of Balcomie, Baronet, erected the town of Fifeness into a free burgh of barony with a free port and harbour. Lieutenant-Colonel John Scott of Balcomie obtained a similar charter of the same town on August 6, 1757. But there seems no doubt that the successive superiors of the burgh have always retained it in their own hands.

The arms of Sir William Hope, whose baronetcy is now extinct, were *azure, on a chevron argent, between three besants, as many palets gules*, in allusion to his descent from one of the co-heirs of William, seventh Earl Marischal.

The arms of the succeeding family of Scott were *or, on a bend azure, a mullet between two crescents of the field, in chief a crescent gules, all within a bordure engrailed of the last*.

FINDHORN.

JAMES V., by charter of May 16, 1532, in favour of the Abbat and Community of Kinloss, created the Seytoun of Kinlos — described as the principal port on the water of Findhorn, and explained in a subsequent charter of June 23, 1662, to be the place now called Findhorn — into a free burgh of barony. Under the circumstances there can be little doubt that the seal used was that of the regality of Kinloss, under the name of which place it is described.

FINDON.

By a charter under the Great Seal, dated September 30, 1678, Charles II. erected the middletoun of Culbockie, Ross-shire, into the free burgh of barony of Findon, in favour of Mr Roderick M'Kenzie, the lord of that barony.

The arms of the grantee were *azure, a hart's head cabossed or, within a bordure of the second charged with eight crescents of the first.*

FOCHABERS.

JAMES VI., on February 10, 1598-99, by a charter in favour of James Gordon of Knockaspack, erected Fochabers into a free burgh of barony with divers rights, including those of holding fairs at the feasts of the Immaculate Conception, December 8; the Annunciation, March 25; the Assumption, August 14 (*sic*, 15?), and the Nativity, September 5 (*sic*, 8?), of the Blessed Virgin, which fairs, as well as some others, appear to be still observed; and according to the 'Ordnance Gazetteer' the town is still governed by a baron bailie under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The original site of the town is now included in his Grace's Park; the town has been rebuilt outside, but the market-cross remains in its original place.

The James Gordon in whose favour the burgh was erected had married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of William Gordon of Fochabers, and the arms of Gordon of Knockaspack were recorded (in 1674 according to Burke's 'Armory,' but without a date, in the Lyon King's 'Ordinary')—*azure, a pheon between three boars' heads erased or.*

FORDOUN.

QUEEN MARY, by charter of June 22, 1554, in favour of Robert Bethune of Creich, erected the town of Fordoun into a free burgh of barony; but we have no indication pointing to any form of independent municipal government.

The arms of Bethune of Creich were *quarterly: first and fourth, Bethune—viz., azure, a fess between three mascles or; second and third, Balfour—viz., argent, on a chevron sable an otter's head erased of the field, in base a cinquefoil gules.*

FORDYCE.

JAMES IV., on May 10, 1499, by a charter in favour of William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen and his Church, erected Fordyce into a free burgh of barony; and James VI., by a charter of April 25, 1592, re-erected it in favour of Thomas Menzies, younger of Durne; but we have no evidence that any municipal government was ever formed.

We have remarked under CLATT that the arms of Bishop Elphinstone were *argent, a chevron sable, between three boars' heads erased gules.* The grantee of the second charter was a grandson of Thomas Menzies of Pitfoddels, the arms of whose family are *ermine, a chief, gules.* It may be remarked at the same time that there are certain arms identified with the name of Fordyce, of which the normal form appears to be *azure, three bears' heads, argent, muzzled, gules.*

FORGANDENNY.

THE burgh of the barony of Forgund, in Strathearn, is mentioned in a charter of apprising on November 10, 1632. It appears to be the same place with Forgandenny, and is doubtless the burgh which is included in a charter of novodamus by Charles II. of July 10, 1675, ratified by Parliament, 1681, c. 42, in favour of David Oliphant of Colcuquhar. This latter charter grants also power to erect another burgh of barony on the west end of the common lands of Forgandenny; but it is doubtful if the power was ever exercised.

The arms of Oliphant of Colcuquhar, or Culquhir, as blazoned in the 'Ordinary of Scottish Arms,' are "*gules, a cinquefoil slipped [sic], between three crescents argent.*" The occurrence of the word *sic* in the Ordinary is an intimation that the *slipping* of the *cinquefoil* is a lost art.

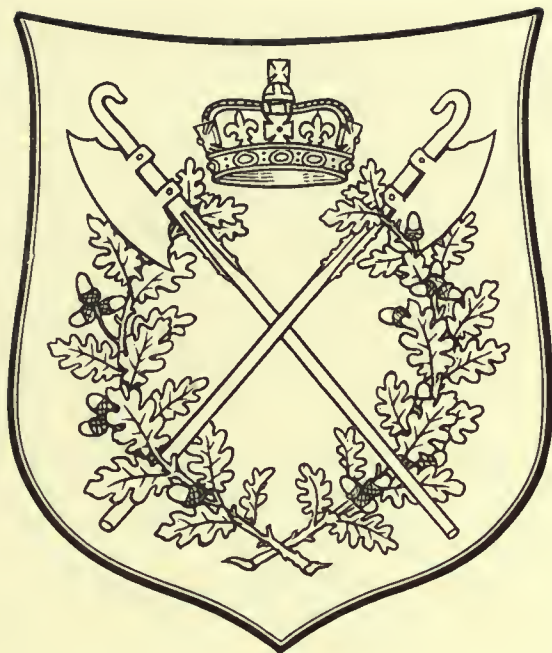
FORGUE.

JAMES VI., on April 29, 1599, in confirming two charters of James Crichton of Frendraught in favour of his son George, gave to the said George the right to found a free burgh of barony to be called that of Forg. On June 18, 1612, the same king erected the burgh *de novo*, but there is no likelihood that any form of municipal government ever needed to be erected there.

The arms of the Lords Crichton of Frendraught were *quarterly: first and fourth, argent, a lion rampant azure; second and third, argent, a saltire and chief, azure; over all, on an escutcheon of pretence azure, three unpierced mullets, within a double tressure flory-counterflory, or*; but only the *first and fourth* are those commonly associated with the name of Crichton. The shield of pretence is *Murray*. The second and third quarters are those which are attributed to Annand of Annandale.

FORRET.

(See PITLESSIE.)



FORT-WILLIAM.

Two Lochaber axes, heads upwards and blades outwards, saltirewise, intertwined with a chaplet of oak; in chief an imperial crown.

We think there can be little doubt that the Lochaber axes, if not *proper*, should be either *or* or *argent*, and the other charges *proper*. We feel great hesitation as to the field, and we have no information to guide us on the subject.

By a charter of December 17, 1618, James VI. conferred upon George, Lord Gordon and Badenoch, afterwards second Marquess

of Huntly, the power of building at Inverlochy a free burgh of barony, to be called Gordonsburgh. The arms of the grantee were *azure, three boars' heads coupé or*; but he bore also, for the lordship of Badenoch, *or, three lions' heads erased gules, langued azure*. According to the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' "a fortress built here by General Monk in 1655, during Cromwell's protectorate, took, from a neighbouring castle, the name of the Garrison of Inverlochy, . . . and General Mackay in 1690 replaced it with the present smaller stone structure and renamed it Fort-William, after William III. . . . The town itself bore the name, first of Gordonsburgh . . . and then of Maryburgh, after King William's consort." The name Fort-William, however, ultimately extended to it, and under that title it became in 1874 a Police burgh. It is sometimes supposed that the burgh is so named in honour of William, Duke of Cumberland, but this, as we have seen, is not so. The eponymous William is William of Orange, and in order to emphasise this fact, the field might be made *tenny* (with the axes *argent*), but the extreme eccentricity of such a course is certainly an argument against it. On the other hand—with the axes *argent* and the field *azure*, a considerable approach would be made to the national flag, and it must be remembered that this flag was not only retained in use, but was even substituted for the royal arms under the Commonwealth, when the fort was originally founded by General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle. The least appropriate tincturing which occurs to us would be to make the axes *or* and the field *gules*, in mere allusion to the royalty of King William.

Note.—It is perhaps worth recalling that Cromwell on his

Great Seal in Scotland carried *azure, a saltire argent; over all, on an escutcheon of pretence his paternal arms of Cromwell (i.e., Williams)—viz., sable, a lion rampant argent*, in much the same way, *mutatis mutandis*, that William III. carried the royal arms, and over all, on an escutcheon of pretence, his native arms of Nassau—viz., *azure semé of billets a lion rampant or*. Cromwell was very particular as to heraldry, and that which was done under his auspices was remarkably elegant and correct.

Motto, A DH' AINDEOIN CO THEIREADH E'.

FOULFORD.

(See WOODHOUSELEE.)

FOULIS.

SIR ROBERT MUNRO, Baronet of Fowlis, by a Great Seal charter dated January 12, 1699, obtained the erection of the town of Easter Fewlis, Ross-shire, into the burgh of barony of Fowlis, with the usual privileges.

The arms of the Munros of Foulis are *or, an eagle's head erased gules*.



FRASERBURGH.

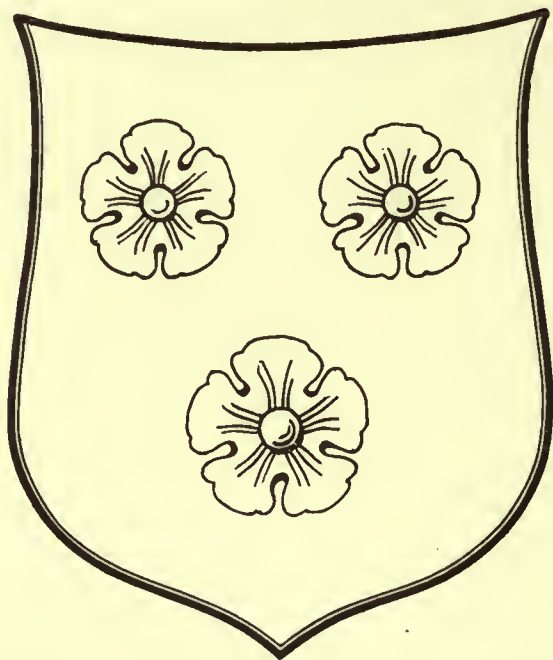
Quarterly: first and fourth azure, three fraises argent; second, or, a lion rampant gules, debruised with a ribbon sable; third, gules, a lion rampant argent.

The arms are practically the arms of Lord Saltoun, but the town clerk informs us that some modifications have been introduced, with the object of avoiding a direct appropriation. As to the arms of Lord Saltoun himself, the authorities differ. (1) The Lyon Register of 1672 gives—*Quarterly: first and fourth, azure, three fraises argent, for Fraser of Philorth; second, gules, a lion ram-*

pant argent, for Ross; *third, argent, three piles gules*, for Wishart. (2) Douglas's Peerage gives as above, Fraser in the *first* and *fourth*, and Wishart in the *third*; but in the *second*, instead of Ross—or, *a lion rampant gules, debruised with a ribbon sable*, for Abernethy. (3) Burke's Peerage gives—Fraser in the *first*, Abernethy in the *second*, and Wishart in the *fourth*; but Ross in the *third*, with three lions instead of one. (4) In his 'General Armory,' he gives for Fraser of Philorth, before inheriting the peerage of Saltoun, Fraser in the *first* and *fourth*, and Ross with one lion in the *second* and *third*; while for the same since succeeding to the peerage, he gives the same coat, only suppressing Ross in the *third* and substituting Wishart for it. (5) In one sense the most authoritative statement may be supposed to be that of Lord Saltoun himself, who, in 'The Frasers of Philorth, Lords Saltoun,' p. 192, sharply blames the Lyon Office of 1663 and 1672, and declares his true arms to be: *first*, Fraser; *second*, Abernethy; *third*, Ross, with three lions (he declares the one lion instead of three to be simply a blunder made in the sixteenth century); and *fourth*, Wishart.

We need not discuss all these divergences, as we are concerned not with the arms of Lord Saltoun, but with those of the town distinctively called Fraserburgh, which town, as we understand from the town clerk, desires to use the arms distinctive of the family from which it takes its name, while avoiding the assumption of a coat already belonging to some one else. The present writer, in dealing on a former occasion with the arms of the Royal Burgh of Campbeltown (*Quarterly: first, a castle; second, gyronny of eight, or and sable* [for Campbell]; *third, argent, a lymphad, her sails furled and oars in action, all sable, flag and pennants flying, gules*,

[for Lorn]; and fourth, *argent*, a *fret sable* [for Tollemache of Helmingham]) remarked: "The quartering of this coat and the diversity of the quarters produce a disagreeable effect, in contrast to the unity which generally distinguishes municipal arms. The place cannot really be said to have anything to do with Lorn, and still less with the Tollemaches of Helmingham." We



would make a similar remark about Fraserburgh. The place cannot really be said to have anything to do with either Abernethy, Ross, or Wishart, and the name would suggest the use of the simple form identified with the name of Fraser only—*azure*, *three fraises*, *argent*.

There is a crest—an *ostrich proper*, with a *key* in its beak *argent*.

Also supporters—*two angels, with wings expanded and endorsed proper, vested in long garments or.* And a motto—IN GOD IS ALL.

Lord Saltoun's ostrich holds a horse-shoe in its beak, and for this has been purposely substituted a key to represent the key of the town.¹ The supporters and the motto are just as used by his Lordship.

A power to erect this place into a free burgh of barony, under the name of Faithlie, was originally granted by Queen Mary on November 2, 1546, to Alexander Fraser of Philorth, by whom it was exercised in 1569. The burgh was re-erected by James VI., as the Burgh and Port of Fraser, by a charter of July 1, 1592—a charter remarkable for the liberty which it confers on the superior of the town to erect colleges and a university in it. In 1601 it formally received the name of Fraserburgh.

¹ Neither the horse-shoe nor the key are, we believe, intended to symbolise the omnivorous nature of the bird.

FRASERFIELD.

(See BALGOWNIE.)

FREUCHIE (INVERNESS-SHIRE).

(See GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY.)

FULLARTON.

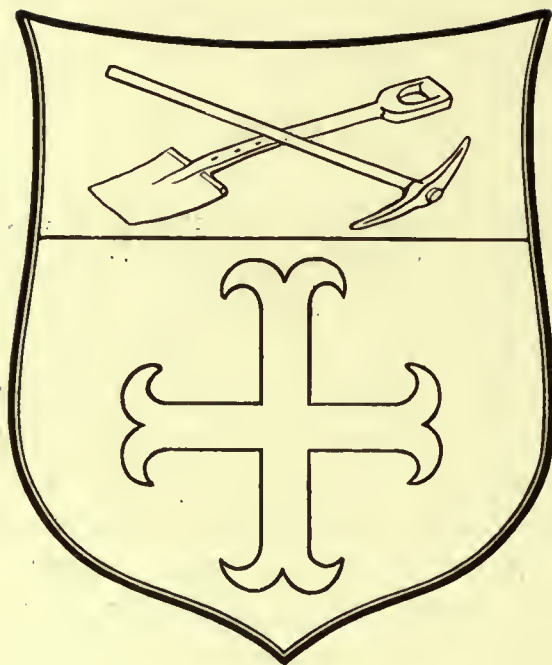
ON August 5, 1707, William Fullarton of that Ilk received a charter under the Great Seal erecting the town of Fullarton into a free burgh of barony with the usual privileges. It is now within the bounds of the Parliamentary burgh of Irvine.

The arms of the ancient family of Fullarton of that Ilk are *argent, three otters' heads erased gules.*

FYVIE.

WE learn from the Exchequer Rolls that Fyvie was a Royal Burgh in 1266 (Exchequer Rolls, i. 21). The public records of the next three centuries contain several references to it as a burgh, and in 1672 or 1673, according to the 'New Statistical Account' (xii. 330)—unsupported, however, so far as we have seen, by the Great Seal Register of that period—it was erected, with the rest of the lordship of its name, into a burgh of barony in favour of Alexander Seton, third Earl of Dunfermline. It may almost be assumed that in this latter position it retained nothing of its former independence. The decay of the burgh has been so complete that it is only by inference that even its site can be identified, as it has been with that of the village now called Woodhead, which was erected into a free burgh of barony on April 4, 1685, under the title of Woodhead of Fetterletter, in favour of Mary Gordon, heiress of Gicht.

We are not aware of the existence of any impression of its ancient "Royal" seal. It may be mentioned that the arms of the Earl who obtained its re-erection as a burgh or barony were *quarterly, first and fourth, for Seton, or, three crescents within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules; second and third, for Dunfermline, argent, on a fess gules, three cinquefoils of the first. Those of Gordon of Gicht were quarterly, first Gordon, second Badenoch, third Seton, and fourth Fraser, all within a bordure quarterly or and gules.*



GALSTON.

Azure, a cross moline argent; on a chief, also argent, a spade in bend sinister, the blade downward, surmounted saltirewise of a pickaxe in bend, the head downward, both proper.

We give the tinctures from the seal and the information kindly given by Mr D. Cunningham, by whom the seal was made. With the exception of the chief, which is, of course, in allusion to local industries, the coat is that of Bentinck,

as borne in the first and fourth by the Duke of Portland, the principal local superior.

There is a crest—*two shuttles garnished with thread, all proper, placed saltirewise, that in bend sinister uppermost*—and a motto, LABORE ET FIDUCIA.

This town became a Police Burgh in 1862.

GARGUNNOCK.

ON the understanding that the town at the church of Gargunnoch, upon the highway from Stirling to Dumbarton, was a place of concourse and fit for the trading of the lieges, Charles II., by a charter dated June 1, 1677, in favour of Charles, 26th Earl of Mar, erected it into the burgh of the barony of Gargunnoch. The charter, which was afterwards ratified in Parliament,—1685, cap. 69,—conferred the usual burgh privileges; but the burgh, we believe, has continued to be dependent in matters of government on its successive superiors.

It is scarcely necessary to describe the arms, which are identified with the “oldest in descent” of Scottish earldoms. The grantee of the burgh charter bore them, however, *quarterly* with his patrimonial Erskine *pale*—namely, *first and fourth, azure, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchy or; second and third, argent, a pale sable*.

GARMOUTH.

JAMES VI., on June 30, 1587, by a charter in favour of Robert Innes of that Ilk, erected the town of Germoch (Garmouth) into a free burgh of barony. And we understand from the 'Ordnance Gazetteer' that it is so governed under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and we cannot ascertain that it has ever borne arms, whether upon a common seal or otherwise.

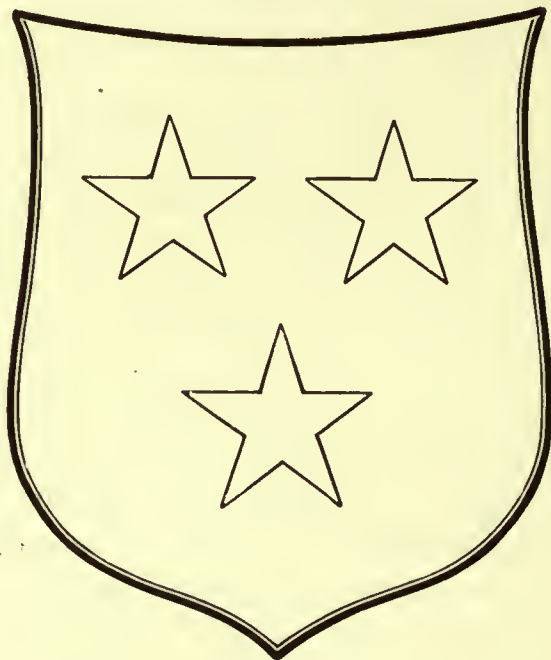
The arms of Innes of that Ilk are *argent, three stars of six points, azure*; but the family were in the habit of carrying these in the second and third quarters, while placing in the first and fourth those of Aberchirder—viz., *gules, three boars' heads erased argent*.

GATEHOUSE.

THE town clerk is good enough to inform us that this burgh, which became a Police burgh in 1852, possesses no arms, no seal, and nothing of the nature of an historical monument indicative of any heraldic feature. Under the circumstances, we can only suggest what might be done if it pleased the authorities of the burgh to take any action upon the lines usual in such cases.

It has sometimes been supposed that the name is derived from the place having once consisted of a single house standing at the entrance-gate to the grounds of Cally House. It seems, however, to have succeeded a much older town named Girthon-on-Fleet, where King Edward I. stayed, at least from the 9th to the 15th August 1300, as is proved by his Wardrobe Accounts, and fined the town forty shillings for having deficient measures and illegal weights. It is far more likely that the present name is derived from "gate" in the sense of a street or road, as in Canongate or Cowgate. The estate of Cally appears to have long been a dominating feature of the place. According to M'Kerlie's 'Lands and their Owners in Galloway,' iii., the earliest mention made of it is when it was granted by Robert I. to John Craigie. His heiress, Marion, married Sir John Stewart of Dalswinton. In 1418 they sold the property to another Sir John Stewart; and

Elizabeth, heiress of this Sir John, married, before 1448, Donald, a bastard son of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, who used Lennox as his surname. His ultimate heiress, Ann, married about the middle of the seventeenth century Richard Murray, younger of Broughton. His grandson, James Murray, left no lawful son, and by his settlement of the estate it passed, after the death



of his unlawful son, Alexander, to a junior branch of the family of the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, and is now accordingly held by Mr Stewart-Murray.

James Murray was the person to whom the town appears to owe nearly everything. He it was who obtained in 1795 its erection into a burgh of barony, and who undertook divers

costly and laborious works for its development, which have unfortunately not fully realised all the hopes with which he must have invested them. The natural course would be to use his arms, and it would seem hardly necessary to complicate them by quartering Stewart and Lennox, although he was undoubtedly entitled to do so. They would therefore stand simply, *Azure, three unpierced mullets argent*.¹

¹ The Murrays themselves carried this coat in the first and fourth grand quarters, and in the second and third—*quarterly; first and fourth argent, a saltire cantoned with four roses gules* (Lennox); *second and third or, a fess chequy azure and argent*. Such at least was the case in their second and third matriculations. But in their first matriculation they avoided the quartering in the second and third quarters, fusing the coats of Lennox and Stewart and reading *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, between three roses gules* ('Ordinary of Arms' by the present Lyon King). The present Mr Stewart-Murray, who, as will be observed, has no blood of the Murrays of Cally, carries his paternal arms of Stewart of Garlies, and in the second and third, in deference to the settlement of the estate by James Murray, *Murray* only without *Lennox* or *Stewart*, but with *a canton argent* for difference.

GEDDES.

JAMES VI., by charter of March 8, 1600, erected the Chapeltoun of Easter Geddes into a free burgh of barony in favour of William Rose of Kilraak (Kilravock); but we are not aware that any form of municipal government was ever established.

The arms of Rose of Kilravock are *or, a boar's head couped, gules, between three water-bougets, sable*.



GIRVAN.

Azure, on the waves of the sea a three-masted ship, half her sails furled, all proper, flying pennants gules, and at the stern an ensign of the last, with a canton consisting of a St Andrew's cross—viz., azure, a saltire argent.

This town was created a burgh of barony by a Great Seal charter of Charles II. dated May 6, 1668, in favour of Thomas Boyd, younger of Pinkhill. It thereafter passed into the possession of the proprietor of Bargany, who was then William Hamilton, third Lord Bargany, and who received a new burgh charter on November 26, 1696. In 1785 Girvan received a charter erecting it into a municipality, and in 1889 it adopted the Police Acts.

The burgh arms, now borne on a formal heraldic shield, are only a reproduction of the device of its original seal. These arms have clearly nothing in common with the arms of Boyd of Pinkhill, the burgh's first superior, which are *azure, a fess chequy argent and gules, and in base a cross moline or*. The arms of the Lords Bargany, who received the second charter, a bastard branch of the Ducal House of Hamilton, and now represented, through heiresses, by the present Hamiltons of Bargany, were: *Quarterly: first and fourth, gules, three cinquefoils ermine, for Hamilton; second and third, argent, a ship with her sails furled up, sable, for Arran; all within a bordure compony argent and azure, the first charged with hearts gules, and the second with mullets argent*. It would have been natural to suppose that the ship was derived from the ship of Arran, but the information kindly communicated to us by the town clerk shows that this is not so.

There is a motto: EVER SWIMMING, NEVER SINKING.

GLAMMIS.

JAMES IV., on October 20, 1491, in compliance with the request of John, third Lord Glamis, erected the town of Glamis into a free burgh of barony; but although the market and fair granted on this occasion, as well as others, continued to flourish, we are not aware that there has ever been any form of municipal government.

The arms of the family of Lyon, now represented by the Earl of Strathmore, were *argent, a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory-counterflory azure*.

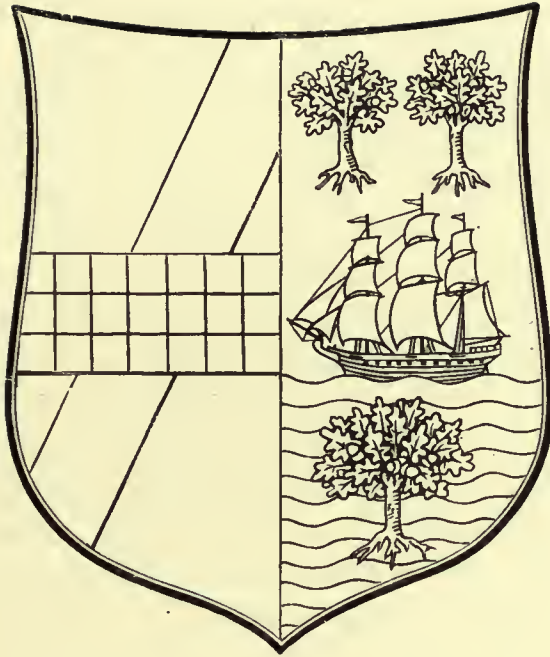
GLENLUCE.

ON February 29, 1707, John, second Earl of Stair, afterwards Field-Marshal, received a Great Seal charter erecting Glenluce into the principal burgh of the barony and regality of the same name, on the narrative that the burgh of Barnhill, at the old Abbey of Luce, called Ballinglash (Ballinclach), which had been made the principal burgh at the erection of the regality, had become ruinous, waste, and deserted, and that the burgh of Glenluce was more central. The first erection of the older burgh is mentioned under the title of BALLINCLACH.

The original arms of the Earls of Stair, who derived their earliest title of peerage from Glenluce, were *quarterly: first and fourth, for Dalrymple, or, on a saltire azure nine lozenges of the field; second and third, for Ross, or, a chevron chequy, gules and argent, between three water-bougets of the last.* The second earl, however, carried Dundas in the second quarter instead of Ross—namely, *argent, a lion rampant gules.*

GORDONSBURGH.

(See FORT-WILLIAM.)



GOUROCK.

Party per pale; dexter, party per fess gules and or, a bend sinister counterchanged; over all a fess chequy argent and azure; sinister, argent, on the waves of the sea a three-masted ship in full sail between three oak-trees eradicated, all proper.

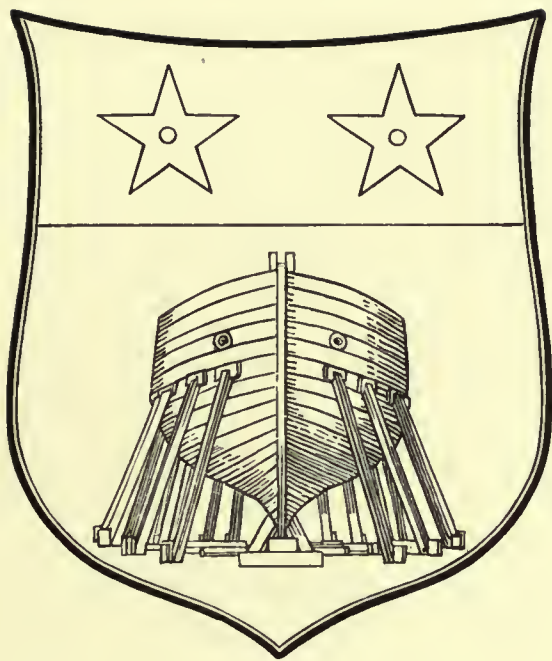
This coat is one of the rare instances of impalement to be found among municipal arms; and while, in the case of Royal Burghs, the doubtful instance of Queensferry contains what may be described as two aspects of the same subject, and the undoubted instance of Rothesay represents the union of that burgh

with a local family, this represents two families whose connection is their successive proprietorship at Gourock. The dexter half is described by the town clerk as consisting of the arms of Stuart of Castlemilk, an ancient family sprung from the Stewarts of Bonkil, and who are described as of Castlemilk in a charter of 1387 (Douglas, 'Baronage,' 514). Douglas, however, describes their arms as *or, a bend gules, surmounted of a fess chequy argent and azure*. The variation from this on the burgh seal is certainly peculiar, and we simply mention the fact without commenting on it.¹ The coat occupying the sinister half of the shield is that of the Darrochs (Gaelic, *darroch*=oak), who purchased the estate and barony of Gourock from the Stuarts of Castlemilk in 1784.

There are two crests. First, *a dexter hand grasping a sword proper*; and second, *a demi-negro grasping in the dexter hand a dagger proper*. There is also a Motto, AVANT—BE WATCHFUL. The first crest is that of the Stuarts of Castlemilk, and the second that of the Darrochs, and the motto is a union of those of the two families, that of the Stuarts being AVANT, and that of the Darrochs BE WATCHFUL.

The town of Gourock was erected into a free burgh of barony with the usual privileges, and that also of a free port, by a charter of William and Mary, dated April 24, 1694, and ratified by the Scottish Parliament on July 17, 1695. In 1858 it became a Police Burgh; and it is apparently to the period then begun that the present seal of the burgh belongs.

¹ We hope that we have correctly interpreted the intention of the authors of the seal, but it would be possible to read its bearings as *party per fess; in chief party per bend sinister, gules and or; and in base*, either the same, or else, *or, a gyron gules, over all a fess, &c.*



GOVAN.

Argent, the hull of a ship on the stocks proper; on a chief azure two spur-revels of the field.

These are the exact words in which this coat was registered in the Lyon Office in 1884. The registration in that office of the arms of a Police Burgh is exceedingly rare; and it must be confessed that this coat, recalling the excesses of American heraldry, is certainly not among the best to be found in the range of our municipal blazonry. On the official seal the effect is worse than in our representation, as the ship is shown in broadside,

filling up almost the whole field, and with a crane appearing over the top.

These arms were designed by Mr John Brown, lithographer. The chief *azure* with its two mullets or spur-rowels was taken from the arms of Mrs Rowan of Homefauldhead, which appear to have been in this respect at least similar to those of Rowand of Bellahouston, who bears, *on a chief argent, two mullets azure*; but Mr Brown mentions that he took also from her arms the burgh-crest, a sheaf of corn, a feature which does not appear in the registered arms of the Rowands. Mr Brown says, "The boat in process of building was an example and type of the staple industry of the place." We must admit that a picture of this description is so divergent from the usual nature of heraldic figures that we do not concur with Mr Brown in recommending it, or with the Lyon Office in accepting it. And we confess that we should have been inclined, following the precedent of Glasgow, to adopt a hagiological coat, having regard to the fact that the early history of Govan is purely ecclesiastical, and that the martyr Constantine is the chief individual associated with it. We should therefore have been inclined to recommend some such coat as *argent, on a mount above a stream in base, wherein a salmon naiant, the martyr Saint Constantine, holding in his dexter hand a palm-branch and resting his sinister hand on the keel of a boat; lying at his feet a royal crown, all proper*.

This Constantine was a Cornish prince, who is the subject of the violent invectives of Gildas the Wise in that "querulous" author's work, *De Excidio Britanniae*, but who afterwards repented, left his country, and migrated to Ireland, where he became a monk.

He followed Saint Columba to Scotland, where he was ultimately murdered in Kintyre, and is buried at Govan.



In the registered arms there is a crest: *a garb surmounted of a salmon fessways*. Mr Brown, as we have already said, states that he took the garb from the arms of Mrs Rowan, and he also says, "The salmon I placed across the sheaf to show the connection of the place with Glasgow, which has also a salmon, and because of Govan's ancient fame and salmon-fishing." It will be observed that we have inserted the salmon in the above invented coat, and have also inserted the keel as an allusion to shipbuilding.

These arms are carried with supporters, described by Mr Stodart, Lyon Clerk, on June 19, 1884, as [*dexter*] "*an engineer holding a plan*, and [*sinister*] "*a ship-carpenter with a mallet*," both evidently

proper. From the documents which have been kindly sent to us, we conclude that these have received the sanction of the Lyon Office.

Mr Brown mentions that on the occasion of the local weavers' annual procession, it is their custom to carry a sheep's head on a pole, and that there was consequently some idea of inserting a sheep's head into the arms, but that the board objected on account of a story connected with the origin of the custom in question. This story is certainly not edifying, but we think that Mr Brown is probably right in his conjecture that the sheep's head is an allusion to wool as a material of the weavers' trade, just as the Drapers of London carry as a crest "*on a wreath a mount vert, thereon a ram couchant or, attired sable,*" and the Clothworkers of the same city, *on a wreath, a mount vert, thereon a ram statant or.* The ram being of gold in these two latter cases, is probably in allusion to the golden fleece of Jason.

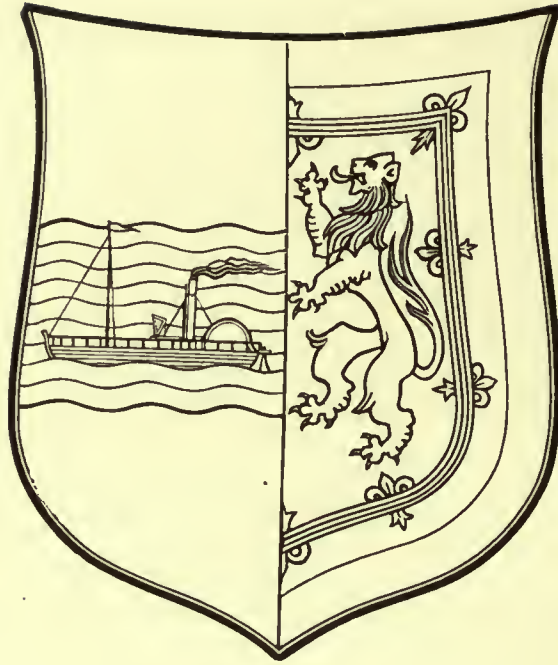
The question remains, however, why in the case of Govan, the head, rather than the fleece, should be the portion of the sheep carried in the procession, and it strikes us as possible that it may have something to do with the story of the beheading of the ram told in chapter xl. of Jocelin's 'Life of Kentigern.'

GRANGE

(LINLITHGOWSHIRE).

A CHARTER dated August 21, 1643, under the Great Seal of Charles I., in favour of George, Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, narrates that the town of Grange was erected into a free burgh of barony by James VI. in favour of Sir John Hamilton of Grange. The Hamiltons had recovered their possession before 10th November 1704, on which date they received a new charter of erection of the burgh. On November 29, 1750, the town of Bridgeness was erected by a charter under the Great Seal into a free burgh in favour of Sir William Belchier, money-broker in London, in fee, and Frances Belchier, *alias* Portales, his wife, in liferent, with the right of free port, &c. This charter included also a clause again erecting the burgh of barony of Grange. The estate of Grange passed soon afterwards into the possession of the family of Cadell, but there is no evidence that either the burghs ever attained any measure of autonomy.

The arms of Hamilton of Grange were *gules, a lion rampant argent, between three cinquefoils ermine*. Those of Cadell are variously stated to be *argent*, or *or*, *within a bordure, a hart's head coupéd gules, in base three buckles with tongues in fess azure*.



GRANGEMOUTH.

Party per pale: dexter, azure, on a fess barry undy, a representation of the Charlotte Dundas steamship proper; sinister, argent, within a bordure azure, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counterflory. gules.

With regard to the ss. *Charlotte Dundas*, the town clerk points out that the eminent engineer, William Symington, who was born at Leadhills, Lanark, in 1764, and died in London in 1831, constructed for Patrick Miller of Dalswinton in 1788 the first successful experimental steamboat, and in 1801-2 he de-

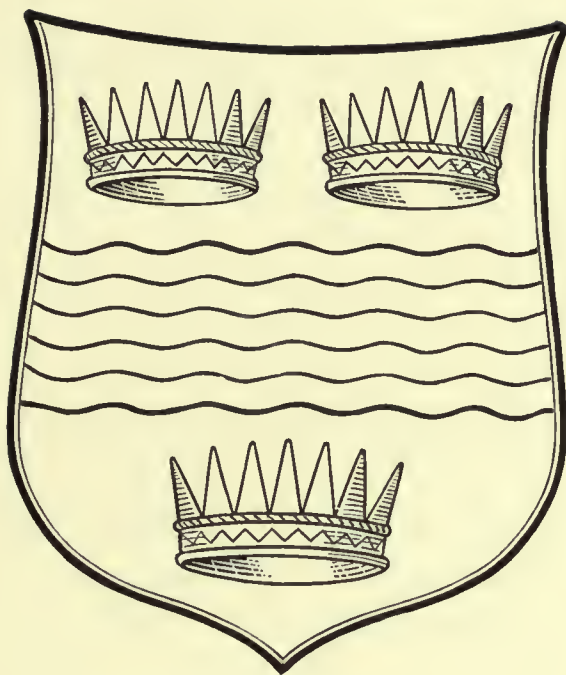
signed and built at Grangemouth for Lord Dundas the first *practical* steamboat. She was called the *Charlotte Dundas*, probably in honour of Lady Dundas, who was Charlotte Fitz-William, second daughter of William, third Earl Fitz-William, or of Charlotte, Lord Dundas's own second daughter, who was married in 1808 to the Rev. William Wharton, and died in 1855. The *Charlotte Dundas* was used for towing vessels up the river Carron and along the Forth and Clyde Canal to Port Dundas. Mr Lonsdale has made his drawing from the model of the ship now in the South Kensington Museum.

We are informed by the town clerk that the sinister half of the seal is taken from the arms of Lord Zetland. The impression before us omits the *bordure azure*, which is characteristic of his arms, and we have supplied it, on the supposition that the omission has been inadvertent.

There is a crest—a *modern steamship on the waves of the sea, all proper*; and a motto, INGENIUM VINCIT OMNIA. As to the crest, we can only remark once more that a crest is properly an object like a toy fixed on the top of the helmet, and that as a municipality has no head it cannot wear a helmet, and therefore cannot have a crest. However, the Lyon Office has sanctioned the use of a crest by municipal bodies—*e.g.*, Montrose. But we must again observe that, owing to the nature of the crest, it ought to be a thing which can be actually formed and fixed on the top of the helmet, hence such a crest as that of Montrose (*a hand issuing from a cloud and reaching down a garland of roses proper*) is really nonsense, and we are afraid that the same must be said about the waves surrounding the steamboat used as a crest by Grangemouth,

since it would be beyond the powers even of *ingenium* so to *vincere omnia*, unless by the aid of a refrigerator, as to make the water stand still in the air, like a plate, on the top of anybody's head; and if an attempt were to be made to represent such an idea it should be in the most conventional and indeed symbolic form. The steamer, of course, is right enough; it would simply have the appearance of a toy ship.

We shall add to the next article a note of a more general character upon rivers.



GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY.

Gules, between three celestial crowns or, a fess undy of five argent and azure.

On 28th February 1694¹ William and Mary, by a charter in favour of Ludovick Grant of Freuchie, erected the Castletown of Freuchie into a burgh of regality under the name of the burgh

¹ In the Great Seal Register the charter bears to be granted by King William alone on February 28, 1694, "in the fifth year of our reign." In this there seems to be at least one error, as the Queen, Mary, survived till December of that year; and it was the sixth, not fifth, year of their reign. We have the authority of the *précis* of the original charter given by the late Sir William Fraser ('*Chiefs of Grant*,' vol. iii. p. 476) when we say that it was granted in the names of both King and Queen.

of regality of Grant, with the usual privileges of market-cross, tolbooth, and jail, &c. Burghal authorities were to be constituted. From the references to the town and cross contained in the court books of the regality, now deposited in the General Register House, full use appears to have been made of the charter. According to 'The Chiefs of Grant,' the site of the burgh was originally nearer Castle Grant than it is now.

The burgh was formed into a Police Burgh in 1898, and the Commissioners consulted us as to the arms.

There is a motto—STAND FAST.

Note.—The heraldic representation of rivers, except in base, seems to be extremely rare. In Scotland, however, there appears to be at least one certain case—viz., Meldrum—*argent, a demi-otter issuing out of a bar wavy azure*. Sir David Lindesay in the arms of Meldrum of Fyvie so reads it; but the Lyon Office in 1672 recorded the same coat, as quartered by Urquhart of Meldrum, with the bar *sable*, and the otter crowned with an antique crown *or*; and Burke, in his 'General Armory,' gives the arms of Meldrum of that Ilk with the bar *sable*, but the otter crownless. When Thomas Hamilton was created Earl of Melrose in 1619, he received as a *quarter of augmentation, argent, a fess wavy, between three roses barbed and seeded proper*, which quarter has been retained by his descendants, notwithstanding the resignation in 1627 of the Earldom of Melrose in exchange for that of Haddington, and it can hardly be doubted that in this case the *fess wavy* represents the river Tweed. Sir William Fraser—'Red Book of Menteith,' i. xlvi.—argues that the coat *or, three bars wavy gules*, now regarded as characteristic of

Drummond, was the original arms of Menteith, and says, "It was very appropriate for the original Earls of Menteith to assume as their arms three bars wavy, in reference to three rivers [Teith, Forth, and Allan] which formed distinguishing features in the earldom." The late Rev. Dr Woodward—Heraldry, i. 142—gives the coat of Wigmur, in Scotland, which appears to be an ingenious attempt to represent a white river upon a white field—*argent, two bendlets the inner sides alone wavy sable*, read by Papworth's 'Ordinary,' p. 184, *argent, a bend sable voided of the field wavy*. In England, Parker's Glossary (*sub voce* Wavy) gives *argent, a bend undy sable* as the arms of Wallop, anciently Welhop, and adds that this represents the river Welhope, from which the surname is taken. We find from Dr Woodward—Heraldry, i. 331—that representations of rivers sometimes occur abroad. He gives as instances Lauterbach, *gules, a river flowing in bend sinister*, and Van Büren, *or, a river in fess wavy proper*. Of the former he gives a figure (Plate xxxi., 11) in which the river appears simply as *a bend sinister undy argent*, with small flecks or lines on the surface. In his 'Ecclesiastical Heraldry' he gives some other instances among the arms of Anglican Sees abroad—*e.g.* (p. 233), arms of the See of Caledonia, *azure, a saltire argent surmounted by a pastoral staff or, over all in the fess-point an open book proper, on a chief barry wavy of the first and second a salmon naiant proper*; (p. 235) Saskatchewan, *vert, on a fess wavy argent between in chief a key and pastoral staff in saltire, and in base a garb, an Indian in a canoe, all proper*; and (p. 251) Mid-China, *azure, on a fess wavy argent (out of which emerges the rising sun) a dove volant, holding in its beak a sprig of olive proper; in base a pastoral staff and key*

saltirewise or. But the arms of these Sees are so eccentric that we hardly know whether to include them within the sphere of serious heraldry. Ought we, for instance, to take the following as throwing light on the question of the heraldic representation of rivers? See of Niagara, *tierced in fess; A, a representation of the Falls of Niagara; B, argent, a cross gules; C, vert, three maple leaves conjoined proper.*¹

In the instances of Drummond and Wallop, if not in that of Meldrum, it will be observed that the tinctures are unnatural, and that in Dr Woodward's first instance he gives the tincture only by a picture and a non-heraldic description. In his second instance he uses the term *proper*, and we conjecture that this has the usual meaning of the term *proper* when applied to water—viz., *barry undy argent and azure*. There is in England at least one instance, the source of which we conjecture to be the same as in the foregoing—viz., the very elegant coat of Wilburgham and the ancient coat of Wilbraham, *argent, three bendlets*—(sic) Burke's 'Armory'—*wavy, azure, borne by the Wilbrahams*

¹ It seems a pity that such an opportunity was lost for a coat which would have been at once good, striking, and distinctive—viz., simply *paly undy argent and azure*. It is worth while adding that there are at least two coats which bear a charge similar to the conventional river, but which seem to represent a navigator's course in going round the world. On June 20, 1581, there was granted to Sir Francis Drake, *sable, a fess wavy between the two pole-stars argent*; and the Rev. Dr Woodward (Heraldry, ii. 251) mentions the Dutch case of the coat granted to Oliver van Noort, apparently in imitation of that of Drake—viz., *azure, between two estoiles or, a fess wavy argent, rippled proper*.

It would appear from Dr Woodward's own description of the arms of Van Noort, and the picture by which he illustrates it, that the technical description of Lauterbach would have been *gules, a bend sinister wavy argent, rippled proper*, which he describes realistically in the words, "*gules, a river flowing in bend sinister*. Here the river, represented with the outline of a *bend sinister wavy*, has lost something of its conventionality. Its surface is slightly flecked—sometimes even fishes disport themselves therein."

Earls of Lathom, with the tinctures reversed and the bends called bendlets. In the case of Grangemouth the fact that the *Charlotte Dundas* never plied upon the sea, but upon the river Carron and the Forth and Clyde Canal, is an argument in favour of interpreting the seal in the sense of a fess. The seal also appears to divide the water into three undy stripes or bands, but so small a number would be extremely difficult to express heraldically (perhaps *a fess undy argent, whereon a barrulet, likewise undy, of the field*), and in order to avoid confusion with the field they must necessarily be uneven in number.



GREENLAW.

Quarterly: first grand quarter, quarterly, first and fourth, vert, a lion rampant argent, for Home; second and third, argent, three popinjays vert, for Pepdie; second grand quarter, gyronny of eight, or and sable, within a bordure, gules, charged with eight escallops of the first, a canton gyronny of eight of the third [gules] and ermine, for Campbell; third grand quarter, azure, on a fess, between three masles argent, as many cinquefoils of the field, for Purves; fourth grand quarter, quarterly, first and fourth gules, three piles engrailed argent, for Polwarth; second and third, argent, a cross engrailed azure, for Sinclair; over all, as an honourable

augmentation, an escutcheon, argent, charged with an orange slipped, and ensigned of an imperial crown proper.

On December 12, 1596, James VI., by a charter in favour of George Home, erected Old Greenlaw into a free burgh of barony, directing that it should be used as the county town, Berwick being in English hands. But the site seems to have been found unsuitable. On July 1, 1598, George resigned his rights, and the King erected the present town of Greenlaw into a free burgh of barony in place of the former. For a long time it was treated as the county town of Berwickshire, a position which it now shares with Duns.

The arms of George Home, who was afterwards created Earl of Dunbar, were, according to Burke's 'Extinct Peerage,' simply those of Home—viz., *vert, a lion rampant, argent*; but it is stated that the market-cross erected by the first Lord Marchmont, in 1696, bore his arms, which were *quarterly: first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly, first and fourth, Home; second and third, argent, three papingoes, vert, beaked and membered, gules, for Pepday; second grand quarter, argent, three piles engrailed, gules, issuing from the chief, for Polwarth of that Ilk; third grand quarter, argent, a cross engrailed, azure, for Sinclair of Herdmanston; over all, in the centre, as a coat of augmentation, an escutcheon, argent, charged with an orange, proper, stalked and slipped, vert, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper.* A later cross was erected in 1829, by the late Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, and bears, as we are informed, his own arms as they are illustrated in the shield at the beginning of our article.¹

¹ The inescutcheon of honourable augmentation borne by this family recalls to memory the quarters granted by King William of Orange to the Viscount Teviot of his time, as we note under KILSYTH—viz., *azure, three oranges slipped within an orle of thistles or.*

HALKERTON.

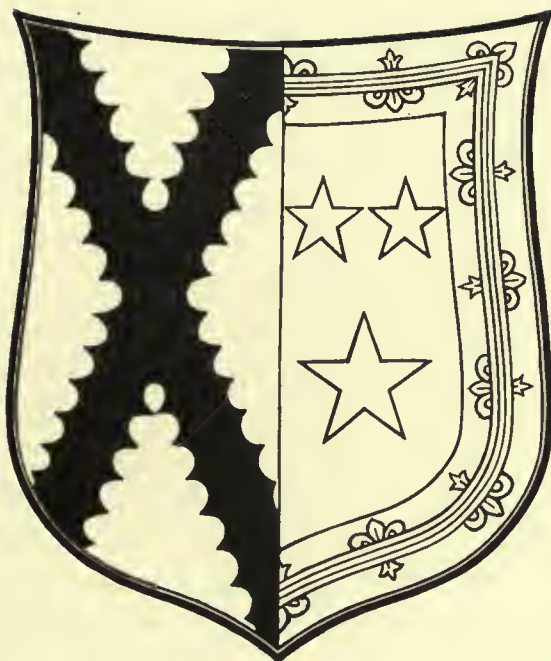
ON July 28, 1612, James VI., in a charter in favour of Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun, erected Halkertoun into a free burgh of barony; but we have no indication that any form of municipal government was ever created.

The arms of the Falconers of Halkerton, now represented by Lord Kintore, are *azure, a falcon displayed argent, charged on the breast with a man's heart gules, between three mullets of the second.*

HATTON OF FINTRAY.

CHARLES I., on April 29, 1625, by a charter in favour of William Forbes of Craigievar, erected Halton (Hatton) of Fintray into a free burgh of barony, with power to the said William to appoint bailies, magistrates, &c., and with certain privileges; but we find no indication that these rights were ever exercised, at least so far as concerns the creation of any form of municipality.

The arms of Forbes of Craigievar are *azure, a cross patée-fitchée or, between three bears' heads coupéd argent, muzzled gules.*



HELENSBURGH.

Party per pale; dexter, argent, a saltire engrailed sable; sinister, gules, three [unpierced] mullets or, within a bordure of the last, charged with a double tressure flory-counterflory of the field.

We give the tinctures because, the sources of the different bearings being obvious, they do not admit of doubt. The arms are those of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss (who died in 1786), impaling the arms of his wife, Helen Sutherland, daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, and sister of William, the sixteenth

Earl of Sutherland. She died in 1791. It is from her that Helensburgh derives its name. Having been founded in 1777 by Sir James, it was erected into a burgh of barony in favour of his son, also Sir James, in 1802, and formed into a police burgh in 1846.

The present writer, in dealing in a former book with the arms of the Royal Burgh of Campbeltown, deprecated the quartering in them of the arms of Tollemache of Helmingham in Suffolk, for the mere reason that the Duchess of Argyll at the time of its erection was one of that family. But the present is a different case, since the burgh actually derives its name from the lady whose arms are here impaled with those of her husband.

In the arms as represented on the seal, the dexter coat has in chief a small inescutcheon *of the field charged with a sinister hand coupé gules*, and underneath the shield is hung the badge of the baronets of Nova Scotia.

The inescutcheon upon the arms of Colquhoun is that of Ulster, and belongs to the baronetcy of Great Britain given to Sir James in 1786. The insignia of Nova Scotia belong to the Scottish baronetcy bestowed upon Sir John Colquhoun of Luss in 1625, and now generally believed to be enjoyed by the Earl of Seafield as senior male representative. We need enter into no discussion upon this point, as we have to deal only with the burgh, and it is evident to reason that not being a person it cannot be a baronet, and has therefore no right to be labelled as such. It may be remarked that a similar mistake has been sometimes committed in representing the arms of the Royal Burgh of Peterhead by placing behind the arms of the Keiths, Earls Marishal of Scotland, which are borne by that burgh, the

batons which were the personal official badge of the individual holding that office.

The shield is surmounted by a crest—a hart's head couped gules, attired argent, and surmounted by the words on an escroll, SI JE PUIS. There is a dexter supporter—a ratch-hound argent, collared sable—and on the sinister a savage wreathed about the temples and waist with laurel, holding in his sinister hand a club resting on his shoulder proper. Underneath all is the motto, CNOC ELACHAN.

The crest and the motto above it are those of the Colquhouns of Luss, and the ratch-hound is also one of their supporters. The savage is one of the Sutherland supporters, and is as given by Douglas, whereas the present Duke and Earl of Sutherland bears as his sinister supporter a savage wreathed about the temples and waist with laurel, holding in his dexter hand a club resting on his shoulder proper, and supporting with his sinister hand an antique shield charged with the arms of the ancient family of Sutherland—i.e., without the bordure, which is in commemoration of the descent of the Sutherlands from a daughter of Robert I.

HEMPRIGS.

THE burgh of barony of this name, which includes the lands of Noss, Wick, and Papigo, called the Field Noss, Staxigo, and Essay, was created under the Great Seal of Queen Anne in favour of Sir William Dunbar and his spouse on May 1, 1705.

Although Wick had been legally a Royal Burgh since 1589, no part of the barony burgh which contained it became self-governing till 1833, when Wick came to exercise its privileges.

The arms of Wick have been discussed in the 'Arms of the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.'

The arms of Dunbar of Hemprigs, as they were entered in the present books of the Lyon in or about the year 1672, are *quarterly: first and fourth, gules, a lion rampant within a bordure argent; second and third, or, three cushions within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules, all within a bordure vairy gules and or.*

HERON.

It is narrated in a Great Seal charter of December 10, 1761, in favour of Patrick Heron of Heron, that on March 1, 1698, the lands and barony of Heron were erected into a free barony and burgh of barony of Heron in favour of Patrick Heron, senior of Heron, grandfather of the Patrick first mentioned. But the burgh has always remained subject to its superiors.

The arms of the Herons of that Ilk, as registered within a few years of their receiving their burgh charter, were *argent, two lions combatant supporting between their paws a rose gules, stalked and leaved vert.*

HERYS OR TERREGLES.

(See TERREGLIS.)

HOPETOUN.

GEORGE II. granted a charter of resignation under the Great Seal on July 26, 1744, in favour of John, Earl of Hopetoun, in which among other burghs is mentioned the town and burgh of barony of Hopetoun, with the usual market, fairs, customs, &c.

The burgh has always remained in the hands of its superiors.

The arms of the Earls of Hopetoun, as is well known, are *azure, on a chevron between three bezants or, a bay-leaf vert.*

HOUSTOUN.

ON February 23, 1671—a date which is omitted in the Register of the Great Seal, but which Mr Maitland Thomson kindly informs us he has found in the Privy Seal Register (Latin Register, vii. fol. 162)—Patrick Hustoun of that Ilk procured a charter under the Great Seal erecting his town of Maynes of Hustoun into a burgh of barony under the name of Hustoun. An old market-cross still exists on the site of the burgh, but the burgh never attained any measure of self-government.

The arms of the Hustouns of that Ilk, registered in the nineteenth century by their representative, Hustoun of Johnston, are *or, a chevron chequy azure and argent, between three martlets sable beaked gules.*

HUNTHILL.

(*See* RUTHERFORD.)



HUNTLY.

A castle.

The burgh, however, can scarcely be said to use any arms; the burgh seal has simply a representation of Huntly Castle surrounded by its trees.

This place belonged originally to the Earls of Atholl. The eleventh Earl was forfeited under Robert I., by whom the property was bestowed upon Adam Gordon, and the name Huntly seems to have been given in honour of the original Gordon property of Huntly in Berwickshire. It seems to be the same place which the fourth Earl of Huntly received the right to erect into a burgh of barony in 1545 under the name of Torrisoule;

but the common seal is in use only under the Police Burghs Acts of 1892. The general intention of making the seal bear an historical allusion to the Gordons of the North could be carried out heraldically by some compound of their arms. The coat attributed to the ancient Earls of Atholl, and which has by custom been identified with the district, is *paly of six or and sable*, and the



well-known arms of the Gordons are *azure, three boars' heads couped or*. These two coats do not lend themselves easily to combination, and we have elsewhere expressed our dislike to quartering, in such cases at any rate, without some central object, as contrasting with the unity which generally distinguishes municipal arms. There is, however, in Sir David Lindesay a coat—that of

the Kingdom of Sicily—which is formed of a combination with a coat similar to that of Atholl. He gives *party per saltire paly of nine or and gules*, for Aragon; and *argent, in fess two eagles displayed sable, beaked and membered gules, and royally crowned or*; being, we presume, the eagle of the Roman Empire. A similar composition could be made by reading *Per saltire: paly of six or and sable*, for Atholl, and *azure, charged with three boars' heads coupéd or*, for Gordon; or a device similar to that which we have elsewhere suggested for the Royal Burgh of Campbeltown, and read, *paly of six or and sable, a castle triple-towered argent, surmounted over the gateway of a scutcheon with the arms of Gordon*.

There is a motto, *UTILE DULCI*, the particular allusion in which the town clerk confesses himself to be unable to explain. Mr Stevenson thinks that it is probably taken from Horace:—

“Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.”

—*De Arte Poetica*, line 343.

Which he proposes to render, “He will get in at the top of the burgh poll who proposes to introduce city drains into rural districts.”

INCHGALL.

(See CORSHILL.)

INNERGELLIE.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, Archbishop of St Andrews, in the exercise of the same peculiar powers as in the case of Methil, erected on October 5, 1623, in favour of William Barclay of Innergellie conjointly with Margaret Borthwick his wife, a free burgh of barony, "to be called" Innergellie. This charter was confirmed by James VI. on December 4 following; but we have no evidence that any use was ever made of it to create a municipality. William Barclay, son of the grantee, sold Innergellie a few years afterwards to Sir James Lumisdaine (Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 383), in whose family it still remains.

According to Wood ('East Neuk of Fife,' p. 382), the Barclays here mentioned were probably a branch of the Barclays of Kippo, whose arms are given by Sir David Lindesay as *azure, a chevron between three crosses patée argent*.



INNERLEITHEN.

Quarterly, gules, or, argent, and sable, a barrulet embattled argent, over all a representation of the devil, and of St Ronan pontifically vested proper, respecting one another, the Saint catching the devil by the dexter leg with his pastoral staff.

We take the description partly from the seal, with an enlarged copy of which we have been favoured, and partly from a printed description which accompanies it, and some manuscript information.

We have ventured to attire St Ronan properly as a Bishop,

although on the seal he is dressed somewhat as a Franciscan. The devil is represented on the large copy of the seal as though *party per fess, argent and sable*, so that his black legs and tail appear against the quarter *argent*.

This very singular coat is based upon the fact that Innerleithen is the original of "St Ronan's Well." It may be remembered that the local inn kept by Meg Dods is there stated to have been "marked by a huge sign representing on the one side St Ronan catching hold of the devil's game leg with his Episcopal crook, as the story may be read in his veracious legend"; and further on, that Meg Dods, "to console herself for restrictions by which her pride was secretly wounded, agreed with the celebrated Dick Tinto to repaint her father's sign, which had become rather undecipherable, and Dick accordingly gilded the Bishop's crook, and augmented the horrors of the devil's aspect until it became a terror to all the younger fry of the schoolhouse, and a sort of visible illustration of the terrors of the arch-enemy with which the minister endeavoured to impress their infant minds." In chapter iv. it is mentioned that the name, "The Cleikum," was "a name which the inn had acquired from the use which the Saint upon the signpost was making of his pastoral crook." Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary' gives *cleik*, an iron hook, &c., and the verb *to cleik*, to lay hold of after the manner of a hook.

As for Saint Ronan, we believe that his "veracious legend" is as much a product of the imagination of Sir Walter Scott as the marriage of Clara Mowbray itself; for with much better hagiological materials than were at the disposal of Sir Walter, we have failed to find any legend at all, either veracious or other. His individual personality is in itself a matter of the greatest doubt.

The Rev. John O'Hanlon, in his 'Lives of the Irish Saints,' February 7, seems, *more suo*, to have enumerated all possible authorities, such as they are. We, however, as we have elsewhere remarked, are not hagiographers, and with regard to the heraldry our sole duty is that of following Sir Walter Scott, as indicated for our guidance. We have therefore made Ronan a Bishop, as indeed he is called by O'Hanlon and Bishop Forbes, and, we daresay, by others also, were it quite certain that they knew of whom they were speaking. As there is no legend, it necessarily follows that it does not contain the incident with which it is credited by Sir Walter, and which, indeed, we believe to be a pure product of his imagination, possibly based upon the similar episode of St Dunstan of Canterbury catching the devil by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongs, immortalised since his time in the veracious pages of 'The Ingoldsby Legends.'

There is a crest—*In a boat or, St Ronan pontifically attired, and holding in his dexter hand a pastoral staff, and in his sinister a lantern inflamed and irradiated proper.* At the end of the printed description of the crest is the word *vigilante*, but there is nothing corresponding to it on the seal, and we assume, therefore, that it means merely that the Saint is represented as though watching.

Supporters—*on the dexter, a fox proper, collared, and chained to a flagstaff or, and from the flagstaff a pennon azure unfurled to dexter, and bearing the words LIVE AND in golden letters; on the sinister, an hare proper, collared, and chained to a flagstaff or, and from the flagstaff a pennon azure unfurled to sinister, and bearing the words LET LIVE, the whole placed upon a compartment, whence two thistles springing proper, ensigned with the motto WATCH AND PRÆY.*

We confess that the device of these arms seems to us very

unfortunate, and that the supporters, as taken in connection with the mottoes, and especially with the introduction of the diphthong into the quotation from Matthew xxvi. 41, are strongly to be deprecated. Happily this is the only case of the sort with which we have met.

INNERLEVEN.

(See BUCKHAVEN.)

INNERMESSAN.

ON February 1, 1430-31, James I. confirmed a charter of Gilbert M'Cambil and Nevin M'Gilvar, burgesses of the burgh of Innermessan, dated October 14, 1426, and to which charter it is stated that Nevin had been permitted to append the seal of Alexander Cambel of Carswel, provost of the said burgh.

When this burgh began or ceased to exist as such we do not know, but in a charter of February 10, 1538-39, it is called merely a farm (*villa*). The site is commonly identified with that of the Rerigionium of Ptolemy, and it seems to have continued to be of some importance down to the Middle Ages. Symson, in his 'Description of Galloway,' says Innermessan was the greatest town thereabouts till Stranraer was built. But, says the 'New Statistical Account,' "every vestige of the town and

castle is now obliterated, unless it be a sewer, about three feet under ground, which may still be seen." We suppose that that is possible at Innermessan. We have failed to find any seal of the burgh, or even that of the provost Alexander Campbell.

INNERWICK.

CHARLES I., by a charter of May 22, 1630, in favour of James Maxwell of Innerwick and Elizabeth de Bousie his wife conjointly, granted the privileges of a free burgh of barony to a place to be called Innerwick, and this charter was confirmed in 1633 by Act of Parliament, wherein it is stated that the new burgh was to consist of the town of Skeatraw, or such other place between that town and its harbour as the grantees might consider more convenient. We can find no proof that they ever made any municipal use of this privilege, unless the existence of the village at present called Innerwick be a result.

This James Maxwell was in 1646 created Earl of Dirleton, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body, but he left only female issue. He was the son of John Maxwell of Kirkhouse, a branch, says Crawford ('Peerage,' 108), of the family of Maxwell.

The Earl's arms, according to Crawford, were *argent, a saltire sable*.

INSCH

(ABERDEENSHIRE).

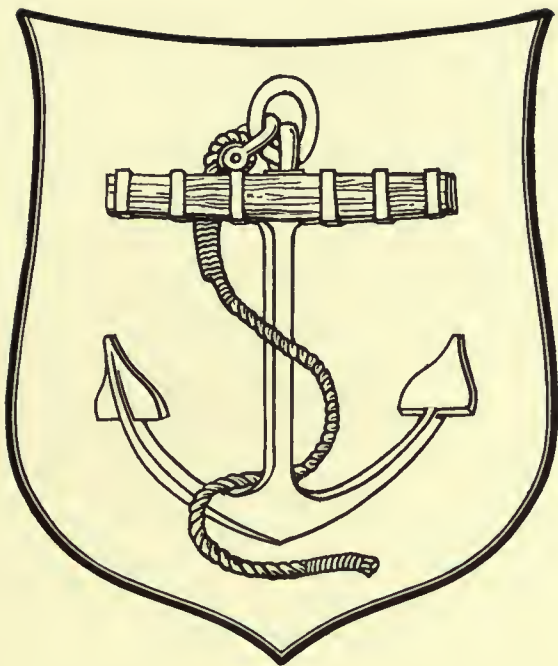
CHARLES, Earl of Mar, obtained the erection of Inch into a burgh of barony by the same Great Seal charter, dated June 1, 1677, which erected the burgh of Gargunnoch (which see), and for similar reasons.

Inch has remained within the control of its successive superiors to the present day.

The arms of the ancient earldom of Mar are described under GARGUNNOCK.

INVERBRORAY.

(See BRORA.)



INVERGORDON.

An anchor wreathed about with a cable.

There is no indication of tincture, and the device seems based merely upon the marine industries of the town. We should therefore simply adopt the tinctures either of Gordon, who bears for Gordon *azure, three boars' head coupéd or*, or of Macleod of Cadboll as in his first quarter, *or, a mountain azure inflamed proper*, which are the same, and read *azure, an anchor or, wreathed about with a cable argent*. And we may remark that making the

cable *argent* would harmonise with the fourth, and apparently distinctive, quartering of Macleod of Cadboll—viz., *azure, a castle triple-towered and embattled argent*.

Invergordon became a Police Burgh in 1868.

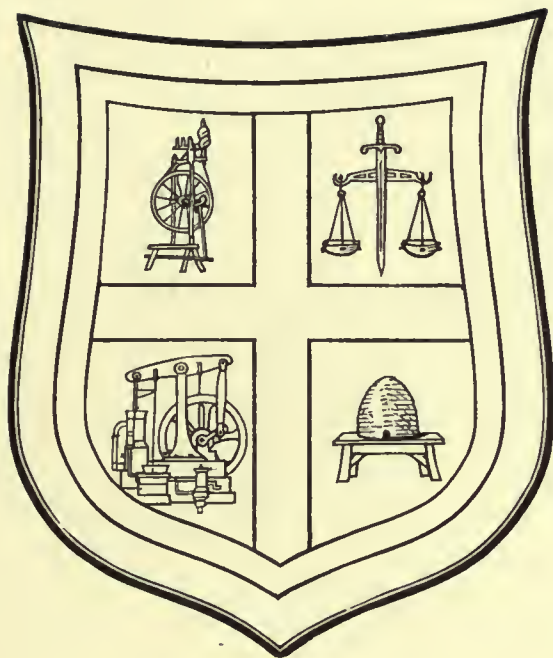
INVER OF DUNBEATH.

(See MAGNUS BURGH.)

INVERUCHILL.

THE Acts of Parliament of June 15, 1686, contain a warrant to Sir Colin Campbell of Aberuchill authorising him to hold a fair “at the burgh of barrony of Inveruchill upon the second Tuesday of July, to be called Saint Ann’s fair [her day is July 26], and that besydes, and without prejudice to the former yearly fair, and weekly mercat contained in the erection of the said burgh of barrony.” The burgh is mentioned as already in existence in a Great Seal charter in favour of Sir Colin, dated April 5, 1682—a ratification of which is inserted in an earlier part of the proceedings of the same 15th of June 1686. The fair in question, if ever held, seems to have become obsolete, and we are not aware of any indication of the existence of this burgh other than the above.

The arms of Campbell of Aberuchill are *quarterly, first and fourth, gyronny of eight or and sable; second, or, a fess chequy azure and argent; third, argent, a lymphad, her sails furled all sable; all within a bordure ermine*.



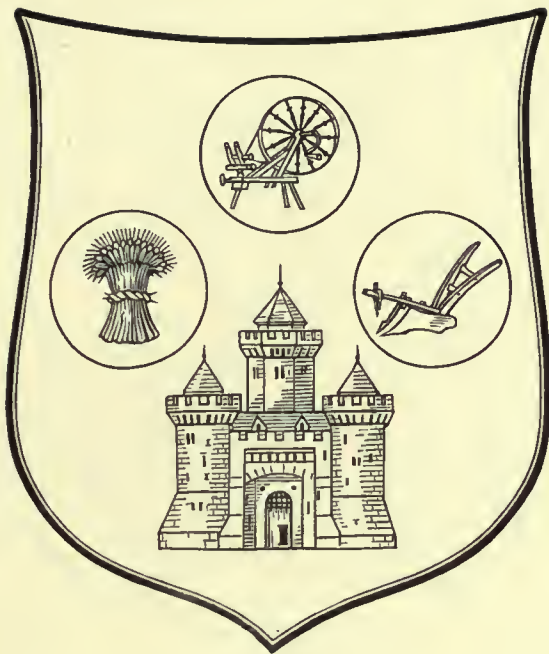
JOHNSTONE.

Within an orle a cross. In the first quarter a spinning-wheel ; in the second a pair of balances surmounted of a sword in pale, hilt uppermost ; in the third a beam-engine ; and in the fourth a beehive.

The clerk informs us that the town was founded more than one hundred years ago, by George Houston of Johnstone, whose present successor is the Superior of the burgh, and that the arms have reference solely to cotton and flax spinning, engineering and iron-founding. Nothing is said with regard to tinctures, and we

should therefore naturally take those of the Houstons. Their arms are, *or, a chevron chequy azure and argent between three martlets, sable*; and their colours are therefore *or* and *azure*, like those of the Stuarts, from whose arms, indeed, theirs are evidently derived. We should therefore suggest making the field *azure* and all the charges *or*.

There is a crest, *a lion rampant*, which we presume is that of Scotland, and therefore *gules*, and a motto, GANG FORWARD.



KEITH.

[*Argent*], three roundels [*azure*],¹ one and two; that in chief charged with a great spinning-wheel, that in fess dexter with a garb, and that in fess sinister with a plough, [*all or*], in base a castle [*gules*].

This is simply the device upon the town seal, the suggested

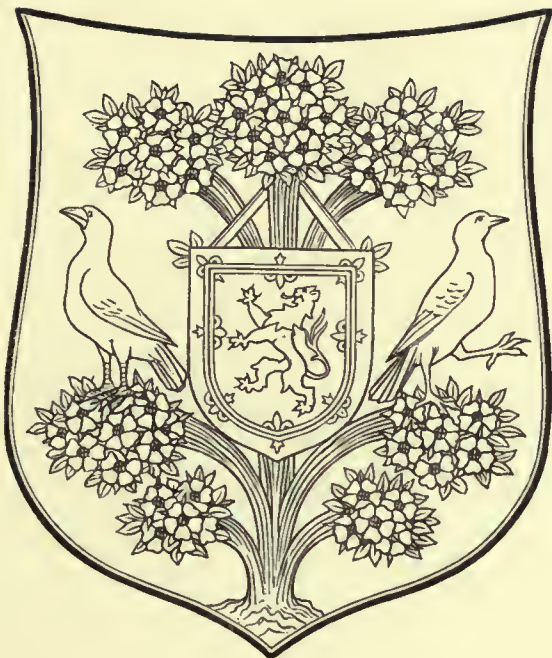
¹ *Roundels azure*, sometimes called *hurts*, a technical term which seems from the usage of the Lyon Office to be assimilated in Scotland, although some heralds regard it as English, and consider that all *roundels* should be described as such with an indication of the tincture, except the *bezant* and the *plate*, which should be respectively described as the *bezant or* and the *bezant argent*. Similarly in France they are all called *torteaux*, except those of the metals, which are both called *bezants*, as in Scotland.

argent and *gules* being the colours of Ogilvy, to whom belonged the Castle of Keith, which, as we are informed by the town clerk, is that here represented; and we have assumed *azure* for the roundels and *or* for their charges, both as the most natural colours and as conforming to the classical precedent of Buchan, the district in which the town is situated, *azure, three garbs or*.

To protect ourselves against animadversion, we may be permitted to say that this town does not seem to have anything to do with the name of the family of Keith, Earls Marishal of Scotland, unless indeed it were that both it and they derive their names from the almost prehistoric clan called by Douglas the Catti.

KEITHINCH.

ON July 29, 1587, James VI. granted by charter to Robert, late Commendator of Deer, and his nephew George, Earl Marischal, the right to build at Keithinch a town which should be a free burgh of barony. This is apparently the charter under which the present Parliamentary Burgh of Peterhead was founded.



KELSO.

[Azure], springing from a meadow in base a rose-tree in full flower, and pendant therefrom, between two birds addorsed [proper], an escutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland—viz., or, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure.

The town clerk is good enough to write to us that “the burgh of Kelso, [from 1634] up till 1854 a burgh of barony, never had any arms; but when the Police Act of 1892 made it necessary that a seal should be provided, the Commissioners adopted the

arms of the ancient burgh of Roxburgh, part of the site of which lies within the present burgh of Kelso. I was not in office when this was done, but the gentleman who carried the matter through tells me that the original seal is in London, and that it is reproduced in Dr Laing's book. No trace of the arms exist elsewhere."

Roxburgh, according to the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' was "erected into a burgh by David I., being one of the Four Burghs, of which the others were Edinburgh, Berwick, and Stirling, and whose burghal parliament still exists as the Convention of Royal Burghs. But its main feature was its ancient castle, supposed to have been built by the Saxons while they held their sovereignty of the Northumbrian kingdom, and long a most important fortress, a royal residence, a centre of strife, an eyesore to every great party who had not possession of it, and at once the political glory and the social bane of Teviotdale. Only a few fragments of some of its outward walls remain on the tabular rock which rises about forty feet perpendicular from the level of the plain, but these distinctly indicate it to have been a place of great strength. Old Roxburgh was governed by a provost and bailies; it had a burgh or city seal; and it was the seat of a royal mint, at least in the reigns of William the Lion and James II. It also very early had a weekly market and an annual fair—the latter the original of the great fair of Saint James, which continues to be held on its site, and now belongs to Kelso. In 1368 it was subject to Edward III. of England, and received from that monarch a confirmation of its privileges as a burgh; and in 1460, having again come under the power of the Scottish

Crown, it was, in punishment of its disloyalty, denuded of its honours, and struck from the list of Scottish burghs."

On referring to the passage cited from Laing by the town clerk, we find that it is a mistake to suppose that Laing gives any representation of the seal in question, but that in his 'Supplement,' Nos. 1255-1256, is the following description: "A fine seal, the arms of Scotland suspended on a tree, and on each side an eagle on the branches '[S]' COMUNE BURG[1] DE ROKESBURC.' Counter-seal a tower, from the upper battlements of which a shield, bearing the arms of Scotland, is suspended. From the side-turrets a warder is sounding an alarm. In the gateway is a pilgrim, and two crowned heads appear at the windows. ' . . . CHASTEL R MOIT . . . REI EMND ESTAPE LEGE VE ESTEM.'" Laing, whose 'Supplement' was printed in 1866, states that the seal which he describes was appended to the homage deed of the burgh in 1298, preserved in the Record Office, London. The 'Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in H.M. Record Office, London,' edited by Mr Bayne in 1884, describes this document under No. 820 as "decayed and defaced, seals lost, names in brackets supplied from Ragman Roll." Dr Birch has been good enough to look for the seal described by Laing, and has failed to find it, from which we can only conclude that it must have perished between 1866 and 1884. Fortunately, however, we find in Astle ('Vetusta Monumenta,' iii. 27) engravings both of the obverse and reverse of this seal, though, curiously, the author attributes the reverse to Edinburgh; and there seems to be no manner of doubt that it was in the obverse of the seal as portrayed by Astle that the engraver of the Kelso seal found his pattern—a pattern to which

he has stuck with commendable fidelity. Owing to the antiquity and extreme interest of the seal, we reproduce both of Astle's engravings. Dr Birch, to whose consideration we have submitted Laing's and Astle's varying versions of the legend on the reverse, rejects them both. "I have no doubt," he replies, "that this reverse is that of Roxburgh. It represents, conventionally of course, the Castle of Roxburgh, and commemorates a very remarkable episode in Scottish history." Dr Birch deciphers the legend, so far as it goes, thus:—

✠ CEO : CHASTEL : RENOME :
 MARCHEMUND : EST : APELE :
 EN : LEQUEL : ESTEIT : * *
 * * * * * : IURE:

"That is to say," he suggests:—

“✠ Ceo chastel renommé
 Marchemund est appellé
 En lequel esteit [=était]
 [The homage to Edward I.] juré.”

“The swearing which took place here was the oath of fealty taken in 1296 by the burgesses and community to Edward I., a fact considered sufficiently important to be perpetuated in this rhyming stanza on the seal manifestly made for the occasion.”

The old town of Roxburgh is already abundantly identified with the place designated by the older name of Marchmont, the place from which the Earl of Marchmont took his title, and from which the present official known as “Marchmont” or “Marchmont Herald” takes his. Its name, as Mr George Neilson would probably tell us, bore that it was the military capital of the Marches. The obverse of the seal, with which we are more



directly concerned, is, if we may judge by Astle's drawing, probably of the same date as the reverse. It is evident, of course, that its design cannot be that of the original seal of the burgh, since the founder, David I., died in 1153, and the lion was not used as the Royal Arms of Scotland before the time of William, thence called the Lion, who came to the throne in 1165; and the double *tressure flory counterflory*, which here appears in its most fully developed form, is still later—indeed, if we rightly understand the late Dr Woodward (i. 187, 188), it is not found before the death of Alexander III. in 1286. The birds are not similar, and we should not agree with Laing in describing them both as eagles. Dr Birch suggests that they are an eagle and a dove, the dove being taken from that upon the sceptre of the Madonna upon the seal of the Abbey of Kelso, and the eagle as the bird of St John, in compliment to some one having that name, as was the case with Balliol. If the device is to be taken, we presume that the field would be *azure* and the rest *proper*.

Dr Birch regards the castle as the obverse of the seal. But even if this be not so, it is not infrequently the case that the burgh arms are found on the reverse instead of the obverse of the seal, as at Stirling, where the design closely resembles the castle upon the seal of Roxburgh, and it is therefore not improbable that the real municipal blazon of Roxburgh was the castle. As to this last, it will be remarked that in Astle a spear bearing a small English flag is represented upon each of the towers; and, having regard to the position of the town upon the Borders, and to the legend which surrounds the seal, the two crowned heads in the windows may represent the kings

of England and Scotland. The figure in the gateway is described by Laing as a pilgrim, and if so, is possibly a figure of St James, who is commonly so represented; but we are not aware of any other ground for Laing's opinion, and it must be remembered that in the somewhat similar design of the seal of Kirkcaldy, while the patron saint occupies the gate upon the one side, a warder occupies it upon the other.

The title of Earl of Kelso is borne by the Duke of Roxburghe, but his Grace bears only the arms of Ker of Cessford, quartering Vipont. There is an ancient Ayrshire family of the name of Kelso whose first recorded member appears in the Ragman Roll as Hugo de Kelso, and one of his sons as Andrew de Kelcho, Prior of Paisley in 1328. The arms of this family are *sable, a fess engrailed ermine between three garbs or*, and the form of their surname suggests the idea that they derived their origin from Kelso; but Robertson in his 'Ayrshire Families' states that the family "is said to have originally come from Normandy into England in 1066 with William the Conqueror. This tradition derived some weight from the circumstance that Quelsoe is still a surname, frequently to be met with, in that province of France."

KELTOUN.

CAPTAIN ROBERT JOHNSTONE and his son obtained a charter of resignation and adjudication under the Great Seal on December 22, 1705, of the lands and barony of Keltoun, and others, and erecting the town of Keltoun into a free burgh of barony of the same name. But the burgh never, we believe, attained to a state of independence of its superior.

KENMORE.

THE towns of Killin and Kenmore, in the barony of Finlarig, were erected into burghs of barony by a charter of William and Mary, dated 24th April 1694, in favour of John, first Earl of Breadalbane. In the language of the charter, these erections proceeded because the King and Queen understood that there was no burgh within the bounds of the barony, and that these towns were very convenient for the purpose. Both burghs, however, have uniformly remained under the government of their superior.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that the arms borne by the Earl, and still borne by his descendant and representative the Marquess of Breadalbane, are *quarterly; first and fourth, gyronny of eight, or and sable, for Campbell; second, argent, a galley with sails furled and oars in action, sable, for the lordship of Lorn; third, or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, for Stewart.*

KEPPACH.

(See DUNACHTOUNE.)

KETHICK.

ON October 28, 1492, James IV., by a charter in favour of the Abbot and Community of Coupar-Angus, erected Kethik (or Keithick) into a free burgh of barony. The name appears in Thomson's Atlas as that of a place about one and a half miles south-west of the town of Coupar-Angus. "There were formerly villages containing a considerable population at Keithick and Caddam," says the 'New Statistical Account' (Perthshire, x. 1147). These are now entirely extinct.

KILBARCHAN.

THE town of Kilbarchan was erected by a charter, under the Great Seal of Queen Anne, on January 31, 1704, into a free burgh of barony of the same name in favour of Alexander Cunningham, younger of Craigends. But as yet it enjoys, so far as we are aware, no measure of municipal self-government.

The arms of Cunningham of Craigends, already incidentally mentioned in our article on Barrhead, are, and were for a very long period before the date of the charter, *quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a shakefork sable; second and third, or, a fess chequy azure and argent.*

KILBRIDE, KIRKTON OF.

(See ARRAN.)

KILDRUMMY.

ON January 25, 1593-94, James VI., by a charter in favour of Alexander Elphinstone, eldest son of Alexander, Master of Elphinstone, erected Kildrummy into a free burgh of barony. Even the fairs appear now to have long since ceased.

The arms of Elphinstone are *argent, a chevron sable, between three boars' heads erased gules*; but it is to be remarked that the grant of Kildrummy, including the keepership of the castle, was originally granted on July 19, 1508, to Alexander Elphinstone and Elizabeth Berlay his wife conjointly, and with remainder to Elphinstone's issue by her, to the exclusion of his issue by any subsequent marriage, whence it would appear that the charter was really in her favour; and in a previous charter to the same persons, dated August 8, 1507, she is described as a servant of the Queen, and the grant has been made "because the said Elizabeth has become a Scotch woman, and liege woman." It is generally believed that it is in allusion to the grant of Kildrummy as a favour to Elizabeth Berlay that the Lords Elphinstone have adopted their crest—viz., *a lady from the middle, richly attired, holding in her right hand a castle, and in her left a branch of laurel.*

KILLIN.

By a charter of 24th April 1694 William and Mary erected the town of Killin into a burgh of barony in favour of the Earl of Breadalbane. It was the same charter which erected the barony burgh of Kenmore; and to our notice of that burgh we beg to refer.



KILMAURS.

Argent, a shakefork sable.

These arms are those of the Earl of Glencairn, and we are informed by the town clerk that they are those used by this burgh. They are therefore the same as those of the Police Burgh of Stewarton.

The town clerk, as well as Sir James Marwick in his 'List of the Markets, &c., of Scotland,' states that the burgh was erected as a burgh of barony on June 2, 1527, by a charter of James V. to the Earl of Glencairn. The charter in question

is not to be found in the Register of the Great Seal; but we learn that, under a charter granted by the Earl on 15th November 1577, a municipal government is in force. The burgh is mentioned in a Great Seal charter, of February 12, 1732, in favour of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton.

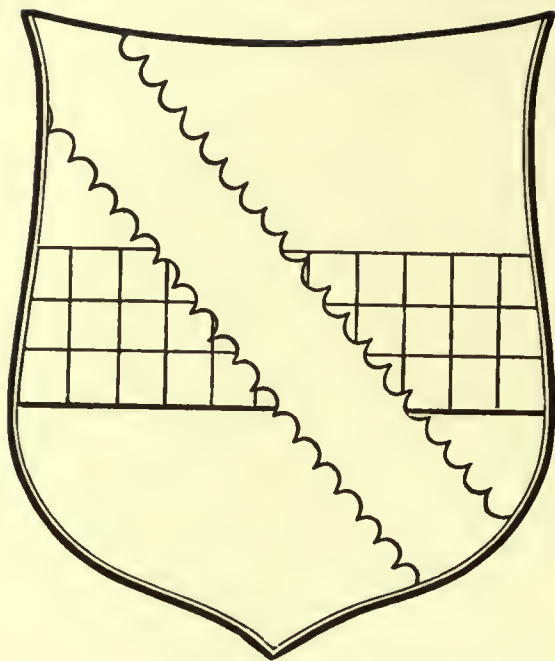
The title of Lord Cunningham of Kilmaurs, more commonly called Lord Kilmaurs, was the oldest title of peerage held by the Earls of Glencairn.

Note.—It may be worth while mentioning, for the benefit of those interested in hagiology, that Kilmaurs is said to be the only church dedicated to the virgin Maura dissociated from Baya. Maura is said to have died at Kilmaurs, and Baya in the Little Cumbræ, of which she is generally regarded as the patroness. Their feast will be found on November 3 in the Aberdeen Breviary, where it is also said that Baya is specially honoured at Dunbar. In the diocese of Beauvais there is a festival on July 13 in honour of Maura and Brigida, who are there styled martyrs, with a vague statement that they were Northumbrian, and their identity or otherwise with the patroness of Kilmaurs and her friend may supply an interesting subject for study. In the diocese of Rheims there is, on April 24, a festival in honour of the virgins Bova and Doda, whom we mention so as not to leave unopened to the enterprising hagiologist any field for even possible ingenuity known to us.

KILMUN.

ON November 21, 1490, James IV., by charter in favour of Colin, Earl of Argyll, erected Kilmun into a free burgh of barony; but we are not aware that any advantage was ever taken of his charter for the purpose of founding any form of municipal government. This is the place well known as the ancient burial-place of the House of Argyll, and we believe that his Grace is now the possessor of the staff of St Mun mentioned in the charter of James IV. of December 7, 1497.

The arms of the House of Argyll, with which those of Lorne were then already quartered, are well known; but if a question ever arose—as, for instance, by Kilmun making itself a Police Burgh—those responsible would possibly wish to have a coat combining the hagiological, which is in this case the onomastic, with the more modern historical element. Besides the lessons in the Aberdeen Breviary, there is an article upon this Mundus, Mun, or Fintan Munnu, in Forbes's *Kalendars*; a chapter (i. 2) in Adamnan's 'Columba,' with most valuable notes by Reeves; and a Life in the *Codex Salmanticensis* ('*Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ.*' Blackwood & Sons, 1888).



KILPATRICK.

Argent, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules.

Such authority as we have for the arms of this burgh is a Kilpatrick burgess-ticket—a parchment document—of the date October 13, 1760, which has been kindly procured and sent for our inspection by Mr John Bruce, author of the history of the parish. The shield, which is painted on the ticket in colours, is oval in shape.

On April 31, says the Great Seal Register, 1672, Charles II.

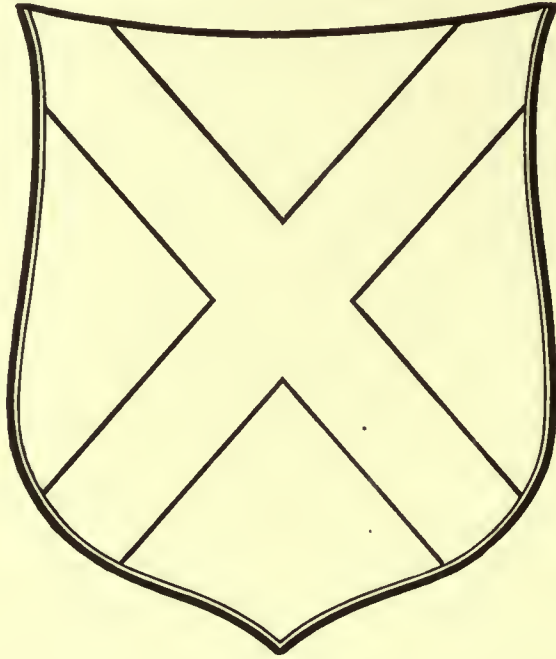
erected the town of Kilpatrick into a burgh of barony and regality in favour of William Hamilton of Orbistoun. The charter was rehearsed and ratified in an Act of Parliament in 1681, where its date is said to be the last day of April. The burgess-ticket above mentioned gives the charter a third date, and asserts that it was granted on January 27, 1679. But this date is more probably that of a subsequent charter in favour of the burgh granted by the superior. We find no charter of such a date relating to Kilpatrick in the Great Seal Register, and it is not mentioned in the subsequent parliamentary ratification of 1681 already referred to. We may here observe that the arms of Hamilton of Orbiston were *gules, an annulet or, between three cinquefoils ermine*.

In 1703 the lands and barony of Kilpatrick passed out of the hands of the Hamiltons into those of the Stuarts, Lords Blantyre, in whose possession it has since remained. The arms of Stuart of Blantyre, as we have already said when speaking of the burgh of Blantyre, are *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules, in chief a rose of the last*. The arms on the burgess-ticket therefore, which was granted within the period when the superiority of the burgh was in the hands of the Lords Blantyre, are apparently intended for a modification of the arms of the superior,¹ as the arms of Fraserburgh are a modification of those of Lord Saltoun. The extent of the alteration in these cases does not, however, remove them far from the general rule that the arms of a burgh of barony consists of the coat of its superior,—a

¹ The author of the History of Kilpatrick has merely placed the correct coat of the superior over the burgh motto, on the board of his book.

rule which may yet be found to be exemplified in the cases of some of those burghs where, for want of further information, we have merely mentioned what the arms of the superiors are or were.

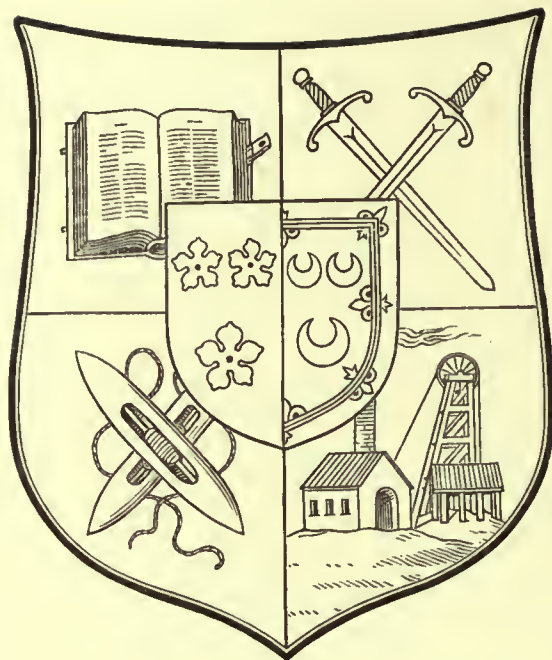
Under the burgh arms on the ticket is the motto, LET KILPATRICK FLOURISH.



In 1836 the writer in the 'New Statistical Account' records that the privileges of being a burgh of barony had been lost to the town. Why they should have ceased he confesses that it is "difficult to say, as there is as much need as ever for bailies and their officers to restrain the bad and encourage the good." The place of these functionaries is perhaps to some extent taken by the modern parish council, and we observe

with interest in the parish history above alluded to that, with the advice of its author, Mr Bruce, that council has adopted "the cross of Saint Patrick"—*argent, a saltire gules*—for the device on its corporation seal, in allusion to the claim, now more and more univocally admitted by historical writers, that Kilpatrick is identical with the Bonaven Taberniæ, the end of the Roman Wall, and the birthplace of Patrick M'Calphurn, the apostle of Ireland.

Lord Kilpatrick is one of the Scottish titles of barony enjoyed by the Dukes of Abercorn.



KILSYTH.

Quarterly: first, [azure,] an open Bible proper; second, [gules,] two swords in saltire argent, hilts uppermost or; third, [gules,] two shuttles in saltire or, garnished with thread argent; fourth, [azure,] a representation of a pit-head proper. Over all an escutcheon of pretence party per pale: dexter, argent, three cinquefoils gules; sinister, or, within a double tressure flory-counterflory, three crescents gules.

The inescutcheon is of the arms of Livingstone of Kilsyth and Edmonstone of Duntreath, and admits of no question as to tinctures. As to the shield itself, the first and second quarters

are in historical allusion to the battle of Kilsyth, and we have used *gules* for the second in allusion to the blood of the battle, and *azure* for the first, as being the colour generally associated with the Covenanters. The charge in the fourth quarter really seems to us so intractable that we should suggest dropping it and substituting as an indication of the mining industry *a miner's lamp argent inflamed proper*. The fields of the third and fourth calling for nothing distinctive, we suggest *gules* and *azure* there for the sake of symmetry.

The title of Viscount Kilsyth was bestowed in 1661 upon Sir James Livingstone of Barncloich, descendant of Sir William Livingstone, son, by his second wife, of the first Lord Livingstone of the line afterwards created Earls of Linlithgow. Although the dexter side of the inescutcheon in the burgh arms undoubtedly represents his, it is to be remarked that the Lords Kilsyth bore the cinquefoils of their race in the form of gilly-flowers slipped, so that if a distinction is to be made, the town uses the arms in the form in which they were borne by the main line—Earls of Linlithgow—and not by the cadet line, who drew their title from Kilsyth. We think, however, that this can hardly be called a difference, since there are certain flowers of which there is a double mode of heraldic representation, the one realistic and the other conventional. With regard to the pinks of the Livingstones, the Earls of Linlithgow, as already remarked, and the Viscounts Teviot¹ bore them in their severest

¹ William of Orange gave the Viscount Teviot of his time a coat of honourable augmentation for the first and fourth quarters, which is really a remarkable instance of combined punning and realism—viz., *azure, three oranges slipped, within an orle of thistles or*. A single orange slipped and imperially crowned is borne as an augmentation by the family of Purves-Hume-Campbell, as we stated under GREENLAW.

form as *three cinquefoils gules*. Livingstone of that Ilk, inclining to greater realism, calls them *three cinquefoils (or gillyflowers) gules*; Livingstone, Earl of Newburgh, boldly calls them *three gillyflowers gules*; while Livingstone, Viscount Kilsyth, as remarked, yielded to realism altogether, and bore them as *three gillyflowers slipped, gules*. In like manner there are two types of rose, conventional and slipped; and the Royal Burgh of Bervie, the arms of which are a rose, has one seal bearing the flower in the conventional and another in the realistic manner. So again with the lily. Of the conventional type a good instance is the blazon of the city of Florence, a heraldic fleur-de-lis, whence the name of the cathedral Santa Maria del Fior; while of the realistic type the arms of Dundee offer an excellent example. Eton College actually bears both in the same shield,—*sable, three lilies two and one, argent, slipped and leaved [vert], a chief per pale azure and gules; on the dexter side a fleur-de-lis, and on the sinister a lion passant guardant or*.

Note.—The present seal is the second which has belonged to the burgh. The town clerk has had the goodness to send us an impression of a former seal, which he informs us was never used, and is now destroyed. Its appearance is certainly not very pleasing, but it is easy to read it heraldically. It may be described as [or] *five roundles [azure] in saltire, that in the dexter chief charged with the figure of an armed Covenanter standing upon a mount holding a drawn sword in his dexter hand, and in his sinister a Bible; that in the sinister chief with a potato plant issuant from a mount; that in the fess point with a church standing upon a mount; that in the dexter base with a handloom standing upon a mount; and*

that in the sinister base, with a representation of a pit-head on a mount [all proper]; in the centre chief a demi-savage wreathed about the middle with laurel all proper [being the crest of Livingstone, Viscount Kilsyth]; in the dexter fess a camel's head and neck proper [being the crest of Edmonstone of that Ilk]; and in sinister fess, out of a ducal coronet or, a man's head and neck proper [being the crest of Edmonstone of Duntreath]; in base a thistle slipped proper.

We may add that, although the connection between the Edmonstones of Duntreath and the Edmonstones of that Ilk does not seem to be clearly established, the shield of Sir James Edmonstone at Duntreath is, according to Stodart, ii. 19, represented as resting on the hump of a camel.

By a charter under the Great Seal, dated October 4, 1620, James VI. conferred power on Sir William Levingstoun of Kilsyth, knight, to build a town within his barony, and at the same time the king erected the future town into a free burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of Kilsyth. On July 23, 1680, Sir William's descendant of the same name received a new charter of the burgh without prejudice to the rights constituted under "the ancient erection" of the said burgh. The burgh availed itself of the Police Acts in 1878.

Kilsyth supplied the name of the viscountcy conferred on the branch of the family of Livingston which owned its territory.



KILWINNING.

Under a Gothic canopy a representation of Saint Winning pontifically vested but without a mitre, holding in his dexter hand a pastoral staff and in his sinister a book.

These arms are simply taken from the reverse of the seal of the Abbey described in Birch (No. 15,356) and in Laing (No. 1064), and with woodcuts in Gordon's 'Monasticon' (p. 494) and in Pont's 'Cunningham' (ed. Dobie, p. 259).

As to tinctures, the Abbey was founded by the De Morvilles,

whose arms are *azure, semée de lis and fretty or*; and their colours being thus blue and gold, it would be natural to make the field *azure* and the canopy or tabernacle *or*. The figure of the Saint would naturally be *proper*, which, as he was not a martyr, means the vestments white.

The name of this Finnan or Winnin of Maighe-bile or Moville, in Ireland, appears in a variety of forms, and the reader who wishes to pursue the subject may consult the late Bishop Forbes' 'Kalendars' (*sub voce* Wynnin) and Smith's 'Dictionary of Christian Biography' (*sub voce* Finnian). In Scotland the chief interest which naturally invests him is on account of his famous quarrel with Columba. He had brought from the Continent to Ireland a celebrated manuscript of the Scriptures, now generally conjectured to have been the first copy of Jerome's revised version which reached that country. He refused to lend it to Columba, whose literary curiosity induced him to spend the whole of a night in making surreptitious notes of the variants. In the ensuing controversy Diarmaid pronounced the celebrated decision, "To every book belongs its copy, as to every cow belongs her calf," which was supposed to have been at least one of the causes conducing to the battle of Cul Dreibhne, the excommunication of Columba, and his immigration to Scotland under the judicious advice of Molaise.

As, however, the influence of Columba waxed, the position of Winning must have become correspondingly uncomfortable, and the chronicles of the Churches of Scotland, Ireland, and Italy are unanimous in attesting that he again retired to the Continent, and that he is identical with the Irishman called by the Italians

Frigidianus or Fridianus,¹ who died Bishop of Lucca, apparently in 578. The identification of Winning with the Bishop of Lucca has been impugned by some very modern writers; but this appears to be an absolutely wanton piece of negation, to which it is impossible to pay the compliment implied in the word rationalism, since all the conclusions of reason point in the opposite direction. His feast is kept at Kilwinning on January 21 (O.S., first Monday of February); at Lucca on March 18, on which day his death is recorded in the Roman Martyrology; and by the present Catholics of Ireland on March 22. For some reason or other the Martyrology of Donegal names him on September 10, and the Roman Martyrology mentions his translation on November 18 as the date of his principal festival.

There is a motto, SINE TE DOMINE CUNCTA NIL.

This motto is taken from the inscription cut over the door of her house by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Wryttoune, minister at Kilwinning, who was infeft in some of the Priory property in 1606, and wife of Ralph Roger, minister of Ardrossan, which lady obtained sasine of the property, March 26, 1658.² The complete inscription is—

SINE TE DEUS, CUNCTA NIL.

GOD IS THE BUILDER, PRAISIT BE HE.

In Douglas's Peerage it is stated that "there was a charter granted September 7, 1614, to Michael [Balfour, first] Lord Balfour of Burleigh, of the title of Kilwinning united into the lordship of

¹ The form of Fridus for Frigidus, already half-way to the modern Italian Freddo, is found in the inscription under a caricature on the wall of a public-house at Pompeii.

² Pont's Cunningham, p. 268.

Kilwinning, with the title of Lords “of Kilwinning, to him and his heirs and assigns whatever.” We do not know what was the reason of this grant, but in any case the arms of the lords Balfour, *argent, on a chevron sable, an otter’s head erased of the first*, have nothing to do with those borne by the town.

KINCARDINE.

THERE are evidences that the “quondam town” of Kincardine was of considerable antiquity and at one time of importance. On January 27, 1531-32, William, Earl Marischal, obtained a Great Seal charter which contained a narrative that the village of Kincardine was reputed to be already a free burgh, that the sheriff courts of the county of the same name were held there, but that the charters of the town had been lost and destroyed, *per pestem et tribulationem*. The charter of 1531-32, for these and other reasons, erected the town *de novo* into a “free burgh,” investing the Earl with the usual powers of government, and of erecting a market-cross and holding fairs on St Katherine the Virgin’s day in winter, and St Katherine of Siena’s day in summer, and investing the inhabitants with the usual privileges of trading. But any promise of better things which the charter may have held out was short-lived, for “less than eighty years after,” says the ‘Ordnance Gazetteer,’ “the sheriff and his deputes petitioned [Parliament] for the removal of the courts to Stonehaven, Kincardine possessing neither tolbooth nor hostelry. At the same time its fair—St Katherine’s—was transferred to Fettercairn, whither also its market-cross (1670) was removed a century later; and now the memory of Kincardine is preserved only by the vestiges of its palace, by the graveyard of its ancient Kirk of St Katherine, and by such names in its vicinity as ‘The King’s Park,’ ‘Chancellor’s Park,’ and ‘King’s deer.’” We have

already remarked under Fettercairn that the cross in question bears the arms of the first Earl of Middleton, by whom it was erected—viz., *party per fesse or and gules, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counterflory, all counter-changed*. But the arms of the original burgh would more naturally have been those of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, as the original founders, and these are accordingly borne by Stonehaven, whither they may doubtless be regarded as having been transferred from Kincardine along with the courts. We have pointed out under Stonehaven that the same coat is borne for similar reasons by the Royal Burgh of Peterhead.

KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH.

THE market cross of this burgh bears, says Mr Small ('Scottish Market Crosses,' plate 17), the arms of the House of Elgin.

The town came, in the year 1643, into the possession of Edward Bruce, heir of the Bruces of Carnock and afterwards first Earl of Kincardine.

The earldoms of Kincardine and Elgin were united for the first time in the person of Charles, ninth Earl of Kincardine, in 1747. But in the meantime—in 1744—the lands, lordship, barony, and burgh of barony of Kincardine had passed out of the hands of the Bruces into those of the Erskines.

The burgh, says the 'Ordnance Gazetteer,' is at present governed by three bailies.

The arms of the Earls of Kincardine are *or, a saltire and chief gules, on a canton argent a lion rampant azure*.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL.

JAMES IV., by a charter of December 16, 1511, erected the lands of Kirkton of Kincardin, Burrostoun, and Cragtoun into a free burgh of barony to be styled Kincardin Oneil. This charter was in favour of the church, and mentions that the rectors had already held the lands in free barony from of old. Use seems to have been made of this charter at least as late as the days of Episcopacy, and the 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ' states that the parson was commonly called Baron Oneil. Two fairs are still held, but we are not aware how far anything else may survive of the nature of municipal government. The rector in 1511 was Robert Elphinstone, a member of the family of the Lords Elphinstone; but his position was of course merely that of rector *ex officio*, and it seems impossible to say when the exercise of baronial rights by the rectors began. The place is mentioned as Kyncardyn Onele in a charter by Allan Durward dated May 4, 1250; but as to even the derivation of the latter part of the name we can offer no opinion, except that it has nothing to do with O'Neil.

KINGSBURGH.

CHARLES II., on the Restoration, found a citadel erected by the usurpers at Inverness similar to those placed by them at Ayr and at Leith, &c. On July 15, 1664, he granted the citadel at Inverness—endowed with all the privileges of a regality and burgh of regality and re-named Kingsburgh—to John, Earl of Rothes, Lord High Tréasurer, and William, Lord Bellenden, Deputy Treasurer. This gift seems, however, to have been purely fiduciary, for on April 6, 1666, the King granted a Great Seal charter confirming their disposition of the regality and burgh to the workmen who built the Citadel of Leith. How much else than a quarry these workmen made of this gift we are not aware. But on June 22, 1726, a charter passed under the Great Seal, conveying the regality and the burgh, or as much of it as remained, to Charles, Earl of Moray.

The arms of the Earl of Moray have been already described in the article on Doune.



KINGUSSIE.

On a mount a pine-tree supported by two cats-a-mountain rampant guardant.

The seal places the cats and tree upon a wreath, for which we have substituted a mound, a wreath being intolerable in this position, and probably only placed there because the cats are derived from the cat which is the crest of the Clan Chattan, and which would therefore in that position rise from a wreath. When the cats are duplicated and provided with a pine-tree, the combined feature as the top of a head-dress would form a

structure in comparison with which the historic adornments of Jean Jamieson's Bonnet would pale their ineffectual fires.

The Provost informs us that the cats, as already stated, are taken from the cat, which is the crest of Clan Chattan. This fixes their tincture as *proper*. He continues: "The word Cinn-a'-ghuibhsaich is the Gaelic name for Kingussie, and appears to have been adopted as the name of the parish from its being so descriptive of the site of the parish church. It signifies the termination or head of the fir-wood. When the name was given, the church stood upon a plain at the eastern extremity of a clump of wood, forming part of an immense forest of fir, which then covered the face of the country."

With this information it is hardly possible to avoid making the mount as well as the cats *proper*, and they being derived from the crest of Macpherson of Cluny, who claims to be chief of Clan Chattan, it would be natural to make the field *party per fess or and azure*, as in his coat.

An object supported between two animals is extremely rare in British heraldry. A tower so supported is the charge upon the shield of the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, and in England the same is the case with the town of Northampton, and, as remarked by the late Rev. Dr Woodward (i. 361), it is also found in some Irish and Spanish coats. There are also approximations in the arms of Hepburn—*gules, on a chevron argent a rose between two lions counter-combatant of the first*—in those of Heron, and again in some municipal coats, such as those of Galashiels and Irvine. Among the few parallels with which we have met in England is the crest of the Marquesses of Exeter, which consists of two lions standing on a cap of maintenance and sup-

porting a garb, and the shields of Hugessen, Lord Brabourne—*argent on a mount vert, two boars erect, respecting each other sable, their fore legs resting against an oak-tree proper*—but Burke remarks that these arms were granted at Dunkirk in Flanders,—and the coats of the Johnsons, Baronets of Twickenham, and the Burrards, Baronets of Walhampton, in both of which appear *two lions counter-rampant supporting a hand coupé*. We have met with other instances in De Béthencourt's 'Anales de la Nobleza de España.' In that work for 1883 (p. 285) we find the arms of Esponera—*argent on a mount a cypress-tree supported by two lions rampant proper*. In the volume for 1885 (pp. 191-194) the arms of Cerrageria, *argent, two bears rampant sable, supporting between their paws a tree vert, all within a bordure vert, charged with eight saltires coupé or, alternated with as many flags displayed party per pale gules and azure*. In the volume for 1888 (pp. 294-299) Lopez de Morla, Conde de Villacreces, bears *gules, issuant from the waves of the sea in base proper a pine-tree vert, supported between their paws by two crowned lions rampant or, all within a bordure argent, charged with the words VIRTUTE NOBILITATE ET ARMIS, in capital letters, sable*; and again (pp. 320-322), the American case of Rodriguez-Zorrilla of Chile, where the shield is *party per fess*, and in base *party per pale*, having on the dexter side *or, two wolves rampant proper, supporting between their paws a tree vert*.

There is a motto, LEAN GU DLUTH RI CLUI DO SHINNSEAR, which is said to be taken from Ossian, but we suspect that it is a translation into Gaelic from Macpherson's paraphrase of the original line—

"Leansa cliu na dh'aom a chaoidh."¹

¹ Fionnghal, iii. 430, Clerk's ed., vol. i. p. 496.

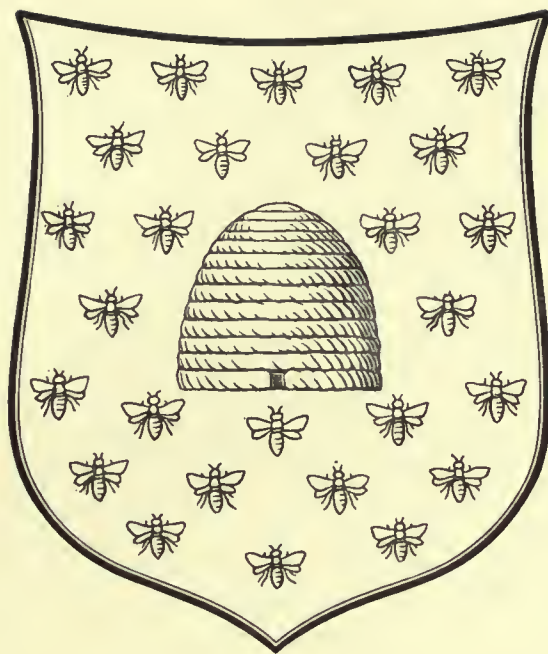


KINLOSS.

Within a Gothic canopy the Blessed Virgin standing, holding the Holy Child; in base a pastoral staff paleways, surmounted of a pot of flowers.

On April 27, 1497, James IV., by a charter in favour of the Cistercian Abbey of Kinloss, erected the town at its gates into a free burgh of barony, and it was afterwards raised to the dignity of a burgh of regality. In this latter capacity, if not previously, the burgh shared the distinction of possessing a Common Seal; and the seal in question is peculiar, in being in

the form of the *vesica piscis*, usually reserved for ecclesiastical seals. The Madonna, but not the Child, is crowned, and the usual Scots precedent is followed by placing Him upon her right arm, and apparently by making her hold His right foot in her left hand. The pastoral staff in base is turned to dexter. The object surmounting it, although clear, can hardly be described as very certain; but seems, on the whole, to be most probably intended for a vessel of flowers—an object sometimes found, as in the arms of Dundee, associated with the Blessed Virgin, but in this case the flowers are certainly not lilies.



KINNINGPARK.

Semée of bees volant, a hive.

Parker's 'Glossary of Terms used in British Heraldry' mentions (*sub voce* Rowe) that *argent, a beehive beset with bees diversely volant sable*, was granted to a Cheshire family named Rowe during the Usurpation. But these tinctures are extremely ugly, and we should certainly advise seizing the opportunity to reproduce the effect of the ancient Royal arms of France—viz., *azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or*. The effect of this was so good, that after the number of the lilies had been restricted to three by Charles VI.,

the *azure semée* continued to be used for such purposes as hangings, &c., and is a decoration practically identified with the French monarchy. Neither could the Empire consent to forego the effect. The great Napoleon merely substituted bees^{***} for the lilies (and occasionally *purpure* for the *azure*). We should therefore propose to read *azure, semée of bees volant or, a hive of the last*.

There is a crest, *a terrestrial globe*, and a motto, INDUSTRY.

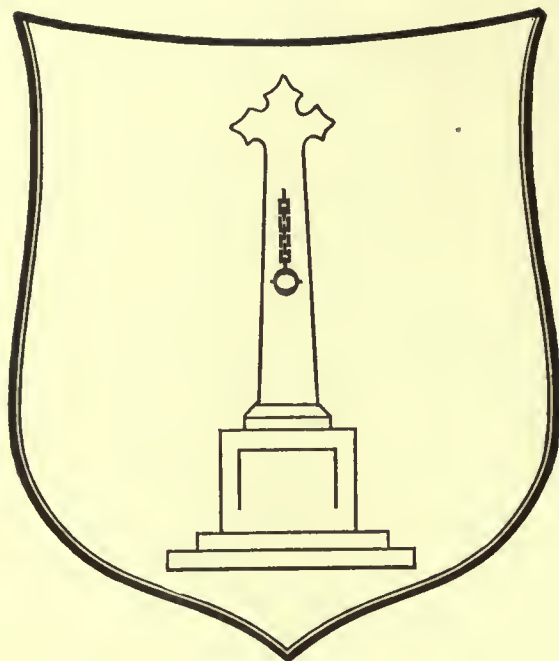
As far as our researches have proceeded, Kinningpark, a Police Burgh since 1871, appears to share in the highest degree the proverbial happiness of those nations which have no history. The coat is entirely modern, and merely symbolises local industry, while the globe indicates the world-wide sphere with which that industry connects it.

KINNOULL.

THIS burgh, which, under the name of BRIDGEND OF TAY, was reported by the neighbouring Royal Burgh of Perth in 1691 to be exercising the privileges of a burgh of barony, was, on November 9, 1706, created principal burgh of the regality of Balhousie by a charter of Queen Anne in favour of Thomas, Viscount of Dupplin, afterwards sixth Earl of Kinnoull.

The burgh is now the principal suburb of Perth.

The arms, which in 1694 were registered by William, the fifth Earl, were *quarterly, first and fourth, for augmentation, azure, an unicorn salient argent, armed and unguled or, within a bordure of the third, charged with eight thistles slipped proper; second and third, argent, three escutcheons gules; all within a bordure gules.*



KINROSS.

[Gules] a cross Calvary [argent], therefrom pendent the jongs [proper].

The arms represent the Town Cross and the jongs, which are actually affixed to it. They formerly hung down, so as to enable an offender detained in them to stand at the foot of the cross ; but they have now been looped up by order of the Town Council, in order to preserve them from injuries which might be inflicted on them by evilly disposed persons.

We have taken the tinctures which we venture to suggest from the arms of the ancient family of Kinross—viz., *gules, two swords in saltire argent, hilted or, between four hands coupéd à paumé proper.*

There is a motto, SICCAR, probably referring to the jugs.

The town of Kinross became a Police Burgh in 1864.



KIRKINTILLOCH.

Azure, a wall battled, having in the centre a tower argent masoned, and with closed gate sable, standing upon a mount proper; in chief three five-pointed stars or, and in base, in a stream, a fish naiant proper.

The modern name of this burgh is a corruption. It is properly *Caer-pen-tulach*, signifying the fort on the head of the hill, and the arms represent the fort on the Roman Wall, which formerly stood at what is still called *The Peel*, near the present parish church, at the end of the hill on which the town is now built.

As is natural in the case of a town appearing to date from at least the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, the municipal privileges of Kirkintilloch are of very great antiquity. The earliest extant charter is that of William the Lion, October 2, 1170; and a variety of mentions and confirmations point to their enjoyment of their rights having been continuous. The burgh became independent of its baronial superior prior to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. It adopted the Police and Improvement Act in 1871, and is now governed under the Burgh Police Act of 1892.

On the outside of the interesting book 'Kirkintilloch: Town and Parish,' by Thomas Watson, the arms are represented surrounded by the motto, CA' CANNY, BUT CA' AWA'; but of this motto we have not met with any official recognition.

KIRKLISTON.

It is narrated in a Great Seal charter of resignation of July 26, 1744, in favour of John, Earl of Hopetoun, that on August 4, 1621, the burgh of Kirkliston was erected as the principal burgh of the regality of St Andrews on the south side of the Forth. The erection referred to was made presumably in favour of the Earl of Wintoun, and by the Archbishop of St Andrews in the exercise of the powers which we have noted in the cases of INNERGELLIE, LEVEN, and METHIL.

The seal of the Earl of Wintoun (as described by Dr Birch, 'Catalogue,' iv., 16,868) was *quarterly, first and fourth, [or] three crescents within a double tressure flory-counterflory [gules] for Seton; second and third, azure three garbs [or] for Buchan; on an escutcheon surtout a star of twelve points within a double tressure flory-counterflory for Wintoun.*

KIRKMICHAEL

(FIFESHIRE).

THIS burgh has been already dealt with in the same article as Ballinkellie.

KIRKMICHAEL (PERTHSHIRE).

(See DALNAGARNE.)

KIRKSHILLOCH.

THE town and lands of Kirkton, "commonly called Kirkshilloch," were erected *de novo* into a burgh of barony of Kirkton on July 1, 1677, by a charter under the Great Seal of Charles II. in favour of Andrew Spalding of Aschintullie.

The arms registered by Spalding of Ashintillie, at, apparently, about the same date as he received the above-mentioned charter, were *or, a two-handed sword paleways azure*.

KIRKSTYLE.

ON May 16, 1662, Charles II., understanding that the town of Kirkstyle lay on the beaten track between the Upper and Nether Wards of Clydesdale, erected the town into a free burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of barony of Kirkstyle.

The grantee of this charter was Captain Walter Lockhart, eldest son of Stephen Lockhart of Wicketshaw.

Azure, three boars' heads erased argent, was the coat of Lockhart of Cleghorn, from whom the family of Wicketshaw sprang.

KIRKTON.

(See KIRKSHILLOCH.)

KIRKTON OF CARSPHAIRN.

(See CARSPHAIRN.)

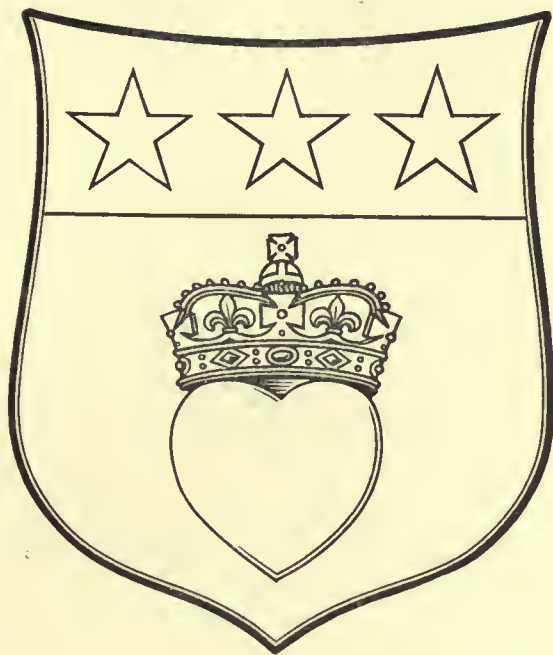
KIRKTON OF DESKFORD.

A CHARTER of resignation granted on June 27, 1698, by William III. in favour of Sir John Ogilvie of that Ilk, erected the Kirkton of Deskford into the principal burgh of the regality of Ogilvie.

The arms of the grantee were *argent, a lion passant guardant gules, crowned or.*

KIRKTON OF DUNNING.

(*See* DUNNING.)



KIRRIEMUIR.

Argent, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown proper; on a chief azure three mullets of the field.

These are simply the coat of the illustrious house of Douglas. The town clerk writes to us: "Kirriemuir was a burgh of barony and regality [so created in 1510], and when, on the passing of the last General Police Act, it became necessary for the Burgh Commissioners to adopt a seal, they got the sanction of the Earl of Home to use the Douglas arms and motto in connection with the municipal arms and seal, his Lordship being the Superior of the burgh and the owner of the Town House."

There is a motto, JAMAIS ARRIÈRE, which is, however, not that of Lord Home, but that of the Duke of Hamilton and of Douglas of Glenbervie. It has the perhaps mythical interest of being said to record the last words of Sir James Douglas, when, upon the field of Theba, he determined that the heart of Bruce should still go before him, in death as in life.

“ Then in his stirrups up he stood,
 So lionlike and bold,
 And held the precious heart aloft,
 All in its case of gold.

He flung it from him far ahead,
 And never spake he more,
 But—‘ Pass thou first, thou dauntless heart,
 As thou wert wont of yore !’ ”

—AYTOUN, *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*,
The Heart of the Bruce, st. 44, 45.

KNOCKREAVIE.

ON August 9, 1642, Charles I., by a charter in favour of William Gordon of Craichlaw, erected a village of Knockreavie, whether it existed or not (*edificatam sive edificandam*), into a free burgh of barony; but we have no evidence to show that any form of municipal government was ever established.

The Gordons of Craichlaw were cadets of the Gordons of Lochinvar, Viscounts Kenmure, whose arms were *azure, three boars' heads erased or*.

LACOCK OF ABERCAIRNEY.

THE town of Lacock was erected into the burgh of barony of Lacock of Abercairney in favour of David Graeme of Fintrie by the same charter of December 6, 1706, which erected the burgh of BLACKFORD. The remarks we made on this last-named burgh may be applied equally to the case of Lacock.



LADYBANK.

The seal is *party per pale*, having on the dexter side a nun holding a large open document in both hands, and on the sinister a monk vested in an alb, chasuble, and amice, having a book in his left hand and in his right a pastoral staff turned outwards.

The town clerk is good enough to write to us: "The seal represents on the right a monk and on the left a nun. As I was not clerk of the burgh when the design was chosen, I cannot give the exact reasons which led to its selection, but I have gathered that the following are the main considerations: The area on which the town stands was originally called Monks moss, and this was

granted by the Earl de Winton to the monks of St Mary's at Lindores (Sibbald's 'History of Fife and Kinross,' ed. 1803, p. 385). Until the beginning of the present century it appears that the then existing hamlet was named Monkstown, and the lands surrounding it Ladybog. Shortly thereafter the village extended eastward and was named Ladybank, but the western part is still known as Monkstown. The monk on the seal, therefore, derives its meaning from the fact of the place having at one time been in possession of the monks of Lindores. The meaning of the nun is, however, more obscure, and I cannot authenticate the story on which the Commissioners relied when choosing the arms. There is a legend that the Lindores monks built a house in the midst of the Monksmoss, and it was their custom to incarcerate there the nuns at the Lindores nunnery who had disobeyed the rules of their order, and thus the place derived the name of Ladybog, subsequently Ladybank. This, as far as I know, is the only explanation of the nun on the burgh seal."

The latter story is absolute nonsense. There were no nuns at Lindores, and even the Monastery of North Berwick, one of the very few nunneries which existed in Scotland before the Reformation, although it possessed considerable property in Fife, possessed none in the parish of Collessie, where this burgh is situated. We consider, therefore, that the nun on the arms must be omitted, as expressing a pure fiction or mistake. We take it that the derivation of Ladybog is simply that this peat-moss belonged to the Abbey of Our Lady and St Andrew at Lindores. It is generally believed that Ladybank is simply an alteration adopted for the sake of euphony by the Railway Company when placing here the junction. We venture to think

that the same object would have been better attained by falling back upon the original name of Monksmoss, or if the word Lady must needs have been retained, calling it Ladymoss,—bog being, indeed, in this case obviously a mere synonym for the moss of the older designation.

Having thus to represent a monk of Lindores, we would



follow the seal in representing him as the abbot holding the pastoral staff, but would turn the crook inwards, as is generally done in such cases, to distinguish it from the staff of a bishop, by showing that the pastoral jurisdiction, of which it is the symbol, is merely domestic. We consider also, as the present writer has already elsewhere remarked with regard to the figure of Saint Giles in the municipal blazon of the Royal

Burgh of Elgin, that he ought to be dressed in the monastic habit to distinguish him from a bishop, notwithstanding that the present seal attires him in the chasuble. He ought not to have the mitre, as the Abbot of Lindores did not possess this privilege. In all this, except the crook turned inwards, we are strictly following the figure of the Abbot of Lindores on the seal of that Abbey figured in Laing's 'Supplemental



Catalogue' (No. 1160), where also he has no beard. As to the colour of the habit, the 'Petits Bollandistes,' in the Life of St Bernard of Abbeville, under April 14, state that the monks of the Congregation of Tiron, to which Lindores belonged, and which ceased to exist in the seventeenth century, originally wore grey, but afterwards adopted black, which latter colour is here perhaps preferable as more heraldic, for which reason also, as well as because the seal gives the ground plain, we would suggest the

field *argent*, and read, *Argent, a monk of the reformed Benedictine congregation of Tiron, habited proper, holding in his dexter hand a pastoral staff turned to sinister or, and in his left a book proper.*

Upon the seal of Lindores the idea upon which the name of Ladybank is based is expressed by a scroll proceeding from the Abbot's mouth, and bearing the same inscription which is found upon the seal of the City of Dundee: AVE MARIA.

LAGGAN.

ON November 21, 1614, James VI., by a charter in favour of John Campbell of Caddell, gave him power to erect in the island of Islay a free burgh of barony to be called Laggan. We are not aware that anything of the sort was ever done.

The Campbells of Caddell, Calder, or Cawdor are now represented by the Earls of Cawdor, and are a branch of the Argyll family, the first of which married the heiress of Calder of that Ilk, whose arms were *or, a hart's head cabossed sable, attired gules.* We have, however, already described the arms of Campbell of Calder when speaking of the burgh of Campbeltown of Calder.

LAGYRATH.

(See LOGIERAIT.)

LAMLASH.

(See ARRAN.)



LANGHOLM.

Azure, a saltire argent; between—in chief, a thistle slipped proper, imperially crowned or; on the dexter, a spade in pale, blade upwards, wreathed with heather proper; on the sinister, a wooden platter surmounted of a barley-meal bannock, surmounted in turn of a salt herring paleways, and marked with the letter B on each side of the herring; and in base a toison (or golden fleece) or.

The tinctures admit of no doubt, the main shield being simply the national flag of Scotland, and so scored upon the seal and

official writing-paper, and the other charges being thus explained in the communication with which the town clerk has favoured us: "Annually in July a holiday is held here called the 'Common Riding Day.' On that day a large procession of horsemen and of men and boys on foot is formed. That procession, which is headed by a Cornet annually appointed by the inhabitants, goes round the boundaries of an undivided commonity in the neighbourhood of the town, and at certain places along that boundary sods are cut and turned over so as to keep the boundaries of the common lands, which are unfenced, in remembrance. In that procession there are carried (1) a large Scotch thistle with a floral crown on its top; (2) a barley-meal bannock with a salt herring fastened with a large nail to a wooden dish, with the letter B on the bannock on each side of the herring; and (3) a spade decked with heather, which is used for cutting and turning over the sods above referred to. These have been carried in the Common Riding procession beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and they were adopted as three of the devices of the burgh seal. The fourth device on the seal is a golden fleece, which represents the trade of the town, woollen manufacture."

If our memory does not fail us, the barley-bannocks and the herring have a parallel in at least one other burgh in Scotland,—a Royal Burgh of much antiquity and dignity, where, upon the occasion of the Common Riding, the Provost and Magistrates are compelled by the force of public opinion, as an additional element in the solemnity, to eat the bannocks and herrings at a fixed point in the procession. We conceive that these quaint refreshments are doubtless intended for, and perhaps are, a monument and survival of the Spartan fare of some of our more remote forefathers, and

must inspire in all the burgesses an historic interest, sharply accentuated, in the case of the Magistrates destined to be thus regaled, by feelings of a personal character. It is remarkable that the *toison d'or*, or golden fleece, although extremely familiar as the badge of the Order which bears its name, and not infrequent as a sign over shops and inns, is very rare as a heraldic charge. We have met with no instances except those of Jason of Broad Somerford (baronet, 1661-1738) and Dingwall of Rannieston; the former of whom doubtless bore it in play upon his name, in allusion to the golden fleece of the classical Jason, and the latter of whom is specially recorded to have had it assigned to him in 1792 as "a mark of distinction on account of the very essential services done by him to the stocking trade of the town and county of Aberdeen."

Note.—The custom of calling out "O yes," a corruption of the old French "*Oyez*" = Hear ye! before a proclamation, is wide and well known. From the placard of the Common Riding of Langholm kindly sent to us by the town clerk, we gather that in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1731, the word as used at Langholm is given in its pure French form, but in the body of the placard itself it appears in the peculiar local form of *Hoys, Yes!*

Langholm was erected into a burgh of barony in favour of Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, on September 19, 1621, and became a Police Burgh in 1845.

LANGTON.

A CHARTER of Robert III., dated March 8, 1373-74, printed in the Appendix to the Acts of Parliament, in favour of Alexander Cockburn, practically confers upon Langton the privileges of a free burgh of barony; but fresh grants to the same effect were made by James IV., February 23, 1509-10; by James V., January 9, 1541-42; and by James VI., November 11, 1595, and February 17, 1609. In 1758 the Cockburns sold Langton to David Gavin, and two years later he suppressed the burgh of Langton and transferred its privileges to a new place erected by himself at the distance of about half a mile, and called by him after himself—Gavinton.

The arms of the Cockburns are *argent, three cocks gules*, which those of Langton quartered with *gules, three mascles or—two and one*, for Vipont, the family by marriage with whom they acquired Langton. The arms of Gavin of Langton are *argent, a sword in pale azure, ensigned of a mullet gules, and surmounted of a saltire coupé sable*.

LARGO.

ON August 21, 1513, James IV., by a charter in favour of the great Admiral Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, erected the Nethertown and Seatown of Largo into a free burgh of barony. A weekly market is held at Largo; but we are not aware that any municipal constitution was ever granted to the burgh by its superior.

According to Nisbet, who is followed by Burke ('General Armory'), the arms of Sir Andrew were *azure, an oak-tree growing out of a mount in base or, between two ships under sail argent*, as admiral to Kings James III. and IV. If this be correct, it would appear that the mount and the ships were a personal privilege, as Sir David Lyndsay, in the lifetime of the Admiral's son, gives this coat without the ships and with the tree eradicated. And the same is the coat given in the present Lyon's "Ordinary" for "Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, and representative of Wood of Largo, 1775."

LARGS.

THE earliest attempt to municipalise Largs seems to have been made in the year 1595, and it was then to have been called the Newtown of Gogo, after the name of the stream which runs through it. On December 24 in that year, James VI. granted to John Brisbane, younger of Bishopton, conjointly with Ann Blair his wife, the right to erect this new town as a free burgh of barony; but the site is closely defined, and is practically that occupied by the town of Largs, the market being ordered to be held at the church of Largs. Permission was given for holding an annual fair on the Feast of St Columba (June 9), which fair is still held on the first Tuesday of June after the 12th; but otherwise we know of no use having been made of this charter, although it sanctions the creation of provost, bailies, councillors, and burgesses. However, as a memorial of the persons associated with the first idea of local municipal government, it is worth while to remark that the arms of Brisbane of Bishopton are *sable, a chevron chequy or and gules, between three cushions of the second*; and those of Ann Blair, if, as is stated, she was a daughter of Blair of that Ilk, were *argent, on a saltire sable, nine mascles of the first*.

The Police Burgh of Largs, which was incorporated in 1886, cannot be said to possess any arms. The seal, which

is extremely well executed, has in base the Royal arms of Scotland wreathed in thistles, and behind them a landscape recalling the battle of Largs, fought on October 3, 1263, between the Scots under Alexander III. and the Norwegians under Hacon III. The Norwegian fleet was lying about the Cumbraes when five of their vessels were driven ashore



just south of Largs, and were attacked by the Scots, who also defeated the detachments which were sent to the assistance of the crews. Those who wish to study this subject will do well to do so in the Norwegian contemporary account, which has been printed several times, the first being the edition of the Rev. James Johnstone in 1782 (pp. 81-107). The seal accordingly represents, immediately behind the shield bearing the Royal arms, the land

with the Scottish troops drawn up upon it, and upon the sea beyond, the five galleys with their sails furled, but oars in action; and beyond these again, a piece of land, doubtless intended for the northern point of the Great Cumbræ. The idea expressed in the seal is therefore evidently the victory of the Scottish land army over the forces of the Norwegian fleet. This might be done heraldically in one of several ways; for instance, *Party per fess wavy, vert, semée of thistles proper, and barry wavy argent and azure; in chief an inescutcheon of the Royal arms of Scotland—viz., or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules, langued and armed azure; over all, in the flanches, two swords paleways, points downward, argent, hilts and pommels or; in base, a galley sable in full sail, the sail formed of the arms of Norway—viz., gules, a lion rampant, crowned, or, supporting between the paws a battle-axe argent.*

The Earl of Glasgow holds from 1669 the title of Lord Boyle of Largs, and a variety of other places, but his arms have nothing to do with those of the town.



LASSWADE.

On a meadow, a thorn-tree.

The town clerk informs us that the Commissioners were warned not to assume "heraldic arms," and that they referred the question to him. He and they seem to have understood the term "heraldic" as referring merely to conventional forms, such as have been assumed by a neighbouring burgh, which had simply borrowed the arms of the territorial Superior. The town clerk not unnaturally turned to the idea of some allusion to the name of the place. The origin of this name is a matter

of dispute, into which we do not enter; but that which seemed to him to carry most weight was "the valley of the white thorn," which tree has always flourished in the district—see also Hawthornden, in the neighbourhood; and a branch of thorn had already been carved upon the pulpit of the Parish Church when renovated several years ago. He accordingly caused to be sketched for the purpose of the seal a very old thorn-tree, standing near the old churchyard gate. This tree was shortly afterwards seriously damaged by a storm, and has much need of a realisation of the wish expressed for it in the motto.

We should make the field *azure* as the most natural tincture, and read *azure, on a meadow a white hawthorn tree in full blossom proper.*

Motto, FLOREAT.

LAURENCEKIRK.

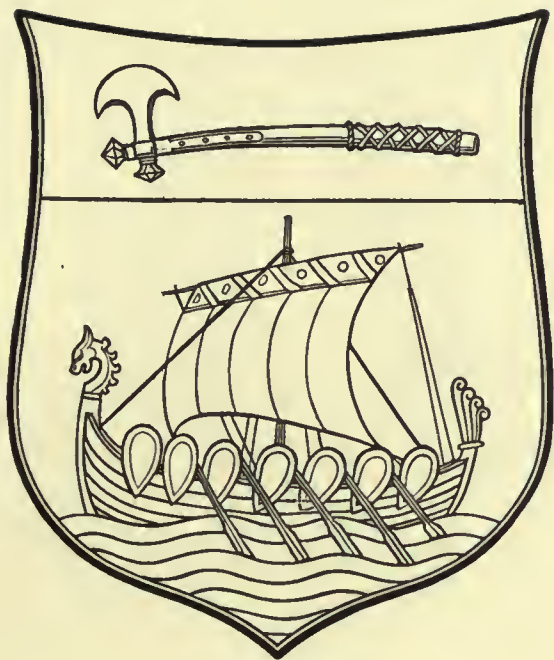
WE are informed by the town clerk that this burgh does not possess any arms, and that the centre of the seal is a representation of the tower of Johnston, which is built on a hill—Garvock—overlooking the town, and from which a most extensive view of this part of the country is obtained.

The name is peculiar, in that the Laurence from whom the name is derived is not the arch-martyr of the Roman Church, but the Laurence who succeeded Augustine in the archbishopric of Canterbury. There is a good deal regarding him in Bede, but how his name came to be associated with this part of the country seems quite uncertain, and there is nothing to lend itself to a coat of arms. On the whole, the more natural course, if heraldic device were to be adopted, would seem to be to use that of Francis Garden, Lord Gardenstone—viz., *or, a boar's head erased sable, armed gules*. The notice of this eminent judge in 'The Scottish Nation' says: "In 1762 he had purchased the estate of Johnston in Kincardineshire, and in 1765 greatly added to the value of this property by laying down a plan for the extension of the adjoining village of Laurencekirk, then a mere hamlet, which in 1779 he procured to be erected into a burgh of barony. He built a commodious inn, styled 'The Gardenstone' Arms,' for the

reception of travellers, founded a library for the use of the villagers, with a museum for the attraction of strangers, and established manufactures of various kinds. Although some of his undertakings in connection with this village did not succeed, this did not in the least dishearten him, or cause him to abate in his philanthropic exertions, and he had at length the satisfaction of seeing the village of Laurencekirk, which afterwards became famous for its manufacture of snuff-boxes, attain to a degree of prosperity and importance which exceeded his most sanguine expectations."

The motto is, IN JUSTICE SECURE.

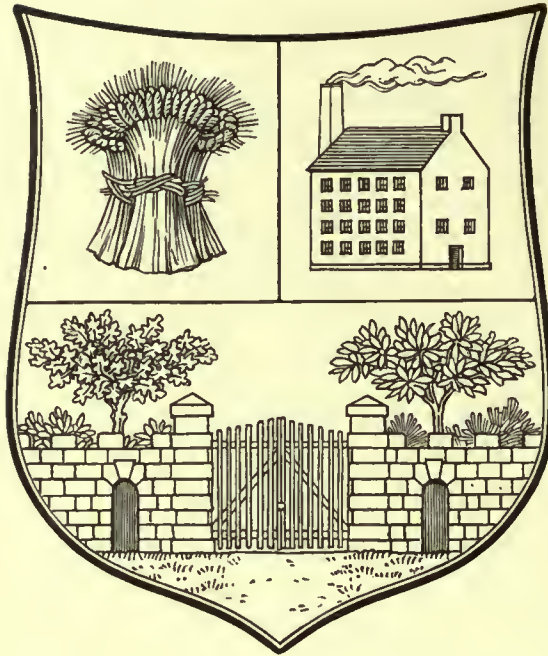




LERWICK.

Or, in a sea proper, a dragon-ship vert under sail, oars in action; on a chief gules, a battle-axe fessways argent.

This is a reading of the arms as registered in 1882, given in the 'Ordinary' published by the present Lyon King,—Lerwick constituting, along with Govan, the only two cases in which the arms of Police Burghs are registered in the Lyon Office. It is evident that, as in the cases of Kirkwall and Stromness, the leading idea has been the ship of Orkney or Caithness, but it is impossible to compliment the inventor of this modification upon his achievement.

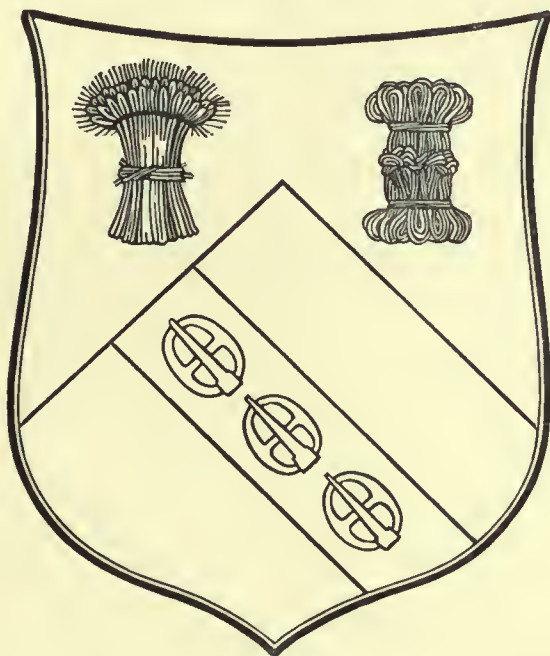


LESLIE.

THIS burgh has arms which are describable heraldically. The shield is *party per fess*, and again in *chief party per pale*; in the dexter quarter thus formed is a *triple garb*, and in the sinister a *perspective view of a four-storeyed factory with a smoking chimney*; in base is a *castellated wall, with a rustic gateway in the middle, having a door at each side*; trees arise from behind the wall on either side.

The town clerk informs us that the garb and the factory indicate respectively the rural and the urban industries of the burgh, while the wall and gateway indicate one of the gateways of Leslie House, belonging to the Leslies, Earls of Rothes. We

venture to think that the same ideas could have been expressed in a more heraldic manner by some such shield as *party per chevron azure and argent, in the dexter chief a garb or, and in the sinister a hank of flax argent; in base on a bend azure three buckles or*, this

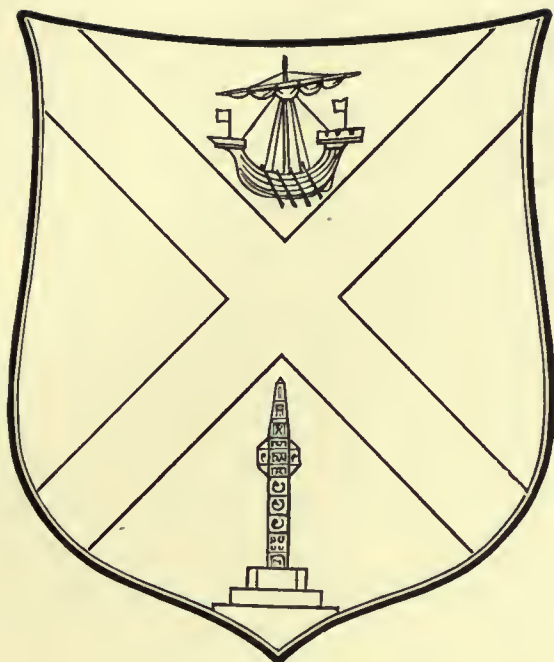


latter coat being that of Leslie, Earl of Rothes, and Lord Leslie and Ballinbreich.

The shield has above it the crest of the Leslies—viz., a *demigriffin proper, beaked, armed and winged or*; and above this again is a scroll bearing the motto of the same family—viz., *GRIP FAST*. Underneath the shield is placed another scroll, bearing the words *INDUSTRIA VIVIMUS*.

LESMAHAGO.

CHARLES II., by a charter of January 8, 1667, granted to Ann, Duchess of Hamilton, the power of erecting the Abbey Green of Lesmahago into a burgh of barony, which charter was ratified by an Act of Parliament in the following year; and certain fairs are held accordingly. But we are not aware of any further exercise of municipal privileges. It is hardly necessary to remark that the arms of Hamilton, borne by special grant of the same duchess, by the burgh of the same name, are *gules, three cinque foils pierced, argent*. But having regard to the peculiar name of the burgh—signifying the church of Machutus—it would seem more probable that, in the event of this burgh desiring to adopt arms, the authorities would seek a device of a hagiological character. This Machutus died Bishop of Aleth, in Brittany, in 565 or 570.



LEVEN.

Or, a saltire sable; between, in chief, a galley, sails furled and oars in action, and issuant from the base the burgh cross of Leven (a sundial raised on three steps) [gules].

The town clerk informs us that these arms are based upon those of Christie of Durie—viz., *or, a saltire between two stars in flank sable; in chief a demi-lion coupé at the joints gules, and in base a cross patée of the last*. We may confess, in passing, to a very strong suspicion that the pair of black stars which the Burgh has omitted must originally have been mullets, representing

iron spur-rowels, and ought to be *pierced*. We may remark that the galley in chief is, as we are informed by the town clerk, a simple reference to the maritime nature of the place. He tells us that the object in the base is a representation of an old cross once standing in the High Street of the burgh, but now re-erected in the grounds of the Greig Institute there. We find, however, a drawing of the monument in question in MacGibbon and Ross's 'Castellated and Domestic Architecture,' v. 413, 414, from which it is evident that although it may have been an adaptation of, or a substitute for, an original cross, it is now a sundial of the same class as those found at Drummond Castle, Kelburne, and Mount Stuart, and it is accordingly so represented above. This dial and the galley are by us tintured *gules* in accordance with the suggestion of the town clerk, it being the same tincture as that of the two corresponding charges in the shield of the family of Durie.

We learn that the original design of the burgh seal, which was suggested by the Rev. A. T. Grant, Leven, included a chevron in the dexter flank, in allusion to the ancient Duries of Durie, and a key in the sinister flank for the intermediate Gibsons of Durie.

It is hardly necessary to remark that in 1641 the well-known General Sir Alexander Leslie, belonging to a branch of the same family as the Leslies, Earls of Rothes, was created Earl of Leven, which title is now held by Lord Leven and Melville. Lord Leven received as a coat of augmentation, which he quartered in the 1st and 4th with his paternal coat of Leslie in the 2nd and 3rd—viz., *azure, a thistle proper ensigned with an Imperial crown or*, which coat of augmentation is carried in the 1st quarter, by the present Lord Leven and Melville.

Leven was originally erected into a burgh of barony by a charter of George Gladstones, Archbishop of St Andrews, of July 4, 1609, confirmed October 21 of the same year, in favour of George Lauder of the Bass, whose arms were *gules, a griffin segreant within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered argent.*

LINKTOUN.

WILLIAM ARNOT, second son of Sir John Arnot, baronet, obtained on November 29, 1750, a charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Abbotshall, "now called Arnott," and the burgh of barony of Linktoun, with various privileges. The burgh is now a part of the parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy.

The arms borne by Arnot of that Ilk were *argent, a chevron sable ; between, two mullets in chief, and in base a crescent gules.*

LINTON.

ON July 13, 1631, John, Lord Stewart of Traquair, obtained the erection of the village of Lyntoun into a free burgh of barony and regality of the same name, the charter ordaining *inter alia* that all letters, &c., should be proclaimed at the market-cross of the said burgh.

For a considerable period the burgh was managed by a bailie of regality, assisted by a council of portioners, who were locally known as the Lairds of Linton.

The arms of the Earls of Traquair were *quarterly*; *first, or, a fess chequy azure and argent, for Stewart*; *second, azure, three garbs or, for Cuming*; *third, sable, a mullet argent, for Traquair*; *fourth, argent, an orle gules, in chief three martlets sable, beaked of the second, for Rutherford.*

LIVINGSTON.

JAMES VI., by a charter under the Great Seal dated December 18, 1604, in favour of Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, and his Countess, erected the village of Levingstoun into a free burgh of barony of the same name.

The charter narrates that Levingstoun is on the principal road leading from the town of Edinburgh to the city of Glasgow and other places on the west side of the kingdom; but its circumstances have never led to the creation of any measure of self-government.

The arms of the Earls of Linlithgow were *quarterly; first and fourth, for Levingston, argent, three cinquefoils gules within a double tressure flory-counterflory vert; second and third, for Callendar, sable, a bend between six billets or; over all, for the title of Linlithgow, on an escutcheon azure, a tree growing out of the base or, within a bordure argent, charged with eight cinquefoils gules.*



LOANHEAD.

On a mount a vine fructed between a lion statant guardant contourné, and a fox sejant ; in chief an eagle volant confronté.

We presume that the tinctures would be all proper.

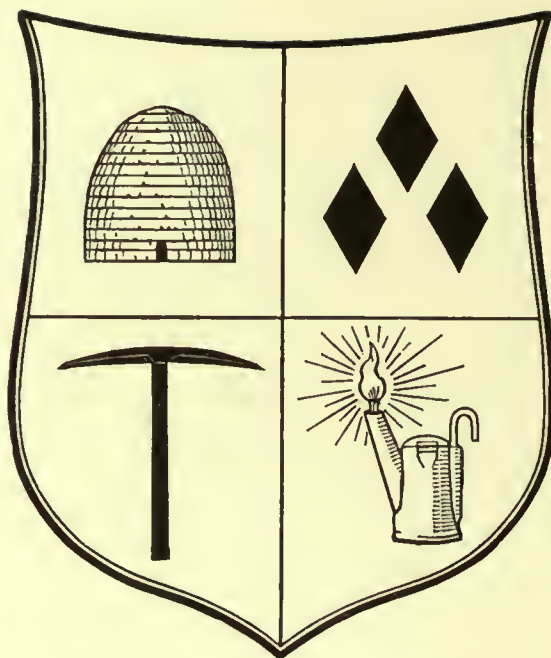
The town clerk assures us "that the burgh seal has no legend or fable attached to it, nor has it allusion to the arms of any family. It is entirely fanciful,—the suggestion of the Provost and other Commissioners,—and is meant to represent progress and defence." We fail, however, to understand in what way it can represent progress and defence, and on the

other hand we cannot conceive a design so peculiar without some occult meaning: as it is, we are able only to offer a conjecture.

Loanhead of Lasswade was created a burgh of barony by Charles II. in 1669 in favour of Sir John Nicolson of that Ilk and Lasswade. The government in this burgh, according to 'The Memoirs of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik,' p. 241, was of the most paternal character, and was an early if not the earliest instance of local prohibition. "The sale of drink within the barony was apparently entirely prohibited," and we surmise that this is the fact symbolised by the design, probably excogitated by a teetotaler. The crest of Nicolson is a demi-lion, and the supporters are eagles. The coat may therefore represent that crafty and disreputable animal the fox, debarred from the tree of vinous refreshment by the jealous care of the baronial family.

The town clerk thinks that the baffled animal is a wolf; but a close examination of the seal leads us to the opinion that it is a fox. He also informs us that it was at one time proposed to use as a motto the word TUEBIMUR ("We will look after it"), which seems to us to favour our interpretation.

Note.—The arms of Nicolson of that Ilk are *or, three falcons' heads erased gules, armed argent*. Without saying more at this place, we may perhaps be allowed to refer to some observations which we have already made when dealing with the burgh of CLERKINGTON.

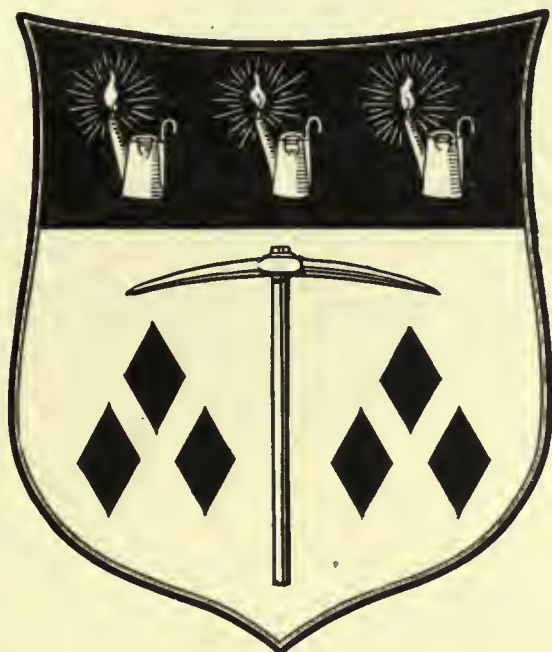


LOCHGELLY.

Quarterly: first, azure, a beehive or; second, argent, three lozenges sable, one and two; third, argent, a miner's pick-axe in pale, head uppermost, sable; fourth, azure, a miner's lamp argent, inflamed and irradiated proper.

The shield is inserted at the bottom of the outer circle of the seal, the centre of which is a view of the head of a coal-pit. In giving the heraldic reading, we have been obliged to transpose two of the charges in order to avoid colour on colour and metal on metal. On the seal the three lozenges are upon

the first *azure* quarter, but the town clerk informs us that they represent "black diamonds"—*i.e.*, coal,—which necessitates making them *sable*,¹ and precludes placing them upon *azure*. On the other hand, the beehive in the second could only be left



upon *argent* by making it *proper* or *sable*, as in the arms of Bowes, which certainly looks ill, and is not so expressive as *or* of the idea which it is designed to symbolise. We learn from the town clerk's letter that much importance is attached to the national character of the seal, on which the shield is sur-

¹ We do not, of course, forget that in the system of blazoning the arms of peers by precious stones and those of princes by planets, as opposed to the blazoning of those of commoners by tinctures and metals, diamond is used for *sable*; but in this case, we think, it is sufficiently evident that it is intended to indicate the colour as black.

rounded by branches of thistle, and which bears the Scottish lion on the top. Hence it is natural to find that the shield is quartered *azure* and *argent*,—the colours of Saint Andrew and of Scotland. The general effect is very similar to that of the shield of Portobello recorded in the Lyon Office on March 18, 1886, as *Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, a three-masted ship under sail or; second and third, argent, a cannon mounted on its carriage sable.*

We cannot help thinking, however, that *or*, as indicating wealth, would have been a better field than *argent*, the effect of which with the black charges is funereal, and that the charges themselves would have been better arranged, with a view to heraldic unity, thus: *or, a pickaxe paleways, head upwards, proper, between six lozenges sable; on a chief of the last, three miners' lamps argent enflamed proper.*

There is a motto, BY INDUSTRY WE FLOURISH.



LOCHGILPHEAD.

[Sable], an anchor in pale [or], surmounted of a herring naiant in fess [proper], and wreathed of a cable [argent] debruising the herring.

We are informed that this device is a mere allusion to the local industries, and that nothing has been done as to colouring. We therefore read simply with the colours of Argyll — black and gold.

There is a motto—DÒCHAS.

LOCHLUY.

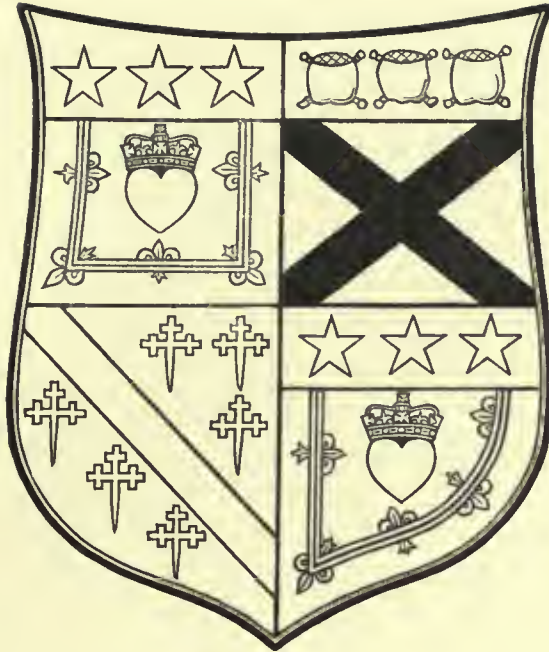
THE village of Lochluy was erected into a burgh of barony of the same name, with the usual privileges, by a Great Seal charter of James VI., dated December 9, 1608, in favour of the lord of the barony, David Hay.

The arms of the ancient family of the Hays of Lochlui are *argent, three escutcheons gules within a bordure of the second.*

LOCHRYAN.

By a Great Seal charter of resignation, dated April 1, 1701, in favour of Captain Andrew Agnew and his spouse, the town of Cladahouse was declared to be conveniently situated for building a port, and was erected therefore into a free burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of barony of Lochryan, the port to be called the Haven of Lochryan.

The arms of Agnew of Lochryan were *argent, a chevron between two cinquefoils in chief and a saltire coupé in base azure, within a bordure of the second.*



LOCKERBIE.

Quarterly : first and fourth, argent, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules a man's heart, also gules, imperially crowned proper, on a chief azure, three mullets of the field ; second, argent, a saltire sable, on a chief gules, three cushions or ; third, azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée or.

The town clerk is good enough to write to us: "It is the coat of arms of Mr Johnstone Douglas of Lockerbie, in whose family the estate of Lockerbie has been for the last three hundred years. Johnstone of Lockerbie was a branch of the Annandale

family, and is repeatedly mentioned in Border history. The last male heir was William Johnstone of Lockerbie, who died in 1790. William Johnstone's heir was Grace Johnstone, who married Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, Bart. They had a large family, the eldest of whom, Charles, on the death of his father became Sir Charles of Kelhead, and on the death of the last Duke of Queensberry ('Old Q') succeeded to the marquissate of Queensberry and the Dumfriesshire estates. In terms of the marriage contract between Sir William Douglas and Miss Grace Johnstone, the second son was to succeed to the Lockerbie estate; consequently Lord John Douglas became the proprietor of Lockerbie. Lord John Douglas, or, as he called himself, Lord John Johnstone-Douglas, was succeeded [in the Lockerbie estate] by his immediate younger brother's eldest son, Robert Johnstone-Douglas, who married his cousin, Lady Anne Douglas. Their eldest son, Mr Arthur Henry Johnstone-Douglas, is the present proprietor."

The arms, except the second quarter, which is that of Johnstone, are those of Douglas, Marquis of Queensberry—the arms of Douglas proper, bearing the Royal tressure added by Charles II. when he created the marquissate in 1682. The third quarter is Mar as quartered with Douglas of Queensberry.

The motto is: FORWARD, which is also that of Queensberry.

LOGIERAIT.

By a charter under the Great Seal of Charles II., dated May 26, 1671, in favour of John, Earl of Athole, Lagyrath (Logierait) was erected into a free burgh of regality, to be called the burgh of Lagyrath, and to be the principal burgh of the regality of Athole.

It is said that the burgh court-room was seventy feet long, and that the burgh jail once contained six hundred prisoners (from Prestonpans in 1745 !). But almost the sole survivor of the institutions of the burgh is the name of the neighbouring knoll—Tomna-croiche (Gallows Hill). And it is pretty certain that the burgh never enjoyed any measure of independence of its feudal superiors.

John, Earl of Athole, was created a marquis in 1676, and registered his arms in or about the same year. These were *quarterly; first grandquarter, quarterly, first and fourth, for Athole, paly of six sable and or; second and third, for Stewart, or, a fess chequy azure and argent; second and third grandquarters, for Murray, azure, three mullets argent within a double tressure flory-counterflory or.*

LONGFORGAN.

THE town of Longforgund was erected on May 30, 1672, into a burgh of barony of the same name by a Great Seal charter in favour of Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn.

We are not aware if at any time the burgh had the privilege of self-government, but if so, it has long since ceased to exercise it.

The arms borne by the Earl were *argent, a lion rampant azure, armed and langued gules, within a double tressure flory-counterflory of the second.*

LONGNEWTON.

ON March 1, 1634, Charles I., by a charter in favour of the Earl of Lothian, erected Langnewton into a free burgh of barony. Whether any use was ever made of this charter we are not aware, but in any case the place itself has ceased to exist. It may be remarked that the site is now included in the parish of Ancrum. The village of Ancrum itself has been said to be a burgh of barony, a statement for which we have been unable to find the evidence.

As regards the arms of Lothian, Mark Ker, of the family of Cessford, was created Earl of Lothian, February 10, 1606. He bore *quarterly, first and fourth*, as a coat of augmentation for the title of Lothian, *azure, the sun in his splendour proper*; and *second and third*, for Ker of Cessford, *per fess gules and vert, on a chevron between three mascles in chief or, and a unicorn's head erased in base argent, as many mullets of the field*. His granddaughter Ann, Countess of Lothian in her own right, married Sir William Ker of Ferniehurst, created Earl of Lothian, June 24, 1631. He is the grantee of the charter regarding the barony of Langnewton. His seals show that he adopted simply the arms of his wife.



LOSSIEMOUTH AND BRANDERBURGH.

On the waves of the sea in base, issuant from the dexter the forepart of a galley, and, on a representation of the promontory called Holyman Head issuant from the sinister, SAINT GERARDINE holding in his sinister hand a pastoral staff and in his dexter a lanthorn irradiated.

The Rev. Professor Cooper, at the head of his paper on Saint Gerardine, thus speaks of this coat: "The authorities of the newly constituted burgh of Lossiemouth and Branderburgh, in my native county of Moray, being in want of a device

for their burgh seal, did me the honour of consulting me upon the matter. I suggested that they might find an appropriate subject in a local tradition of the Saint—S. Gerardine—who gave to the promontory on which Branderburgh stands its old name, ‘Holyman Head.’ The story told how on stormy nights the hermit bishop used to pace along the shore with a lanthorn in his hand to warn vessels off the rocks. My suggestion was adopted; and the seal of the burgh now bears the figure of S. Gerardine, habited as a bishop, holding in the dexter hand a lanthorn, whence rays of light stream forth, and in his sinister hand a pastoral staff, and standing beside a church on a promontory amid the waves, whereon there sails a one-masted galley—all *proper*; with the motto, ‘PER NOCTEM LUX.’ At the request of the venerable Provost of the burgh the following lecture was prepared and delivered at Lossiemouth: it was not thought necessary to alter it when, a few weeks later, it was read at Aberdeen before the Ecclesiological Society; and it now appears with those local references which suited its original intention.”

The subject naturally requires a field *sable*, and this would seem to render it necessary to make the galley *argent*. The lanthorn, pastoral staff, and mitre would be *or*; all the rest, as stated by Dr Cooper, *proper*, the Saint’s vestments being of course white. On the seal he does not wear the chasuble, but the cope, and an alb with unusually wide sleeves, and without dalmatic or tunicle; the stole is crossed.¹

Very little seems to be known about this Gerardine. What little there is, is probably exhausted by Dr Cooper in the paper

¹ The Roman Missal ‘Ritus Celebrandi,’ ii. 4, prescribes that it should not be crossed by a bishop.

above cited. There is also an article on him in Dr Forbes's 'Kalendars' under the name of Gervadius. All the authorities appear to incline to the opinion that the real name was probably Garnard or Garnat, a common name among the Picts. We venture to think that his episcopal character is probably imaginary. That a hermit living in this spot should have been in the habit of showing a light for the guidance of ships is probable enough. There either still is, or a few years ago was, a hermit living on Cape Matapan in Greece, who was accustomed to perform the same benevolent work. In the daytime he showed a flag.

There is, as already stated, a motto: PER NOCTEM LUX.



MACDUFF.

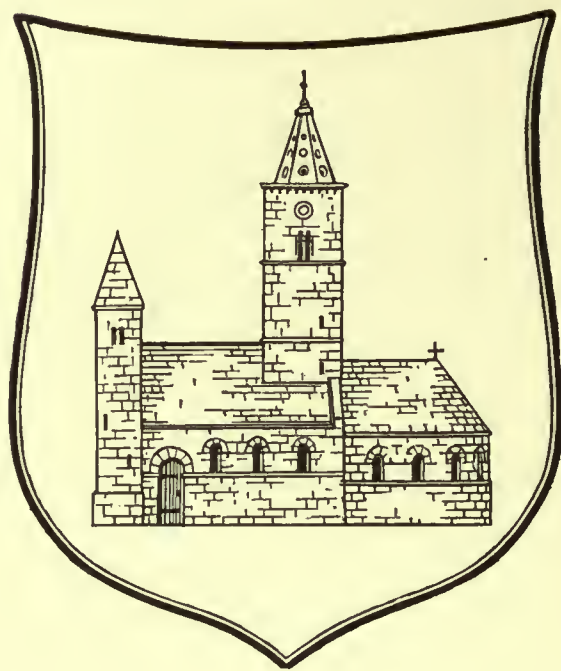
Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure.

This place was originally called Doun (spelled in divers ways), but in 1783 Lord Fife obtained its erection as a burgh of barony under its present name. The seal is a free imitation of those of the ancient Earls of Fife, as described by Dr Birch in his 'Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum,' No. 15,712, and by Laing, No. 334, and below the equestrian figure of the Earl represented upon them is the shield bearing the arms of Fife, identified with the name of Macduff, and in this case therefore simply a hieroglyph to express the name of the town.

MAGNUSBURGH.

ON July 30, 1624, John Sinclair of Ganeyis and his spouse, Cristine Mowat, obtained a charter under the Great Seal incorporating the lands of Dunbaith into a free barony, and erecting the village of Innurie—in a later charter of February 24, 1766, called Inver of Dumbeath—into a burgh of barony under the name of Magnusburgh. The charter narrates that the village lies by the sea distant from all royal burghs, and that it is resorted to daily by a great multitude of people. But there is no evidence that the magnitude of the burgh ever suggested the formation of an independent municipality there, and the very name under which it was created is now practically forgotten.

The grantee of the charter was succeeded in the barony of Dunbeath by his brother, Alexander Sinclair of Latheron, who became progenitor of the baronets of Dunbeath. The arms of this family, according to its earliest registration in the books of the Lord Lyon, are *quarterly; first, azure, a ship at anchor, oars in saltire, within a double tressure. flory-counterflory or; second and third, or, a lion rampant gules; fourth, azure, a ship under sail or; over all, dividing the coats, a cross engrailed sable; all within a bordure indented gules.*



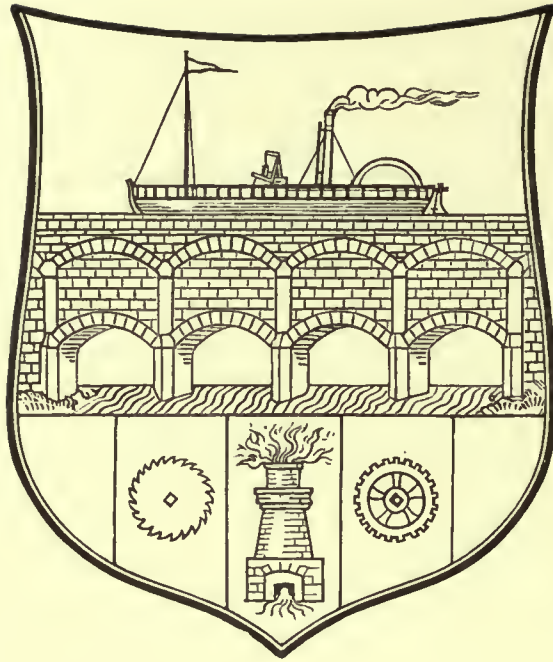
MARKINCH.

A church.

This is in compliment to the Parish Church tower, one of the best Norman towers in Scotland. As we are informed that this church was consecrated on August 9, 1243, in honour of the Baptist, whose colours are red and white, we should suggest a field *gules* and the church *argent*. As for the type, the present church is modern, and it may be conjectured, from the similarity of the towers, that the original church somewhat resembled that of Saint Rule at St Andrews, of which, in its original form, there

is an admirable representation on one of the seals of the Chapter given by Dr Birch (Nos. 14,966-9) with an illustration (on Plate vii.), and we should recommend the use of that type for the church, adhering, however, to the actual type of the tower. It is true that the present spire, as well as the body of the church, are modern; but the parallel case of St Andrews renders it probable that there was originally a spire in this case also.

Markinch was erected into a free burgh of barony on September 5, 1673. It is now a Police Burgh also.



MARYHILL.

[*Gules*], the Forth and Clyde Canal aqueduct [*argent*, masoned *sable*,] over the river Kelvin, transfluent [*proper*—i.e., *azure* and *argent* alternately]; a base *paly* of five of the second and first, the second, third, and fourth *pales* charged respectively with a circular saw, a furnace inflamed, and a spur-wheel [*all counter-charged*].

Mr Alexander Thomson, in his book upon Maryhill, p. 210, states that he designed these arms in 1885 at the request of the Commissioners of the then existent burgh, and he enters

into his reasons; but the language he uses is so extremely unscientific that it is very difficult to describe the result heraldically. Mr Thomson says nothing as to tinctures, and those which we suggest, we suggest with the utmost diffidence. The shield bears a representation of the aqueduct by which the Forth and Clyde ship-canal is carried across the Kelvin. In the local representations of this blazon the aqueduct is shown, perhaps for the sake of symmetry, as having three arches; but it really has four, and is so drawn above. The stream of the Kelvin is represented as transfluent, and above the top of the aqueduct appears a steamship, apparently meant to represent the "Charlotte Dundas," of which a notice and representation has already been given under Grangemouth. The base of the shield is represented as *paly of five*, charged, in the centre *pale*, with an iron-furnace *inflamed*, such as we have elsewhere suggested as an appropriate bearing for Coatbridge, between, on the second *pale*, a circular saw, and upon the fourth a spur-wheel.

Mr Thomson also assigned the motto *VIRES ACQUIRIT EUNDO*, and expresses the hope that in the years to come Maryhill may amply "fulfil its motto."

Maryhill was created a Police Burgh in 1856; it was municipally annexed to Glasgow in 1891.

MARYKIRK.

(See ABERLUTHNOT.)

MARYWELL.

GEORGE II., by a Great Seal charter dated February 12, 1740, in favour of Francis Gordon of Miln of Kincardine, erected the town and lands of Marywell in the parish of Birse, Aberdeenshire, into a burgh of barony, but the burgh has at all times continued under the exclusive management of its feudal superiors.

MAUCHLIN.

JAMES IV., on October 30, 1510, out of special favour for Robert, Abbot of Melrose, and his convent, and for the advantage of the village of Mauchlin itself and public convenience, infeudated and created it a free burgh of barony, granting power to the burgesses to elect bailies, to have a market-cross, &c. On June 30, 1608, after the dissolution of the monastery, the burgh was granted to Hugh, Lord Loudoun, and the power to create burgesses and bailies was conferred on him, and not ratified to the inhabitants, who, we understand, have not since re-acquired any independent municipal powers.

The Scottish monasteries used no heraldic insignia. But the seals of the Abbey of Melrose bore usually a figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child under a Gothic canopy, and in the base of the seal a kneeling abbot or monk. The arms of the succeeding Campbells of Loudoun are, as is well known, *gyronny of eight, ermine and gules*.

MAXTON.

ON February 9, 1587-88, James VI., by a charter in favour of Walter Ker of Littledean, erected Maxtoun into a free burgh of barony. What use was made of this charter we do not know, but there remains a ruined market-cross.

The arms of Ker of Littledean are *vert, on a chevron argent three mullets gules, and in base a unicorn's head erased, of the second*. But they now quarter with these, and did at the time of the charter already quarter, the arms of Ainslie of Dolphinton—viz., *azure, three crosses moline argent*. In connection with which last, however, it is worth while to remark that, according to Nisbet, “Our old books give for arms of Ainslie of Dolphinton, *argent, a cross flory gules*.”



MAXWELLTOWN.

*[Argent], on a mount, a stag lodged in front of a holly-tree
[proper].*

The town clerk is good enough to inform us that the present burgh was formerly called Brigend. "In the year 1810 it was erected into a burgh of barony, with the co-operation of Marquess Constable Maxwell of Terregles, it being part of the barony of Drumsleet, of which he was Superior," and its name was then changed to Maxwelltown, after that of his family. The arms are simply his crest, and we have suggested a field *argent*, as that is

the field of his arms, but otherwise the design is very similar to that of the arms of the Royal Burgh of Falkland, and to those called the arms of Selkirkshire figured outside Mr T. Craig-Brown's 'History of Selkirkshire.'

The motto, REVIRESCO, is also that of Maxwell of Terregles.



MAYBOLE.

Or, a chevron between three lions rampant gules.

The tinctures do not admit of doubt, the field of the shield upon the seal of the burgh being distinctly punctured to represent *or* and the chevron scored as *gules*, and the following being an excerpt with which we have been favoured by the town clerk, from the minutes of the special meeting of the Maybole Commissioners, September 4, 1893: "There were submitted to the meeting two designs, numbered three and four, for a new common seal, prepared by Mr D. Cunninghame, engraver, Glasgow, both having the same design—viz., the dolphin, being

the coat of arms of Lord Ailsa as Lord of the Manor; the chevron, being the coat of arms of the Earl of Carrick; the three lions, being the coat of arms of King Robert the Bruce, the first Earl of Carrick—with the motto, *Ad summa virtus*. . . . The meeting . . . unanimously resolved to adopt it."

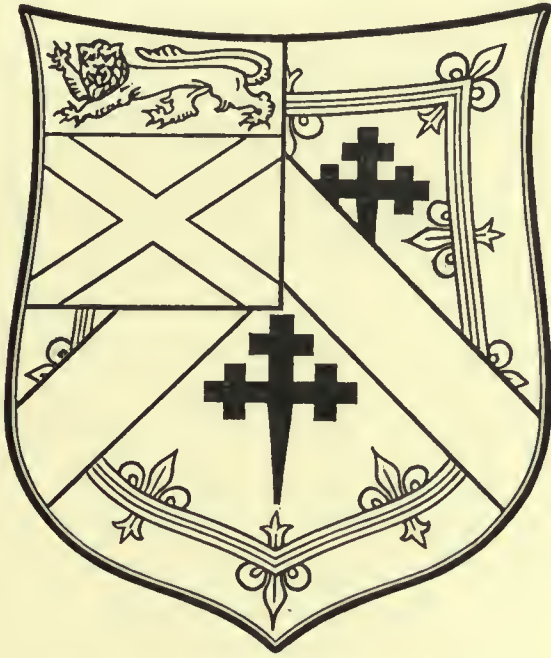
We may be permitted to remark that (1) the dolphin is not the arms of Lord Ailsa, but his crest, and it so appears on the town seal; and (2) that King Robert I. was not the first, but the fifth, Earl of Carrick, and that as Earl of Carrick he had nothing to do with a lion *gules* on a field *or*. His original family arms are accepted as *argent, a lion rampant azure*, while the arms assumed by his family as Lords of Annandale were those of the ancient lords of that district—viz., *or, a saltire and chief gules*. The arms of the Earldom of Carrick of Auld, as given by Sir David Lindesay, being *argent, a chevron gules*, we presume the lion rampant *gules* on the field *or*—found triplicated on this coat—to be the lion of Scotland, which is not personal, but the official blazon of the King, borne by Robert only as such, and not as Earl of Carrick, and we must confess that we do not think the triplication justifiable in any case.

It is plain that the main idea is to combine the arms of the Kennedys, Earls of Cassillis (and now Marquises of Ailsa), by whom the first charter of Maybole as a burgh of barony was obtained on November 14, 1516,¹ with those of Carrick, of which district Maybole is the capital town, and those of the Bruces, the chief historic family by whom the earldom of Carrick was ever held, through whom it became united to the Crown

¹ A seal of this early burgh is figured on p. 15 of the Rev. R. Lawson's 'Capital of Carrick'; but it bears merely a representation of the Tolbooth, and no coat of arms.

in the person of Robert Bruce, and is now regularly enjoyed by the heir-apparent to the throne pursuant to an Act of Parliament of 1469.

The combination of the first two seems to be already very effectively done by the arms of Lord Ailsa himself—viz., *argent, a chevron gules between three cross crosslets sable, all within a double*



tressure flory-counterflory gules—especially if we follow the blazonment of Sir David Lindesay, who does not place the chevron within the tressure but over all. And we should therefore read, *argent, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules, three cross crosslets fitchée sable, the whole surmounted of a chevron gules; over all a quarter charged with the arms of Bruce, Earl of Carrick—viz., or, a saltire gules, on a chief argent a lion passant guardant azure.*

Note.—The history of the arms of Carrick is obscure. The district seems to have been originally a portion of the lordship of Galloway. After a series of civil wars between the descendants of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, the dominions of the lordship were divided, and Roland, the representative of his younger son, received Galloway proper, while the Earldom of Carrick was bestowed upon Duncan, the representative of the elder son. Duncan would naturally have carried the arms of Galloway—viz., *azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned with an antique crown or*. But it appears from his seal (given in Dr W. de G. Birch's 'Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum,' No. 17,107, and in Laing's 'Catalogue,' 164) that he bore a *griffin passant contourné*,¹ but presumably still in the colours of Galloway. His granddaughter Marjory, Countess of Carrick in her own right, married, first, Adam of Kilconketh, by whom she had no issue, and secondly, Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, by whom she was mother of King Robert I.

Dr Birch describes a seal (No. 15,706) on which Adam of Kilconketh is represented seated on horseback, and receiving from a lady who is standing, a lance with a flag charged with three roses, which bearing also appears upon the caparisons of the horse. The same seal is somewhat differently described by Mr Laing (No. 468). Dr Birch thinks that this bearing is intended for Carrick, and that the lady is probably the Countess; but there is nothing about the seal to indicate this. The design itself is very like an illustration to Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,' iii. 22, representing knights receiving

¹ Dr Birch describes the griffin as *segreant*, but in the illustration given by Laing (Pl. IV. 5) it appears to us to be *passant*.

their lances from a king-at-arms; and there is indeed nothing to show that the seal be not earlier than Adam's marriage; although the charter to which it is attached ('Charters of North Berwick,' Ban. Club, p. 20) is subsequent to that date, he being described as Earl of Carrick in it, though he is not so upon the seal. Of the seals of Robert Bruce as Earl of Carrick, Dr Birch gives no fewer than four besides a privy seal (see also Laing, 139, 140; 'Supplemental,' 143; and Astle's 'Vetusta Monumenta,' Pl. III. No. 21). All these seals give his arms as *a saltire and a chief*; and on three at least—the fourth is not particularised—a lion, presumably the *lion azure* of his family arms, appears upon the chief. On the privy seal the lion appears without the saltire. The same arms—viz., *the saltire, with a chief charged with a lion*—were borne by the Countess Marjory herself (Birch, 15,861; Laing, 141). Whence Sir David Lindesay derived his arms of the Earldom of Carrick of Auld we do not know, and as Nisbet (Appendix, ii. 37) ascribes it to a line of Earls older than the family of Galloway, it would appear to be fabulous, since before their time heraldry in the modern sense did not exist. But as he (*loc. cit.*) states that the seal of one Gilbert of Carrick attached to a document of 1285 bears the same arms as are now borne by Lord Ailsa, it is not an improbable conjecture that this mythic coat of primeval Earls of Carrick was evolved from the coat of the original progenitors of the Ailsa family, whose name of De Carrick was no doubt a mere topographical designation.

There is, as already stated, a crest, *a dolphin naiant proper*, which is that of Kennedy, Marquis of Ailsa, and a motto, *AD SUMMA VIRTUS*.

MEIGLE.

ON July 21, 1608, James VI., by a charter in favour of William Fullerton of Ardoch, erected Meigle into a free burgh of barony. We have no evidence to show that any use was ever made of this privilege.

Laing (Supplement, No. 401) says that the seal of the grantee bears *on a fess, between three boars' heads and necks erased, a crescent inter two mullets.*

The arms of Fullarton of that Ilk in Forfarshire, or of Ardoch, are given by Burke as *argent, on a chevron between three otters' heads coupéd gules, a crescent between two stars of the first.* Nisbet makes the stars *three*, and Workman, while giving them as *two*, gives a *fess* instead of a *chevron*.

MEIKLE DALTON.

GEORGE II., by a charter under the Great Seal dated February 24, 1755, in favour of John Caruthers of Holmains, erected the village of Meikle Dalton into a burgh of barony, with the usual privileges. The burgh, however, remained subject to its feudal superior.

The arms of Caruthers of Holmains—in the Lyon Register, Carruthers of Howmains—are *gules, two chevrons engrailed between three fleur-de-lis or.*

MEIKLEOUR.

AN Act of Parliament of 1681, in favour of Mrs Grizzel Mercer, Lady Aldie, ratifies a charter of Charles II., dated June 8, 1665, in favour of Sir James Mercer, whereby Meikleour was erected into a burgh of barony. The privileges appear to have been freely used; but we are not aware that any form of municipal government was ever established.

Meikleour House is the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne, the lineal descendant of the Mercers, whose arms were *or, on a fess between three crosses patée in chief gules, and a mullet azure in base, as many besants of the field.*

MEIKLETOUN OF SLAINS.

JOHN, twelfth Earl of Erroll, on March 29, 1699, received a charter erecting the lands and barony of Delgatie and others into the regality of Slains, the town of Meikletoun of Slains being created the chief burgh of the regality.

The burgh has always remained within the control of its feudal superior.

The arms of the Earls of Erroll, as is well known, are *argent, three escutcheons gules*.

MELFORT.

By a Great Seal charter dated November 9, 1688, in favour of Euphemia, Countess of Melfort, wife of John, first Earl of Melfort, and John, Lord Forth, their son, the town and burgh of Melfort was erected into the burgh of the regality of Melfort. The burgh has not, however, attained the proportions which require the introduction of the means of self-government.

The seal used by the Earl in 1686 (Laing, 'Supplement,' No. 299) bore *the Royal arms of Scotland within a bordure compony*. The paternal arms of Drummond—or, *three bars wavy gules*—are well known.



MELROSE.

Azure, in pale a pastoral staff turned to sinister or, issuant from the head of a lamb erased contourné argent; in the dexter chief a mell argent, and in the sinister a rose, also argent, barbed and seeded proper.

The municipality of Melrose appears to have been originally a burgh of regality dependent upon the Abbey. In 1609 it was erected into a burgh of barony in favour of John Ramsay, Viscount Haddington. In 1619 Thomas Hamilton was created Earl of Melrose, in which character he received as a quartering

of augmentation *argent, a fess wavy between three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper*, which quartering his descendants continue to carry, notwithstanding his changing the title of Melrose to that of Haddington in 1627. As to the present state of things, Mr James Curle of Priorwood is good enough to write to us: "Melrose became a police burgh in 1895. The Duke of Buccleuch, as the superior of the Lordship of Melrose, had an old Town Hall, the successor of an older Tolbooth, which he made over to the new burgh. On the front of this Town Hall the arms in question are carved, and the Burgh Commissioners . . . adopted them. I don't think the carving is very old. I hardly think it can be much older than the end of last century, about which time, I think, the present building was erected. The stones which compose it are mostly taken from the Abbey buildings, and the carving may have been taken from there or from the older Tolbooth; but it is quite possible that the whole thing is the product of some local heraldic mason. The animal does not appear to be a lamb; on the stone it clearly has horns."

The pastoral staff is evidently in allusion to the Abbey. Several of the seals of the Abbey (Laing, 1163-65-66; Birch, 15,382) represent a monk holding a pastoral staff, and in Laing (1164; Supplement, 1077) and Birch (15,380-81-83) the seal represents an arm and hand holding the pastoral staff. In these cases, as in others in Scotland, the staff is represented with the crook turned outwards. The rule, indeed, does not then seem to have prevailed by which the crooks of bishops' staves are turned outwards, but those borne by abbats inwards, in order to show that the latter possess only internal and not external jurisdiction. But on the seal of the present Burgh it will be noticed that the

rule has been carefully observed, and that the crook of the abbatial staff is accordingly turned to sinister.

The same rule has naturally been followed in making the head of the lamb *contourné*, to show that the flock ruled by the abbatial staff was a domestic and not a public one. From the letter of our correspondent we conclude that the lamb is an intentional alteration from the original head carved on the Town House, and intended to indicate the Abbat's flock. What the horned animal represented on the Town House can be we cannot conjecture, unless it be the head of *the stag trippant proper, attired and unguled or*, which is the crest of the Dukes of Buccleuch.

The mell and the rose constitute a rebus upon the name Melrose—a punning device which is of long standing, as it is found not only upon the Town House, but also upon the town cross and upon the Abbey. In a paper in the 'Proceedings of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries,' ii. 170, 171, two instances are given from the Abbey. The one is that of the arms of Abbat Andrew Hunter, in the middle of the fifteenth century. He bore two pastoral staves crossed in saltire between three hunting horns garnished and stringed in fess and in base (these from his paternal arms of Hunter); under the horn in the dexter fess point is the letter A, and under that in the sinister the Letter H, while under that in base is a mallet, and in the centre chief point is a rose. The other instance is that of the Royal arms of James IV., in the decorations beneath which are again introduced the mallet and the rose. The word "mell" is Scotch, and is defined by Jamieson as a "maul, mallet, or beetle."

With regard to tinctures, we follow those upon the official writing-paper, only making the pastoral staff *or*, which the en-

graving is practically too small to indicate. The rose is naturally white, not only for the sake of harmony, but also because the white rose is, as we conjecture to be the case of Bervie, the flower sacred to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, in honour of whom the Abbey was dedicated.

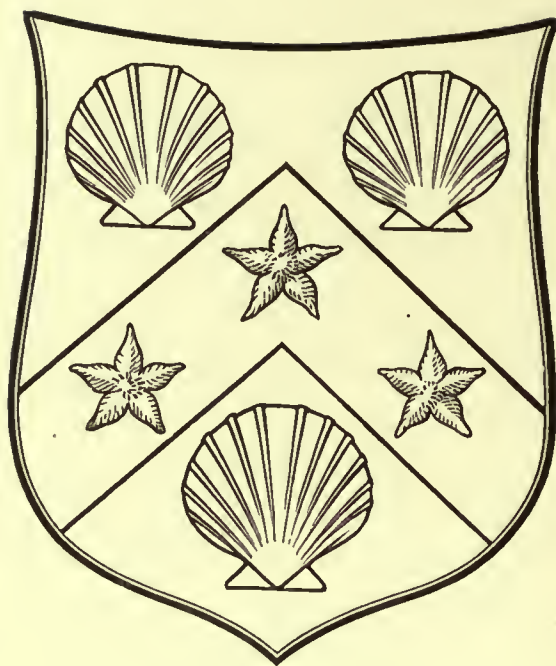
Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield was created in 1613 Lord Binning and Byres, and in 1619, as already stated, Earl of Melrose. John Ramsay, Viscount Haddington and Earl of Holderness, died without issue in 1625, and in 1627 Lord Melrose resigned his Earldom, and received instead that of Haddington, now extant. In 1618 George Ramsay was created Lord Ramsay of Melrose, but obtained a substitution of Dalhousie for Melrose, and his son obtained the Earldom of Dalhousie, now extant.

Note.—These rebuses were not uncommon, especially in England, in the later Middle Ages. The term is defined by Dr Johnson as “a word represented by a picture,” and is said to be so called because it indicated the name, *non verbis sed rebus*. The following are some instances: In Westminster Abbey the name of Abbot *Isliþ* is indicated by an *eye* and a *slip* of foliage; *John Oxney*, a prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, an eagle—the symbol of the Evangelist *John*—with wings expanded, standing upon an *ox* couchant, charged on the side with the letters *N E*; *Eagleshead*, a *head* of an *eagle*; the Prince Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock, the *stock* of a tree; *Palmer*, a *palm*-tree with the letters *E R*. It seems to have been especially common where the final syllable was *ton* or *town*, which is then indicated by a *tun* or large barrel. Thus there is a

municipal example parallel to that of Melrose, although much more clumsy, in the arms of the burgh of Kingston-upon-Thames: *three salmon naiant in pale, in chief the capital letter K and a tun*. The Register of the Guild Book of *Luton* is frequently adorned with a *lute* and a *tun*; *Beckington*, at Lincoln College, Oxford, has a *beacon* and a *tun*; *Compton*, in Gloucester Cathedral, and at Worcester College, Oxford, a *comb* and a *tun*. There is a Scottish instance on a stone panel of the outer wall of the ancient Preston Castle of Craigmillar—viz., *a press and a tun*.

METHIL.

(See BUCKHAVEN)



MILLPORT.

Argent, on a chevron azure, between three escallops reversed gules, as many starfish or.

We are informed by the Chief Magistrate that these arms are based solely upon the natural features of Millport Bay, and the motto, which is *ALTIORA VIDENDA*, therefore presumably means that the visitor to this prosperous watering-place ought to look for something higher than the shore. It is said that the tinctures of the escallops and starfish are meant to be natural; and *gules* is, as regards the escallops, the nearest approach to this. Any

one familiar with them must have observed that their only determinate colour appears in the younger specimens, and that these are always rose-colour unless tawny; but we shrink from recommending the use of tinctures so unusual as *sanguine* or *tenny*. As to the starfish, their position upon *azure* requires metal, and *or* is certainly the nearest heraldic approach to their natural colour. The starfish is an unusual charge, but not unknown. Parker's 'Glossary' (*sub voce*) says, "This is drawn like a mullet, shaded, edged, and pierced, or charged with a round spot." Guillim says the mullet was the ancient name for this fish; and in confirmation of his assertion, we find in Edmondson starfishes described as forming part of the arms of Layard, which are now blazoned as mullets. The present writer, in discussing this matter in connection with the arms of the Royal Burgh of Dingwall, has expressed the opinion that not only in the case of that burgh, but also in that of the family of Layard, these five-fingered objects were originally real mullets; but in this case of Millport there can be no doubt that they are truly representations of the echinoderm.

MILNGAVIE.

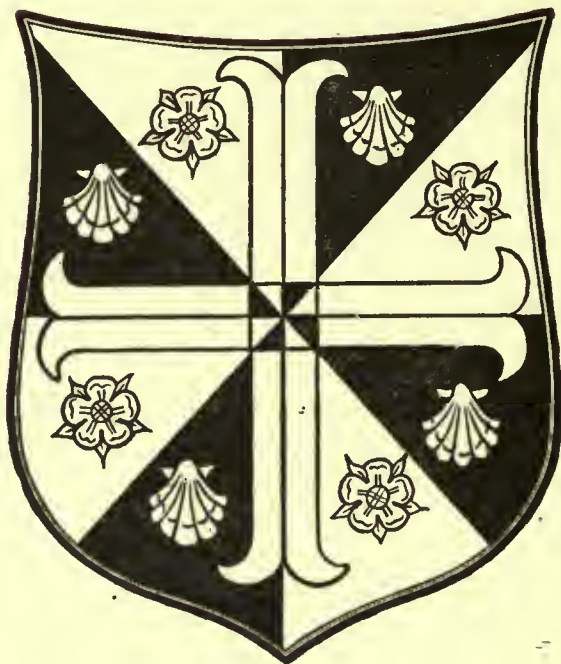
THE arms of the Police Burgh of Milngavie, at least as drawn upon the official seal, are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to describe heraldically, although much trouble has, as is evident from the note upon them with which we have been kindly favoured, been taken to compile them so as to combine historical allusions. Within the circle bearing the legend is a large heraldic rose, which we are informed is taken from the arms of Lennox, "because Milngavie and district belonged to the old Earls of Lennox before it belonged to the Grahams, and the district is still called The Lennox." The arms of the Erle of Lanox of Auld, as given by Sir David Lindesay, are *argent, a saltire between four roses gules*. He represents the roses as four-leaved, without barbs but *seeded argent*. In the case of the same coat as an inescutcheon upon the arms of Steuert, Erle of Lenox, he gives them five leaves. In the case of the seal also the rose is the ordinary five-leaved heraldic rose, and it is barbed presumably *proper*; but being the Lennox rose, it must be *gules*, and indeed appears to be so scored upon the seal; and if it be treated as an heraldic charge, the field must be *argent*. Within this is another circle which is fimbriated. Within this again, and touching it, is a

peculiar figure something between a quatrefoil and a cross *aiguisée*; and this again has a peculiar border somewhat like a fimbriation: in the four spaces left by this figure are as many scallops, the rounded or lower side of each of them being turned towards the centre. We are informed that these scallops are taken from the arms of Graham, and "are introduced in this device to show that the Grahams were the founders of this mill." The arms of Graham are *or, on a chief sable three escallops of the first*. They must therefore be *or*, and be upon colour, which may be most naturally supposed to be *sable*. Upon the device which we have called a quatrefoil is a cross moline *gules* square-pierced. We are informed that this device has been assumed because this so-called cross really represents a mill-rind, being after the form of an iron instrument fixed in the nether stone of a mill. This device is therefore a play upon the name of the burgh, which is commonly interpreted to mean Gavin's Mill.¹ It is found in the arms of divers families named Milne, but is almost invariably *azure*: we have met with no instance in which it is *gules*, but the scoring upon the burgh seal admits of no doubt.

If the existing seal is to be read heraldically as near as it is possible so to do, it appears to the present writer that the rose must be taken, not as part of the shield, but rather after the manner of a mantling or supporter, in somewhat the same position as the eagle upon whose breast rest the arms of Perth; and the shield must be read, *Sable, between four escallops or, a*

¹ Who this Gavin may have been appears to be unknown, and it occurs to us that the word *gavie*, here, may be philologically the same with *gavel* in Gavelkind and *gael* in Pennyghael.

quatrefoil argent, surmounted of a cross moline gules square-pierced.
 But we think that the same ideas could be represented more heraldically by some such coat as *argent, between four roses gules, barbed and seeded proper, a cross moline, also gules, square-pierced of the field; on a chief sable three escallops or; or gyronny of eight argent and sable, the gyrons argent charged each with a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper, and the gyrons sable with each an escallop or, over all a cross moline quarterly pierced and divided per cross gules and or.*



MILNTOUN.

(See TARBAT.)

MILNTOUN (OF CORSHILL).

(See CORSHILL.)

MILTOUNHAVEN.

WILLIAM III., by a charter of February 28, 1695, in favour of James Falconer of Phesdo, erected the village of Milton in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, into a free burgh of barony, with, at the same time, or at least afterwards, a free port, the whole to be styled Milltounhaven; but we have no evidence that any municipality was ever called into being.

The arms of Falconer of Phesdo are *or, a falcon's head issuing out of a man's heart proper, between three mullets azure, all within a bordure of the last charged with eight plates [besants argent]*.

MINNIGAFF.

ON February 2, 1619, James VI., by a charter in favour of Patrick M'Kie of Larg, erected Moniegoiff (Minnigaff) into a free burgh of barony. Great use seems to have been at one time made of this charter, as Symson describes the place in 1684 as having a very considerable market every Saturday, but what municipal government was instituted we do not know. It may be noted that a Great Seal charter of April 28, 1698, in favour of John M'Kie of Larg, narrates that the burgh was erected in favour of his ancestor Patrick on December 10, 1611.

The arms of M'Kie of Larg are *argent, a lion rampant gules*.

MINTO.

THE town of Minto was erected into a free burgh of barony on February 28, 1695, by a Great Seal charter of William III., in favour of Gideon Scot of Haychester. But the burgh never attained the dignity of having an independent municipal government.

The arms of the grantee of the charter were *or, on a bend azure, a mullet of six points between two crescents of the field; in the sinister chief point a rose gules, stalked and barbed proper, surmounted of a crescent argent*.



MOFFAT.

[Sable], a winged spur or, leathered gules.

This is simply the crest of the Marquises of Annandale, and was adopted, as we are informed, with the sanction of the late Mr J. J. Hope Johnstone of Annandale. *Sable* seems practically the only tincture admissible for the field, being the first colour named in reading the arms of Johnstone.

Moffat became a burgh of barony and regality in 1634, and

the superiority was transferred to James, Earl of Annandale, in 1662, by a charter confirmed by Parliament in 1669.

There is a motto, NUNQUAM NON PARATUS, which is also that of the Marquises of Annandale.

MONIAVE.

WILLIAM, Earl of Dumfries, in consideration of his many important services to James VI. and Charles I., obtained on July 4, 1636, a charter under the Great Seal of the latter Monarch for the sole purpose of erecting the village and lands of Monyeve (Moniave) into a free burgh of barony—they being twelve miles at the least, according to the charter, from any other burgh, whether Royal or baronial. But the burgh has always remained in the hands of its feudal superiors.

The arms of the Crichtons, Earls of Dumfries, are *argent, a lion rampant azure, armed and langued gules.*



MONIFIETH.

[Azure], on a mount a hart trippant proper, attired and unguled [or].

These arms are based upon the opinion that the name of the town signifies in Gaelic *the hill of the deer*, and are thus very similar to those of St Andrews based upon a corresponding derivation, so that we feel little hesitation in assigning similar tinctures.

Motto, VIS UNITA FORTIOR.

It is worth remarking that although the above are the arms

as specified by the town clerk, the device on the burgh seal is so drawn as to express *azure, a saltire argent, between, on the*



*dexter flanche the words VIS UNITA, and on the sinister FORTIOR, in capital letters, or; over all, on an inescutcheon azure, a meadow, thereon a hart trippant proper, unguled and attired or.*¹ This peculiar

¹ The nature of an alteration which the Commissioners of the burgh have made on the burgh seal since this article was written, supports the view conveyed to us by their clerk that the arms of the burgh were intended to be only the shield bearing the hart. In the altered seal the words *vis unita fortior* are removed from their position flanking that shield, and are placed under it in a scroll. There is, at any rate, no duhiety now as to the arms assumed by Monifieth. The saltire and the scroll with its motto are merely what Nisbet terms "external ornaments," the saltire being of the nature of an inanimate supporter: in the seal, indeed, the shield is now

arrangement, with an inscription in capital letters, is very suggestive of certain Spanish cases, of which we have given an instance (Lopez de Morla, Conde de Villacreces) under Kingussie. And the late Dr Woodward gives two further instances which still more closely resemble the seal of Monifieth, in that the inscriptions occur in the flanches of a *saltire*,—the coat of De la Vega, now borne by Mendoza, Duke of Infantadgo, *per saltire vert and or, the chief and base charged with a bend gules bordered of the second, the flanks with the words AVE MARIA on the dexter, and GRATIA PLENA on the sinister, all azure*; and that of Jove—*per saltire vert and or, the first charged with two bends of the second, the flanks with the words AVE and MARIA*. The word TRAFALGAR, which the Earl of Northesk by royal permission bears above the eagle in his shield, is a case nearer home, which, in a manner, is also in point.

laid against the upper part of it, giving something of the appearance of a picture on an easel. We regret to observe an addition of some irregular lines across the shield which bears the stag. They seem to indicate a design of turning the bearings of the shield into a landscape.

MONTGOMERIE.

ON February 8, 1620, James VI., by a charter in favour of Hugh Montgomerie of Newton, erected part of the lands of Marok and Downebin in Wigtownshire into a burgh of barony to be called Montgomerie. We are not aware that any burghal corporation was ever created on the strength of this charter.

The arms of Montgomerie of Newton are *quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three fleurs-de-lis or; second and third, gules, three annulets stoned azure; over all, dividing the quarters, a cross wavy or, charged with three cinquefoils in fess ermine.*

MONTGOMERISTOUNE.

(See CITADEL OF AYR.)

MONYMUSK.

ON January 20, 1588-89, James VI., by a charter in favour of William Forbes of Monymusk, erected that place into a free burgh of barony. What municipal government, if any, was ever instituted we do not know.

The arms of Forbes of Monymusk are *azure, on a chevron, between three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules, a man's heart proper.*

MOTHERWELL.

ON August 1, 1893, "the Commissioners fixed on the following device for the common seal—viz., a shield having in centre thereof a representation of the Town Hall; above the shield a representation of a railway-bridge with a train thereon; supporting the shield on the right¹ a representation of a coal-pit frame, and on the left a representation of Vulcan; beneath the shield a Scotch thistle." The objects surrounding the shield seem to us to be ornamental devices on the seal rather than heraldic accessories of the shield itself. But the mention of the shield, which also appears on the seal in a distinctly heraldic form, shows that the device was definitely intended to be heraldic.

It is true that architectural figures other than towers and castles occasionally appear in modern heraldry, but they are rare, and it seems a pity that something more conventional was not adopted. That the Mother, after whom is called the well which gives its name to the burgh, is the Blessed Virgin, does not seem to be disputed. Chalmers, 'Caledonia,' vi. 705, says, "The ancient Church of Dalryell was dedicated to St Patrick, and a spring of water which was consecrated to the same Saint is still called St Patrick's Well. In this small parish there are other two springs, one of which was consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and

¹ Sinister.

the other to St Catherine; and they are still called Our Lady's Well, and St Catherine's Well." Something might have been done, such as *sable, standing on a fountain, the Blessed Virgin holding the Holy Child in her arms, between two other fountains, issuant from that on the dexter a half-length figure of St Catherine, and from that on the sinister a half-length figure of St Patrick, all proper.* St Catherine we place on the dexter in honour of her having suffered martyrdom; and she should be crowned as a princess, vested in red, and holding the palm branch, and the torture wheel to which it was proposed to subject her; while St Patrick, according to modern practice, should wear the precious mitre and be vested in green, holding in his right hand a shamrock, and in his left a metropolitical cross.



MOUNT-STUART.

QUEEN ANNE, in a charter dated August 27, 1703, erecting the lands, barony, and regality of Bute *de novo* into a barony and regality of the same name, in favour of Sir James Stewart of Bute, erected a town—left unnamed in the charter—into a free burgh of regality, to be known under the name of Monstewart (Mount Stuart).

The burgh, on which the charter conferred the usual privileges, has always remained under the direct control of Sir James and his descendants and their bailies of regality.

The arms of the grantee—borne *quarterly* with *Crichton*, for which see the notice of MONIAVE, by his lineal heir-male and representative, the principal author of the present work—were *or, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules, a fess chequy azure and argent.*

Note.—It is to be observed that though the grantee of the charter is described as Sir James Stewart of Bute, his patent as Earl of Bute, &c., is dated on the fourteenth day of the previous April.

MUGDOCK.

CHARLES II., by a charter dated May 2, 1680, and ratified in Parliament on September 6, 1681, in favour of James, second Marquis of Montrose, erected the town and burgh of Mugdock into a free burgh of regality, to be called "the burgh of regality of Mugdock and head burgh of the regality of Montrose." But we are not aware that any municipality was ever erected there.

It is unnecessary to state that the ensigns borne for Montrose by the now ducal house of that name are *argent, three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper*.

MUIRTOWN.

AN Act of Parliament of June 16, 1685, confirms a charter of February 6, 1674, by Charles II. in favour of James Calder, merchant in Elgin, and proceeds to some further enactments, among which the part of the town of Kinloss and the lands of Blackstob belonging to the said James Calder are erected into a free burgh of barony under the name of Muirtoun. Muirtown itself is a place near Kinloss, Morayshire. There is no indication that this grant was ever acted upon so as to form a municipality.

James Calder was created a baronet in the following year. His arms are *or, a hart's head cabossed sable, attired gules*.

MYRETOUN.

ON December 10, 1477, James III., by a charter in favour of John Kennedy of Blairquhan, erected Myretoun into a free burgh of barony, and the same thing was done again by James IV., on July 4, 1504, by a charter in favour of Alexander McCulloch. We have no evidence that any use was ever made of these charters so far as concerns the erection of a municipality.

The arms of Kennedy of Blairquhan, as recorded by Sir David Lindesay, are *quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a chevron gules between three cross crosslets fitchée sable; second and third, azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned or*. This latter coat clearly points to a marriage between a Kennedy and an heiress of the Galloway family of MacDowall, and we cannot ascertain with absolute certainty when this alliance took place, but we think it more probable that it was previous to 1477.

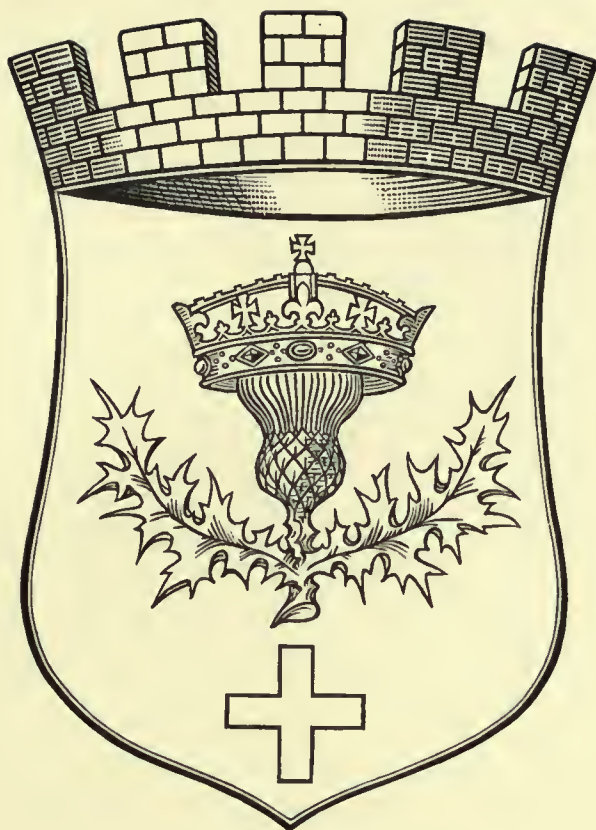
The arms of McCulloch of Myretoun are given in the Lyon's 'Ordinary' as *ermine fretty gules*; but by Nisbet, professing to quote the Lyon Register, as *ermine, a fret engrailed gules*.

NEWBURGH

(ABERDEENSHIRE).

JAMES IV., on March 3, 1508-9, by a charter in favour of Henry, first Lord Sinclair, erected Newburgh in Aberdeenshire into a free burgh of barony; but we are not aware that any use was ever made of the privilege, so far at least as regards the creation of any form of municipal government.

The Lords Sinclair carry their family arms—*argent, a cross engrailed sable*—upon a shield of pretence, over *Orkney* quartering *Caithness*.



NEWBURGH

(FIFESHIRE)

was incorporated as a Police Burgh in 1858. But it was made a burgh of barony by Alexander III. in 1266, and had the privileges of a Royal Burgh conferred on it by James VI. in 1593. The subject of its blazon has been thus discussed by the present writer in dealing with Royal Burghs: *Argent, a thistle slipped and leaved, ensigned with the imperial crown, all proper; in base a cross couped azure.*

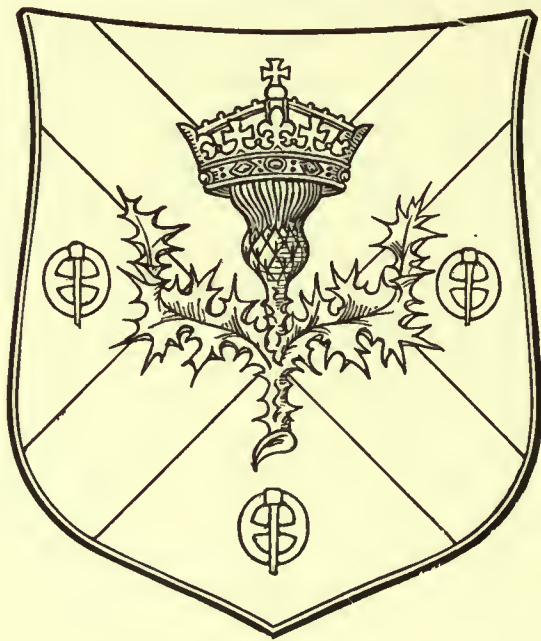
We give these tinctures because on the official letter-paper the cross is scored to indicate *azure*.

This without the cross is simply the Royal badge of Scotland. It is difficult to tell how it came to be adopted as the arms of this burgh.¹ There seems to be an idea that it is connected with the arms of the Earl of Newburgh. But this is not so. Lord Newburgh—the Prince Giustiniani Bandini—only carries one Scottish quartering—viz., Livingston, *argent, on a bend gules between three gilliflowers slipped proper, two and one, an anchor of the field, all within a tressure flory-counterflory vert*. It is a curious coincidence that his lordship is an Italian, and that this coat gives the Italian tricolor. Thistles of this kind are not very unusual in grants of augmentations of Scottish coats of arms of the post-mediaeval period. Thus Murray, Earl of Annandale, bore upon his family coat of Murray, *on a canton argent a thistle vert, crowned or*. And Lord Torphichen quarters with his family arms of Douglas and Sandilands in the second and third, in the first and fourth *argent, on a chief azure an imperial crown or, in base a thistle vert, flowered gules*, stated by Stodart, ii. 173, to be the official coat of the Provincial of the Knights of Malta, the dignity held by the first Lord Torphichen, or rather of St John of Torphichen, who repudiated the Order while retaining the trust property which had been placed in his hands on its behalf. But none of these families, so far as we know, have ever had any connection with Newburgh or with the Livingstons, who seem, indeed, themselves never to have had any connection with Newburgh either. It is possible, however, that the following instance may supply a clue to the

¹ We find it is also used on the seal of the Commissariat of Kirkcudbright, but there it may be regarded as simply a national badge.

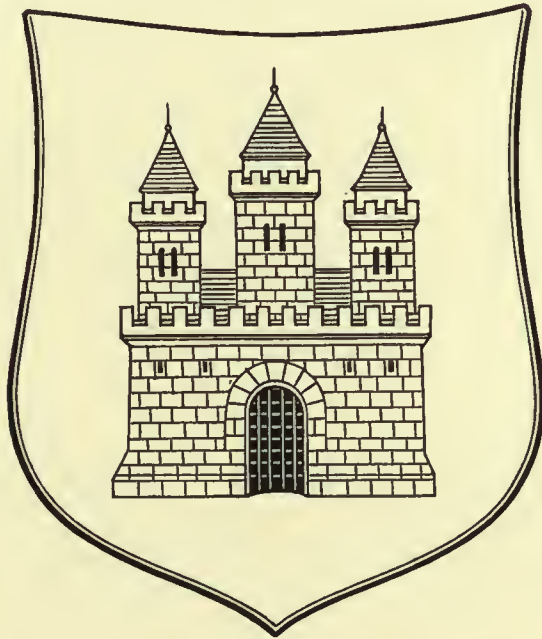
origin of these arms. Leslie-Melville, Earl of Leven and Melville, carries in the first quarter *azure, a thistle slipped proper, ensigned with an imperial crown or*, a coat of augmentation to the arms of Leslie; and Alexander, second Earl of Leven, made a settlement of his estates and honours, failing his own issue, upon his cousins the Leslies, Earls of Rothes. Now the burgh of Newburgh was originally created by Alexander III. as a favour to the monks of Lindores Abbey, and the last Abbat (Commendator) of Lindores was son of Andrew, fourth Earl of Rothes. He was created Lord Lindores in 1600, and the burgh was made royal in 1631. We conjecture that the burgh, owing its existence to the Abbey of Lindores, has taken as its arms the historic augmentation granted to the Leslies, Earls of Leven, kinsmen of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes, and consequently collaterals of the last Abbat of Lindores and his descendants. They made, however, this difference, that they altered the field from *azure* to *argent*, but represented the national colours by placing a cross *azure* in base. The combination would, in fact, represent the national flag if the tinctures were reversed and the cross were a saltire. Failing any other explanation of this last variation, it is possible that the more ecclesiastical form of the cross may have been intended as a sort of acknowledgment of the sacred character of the establishment of Lindores; or again, that it may be an allusion to the curious monument called Cross Macduff which stands on land belonging to the burgh. But it is impossible not to remark that if such were indeed the intention, it might have been very much better carried out. The arms of Leslie are *argent, on a bend azure three buckles or*; and this might have been made *argent, a cross azure charged with three buckles, two in fess*

and one in base, or, over all a thistle slipped and leaved, ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper. At the same time, we may remark that the Abbey of Lindores was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St Andrew, and that the reverse of the Chapter seal has a well-designed representation of the martyrdom of the Apostle, which is figured in the illustrations to Dr Birch's



'Catalogue,' iv. No. 15,375, and that a very good coat combining the national colours with those of Lord Lindores, with this feature of the Abbey seal and the honourable augmentation of the Leslies, might have been made thus: *azure, a saltire argent between three buckles in flanks and base or, over all a thistle slipped, ensigned with the imperial crown proper.* If, however, resort was to be had to the arms of Lord Lindores at all, these supply the coat, which it is

astonishing that the burgh did not at once assume. The Lords Lindores quartered Leslie in the first and fourth, and Abernethy in the second and third. But in the same way that Crawford, Duke of Montrose, carried the arms of that burgh upon a shield of pretence, and the Earls of Linlithgow bore a shield of pretence based upon the arms of Linlithgow for that title, these Lords



Lindores bore “by way of surtout *an escutcheon gules charged with a castle triple-towered argent, masoned sable*, for the title of Lindores.” It is difficult to see what this castle could represent except the *new burgh* itself, and it is very odd that the said burgh, if it was in want of arms possessing a historical connection, did not adopt this coat.

It may be worth mentioning that the last coat is the same

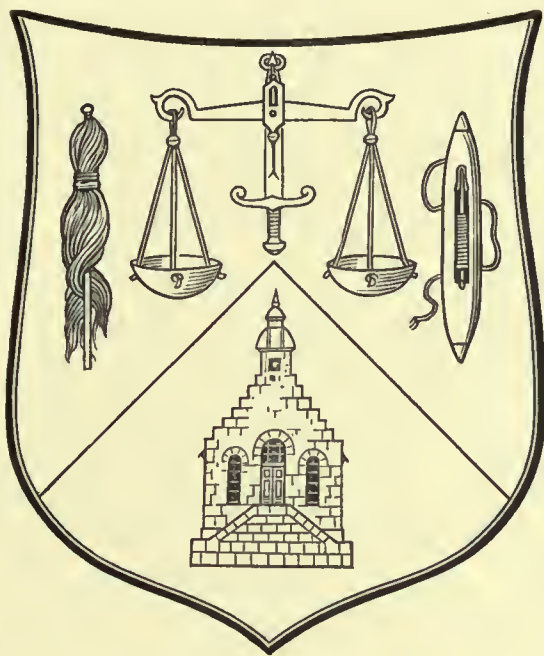
as that of the town of Barnstaple in Devonshire, and that the town of Newbury in Berkshire is stated by Burke in his 'General Armory' to bear on its corporation seal, *on a mount a castle with three domed towers, on each a pennon*, though there cannot, we conceive, be any connection. There are English families of the name of Newborough and Newburgh, and an Abbey of the latter name, but the arms of none of them throw any light upon the present subject.

NEWBURGH

(WIGTOWNSHIRE).

CHARLES I., on July 14, 1638, by a charter in favour of Alexander, first Earl of Galloway, granted to that nobleman the right to build at some place unspecified a town which was to be a free burgh of barony, and to be called Newburgh; but we have met with nothing to show that this was ever done.

The hereditary arms of the Earls of Galloway are *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules, within a double tressure flory-counterflory of the last*.



NEWMILNS.

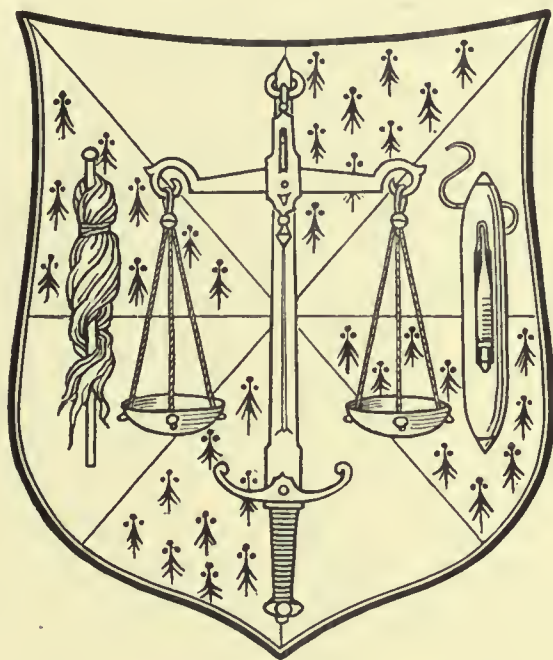
Party per chevron, azure and argent; in chief a sword in pale, on the point a balance and scales, between a distaff in pale on the dexter and a shuttle in pale on the sinister, or; in base a representation of the old Town Hall proper.

Newmilns was originally created a burgh of barony by charter of King James IV. in favour of George Campbell of Loudoun, January 9, 1490-91; and received a charter from Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, January 21, 1566-67, but we are not aware that the burgh ever carried any arms. The only seal belonging to it which

we have seen simply bears the date 1490, but in 1872 Newmilns became a police burgh in conjunction with Greenholm, and the seal of this new or combined burgh bears a regular blazon as above. We may remark that the blade of the sword would have to be *argent* on account of the field, although usually represented *azure*. The distaff is garnished with flax and the shuttle with thread, both of which we should also tincture *argent*. The town clerk is good enough to inform us that the natural colour of the old Town Hall—the crow-stepped gable of which, pierced with a large door approached by steps and flanked by two windows, and surmounted by a belfry, is remarkably like that of a church—is dark grey. We cannot help thinking that, having regard to the ancient connection of this burgh with the Campbells of Loudoun, who obtained for it its earliest charter, and befriended it in divers ways, including, as the town clerk informs us, the gift of the Town Hall represented in the blazon, it might have been possible to design a coat of a more allusive and historical character. Besides which, the position of the sword—at the narrowest point of the chief—reduces it to the dimensions of a poniard. We may remark, with regard to the device which has been adopted, that we are not aware of any local reason for the use of the tinctures *argent* and *azure*, which are the colours of Gallogway, although, no doubt, they are also those of Saint Andrew and of Scotland. Something of this sort might perhaps have served: *Gyronny of eight, gules and ermine; between a distaff on the dexter and a shuttle on the sinister, both paleways or, the distaff garnished with flax and the shuttle with thread, both argent, a sword erect in pale, the blade azure and the hilt or; supporting on its point in chief a pair of scales or.* In this device the historic connection between the

Campbells of Loudoun and the burgh is expressed by the use of their gyrons without having to resort for the purpose to the representation of the old Town Hall given by them.

There is a crest, a *beehive proper*; also a motto, WEAVE TRUTH WITH TRUST. The town clerk styles the motto "the old weavers' motto"; and while we have no wish to dispute this,



we may point out that, either by coincidence or otherwise, it strongly resembles one of the mottoes of the Hastings family, by whom the Earldom of Loudoun is now enjoyed—viz., TRUST WINNETH TROTH.

Note.—The original family of Loudoun ended in an heiress, who about the beginning of the thirteenth century married

Reginald Crawford; and the mother of William Wallace was a Crawford of this family. About a hundred years later the Crawfords also ended in an heiress, who married Donald Campbell, a brother of Neil Campbell of Lochow, from whom descend the Dukes of Argyll. The arms of the Crawfords were *gules, a fess ermine*; and Donald Campbell assumed these tinctures while retaining the *gyrons* of his race, hence the arms of Campbell of Loudoun—viz., *gyronny of eight, gules and ermine*. This is an interesting instance of the dislike which prevails in Scotland to the quartering up of coats, and the endeavour to avoid the necessity of so doing, by single coats formed by fusion or combination. An instance will have been noticed under the head of Gatehouse, where it has been remarked that the Murrays of Cally, having succeeded by marriage to the property of the Stewart-Lennoxes of Cally, endeavoured to avoid quartering in the second and third quarters, the arms of Lennox and Stewart, and adopted at their first matriculation a compound of these—viz., *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, between three roses gules*. Similarly, in what seem to have been the old arms of the burgh of Paisley, there was a fusion between the arms of the Stewarts, founders of the Abbey, and those of Hamilton, last monastic Abbat and first temporal lord of the regality—viz., *gules, a fess chequy argent and azure between three cinquefoils argent*; and the writer may indeed remark, that whereas upon the base of the principal tomb in St Mary's chancel at Rothesay, Scotland in the first and fourth appears quartering Stewart in the second and third, his own arms are *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules*.

NEWMYLNE.

ON January 3, 1673, Charles II., on the narrative that the inhabitants of the barony of Strathyla and regality were subjected to frequent incursions from the neighbouring Highlands, erected the town of Newmylne in their midst into a free burgh of barony, in order that the foresaid inhabitants might thereby be the better able to withstand their oppressors! We are not aware of the extent of any municipal powers ever extended to the inhabitants of the burgh in order to enable them to organise any means of self-defence.

The superior of the town and grantee of the charter was Alexander Gordon of Glengarrock.



NEWPORT.

On the waves of the sea a galley in full sail, having upon the sail a representation of an ancient Earl of Fife on horseback, and seated in the stern the Goddess Hygeia, holding in her dexter hand a cup from which a serpent is feeding, and in her sinister the tiller.

Motto, HYGEIA DUCE.

The meaning seems simply to be that expressed by the motto—viz., that the pursuit of health is the motive which brings residents to Newport.

As to tinctures, the sea will naturally be represented *proper*; and for the rest, we should, as in other cases, recommend the colours of Fife—viz., a field *gules* and a galley *or*—but with the sail *argent*, following the example of Sir David Lindesay in the case of Caithness. The figure of the Earl of Fife is one not unfrequently seen in that county, and seems to be based upon the seal of Duncan, Earl of Fife (No. 334 in Laing, No. 15,712 in Birch, where two similar seals are noticed, Nos. 15,713, 15,716). In these the housings of the horse are represented as *semé* of the escutcheons of the arms. A similar figure, with fewer escutcheons, used as a crest by the present Duke of Fife, is thus described by Burke: "*A horse in full gallop argent, vested all over with a mantling gules, charged with six escutcheons or, each charged with a lion rampant of the second; on the back of the horse a man in complete armour, drawn sword, &c., all proper, on his sinister arm a shield charged as the escutcheons; on the helmet a wreath of the colours, thereon a demi-lion rampant gules.*" We may add that we should also place on the helmet an earl's coronet, as represented by Sir David Lindesay—*i.e.*, a jewelled circlet,—and that in the ancient examples there is a very large mantling floating from the wreath. The Goddess Hygeia will naturally be represented in *proper* colours—robed in white, the cup golden, and the serpent *proper*, which is generally understood in this case to mean green.

The arrangement of this coat has in general design a curious resemblance to the blazon of the Royal Burgh of Kirkcudbright; but that of Kirkcudbright is hagiological, whereas this stands alone, in containing a figure of a divine or allegorical personage drawn from heathen mythology.

NEWTON-MEARNs.

ON September 19, 1621, James VI. and Charles, his eldest son, Prince and Steward of Scotland, by a charter in favour of Robert, first Earl of Nithsdale, erected Newton of Mearns into a free burgh of barony; but although some use has been made of the privileges, we are not aware that any form of municipal government was ever organised.

The arms of Lord Nithsdale were *argent, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules, surmounted by an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltire of the second, and surcharged in the centre with a hedgehog or.*

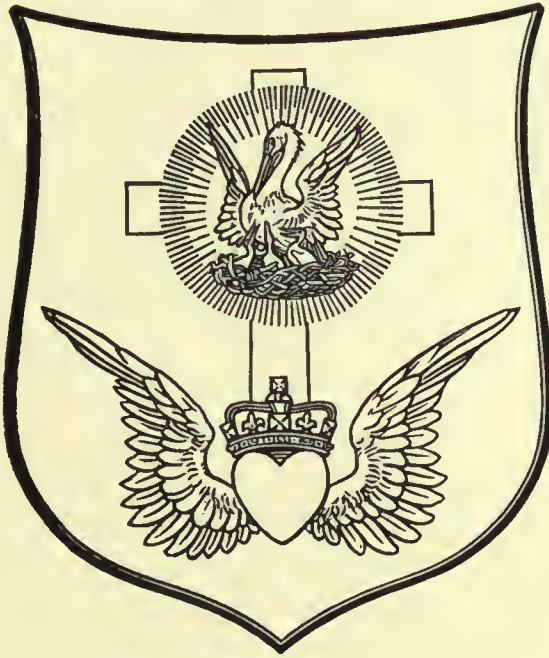
NEWTON-STEWART.

THIS burgh has no arms. The seal gives a view of the M'Millan Hall, the Town Hall of the burgh,—a fine building erected a few years ago by the trustees of the deceased Misses Marion and Jane M'Millan, who bequeathed funds for the purpose of building the Hall for the town. In front of it is represented a monument, which may be a lamp-post or anything else, but which is clearly intended to occupy the position of a town-cross, even if it be not one itself, or does not occupy the site and position of such a cross,—a thing which, as we need hardly remark, is not confined to royal burghs, but is found also in burghs of barony, and forms the device upon the seals of several. Upon these seals, accordingly, we base our suggestion for an heraldic device, using for tinctures the blue and white colours of Galloway. The place possesses, however, considerable history, which we think should not be left unrepresented. The name is derived from William Stewart, third son of James, second Earl of Galloway. He founded the town and obtained its erection into a burgh of barony in 1677. About 1778 William Douglas, the same person who afterwards obtained the erection of Causewayend, otherwise called Carlinwark, into a burgh of barony and renamed it Castle-Douglas, purchased the property and changed the name, which had hitherto

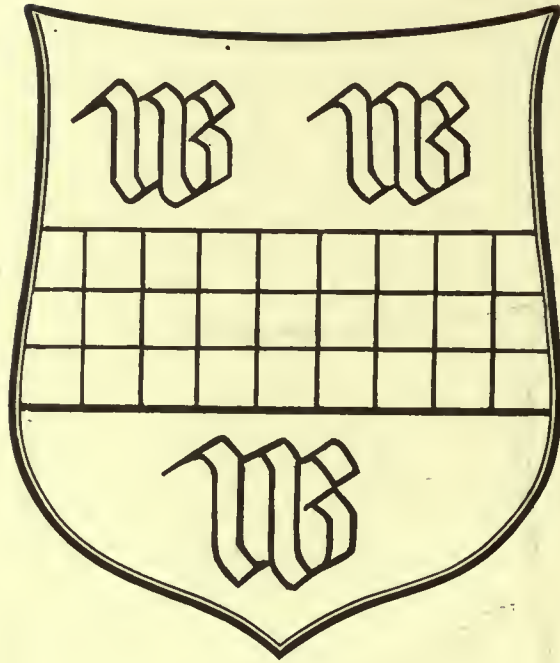
been Castle-Stewart, to Newton-Douglas, and obtained for it a second charter under this name, of which the present name is a half-survival, substituting, however, the name of the original founder for that of the later proprietor. It appears, however, to be hopeless to base anything upon the arms of these two gentlemen, not only because of their extreme complexity, but also because the field of the one is metal and that of the other colour. The arms of the Stewarts of Garlies, Earls of Galloway, are *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules, within a tressure flory-counterflory of the last*; while those of Douglas of Castle-Douglas are *azure, on a chevron or, between two lions counter-rampant argent, baronially crowned of the second, in chief, and in base a lymphad with sails furled, also of the second, three mullets of the field; on a canton¹ per pale of the second and third, on the dexter side a human heart ensigned with a regal crown, and on the sinister a thistle leaved and seeded, all proper*. Despairing of making anything out of these, we have thought of the crests. No crest is assigned in any book before us to Douglas of Castle-Douglas, but the arms of the burgh of Castle-Douglas are formed from the crest of the Douglasses of Drumlanrig, Marquesses of Queensberry—viz., *a heart gules, winged and ensigned with an imperial crown or*, while the crest of the Stewarts of

¹ Thus in Burke's 'General Armory,' and in the illustration in his 'Extinct Baronetage.' But in the text of the last-named work, and in the present Lyon King's 'Ordinary of Scottish Arms,' p. 50, a chief is given instead of a canton. In the 'Ordinary' the description of the arms is as follows, and deserves quotation, as showing the sort of language which prevailed in the Lyon Office in 1802: *Azure, on a chevron or, between two lions rampant and affrontée in chief argent, ducally crowned of the second, and a ship, sails furled, in base of the last, three mullets of the field, on a chief party per pale first argent a heart imperially crowned proper, second argent a thistle proper*.

Garlies, Earls of Galloway, is a *pelican argent, winged or, in her nest, feeding her young proper*; and to the latter we should naturally assign the more prominent place, as belonging to the original founder and eponymus of the burgh. Hence we would suggest *azure, issuant from a heart gules, winged and ensigned with an imperial crown or, a passim cross argent, surmounted of a pelican*



in her nest feeding her young ones, all proper, irradiated or. It may be remarked that this composition possesses a certain intrinsic merit of a mystic kind, since the mythical pelican feeding her young with her own blood, which is here placed upon the cross, is often emblematically used to symbolise the self-sacrifice of our Lord; while the winged heart is also used, although more rarely, as a symbol of human aspiration.



NEWTON-UPON-AYR.

Gules, a fess chequy, argent and azure, between three capital letters "W" [of the second].

The arms of this burgh are the earliest instance which we have met of that class which consists of modifications or variations on the arms of the burgh superiors.

The arms of the Wallaces of Craigy and of Newtown were quarterly; first and fourth, gules, a lion rampant argent, for Wallace of Riccarton; and second and third, gules, a fess chequy argent and azure, for Lindsay of Craigy. The houses of Riccarton and Craigy were united by marriage in the fourteenth century.

The burgh coat appears thus to be composed of the Lindsay quarter differenced by the addition of the letters, which are the initial letter of the surname Wallace repeated. We have presumed, as the field is of colour, that these letters were *argent*, the metal of the Wallace atchievement.

The burgh common seal, an impression from which we have obtained from Ayr by the kind assistance of Mr W. B. Cook, is our authority for the burgh arms as we give them above. It is described and pictured by Laing ('Scottish Seals, Supplement,' No. 1248) more or less accurately, and by Dr Birch ('Catalogue,' iv., No. 15,585), who pronounces it to belong to the fifteenth century.

Modern Scottish heraldry, both municipal and other, furnishes, as we have seen, several instances of the occurrence of words in coats of arms: the use of simple letters is of more ancient origin, though it is probably confined to the arms of officials or corporations. Thus Murdoch Stewart, Earl of Fife and Menteith, and Duke of Albany, brother of King Robert III., bore for his own personal arms *quarterly; first and fourth, argent, a lion rampant gules*, for the Earldom of Fife; *second and third, or, a fess chequy azure and argent*, for Stewart; *over all, in chief, a label of five points gules*: but in his capacity as Justiciar north of the Forth, he used a shield which bore *within a double tressure flory-counterflory, a capital letter "R,"* the initial of the king (Fraser, 'Red Book of Menteith,' ii. 463, fig. 9). Similarly in the reign of James III. the Justiciar's seal bore *within a double tressure* [from the impression which we have seen we cannot say if it was *flory*] *a capital letter "I,"* for Jacobus, *ensigned with the crown royal*. (Cast from a seal appended to a

document of date 1464; uncatalogued collection of seals, Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.)

While in bearing letters upon its arms Newtown-upon-Ayr stands alone among Scottish burghs, it is interesting to recollect that London is said by at least one authority to furnish England with a similar case. The arms of that city are usually blazoned *a cross of St George, in the dexter chief quarter a sword erect gules*. But the authority alluded to contends that the so-called sword was originally nothing more than the letter "L," the coat of the English capital being, according to that theory, the national arms of England differenced by the initial letter of the word London.

Newton-on-Ayr, in the stewartry and principality of Scotland, was a burgh of immemorial antiquity: documentary evidence exists to show that it was a burgh before the year 1446. On September 24, 1595, and again on June 30, 1600, James VI. granted charters renewing and confirming its privileges, on the narrative that by reason of wars, and the ravages of turbulent times, its ancient charters had been lost. In the former charter the town was recognised as a free burgh, in the latter as a free burgh of barony. The constitution of Newton-on-Ayr, says the 'New Statistical Account,' "particularly with regard to the property belonging to it, is very singular, and can only be paralleled by that of the neighbouring burgh of Prestwick."

NICOLSON.

(See CLERKINGTON.)

OBSDAILL.

(See DUNACHTOUNE.)

OLD ABERDEEN.

JAMES IV., on December 26, 1489, erected Old Aberdeen into a burgh of barony (in renewal, as he stated, of an Act of David I.), in favour of the Blessed Virgin, the Bishop (William Elphinstone), and the Chapter of the Cathedral. The charter contains nothing with regard to the use of a common blazon.

The coat traditionally ascribed to the Blessed Virgin, according to Blackburne's Appendix to the third edition of Husenbeth's 'Emblems of Saints,' is *argent, a lily and pot proper*, which, it will be observed, is the same as the blazon of the city of Dundee, except that in the latter the field is *azure* and the lily and pot *argent*. The arms of Bishop Elphinstone were *argent, a chevron sable, between three boars' heads erased gules*. The seal of the Chapter, which it is natural to suppose was practically used as the burgh seal, is purely religious, having the Blessed Virgin enthroned on the obverse, and a representation of the Nativity of our Lord on the reverse.

OLD LESLIE.

By a Great Seal charter, dated June 25, 1649, Charles II. erected part of the barony of Leslie in Aberdeenshire into a burgh of barony, to be called Old Leslie. The charter was granted in favour of William Forbes, heritor of the barony of Leslie, and his son John, and conferred on them full powers to appoint bailies and other officers, to hold courts, and erect a prison and a market-cross; but the burgh has always remained in the hands of its superiors.

Forbes of Leslie was a cadet of the family of Monymusk, whose arms were registered about the year 1674 as *azure, on a chevron between three bears' heads coupéd argent' muzzled gules, a heart proper.*



OLD MELDRUM.

Or, three boars' heads erased gules, armed and langued azure.

There is no doubt about the tinctures, as the seal is intentionally and avowedly taken from the arms of Urquhart of Meldrum, who carry this coat in the first and fourth as cadets of the Urquharts of Cromarty, for which reason this same coat is that carried by the Royal Burgh of Cromarty.

The peculiar feature is, that the arms thus adopted by Old Meldrum are not the arms of Meldrum, which are *argent, a demi-otter issuing out of a bar waved sable, the otter crowned or*. This coat was carried in the second quarter by the late Urquhart

of Meldrum—"God rest his gallant soul"—the third being occupied by Seton, and the first and fourth, as already stated, by Urquhart. This is the form in which it was recorded in 1672, but by Sir David Lindesay it is given as the first and fourth quarter of Meldrum of Fyvie without the crown and with the fess *azure*, and several registered coats quarter the coat of



Meldrum of that Ilk in its very simplest form—viz., without the crown and with the *fess*, as well as the otter, *sable*. *Azure* certainly seems the more natural colour for the river, as well as having the authority of Sir David Lindesay, and it strikes us as possible that the substitution of *sable* may be owing to the corruption of the pigments in some old example, or to a sheer blunder in the Lyon Office in 1672, when it certainly

appears to have been passing through a dark hour. The fact is, that Meldrum originally belonged to the family of Meldrum, who derived their name from that property, which they had held from time immemorial. Their last male representative was William Meldrum, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I. in 1431. His sole surviving daughter and heiress married William Seton (killed at the battle of Brechin, May 18, 1452), and from them descended a line of Setons of Meldrum, ending in Elizabeth Seton, who in 1610 was married to John Urquhart of Craig-Fintray, from whom descend the existing family. It was in 1671, during the proprietorship of Adam Urquhart (1664-1684), that Old Meldrum was erected into a burgh of barony.

Whatever be the most primitive form of the arms of Meldrum, as to which we express no conclusion, it certainly seems a pity that the town has not adopted in some form or other this ancient coat, identified for so many centuries with its very name, instead of that of the comparatively recent heirs of the original family, whose arms also have the disadvantage of being identical with those of the Urquharts of Cromarty, now borne by that Royal Burgh.

The arms of Meldrum possess a particular technical interest as bearing upon the question of the heraldic representation of rivers, a subject which we have discussed under GRANTOWN.

The shield is represented on the seal with a crest consisting of a *demi-otter sable, crowned with an antique crown, and in its paws a roundel*; having above it on a scroll the motto, PER MARE PER TERRAS; and has as supporters *two greyhounds proper, collared gules, leashed or*. Underneath all, on another escroll, is the motto, SPEAK, MEAN, AND DO WELL.

The only difference between the burgh crest and that of the Urquharts of Meldrum is, that the object held in the paws of the otter is on the seal undoubtedly a roundel, as we have described it, while in the arms of Urquhart of Meldrum it is a crescent *gules*,¹ obviously taken from the arms of Seton, which are *or*, *three crescents within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules*. It appears to us probable that the substitution of the roundel for the crescent is merely a mistake on the part of the engraver of the seal.

The motto belonging to the crest, also used by the Urquharts of Meldrum, clearly points to the amphibious nature of the otter. The supporters are those of the same family, and so is the motto, being a variant of that of the Urquharts of Cromarty—MEAN WEEL, SPEAK WEEL, AND DOE WEEL.

¹ Burke ('Landed Gentry') describes it as *or*; but Douglas ('Baronage') as *gules*; and this last is obviously correct, as there can be no doubt that it is taken from the arms of Seton.

ORDEQUHILL.

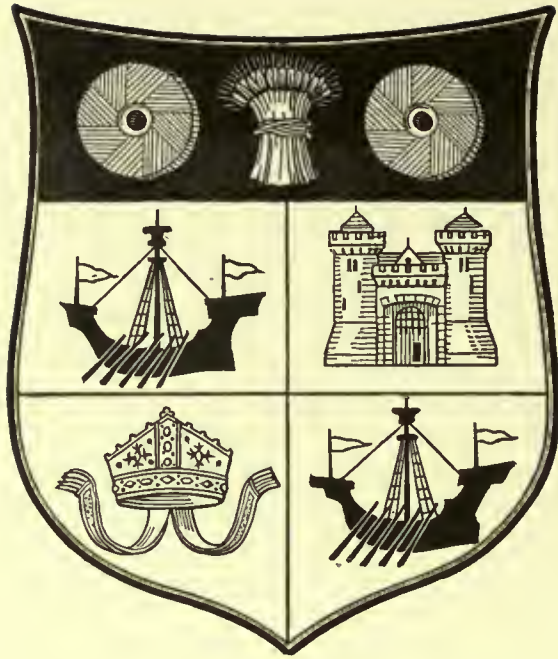
ON February 28, 1617, James VI., by a charter in favour of Adam Gordon, erected the Kirkton of Ordequhill into a free burgh of barony, and erected the lands of the Kirkton and other lands into a barony to be called Park; but we have no reason for supposing that any form of municipal government was ever erected.

The arms of the grantee, or at least those of his representative, among the earliest matriculators in the present register, are, *azure, a dexter hand vambraced, grasping a sword erect argent, hilt and pommel or, between three boars' heads coupéd of the last, langued gules.*

PARK.

ON April 7, 1714, Sir James Gordon of Park obtained a charter of resignation under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Park and the burgh of barony of the same place, by which we understand is meant the burgh of Ordequhill, which has just been mentioned.

In 1691 "Park" was reported by Banff as "a dryburgh of an inconsiderable trade."

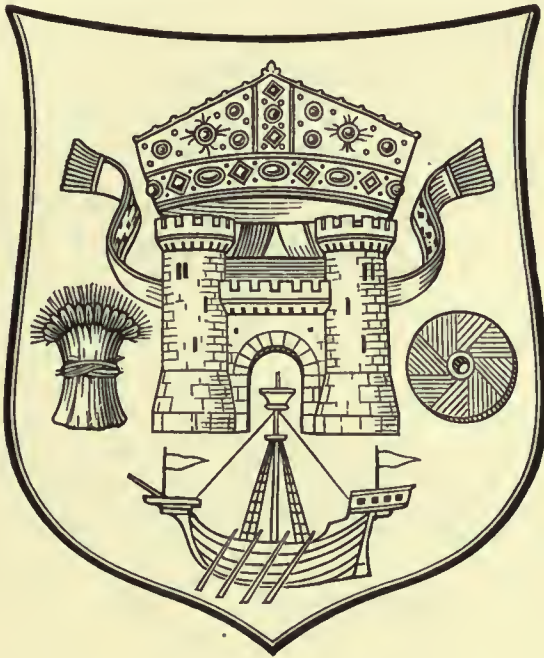


PARTICK.

Quarterly. First and fourth, or, a lymphad or galley with oars in action sable, flags flying gules; second, gules, a double-towered castle argent; third, gules, a bishop's precious mitre proper; on a chief sable a garb between two millstones or.

The lymphad is a conventional indication of the shipbuilding industry; the castle recalls the fact that the Bishops of Glasgow here possessed a manor-house from a very early period, upon the site of which manor-house it probably was that the so-called castle, the ruins of which remained standing until about 1836,

was erected in 1611. The mitre is in memory of the proprietorship of Partick by the See of Glasgow, to which it was granted by David I. in 1136. It is, as usual in heraldry, the precious mitre, as the more dignified and typical of the three,—the first, of plain white linen, being only used when the vestments are black; and the second, of cloth-of-gold, more usually; while the precious—



of embroidery heightened with precious stones (generally sham)—is kept for more stately and festal use. The garb and millstones, confined, in the chief *sable*, to the darkness of the past, are a memorial of the purely rural industries of Partick in the not very remote antiquity when it was an agricultural district possessing several mills belonging to its ecclesiastical superior.

We cannot help thinking, however, that the same charges could have been better arranged, with a view to heraldic unity, thus: *gules, between a garb on the dexter, a mill-stone on the sinister, and a galley in base, or, a castle double-towered argent, ensigned of a precious mitre proper.*

On one of the seals there is as a crest *a single-funnelled two-masted steamboat.*

There is a motto, INDUSTRIA DITAT.

Partick became a Police Burgh in 1866.

PENCAITLAND.

ON April 20, 1505, James IV., by a charter in favour of John Sinclair of Herdmanston, created Pencaitland a free burgh of barony. The market cross still exists, but we have no evidence to show that any form of municipal government was ever erected.

The arms of Sinclair have been already mentioned under NEWBURGH (Aberdeenshire).

PENICUIK.

THIS burgh uses no arms, but if any were adopted there can be little doubt what they should be. Those of Penicuik of that Ilk are given by Sir David Lindesay as *argent, a fess between three*



bugle-horns sable. The strings are also *sable*, which is unusual. In the Register of the Lyon Office in 1672 the arms of Pennicook

of Newhall are given as *or, a fesse between three hunting-horns sable, garnished and stringed gules*. The reddendo for this property, of which the first mention which we have seen is in a charter in the Register of the Great Seal, January 10, 1507-8, is to blow three blasts on a horn whenever the king hunts on the Boroughmuir of Edinburgh. But the charter of January 10, 1507-8, is only a fresh grant of property which the family had possessed before, and it is therefore impossible to tell from it the antiquity either of the arms or of the reddendo. It may, however, be observed that in the 'Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland' (ii. 534) it is mentioned that the seal of Hugh de Penicuik, apparently at the close of the thirteenth century, bore "*a griffin passant to dexter, a curved object in front.*" Is this curved object a horn?

PETTIE.

FISHERTOUN OF PETTIE was erected into a free burgh of barony by James VI. on April 17, 1611, by the same charter by which he conferred the same dignity on Darnaway and Doune.

PITLESSIE.

ON January 2, 1540-41, James V., by a charter in favour of John, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, created Petlessie (Pitlessie) a free burgh of barony, and fairs have been and are held there accordingly; but we are not aware that there is any evidence to show that any form of municipal government was ever erected there, either under this charter or one of Charles II., of July 12, 1681, in favour of Sir David Balfour of Forret, whereby Petlessie is again erected into a free burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of barony of Forret.

The arms of Lindsay are *gules, a fess chequy argent and azure*; and those of Balfour, *argent, a chevron sable charged with an otter's head erased of the first*.



POLLOKSHAWS.

Argent, on a saltire sable an annulet or, stoned azure; in chief an oak-tree eradicated [proper].

On January 5, 1813, Pollokshaws obtained a charter under the Great Seal constituting it a free burgh governed by a provost, a bailie, and six councillors. It became a Police Burgh in 1858.

The arms are those of Stirling Maxwell of Pollok, with the addition of the tree, apparently an oak, which is an allusion to the word "shaws."

Motto, LABOR VINCIT.



POLLOKSHIELDS.

Argent, on a saltire sable an annulet or, stoned azure; in chief a castle [of the second].

The arms of Pollokshields, which is now absorbed in Glasgow, were also those of Maxwell of Pollok; but instead of the *tree* they bore as a difference a *castle*, probably in allusion to the Castle of Pollok, and therefore naturally *sable* like the *saltire*.

Previously to the absorption just mentioned Pollokshields had been a Police Burgh since 1876.

POLMONT.

ON August 17, 1611, James VI., by a charter in favour of James, Marquis of Hamilton, created Polmont a free burgh of barony; but we have no reason to suppose that any form of municipal government was ever erected, and any use of the privileges appears to be now obsolete.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the arms of Hamilton are *gules, three cinquefoils ermine*.

POLWARTH.

THE town of Polwarth was erected into a burgh of barony of the same name in favour of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth by a charter under the Great Seal dated June 25, 1669, but never attained independence of its feudal superiors.

The arms of Sir Patrick Home were *quarterly; first and fourth, gules three piles engrailed argent; second and third, argent a cross engrailed azure; over all, on an escutcheon vert a lion rampant argent, on a chief of the last three popinjays of the field*.

PORT-IN-CRAIG.

(See TAYPORT.)

PORTKILL.

CHARLES II., by a charter under his Great Seal dated October 15, 1667, in favour of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, erected the town of Lochhead in the lordship of Kintyre into a burgh of barony under the name of Campbeltown; and the town of Portkill in Roseneath into a burgh of barony of Portkill, with right to build a free port and harbour. The latter burgh, however, never attained an existence independent of its superiors.

The arms of the House of Argyll are too well known to need to be mentioned here—the more that they have been already discussed in reference to the blazon of the flag in the seal of the neighbouring burgh of Dunoon.

PORTMAHOLMACK.

(See CASTLEHAVEN.)

PORTMONTGOMERIE.

(See MONTGOMERIE.)

PORT - OF - MONTEITH.

ON February 8, 1466-67, James III., by a charter in favour of Malise Graham, Earl of Menteith, created Port-in-Menteith (Port-of-Monteith) a free burgh of barony; and the same was done by Charles II. on May 2, 1680, in favour of James, Marquis of Montrose, merely altering the name to Menteith simply. We have no evidence that any form of municipal government was ever erected.

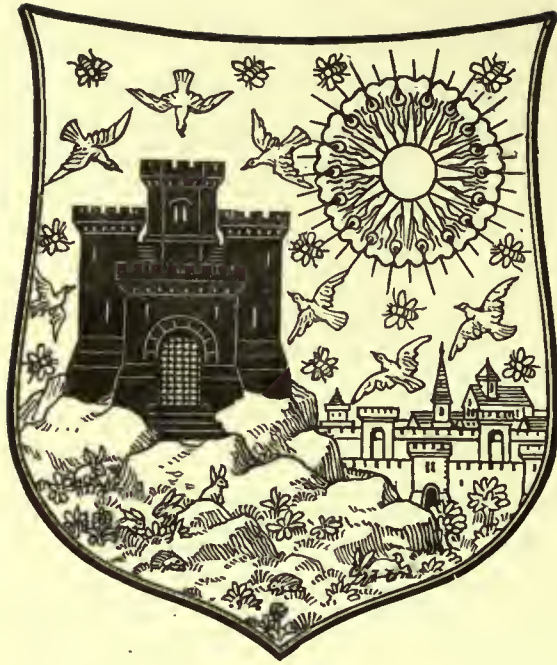
As to arms, according to the late Sir William Fraser ('Red Book of Menteith,' i. xliii-xlix), the original arms of Menteith were *or, three bars wavy gules*, now usually identified with the name of Drummond; and the three bars wavy represent the rivers Teith, Forth, and Allan, which formed the peculiar features of the district. But Sir Bernard Burke gives as the arms of Menteith, Earl of Menteith, *or, a bend chequy azure and sable*, and this coat is quartered by Menteith of Kerse and Menteith of Closeburn, and, substituting *argent* for *azure*, by Menteith of Auld Cathie. The Grahams, Earls of Strathearn, Menteith, and Airth, carried nothing for Menteith, but, in the first and fourth, for Graham, *argent, on a chief sable three escallops or*; and in the second and third, for Stewart of Strathearn, *or, a fess chequy*

azure and argent, in chief a chevronel gules; while Graham, Marquis, now Duke, of Montrose, carries Graham (with the field *or*) in the first and fourth, and in the second and third the coat of augmentation for the title of Montrose.

PORTROSS.

JOHN, Marquis of Lorne, son of the first Duke of Argyll, received a charter under the Great Seal on May 12, 1702, which among many other provisions erected the town of Ross in Roseneath into the burgh of barony of Port Ross, with the privilege of a port and harbour.

The arms of the Campbells of Argyll have been discussed in the article on DUNOON.



PORTSBURGH.

PORTSBURGH, an extinct burgh of barony, erected at least as early as 1648, which is the date of its seal, and absorbed into Edinburgh in 1856, had a municipality of its own, and a coat of arms distinctly marked as such—"Insignia baroniæ de Portsburgh"—on the picture formerly belonging to its town hall. This coat, like that of Calton, or that of Leith while dependent on Edinburgh, was a mere adaptation of the arms of Edinburgh, and was surrounded upon the burgh seal by the words SIGILLUM BURGI DE EDINBURGH BARONIÆ SUÆ DE PORTSBURGH, just as the corresponding Leith seal bears SIGILLUM BURGI DE EDIN-

BURGH VILLÆ SUÆ DE LEITH. And in the same way in which the device on the Leith seal is differenced by a ship upon the sinister side of the castle, the device upon the Portsburgh seal is differenced by a representation of the sun in his splendour in the sinister chief environed by a cloud. The towers of the castle are battlemented, but have no roofs as they have in the arms of Edinburgh. The rock is quaintly adorned with plants, rabbits, and hedgehogs, and the sky with birds and bees *volant*.

PORT-SETON.

(*See* COCKENZIE.)



PORTSOY.

Argent, a lion rampant guardant gules, holding between the paws a plumb-rule erect proper.

The tinctures admit of no doubt, as the device is simply the crest of Grant-Ogilvie, Earl of Seafield, and the arms of Ogilvie are *argent, a lion passant guardant gules, imperially crowned proper*. In the crest as given by Burke the lion is not *guardant*, as in the arms of the burgh, but he is so given by Douglas, and is so not only on the shield of the Earls as just mentioned, but also as their dexter supporter—a *lion guardant or*. It is therefore natural to

make him *guardant* when transferred to the shield, but it is evident from reason that Burke is right in not describing him as *guardant* when used as a crest, since a crest is only a small image fixed to the top of the helmet, and a lion *guardant* in such a position would, when seen from the front, have his head turned on one side.¹

These arms are a little peculiar historically, since the town was constituted a burgh of barony by Queen Mary in 1550, in favour of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Boyne, which charter was ratified by Parliament in 1581; and the crest of the Ogilvies of Boyne, as given by both Douglas and Burke, was not the lion holding the plumb-rule, but *a right hand holding a sword proper*. But the arms of these Ogilvies were the same as those borne, now quartered, for Ogilvie, by the Earls of Seafield.

Portsoy became a Police Burgh in 1889.

¹ According to Burke's 'Peerage,' the Royal crest of England is: *Upon the Royal helmet the Imperial crown, proper, thereon statant guardant, or, a lion imperially crowned, also proper*, and he accordingly so represents it. The second crest of the Duke of Norfolk is, *on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant with tail extended or*, and in his illustration Burke represents this lion as *guardant*, while in the cases of the Earls of Suffolk, Carlisle, and Effingham, he not only so represents but also describes it, though in the case of the similar crest of the Duke of Northumberland he does neither one nor the other. We cannot help thinking that making the lion *guardant* is either meant for a piece of conventional perspective or is an inadvertence.

PRESTON

(BERWICKSHIRE).

ON February 3, 1602, James VI., by a sweeping charter in favour of William, Earl of Angus, erected Kirriemuir, Abernethy, Kirktown of Douglas, Crawford-Douglas, Selkirk, Drumlethie, Bothwell, and Preston into free burghs of barony; but we find no evidence that a municipality was ever formed in any of them in virtue of this charter.

The arms of Douglas are of course *argent, a human heart gules, ensigned with an imperial crown proper*; on a chief *azure three mullets argent*.

Abernethy and Kirriemuir are now Police Burghs: as to Selkirk, it seems a question whether the place meant can be the same as that commonly so called, which is usually regarded as a Royal Burgh dating from the time of David I., and which has in addition three charters of James V. all recognising it as a Royal Burgh.

PRESTON

(STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT).

ROBERT, Earl of Nithsdale, obtained a charter under the Great Seal of Charles II., dated August 3, 1663, which erected the lands and barony of Preston *de novo* into a free barony and regality, and erected the town and village of Preston, with twenty acres of adjoining lands, into a free burgh of barony and regality, to be called the burgh of Preston. A market-cross of a rude and early pattern marks the site of this burgh, but we are not aware if the Earl or his successors ever granted to the inhabitants of the place any measure of municipal self-government.

The arms of the grantee were *argent, a two-headed eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules, on his breast an escutcheon of the first charged with a saltire of the second.*



PRESTONPANS.

THE seal bears a representation of the ancient cross of Preston, with groups of emblems of the local industries as charges on either side of it. As to tinctures, the place seems practically to have belonged originally to the Cistercian monks of Newbattle; and it was they who also worked the salt-pans and authorised the formation of Morison's (originally Acheson's) Haven in 1526; while it was in favour of the Augustinian Abbey of Holyrood that the first charter erecting the town into a burgh of barony was granted by Queen Mary in November

1552. It would seem to be from the extremely clerical character of its commencements that the place derived the name of Priest-town or Preston. We should, therefore, naturally have supposed the colours of the Abbeys, were it not that the Scottish monasteries, unlike the English, had no coats of arms, so that they had no colours. We have, therefore, fallen back on those of their habits. The Cistercians are a white-robed reform



of the black-robed Benedictines, while it seems pretty certain that the Scottish communities of the Augustinian Canons wore black, whatever may have been the case with those of other countries. These colours also coincide with the principal colours of Aitchison, whose original arms, according to Stodart, i. 61,

and ii. 199, were *argent, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules.*

We should, therefore, propose to read, *sable, a cross Calvary argent, between, on the dexter, a pick-axe and a shovel saltirewise, surmounted of an anchor palewise; and in the sinister a garb, surmounted of two sickles saltirewise, or.*

PRESTOUN OR GOURTOUNE

(MID-LOTHIAN).

ROBERT PRESTON of that Ilk obtained a charter under the Great Seal on August 20, 1663, which erected in his favour the town of Prestoun or Gourtowne into a burgh of barony. The charter left the name of the new burgh unsettled. But whether it was known as Preston, or Gourton—the place known afterwards as Gowerton, now Gorton—it probably never had the semblance of a burgh.

The arms of Preston of that Ilk were *argent, three unicorns' heads erased sable.*



PRESTWICK.

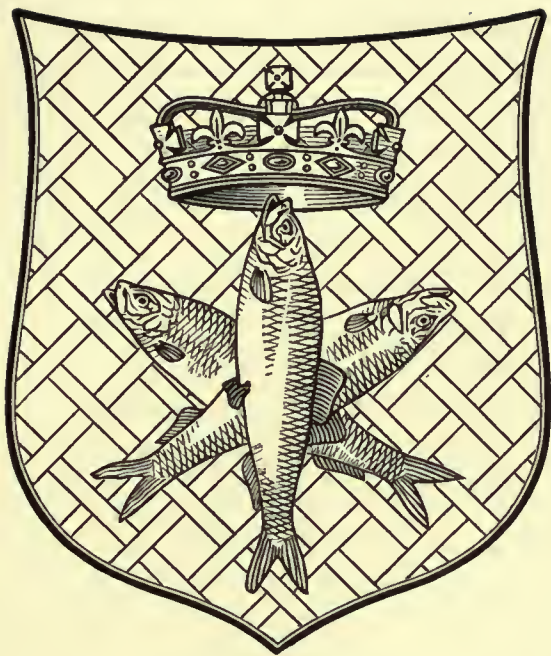
A BURGH of barony so ancient that its origin seems to be lost in the mists of antiquity. On June 19, 1600, James VI., for himself and on behalf of his son Henry, the Duke of Rothesay, understanding that 617 years previously his predecessors had erected the town into a burgh of barony, ratified its ancient charters and confirmed its liberties.

The seal bears the figure of a bishop clad in Latin vestments, a fact which has sometimes led to the suggestion that it represents St Ninian. But it seems impossible to doubt that it is intended for St Nicolas, who is the patron of the parish, and that his being

clothed in Western instead of Eastern attire is merely another case of the mistake made upon the seals of Aberdeen. He is therefore represented above, correctly dressed according to Oriental examples. On the dexter side of the shrine in which he stands is a castle triple-towered, and on the sinister a branch *slipped, in pale*, the special meaning of which is not apparent.

PRIMROSE.

(See CARRINGTON.)



PULTENEYTOWN.

[Azure,] fretty [or,] three fishes, two in saltire, heads upward, surmounted of a third haurient; in chief an imperial crown, [all proper].

The town clerk informs us that “the seal adopted by the Commissioners of Pulteneytown was the seal of the British Fisheries Society, who were at one time the superiors of the burgh of Pulteneytown.” This Society was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1786, and founded Pulteneytown in 1808, the place being so named in honour of Sir William Pulteney, who had

been the chief director or governor of the Society. The device on the burgh seal is not the same as that of the Royal Fishery Company, which bore, *barry wavy of six argent and azure, over all a fishing-vessel with one mast sans sail*; ¹ neither is it the arms of Sir William Pulteney, who, as Johnstone of Westerhall, bore *argent, a saltire sable, on a chief gules three cushions or, in base a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown proper*, and, as the husband of the heiress of the Pulteneys, Earls of Bath, on an *escutcheon of pretence, argent, a fess indented gules, in chief three leopards' faces sable*. Such as it is, we make no doubt that the seal was devised specially for the Fishery Company, though we have met with no definition or description of it, and it is open to argument how it should be described in heraldic terms. It bears a certain resemblance to the arms of Inveraray, which are not recorded in the Lyon Office, but which we have described among the arms of the Royal Burghs as *the waves of the sea, five herrings entering a herring-net towards the sinister, all proper*. In the present case, however, while the fish are conventionalised, the net is extended over the whole surface of the shield, and it is in this that the difficulty lies. Guillim (sec. 4, ch. xi.) says: "The skill of fishing is diversely exercised—viz., sometimes with nets, sometimes with hooks; at other times with salmon-spears or eel-spears, and sometimes with gins, with puttes, weels, &c., all of which are found borne in coat armour. Now, first of nets—these are most usually borne in arms piecemeal or in fragments, which are the same (if I be not deceived) which we call in blazon frets, because the Frenchmen call a net *retz*, and we, by intermixture of language, have added thereunto the letter *f*. These fragments are sometimes

¹ Burke's 'General Armory.' No tincture given to the ship.

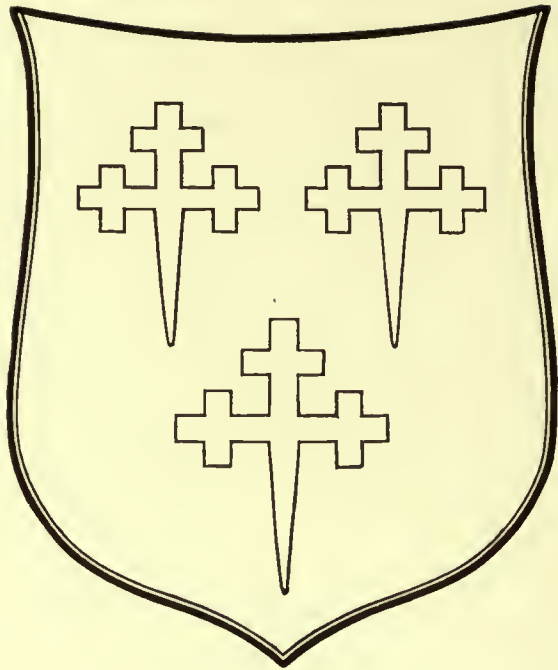
borne single." He then gives a number of instances of all sorts, of which that most in point seems to be the coat of the name of Sturgeon of Whepsted in Suffolk, which is given by him as *azure, three sturgeons naiant in pale argent, and debruised by a fret of eight pieces or*; and by Edmondson as *azure, three sturgeons naiant or in pale, over all fretted gules*, in which case the fretty has every appearance of being intended for a net. We have followed this precedent and the doctrine of Guillim. If, however, it be thought that it is a mistake to hold that fretty is the representation of a net, or that the bands composing it are too heavy for the purpose, we see nothing for it but to read boldly, *the waves of the sea covered by a net, and thereon three fishes, &c.*

RATTRAY

(ABERDEENSHIRE).

ON March 6, 1563-64, Queen Mary erected Rattray in Aberdeenshire into a free burgh of regality, by a charter in favour of the Earl Marischal, but with powers to the inhabitants to elect the magistrates. Accordingly, a municipality seems to have flourished here for a considerable time, but the town is now extinct, and we have been unable to find a specimen of its seal, if indeed such a thing now exists.

The arms of the Earls Marischal are borne by Peterhead and Stonehaven.



RATTRAY

(PERTHSHIRE).

Azure, three cross-crosslets fitchée or.

This is simply the blazon of Rattray of that Ilk, now represented by the family of Clerk-Rattray of Craighall.

The shield as represented upon the burgh seal has for supporters two serpents nowed [*vert*], which are those of Clerk-Rattray, and for a crest a cross-crosslet fitchée, between two objects resembling billets, and scored to indicate *gules*. All the sources of this crest we have not ascertained. The typical crest

of the Rattrays seems to have been *a star ensigned with a flaming heart*, and that of the Clerks *a demi-huntsman winding a horn*; but one family of Rattray has *a dexter hand holding up a cross crosslet*.

Rattray became a Police Burgh in 1873.

RAYNE.

ON January 26, 1492-93, James IV. erected Rayne into a burgh of barony at the instance of William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, who had there an official residence, and whose arms have been mentioned under CLATT. The market cross still exists, but there seems to be no evidence that the privileges granted in the charter were ever used for the erection of a municipality.

REAY.

ON February 19, 1628, Charles I., by a charter in favour of Sir Donald Mackay of Strathnaver (who was created Lord Reay in the following June), erected Rae into a free burgh of barony; but there appears to be no evidence that any municipal government was ever formed. "That Reay was anciently a place of consequence," says the 'New Statistical Account' (xv. (Caithness) 13) "appears from a discovery made in 1751. A waterspout which fell in that year five miles above Reay occasioned so great

a torrent as to cut out a new channel through the sand between Reay and the shore 16 feet deep, which discovered the remains of a town. . . . Tradition says that Reay was a burgh of regality. A market-cross stood there formerly, but it has now been removed to New Reay."

The arms of Lord Reay are *azure, on a chevron or, between three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules, a roebuck's head erased between two hands issuant from the ends of the chevron, each holding a dagger, all proper*. It will be observed that the fundamental part of this coat is simply that of Forbes, and is so far in accordance with the statement that the founder of the family was a cadet of the House of Forbes, while the distinctive mark seems to be in the roe, apparently meant as a pun upon the name. Stodart gives for Rae *gules, three stags current argent*; and Sir Bernard Burke ('General Armory') gives four of the same name, two of which bear three roebucks, and a third three stags *courant*, while that of Raeburn bears a roebuck *statant*. And Reay of Gill, in Cumberland, bears three bucks *current*.

REDCASTLE.

ON January 2, 1680, Charles II., by a charter under his Great Seal in favour of Colin Mackenzie of Redcastle and his son, erected the Miltown of Redcastle into a burgh of barony, to be known as Redcastle, with the privileges of port and harbour, &c.

The arms of the grantee were *azure, a hart's head cabossed and attired with ten tynes or, within a bordure, chequy, of the second and first*.

REDFORD.

ON August 3, 1683, Charles II., by a charter in favour of Alexander Irvine of Drum, erected Redford into a free burgh of barony; but there seems no evidence that any form of municipal government was ever established.

The arms of Irvine of Drum are *argent, three small sheaves (branches) of holly, two and one, vert, banded gules*. But in the time of Sir David Lindesay they appear as simply *argent, three holly leaves, two and one, vert*.

RESTALRIG.

CHARLES II., on July 6, 1673, granted to John, Master of Balmerinoch, a charter of recognition of the lands and barony of Restalrig. The Master at the same time obtained the erection of the towns of Restalrig and Caltoun into burghs of barony, under the names of Easter and Wester Restalrigs. Wester Restalrig subsequently, under its old name of Calton, became the property of the neighbouring town of Edinburgh, and in the article on CALTON (Edinburgh) its later burgh arms are discussed.

We have no certain information as to the arms of Easter Restalrig, or South Leith as it is now called. But it may not be amiss to draw attention to the old silver badge of the Convener of the South Leith United Trades, which is

now to be seen in the Edinburgh Civic Museum. The badge is oval. At the top of the obverse are the words—SOUTH LEITH CONVENER. In the centre, on a block-like pedestal with a waved top, stands a shield. Round this shield are nine small shields forming rather more than the upper half of a circle. These last-named shields bear the emblems of the several trades. In an arc of a smaller circle, between them and the central shield, is the motto—AS ONE UNITED. The block bears the legend—IN MEMORY OF OUR FOUNDER; and the centre shield, which is heraldic, bears *three piles in point piercing a heart*. There is no doubt of the symbolic meaning of this device—the three piles represent the three nails which pierced the flesh of the Saviour, and are borne as piercing the heart of his devoted follower. But the emblem here is apparently derived from this idea only mediately by these United Trades; for the symbol is heraldically rendered, and was the armorial bearings of the chief of the family of Logan, one of which family was Lord of Restalrig. As early as the year 1279 the seal of the Lord of Restalrige, Robert de Logan, bore a shield charged with *three piles in point* (Hutton, MS. 'Sigilla,' 188—Library Soc. Scot. Antiq.) The seals of the Logans of Restalrig continue to bear the piles only till certainly the sixteenth century. In or about the year 1674 Logan of that Ilk appears in the Lyon Register as *or, three piles conjoined in point piercing through a man's heart placed in the nombril point gules*. In time, therefore, we may conclude the heart was added to the piles in the arms of the later Logans of Restalrig, and that the bearings, right or wrong, on the shield in question are meant for theirs.

RHYNIE.

ON May 21, 1684, James VII., by a charter in favour of George, Duke of Gordon, which charter was confirmed by Parliament in the following year, granted to the Duke the burgh of barony of Rhynie, with certain fairs, &c. Such fairs are still held; but there is nothing to show that any form of municipal government was ever established.

The arms of the Dukes of Gordon were *azure, three boars' heads coupéd or.*

ROBERTON.

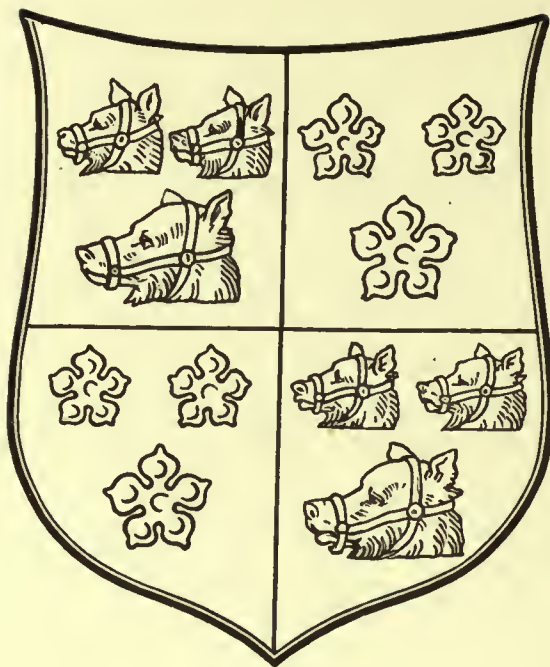
WILLIAM, Marquis of Douglas, received a charter under the Great Seal on 24th June 1698, of the marquissate of Douglas, including several burghs of barony already existing, and containing a clause of erection of the burgh of barony of Robertson, as that town "is not yet erected."

Whether the last words mean that an omission had been previously made, or that a doubt remained to be settled, is not said.

The historic shield of the Douglasses has been already mentioned in our notice of the Burgh of BOTHWELL.

ROSEBERY.

(See CLERKINGTON.)



ROSEHEARTY.

Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules; second and third, azure, three cinquefoils argent.

There are supporters—two bears proper, muzzled gules—and a canting crest representing a heart surrounded by a garland of roses, and accompanied by a motto, CORDO [*sic*, ? CORDE] ET MANU. Below the shield is the motto, ALTIUS IBUNT QUI AD SUMA [*sic*] NITUNTUR. This last motto, the shield, and the supporters, are all those of the Lords Forbes of Pitsligo, whose title was attained

after 1745, and is now extinct, the family being represented in the female line.

The arms on the seal are ornamented by a baron's coronet, which is surely unjustifiable unless sanctioned by some peculiar privilege of which we are unaware.

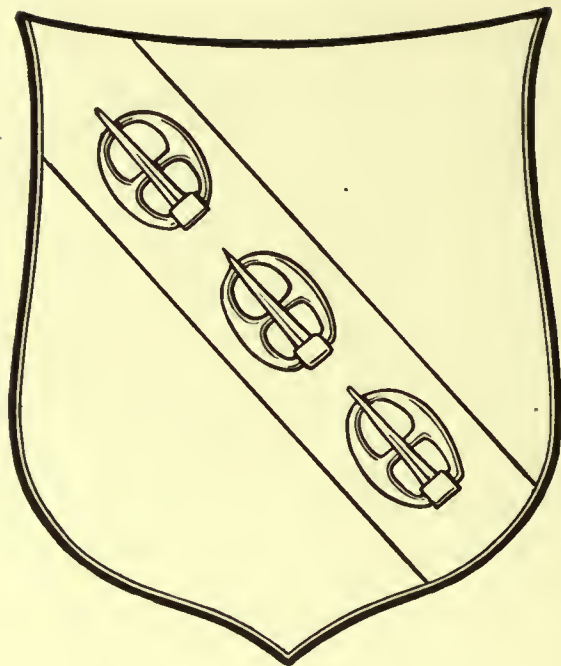
The town was erected into a burgh of barony by Charles II., July 13, 1681, by a charter in favour of Alexander, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo. A municipal government was formed under a charter from the superior in 1684, and when it adopted the Police Act, the corporation preferred to retain its old seal and the name of Town Council for its administrative body instead of Police Commissioners.

ROSLIN.

WILLIAM, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, who had created the town of Roslin to accommodate the artisans employed in the building of his College Kirk (now chapel) of the same name, obtained its erection into a burgh of barony under the Privy Seal on June 13, 1456 (Hay's 'Genealogie of the Sainteclaires'). There is a charter under the Great Seal of James V., dated December 16, 1527, whereby he empowers Sir William Sinclair of Roslin to hold the town and burgh of Roslin in free burgage in barony.

The foundation of the ancient market-cross is still extant.

The arms borne by the founder of the burgh for the name Sinclair were simply *argent, a cross engrailed, sable*.



ROTHES.

Argent, on a bend azure three buckles or.

These are simply the arms of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes; the title of whose earldom, bestowed upon them before March 20, 1457-58, and, as is well known, the title also of their subsequent dukedom, were taken from this district.

Roths became a Police Burgh in 1884.

ROTHIEMAY.

ON February 28, 1617, James VI., by a charter in favour of William Gordon of Cairneborow, afterwards called of Rothiemay, erected the Kirkton of Rothiemay into a free burgh of barony; but there is nothing to show that any form of municipal government was ever instituted.

The arms of Gordon of Rothiemay were *azure, a saltire between three boars' heads coupé or.*

ROTTENRAW.

ON May 25, 1672, Charles II., by a charter in favour of Sir Charles Maitland of Halton, Baronet, who afterwards became third Earl of Lauderdale, empowered him to erect the town and village of Rottenraw, in the county of Forfar, into a free burgh of barony; but there is no indication that he ever exercised that right.

His arms were those of his race—or, *a lion rampant gules, coupé at all joints of the field, all within a double tressure flory-counterflory of the second.*

ROXBURGH.

THE deposition of the once Royal Burgh of Roxburgh in 1460 has been already mentioned in our chapter on KELSO. From time to time thereafter it is mentioned in the Registers as a burgh, and on January 16, 1663, in a charter to William, Earl of Roxburgh, it is described as a burgh of barony. An ancient seal of the burgh while it was still Royal is described in the article on Kelso already referred to.

The arms of the Earl were *quarterly, first and fourth, vert, on a chevron between three unicorns' heads erased argent as many mullets sable; second and third gules, three mascles or.*

RUTHERFORD.

By a Great Seal charter, dated July 8, 1666, Thomas, Lord Rutherford, obtained the erection of the town of Caiphope into a free burgh of barony under the name of Rutherford. The burgh appears, from a charter in the Great Seal Register, dated March 8, 1687, in favour of William, Duke of Queensberry, to have also borne the name of Hunthill.

The arms of the Lords Rutherford were, according to Wood's Peerage, *argent, an orle gules, and in chief three mantlets sable.*

RUTHVEN.

IN a charter under the Great Seal, of May 21, 1684, Charles II. granted of new to George, Marquis of Huntly, his marquisate and earldom of Huntly, including the burgh of barony of Ruthven, near Kingussie, ordaining it to be called in future St George Burgh, while the castle of Ruthven there was to be known as St George Castle. These new titles shared the fate of the other title, "Gordonsburgh" for Inverlochy, mentioned in the same charter. But neither under its old nor its new name has Ruthven grown into a self-governing burgh.

The arms borne by this Marquis of Huntly were the same as those which are mentioned in connection with the second Marquis in our chapter on FORT-WILLIAM, to which we take the liberty of referring.

RUTHWELL.

ON February 15, 1507-8, James IV., by a charter in favour of Sir John Murray of Cockpool, erected Ruvalc, in the county of Dumfries, into a free burgh of barony; but if any use was ever made of these privileges, such use has long become obsolete.

The arms of Murray of Cockpool are *argent, a saltire engrailed azure; on a chief of the last three stars of the field.*

SAINT GEORGE BURGH.

(See RUTHVEN.)

SAINT MARTINS.

THE towns of Auchmertine and Easter Balblair were erected into a free burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of barony of St Martins, by Charles II., July 1, 1677, by a charter which was confirmed in Parliament, September 6, 1681, in favour of George Dallas of St Martins, now represented by Mr Dallas-Yorke of Walmsgate Hall, Lincolnshire.

The arms of Dallas of St Martins are *argent, a fess between five mullets gules.*



SAINT MONANS.

On the waves of the sea, a fishing-boat manned by fishermen drawing in a net full of fish.

On July 31, 1596, James VI., by a charter in favour of Sir William Sandilands of St Monans, erected St Monans into a free burgh of barony. In virtue of this charter, Sir William, on July 10, 1622, conferred a charter granting, or, according to the present town clerk, confirming, to the inhabitants of the burgh a municipal constitution. The reddendo payable by the burgh to the superior under his charter was "the sum of ten

pounds usual money of Scotland yearly, together with two hundred herrings for ilk drave-boat that pays assize herring in our said town of St Monance, and that yearly at any one of the draves; and for ilk boat passing to the Lentrone great lines, within the Scots Firth, ane keeling (*i.e.*, cod) and ane bannock fluke (*i.e.*, rone or turbot), or ane fish as good as ane bannock fluke, yearlie, if the same bees gotten conform to use and wont; and also for every bark, ship, creer, of our said town that sails to the Isles in the winter, being above half loadened, one barrel of sufficient weel-made herrings, and being but half or within half loadened, to pay half a barrel sufficient herrings at their returning from the foresaid fishings, in name of feu-farm" (Jack, 'History of St Monance,' pp. 71, 72).

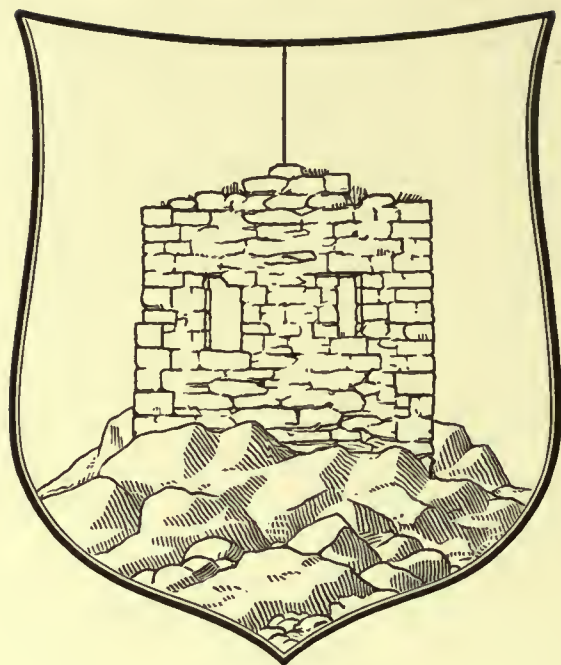
This fish reddendo, in the circumstances that fishing is the staple industry of the burgh, is enough to account for the drawing in of the net which is depicted in the burgh arms, in the same way that the war-galleys or lymphads came to be adopted as the bearings of the chieftains of the Western Islands, whose feudal obligation it was to assemble at their lord's rendezvous with a certain number of such galleys when they were summoned.

The present seal of the burgh, an impression from which has been courteously sent to us by the town clerk, dates from a period somewhat later than that on which the burgh received its charter: so at least we conclude from the appearance on it of a crest above the boat—viz., a *griffin's head*, with the motto GRIP FAST. There is nothing like these in the bearings of any of the family of Sandilands. In 1649, however, the superiority of the burgh passed out of the possession of that

family into that of the famous Scottish general, David Leslie, who was afterwards known as Lord Newark, taking that title from part of the lands which he then acquired. St Monans remained in the hands of the Leslies till the death of the second lord in 1696, when it passed to his daughter, who had already married Sir Alexander Anstruther, a younger son of Anstruther of that ilk. It is to this period—between 1649 and 1696—that the burgh seal appears to belong. For though the crest and motto which we have described are not those of Leslie of Newark, as described by the usual authorities, nor of Leslie of Lindores, to whose representative Nisbet says that Lady Anstruther eventually succeeded, it is still the crest and motto of the original Leslies of that ilk, and is as undoubtedly an allusion to Leslie as it is none to the arms of the succeeding family of Anstruther; while at the latest date at which the seal can possibly have been made, the successors of the Anstruthers—namely, the present family of Baird—had not made its advent into this part of the country.

It is curious, however, to find the griffin's head reappear, as if recognised as a territorial bearing, in the arms of the present superior of this burgh, and in those of the neighbouring burgh of Elie, of which he is also the superior.

In the base of the burgh seal there is a motto, *MARE VIVIMUS*.



SALTCOATS.

On a rock a ruined Saltwork.

In the 'History of the Burgh Cess or Stent payable by the Town of Saltcoats,' &c., by Mr James Campbell, town clerk of Saltcoats, it is stated that the original charter erecting the burgh of Saltcoats into a burgh of barony was granted by King James V., February 1, 1528 (the document, however, seems rather to have been a precept under the Privy Seal), in favour of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, which charter was confirmed by James VI., May 6, 1576. The Earl, according to Sir David Lindesay, carried

quarterly : first and fourth, gules, three fleurs-de-lis or ; second and third, azure, three rings or, gemmed gules. We should therefore suggest as the field, *party per pale gules and azure*, the rock and building *or*.

There is a crest, *A fishing-smack in full sail*, and supporters, *Two fishes haurient*. Motto, PER MARE PER TERREM (*sic*). The smack and the fish would naturally be *proper*. In the motto the word *terrem* is an obvious mistake of the engraver, and we think it must have been intended to be not *terram* but *terras*, as it stands in the mottoes of Lords Caledon and Macdonald, of the Macdonalds of East Sheen.

Saltcoats became a Police Burgh in 1885.

SEATOWN OF KINLOS.

(See FINDHORN.)

SERES.

(See CERES.)

SETON.

THE burgh of barony of Seton was erected by a charter under the Great Seal of James VI. in favour of Robert, Lord Seton. The charter by which this was done was that of April 5, 1591, already mentioned in our chapter on COCKENZIE AND PORT-SETON.

The arms of Lord Seton have been described under COCKENZIE AND PORT-SETON.

SKIRLING.

ON June 5, 1592, James VI., by Act of Parliament in favour of William Cockburn, erected Scraling (Skirling) into a free burgh of barony; but there is no indication of any form of municipal government having been created.

The arms of Cockburn of Skirling and Stonyfleet were *argent, a spear-head between three cocks' heads gules.*

SMAILHOLM.

By a charter under the Great Seal, dated July 16, 1687, the town of Smailholm was erected into a free burgh of barony of the same name in favour of James Done of Smalhome in liferent, and of Alexander Done his son.

SOUTH LEITH.

(See RESTALRIG.)



STEWARTON

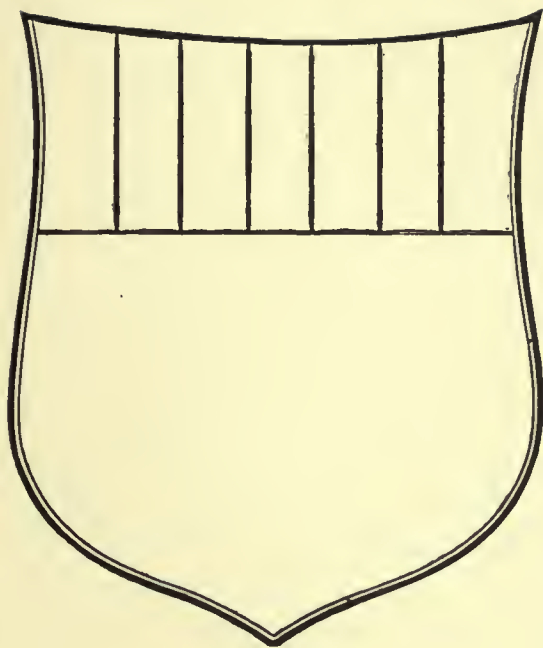
(CUNNINGHAM).

Argent, a shakefork sable.

The tinctures admit of no doubt. The town clerk is good enough to inform us that the arms were adopted in compliment to the family of Cunningham of Corshill. That family, however, carries a difference—in chief a crescent azure—and the arms adopted are therefore the tribal arms of Cunningham as carried by the Earls of Glencairn. We may be permitted to remark that in

Sir David Lindesay the shake-fork of the Earls of Glencairn is not couped, but reaches to the edge of the shield, having therefore much the appearance of a pall, or, if a distinction is to be made, of a pairle, and this simpler form strikes us as the most graceful. The motto is: OVER FORK OVER, which is also that of the Cunninghams. On the seal, the shield with the motto on a scroll below it is placed upon a diapered ground, and against a Lowland bonnet, the manufacture of these bonnets being a chief industry of the burgh.

In 1868 Stewarton became a Police Burgh.



STONEHAVEN.

Argent, on a chief or, three pallets gules.

This we give because it is admitted on all hands that the arms on the Burgh seal are those of the Keiths, Earls Marishal, to whom the Burgh owes its existence under a charter of August 3, 1587, and these are the arms attributed to the Earl Marishal in Douglas's 'Peerage.' These arms are also borne by the Royal Burgh of Peterhead; and as the present writer has discussed them while treating of that Burgh, he has nothing to add to what he then wrote, except that some further research, and

some most valuable information communicated to him by the town-clerk of Stonehaven, have entirely confirmed the opinion which he then expressed, that the form given above, which is that in which the arms of George, seventh Earl Marishal, were registered in 1672, is the true and ancient form of this blazon. In dealing with Peterhead, the present writer said :—

“The seal at present in use, however, gives *argent, a chief paly of six or and gules* ; and Burke, in his ‘*Extinct Peerage*,’ and the illustration thereof, gives to the Earls Marishal *a chief gules, three pallets or* ; and Nisbet, i. 70, also says, ‘*Argent, on a chief gules, three pallets or* ; but in several paintings the chief is pallie of six pieces *or and gules*.’ But the traditional origin of this bearing, however worthless it may or may not be in itself, seems clearly to point to the fact that Douglas is right in making its leading feature three narrow red streaks. We quote this tradition from the letter with which we have been favoured upon the subject by the town clerk, who cites ‘the following two paragraphs, taken from the narrative of a battle at Barry, near Dundee, in the reign of Malcolm II., between the Danes led by Camus, and the Scots led by Robert, Prince of Chatti, afterwards Sir Robert Keith, hereditary Great Marishal of Scotland, in a book containing a historical account of the Keith family, written by the late Peter Buchan, a local writer : “The king having heard the news, and desired to see Camus, who had appeared so formidable in battle, went straight to the place and viewed him stretched on the ground ; highly commended Robert’s valour, and, for a memorial of it, he dipped his three middle fingers in the blood of Camus, and drew three strokes or pales on Robert’s shield, as the badge of his achievement, Robert having, before the battle, assured his soldiers that God,

whose house those savages had demolished, and whose service they despised, would give them victory, and said to those about him, 'Veritas vincit.'"' (The next paragraph contains an inferior legend of the same event.)

"Nisbet, i. 68, also says: 'In anno 1006, at the battle of Panbride, one Robert, a chieftain among the Chatti (from which it is said came the surname of Keith or *Kethi*), having joined Malcolm II., King of Scotland, with his followers, was very instrumental in obtaining a notable victory over the Danes, when their king, Camus, was killed by the hands of this Robert, which King Malcolm perceiving, dipped his fingers in Camus's blood and drew long strokes or pales of blood on the top of Robert's shield, which have ever since been the armorial figures of his descendants. All our historians and antiquaries agree in this action; and Hector Boyes, in his book, ii. chap. xvii., tells us Camus was slain in the fight by a young man called Keith, who, for his singular valour, got lands in East Lothian, which he called after his own name. And Sir Robert Sibbald, in his "History of Fife," p. 42, says the chief of the family of Keith was, in the year 1010, by Malcolm II. advanced to the hereditary dignity of Marishal of Scotland, for his eminent valour against the Danes, and got a barony in East Lothian, which was called Keith after his name, and the Isle of Inchkeith in the Forth, likewise called after his name. And Sir George Mackenzie, in his "Science of Heraldry," gives us the same account of the rise of the arms of Keith.'"

Stonehaven became a Police Burgh in 1889.

STONEHOUSE.

ON 20th March 1667, Charles II., by a charter in favour of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, ratified by Act of Parliament 'in 1669, erected Stenhouse (Stonehouse), in the county of Lanark, into a free burgh of barony. Weekly markets were held there accordingly. There is nothing to show that any form of municipal government was ever constituted.

The arms of Sir William Lockhart were *argent, a man's heart gules within a fetterlock sable; on a chief azure three boars' heads erased of the first.*



STORNOWAY.

Tierced in pairle reversed: first, on the waves of the sea a two-masted galley with sail on foremast set, pennons flying; second, three fishes naiant in pale; third, on a rock a castle double-towered.

There is a crest, two hands clasping one another, and a motto, GOD'S PROVIDENCE IS OUR INHERITANCE.

We have already deprecated elsewhere this outlandish foreign division of the shield; but it seems to possess an attraction for some burghs, and it has at least the advantage of producing an effect which is less that of dismemberment than is the case

with quartering. As regards tinctures, we should, in the absence of information, which we do not possess, have regard to the history of the place. It is said to have originally belonged to a family of the name of M'Nicol, a fragment of whose castle still stands at the head of the harbour. In the eleventh century it was conquered by the Scandinavian Leod, the arms of whose descendants, the Macleods of Lews, were *or, a mountain azure, inflamed proper*. In the early part of the seventeenth century it was conquered by the Mackenzies, whose arms were *azure, a stag's head cabossed or*. In 1844 their heiress sold it to the late Sir James Matheson, whose arms were *gyronny of eight sable and gules, a lion rampant or, armed and langued azure, all within a bordure or, charged with three bears' heads, two in chief and one in base, couped azure, muzzled argent, and two hands fessways in fess, holding daggers erect, gules*. The town had been made a burgh of barony by James VI. on October 18, 1607, and for long had exercised some at least of the functions of self-government under a charter from its superior,¹ but its present importance is largely due to Sir James Matheson and his widow. They erected among other things the palatial mansion known as Stornoway Castle.

A ship appears pretty frequently in West Highland coats of arms, and it might have been conjectured that, here, a ship had something to do with the arms of the Lords of the Isles, which were "*or, an eagle displayed gules, surmounted of a lymphad sable*"; but the ship in the burgh seal has two masts, while the older ship has only one. Fish naiant also appear not unfrequently in arms of the same clans—*e.g.*, in the arms of Macdonald of Sleat, *vert, a salmon naiant in fess proper*; but the field is sometimes

¹ Stornoway became a Police Burgh in 1863.

argent, as in the arms of Macdonald of East Sheen, *argent*, a *salmon naiant in fess proper*—in these cases, however, one fish, not three. With regard to the last section of the shield, Macleod of that Ilk bears *azure*, a *castle triple-towered argent*; but the castle in the arms of Stornoway has only two towers. The Macleods of the Lews were not the Macleods of that Ilk, but had an entirely different coat; and in any case we hardly think it likely that the Burgh Commissioners, passing over the families of Matheson and Mackenzie, should have sought to commemorate a family crushed nearly four hundred years ago. On the other hand, it seems to us eminently probable that they should have desired to make allusion throughout to modern things; and that, in this last compartment of their seal, they were thinking of the present Stornoway Castle and its builder.

In surmising the tinctures in which such a coat of arms might be blazoned, if it were at any time to become authorised, it will be remarked that it is impossible to place the colours of Matheson heraldically one upon the other, since this would be colour upon colour. Having regard, however, to all the above-mentioned considerations, the shield might be made to read *tierced in pairle reversed: first, or, on the waves of the sea proper a lymphad, sails furled, sable, pennons flying gules; second, vert, three fishes naiant in pale proper; third, gyronny of eight sable and gules, a castle double-towered or.*

Note.—In 1772 the following extraordinary coat was registered for the Incorporated Trades of Stornoway: Quarterly of ten; three, three, three, and one. The fields are all *azure* except numbers two and four, for the fields of which no tincture is assigned; they are respectively charged with—1, a *hammer in pale*,

and in chief a crown proper, for the smiths; 2, a pair of scissors expanded in saltire, their points in chief, for the tailors; 3, a leopard's head affronté proper, holding a shuttle in his mouth, argent, for the weavers; 4, a ship ready to be launched, proper, ensigned with the colours of Scotland, for the ship-carpenters; 5, a wright's square and a pair of compasses, their legs interlaced proper, for the wrights; 6, an axe and adze in saltire proper, for the coopers; 7, a cutting-knife erected, and in chief a coronet proper, for the shoemakers; 8, a mason's square and a pair of compasses, their legs interlaced, argent, for the masons; 9, a pair of large dressing-scissors, their points in chief, a little expanded, argent, for the dyers and dressers; 10, a heckle argent, for the hecklers.

STRATHAVEN.

ON April 23, 1450, James II., as a favour to William, Earl of Douglas, erected Strathaven into a free burgh of barony; and on October 4, 1580, James VI. repeated the same thing by a charter in favour of James Hamilton of Liberton. The property has descended to the present ducal family of Hamilton, and it is an interesting fact that the name of that family is now Douglas-Hamilton, but we have failed to find any connection in blood between the two grantees. There is no record of the creation of any form of municipal government.

As is well known, the arms of Douglas were *argent, a man's heart gules; on a chief azure three stars of the first*. And those of Hamilton are *gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine*.

STRATHMIGLO.

ON February 27, 1509, James IV., by a charter in favour of William Scott of Balwearie, granted to him the lands of Strathmiglo, &c., and therewith the power of erecting Strathmiglo into a free burgh of barony; and on June 26, 1605, James VI. confirmed the charter of James Scott of Balwearie, dated December 22, 1600, whereby this right had been exercised. By that charter a peculiar municipal constitution was erected in favour of a body of persons then called Bailies, but now Burgh-feuars. This body has always continued to exist, although with varying fortunes, which have in especial suffered severely from the effects of legal proceedings raised about fifty years ago by certain revolutionary spirits within the burgh. The Burgh-feuars, although a legally existing corporation, seem never to have used arms or even a common seal.

The arms of Scott of Balwearie are given by Douglas ('Baronage') as *argent, three lions' heads erased gules*; but on the seal (Laing, 'Ancient Scottish Seals'), which was actually used by the original grantee of November 12, 1509, there is a chevron between the lions' heads, which chevron, however, does not appear on the seal of his son in 1524.

Strathmiglo possesses municipal buildings, presented by the Honourable Margaret Balfour in 1734, but they bear only her own arms—viz., *argent, on a chevron sable an otter's head erased of the first.*

Note.—In a previous charter (Reg. Mag. Sig., March 4, 1605, No. 1564) Strathmiglo, “*alias* Eglismartene,” appears to be already a burgh with burgh acres, burgh taxes, &c.



STROMNESS.

Azure, on the waves of the sea proper a dragon-ship in full sail, oars in action and pennon flying or, sail expanded argent.

This coat is apparently based upon the arms of the Erle of Orkney of Auld as given by Sir David Lindesay, while it escapes the conviction of being a mere copy by introducing the flying pennon or, and the sail expanded argent, as in the coat of the Earl of Caithness recorded by him, and by making, like Lerwick, the galley in the form of the ancient dragon-ship of the Vikings, with oars in action, and placing it upon the waves of the sea.

Although we desire to say nothing which may indicate approval of the unauthorised adoption of heraldic insignia, we cannot help remarking that this coat supplies a modern instance of a treatment at once dignified, tasteful, and appropriate, of a subject which has met with scant fortune at the hands of the Lyon Office when dealing with Lerwick.

Motto, PER MARE.

Stromness was erected into a burgh of barony in 1817, and became a Police Burgh in 1833.

STUARTON

(WIGTOWNSHIRE).

By a charter, the date of which in the Great Seal Register is illegible, but in the Latin Register of the Privy Seal is found to be July 14, 1662, Charles II. erected Stuarton within the barony of Garlies into a burgh of barony in favour of James, Earl of Galloway.

The arms of the Earls of Galloway are *or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules within a double tressure flory-counterflory of the last.*

TANTALLOCHOLME.

(See CARSPHAIRN.)

TARBAT.

ON September 16, 1681, an Act of Parliament confirms a charter of Charles II., of September 30, 1678, in favour of Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet, whereby he erected the town and village of Milnetown, in the county of Ross, into a free burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of barony of Tarbet (Tarbat). There is no evidence that any form of municipal government was ever constituted.

The arms of Mackenzie of Tarbet were *party per pale or and azure; on the dexter side a mountain of the second inflamed; on the sinister a deer's head cabossed of the first; over all a pale sable charged with an imperial crown proper.*

TARBOLTON.

By a charter under the Great Seal of July 28, 1671, Charles II. granted to John Cunningham of Enterkine the erection of the town of Tarboltoun into a burgh of barony of the same name.

The arms of the grantee were *argent, a shakefork sable within a bordure azure charged with eight billets of the field.*

TARLAND.

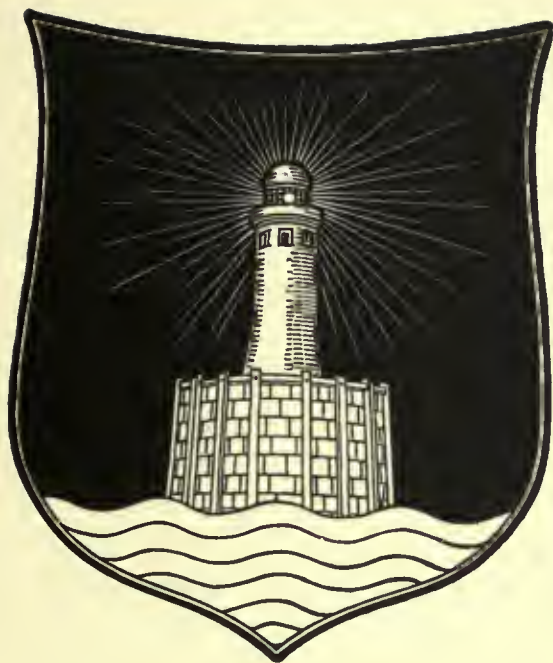
ON August 3, 1683, Charles II., by a charter in favour of Alexander Irvine of Drum, erected Tarland into a free burgh of barony; but there seems to be no evidence that any form of municipal government was established.

The arms of Irvine of Drum are given under Redford.

TARVAS.

By a Great Seal charter, dated July 25, 1673, in favour of Sir George Gordon of Haddo, the town and lands of Tarvas were erected into a free burgh of barony.

The arms of the now ennobled house of Gordon of Haddo are *azure, three boars' heads couped within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with alternate thistles and fleurs-de-lis or.*



TAYPORT.

*[Sable], issuant from the waves of the sea in base, [proper],
a lighthouse [argent], irradiated [or].*

The subject leaves no doubt as to the tinctures.

This burgh, under the name of Ferrie de Portincraig,—sometimes indeed called Ferrie Partan-craigs,—had, on January 22, 1598, the benefit of a charter as a burgh of barony granted in favour of its then superior, Robert Durie. At a later date, July 26, 1725, a charter in favour of Robert, second son of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, created it, under the name of South Ferry of Porton Craig, the burgh of the regality of St Andrews. In 1888, known by that time as Tayport, it became a Police Burgh.

TERREGLES.

ON April 18, 1510, James IV., by a charter in favour of Andrew Herries, second Lord Herries and Terreagles, erected Terregles (which it is mentioned had then come to be called Herys) into a free burgh of barony. The town is now extinct, and we are not aware that any form of municipal government was ever created, but upon the farm of Terreglestoun, about a mile to the east of the church, there was at one time a village of considerable extent. Its population is said to have amounted to about 300. The pavement of the street is still seen, and extends a considerable length.—New Stat. Acc., iv. 333.

The arms of Herries are a canting coat based upon the French *herisson*, a hedgehog, probably cognate with the Latin *horresco*—viz., *argent, three hurchins sable*.

THIRLESTANE.

THE town of Thirlestane was erected into the chief burgh of the regality of the same name by a charter under the Great Seal of Charles II., which granted the lands and earldom of Lauderdale to Lady Mary Maitland, daughter of John, therein called Earl (but afterwards Duke) of Lauderdale. The date of the charter, which is omitted in the Register, is called May 25, 1661, in a subsequent charter in favour of the same lady on September 16, 1667.

The gift of the Earldom by the Duke to his daughter, in prejudice to the rightful heir, his brother, was afterwards abandoned, and Thirlestane has remained with the male line of the Maitlands.

The arms of the Earls of Lauderdale have been given under ROTTENRAW.

THORNHILL.

(*See* DALGARNOCK.)



THURSO.

[Gules], St Peter vested proper, holding in his dexter hand the keys, one or and one argent, and in his sinister hand a cross patriarchal [or].

The church was dedicated to St Peter. The burgh seal is in the form of a vesica. We have taken the field *gules*, as sanctioned by the Lyon Office in the case of the alternative coat of Montrose, which bears an image of the same Apostle upon his cross: the red is doubtless in allusion to the blood of his martyrdom. His traditional dress is yellow with a blue

mantle, perhaps connected with the colours of the gold and iron keys, although the iron is usually described in heraldry as *argent* :—

“The pilot of the Galilean lake ;
Two massy keys he bore of metals twain
(The golden opes, the iron shuts amain).”

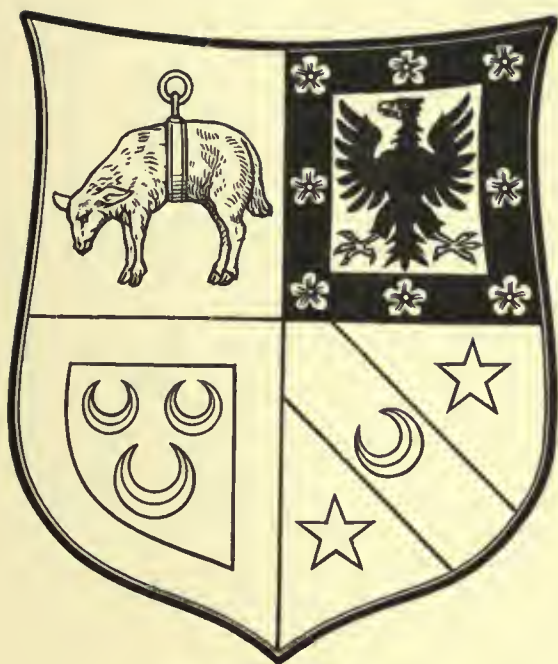
—MILTON, *Lycidas*, 109-111.

The use of the patriarchal cross is very peculiar. Mrs Jameson, ‘Sacred and Legendary Art,’ i. 193, remarks that figures of St Peter dressed as a Pope are exceedingly rare. She gives one taken from Cola dell’ Amatrice, and there is one upon the reverse of the seal of Inverkeithing; but the figure on the seal of Thurso is, so far as we know, unique in being a compound representing him in the ordinary dress, but holding the patriarchal cross.

Thurso was created a burgh of barony by Charles I. in 1633, and had as a burgh of barony a common seal dating from about the foundation of the burgh, and bearing the same device as the present (Laing, Sup., 1258; Birch, Cat., iv. 15,630). The burgh adopted the Police Act in 1850.

Note.—Grimaldi, in his ‘Congrégations Romaines,’ p. 7, says : “Le Pape ne se sert jamais de la crosse, dont la volute recourbée indique une juridiction dépendante et limitée qui ne peut convenir au pouvoir qu’exerce le chef suprême de l’Eglise. Quand le pontifical prescrit l’usage du bâton pastoral, le pape prend en main une croix à un seul croisillon et semblable pour la forme, sinon pour la richesse, à nos croix de procession.” And he continues in a footnote : “Dans tous les ouvrages à figures qui parlent du Souverain Pontife et de ses ornements on voit

représentée, parmi les insignes pontificaux, une croix à triple croisillon qui est censée être l'expression de la juridiction dont le Pape jouit sur toute l'Eglise. Il serait difficile de dire quand a commencé à apparaître dans les arts ce symbole de la puissance papale, inconnu aux anciens, et que les modernes n'ont jamais vu figurer au nombre des insignes pontificaux. L'usage héraldique, relativement récent, veut que les archevêques timbrent leurs armes d'une croix à double croisillon, bien que la croix archiépiscopale, qui repose sous un dais dans un des salons de l'archevêché, n'en ait qu'un seul. On a été porté alors à attribuer au pape un croisillon de plus, pour distinguer sa dignité de celle des simples archevêques. Toutefois cet ornement, non seulement n'a point été employé par les papes, mais il n'a même pas eu pour eux un usage héraldique." Hence it would appear that the use of the triple cross is utterly indefensible, and that the double cross is wrong; but the latter has at any rate the prescription of a certain amount of antiquity. It does not seem to have been ever used by Scottish Primates—*e.g.*, the arms of Cardinal Bethune in Sir David Lindesay's *Heraldry*, and those of Archbishop Bethune as stamped upon his Bible and Day-Hours, have the simple cross, but French examples will be found in the late Rev. Dr Woodward's '*Ecclesiastical Heraldry*.' It was used by the Knights Templars, an Order suppressed in 1309. It is perhaps worth while adding that in some small prints relating to the Order of Our Lady of Ransom, which the present writer recently procured from Rome, he finds that St Peter Nolasco, the first member of the Order, is represented holding a patriarchal cross, apparently merely in allusion to his being the "patriarch" of the Order.



TILLICOULTRY.

"Quarterly: first, azure, a fleece or (a Golden Fleece); second, argent, an eagle displayed sable, within a bordure of the last charged with eight roses of the first; third, azure, three crescents argent, within a bordure of the last; fourth, argent, on a bend azure between two mullets of the second a crescent of the first. Motto, LABORE ET VIRTUTE."

This is a description of the arms as supplied to us by Mr D. Cunningham of 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, who designed the

arms and executed the seal,—a service for which we understand that Tillicoultry is not the only burgh which is indebted to him. Mr Cunningham adds, “First quarter for local industry; the second, third, and fourth for Ramsay, Paton, and Archibald respectively, local proprietors or outstanding employers.”

Tillicoultry became a burgh of barony on July 12, 1634, and a Police Burgh in 1871.



TOBERMORY.

Quarterly : first, gules, the Blessed Virgin seated, holding the Holy Child in her arms [or]; second, argent, on the waves of the sea, a dolphin haurient spewing forth water [all proper]; third, argent, on the waves of the sea proper a lymphad, sails furled and oars in action [sable, colours flying gules]; fourth, azure, a fish naiant in fess [proper].

The field of the first quarter is scored *gules* on the seal of the burgh, and we have made the figure *or*, on the precedent of the authorised arms of Banff, which have a similar device on the field

gules. With regard to the second quarter, the field is left blank, indicating *argent*; and we have been very scrupulous in describing accurately the peculiar action attributed to the dolphin, which is contrary to the laws of nature, since that animal “blows” not from its mouth but from its nose: in the third quarter the field is also plain, and we have otherwise imitated the galley



which figures in so many West Highland coats. In the fourth quarter the field is scored *azure*.

This coat presents a thoroughly West Highland character—the first quarter being an allusion to the name of the town, which signifies “Mary’s Well.” We have already several times deprecated quartering in municipal arms, and we should have

thought that something more homogeneous, while still as thoroughly local, might have been devised—such as *vert, semée of fleur-de-lis argent, the Blessed Virgin standing upon a fountain, and holding the Holy Child in her arms, all proper; within a bordure inwardly circular, barry undée argent and azure.*

There is a motto, CEARTAS.

This town was founded in 1788 by the British Fisheries Society, like Ullapool in the same year, and Pulteneytown in 1808. It will be observed that Ullapool has no municipal existence, and that Tobermory, unlike Pulteneytown, has disregarded the official device of the Company by which it was founded. It became a Police Burgh in 1875.

TORRY.

ON December 11, 1495, James IV. erected the town of Torry into a free burgh of barony, subject only to a certain control by the Abbat of Arbroath. The circumstances seem to indicate that the privileges must have been used, and unless this were done entirely through the Abbey of Arbroath, there must have been some form of local government; but concerning this we have no knowledge, and Torry is now incorporated in Aberdeen. As the grant was made in favour of no local superior, it may be conjectured that if there ever had been insignia of a heraldic kind they would have belonged to the hagiological class, and probably represented St Fiacre, whose holy well seems to have been, and perhaps still is, the object of greatest local interest.

This Fiacre, who has given his name to French cabs, from the fact that the first cab-stand in Paris was in immediate proximity to his church there, seems to have been the son of an Irish chief. He migrated to France, where he died a hermit near Meaux about the year 670. His name occurs in the Roman Martyrology on August 30. In France, although the eponymus of cabs, his popular reputation, which is considerable, is rather as the patron of gardeners.

TOUNYETTIM.

SIR JOHN WAUCHOP of Niddrie Marshal obtained a Great Seal charter dated June 2, 1665, which erected the town of Tounyettim into a burgh of barony and chief burgh of his barony of Lochtour.

The arms of Wauchope of Niddrie are *azure, two mullets in chief and a garb in base or.*

TRANENT.

THE seal contains two shields placed together, that on the dexter slightly overlapping that on the sinister, in the same way in which the arms of a Knight of the Garter, or of one of the other great Orders, are often arranged along with those of his wife. Above both are the rays of the sun, of which a portion only of the disc is visible. On the dexter shield is a husbandman resting his hand on a sheaf of corn, symbolising agriculture, and on the sinister shield a miner carrying a pick and lantern, to indicate mining. In the dexter chief point in this latter shield is a five-pointed irradiated star, which we presume represents the planet Venus as the dispensatrix of good luck, but perhaps is only an emblem of the night, alluding to the darkness in which the miner performs his labours, with possibly a remembrance of the well-known fact that from the bottom of a pit the stars are visible even in the daytime. It may be as well to remark that the seven planets of mediæval astronomy have proper tinctures, of which that of Venus is *vert*, and which do not trespass against the law forbidding

colour upon colour, since, with the exception of the moon, which is *argent*, they are always irradiated *or*.¹

Acting upon the suggested precedent of the arms of a man and his wife, we should propose to impale these two coats, and to read, *party per pale*; *dexter, azure, a husbandman standing in a meadow proper, his dexter hand holding a sickle, his sinister*

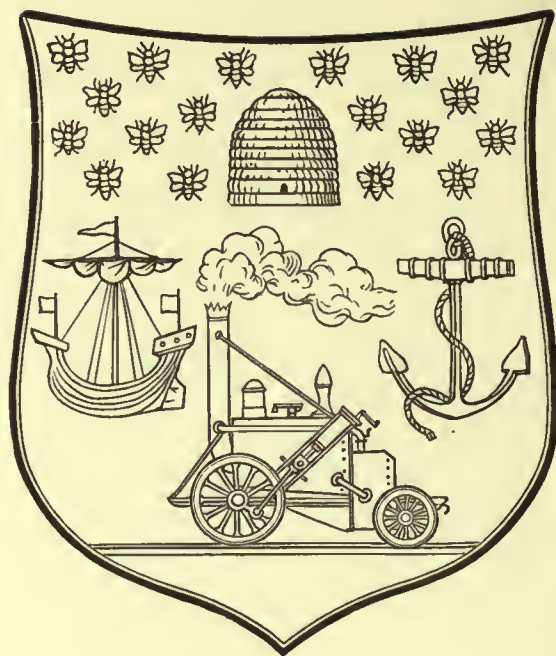


hand resting upon a garb or, from the sinister chief the rays of the sun issuing bendways proper; sinister, sable, a miner holding in his dexter hand a pick resting upon his shoulder, and in his sinister a lamp inflamed and irradiated proper; in the dexter chief the planet Venus irradiated or.

¹ The sun *or*, the moon *argent*, Venus *vert*, Jupiter *azure*, Mars *gules*, Saturn *sable*, and Mercury *purpure*.

Robert Seton, when created Earl of Winton in 1600, was created also Lord Seton and Tranent, and these titles are at present held by Lord Eglinton, but neither the arms of Seton nor of Montgomery are in any way connected with those of the town.

Tranent, which became a Police Burgh in 1860, is mentioned as a burgh of barony in a Great Seal charter of April 22, 1619, in favour of Earl George, which, on account of various considerations, changes the dates of its market days and fairs.



TROON.

Azure, semée in chief of bees volant or, the railway locomotive "Rocket" emitting smoke, all proper, passant to dexter upon rails argent; in chief a beehive or; in the dexter flanch a lymphad or, sails furled argent and flags flying gules; in the sinister flanch an anchor paleways argent, wreathed about with a cable or.

These are the "proper heraldic colours" as represented upon the full-sized coloured design of the Provost's chain, kindly communicated to us by Messrs J. Cameron & Son, jewellers, of Kilmarnock, by whom it was manufactured for His Grace the Duke of Portland, who presented it to the Burgh on April 30, 1897. The town clerk is so good as to write to us that "the burgh seal shows

an ancient galliot representing shipbuilding, Troon in olden times having been famous for the excellent wooden ships built at the port:¹ the important industry of iron shipbuilding is now carried on. The anchor represents shipping, Troon having a large and safe harbour and a large graving-dock belonging to His Grace the Duke of Portland. The beehive represents Industry, and the engine is a representation of the first steam-engine, called the 'Rocket,' ordered from Stephenson, which ran on the Duke of Portland's mineral railway between Troon harbour and Kilmarnock."

It is unnecessary that we should offer any technical heraldic comments. The representation of the steam-engine "Rocket" above given is a portrait made by Mr Lonsdale from the "Rocket" herself, now preserved in the South Kensington Museum, but restoring the features which are officially recorded at the Museum as having been altered since her construction. Mr Lonsdale's drawing, therefore, differs by accuracy from the representation upon the chain, in which the characteristic driving gear of the engine is irrationally omitted.

The shield is surmounted by the Imperial crown and the Royal crest of Scotland—not in the ancient form as given by Sir David Lindesay, but in the modern form as given by Burke.² There is a motto, *INDUSTRIA DITAT*.

¹ It is mentioned as a free port in a Great Seal charter of July 25, 1711, and has been a Police Burgh since 1896.

² Under Dalkeith we have questioned the right of any burgh to substitute over its arms the Imperial crown for the mural crown sanctioned by conventional custom for use in such cases. In this instance, however, where the assumption, as embracing not only the Imperial crown but also the Royal crest, is in itself a stronger case than that of Dalkeith, we do not venture to repeat the criticism in question, since the princely donor of the chain was then, as he still is, one of the great officials of Her Majesty's household, and we therefore hold ourselves dutifully bound to suppose that everything is all right somehow.

TROQUHEN.

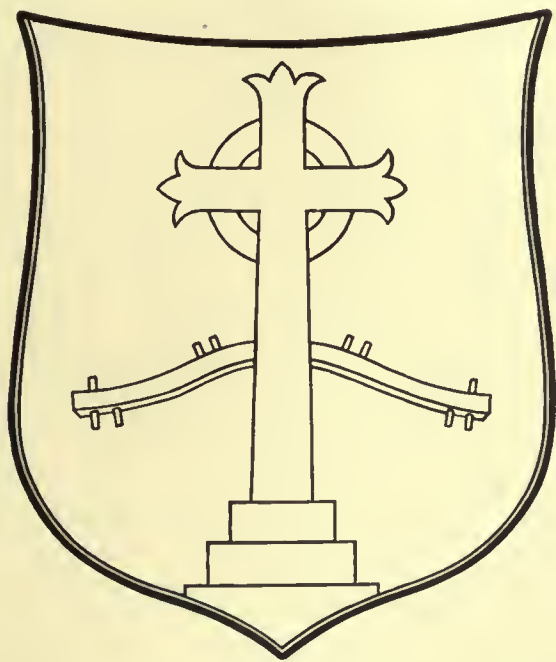
THE Nether-toun of Kilquhendie at the Bridge of Urr was erected into a burgh of barony under the name of Troquhen by a charter under the Great Seal on March 30, 1688, in favour of Roger Gordon of Troquhen and his son, whose arms were *azure, a bend between three boars' heads coupéd or, armed and langued argent, within a bordure of the second.*

TURRIFF.

A Celtic Cross Calvary.

Motto, SERVA JUGUM.

The motto is that of Hay, Earl of Errol, the town having been originally created a burgh of barony in favour of William,



Earl of Errol, March 10, 1511-12, and we should therefore suggest the colours of his arms—viz., *argent*, *three escutcheons*,

two and one, gules. The allusion of the motto is to an element in his supporters, which are two men in country habits, each holding an ox-yoke over his shoulder, all *proper*. The yoke appears, with slight modifications, as the crest of a very large number of families of the name of Hay, and it is curious that it does not appear in some form upon the Turriff town seal, as the motto is meaningless without it. We should accordingly suggest its introduction in the way which seems the simplest, and read: *Argent, a Celtic Cross Calvary flory gules, surmounting an ox-yoke in fess proper.*

TYNNINGHAM.

ON August 6, 1591, James VI., by a charter in favour of George Lauder of the Bass, erected Tynningham into a free burgh of barony and regality; but there is nothing to show that any form of municipal government was ever constituted.

The arms of the Lauders vary a good deal as to the minor charges, though never as to tincture. Mr David Laing possessed an actual seal of the grantee used in 1603, from which it appears that he bore [*gules,*] *a griffin segreant within a double tressure flory-counterflory* [*argent*].

VALLEYFIELD.

WILLIAM PRESTON, on the resignation of Sir George Preston, his father, obtained a Great Seal charter, dated May 10, 1663, of the town and lands of Valleyfield. This charter, in consideration of the coal-works and salt-works in the neighbourhood, and the proximity to them of the haven and port at Valleyfield, erected the said town into a burgh of barony with a free seaport and haven, to be called the burgh and seaport of Valleyfield.

The arms of the Prestons of Valleyfield, baronets, were *argent*, *three unicorns' heads erased sable, within a bordure azure*.

WEMYSS.

THIS burgh has been already mentioned in the article on BALLINKELLIE, with which town it was first erected, under the name of the Havintoun of Wemyss, into a burgh of barony in 1511, in favour of their common superior, David Wemyss of that Ilk. The family of Wemyss received several subsequent charters confirming the standing of their town and its haven as a burgh and free port, and the burgh of Wemyss seems to have for a time enjoyed the privilege of a measure of self-government. We learn from the 'New Statistical Account,' ix. 398, that for a period Wemyss possessed two bailies, a treasurer, and a number of councillors. We are informed, however, that it has at present no burgh seal, and no armorial bearings are used by the burgh.

The arms of the family of Wemyss have been described in the notice of BALLINKELLIE.

WEST KERSE.

SIR THOMAS HOPE of Kerse, Justice-General, Helen Rae, his spouse, and Thomas, their son, obtained from Charles I., on 31st July 1643, a charter of *novodamus* of the lands and barony of Kerse, &c., with the addition of the privileges of a burgh of barony for the village of West Kerse. It is very improbable that the village ever left the direct control of its superiors.

The arms of the Hopes of Kerse were those of the paternal house of Craighall (namely, *azure, a chevron between three bezants or*) with the chevron charged with *a roebuck* (Scotticè, *rae*) *of the field*. This is one only of several interesting examples of differencing by the adoption of a charge indicating the maternal descent which are to be found in the heraldry of the Hopes.

WESTER DUDDINGSTONE.

ON September 5, 1673, Charles II. granted to the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale a charter of the lands of Easter and Wester Duddingstone, and erected the town of the latter name into a free burgh of barony, to be called Wester Duddingstone.

The arms of Maitland of Lauderdale have been given already under ROTTENRAW.

WHITBURN.

THE seal of this burgh bears a representation of a stage-coach with four horses. The town clerk is good enough to inform us that the device was adopted because stage-coaches were the principal means of conveyance before the introduction of railways, and Whitburn being situated on the old turnpike road half-way between Edinburgh and Glasgow, was at that time considered one of the important stations on the route. A stage-coach, however, may be described in the words of the late Cardinal Newman as being "aged, but not venerable," and which, left behind by the progress of the present day, it is impossible to take heraldically, as it does not present the same fundamental identity with any artistic object as does a steam-boat with a lymphad. This device is so absolutely unheraldic that it is impossible to draw it as a blazon, nor indeed do we suppose that it can ever have been intended to be so treated.

No historical research into the history of Whitburn appears to afford any clue based on local unity: on the contrary, in August 1365, when it is mentioned in the charter of Adam Forrester, ancestor of the Lords Forrester, now represented by the Earl of Verulam, it appears as already divided among different

families, and it seems to have so remained until nearly the whole of the land was acquired by the family of Baillie of Polkemmet.

It would seem natural, therefore, that if the authorities of the Burgh desired to adopt any heraldic device, they should fall back upon the suggestions of topography. There seems to be no practical dispute that the name of the place is derived from



the fact of its being situated upon one of two burns or streams, denominated respectively the White Burn and the Black Burn, which flow together into the river Almond at a short distance apart. And the nature of the suggestion would be *sable, a bend undy argent*, as that for Blackburn would be *argent, a bend undy sable*. We have entered at some length under GRANTOWN into

the question of the heraldic representation of rivers, and will here only point to the case of Wallop there cited, while expressing our regret that it seems impossible to suggest any combination with the arms of Baillie. Those of Sir George Baillie of Polkemmet are: *Azure, nine estoiles, three, three, two, and one, or, within a border nebuly compony argent and sable*, and nearly all Baillies seem to carry something of this kind, including Baillie of Lamington as given by Sir David Lindesay: *sable, eleven estoiles (unpierced mullets) argent, three, two, three, two, and one*; but if we were to suggest that the field *sable* of Whitburn should be *semée of estoiles*, we should be confronted by the heraldic impossibility of doing the same for a field *argent* in an imaginary coat of Blackburn. Unless indeed we were to adopt in this latter case the ingenious device by which in the coat of Wigmur, already mentioned by us under Grangemouth, a white river is made to appear upon a white ground—viz., *argent a bend sable voided wavy of the field*, and read *sable semée of estoiles or, a bend argent voided wavy sable*.



WISHAW.

[Azure], a female allegorical figure representing Industry [proper], holding in her dexter hand a sceptre and in her sinister a bag of money, seated on a throne [or], between two laurel branches paleways [proper], that on the dexter surmounted of a scroll, whereon the word MINING, and that on the sinister similarly surmounted of a scroll, whereon the word SMELTING; in base a thistle [proper], surmounted of a scroll, whereon the word INDUSTRIA.

The general idea has much in common with the seal of Denny;

but the form of the seal of Denny is round and the design markedly classical, whereas the seal of Wishaw is of the form of the *vesica piscis*, and the tone of the design is mediæval. The use of the words on scrolls presents a peculiar feature. The use of words at all is extremely rare,—hardly known in this country, except in some instances of the early part of the nineteenth century—e.g., Campbell of Gartsford, who bears over his first grand quarter *a chief argent, charged with a rock proper, subscribed Gibraltar between &c.* Gough, first and fourth, *gules, on a mount vert a lion passant guardant or, supporting with its dexter paw the Union Flag proper*, and over the same in chief the words CHINA, INDIA, in letters of gold; but a remarkable case is that of the town of Ripon—viz., *gules, a bugle-horn stringed and garnished within the word Rippon in orle*—i.e., *in chief the letters R, I, and P, and in the flanks the letters P and O, and in base the letter N.*

The late Rev. Dr Woodward, i. 410, gives a few foreign instances: Zachreiss—*sable, on a fess argent the word LIEB of the first*; Magalotti—*barry of six, or and sable, on a chief gules the word LIBERTAS or*; the city of Lucca—*azure, between two bendlets the word LIBERTAS or*; and the Duchy of Ragusa—*argent, three bends azure, over all the word LIBERTAS in fess or.* He also remarks that many Spanish families bear their motto in a bordure around the shield, and sometimes introduce it into the shield itself. We find some examples in De Béthencourt's 'Anales de la Nobleza de España,' 1888—e.g., 297, 298, the Conde de Villacreces, *gules, on the waves of the sea barry undy argent and azure a pine-tree proper, supported by rampant two lions proper crowned or, a bordure argent bearing the inscription VIRTUTE NOBILITATE ET ARMIS.*¹

¹ See also some examples quoted by us under MONIFIETH.

WOODHOUSLEE.

By a charter under the Great Seal of Charles II., dated November 14, 1664, in favour of Sir William Purves, Knight, in liferent, and Alexander Purves, his son, in fee, the town of Foulford was erected into a free burgh of barony under the name of Woodhouslee.

The arms of Purves of that Ilk borne by the grantee and his descendants are *azure, on a fess between three mascles argent, as many cinquefoils of the field.*

In a subsequent erection of the burgh, affirmed—in a Great Seal charter of February 23, 1753, in favour of William Tytler and his wife and son—to have taken place on March 1, 1665, the name of the burgh is said to have been Foulford.

The arms of William Tytler, it may be mentioned, were *gules, a lion's head erased argent between three crescents or, within a bordure of the last.*

APPENDIX



ALLOA.

Matriculated in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings
in Scotland, 11th June 1902.

Argent, on the waves of the sea proper, an ancient galley sable in full sail, the sail charged with the arms of the Earls of Mar and Kellie; pennon gules, flag of the field charged with a pale of the second; on a chief vert in the dexter a garland, the dexter half hops and the sinister barley, and in the sinister a golden fleece.

Our blazons in this book were usually confined, like its illustrations, to the matter of the shield. But it is necessary here to rehearse the whole grant. It continues, *Above the shield, a helmet befitting their degree, with a mantling sable doubled argent, and on a wreath of their liveries is set for crest a griffin gules, winged, armed, and beaked or, langued azure. And in an escrol over the same this motto, IN THE FOREFRONT.*

As the discussions in this book were closed and the original chapter on Alloa was in print before this grant was made or applied for, there is nothing to be done but to refer to that chapter describing the—probably unauthorised—coat of arms which it now supersedes, and to add that we understand that the grant was made at the instance of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and that its contents had his approval.

BURGHEAD.

THE common seal of Burghead is not heraldic, although it bears devices representative of things which have been selected as distinctive of the place.

The first of these devices represents what we take to be the Burghead Clavie, with a bull on a small scale in front of its base. It occupies the upper part of the seal, and below it is the second device—a bull, similar to the other, but on a larger scale, and following in its detail a Celtic or perhaps Romano-Celtic style. Of both of these objects some further explanation is proper.

The once superstitious practice of the Burning of the Clavie,

general along the Morayshire coast, and much struck at by the church courts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, exists still at Burghead as a time-honoured observance, though its precise meaning has gone long out of mind. The clavier seems generally to have meant merely a torch—its derivation we refrain from speculating on; but at Burghead it has developed into a pole with a wooden grill or cage on the top filled with combustibles. Annually on the last night of the year, old style, this clavier is constructed ceremonially out of traditionally prescribed materials, lighted, and borne round the town in procession, and finally dashed to pieces, and the fragments carried off as amulets by whoever is fortunate enough to secure them. The whole lore and literature of the clavier was collected on the spot in 1873 by Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., and embodied in his "Vacation Notes," which were originally printed in the *Proceedings of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries*, vol. x. p. 603 *et seq.*

The bulls in the seal—we have not ascertained if there is any hidden meaning in there being two of them in it, and on such different scales—are an obvious allusion to another Burghead mystery; for from time to time stones have been found at that place bearing each of them a representation of a bull in bold and strongly incised outline. Five or six of these stones were known to Sir Arthur Mitchell at the date of his Notes, and doubtless everything since discovered connected with the subject will be found in the comprehensive illustrated work on *Scottish Sculptured Stones* about to be issued under the auspices of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

Into Sir Arthur's interesting speculations whether these bulls

are of pre-Christian or Mithraic origin, and the considerations presented by him tending to the identification of Burghead with Taurodunum, we need not here express an opinion. But that the sculptures indicate a heathen element in the observances of the people for whom they were made is extremely probable.

The town clerk is good enough to send us a copy of a letter addressed on 6th December 1895 to the Burghead town councillors by Mr Hugh W. Young, the superior of the burgh, and who was also, the town clerk adds, the "designer of the seal." "The name 'Promontorium Taurodunum,'" writes Mr Young, "is to be found in the Greek of Ptolemy, and is identified with Burghead by Sir Arthur Mitchell, pages 59 and 60 of his 'Vacation Notes.' . . . No more appropriate name than 'Promontory of the Bulls' could be given to Burghead, where 40 stone bulls have been found since 1800. Ptolemy must have had it associated with bulls when he made his maps of Britain in 150 A.D." In consonance with this opinion the legend which accompanies the devices on the seal is—PROMONTORIUM TAURODUNUM, A.D. 150† BURGHEAD, 1895.

Owing perhaps to the omission of Burghead from the usual lists, its erection as a Police Burgh was unknown to the writers of the present work till the earlier sheets, in which it would naturally have been placed, were in print; and now that it has appeared it is dated as erected in 1900.

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